it should in fairness be said, an object or aim of the dangler. He does not follow a married woman with the determination of asking her to run away with him, but purely as a pastime, and a graceful, pleasant occupation. He dislikes the violence and tumult of a genuine guilty passion, almost as much as he dislikes the sympathetic disturbances of an honest sentiment. To be calm and unruffled, to disown earnestness in everything, is the creed of the dangler. He is not in the least engrossed when he apparently pursues a lady. It is his art, however, to seem as if he were. He has generally a small income, which enables him to get on well enough as a club bachelor. His tailor trusts him conveniently. He has not a particle of real ambition or desire to figure in the world. His ideas are contained in the smallest compass, and represent the merest trifles, which other men discard with the foppishness of three-and twenty. The dangler, however, never grows old in sense. He can only become an old boy, and from that stage advance to second childhood. Unlike the genuine old boy, he is not thoroughly vicious—he is a mawkish and insensate fool even at his pleasures, for he can only bring himself to sip them. Want of decision is the basis of the dangler's disposition. It causes him to dread marriage, and to flutter for ever over the secrets he dare not pitch upon. Amongst men he is a nonentity. He has no part in affairs which demand skill, energy or perseverence. He shrinks from contact with real work, like a sick schoolgirl. His opinions are vacant, and only escape from not being thought idiotic by the number of idiotic opinions which the same persons are allowed to hold without question. The dangler is a fool, in short, of the worst quality. If he only went in for religion, for capturing beggars, for dancing at theatres, for reform, or for music, one might see at least an energy thrown away: but in the dangler there is a hopeless and colorless impotence for which there is no compensative eccentricity. Even with women he is not successful. Silly women like him at first, but discover him after a time; clever women, when they find he has no money, despise him for his stupidity, although they would easily forgive his stupidity if his banker respected him. Fortunately, danglers are not over frequent. There are many young men, and young old men, who approach from one side or another the peculiarities of the type, but happily only a few comparatively represent it completely. The dangler is both a noodle and a duffer, and he never knows it. A joke falls off his hide as a spent musket-ball would off the hide of a rhinoceros. He is the laughing-stock of his friends, and he has no enemies. He is despised too much to be hated; and yet so entrenched is he in the stronghold of his own conceit, that he is far from being miserable or dejected. He walks about in utter unconsciousness of what is thought or said of him. He would not believe for an instant that he was either barren or good for nothing. Society is too well bred nowadays ever to give such information to a man to his face, and the dangler therefore never suffers the chance of hearing the truth. When the dangler dies no one regrets him. He is of a class that disgust and turn aside even the affection of a mother, which he is incapable of comprehending or reciprocating. It is cruel and pitiable to reflect that such creatures are the result of our modern social system, but every artificial system, and, indeed, every system must have them. Mr. Lewes, in a clever criticism, tells us that there are beings apparently born only to exhibit and demonstrate the growth of cancer-cells. Analogically, we may consider the dangler as born to demonstrate and exhibit the growth of moral cancers upon the social body. He is nearly as bad as the street evil, despite his neatness and secrecy. They are partly of foreign extraction, and France has ever been renowned for her dangers; but in England their doom is certain. Already there is an inclination to detect these impostors and to proclaim them. It is better even that women should sell themselves for money than marry fellows of this constitution, who, ricketty, mean, and affected, are unable to love or to hate, to act or to think.

A SECOND GUY FAWKES IN MONTEVIDEO.

[A correspondent in South America sends the following account of an almost tragic affair to the Providence (R. I.) Journal, of Sept. 12.]

On Monday morning, the second July, our sedate city was quite startled from its usual propriety, by the discovery of a gunpowder plot, which for ingenuity and devilish intention, has no equal in history, excepting only the proposed massacre by Guy Fawkes of the English Parliament. The following is, as far as ascertained, a correct account of the affair. It seems that some time since a German in Montevideo became very anxious to buy a house then undergoing repairs, situated in the rear of the government building, or fort, as it is called here, and in which the State councils are held. Succeeding in the effecting the desired purchase he continued the repairs to the house, attracting at the time, however, some attention by the rather out of the way course he pursued in it, carefully finishing the floor before he did the roof. The house finished, nothing more was thought of the matter until the night of the 1st July, when a mason appeared at the Cabildo, and stated that "he had been offered two hundred dollars to work one night in a subterranean passage leading from it to the fort, and he feared that there was something wrong there." Upon this information the chief of police, accompanied by two other officers, went at once to the house, and commenced a search, which resulted in the discovery of a tunnel running from beneath the cellar, to a point (distant nearly two hundred yards) opposite the office of President Flores, where it turned abruptly and passed under the government building. Of course a great excitement was the immediate result of such a discovery, which was heightened by the finding in the tunnel of one thousand pounds of gunpowder, and a most perfect electric exploding battery. Numerous arrests were at once made, but the arch conspirator was not caught, and of him and his intentions it was not only ascertained that he proposed, when his mine was completed, to wait until the eighteenth of the month, a national holiday, and then, when the council and principal officers of the nation were met together in the government house, to fire his train. Had his design been undiscovered the result would have been terrible, for not only would General Flores and his officers have been destroyed, but probably many foreign Ministers and others who would, out of courtesy, be present at such a time. Throughout the day every one seemed paralyzed by the discovery, but as night came on a spirit of thanksgiving and joy for the escape seemed to prevail. A Te Deum was chanted at the Cathedral, the city became generally ablaze with fireworks, and the streets were enlivened with processions and delegations of citizens on their way to congratulate the President.

