



ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

HALIFAX, February 18, 1867.

The Royal Mail Steamship "China," Capt. Hockley, arrived at Halifax this morning at half past five o'clock. She experienced most boisterous weather, the steering wheels were almost carried away, and the man at the helm at the time somewhat injured. The "China" had considerable freight for Halifax, after landing which, and taking on board the mails for the United States, she steamed away for Boston.

We clip the following summary of the news from papers received, which are to the 24 inst.

The mission of the delegates from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, we have reason to know, has been in every respect successful; not only have they arranged minor difficulties and differences among themselves, but in the resolutions recently presented to the Colonial Secretary, special provision has been made for enabling the Colonies of Prince Edward Island, the North-west Territory, and British Columbia to enter the Confederation on equitable terms hereafter.

It is understood that an important decision concerning the re-organization of the Austrian army has just been adopted by the Government. The members of the neutrality commission, who will be entrusted with the delicate duty of reporting upon the Albanian claims, intend to commence their consultations soon after Parliament meets.

Mr. Vance, (Conservative), who formerly represented Dublin, has been elected, without opposition, for Armagh City, in place of Mr. Miller, who has received from the Derby Government a legal appointment. A vacancy in the representation of Cork county has been caused by the death of M. G. R. Barry. (Liberal) who was first elected to the seat in July, 1865.

It is urged by some of the Paris writers for the London press that the proposed increase of the French army and navy is not made with any aggressive disposition on the part of the Government; but, on the contrary, that it is merely a preparation against a war which may probably be thrust upon France.

It is said to be the opinion of political France that the British Cabinet is in extremis; either it must bring in a Reform Bill and lose all its old supporters, or decline to do so, and go into the Opposition lobby.

Some of the semi-official journals of Paris affirm positively that no French loan is in contemplation; but it is reported that some financial measures of a bold and sweeping character will be introduced.

Another report concerning King Victor Emmanuel has gained currency in Paris. This time the rumor is not of the assassination of his Majesty, but that he has fallen into a dangerous state of illness from congestion of the brain. The report is not confirmed, and its truthfulness is suspected. It is, however, well known that His Majesty has had two attacks of a similar nature, and his medical men are said to be very anxious lest he should suffer a recurrence of the malady.

The long list of reform demonstrations made since Tories and Adamantines unwisely rejected the moderate proposals of the late Government, is being rapidly extended, now that Parliament is on the eve of meeting. Newcastle-on-Tyne was on Monday the scene of one of those gatherings, and from the fact that 20,000 persons formed a procession to the place where the platform was erected, and that no fewer than fifty-four speeches, all by working men, were delivered, we gather that Newcastle-on-Tyne has declared for an extension of the suffrage quite as emphatically as any other large town has done.

The "Memorial Diplomatique" asserts that the Empress of Mexico was able to persevere with considerable pleasure her husband's last letters from Mexico, in which he informed her of his having convoked a national congress to decide by universal suffrage on the fate of the empire. The Empress is said to have discussed the subject with perfect calmness, to have expressed her satisfaction at the measure, and even to have acquiesced in the necessity of remaining away from Mexico till it was determined whether the Emperor Maximilian was to remain at his post or to abdicate.

According to reliable information, the Morning Post has reason to believe that the long-pending differences between Hungary and the Court of Vienna have been satisfactorily adjusted. A separate Hungarian Ministry has been conceded, and the nomination of its members is almost complete. The new ministers will enter upon their functions as soon as the Reichsrath Extraordinary is assembled, and it will then depend on the wisdom and moderation of that body and the Diet for Hungary to make the understanding arrived at complete.

The Globe says that "the Italian Government has come to the resolution to abstain from intervention of any kind in the affairs of the East, and to cultivate friendly relations with Turkey as well as Austria. The whole policy of covert agitation against Turkey, pursued by the Court of Athens, has derived encouragement from the hope that the Italians, in the event of matters coming to a crisis, would take part on their side. The resolution now taken by Baron Ricasoli and his Government must put an end to such hopes, as well as prevent, so far as the Government can, any further assistance to the insurgents on the part of the Italians."

