Sunday, determining that on Monday morning they would settle down to a commencement of their new life with all its business, responsibilities trials, &c. On Monday they rose at an early hour, and robing in their everyday attire, went to breakfast. Each complained of being seriously ill, and neither could eat. The husband was compelled almost immediately to retire to bed, and in a few minutes his wife followed him. A physician was sent for, who, upon arriving in the sick chamber, and after examination of the patients, pronounced their disease the cholera. Immediate attention was given to them, but during the day they continued to grow worse, and at four and-a-half o'clock the husband died. His body was removed to an adjoining room. His wife was also in a collapsed condition, and at eight-and-a-half o'clock she too followed her husband into the dark valley and shadow of death. The bridegroom and bride were robed in their wedding clothes, and on Tuesday both were buried in the same grave.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

LOVE AND CRIME.

One of the most revolting pictures of love and crime, that has been furnished for publication for many a day, is given in a late number of the Iowa *Register*. The main features of this affair, stripped of the most shameful immoralities with which it is given to the public, are substantially as follows:—

A Mr. Leander Davis was the proprietor of a hotel at Sioux City, Iowa. His family consisted of his wife, three children, and his mother. He had been very prosperous in business, and stood high in the estimation of his neighbours, and was apparently the last man to bring on himself moral and financial ruin. A fascinating young girl by the name of Ellen O'Neil was employed in the hotel as Chambermaid. He became enamoured of this girl, neglected his business to be in her company, seemed morose and unhappy when away from her. His wife, a kind and gentle woman, never upbraided him, but at times expostulated with him in the name of her children, but all to no purpose. For months, the poor wife, broken in spirit and weighed down with grief, was compelled to live beneath the same roof with her husband's paramour. At last the mother, unable to endure the sight of the girl any longer, came to the rescue, and the girl was sent away to her home. In a few days "business" called Mr. Davis away. He was absent several weeks, and then returned, telling his wife he had been with "Ellen." He remained at home a few days, when one day he handed his wife a bundle of papers, conveying to her all his real estate, amounting to $10,000, and on the same day drew $4 000 from the bank, then coolly walked out of the house, with his wife and little children begging him to come back, and without one kind word or look for those who loved him, and who were ready to forgive *him, he took the stage and left the house never to return*. The guilty ones now live together, while the stricken wife and doating children are left to suffer in a home robbed of its endearments by the wiles of an abandoned woman.

THE HURRICANE IN THE BAHAMAS.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS OF DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND SHIPPING AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Mr. Kirkwood, the United States Consul at Nassau, in addressing the Secretary of State, under date of October 9, says:—The hurricane on the 1st inst. was one of the severest and most destructive since 1813. There is scarcely a house in this place or on the Bahamas that has not suffered to some extent, while the destruction of the shipping in the harbor and along the coast has been alike fearful. The loss of life, though small here, has been severe on some of the out islands. The only American vessel in the harbor, the *Union*, of Harrington, was driven ashore, but will probably be saved. The following vessels have arrived here since:—Brig Concord of Bath, Me., bound here, with loss of spars, sails, main mizzen-topmasts, and otherwise damaged; barque John Curtis, of Brunswick, Me., from Havana, bound to Turks Island, lies aground at Southwest Bay with like losses; will probably be saved. A Barque, supposed to be the Anna Palmer, was off here on Sunday last, but could not enter the harbour; was last seen to the northward with mainmast and bowsprit gone with fore and mizzen topmasts; there was no sail upon her but a spanker foresail and staysail; she has not been heard from, although a vessel has gone in search of her; she was also bound for Turks Island. Schooner Seth Rich, of New York, broke from her anchorage at East Harbor, and reached here yesterday, with loss of mainmast, rigging sails, boats, anchors and other material. Ship John W. Cushing, of Newburyport, arrived this afternoon from Boston, bound to New Orleans, in a very crippled condition, having lost her mainmast fore and mizzen topmasts, sails, and received other material damages; she lies outside of the harbour, being too large to enter without taking out part of her cargo. The United States gunboat Tahoma, W. Gibson, commander, also put in here short of coal and materially injured in her machinery, spars and bulwarks; she will, proceed on her voyage to morrow, after taking in coal enough to take her to her destination viz., Pensacola.

I have heard of several wrecks of American vessels at different islands, but have not thus far received the names of any of them, or learned the fate of their crews. I much fear the loss of life must be fearful. Not a single officer or seaman has yet reached this Consulate, although eight days have elapsed since the hurricane. I hope to be able to apprise you fully by the time of the departure of the steamer for New Kork.

P. S.—Since writing the above, part of the crew of brig Henry, from Portland, bound to Havana, wrecked at Abaco, have arrived here; three of the crew were drowned; *the vessel is a total loss*. Brig Rival, of and from New York, bound to Galveston, is also a total loss; part of the cargo, with officers and crew, saved. A vessel arrived here reports having passed, on the 15th inst., brig John Hastings, of New York, abandoned, with foremast gone and boat upside-down on deck. Barque L. Mellis Rich, from Boston for Matanzas, with ice and a general cargo, is a total loss at Abaco. Brig Hydra, of Searsport, from Wilmington, N C., for Havana, is on the bank with masts cut away. Barque Raven—nationality unknown—was lost at Stirrup Key; she capsized and all hands were lost. British barque Tickler, from New York for Havana, with a general cargo, is a total loss at Eleuthera.