Since writing the above, it has been ascertained that the plot, instead of being a political affair, was the sole work of a man named Bertran, an ex-army contractor, who intended by the execution of his design to revenge himself on this Government, for withdrawing from him its patronage. When he was arrested at Buenos Ayres, and President Flores was telegraphed to, asking how he should be disposed of, the old General replied, "Let him go, I do not care for him."

Autumn Days.—When autumn days come, Nature, like a retired merchant, changes its manner—from thrift and bustling industry to languid leisure and to ostentatious labour. The sun rises earlier and sets later than when it had all the summer crops on hand and was playing universal husbandman. There is no nest-building now, and no bird-singing,—which is a purely domestic arrangement, designed, on the birds' part, to keep peace in the family while the children are being raised, and laid aside as soon as the young birds are off their hands. Morning comes fleeced in mists, which hang over streams and low, moist places. The sun plays with them, but they perish in his arms. A few belated flowers yet keep watch, but chiefly the asters, which fringe the fields, star the edges of the forests, and, like a late-comer at a feast, seems bent upon making up lost time. At night, crickets and katy-dids scrape their shrill viols, and fill the air with stridulous music. Over all the shrinking fields, the trees lift up their gorgeous foliage, and, like those who wait for the marriage-bell and the bridegroom, they shine out in glorious apparel.—*Beecher's Norwood.*

ITEMS OF ENGLISH AND IRISH NEWS.

It is said that the Government, just before the outrage at Manchester, had made arrangements to remit the unexpired terms of the sentences passed upon the less guilty of the Fenian prisoners now in the English jails, on their giving security that they would at once emigrate to New Zealand, and never return to Ireland. Some of the convicts were in communication with their friends on the subject; but it is not at all likely that this merciful consideration will be extended to them now that the organization of which they had been members has shown that it is still a danger to the peace of the Kingdom. O'Donovan Rossa, according to the *Irishman* newspaper, is still giving trouble to the authorities at Millbank. He has been flogged for insubordination—an act which is strongly denounced by the Cork *Examiner*. It holds that it is hardly credible he has been subjected to a punishment "which society shrinks from inflicting upon the most brutal class of criminals." The *Irishman* also reaffirms that a Fenian cruiser has visited the coast of Ireland, and by escaping detection during her sojourn in its waters, demonstrated the practicability of landing men and arms.

A desperate attack was made on the police on Sunday evening in Thomas street—the locality where most of the Fenian meetings were held last winter. Some men had been arrested for breaking glass, when a mob gathered and began stoning the constables. Four horse policemen who were passing went to their assistance and were likewise stoned. One of their horses was knocked down by a blow of a stone, and in falling broke his leg, and altogether nine policemen were injured; but they succeeded in taking to the station house their prisoners, who were yesterday fined £1 each. None of the ruffians who stoned the officers were, however, taken into custody.

The Presbyterians of Belfast entertained the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Lady Mayoress last night at a banquet in the Music Hall. The Moderator of the General Assembly presided. The entertainment was given in return for the compliment paid by the Lord Mayor to the General Assembly at the recent meeting of that body in Dublin, whence they must have carried some most gratifying ideas of the Mansion House hospitality.

The Lord-Lieutenant, who went to Belfast on the 1st, to open a new graving dock, met with a most enthusiastic reception. The streets were decorated, and triumph-arches were erected along the route.

The Roman Question. — Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have expressed his regret at the arrest of Garibaldi. The Cardinal said that if the Papal frontier had been violated France would have come to the rescue, but now Rome was at the mercy of the Italian Government. Even if this report is not well founded, it accurately represents the present position. It is admitted on all sides that the September Convention cannot be maintained much longer, and that it must be materially modified in favour of Italy.

How little of a prisoner Garibaldi really was may be gathered from the address which he delivered to the soldiers who guarded him to Alessandria. He said: "We shall go easily to Rome with men like you; but want to have a round with the Pope's Zouaves, and these men deserve only to be beaten with crosses not with muskets. We shall have plenty to do. We shall have to sweep away all the filth. Tyrol and Rome will come." He then told them to maintain discipline, and added: "The day will certainly come when we shall shew certain insolent neighbors that we are still the descendants of the Romans, who by force of will and discipline were the most powerful and the most civilized people in the world. I should be happy to command you then. Yes; that would be the proudest day of my life. If my limbs fail to carry me as fast as you can march I will go in a wagon." At Genoa he told the crowd that "Rome is ours; we shall soon be there."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* describes the small wares at the French Exhibition in rather an amusing way:—"One of the chief characteristics of the *article de Paris* is that, whether necessary or unnecessary, it plays upon the fancy and comes to us in strange disguises. It is not enough that you should have an ink-bottle on your table; it is above all things necessary that this ink bottle should appear to be something else.—It is a cannon ball—it is a pound weight—it is a negro's head—it is a railway engine. You take the negro by his black, woolly hair; you find that his skull opens on a hinge; and there is a pot of ink where his brains should be. So there is a store of ink in the heart of the cannon ball, in the pound weight, and in the boiler of the engine. The play of fancy which is allowed in this way is boundless. Mr. Harry Emanuel has in silver a railway locomotive with tender attached. The locomotive contains whiskey, the tender hot water; sugar takes the place of coal upon tender, and the stoker is converted into a silver sugar tongs. If you see a silver drum upon a friend's table it is a riddle; and you must guess what it is. It may be anything from a match-box to a mustard-pot."