The proposal in the Italian budget for the liquidation of the Church property is just now engaging much attention in Florence, and opinions are widely divided upon it. The value of the property is estimated at 1500 million lire. Instead of taking it all, selling it, and giving salaries and pensions to the clergy, the Government is to receive 600,000,000 lire, in half-yearly instalments of 50,000,000 lire each, and the Church will retain the rest on condition that it shall convert its estates into Italian stock, and shall provide for all the expense of public worship. By the adoption of such a measure, the Government will secure a large sum of money flowing into its coffers for six years to come, and the State, it is said, will avoid the odium of despoiling the Church. How far the Papal Government will consent to such a measure, is at present unknown, but it is stated in Florence that the Holy See will agree to the arrangement if that course is necessary in order to prevent a greater evil.

Mr. Gladstone has been feted almost to surfeit in Paris, where for several days he was an object of immense curiosity. At the funeral of Victor Cousin he was a conspicuous object of attraction; and his devotional demeanor during the requiem and the beautiful and exquisitely restored church of St. Stephen of the Mount, which contains the body and shrine of St. Genevieve, and in which Archbishop Sibour was assassinated, produced a most favorable impression. He dined on Sunday with the Emperor, and on Monday with the Minister of State and Finance, and on the preceding Saturday he was entertained by the Political Economy Society at a splendid banquet at the Grand Hotel, at which covers were laid for 120. In the course of his speech, when responding to the toast in his honor, he paid a high compliment to the Emperor for his services to the cause of free trade, and pronounced a warm eulogium upon the late Mr. Cobden. He spoke for 45 minutes in English, and quite charmed his hearers by his eloquence, the simplicity of his manner, the clearness of his style, his calm delivery, and the manifest sincerity with which he expressed his sentiments.

The subject of the freedom of the church in Italy and the conversion of its property continues to engage much of public attention both in Paris and Florence. The Italian clergy are divided in opinion as to the expediency of accepting the proposal, and according to the latest accounts the scheme is viewed in Rome much less favorably than it was at first, the Pope now seeming inclined to range himself with Cardinal Antonelli, who does not look upon the measure in a friendly spirit.

does not look upon the measure in a friendly spirit. The present editor of the "Perseveranza" condemns the project, and maintains that the establishment of a free church, such as that contemplated, would be without a parallel in England or America, and would work most injuriously in Italy, since "it would raise up a theocracy more defiant of mankind than any that had gone before, and destined to become more corrupt, more vicious, more destitute of the elements of moral progress, than the past ages of its history."

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The following is the speech made by the Queen at the re-opening of the Imperial Parliament to-day:—

My Lords—In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which, if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the republic of Chili and Peru still continues; the good offices of my Government in connection with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If, either by agreement between the parties themselves, or by the mediation of any other friendly power, the peace should be restored; the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained. The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire, has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete; in common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects, not inconsistent with the Sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, of the Governorship of the Danubian principalities, have been happily terminated, by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the powers signatories of the Treaty of 1856.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of Colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A bill will be submitted to you, which, by the consideration of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the Provinces as members of the same Empire and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign.

I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India; and instructions were issued to my Government in that country to make the most extensive arrangements to relieve distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessings of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

The persevering efforts, and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspiracies have, during the last autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers entrusted to the executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquility.

I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has attacked our cattle; and in the present which has attacked our cattle; but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional re-appearance in this, will render it necessary that some special measures of precaution should be taken, and I trust that the visitation of the former will increase attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventative. Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a Commission to enquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis, and for the principal towns in the densely peopled districts of the Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure, calculated to improve the state of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserves.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures, which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrences of disagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon the organization of trade unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit; application will be made to you for parliamentary powers which will be necessary to make this enquiry effected.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other grades of the beneficial provisions of the factory acts and especially those reported by the royal commissions on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and discipline on boardship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the resolution introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament, a proposal for the extinction on equitable terms, of the exemption from the local charges on shipping, which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step, already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provisions for the arrangement of the affairs of Railway Companies which are enabled to meet engagements. Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick and other poor in the metropolis, and for a re-distribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

The relations between Landlord and Tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention, and a bill will be laid before you, which, without interference with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land to improve their holdings, and to provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvement. I commend to your careful consideration those and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labors may, under the blessings of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

Wednesday, February 27, 1867.