THE LAW OF GRAVITATION.

Lying beneath an apple tree Sir Isaac Newton saw an apple fall to the ground. His enquiring mind led him to investigate the cause, and the result was the promulgation of the theory now known as the law of gravitation—a system which at once won the assent of the learned world, and by means of which the motions of all the known heavenly bodies are explained, and those of the yet unknown can be determined. A singularly comprehensive principle is that propounded and carried into practice by Holloway. He divides all the usual diseases into two classes—those arising from imperfect action of the digestive organs, and those proceeding from impurities of the blood. These two classes of disease he treats by means of his celebrated Pills and Ointment, two skilfully prepared remedies which have been most successfully used in all the habitable parts of the globe. His unparalleled success has made his name a household word, not only in his native land, but throughout the length and breadth of the world. Countries where proprietary medicines are forbidden by law have relaxed their stringent regulations in his favour. True merit is always at length recognized. The rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, physicians, statesmen, monarchs, a nation of enlightened freemen, have sanctioned, used, and extolled them. They are *fixed* facts in medical history. Is not this better than having light under a bushel? If anything is worth knowing it is worthy of being universally known. So thinking, Holloway proclaims the virtues of his medicines through the press, and fortune, fame, and the gratitude of millions have been his reward. In making these statements, we are guided by an earnest wish to benefit the sick and suffering of all nations; and in directing their attention to the well-attested curative properties of Holloway's remedies, we only reiterate the acts and opinions which are patent to three-fourths of the civilized world.—*Lammas Indicator.*

It is said to be the opinion in certain quarters in Paris that at present peace will not be permanent. All will probably remain undisturbed during the ensuing year, to enable the International Exhibition to be held in Paris, but many persons in France are of opinion that the year 1868 will witness another struggle between Austria and Prussia, in which France will take an active part with Austria against the now triumphant Prussian army. The peace now concluded will, it is thought bring with it no diminution of the Prussian forces; the Landwehr, or reserve, may be permitted to return to their homes, but the regular army is expected to be kept up on a war footing. The *Moniteur l'Armee* indicates that the reorganization of the French army will be the object of the Emperor Napoleon's special study in the councils to which he has summoned his marshals and other distinguished officers.

Agents for the sale of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are hereby authorized to refund the money to any person whom they believe to be honestly dissatisfied after giving them a fair trial.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. Notwithstanding it has never had the advantage of newspaper publicity, it has acquired a higher and more extended popularity than any other similar compound. We refer to Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir:—

At this particular juncture, it appears that the grand object of our Conservative Head Centres is to induce the several constituencies of the Island to "*study*" the everlasting Confederation scheme. Some of them plead most earnestly in its favour; while others (the most prominent of whom is the man of the "*Patriot*," who, if report be true, took three hours to rise to his full height in the band of the classic Belfasters), howl loud and long against unions of any kind, either of sex, creed, or country. All are apparently combined to talk Confederation,—for or against—in the hope, no doubt, that their gross mismanagement of our local affairs for the last eight years may be for the time being partially if not wholly lost sight of. Such trickery may have the desired effect upon a few, but the large majority of intelligent voters throughout the country are determined to remind our aristocratic Government of their sins of omission and commission, as the day of reckoning at the Polls will most assuredly prove.

Our object, at present, is to draw attention to the squanderation of our public money in the support of a worse than useless Superintendant of Public Works. It is well known that the head of that department is as palpably unfit for that position as the present Visitor of Schools, for King's County, is for his learned calling. In proof of Mr. Alley's incapacity we would point to the Georgetown Court House, which has lately been erected there, the inconvenience of which is the result of the bungling plan of the Superintendant. The means of heating said house are quite as defective as the plan of the building; but as the work is not quite completed it may not be too late to suggest that a furnace, large enough to heat all out of doors, be imported, without delay, at the blunderer's own private expense. We venture to say that the new Court House in King's County is one of the most bungled public buildings in the British dominions; and that in no civilized country except P. E. Island would such a notoriously clever engineer as our well-fed Superintendant be for one moment tolerated. But the most consummate blunder of this king of blunderers, is the plan intended for the East Point Light House—at least so says the contractor. According to Mr. Alley's first plan the tie beam required to be cut in the centre. As for the site, nobody of common sense believes it to be in the right place, and the situation is condemned by every fishing master who has had an opportunity of seeing where *the thing* is about to be put. As blunder or rather neglect, No. 3, we would refer to the Bay Fortune Bridge. A Draw in said Bridge was ordered by Government in the summer, but it seems that the fishing and shooting propensities of the Superintedant compelled him to defer its being complied with until a few days ago. Whether the Draw is now to be erected or not, there is one thing people in its neighbourhood *do* know, viz., that part of the Bridge is "up," and consequently impassable; thus presenting a most serious obstruction to the public of the surrounding country by cutting off in the busiest shipping season of the year their chief road to market.