The *Court Journal* says:—"It is said that a Scotch lady has died and left young Riccotti Garibaldi £40,000.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is rumoured that the Queen will confer the honor of knighthood on some of the leading colonists, in connection with the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Australia.

State of Ireland. — The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* bears witness to the manner in which the Irish landed proprietors and gentry are attending to their social duties. While complaints are bitterly made of absentees who take no interest in their tenantry beyond the punctual exaction of their rents, it is right that the praiseworthy efforts of others who regard the obligations which property imposes, as well as the privileges which it confers, should not be overlooked. No impartial observer can fail to see that the latter is the larger class that its numbers are steadily increasing, and that a more enlightened and generous spirit than formerly prevailed is beginning to regulate its dealings with the people. This is shewn in the readiness with which opportunities are embraced evincing a kindly sympathy towards them, and a practical desire to improve their moral and material condition. These exertions are not unappreciated, though evil influences are still at work to check the growth of those feelings of confidence and attachment which perseverance in well doing must in the end produce. Many occasions have recently been noticed in which the disposition of the landed gentry to co-operate with the ranks below them, to encourage and stimulate them by example and reward, has been happily illustrated.

AUTUMN.

No sound but the beech-nuts falling
Through the green and the yellow leaves,
And the rainy West wind calling
The swallow from the eaves.
No fading trees are shedding
Their golden splendor yet;
But a sunset gleam is spreading,
That seems like a regret.

And the crimson-breasted birdie
Sings his sweet funeral hymn
On the oak-tree grim and sturdy,
In the twilight gathering dim.
Death comes to pomp and glory;
They fade—the sunny hours;
And races old in story
Pass like the summer flowers.

In Virginia City, Nevada, a poor widow in overhauling an old vest of her husband's, who had recently died, found a dirty paper in the pocket, which on examination proved to be the deed of three feet of the Savage claim. The Secretary of the company informed her that it was genuine and that $1800 in dividends were due on it. She took the money, sold the dirty paper for $14,000 and went to her home and friends in the East.

Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer is in every sense a family medicine, and should be kept constantly on hand. In case of accident or sudden disease, it will save hours of suffering, and time and money in looking up and paying Doctors' bills.

"A Horse! A Horse! My Kingdom for a Horse!" Do you wish to improve your horse! If so, use Cavalry Condition Powders—I. S. Johnson & Co., proprietors.

UNITED STATES.

The results of the recent elections in the United States have gone largely in favor of the Democrats. The Washington *Evening Express* says that Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter since the elections, in which he says that he shall demand the impeachment of the President immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, and the enactment of a law suspending his official functions pending the trial. He also advocates the enfranchisement of the blacks in all the States by act of Congress. In view of the situation the Boston *Journal* says:—

"It needs but half an eye to see that the grand object of the Democratic managers will be to turn their recent successes to the defeat of the negro suffrage at the South. That is the hinge on which the political future really turns. Let the provisions respecting suffrage laid down in the reconstruction acts prevail permanently, and the work of reorganization must go steadily on to completion, making equal rights the corner stone of the regenerated Republic, and giving a new expansion and departure to the mission of our institutions. On the other hand, if those provisions are overturned, the rule of the Southern oligarchy will be restored, slavery will be succeeded by the next hateful evil of caste, and in ten years it will be hard to show what the patriotic millions have gained by all their blood and toil and victories."

The political sweep in the States is perfectly wonderful. Of the 42,000 Radical majority which towered so high last year, hardly a vestige remains. There has been a chance for the Democrats, in the total vote, of at least ten per cent. The most sanguine expectations of the Democracy have bene more that realized.

Lady Amberly is visiting New York, and makes a sensation, coming out in lavender silk, innocent of hoops, and feet "sensibly clad in good stout calfskin."

Distressing Occurrence.—We learn from the Bangor *Whig* that, one morning last week, Mrs. Isaiah Rich, of Hampden, Me., left her room, in which was an infant daughter of ten weeks sleeping in the bed, and a little boy of three years in the room, cautioning him not to touch the baby nor wake her up. She had been gone but a little while when she was startled by the screams of the baby, when, hastening to the room, she found the little boy in the act of getting off of the bed, while the baby had its chest crushed in, its collar bone broken, and otherwise so severely injured that death ensued in twenty-four hours. It is impossible to tell how the injury was done, though there are many conjectures, one being that having by some means awoke the child and got her to crying, he attempted to stop her cries, with the result stated above. It is a truly distressing affair, and has plunged the family into the deepest distress and grief.

What a Kentucky Woman Did.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Curier*, writing from Litchfield, Grayson, Ky., says:—As this is the season of the year that ginseng is dug, one day last week a *woman living five miles southwest of* this place, with hoe and basket in hand, went into the woods to dig ginseng, and made a very profitable day's work of it. She dug and gathered ten pounds of ginseng, worth $6 50; caught a young spotted fawn, which she sold to-day in Litchfield for $10; caught and killed five young gray foxes, for which the State pays her $5, and killed two black snakes and one rattlesnake. Can any hunter beat that. She took the young fawn home, and she having a young baby, nursed the fawn and baby from her breast at the same time. I am told it was a novel sight to see baby and the little spotted fawn sucking at the same time.