UNITED STATES MATTERS.

Twenty-five years ago, that great statesman and orator, Daniel Webster, uttered this remarkable prediction:—

"If these fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion, and dare question their infallibility, and, finally, bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood."

Every Mail which we receive from the United States, brings tidings that the day is fast approaching when, to all human appearances, this prediction will be verified to the letter. We are all familiar with the history of the neighboring Republic for the last five years; we can yet recall to mind many of the vivid descriptions which we once read of the scenes of carnage and plunder through which that great country has passed. We are not disposed to set down that fearful chapter of blood to the score of the Abolitionists; it would require, however, a vast amount of sophistry to convince any dispassionate observer that that party can now wash its hands clear of the responsibilities of these eventful four years of war. That time of trial is now, however, at an end, and happy would it be for the United States if the fierce spirit of rancour and revenge which it evoked had been buried with it forever. Such, unfortunately, has not been the case, and the Model Republic of America is now engaged with itself in a gigantic struggle, the effects of which will, in all human probability, be felt hundreds of years after the authors and abettors of the present mighty contest shall have left the scene forever. At the next Session of Congress, it is supposed to dispose of the question regarding the impeachment of the President, and should the Radicals persist in dealing with Mr. Johnston in the summary manner they have declared, it would be extremely difficult to conjecture what would be the result of this gigantic upheaving of a great nation. If the President will show, in the future, a most decided character and firmness in his distinguishing trait, as he has already done in many questions in which personal interest was much less at stake, it will not be too much to predict that his unfortunate country will be again, in a short time, deluged in blood. The history of England during the seventeenth century, teaches us the fearful consequences of such antagonism on the part of two branches of the Legislature, and it is to be hoped that American statesmen may yet devise some means of preventing a repetition, on this continent, of the bloody era of Charles the Second and Oliver Cromwell.

The Congress, or rather the Radical portion of it, is not content with this very dangerous quarrel with the President; it must also bid its head against the walls of the Supreme Court. Of all the departments of civil polity, there is none, perhaps, more deserving than the judiciary of the sympathy and entire confidence of a nation, and, in ordinary times, there is none, perhaps, that is regarded with more real veneration. Very few persons are to be found, in any community, that delight in undermining public confidence in the integrity of the Bench, and the reason evidently is, because all persons regard it as being, perhaps, next to religion, the most powerful bulwark of liberty in Christendom. Whether the Radicals can succeed in infusing into the American people in general, the fanatical opinions which they themselves entertain of the highest Court of Judicature in the Union, appears to be extremely improbable, for, from the very dissatisfied state of the public mind on many general questions, and especially on that of taxation, we are inclined to believe that the star of the Radical banner is the wane. The enormous duties which are levied on nearly all imports, and which are intended, it is alleged, to protect native industry; the unprecedented increase in taxation within the last four years; the almost starvation prices of the commonest necessities of life,—all these and a dozen other causes are at work, that will sooner or later convince the American people that the Radical majority in Congress are not exactly the men for the times. In the meantime, these self-complacent gentlemen are plying their old vocation of grinding down the South; they cannot allow any representatives from "rebellion" to enter the Halls of the National Legislature, and they coolly insist on having the Southern States governed somewhat in the style of old fashioned dependencies. This state of things cannot, we feel satisfied, long continue; the country is, to all appearances, on the verge of civil war, and we would not be much surprised if the aid of General Grant and of Admiral Farragut were yet called in to play the closing scene of this eventful drama.

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.