Whether it be a fact or not, we will not venture to say, but we hear that it is contemplated by some of our wiseacres to erect our road service into a Colonial Department, with the celebrated king of blunderers at its head. If such should come to pass, we may reasonably anticipate that all the wild dreams of our Politicians and Parsons about railroads, tunnels and canals will be realized in less than no time. We hear also that already substitutes of the departmental system have been appointed—one for the additional blocks at Georgetown wharf, with a handsome remuneration, and another for Moutague Wharf, equally well paid, who resides in Murray Harbor, a distance of 15 miles from his work.

Believing that Confederation would be a decided improvement, compared with our present state of affairs, and trusting that some of your subscribers will lend a hand in "shewing" up the incapacities of those who are deplorably unfit for the offices they hold,

I beg to remain,
Yours, &c.,
A NATIVE.

Bay Fortune, Nov. 2, 1866.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 12. 1866.

RESULT OF THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE COMPENSATORY FREE GIFT OF $800,000 PROPOSED TO BE MADE TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TO INDUCE THE PEOPLE TO WITHDRAW THEIR OBJECTIONS TO THEIR BEING INCLUDED IN THE PROJECTED UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

No public question has ever yet been wisely determined, until after it had been fully submitted to the crucial examination of public discussion. The effects,—as respects all such questions,—of free, fair, open, and manly controversy, are always most salutary; tending, not only to the enlightenment of parties, who, although their best interests may be deeply involved in the issue, take no part in the discussion, and are only most anxiously observant of its progress; but also to the eradication of misconceptions and prejudices from the minds of the disputants themselves; each side in general having its views beneficially modified by those of its opponents; and this, we believe, has, to a considerable extent, been the case, with respect to the parties in all these Provinces, who, with an honest and earnest desire for a just and happy settlement of the great question of Confederation, have, *pro* or *con*, taken part in its discussion.

This, we candidly and unhesitatingly confess, has been the case with ourself at least, concerning that question. At first, although by no means satisfied with the Quebec Scheme, as respected all its bearings upon the interests of Prince Edward Island, we were quite willing to accept it as a scheme, honestly and well devised for *the final adjustment*, in a fair, just, and equitable manner, of the several Provincial interests involved in it. We honestly and sincerely believed that its adoption by the *whole* body of the Delegates to the Quebec Convention, after the full, free, and enlightened discussion which it had, therein, undergone, and the generous compromises and concessions, by means of which *unanimity* had been secured, fully justified our regarding it as a scheme which would enable our Colonial statesmen and Legislatures, aided by the Imperial Government and Parliament, in their elaboration of it,

"On the firm base
Of well-proportioned liberty, to build
The common quiet, happiness, and glory
Of all these states."

We never, however, looked upon that Scheme as in itself a final adjustment of these interests; nor as one on which no improvement could be made, or from which no deviation would be permitted. Far from it. We, on the contrary, always presumed that, in its parliamentary progress towards statutory confirmation, it would be greatly modified, and the separate interests of the several Provinces be balanced with every possible regard to the principles of justice and equity; fully assured, indeed, that the Imperial Government and Parliament, in the vigilant, scrupulous, and impartial exercise of their wisdom and authority, would suffer no injustice whatever to be done, not even to the smallest member of the Federation. And, aided by the new lights incidentally afforded by means of the controversy that, through our Island press, has been so long maintained upon the question, we have seen, more clearly than we did before, the propriety of our endeavouring to procure, from the other Provinces, some further considerations, on behalf of Prince Edward Island, in addition to those conceded to it by the Quebec Scheme, on account of our insular position, and our natural incapacity to participate directly in the advantages to be derived from the great public works by which the other Provinces will be enriched. We, therefore, had great pleasure in announcing to our readers, in our issue of the 22nd ult., that the Delegates, now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Home Colonial Office, had recently taken into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Provinces; and, that, with a view to the doing away with the objection heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they had unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition, that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, give the Island EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the purpose of extinguishing its Leasehold tenures; and at the same time, our hearty congratulations were tendered, to the still unemancipated tenantry, on the prospect which was thus, we thought, almost assuredly afforded them of being constituted freeholders on the most advantageous terms: for, not being of the number of those self-righteous men who have no faith in the existence of either private or public virtue, beyond the hallowed, but very limited, sphere of their immaculate selves, we felt no hesitation whatever in entertaining the belief—a belief to which we still firmly adhere—that the offer was made in good faith, and based solely on considerations arising out of an innate love of justice, and that generous feeling, which, in men deserving and enjoying a full measure of social and political freedom themselves, and proud and jealous of the blessing, ever awakens a sincere desire to see it equally diffused among their fellow-men, but especially among those with whom they stand, or are about to stand, in the close relations of immediate brotherhood.

A very different view, however, appears to have been taken of the offer and the motives in which it originated, by some of our omniscient and prophetic immaculates. According to them, the offer has had its origin in nothing but preconceived and contemplated perfidy, has been prompted by nothing but fraud and villainy, and was originally conceived in that political pandemonium—the Canadian Cabinet—with the view, by means of bribery and corruption upon a larger scale than any upon which they have hitherto practised them—the bribery and corruption of a whole people—to cheat Prince Edward Island at once out of its independence, liberty, and revenues; and, subsequently, when they should have succeeded in thus bribing or luring us into Confederation, so to adjust taxation that, in the course of ten or fourteen years, we should be made to pay back into the Canadian treasury, the whole amount of the money, together with exorbitant interest thereon, for which we had been wheedled and bamboozled to sell ourselves into "Egyptian bondage."

