

BY THE HIBERNIA.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.—The contributions are unpropitiously large for the increasing distress in the cotton manufacturing districts.

The Emperor of Austria has announced all political friends of the Emperor.

Denmark refuses East Russia's proposition respecting Schleswig, saying it would imperil the existence of the monarchy.

Disturbance at Patras, Greece, and twenty-seven Polish officers were condemned to run the gauntlet.

Spanish papers hint that Mexico is intended for a French Canada.

Remembered that a plot against the Emperor on the inauguration of the new Boulevard discovered, and extra precautions taken.

Movement in Greece in favor of Prince Alfred strengthening. Dinner given British fleet and significant feast.

The following was posted at Lloyd's, 19th. Reported that a steamer has left Liverpool with a view of capturing and destroying vessels and cargoes sailing under Federal flag, and another will shortly follow.

Insatiations have been on foot for some time that the two steamers recently built in the Mersey were intended for some such service as the above, but insatiations never exposed mysterious whispering.

London Times of 24th, in city article, says the report that Seward has addressed our Government in tone of displeasure at the aid alleged to have been given to Alabama in Irish ports, created for the time some little uneasiness in the Stock Exchange, many persons believing that no minister would be willing to put himself in such a position unless in the desperate hope of finding cause of external quarrel at any cost, in order to avert impending events at home.

DEBBY, 24th.—Leading papers reiterate arguments that Federal Government has no grounds for complaint in case of Alabama, Federal having unconditionally taken greatest advantage of opportunities offered.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Consols 92 1/2.

BY THE CHINA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 3.—The China, from Liverpool 22nd, and Queenstown 23rd, arrived at Cape Lisice at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

McClellan's removal caused depression in American securities.

The London Times says it is the first effect of the elections. McClellan is sacrificed to the political exigencies of the party in power, being known to be a Conservative, and opposed to the violent acts of the Executive. It questions the success of the movement, as it makes McClellan a Conservative martyr.

The Army and Navy Gazette regards the removal of McClellan as a defiance of the Government to the Democrats. No moment more favorable for a Democratic movement. It questions Burnside's ability for the appointment.

The text of the Russian note, refusing French appointment, fully bears out the telegraphic summary.

Vague rumors that France sent another note to England in respect to Russell's Liverpool Post explains that the "290" recently launched is not for the Confederates, but for the China trade.

Sale of sundry fast coasting steamers for running the blockade is recorded.

A steamer, name unknown, recently left the Mersey with 6000 tons of arms, &c., for the Confederates.

The London Times and Post reply to Seward's rejoctions on the Alabama case, and emphatically deny that there are grounds for Federal to complain in the matter where they have reaped great benefits.

Continental news unimportant.

The Times against the probable effect of Democratic success in the elections, and says no sudden change in the Federal policy can be anticipated, but there is enough at present to know that the worst of Lincoln's measures have been condemned and will probably be abandoned. Conservative victory will prevent the great crisis of the stirring up of indignation, and will insure personal liberty and free discussion at the North.

A deputation had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the subject of the route through British territory to the Pacific.

Morning Herald thinks McClellan's removal a terrible mistake. Lincoln's, both in a military and political point.

Saturday Review thinks Napoleon had motives which do not appear on the surface for his mediation scheme, and says the express mention of the "Confederate States," which they selected for themselves, virtually invites recognition, and the proposal of an armistice implies a recognition, and is shortly to be entered in language more intelligible than words. The articles hint at a probable alliance with the Southern States in connection with designs in Mexico.

ATLAS, Nov. 23.—The elections commenced on the 6th and terminate on the 10th of Dec. Great probability of the election of Prince Alfred caused excitement among Foreign Ministers. Country tranquil.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—Prince Montenegro protested against the seizure of the blockade along his frontier, but the Porte persists in its occupation.

MARKETS.—Cotton firmer—advanced a trifle. Breadstuffs unchanged. Consols 92 1/2 & 93.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS—MUNIFICENT CONTRIBUTION OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN AID OF THE SUFFERING BRITISH OPERATIVES.

Intelligence from the seat of war is exceedingly thin—we can make very little of it. Latest advices, viz. 26, 27, 28, leave the Grand Army of the Potomac in presence of the Confederates, (said to be 125,000 strong) in front of Fredericksburg. In the meanwhile the rebels have very considerably added to their defensive works, and collected means for a sturdy defence. Nevertheless, if it be, as reported, that Burnside is to command, and not only the "bull," Fredericksburg will be, if it be not already, carried by dint of numbers, the river passed, and the road to Richmond opened.