A Boston "ovation" seems to be a fearful thing. The Boston papers contain shocking accounts of the scenes enacted by the street mob on the reception of Sheridan. One report gives details of the "shameful and disgusting conduct" of the roughs, who, we are told, were "here there and everywhere, constituting the chief element of the crowd." We are told that a large number of ladies were crowded down, run over, trod upon and very severely injured, and to show that this is not exaggerated, it is noted that ten of the wounded were carried into a stable, eight into Baker's house, three into another house, twenty were carried into drug stores, and many were taken home in carriages. One lady had her leg broken, and another was so severely injured by being trampled beneath the surging crowd that she is not expected to live.

George Leeming, a blacksmith, at Jeansville, Pa., has fallen heir to an estate in England estimated at more than a million of dollars, and has sailed for that country to take possession.

At Cheyenne, on the night of the 4th inst., James Moore, a well known ranchman, and reputed the richest man on the plains, killed Pat Mullaly in a disreputable house, and was himself killed by Mullaly's friend, John Hayes. The latter is now in the hands of the vigilants, who will probably hang him. The men were roughs of the roughest variety, and their happy dispatch gives intense satisfaction to the peaceable people of the town.

A New York paper counts up the losses by horse-car accidents in one day last week and makes them out one killed and eight wounded, three severely. The preceding day one was killed and one badly hurt.

Secret and Curious Negociations of Kossuth with Russia and France.—The *Naplo* of Pesth publishes the following:—"On the 1st of August, 1849, Batthyanyi and Szemere arrived at Nyiradoni to proceed to Arad, by order of the government. Kossuth learnt, probably from Gœrgey himself, partly from the secret agents that he had in the camp of the latter, that the general had began negociations with the Russians. This explains why he took into his own hands the peace negociations, which he entrusted to the two Ministers (Batthyanyi Szemere). The basis of Kossuth's negociations was neither more nor less than the offer of the Hungarian Crown to Russia. The rapid course of events brought the negociations to an end." Kemeny, in the same article published by the *Naplo*, asserts that when he met Kossuth, in Switzerland, they both spoke about the Back administration, and Kossuth told him that Teleky was going to Zurich, where the diplomatists were just negociating the peace. The conversation naturally turned upon the Italian war. Kossuth said to me that the first time he paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, at Villafranca, some one was already waiting in the ante-room, but that Kossuth had the honor to be received the first. It was only after his interview with Napoleon III. that he had learnt who was the person who had waited till his reception in the ante-room—it was the King of Italy. Then Kossuth went on telling that a senator had been attached to his person, and that that senator was M. Pietri. He also told that the Emperor Napoleon had spoken to him of Lussin-Piccolo, and asked if they would find there coal enough. Kossuth answered in the affirmative. Kemeny remembers also that the Emperor Naopoleon had informed Kossuth of the menacing position the King of Prussia could sssume as a member of the German Confederation, if the war extended to the countries belonging to the Confederation. "I will not deny," continues Kemeny, "that Kossuth did not ask guarantees for those who would rise in arms, if a *coup* were to succeed on the confines of Dalmatia; but Kossuth, in his turn, will not also deny that the Emperor of the French uttered these words: 'It is not enough that Prussia should think of attacking me, you would also put Russia on my back.'"

The Largest City in the World.—A very erroneous idea is indulged in by many people, in relation to the largest city in the world; many confidently assert that London is far superior, both in size and the number of its inhabitants. But such is not the case. Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is, without exception, the largest and most populous city in the world. It contains the vast number of 1,500,000 dwellings, and 5,000,000 of human souls. Many of the streets are 19 japaneseries in length, which is equivalent to 22 English miles. The commerce of Jeddo far exceeds that of any other city in the world, and the sea along the coast is constantly white with sails of ships. Their vessels sail to the southern portion of the empire, where they are laden with rice, tea, sea coal, tobacco, silk, cotton and tropical fruits, all of which can find a ready market in the north, and then return freighted with corn, salt, isinglass, and various other products which have a market in the south.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Mr. John McLean, Superintendant of Scatterie, communicates the following, under date the 5th inst., to the Cape Breton *News*:

During the gale of last Monday night, which was one of the heaviest we have had for some time, and with a heavier sea than I ever recollect seeing, a small vessel called the *Naked Truth*, of Windsor, struck on the south side of this Island, where she was dashed to pieces, and, sad to say, all on board perished. About noon on Tuesday the remains of the wreck were discovered—search was immediately commenced along the shore, but the sea being so very high, could not discover anything of any note; found a small cask of brandy of 15 to 20 gallons. On the following day (sea having abated some) renewed the search, found the body of one of the men buried up in a bank with only one boot heel visible, dug him out, and rooted up much of the beach—thinking to find some more, but did not.

Yesterday another body was found in the water among the rocks. The first body found would be about 30 to 35 years of age,—the middle height, sandy hair and red whiskers. —had not used a razor for some time—the back of both his wrists marked with Indian ink forming a chain with clasped hands in the centre, he also had a crucifix printed on his left arm. The other body found was that of a young man of about 20 years, short and stoutly built. I am afraid that there was a woman on board also, for a portion of a woollen petticoat and a piece of a straw bonnet was found on the shore. None of the materials of the vessel landed, nor any of the crews' effects—excepting a few pieces of cloths torn to shreds."

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 23, 1867.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AT HALIFAX.

The R. M. S. *China* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last, bringing dates to the 12th inst. The Mails for this Island reached here on Friday night. In the absence of any thing more attractive to offer our readers, we devote considerable space to extracts from our late papers, although the Atlantic cable has, to some extent, anticipated the news to which they refer.