The truth of the whole matter—so far at least as it can be made known by the publication of the authenticated official correspondence upon the subject—is now however before us, in last week's *Gazette*; and, much as we regret that it affords us no assurance of the actual fulfilment of the offer held out to us by the Nova-Scotian and New-Brunswick delegates, now in London, we are yet pleased to find that it not only bears upon its face undeniable evidence of the honorable motives which induced those delegates to adopt—as a means of bringing us into the contemplated Union—the Resolution of advocating, in the anticipated London Conference of the delegates from the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, "the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the proprietary rights in Prince Edward Island, not, however, to exceed $800,000"; but, at the same time, clearly shews us that, whilst the Canadian Ministry very properly decline, on constitutional grounds, "to consent to the payment of that, or any sum, without the previous consent of the Canadian Parliament," they yet fully appreciate the motives which induced the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to adopt the Resolution: agree with these Delegates as to the desirableness of bringing Prince Edward Island into the contemplated Union; and, moreover, recommend that the adjustment of our Land Question should be fully discussed, by the Delegates from the three Provinces, in London, in a liberal spirit; and also that, in the event of Confederation's taking place, the Canadian Delegates, in conjunction with those from the Maritime Provinces, should make a strong representation to the first Government and Parliament of the United Provinces, in favor of their granting to Prince Edward Island the compensation of $800,000, as proposed by the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick delegates.

Not having room, in our present number, for the publication of the whole of the Official Correspondence on this subject, we here, as sufficient for the present, subjoin such an abstract of it, as will not only put our readers fully in possession of all the facts set forth in it, but also, we feel satisfied, fully justify the views entertained by us concerning the motives which induced the Nova Scotian and New-Brunswick delegates to agree to the liberal Resolution which is the subject-matter of that Correspondence.

Resolution of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"At a meeting of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, held at the Alexandra Hotel, London, on the 22nd day of September, 1866, all being present except the Hon. Mr. Wilmot, it was unanimously resolved that, inasmuch as the co-operation of Prince Edward Island, though not indispensable to a Union of the other British North American Provinces, is, on many accounts, very desirable; and as the settlement of the land question, which has so long and so injuriously agitated that Colony, would be attended with great benefit, and at the same time *place the local Government of the Island, by the possession of the proprietary lands, now on a footing with the other Provinces, which have Crown Lands and Minerals as a source of local revenue*:

Therefore Resolved—

"That, in case the Legislature of the Island should authorize the appointment of Delegates to act in conjunction with those from the other Provinces, in arranging a plan of co-operation, prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament, the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are hereby pledged to support the policy of providing such an amount as may be necessary for the purchase of the proprietary rights, but not to exceed $800,000.

"(Signed) CHARLES TUPPER,
S. L. TILLEY."

Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General, in Council, on the 22nd October, 1866.

"The Committee of Council have had under their consideration the despatch of the Colonial Secretary to Your Excellency, of the 26th September last, and the accompanying Resolution of the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and they now beg leave to report—

"That the Resolution referred to is as follows:—[As above given.]

"It would seem, from this Resolution, that the gentlemen from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pledge themselves as Delegates, and not as representing the Governments of their respective Provinces, to support the policy of providing the amount mentioned.

"As their powers will expire with the settlement of the Scheme of Union, it is to be inferred that their pledge can only be carried out by their advocating the insertion of a clause in the Imperial Act, binding the future Government and Legislature of United British North America, to pay the sum of $800,000.

"The Canadian Government do not consider that they have any power or right to consent to the payment of that, or any sum, without the previous consent of the Canadian Parliament, and they, therefore, cannot confer upon their Delegates powers which they do not themselves possess.

"The Committee fully appreciate the motives which induced the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to adopt the *Resolution*, and they agree with the Delegation as to the desirableness of bringing Prince Edward Island into the contemplated Union.

"The Committee are of opinion that every proper exertion should be made for that purpose, and recommend that the subject of the adjustment of the land question should be fully discussed by the delegates from the three Provinces in London, in a liberal spirit. Should the result of the discussion be, that in the opinion of the Delegates, pecuniary compensation should be given to the Proprietors, for the surrender of the Proprietary rights, the Committee would further recommend that the Canadian Delegation be authorized to join with those from the Maritime Provinces, in a strong representation to the first Government and Parliament of the United Provinces, in favour of the granting the compensation agreed upon by them.

"Certified.
"(Signed) WM. H. LEE, C. E. C."

From a perusal of the above abstract of the Official Correspondence concerning the proposed "free gift" of $800,000, to the Government of this Colony, for the purchase of the proprietary estates therein, no sensible and impartial person can fail to perceive how utterly groundless must have been the criminatory charges which some of our anti-confederates have so unscrupulously preferred, on account of that proposed free gift, against the Nova-Scotian and New-Brunswick delegates, now in England; and the injustice of vilifying the Canadian Government, as the base concoctors of a fraudulent scheme for seducing, by *means of a pretended* free gift of $800,000, the whole of our people, into a voluntary sacrifice of their independence, liberty and revenues.