President Lincoln has delivered his message to both Houses of Congress. He desires that the latest completed campaign should become permanent constitutional law. With-out slavery the war would not have begun or continued; its eradication would be a most permanent mode of securing peace. The message touches foreign relations gingerly. The whole expenditure for the fiscal year, ending the 30, 1862, amounts to \$270,000,000.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has, with princely munificence, subscribed \$500,000 to the fund being raised in aid of the impoverished British operatives; and, in addition, offers a vessel to carry provisions to the sufferers.

From the blockading squadron we learn news which leads to the belief that attempts to run the gauntlet are just now other than a profitable business. The schooner Ariel, of this port, had been driven on shore by an American cruiser. So also another English vessel, the Jane Maria, of Nassau, N. P. The cargoes of these vessels were principally salt.

The Federal Government have sent additional vessels in search of the Alabama. But this same "290" can hardly be other than the Flying Dutchman, and will not be easily made.

Many of the Northern papers complain sorely of the blunder of General Sumner, who, on arriving before Fredericksburg, instead of insisting on immediate surrender, allowed the space of sixteen hours for the evacuation of the place. Those sixteen hours, they contend, would apply to the enemy to a strengthened defence as to be enabled to make a stout resistance.

Complaints are also made of the inefficient nature of clothing in portions of the Federal army. With the rigors of winter fast approaching, it is to be hoped that any grievance of that kind will be promptly redressed. If soldiers are expected to fight for their country, those in power should see that they are well fed and comfortably clad.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN:

The two Branches of the Legislature having been dissolved, you will soon be required to exercise political privileges to a greater extent than ever heretofore devolved upon you, in consequence of the Executive Council Bill having received the Royal assent. From the position which I have occupied in the Legislature, I trust it will not be deemed out of place for me to offer you a few remarks on the political questions which will be particularly urged on your attention previous to the election; and I do this the more readily because the party in power have, by a recent address, placed themselves so prominently before you as plainly to challenge discussion on public affairs.

In the address referred to, the members of Government and their few supporters express surprise at the unexpected turn of affairs from the Council Bill receiving the royal assent. I have no doubt they are surprised, for I believe they never expected the Bill to pass—never desired that it should, since they have been able to cram the Council with creatures of their own; and they make no secret of their extreme displeasure at the Colonial Minister in giving effect to the Bill at a time when they hoped to hold another Session for the purpose of pursuing further the game of deception by which they so long trifled with your feelings and interests. You are also informed by the Government, in their address, that the Proprietors object to be bound by the Award, and that the Legislature was called for the purpose of passing an address to the Queen in answer to their objections, and they state, that, unless the Award be authoritatively confirmed by the Crown, there will have been a violation of the solemn compact entered into between the Imperial Government, the Proprietors, and the people of this Colony, and that the pledge of the Imperial Government has been broken. And they "appeal to you to decide whether you require the confirmation of the Award or not."

As to the statement that the Crown has violated its pledge, and thereby brought dishonour upon itself—and which statement is set forth in such an artful manner as to make it appear that it emanates from you, and not from the advisers of the Lieut. Governor—I am very much surprised that His Excellency would sanction, as he seems to have done, such a gross and untruthful reflection on the Crown by his advisers, who are styled in this Colony "Her Majesty's Government."

If there has been any breaking of pledges in regard to the Award, no party merits the charge so much as the Government of this Island. The Royal Commissioners recommended, above all other measures, a general purchase of proprietary estates, and advised the Imperial Government to guarantee a loan for the purpose,—they took the cost of the Worpel and Selkirk estates, at an average of two shillings and six pence sterling an acre, and making that cost the basis of a calculation, they concluded that £100,000 sterling would be found sufficient for the purchase of all the large estates that could be brought into the market. The Commissioners expatiated at much length, and in very earnest terms, on the advantages to accrue from this mode of settlement. They expressed their "conviction that the purchase of the estates by the negotiation of a Loan present advantages so manifest that they cannot too strongly recommend its adoption, in preference to all other plans of settlement of these unhappy districts." The Government and their supporters, however, refused to accept this part of the Award; and the Leader of the Government in the House of Assembly declared that it was not worth the paper upon which it was written: How, then, can you presume to charge the Crown with a breach of faith in the matter of the Award, when they first tried to cut and carve that Award just to suit themselves?