It will be seen that the invasion of the Pontifical States by Garibaldi and his band of freebooters has about collapsed. In two actions the Pontifical troops effected an easy and complete victory over the invaders; and in Rome, whose usurpation was the great object of the revolutionists, there was no sympathy whatever shown for the revolutionary movement. The Government of Louis Napoleon had declared most positively its determination to support the Pope's temporal power, and was backing this determination by sending a naval and military force to Rome. Victor Emmanuel was required by the French Emperor to respect the Pope's sovereignity in Italy, in conformity with treaty stipulations, and the King of Italy (so called), was somewhat reluctantly obeying the commands of his master. The red-shirted fellows are, therefore, compelled to seek employment for their free lances elsewhere.

Parliament will be summoned to meet on the 19th of November.

The body of the late Sir F. Bruce was buried in Dunfermline Abbey on the 8th inst.

The Princess of Wales.—Her Royal Highness has received so much benefit from the waters at Wiesbaden that it has been thought desirable to continue the course. Her stay, therefore, will probably be somewhat longer than was at first anticipated.

The marriage of the King of Greece with the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna is definitely fixed for the 22nd inst. The Imperial family of Russia and the Royal family of Denmark will assist at the celebration.

The Empress Charlotte is fast approaching a complete recovery, as far, at least, as her mental state is concerned. Her Majesty, it seems, is cured of her monomania. Her memory, however, has become weakened, though certain episodes of the past recur from time to time to her mind, and then she narrates them faily.

It would appear that not only was Garibaldi, in the first instance, not sent back to Caprera under obligations to remain there, but, it is said, it was promised to him that a vessel should shortly be sent to take him to the continent. The vessel not coming, he took the transport service on himself.

Another act of violence, bearing symptoms of a Fenian outrage, has been committed in London. Three bandsmen of the Guards, who had been assisting at a concert, were going home through Holborn, early in the morning, when a party of Irishmen, who, it is supposed, from their military air, mistook them for detectives, set upon them, and one of the bandsmen named McDonnell was shot, it is feared fatally. One of the assailants, whose name is Groves, was captured, and in his possession was found a new dagger, and in his lodgings were a number of papers implicating him in Fenianism, and a quantity of bullets and cartridges.

It is stated, and there is good reason to believe that the assertion is correct, that inquiries have been made by Lord Stanley of cardinal Antonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Catholic prelates of Ireland would accept an endowment of the clergy as a solution of the Irish Church question; but at a meeting recently held in Dublin to take this proposition into consideration, the Irish prelates have determined not to accept any part of the revenues of the Establishment, if they were offered. They have also expressed their opposition to any scheme for separate endowment, and to grants for the maintenance of glebes and churches.

Two new iron clads are about to be built for the British navy; one, the Volage, will be constructed in the Thames, the other, the Invincible, will have its birthplace at Pembroke. Thus a private and a public yard are to be employed. The Volage is described as a frigate of 2,322 tons burden, and 600 horse-power; the Invincible is a larger vessel—her burden will not be less than 4000 tons, and she is to carry a casemated tower amidships able to fire fore and aft.

The latest reliable reports concerning the corn trade are very unsatisfactory. With the prospect of a severe winter and a scarcity of outdoor employment, the price of wheat is already so high as to almost frighten the poorer classes. This week the bakers in Liverpool and Birkenhead have added another penny to the cost of the 4 lb. loaf, and if the upward tendency of the corn market be not checked another advance in the retail price of bread will soon be inevitable. For a prospect of such a check we search in vain in the reports to which we have alluded; on the contrary, there are strong indications that rates will be raised considerably higher. It is estimated that the amount already paid for foreign wheat imported in this country is upwards of £7,000,000 in excess of the total paid up to the corresponding date of last year.

A fearful explosion took place on Saturday at Woolwich Arsenal, in a building set apart for the filling and finishing of blank ammunition for the Snider rifle. The building is one of a number of sheds which occupy an enclosed space by themselves, and the strictest precautions are used to reduce to a minimum the dangers attending so perilous a manufacture. It would appear that in the room in which the accident took place there were a quantity of powder pellets ready for insertion in the cartridges filled and in process of closing, and a number more cartridges filled and closed, and ready for removal to the packing room. There was scarcely any noise but what is described as a long intense puff, but which did terrible havoc. Out of 30 lads in the building, 23 were burnt, 13 very severely, and 3 have since died. About 20 lbs. of powder exploded, and the catastrophe was caused by one of the lads, ignorant of the consequence, trying to explode the cap in the base of one of the cartridges.

At Edinburgh a fearful explosion occurred on Wednesday, in the shop of a fire work manufacturer, in the Canongatee. While a man named Hammond was in the act of preparing rockets the materials exploded, and a terrible scene ensued. The shop was situated in one of those large blocks of buildings so common in Edinburgh, inhabited by several families, and approached by a common stair. One woman jumped from four stories high into the street, and was killed on the spot. Mothers threw their children out in the agony of despair, and altogether five deaths are reported.—A disastrous fire at Dundee has destroyed two large shipbuilding yards and some vessels on the stocks, and done damage to the extent of £50,000. What is very sad to hear is that 200 men will be thrown out of work, and their tools are all destroyed.

A great fire has occurred in Dalhousie Castle, Midlothian, the two upper stories of the south front, with many valuable tapestries, having been destroyed. It has, indeed, been an unfortunate week for Scotland.

TURKEY.