We compile the following highly interesting statistics from Sadler's Catholic Directory and Almanac for 1867:

Table with columns: No. of Priests, Churches, Cath Pop. Rows include Archdiocese of Halifax, Diocese of Ch. Town, St. John, N. B., Chatham, N. B., Arichat, St. John's, Nfld., Harbor Grace, and Province of Quebec with sub-rows for Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinth, Kingston, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Sandwich, St. Boniface, MacKenzie River.

The total number of Priests in British America is 1014, and of Bishops, 22, two of whom are Archbishops. This includes the Bishop of Vancouver's Island, and the Bishop of British Columbia, both of whom belong to the Ecclesiastical Province of Oregon.

In the United States there are forty Bishops, or whom seven are Archbishops. They are the Archbishops of Baltimore, New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Oregon, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The number of Priests is about 2950.

The same authority gives us also a complete list of the Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests in Ireland, together with an Ecclesiastical Seminary of England and Scotland. From these returns we find that the number of Bishops in Ireland is 31, of whom there are four Archbishops, viz: those of Armagh, Dublin,

Tuam, and Cashel, The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cullen, is also a Cardinal. The total number of Priests in Ireland, including Bishops, Private Chaplains, etc., amounted to 3130. Besides those mentioned above, there are five Bishops resident in Ireland, who have no local jurisdiction.

In England there are 18 Bishops, including the Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning, and in Scotland, 4 Bishops.—In England, the total number of clergy is set down at 1381, and in Scotland, at 188. In England, the number of Churches, Chapels, and Stations is 987, and in Scotland 181,—making a total for Great Britain in clergy of 1569, and in Churches of 1171.

CONFEDERATION.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, have been passed by their several Legislatures, and the delegates, duly authorized, and representing all classes of Colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such an Union may be so effected. In accordance with their wishes a Bill will be submitted to you, which, by the consolidation of Colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the several Provinces as members of the same Empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.—Queen's Speech.

This extract from the Queen's Speech scatters to the wind the coercion argument, so freely used by our Confederates, and forming, we believe, the main stay of W. H. Pope's mysterious brochure. W. H. Pope expresses the opinion that "it is very difficult to believe that Her Majesty's Ministers will hesitate to legislate this significant but most troublesome dependency into the Union on terms just and fair." This is the conclusion he arrives at, after having enumerated what he conceived to be cogent reasons for pursuing such a course. So wholly given up to the desire of seeing his favorite Scheme consummated, and still cherishing the hope of securing a life long office, we could not expect any other conclusion to be adopted by him. In it he is not endorsed by the Secretary of the Colonies, who has always, even at banquets, been very reserved in touching on the great question of Confederation—never having, in one instance, hinted coercion or anything of the sort. We always considered Carnarvon's treatment of the question a fair criterion of the policy of Her Majesty's Government; and our belief was confirmed beyond the shadow of a doubt, when we read that part of the Queen's Speech referring to the Bill which is to be submitted to Imperial Parliament, and by which Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to be indissolubly united. The wording of this part of the speech would show that it is not at the instance of the British Cabinet that Confederation is to be adopted; for it says "in accordance with their wishes," that is, with the wishes of the Provincial Legislatures, now in London; the measure will be introduced. It does not say that this change in Provincial Government was urged by "Her Majesty's Ministers," or by "the British public," as W. H. Pope would have us believe. His tone does not in the least savor of compulsion—not even does it signify a desire, on the part of the Home Government, to have the Scheme adopted. The language, in which this part of the speech is couched, displays the great political talent that drew it up. If Confederation will not operate favorably to those Colonies who are about to adopt it; if those golden hopes of increase of trade, development of resources, and great glory of the newly made nation be not realized, the Home Government are, by the words of this address, exonerated from all blame. They know that, if evil or dissatisfaction should arise from its adoption and maintenance, the Colonies themselves will suffer the injury; and hence their reason for allowing them to act as they like in the matter. No fear needs, then, be entertained that "this small, but troublesome dependency" will be legislated into the Union. The Home Government will not deprive us of our Legislative liberties or constitutional rights, merely because W. H. Pope or his continental friends advise them to the step. As long as we evince unwavering loyalty to the Mother Country, and an undiverted inclination to obey the laws, there is not the least fear of our being handed over to Canada in the high-handed manner W. H. Pope labors to justify. His pamphlet, which contains all the sophisms his scheming mind could conceive, will, like himself in the political world, be shelved, without having accomplished the object of its author; while it will always be considered a base, but, happily for the Island, an unsuccessful, attempt to barter away our rights.