Their conduct with regard to the Commission, from beginning to end, has been marked by insincerity. When the Commissioners held their Court in this Island, and when it was believed, from the Liberal views they announced, and from the strong pressure of public opinion brought to bear upon them, that their decision would be very favourable to the tenantry,—the Government showed the utmost reluctance to assist their enquiries in any manner. While the Proprietors laboured day and night to ply their Attorneys with information from official records, the Attorneys for the tenantry were left without anything to guide them in their pleadings, except the vague and general resolutions of the House of Assembly and the Bill which was passed in the previous Session, intended to give effect to the Award when it should be given, and which Bill was purposely withheld from the Colonial Office for five months after it was passed in this Island, and was finally sent to England only in company with a petition from certain Land Proprietors, after the Commissioners had closed their Court in this Island,—the object of which petition was to defeat the whole Commission, without a single word of remonstrance from the Government here in answer to the allegations set forth in that petition. To give you another proof of the thorough want of sincerity in the professions of regard for the interests of the tenantry, made by the Government, I may refer you to their conduct in refusing to pass a short Bill to give relief to the tenantry from the payment of back rent until such time as the Award should take effect. You are well aware that the Commissioners recommended the landlords not to exact the back rents until the Award should be made known, but recommended the tenants, at the same time, to pay the then accruing year's rent. I believe the latter recommendation was generally complied with, and the object of the Bill I refer to was to make the other recommendation binding on the proprietors. But the Government refused to entertain the proposition, even in the simple form of a resolution; and acting as they did, on that occasion, they clearly proved that they had no desire to relieve the tenantry from any portion of their burdens.

I feel confident that you, Gentlemen Electors, will not suffer yourselves to be deceived by the silly pretence of the Government party, that they are opposed to the Land Proprietors as a body, and entirely favourable to the interests of the tenantry. Three members of the Executive Council are Proprietors themselves, and every Proprietor and Agent in the Legislature has heretofore supported them. At the late elections, there was not a Land Agent or Proprietor in the country that opposed them; and you may depend upon it, that at the forthcoming election you will see the hustings surrounded by the same party as the strenuous advocates and supporters of the Administration.

Intending to offer you some further remarks, in another letter, for the present I remain, Your obedient Servant, GEORGE COLLES.

Charlottetown, December 13, 1862.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

The platform, signed by the Proprietary Government and their supporters, to obtain the Royal assent to the Award, appears at first sight to be an open and candid declaration; and for the proprietors, who expected to derive all the benefit from the Award, its disavowal must be a sad disappointment.

The Award was intended to place the proprietors in a far better position, and the tenantry in a far worse one, than they were before, in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to the heads of the Award as follows:—

1. Tenants to pay 20 years' rent for the freehold. If tendered in cash to be allowed 10 per

cent discount. If paid in instalments, it must be paid up in ten years, the instalments not to be less than £10 at each payment. If a tenant thought his land was not worth the money, he might have an arbitration with his landlord to find its value, and pay the cost if it went against him.

II. Arrears of rent due before the 1st of May, 1858, to be remitted.

III. That the Fishery Reserves be given up to the proprietors.

IV. That there shall be no Escheat for non-payment according to the conditions of the grants.

V. That the arrears of quit rent have been already remitted by the Crown up to 1853, and since then the land tax has been imposed in lieu of quit rent.

Such is the Award; and if the question is asked, how could the arbitrators, as conscientious men, make such an award to ruin the tenantry? The Commissioners had to be guided by the Resolution, as they were held to be the expressed wishes of the people. The people gave up their rights to the proprietors at the late election. But the Duke of Newcastle saved the tenantry from the tender mercies of their friends chosen to represent them.

But as the Duke signified to the Commissioners that they were not to escheat the land, nor say anything to give the tenantry unreasonable expectations, this has led several to believe that the Duke has no intention to do anything more for the settlement of the tenantry; but I am of a different opinion, for the following reasons:—

The Duke of Newcastle would not have taken the pains to save the tenantry from the ruinous Award unless he intended to place them in a better position.