The Correspondence places the motives of the arraigned delegates in the most honorable light; and it also clearly shews that the Canadian Ministry neither prompted their "Resolution," nor had any knowledge of any likelihood of such considerations being entertained by them, as might induce them to adopt such a Resolution. Indeed, as respects the Canadian Government, the Report, as above given, of the Committee thereof, which had under its consideration the Resolution of the Nova-Scotian and New-Brunswick Delegates, in favor of Prince Edward Island, certainly most plainly skews that—however desirable it may appear to them that Prince Edward Island should, by Delegation, co-operate with their own Delegates and those of the continental Maritime Provinces, in the making of arrangements with the view of perfecting the Quebec Scheme of Confederation, prior to the meeting of the Imperial Parliament—they are not, by any means, disposed *to bribe* us into such co-operation.

As to the Question of Confederation, so far as it concerns Prince Edward Island,—all hopes of the free gift of the $800,000 being for the present abandoned—it now again stands exactly as it did after the agreement of our Legislature, last Session, to the Resolutions, repudiating all idea of our entering into the contemplated Union upon any terms; and so we ourself are, at present, quite willing to allow it to stand.

Confederation of the continental Provinces must, however, it is now quite evident, take place, and that speedily too, or, otherwise, they will lose their independence in absorption by the great American Republic. It has lately been boldly and publicly declared, by Mr. Seward, the American Secretary of State, at the St Louis banquet, that "It will be the glory of Missouri to see established firmly the empire of a Republican Government over the whole continent of North America; and, in saying that, *I do not exclude the region that lies between us and the North Pole*." This idea—the old dream of a North American Republic, stretching from the North Pole to the Gulf of Mexico—is now spreading as a leaven through all classes of the United States; and they are only biding their own time for making a determined attempt to carry it into effect. The South once again in the Union, and their finances recruited, the Government have ready to hand an excuse, in the *Alabama* grievance, for a war with Great Britain, and the commencement of it, on the part of the United States, would be the invasion of Canada. In Confederation alone can Canada and the other continental Provinces of British America find security against the evil intentions of their Republican neighbours; for, on no condition, save that of their placing themselves in an efficient posture of defence—which, whilst unconfederated they cannot do—will Britain's powerful arm be extended for their protection.

Reasoning thus, the Ottawa *Post* says: "In the face of these dangers, Canada must hurry on Confederation; it must offer inducements to bring back our young men from the United States, and to attract to British America emigration from Europe. It must make up its mind to widen the range of the volunteer movement till it includes all the adult male population; and the recent proposal of the British Government for a line of forts along the frontier, must be again considered. Our danger does not so much lie in the Fenian Threats as in the deep under-current of Republican ambition, that carries Fenianism on its bosom, and which will be as strong as ever when Fenianism is thrown up as dirt on the beach."

The price of sending despatches over the Atlantic Cable, has been reduced to one-half. The following are the rates:—20 words to any part of Great Britain and Ireland $50, each additional word $2. 50. To other parts of Europe, $27. 50 for every 20 words, each additional word $1. 50. To Africa, Asia, and India, $125 to 20 words, each additional word $6. 25. All letters counted, and five to constitute a word.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL

LATEST NEWS.

THE R. M. Steamship *Java* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, from Liverpool, G. B., via Queenstown. The mail for this Island was received here, per Steamer *Heather Belle*, on Wednesday night. We are in possession of dates to the 27th ult.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will leave England in the first week of November to be present at the marriage of the Princess Dagmar (sister of the Princess of Wales) with the Czarewitch of Russia. The prince will be attended by the members of his household and a numerous suite, and is expected to be absent from England about four weeks.

The Cabinet Councils will be resumed early next month, and they will probably be long and numerous, as *some sort* of a Reform Bill will have to be framed before the meeting of Parliament. A thousand and one rumors are current as to the real intentions of the Government on the subject. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has heard that Mr. Disraeli is ready to propose household suffrage in boroughs and a £20 qualification in counties—a scheme which is not likely to obtain the approval of many of his ministerial colleagues. Mr. Du Cane, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, speaking at the annual dinner of the Hinckford Conservative Club, on Friday week, seemed to incline to the opinion that the best way of disposing of the question would be to refer it to a royal commission—a course which *he thinks* would lead to the adoption of a "safe" measure.

The rumour that the Emperor Napoleon was about to issue another manifesto is doubted.

There are all sorts of rumours concerning the Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Herald* asserts that the Pope has abandoned the idea of leaving Rome, and expresses to those around him perfect confidence in the future. In like manner he has forbidden the religious orders to send away their novices to foreign countries, on the ground that now, more than ever, it is necessary that every one should remain at his post, as he himself intends to do. This change of view is attributed to recent despatches from the Nuncio in Paris. A rumour has gained currency in France that the sudden visit of the Home Minister, M. de Lavalette, to the Court at Biarritz, had reference to a proposed conference of the Catholic Powers on the question of the Papacy, to which, it was alleged in some quarters, the Emperor Napoleon was not unfavorable. It is said (although the fact has not yet been *published*) *that the return of all the Italian Catholic bishops* to their dioceses is one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy—*a proceeding* which is expected to give immense strength to the Catholic party in Italy. This arrangement is referred to by Austria as an earnest of her desire to contribute as far as possible to the preservation of religion in Italy.