THE SULTAN ON THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The *Monde* publishes a letter from Constantinople giving an account of what passed between the Sultan and the Russian General Ignatieff, on the subject of Crete. It says:—In the audience which the Ambassador of the Czar had with his Ottoman Majesty before starting on his second journey to the Crimea, the General reverted to the question of Crete, with the view of repeating the friendly advice to cede Candia to Greece, and thereby avoid the gravest complications. His Ottoman Majesty, addressing the Russian Ambassador in a tone of great resoluteness and bitterness, replied:—"You advise me to cede Candia to King George, who wants it in order to render himself popular in Greece; he who is not a born Greek, and who has reigned scarcely three years. I am the thirty-third descendant of a dynasty which owes so much to its people over whom it has reigned for upwards of five centuries, and you estimate my popularity—mine, at nothing! From the commencement of this affair at Crete, I have received numerous and warm addresses from my Mussulman subjects who, from all quarters, offered to organize themselves in volunteer corps at their own cost, and to march to the relief of their brethren in Candia. You perceive, it depended only on me to crush the insurrection by throwing 200,000 Turks into the island, and to have long since put an end to the insolent pretentions of the Hellenes and the intervention of the Powers. This I have abstained from doing out of regard for Christain Europe, and also because I could not forget that I am the Sovereign and Father of millions of Christians. And it is for my prudence, for my moderation even, which alone have permitted these troubles to be prolonged so far, that Europe would desire to see me punished by converting them into a weapon against me! Ah, General, you are not a Sovereign, and you know not what suffering it costs a man who wears a crown to sacrifice a portion of his States, how small soever it may be. The Emperor Alexander himself, will, I hope, more justly appreciate the profound and imperious sentiment which commands me to shut my ear to every proposition of a nature to assail the integrity of my Empire. To cede Candia, General—can you really mean it? How could I after such an act cross the threshold of my palace and encounter in the streets of my capital the glances of my indignant people? You wish me in making this cession to sign the dishonour of my crown and of my dynasty? Never! never! Not only shall I not cede Candia, but I shall give my consent to nothing which, in the most remote degree, could tend to such an act. The Emperor Alexander will, I am sure, comprehend me when you shall report to him those words, which are not only uttered by my lips but also proceed from my inmost heart." Such is the account I have to transmit to you.

Turkey and Crete.—A letter from Constantinople says that the Grand Vizier is preparing to set out very shortly for Crete, to preside in person over the establishment of the new administrative organization with which it is the intention of the Sultan to endow the island. Aali Aacha is likewise said to have been directed to ascertain the wishes and wants of the Cretans, and he would be assisted by Cabauli Pacha, Reauf Pacha, and three Greek functionaries in the labours of this political inquiry.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—The North American Legation in this city has obtained from the Porte the satisfaction the United States had demanded for certain grievances which had been complained of by the American Consulate in the island of Crete.

INDIA.

Bombay, Sept. 9.—Her Majesty's frigate Octavia has left for the Persian Gulf, in consequence of reported disturbances at Muscat. The new steam transport Euphrates arrived at Bombay on the 27th of August, and leaves for Seuz on the 12th inst., with stores and tents for the troops on their arrival in Egypt. A collision has taken place between a runaway locomotive and a passenger train on the Great India Peninsular Railway, resulting in the death of one passenger, the guard, and a native fireman. Two large bridges over an unopened portion of the same railway between Kundwah and Hurdah have given way. A crack has been discovered in the largest viaduct at Thul Ghaut, and three other viaducts over the same ghaut are in such a dangerous state that passengers have to leave the trains and walk across. Seventeen other bridges over unopened portions of the Rajpore extension of the Great India Peninsular Railway have been condemned by the company's engineers. The cholera is still prostrating the armies in Affghanistan. Afzul Khan, the Ameer of Cabul, is reported to be one of its victims. The report, however, requires comfirmation. Major Fuller, R. A., Director of Public Instruction, Punjaub, and Ensign Martyr, Her Majesty's 19th Regiment, when crossing the stream near Rawul Pindhee, were both drowned.

Calcutta, Sept. 4.—Accounts from the famine districts are still satisfactory, and the demands upon the Government for relief are decreasing. The ex-King of Oude has been allowed six months for the purpose of settling his affairs, and should he fail to do so within that time a commission is to be appointed to investigate his debts. Negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty with the King of Burmah are advancing satisfactorily. A Cotton Grants Act for all India will be introduced into the Viceroy's Council next session. The Viceroy has vetoed the Assam Coolie Act. The Bengal Government has appointed a committee to consider Col. Fraser's plans for the erection of lighthouses at the mouth of the Hooghly and on the jetties at Calcutta. All apprehension of a famine in Upper Burmah have ceased and the exportation of rice from British Burmah continues. The weather has recently been unfavorable for the indigo, and the rain in Jerhoot and Benares has much damaged the prospects of the crop, which is estimated at from 94,000 98,000 maunds. Preparations are making for the punishment of the natives of the Nicobar Islands for their treatment of the crews of vessels driven on their coasts.

ADDRESS TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The following address was presented to General Sir Fenwick Williams by the inhabitants of Halifax previous to his retirement from the Government of Nova Scotia. The answer and the address are able and dignified productions, and are eminently worthy of perusal beyond the limits of the Province to which they refer. Farewell addresses were sent to General Williams from many other parts of the Province; and, indeed, the feeling of respect entertained for the gallant Hero seems to be almost universal, notwithstanding what a few rabid anti-Confederates in Halifax may say to the contrary:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS.