When the Duke forwarded an escheat, it was evidently intended to compensate the proprietors for their land. £100,000 sterling was voted by Parliament to enable the Government to settle this Island, and the Ministers have that sum at their disposal to compensate the proprietors, and if that intent does the people may demand an escheat.

To advise the Commissioners to say nothing which might give the tenantry unreasonable expectations was necessary. To have said anything to create hopes or fears before matters were prepared for a settlement would affect those who intended to buy or sell land, and it is better to let such matters go on as usual until a change take place.

Although the Commissioners could not make a satisfactory Award, they made an honest and manly appeal to the British Government, which I think will be acted upon.

But there is another matter of mystery worthy of attention. The Proprietors in England are opposed to the Award. They appear to be ashamed of it, while the proprietors in this Island, or the most of them, tenaciously adhere to it. There can be no doubt that proprietors who have a fair claim to the land will receive compensation for their claims; but there are a number of squatter proprietors whose claim to compensation is rather doubtful, and the object of holding on by the Award is to gain a little for squatters who had no title before.

When I look at the list of names in favor of the Award, it always good generalship somewhere. When any person or party propose a measure to benefit a country, they generally claim the honor of it for themselves; but when a person or party propose a measure for their own benefit and to the injury of a country, they are ashamed to own it alone, and therefore make a party to share the blame and keep them in countenance.

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, 5th Dec., 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR: I see in the Islander, of the 29th instant, a letter addressed to the Tenantry of Prince Edward Island, and signed "Sentinel," upon which, with your permission, I will make a few remarks. Sentinel considers "almost his duty" to inform the Tenantry that the leaders of the Opposition have prevailed upon the six Liberal members to desert the Tories, and to both their heads no further about the Award. I think it was hardly worth his while to waste valuable time, to say nothing of ink and paper, to inform the people of a circumstance which, if true, all the world would know a few days ago as well as himself. Besides, he was unnecessarily risking his reputation as a well informed political writer, for, after all, this report might—no matter how true—turn out a mere fabrication. The idea that any intelligent man, and particularly any man at all acquainted with public affairs, for a moment seriously supposes that there is any hope or fear of the Award ever becoming the law of the land, is too absurd to be admitted. It is all very well for our politicians to advise the people to engage in a gigantic lawsuit with the Home Government. They know that cannot be decided before the next General Election; and consequently, they hope and expect to tide it over on the strength of the decision that will be ultimately decided in favor of the tenantry. Once more in office, let the bubble burst as soon as it may; they have four years more in which to concoct some other scheme, equally plausible, but equally delusive.

"Sentinel" lays the blame of the rejection of the Award on the Proprietors and on the Examiner. He says that the Proprietors duped the arbitration scheme, and induced the Duke of Newcastle to reject the Award. We hear nothing now of the Duke's independence and freedom from proprietary influence. Now, does not Sentinel know that the tenants had more and stronger objections to the Award than the proprietors had? They objected to the arbitration clause—they were indignant at the concessions made to the proprietors. If, three weeks or three months after the Award was made known to the tenantry, the vote of that body was taken as to its adoption or rejection, they would have rejected it almost unanimously. And what was the argument that after all induced any portion of the tenantry to tolerate it? Was it not this: That though bad, and infinitely too favourable to the proprietors, the terms held out by the Award were the best we could possibly hope to get, and if we did not accept those terms the car of the Colonial Office would ever after be closed against us? And did the Government with all its affected praises of the Award, accept it in its entirety? Did they not reject that part of it which was most highly recommended by the Commissioners? How does the matter stand then? The proprietors reject the Award on account of the arbitration clause; the tenantry, who unfortunately, though the party most interested, had no direct voice in the matter, would have rejected it on account of its partiality to the proprietors; the Legislature accepted it but in part, treating with contempt its strongest recommendations, and rejecting without scruple that which the Commissioners themselves emphatically declared to be its best and most important feature. The only party who were willing to accept the Award in the spirit, and with a due regard to the intentions of the framers of the Award, were the much abused minority. They, and they only were willing to accept it exactly as it came from the hands of the Commissioners, according to the promise which the Loan scheme which was given to it by the Commissioners themselves.

