

News by Telegraph.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Lord Lyons gave a banquet to Lord Stanley, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Moutier was present. Speeches were made, and complimentary and peaceful character were made, and much good feeling prevailed. The Press has an editorial to-day on the matter of the American squadron in Turkish waters.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Yesterday Hon. Beverly Johnson, American Minister, delivered another speech in Sheffield in reply to an address presented by the corporate authorities of the city. The speaker repeated what he had said to the City's representatives, that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain would be impossible, on account of identity of race, language, institutions, and aspirations. The character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of such a rupture. Mr. Johnson refuted the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, one of the representatives in the House of Commons from Sheffield, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous. He maintained that the foreign emigrants who landed on American shores all moved in to one great nation, and that nation was English; and they did not vitiate the community by importing vices with them. The Times has a lengthy editorial on the subject of Mr. Johnson's speech, and is of opinion that the heterogeneity of the American people, and that the people of the United States are as much an English nation as the people of England, where the Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make a large share of the population. Referring incidentally to the general elections soon to occur in England, the Times says: "Whatever may be the result of these elections, the same reciprocity of feelings between the United States and Great Britain is certain to ensue."

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Murphy, of Manchester, the noted public assaulter of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, has offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons, at the coming election. This makes the sixth candidate for Manchester. On Sunday evening, a meeting was called in the interest of Murphy. It is estimated that there were 6,000 persons present. Speeches were made advocating his claims, and denouncing the conduct of the Magistrates towards him in the matter of the Ashton riots, in May last. While the speaking was going on, the meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Catholics, who charged upon the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, which lasted during an hour. Clubs, stones, and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and arresting several of the ring leaders. The city was greatly excited. There were renewals of disorder, to some extent, during the night and on Sunday.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 7.—Thirty-seven persons have been arrested for taking part in the riots Sunday, and were brought before the police magistrates to-day and after a short preliminary investigation, were remanded for further examination. The excitement still runs high, and a revival of the disturbance is feared. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to preserve order. The "Times" in its article to-day says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe. That object could not be accomplished now without a needless cost of money and blood.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Daily News, commenting on the mission of the new American Minister, says difficult questions are to be treated, but England has given abundant proof of her good faith. In sending Mr. Johnson to this country, the United States Government shows its desire to settle pending disputes, and such disposition is the best guarantee that the negotiations will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, has written a letter to the London Times, on the Irish Church question. He says the disestablishment of the Irish Church is a measure of even more importance to the foreign relations than to the internal relations of Great Britain. The accomplishment of this reform would be a great step toward the removal of those grievances which serve so powerfully to influence the feelings of the Irish in America against the British Government, and which, while they continue to exist, make war, provoked by the persistent efforts of the Irish leaders, at any time possible between England and America.

New York, Sept. 8.—The trial of James Whelan for the murder of the Hon. T. D. McGee, commenced yesterday morning before Chief Justice Richards. A large number of witnesses were examined for the crown. The most important given is that of Lacroix, who swore he saw Whelan shoot Mr. McGee. The other evidence was circumstantial. It is said the crown will put a woman in the box to swear that Whelan told her he murdered McGee. The trial will occupy four or five days.—Gold 14 1/2.

LONDON, Sept. 8. (eve).—The boy McKay, nineteen years of age, was hanged to-day at Newgate within the walls of the prison, for the murder of his mistress. The only persons present were the officers of the law, and a few members of the press. This is the first private execution in London under the new law concerning capital punishment. The strike of the cabmen continues and causes great inconvenience to the public. The press strongly denounces the action of drivers, whose proceedings so far have been orderly.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.—The Duke of Brabant, heir to the throne, is growing worse, and it is feared cannot live through the night.