The Emperor of the French has arrived at St. Cloud from Biarritz, and if we are to believe the French papers, the celebrated waters of that place have completely renovated his constitution. If he is so much improved, and in so short a time, the probability is that the accounts of his illness were much exaggerated. Now that Napoleon is better, the quidnuncs will have it that Count Bismark is, or ought to be, ill. One thing is certain—namely, that the treaty of peace between Prussia and Saxony has been signed.

L' Italia of Naples publishes a private despatch announcing that the Spanish Government has offered the Pope as a residence the Palace of Alhambra, at Grenada, and to place at his disposal other Royal palaces at Seville, and in different towns of Andalusia. Queen Isabel II. has addressed an autograph letter to the Pope to this effect. The Spanish steamer Vaticano has been sent to Civita Vecchia, and, if the Pope accepts this offer, a Spanish war frigate will follow.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—It is currently reported in official circles that—so far from encouraging in any way the idea of further intervention, either by Spain or any other power—the French Government has made proposals to the Pope on the acceptance of which it undertakes to guarantee his temporal power. These proposals refer to some internal reforms which it regards as absolutely necessary, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Italy. The integrity of the present territory will be guaranteed on these conditions. The source from which this information reaches me leads me to believe that it is so far true that such propositions have *really been made*. It remains to be seen whether Pius IX. will accede to them.

The Globe says:—"Disquieting rumours are again current as to the health of Count Bismark. Like Cavour, never careful of hygienic principles in his mode of life, and devoting his whole physical and mental powers to the affairs of State, the vigorous constitution of Count Bismark has given way under the burden of toil and anxiety imposed upon him during the recent momentuous crisis in the fortunes of Prussia. A long period of repose has become indispensable to repair his shattered strength; and his temporary absence from the Councils of the State must be submitted to, if Prussia is not to lose altogether the guiding spirit which hitherto has so successfully directed her affairs. Another stormy period in the politics of the continent is not very distant, in which Prussia must again play an important part; and the death of Count Bismark would be as great a loss to Germany as was that of Cavour to Italy.

Sir James Knight Bruce has resigned his appointment as one of the Lord Justices of Appeal. Sir Hugh Cairns, Attorney General for Ireland, gets the appointment, and Mr. John Rolt, Q. C.

Daring assaults abound in the English metropolis. An account is given in the London papers of a respectable man, an auctioneer, who was going to his home in the country from London. Arriving at the station of the Great Northern Railway, and finding that he had some time to spare, he proceeded beyond the boundaries of the station to smoke his pipe. There he was accosted by a woman, of whom he took no notice; presently he was assailed by two men, her confederates, and in this district, to and from which numbers of persons are constantly passing, and cabs and cars almost every minute, he was attacked, his purse, containing a considerable sum of money, taken from him, and, in addition, was cruelly abused.

A letter from Miramir, in the *New Free Press* of Vienna, gives some further account of the illness of the Empress Carlotta. It says: The mental condition of the youthful princess does not improve as much as could be wished; in fact she is becoming worse.

A rumour is current that negociations are in progress to effect a union between the Latin and Greek Churches, with a view to lessen the difficulties which surround a solution of the Eastern question.

The health of the Empress of Mexico is improving; but she imagines that she is beset by assassins, who want to despatch her by poison.

The entry into Venice of Victor Emmanuel on the 19th ult., appears to have excited an enthusiastic demonstration.

It is reported that a Franco-American society has entered into negociations for hiring the Great Eastern to convey passengers to and between New York and Brest for the Paris Exhibition.

The *Globe* refers to a design, said to be entertained by Prussia and Sweden, to divide the kingdom of Denmark between them.

The official return of the polling at the Tipperary election gives a majority of 554 for the Hon. Captain White, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Snider, the inventor of the breechloading rifle to which his name has been given, died suddenly last Thursday. The disgraceful neglect with which he had been treated at the War Office has been denounced by the press of every shade of politics. It is stated that, on the very day of his death, General Peel had arranged a satisfactory settlement of Mr. Snider's claim.

The *Daily Telegraph* says both the French Emperor and the King of Prussia have assured the integrity of the Papal government, Prussia expressing a distinct wish for its independent maintenance. The *Liberte* says, on the other hand, that the Italian government confidently anticipates the annexation of the temporalities, and has resolved in case of "disturbance" to replace the French soldiers in Rome with its own troops. The announcement, if true, is *pregnant*, in view of Napoleon's expressed determination to support the Papal political *regime*. According to the latter journal the French evacuation of Rome will commence on December 4th.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News from Europe by the Atlantic Cable.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.

Decrees have been promulgated, relieving Mensdorf from the Foreign Affairs Office, and appointing Von Buest as his successor; and the decrees also appoint Baron John Minister of War, vice Esterhazy, relieved.... The Military is without a portfolio.... Von Buest has issued a circular, in which he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service free and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peaceful policy, but will uphold the dignity of the empire.

FLORENC, Nov. 4.

A deputation from Venetia had arrived in Turin amid enthusiasm. The King and his Cabinet were also there to receive them.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

The King of Saxony and his family re-entered Dresden yesterday, and were well received by the people.... The German Parliament, it is expected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4.

Chosen, the Belgian War Minister, has resigned.

PARIS, Nov. 3.

The rumored change in the French Embassy at Washington is fully confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A large fund has been, and is now raising, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire at Quebec.

MADRID, Nov. 3.