The Examiner had as much to do with the rejection of the Award as it had with the change of the moon, or with the stampede at Bull's Run. The Duke of Newcastle would have come to the same conclusions, and would have worded his despatches in precisely the same manner, had the Examiner and the minority, instead of opposing the partial adoption of the Award, exerted all their influence to give it the force of law in its mutilated state. Sentinel, though wonderfully silent, as things go, cannot help bringing in a sly

allusion to the £500,000 which is, after all, the trump card of the Tory party just now. He states that the 'Examiner' boasts of representing the opinions of 35,000 of the inhabitants. I never saw any such boast in the 'Examiner.' The truth is that the 'Examiner' represents the opinions of all who agree with it in opinion, whether that number be 3000 or 35,000. It would be rather startling if, on some odd chance, it were revealed to the people of this Island how many of the members of the Government agree to the letter with the 'Examiner' in their opinion of the Award, and in their hopes, fears and expectations of its rescission. It would be funny and edifying too, to know how many, from the very first, were well convinced that the whole scheme would end in smoke; and who with that conviction with regard to its fate, with great apparent disinterestedness and zeal went through the form of giving it the force of law. It is impossible to suppose that the proprietors and the creatures of the proprietors on this Island would differ in opinion with the proprietors on the other side of the Atlantic. Their interests are identical. There is not the least doubt, had they any voice, and indignant as they may appear, but they are secretly rejoiced at the turn matters have taken. The great mistake of the people has been that they have depended on proprietors, their agents and legal advisers to settle the Land Question in a manner at all favourable to the tenantry. Experience might have told the people that the thing was impossible—that, at all risks, they would remain true to themselves and to their class. Their policy has ever been, and will ever be, to get as much as possible from the tenantry, and to give as little as possible in return.

And so Sentinel has the hardihood to assert that the Liberals are in league with the proprietors. This is the old assertion of Duncaen McLean revived. It is wonderful how some writers presume on the stupidity and ignorance of their readers. The very best test of the political principles of any party is the course pursued by that party at the hustings. Now, if the proprietors really thought that the Liberals were their friends they would have left no stone unturned to have secured the return of a majority of Liberals to the present House of Assembly. But what was the fact? The proprietors and their agents were uniting in their efforts to procure the defeat of the then majority. If, at the next general election, which cannot be very far off, the Yoes, the Palmers, the Havilands and DeBlosses desert their petted enemies, the Tories, and join their extremely ill-treated friends, the Liberals, then may the tenantry look on the Liberal party with distrust, and make Sentinel their oracle, if, as is not at all improbable, the unshakable Sentinel do not ratify with the rest of the unshakable proprietors in the Prince of Edward Island. In that case my emphatic advice to the tenantry is to stick to the deserted and discredited Tories for dear life, that is, if they can be so stupid as to appear to me to be extremely professional.

Sentinel concludes his letter by a very feeble effort to denounce the Loan scheme. He very logically reasons that because we have been twice refused the Loan, and only once the Award that we stand twice the chance of obtaining a confirmation of the Award than we do of getting the Loan! Ha! ha! that is one of the best jokes I ever heard for many a day. Poor Sentinel!—doesn't he know that one No has often a far greater effect than a dozen Yes emphatic denials? The Colonial Minister has nowhere said that there are "insuperable" difficulties to our obtaining the Loan. What is the solitary bright spot in the Tory administration of the last five years? Is it not the carrying into effect the provisions of the wicked, "dishonest," and the goodness knows what, Land Purchase Act of those horrid Saxtons? Amidst much feeble legislation, increased taxation, increased debt, neglect of public works, and the gigantic humbug of the Land Commission, this unshakable freerholder of a number of tenants in the eastern part of the Island is the only substantial good the Tories can show as the result of their administration. Sentinel tells us that when proprietors have lands to sell that funds are forthcoming. Yes; but we must not be ignorant of the fact that those funds are borrowed funds, bearing a higher rate of interest than would have been paid to the Home Government, and to more needy and exacting creditors than that Government would have proved. Apologising for having occupied so much of your space,

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Nov. 29, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VINDICATOR.

SIR: I observe in the Vindicator, of Friday last, a leading article, in which frequent mention is made of my name, in a way calculated to induce the belief that I had been dabbling in local politics, and that I had some hand in suggesting or framing an article in the Protestant, dated offensive.

I have no recollection of ever having spoken to the editor of the Protestant on any matter of politics. I most solemnly declare that I never heard of the article in question before its publication, and that I never made the slightest allusion to it, after its publication, to any individual beyond the circle of my own family.