Of Kars, Baronet, Lieutenant General in Her Majesty's Army, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Grand Officer Legion d'honneur; 1st Class of the Turkish Order of Medijee, &c. &c; Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency—

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the City and County of Halifax, have learned with feelings of deep regret that your Excellency is about to leave the Province at an early date.

Your appointment to the high office of Her Majesty's Representative in this Province was felt by all your fellow-countrymen to be not only a well merited recognition by Her Majesty of your previous brilliant services, but a mark of Her special interest in this portion of Her Empire which claimed you as one of its most distinguished sons; and it cannot be but a source of gratification to your Excellency that the benefits which we confidently expected as the result of your administration have been abundantly realized by the people of this Province.

During your Excellency's stay among us you have ever manifested both by word and deed your interest in every effort to promote the moral and material interests of the country, and none ever appealed to your Excellency in vain for assistance to any cause which commended itself to your judgment as deserving of succour; while our Educational institutions, the Provincial Rifle Association and the Volunteer force—both of which aim at developing the spirit and ability of the people to defend their country against any aggressor—will always, in your munificent aid to their funds, preserve a lasting evidence of your desire to promote the best interests of your native land.

Believing, as we do, that the great object of your Excellency's mission to this Province has been successfully accomplished in the Confederation of the Colonies, and satisfied that the Union will result in a measure of prosperity hitherto unknown amongst us, we beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on the final accomplishment of that great measure during the period of your Administration of the Government of this Province.

It is our sincere and earnest prayer that your Excellency may be spared many years to witness the progress and prosperity of your native land under the powerful impulse which a Union with our prosperous and enterprizing fellow-countrymen on our western borders will give to every branch of art and industry: and above all, that by a cordial acceptance of that great measure, the earnest desires of our Sovereign and the Parliament of Great Britain for our more intimate and cordial connection with themselves, may be fulfilled.

Wherever your lot may be cast in future, we pray that the Author of all good may bestow his choice blessings upon you.

And we remain,
Your Excellency's,
Most obedient humble servants.

Halifax, October, 1867.

REPLY:

Government House,
Halifax, Nova Scotia,
October 23rd, 1867.

To the Inhabitants of the City and County of Halifax:

Gentlemen,—I receive this address with feelings of great pleasure, not unmixed with pride, coming, as it does, from the Metropolitan City and County, in which I have passed two happy, and, I would fain hope, useful years.

I accepted, with alacrity, the mission entrusted to me by the Queen's late Government; and Her Gracious Majesty's present advisers have continued to me an equal measure of confidence, and I firmly believe that the benefits which you anticipate from my administration will be abundantly realized by the patriotic and highly influential company which now stands face to face with me. I moreover firmly rely on the daily workings of truth and justice, to elicit on the part of our countrymen, a confession of universal acceptation of, indeed admiration for the blessings of a Union which lifts us from a state of isolation, painful to all real patriots, and places us in the proud position of the maritime outlet to a great federated country; and, moreover, bids our miners and manufacturers to prepare their beehives of industry for the wants of those vast and now friendly regions, which will for ever throw down the barrier of their Custom House, and admit a free passage to our productions.

If, gentlemen, I have promoted to the utmost of my power the moral and material interests of Nova Scotia, I have only done my duty, but I assure you that those duties and ties will neither slumber nor be severed by my absence from your midst.

I earnestly respond to pour prayer that I may be spared to witness with you the increased prosperity of our native land; and that, above all, we may shew our respect for our beloved Sovereign, as well as the Parliament of Great Britain, in whose halls successive administrations have sincerely wished and earnestly desired the achievement of that boon for which we now rejoice. Let us call to mind that England's fleets are our fleets, that her armies are our armies, and assuredly these reflections will have a place in our hearts, and guide our future deportment towards the most constant as well as the most powerful of mother countries.

Gentlemen, in conclusion I devoutly thank you for the prayer you put up for my future welfare.

W. F. WILLIAMS.

General Sir Hastings Doyle was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia on Friday last. The great fault found with his predecessor was, that he favoured Confederation. We believe that General Doyle entertains as strong opinions on the same side of that question as ever General Williams held, and has equal courage to express them. If a Governor is to be vilified for holding views of his own on a great public question, it would be better to have no Governor at all, or to have a dummy at Government House.

Lieut. Col. Harding has been appointed Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, in the place of General Doyle.

RUNAWAYS.

We regret to have to notice the fact that there appears to be, amongst a certain class of trades-people in this Island, a mania for "skedaddling," as there was a mania last year for house-burning. Three persons who were, by the many, supposed to be doing an excellent business, have lately astonished their friends and confounded their creditors by suddenly setting out for parts unknown. One was a country merchant in excellent repute, with apparently large resources,—a second was a manufacturer, driving what seemed to be a brisk trade; and the third—whose sudden departure has created intense surprise throughout town—was also a manufacturer of manifold enterprise, who competed, successfully, it is said, with others in the same trade in Canada—who had a large manufacturing establishment, furnished with all the modern improvements, and who enjoyed himself in a handsome villa out of town. We do not know to what extent honest people have been fleeced by these runaways; but we imagine the amount must be very large; and we know that public confidence in the affairs of business men is desperately shaken by the dishonesty of these people.