It is said that the Government of Spain contemplates a *coup d'etat*.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

The Military and Naval forces of Russia have been ordered to be raised to their full strength.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.

The Diet of Hungary has been convoked for the 19th.... Consuls 89¼. 5-20's 68¼. Breadstuffs unchanged.

MADRID, Nov. 5.

The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Grenada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of an emergency.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

The United States squadron is expected in Turkish waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

War is renewed in Bokhara, and the Prussian forces have beseiged and taken the city of Murbe.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The *Times* to-day, in an editorial, exposes the New York State and city Governments, and closes with a warning against the extension of political power.... A telegram from Tien Tsin, China, says the French have declared war against Corea.... Consuls 89¼. 5-20's 68¼. Breadstuffs easy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Late news from Mexico announces the abdication of Maximilian in favor of Gen. Bazaine, and his arrival at Orziba en route to Vera-Cruz, to embark for Europe in the Austrian frigate *Danaote*

RIO JANERO, Oct. 10., via LONDON, Nov. 5.

There was a great battle at Cumguaty paraguay on the 22d ult. The gunboats engaged the Fort then, and the allied storming columns aimed showers of musketry and grape nobly took the first line, but failed at the second, and retired with a loss of nearly 5000 men. Several gunboats were disabled in the fight. Flores had gone back to Monteville with the rest of the army. There was great excitement. Operations are suspended for the present.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The United States ironclad *Miantonomah* has arrived here.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The American vessel *General Sherman*, got ashore at Corea, and forty persons on board were murdered by the natives.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

It is said that all the Prussian troops in Saxony have been ordered to be demobilized.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

The project for military reform in Austria includes liability to serve in the army, the use of breech-loading arms, and other measures.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Lord Derby has encouraged a deputation on the subject of the Nicaragua Railway.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.

A royal decree reduces the Prussian force in Saxony to a peace footing.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The rumor of an alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguay, is denied.... Consols 89¼; 5-20's 68¼; Breadstuffs easy. Provisions downward. Gold 147⅞.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM THE STATES.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 7.

The Fenian trials will be laid over until tomorrow on account of witnesses being absent to attend to elections in the States.... Father McMahon, under sentence of death, has determined to appeal for a new trial. An application for a new trial will also be made in behalf of Col. Lynch.

MONTREAL, Nov. 7.

B. Develin, an eminent lawyer, has been requested by the United States Government to defend the Fenian prisoners here, whose trial will commence in December next.... Gold 147.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Nov. 7th.

Great Britain has withdrawn her legation from Saxony, thereby recognizing the incorporation of Saxony with the kingdom of Prussia. ....It is said that preparations are quietly in progress in Ireland to meet a possible rising. ....It is stated that the insurrection in Candia has ended.... Consols 89¼. 5-20's 68¼. Provisions firm.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7th.

The Czar of Russia has formally recognized the Haspodar.

VIENNA, Nov. 7th.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to appoint an Hungarian ministry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8th.

A special Cable despatch from Constantinople yesterday states that the Candian Christian insurgents had sustained heavy losses in three successive battles with the Turks. Thirty-three Sphatiot Chiefs lately in revolution had submitted. It was expected that the Sulton would grant further concessions to the Christians of the Islands.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Bank of England received into its vaults during the month ending Friday, gold to the value of £949,960 sterling. The increase in the week, after deducting payments, was £243,993. In the reserve notes there was also an increase of £656,970.... Gold (N. Y.) 146.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, 8th.

The case of the rebel steamers seized at Liverpool, which was before the Admiralty Court, has been allowed by the consent of all parties to stand over. It is believed that the matter will be privately adjusted.

PARIS, 8th.

French transports are ready to bring home the French troops from Mexico.

VENICE, 8th.

The King of Italy entered Venice yesterday and met with a grand reception.

LONDON, 8th.

Drafts of Dent & Co., of China, have been refused acceptance. Their engagements are heavy..... The Bank rate has been reduced to four per cent. Consols 89¼ for money; 5-20's 69.... Gold (N. Y.) 146¾.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9.

The trouble between Turkey and the United States Consul at Cyprus is settled.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The ships to bring back the French troops from Mexico are ready. Maximillian, the *Moniteur* says, will remain in Mexico.

BERLIN, Nov. 7.

Prussia sees in the appointment of Baron Von Buest to the Prime Ministership of Austria, an attempt on the part of that country to interfere with settled questions, which would impel Prussia to complete more quickly and surely the national work of Germany.

VENICE, Nov. 7.

The King of Italy entered this city at 11 A. M..... The Patriarch of Venice received him at the Church of St. Mark, where a *Te Deum* was sung..... His reception in the city was magnificent..... There was great joy and the crowd was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King..... The National Guard is mobilized.... Gold (N. Y.) 146.

MR. WHELAN having been absent during the whole of last week, several matters demanding attention at his hands are unavoidably postponed.

(From the "South Australian Register," 29th August, 1866.)

MARRIAGE OF THE GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTERS,—On Thursday, August 9, the two daughters of His Excellency and Lady Daly were married at Trinity Church—the elder to Mr. John Souttar, and the younger to Mr. H. H. Turton, the double ceremony being performed by the Very Rev. Dean Farrell. The bridal party consisted almost entirely of parents, relatives, and near friends, but the Church was crowded to excess. The arrangements having been so quiet and unostentatious, we refrain from any lengthened notice; but we cannot record the event without saying how universal is the feeling of regard towards the two young ladies who have thus entered upon a new stage of life. All to whom they are known will unite with us in wishing them many years of uninterrupted happiness.