Moreover, I aver that I never wrote one word of a political nature or otherwise, except advertisements, to an editor of any newspaper in this Island—so studiously have I abstained from mixing myself up with any political section.

I deem this positive disclaimer due to myself, in order that my friends in this community may become aware that my motto is, and ever has been, to mind my own business, and nothing else.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

ALEX. INGLES.

Prince of Wales College, 15th Dec., 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 15th, 1862.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE R. M. S. Arabia arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 9th inst. after an excellent passage, in which unusually fine weather was experienced. Her latest dates from Queenstown are to the 30th. The Mail for this Island was received via Picton yesterday.

The news is not of much importance. The distress in the Cotton districts of England, which is unabated, continues to excite alarm and sympathy; and it is apprehended that during the present winter very great distress will be experienced in Ireland from the scarcity of the crops, which are said to be generally below the average.

Outrages of the most daring kind continue to be committed in the streets of London, notwithstanding that the police have succeeded in arresting a number of garters.

The marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be solemnized at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, early in April next.

A colliery explosion, resulting in the loss of at least 13 lives, occurred on Saturday, 22nd inst., at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Business continues to be transacted at Lloyd's in a warlike manner. As regards sailing vessels, the quotation is from 3 to 4 per cent. On steamers to run the American blockade, the rate varies from 30 to 60 guineas.

The 'Times' states that the reported agents of the Confederate cause in Europe are acting in the most positive manner that the recognition of the South "by at least one European Power" will be announced before the lapse of many days.

The intelligent respecting Continental affairs is not of very great importance. Rumours of further changes in the French Government are said to be in the air. It is said, it is still reserved to prefer its mediation in American affairs. The

statement to this effect is made by the Paris correspondent of the Evening Herald, an authority which, under existing circumstances, is not altogether unreliable. The Emperor is represented as entertaining the opinion that his offer will be favourably received in the Northern States.

GRECE.

A terrible commotion exists in Greece about a new King, and the people appear bent on having for their ruler our own sailor-king—Prince Alfred. His name is publicly paraded and gloried in in the principal towns, and warped in his favour are the principal classes who believe that an alliance with England will add to their material prosperity. A brilliant and general demonstration in favor of the young English Prince has taken place at Athens, and Commissioners are sent on to England to place the Crown on the feet of Prince Alfred.

The alleged opposition of the French Government to the election of Prince Alfred, if it ever existed, has now entirely disappeared. The Emperor is said, considers that the Greeks cannot do better than elect an English Prince.

The London Morning Post, meanwhile, quietly and cautiously advocates the election of Prince Alfred, and the Ministerial Journal says that the right of Greece to elect her own Sovereign has been generally admitted in Europe; and that the British Government has not sought to influence the election in the slightest degree. Our contemporary admits that the desire of Greece to annex the Ionian islands is a natural one, and holds out the hope that if Prince Alfred be chosen, the British Government may accede to that desire.

France says:—We have reason to believe that Russia seriously objects to the candidature of Prince Alfred. It is asserted that the Russian Government will shortly address a communication to the British Cabinet, in which it will urge that the Emperor of the French says:—We are able to state that the story in the French papers, that a large squadron of British ships is to be assembled at the Piræus, is utterly devoid of foundation.

POLAND.

The Vienna Botschafter, which is known to be in direct communication with the Austrian Foreign Office, says that there is about to be a revolution in the Kingdom of Poland. The Grand Duke Constantine strongly urges his brother to recall him without delay, but the Emperor, for some unknown reason, declines to do so. Many persons of importance have already quitted Warsaw, and are proceeding to follow their example. Letters direct from Warsaw, reaching the 17th instant, tell a somewhat different tale. They show that Poland is still ruled with a rod of iron, and that the gross and provoking indignities which have been so often perpetrated there by the police are still continued in many parts of the country. To add to the terror of the people, the recruiting for the army is about to commence, and the preparations for it are being made in the most hurried manner. The Ministerial Journal of the Daily News says that the Government is doing all in its power to provoke an open outbreak; that, being at present in a position to crush any insurrectionary movement, it wishes for such an event as that would disorganize the Government in the advantageous position of the attacked, and to some degree justify the pang inflicted upon Poland.

JAPAN.