LOSS OF THE SHIP MONMOUTH AND EIGHT OF THE CREW—FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF SURVIVORS.

The ship David Cannon, Captain Walsh, which arrived in the Mersey yesterday, brings to this port twelve of the crew, including Captain Jones, of the ship Monmouth, which foundered at sea about 5th January. The suffering of the survivors of the crew of the Monmouth will take their places amongst some of the saddest episodes of the sea. It appears that the Monmouth, left New Orleans for Liverpool, via Pensacola, on the 17th of last November, and since then up to the time she was fallen in with by the ship David Cannon, experienced, with but slight intermission, a series of heavy storms. Nothing of any serious consequence, however, took place until the latter end of December, when the unfortunate ship encountered a terrific hurricane, in the course of which a heavy squall, accompanied by an enormous sea, swept over the vessel, carrying seven of the crew and the whole of the deck furniture, &c., overboard. None of the crew were saved, as their fellow-mates were unable to render them any assistance. From the report of Captain Walsh, we learn that, on Sunday, the 20th ult., about 4 p. m., he fell in with the ship Monmouth, bound from Pensacola for this port, in lat. 40 N., lon 46 W., waterlogged. The vessel was timber laden, the cargo being principally oak and pitch pine, and appeared to be a complete wreck. The after deck-houses, bulwarks, stanchions, boats, &c., were all gone from the deck. The mainmast had been carried away by the board, the mizzen-topmast and jibboom were broken, and the sails blown into ribbons. The deck beams parted on the starboard side, the stern was washed in, and the timber part of the cargo was working out of the side. After much difficulty and danger Captain Walsh succeeded in taking away twelve men from the rigging, all of whom were disabled, and many of them unable to stand, the poor fellows having been in the rigging six days, during which time the weather was very cold and stormy, and they being without food, and having very little clothing. All the provisions and cloths were washed overboard, the deck of the vessel being completely under water, and the sea making a complete breach over her. In addition to the men washed overboard, one of the poor fellows died from sheer exhaustion and hunger in the rigging. Nothing was saved from the wreck but the twelve men among whom was Capt. Jones. The night of the 20th January was very dark, and a heavy gale was blowing from the N. N. W. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, Capt. Walsh gallantly stood by the wreck until the twelve unfortunate survivors of the Monmouth were safe on board the David Cannon. [The David Cannon mentioned above belongs to Hon. W. W. Lord, of this city.]

HURRAH! HURRAH!

LIBERALS TRIUMPHANT!

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY!

ANTI-CONFEDS VICTORIOUS!

CONFEDERATES NOWHERE!!!

The following is the result of the Elections, as far as we can learn, up to the hour of going to press:—

Table of election results for Queen's County, Prince County, and Kings County, listing candidates for Liberal and Conservative parties across various districts.

NOMINATION DAY.

Table of nomination results for Queen's County, Prince County, and Kings County, listing candidates for Liberal and Conservative parties across various districts.

At a recent examination at Harvard College, Boston, Mass., the first prize, a gold watch, worth eighty dollars, was awarded to Mr. Eben Cameron, of Sealbourn, who is now a student of that institution. We learn that Mr. Cameron will probably be one of the cleverest practitioners that has graduated in Harvard College. We wish him success, and look upon this as further evidence of the ability and talent of the young men of P. E. Island.—S. J.

The High Sheriff declared the Hon. Geo. Colas and F. Kelly duly elected without opposition.