On Sunday morning last, at about 5 o'clock, whilst the Brig "Ann" was reaching in under Cape George, topgallant sail and mainsail being stowed, a schooner was seen running down, winged out. Our look-out hailed the vessel, but the night being very dark, and the schooner showing no lights, she was not observed until close under us; and before anything could be done (the only man on the deck of the schooner having left the helm to call the rest of the crew) she ran right into our bows, carrying away her mainmast, and then passed astern. The Brig not having way enough to stay, I hauled up the trysail, run ship, and launched a boat, but could save only one man, the schooner having gone down, carrying with her the remainder of the crew (two in number) and one female passenger. The vessel's name was "Aurora," William Crawford, master, from Crapaud, P. E. Island, and bound to Halifax, N. S.

JAMES WATSON, Master Brig *Ann*.

Nov. 10, 1866.

Mr. Peabody's donations are regal. He has supplemented his great gift to the poor of London by giving $150,000 to Yale College, the same amount to Harvard, and a second donation of $500,000 to the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Such men as Mr. Peabody are both an honor and a blessing to any age. And it is pleasing to see that this princely example is being followed by others. A few days ago Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great dry goods man of New York, signified his intention of giving a million of dollars, wherewith to build cottages for the poor of that city, if somebody else would give land enough for the purpose. Some unknown benefactor, but supposed to be Commodore Vanderbilt,) has (given the requisite quantity of "mother earth."

A New York *Herald's* Fortress Munroe correspondent says:—"The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed to next spring. The further delay is attributed by Chief Justice Chase to the stupid blundering of the last congress, in meddling with the geographical boundaries of the judicial districts without making the proper allotment of judges."

DECAY IN IRELAND.—The Munster *Express* deplores the great falling off in the Irish flour trade since 1847. There were then 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 8,000,000 quarters. In 1855 the breadth of wheat was reduced to little more than one-third, the produce being something more than 800,000 quarters. Twenty years ago a large amount of fine flour was exported, almost every stream having its flour mills. Now all this is changed, the mills are deserted, the *premises are surrendered to the landlord* as not being worth the rent, and the water runs to waste. This is *especially the case in Tipperary*, where, from being more than 91,000 acres, the land under wheat is now slightly less than 36,000.

The following advertisement appears in the St. John papers:—

In future the morning and evening Press of this city, will charge for the insertion of notices of death, with invitation to funeral, and for marriage notices, 50 cents; and for a simple announcement of death, (without invitation to funeral) 25 cents. The greatly increased cost in the publication of newspapers, makes it desirable that the expense of such notices should be met by the parties most interested in them, and not as hitherto, for the most part, by the proprietors of newspapers.

Vice-Admiral Mundy will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, as Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India Station.

Austria has now a , un which will put forty balls through an inch and a half plank at 200 paces in five minutes.

The Hon. H. Stuart, of Virginia, predicts the terrible condition of the United States:—

"Society will be uprooted, and the worst elements brought to the surface; all the securities for life, liberty and property, will be overthrown, and a ferocious spirit of Jacobinism, which has no parallel since the days of the French revolution, will be rampant throughout the country.

A. M. Perrot, a Frenchman, has discovered three terribly destructive engines—the first, a three-barreled air-gun firing 1000 bullets per minute, the bullets dropping from a hopper, without intermission, into the gun; the second is similar, but mounted on wheels; and the third is a steam locomotive, discharging 2lb weight of projectiles per second, and capable of killing 172,800 men in 24 hours, if but one man was killed in every hundred shots discharged.

The Hon. Mr. McGee is going to England as one of the Confederate delegates. He will also go to Paris to look after the articles for the exhibition.

The R C. Archbishop of Halifax, and the Bishops of St. John, Chatham, Arichat, and P. E. Island arrived at Pictou on Monday, to assist at the opening of the New Catholic Church in that Town.—*Halifax British Colonist.*

The collection in St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Chapels on Sunday last, for the Quebec sufferers, amounted to the handsome sum of between $700 and $800.—*Ib.*

The length of the Atlantic cable, from the point where it leaves Valentia to the spot where it was landed at Heart's Content, is precisely 1866 miles.—*English paper.*

Several shocks of an earthquake were experienced in Fredericton, N B, on the 1st inst.

The New York stock Exchange has forwarded $2,000 to Quebec, for the aid of the suffers by the fire.

"A GRAND CRASH" IN THE STATES.—The New York *Tribune* predicts a coming financial crash in the United States. The imports of that country, it says, "enormously" exceed its exports. The "high prices for labour, for products, for almost everything," it goes on, "rendering ours the best market in the world to sell in and the worst to buy in, an increase and diffusion of sumptuous tastes and luxurious habits, all seem to foreshadow a grand crash, which no skill in financiering can long postpone, if there be not a radical change in our financial and commercial policy."

Montreal papers report the arrival of another lot of war materials at that port from England.

In Montreal on the 25th ult., flour advanced 20 to 25 cents a barrel. Extra sold at $7.87½.