This summer a remarkable disease has carried off several prominent residents of Victoria County, New Brunswick, especially at a place called Little Falls. Only a short time since, Hon. Francis Rice, a member of the Legislative Council of that Province, Mr. Vital Herbert, M. P. P., and Mr. Emmerson, an influential resident of the place, died suddenly, and now the peculiar disease which carried them off has added Dr. Currier to the number of its victims.—We observe by a St. John paper that Victoria County has this year been visited by death with a heavy hand. During the summer, a worthy Roman Catholic clergyman, a Mr. MacDonald, was drowned one dark night by driving into a river, as it is supposed. Later, the Sheriff of the County, Mr. Wesley Thompson, was killed, as it was thought at the time, by falling down a rocky cliff, but recent developments lead to the impression that he was murdered. Then came the death by disease of many of its most prominent residents.

MASONIC.

At the Regular Communication of Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter, No. 100, held at St. John's Hall, on Wednesday evening, October 16th, the following Officers were duly installed by Past Principal J. S. Carvell:—

M. E. Comp.	Adam Murray,	Principal	Z.
Companion	C. U. Hanford,	"	H.
"	Donald McKinnon,	"	J.
"	Donald McRae Scribe		E.
"	N. P. Stramberg,	"	N.
"	Neil Rankin, Treasurer.		
"	H. E. Starbird, 1st Sojourner.		
"	George Douglass, 2d		do
"	Benj. Rogers, 3d		do
"	———, Janitor.		

St. John's Hall was the scene of a very pleasant occurrence at the close of a Special Communication of St. John's Lodge, on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., upon the occasion of the presentation of a Bible to the Lodge by a number of Ladies interested in its welfare. The Ladies assembled at the Hall at 9 o'clock, and, after an address accompanying the gift, to which an appropriate reply was made by the Worshipful Master, a fine collation was partaken of, followed by singing and short addresses for the remainder of the evening. Shortly before 12 o'clock, the company, to the number of about 75, separated, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment. The Bible is a massive quarto, elegantly bound in dark green morocco, and bears on the outside of the cover the following inscription: "Presented to Saint John's Lodge, No. 397, R. E., by the Wives of the Members, Sept. 7th, A. D., 1867."

COLONIAL NEWS.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

R. M. S. *Delta*, from Newfoundland, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, 19th inst. The papers by this arrival contain no news of importance. The inhabitants of Labrador are suffering from the ill success of the fisheries, provisions were being sent there from Quebec. On the 12th the Government schooner *Volant* arrived at St. John's from the Labrador, having on board R. J. Pinsent, Esqr., who had been commissioned by the Government to discharge the magisterial duties on the coast. The steamer *Wolf* arrived at St. John's on the 15th inst. from Greenland. Her crew had succeeded in capturing four whales. An attempt is being made to repair the old cable of 1856, between Cape Ray and Cape North. One trial failed, but it is thought another will prove more successful.

A few evenings since a meeting was held at St. John's on the subject of Confederation, in which the people of Newfoundland appear to manifest much interest just now. We observe by the papers that the discussions were conducted in a spirit of candid enquiry, and all who had objections to offer to the proposal of Union were invited to put them forward for consideration. The Hon. Mr. White, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Rogerson, Mr. Shea, Mr. Prowse and one or two others addressed the meeting in support of Union. Capt. Woodford offered some observations in dissent on details, while he frankly admitted the necessity of change. He was replied to by some of the speakers above named on the points he raised. The best order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and no desire was anywhere evinced but that of calm examination, and anxiety to arrive at a just and sound conclusion. The meeting was in all respects one of excellent promise.—*Halifax Express, 21st.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

His Excellency Colonel Francis Prym Harding, C. B., having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Major General Charles Hastings Doyle, as Lieutenat Governor of New Brunswick, was on Saturday the 19th inst. sworn in as Administrator.

The Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., was a few days since united in marriage to Miss Alice Chipman, daughter of Z. Chipman, Esqr., of St. Stephen. The happy couple were expected to leave St. Stephen early in the day for Bangor, *en route* for Ottawa.

On Tuesday evening last the Chief of Police, in St. John, N. B., was notified by telegraph that a robbery had been committed in Pembroke, in the State of Maine, the safe of a mercantile establishment having been blown open, and money to the amount of $3000 stolen. Two men were shortly afterwards arrested in St. John, having been identified by the description forwarded by telegraph. They gave their names as William Davis and George Clarke. They were taken at one of the City Hotels, and were armed with revolvers, but did not make any resistance. $1500 of the money, and a lot of burglars tools, were found in their possession.

There was considerable stir in the city this week among young men in search of employment and high wages. Groups of them, attracted by the prospect of getting £15 a month at lumbering in South Carolina, might be seen daily in close communication with a person who gave his name as Bancroft, and represented himself as the Agent of a Boston Lumbering Company. Without waiting to think that there are hundreds of laborers in the United States, who, if the climate were fit to live in, would gladly work during the winter for £15 a month in the forests of South Carolina, several *verdant* Islanders entered into agreement with Mr. Bogus Bancroft, and prepared to go in the *Princess of Wales* on Tuesday night. They assembled on the wharf at the hour of sailing, but lo! the agent of the enterprising Lumbering Firm, who promised to provide his dupes with through Tickets to Boston, if they would only advance one half the fare, was capassed for the price of a new suit of clothes, and pretending to be out of funds, *cleared out* minus the clothes, his watch and laborers. It is said that so far as Mr. Bancroft was concerned, the lumber speculation in Prince Edward Island was not a total failure. We don't pity his dupes.—*Pat.*