An affair has happened in Japan which cannot fail to produce far-reaching consequences in the East. An English merchant has been murdered, and two other Englishmen seriously wounded under circumstances which demand the prompt interference of the Government. An English lady, also, had been cut through the throat, and it is reported that murder was intended. These are lamentable events, but worse remains behind, for the representative of the British Government, on the spot, Colonel Neale, is declared to have behaved, when the facts were presented to him, in a manner unworthy of the position which he held. This outrage must be punished, and we have not heard the last of it. Assuming the facts to be as stated, Colonel Neale's firmness has been seriously compromised, and the anxiety of England grossly insulted.

ROME.

The Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Prussia paid a visit to the Pope on the 17th November.

A letter from Rome, in the Courrier Mercantile, Genoa, says:—The mother of Cardinal Antonini is just dead at the age of 90. She was born in the city of Padua, and was a relative of the brigands who in the beginning of this century, and down to the year 1820, infested the province. She never renounced herself to live in Rome, and was always talking of Somalia. She detested the splendid carriage which her son kept for her, and her delight was, wherever she could get the opportunity, to take a ride in a market cart from the country. She leaves no fortune beyond the 2000 crowns which constituted her original marriage portion.

The toll has been extracted from Garibaldi's ankle, and he is doing well.

THE GREAT FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP-SHIP.

The pugilistic encounter between Mac and King for £200 a side and the championship of England, which has excited so much attention for months past, took place on an early hour on Wednesday last, at the 30th anniversary of the birth of the late Thackeray. The parties, accompanied by a number of friends, were in the ring at 10 o'clock, and the fight commenced at 10 o'clock. The contest was a most exciting one, and the champion was declared to be Mac, who was declared to be the champion of England, and the fight lasted 30 minutes.

The party (including the King) who were present, but took no part in the arrangements, then returned to London, arriving at Fenchurch-street at 1 o'clock. Mac's opponent was much disfigured about the face and head, but he walked out of the stadium unscathed. It is now said that the time when his faithful £200 was placed in the hands of the champion was £200—English paper.

A HOWL OF BIGOTRY.

Mad as Christians used to be About the thirteenth century Retarded Christians may be had In this, the nineteenth, just as bad.

MOORE.

We have just had placed in our hands a pamphlet of 12 pages, bearing the following title:—"The Pastoral Letter of the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, on the Dogmas and Enactments of Popery, and the Dangers and Duties arising therefrom." It appears to be issued from the press of J. B. Cooper, printer to the Orange Society, and is signed as follows:—In name and by order of the Presbytery of P. E. Island, George Sutherland, Moderator of Committee. It is dated, "Charlottetown, Oct. 1862."

We had heard, about the time indicated by the date, that at a meeting of the Presbytery, the Reverend George Sutherland noted the adoption of an address, or Letter against the Catholics, with the view of influencing the elections in favour of the Government. This pamphlet is the result of that motion. But let us explain how the matter was received by the Presbytery. In bringing it forward, Master George made a tremendous speech to the Reverend Body. All the phials of his wrath were unrolled, and let fly over the heads of the papists, and the dirty swears of Orangemen were raked for filth to throw at the venerable head of the much abused "Scarlet Lady." Protestantism was declared to be in imminent danger from the power of the Papacy, and the Government of this Island was pronounced to be one of the best pillars of Protestantism in the world. The eloquence of the Reverend gentleman had not a very wonderful effect, as judged by the division on his motion. There were only nine clergymen present and three elders—one of the nine, the Rev. Isaac Murray, acted as Moderator. The names of those who voted for and against the motion are as follows:

For the Pastoral Letter. Against it. Rev. G. Sutherland, Rev. R. Laird, W. Ross, J. Macgregor, J. Crawford, A. Munro, Allan Fraser, D. McNeill, J. Fraser, Mr. H. Henderson, Mr. M. M. M. M.

There were three clergymen of the Presbytery absent, (Reverends Messrs. Allen, Patterson, and Falconer,) whose views on the subject were so well known, that, if present, they would certainly have voted against a Pastoral Letter being issued for the purpose mentioned. As it was, the clergymen who voted were equally divided, and only by the vote of one elder was the measure carried.

Now, let us say a few words on the production which has been thus impudently put forth as an emanation of the mind of the whole Presbytery of this Island. The title partly reveals its object—the fact of its being the production of George Sutherland will say much for the style and temper in which it has