New York, Sept. 9.—Despatches from Ottawa represent great excitement caused by the trial of Whelan for McGee's murder. Threatening letters have been sent to all the witnesses for the prosecution, and one of them was attacked and knocked down by a slight shot. An Ottawa paper, last night, states that the city swarms with correspondents and detectives. Around the jail there is a regiment encamped, and a guard of twenty men receives Whelan every night; each man is served out twenty rounds of ball cartridges; and the prisoner is marched up in a square. The Loyallists have threatened that, if justice is not done, they will take Whelan by force, and hang him. The public feeling is intense, and the moral conviction is strong that he is the murderer.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A temporary depression of rentes was caused to-day by the rumor that the Emperor had made a warlike speech to the troops at Chalons, but the report was soon pronounced without foundation.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—Whelan's trial is progressing, but the evidence for the prosecution is not yet exhausted. Turner, Paulner and others were examined to-day to prove that Whelan had threatened and attempted to take McGee's life in Montreal. The evidence is substantially the same as that published at the time. The cross examination did not shake it in any particular. Wade testified to a conspiracy hatched in Montreal for McGee's death. He was subjected to a long cross-examination, without shaking the direct testimony, and the case goes strong against the prisoner. The trial will be resumed to-morrow morning.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—Whelan's defence commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of witnesses were examined, who swore they would not believe Lacroix on his oath. The servant girl was also examined, whose arm was hurt by the accidental discharge of Whelan's pistol in his bed-room, to show that one chamber had been emptied by that accident.

BOMBAY, 9th.—The press of this city and of Calcutta, and of all parts of India, as far as heard from without exception, condemn the reported appointment of Governor-General of India.

The Archbishop of Armagh at a synod predicted the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the dissolution of the empire.

visit to his brother's house on New Year's night. It is thought that the case will occupy the Court until Friday next. There is nothing specially new in the evidence yet brought out, but the case appears so strong, that the prisoner's conviction is fully anticipated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—An Ottawa despatch states that the Government has sanctioned the general strike of the Intercolonial Railway, providing it should strike certain points. The details are left to the Dominion Government to arrange. Gold opened at 14 1/2.

NEW YORK, 10th.—The sailing race of five miles for two thousand dollars, between Walter Brown and Henry Coitler at Pittsburg yesterday, was won by Brown who came in 2 minutes ahead, time 32 minutes, 45 seconds. Hayden an English pedestrian walked one hundred miles in 22 hours, 54 minutes, near Troy, and Payson his competitor done the same in 23 hours, 53 minutes. Gold opened 14 1/2.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The difference between the cabmen and Railways have been accommodated, and the strike is ended. It is reported that Italy has requested France to withdraw her troops from Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Queen Victoria has arrived here from Switzerland, and leaves for England this evening via Cherbourg.

VIENNA, 10th, Sept.—Despatches have been received here stating that the Bulgarian insurgents had formed a provisional government in the Balkan Mountains.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The trial of Whelan at Ottawa was resumed yesterday. Detectives Cullen and Hess testified as to a conversation they heard in jail between Whelan and Doyle, wherein Whelan acknowledged he shot Mr. McGee. Turner testified to having several times heard Whelan threaten to take the life of Mr. McGee. One witness gave evidence highly unfavorable to the prisoner. The case for the prosecution closed at six o'clock, and the Court adjourned till to-day. Gold 14 1/2.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The extraordinary concessions to Admiral Farragut, by the Sultan, in permitting his flagship, the Franklin, to pass through the Dardanelles and enter the Bosphorus has given rise to a vast amount of comment in Diplomatic Circles at Constantinople. The report that permission had been denied, which had been extensively circulated a few days ago, was entirely without foundation, the consent of the Sultan was accorded in the most gracious manner, as a compliment to the Admiral and the country he represented. While the flagship of Farragut was in the Bosphorus, a Greek-Cretan deputation came on board and distributed an address to the officers praying for assistance from the United States, to the struggling Cretans. Admiral Farragut, at the suggestion of Mr. Morris, American Minister to Turkey, who was also on board, had the copies returned. The deputation was then received as private persons. No political matters were touched upon in the friendly conversation which ensued.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—About twenty witnesses were examined yesterday in defence of Whelan, and several more on the same side have given evidence this morning. The chief points attempted by the defence are, that Lacroix, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, is a liar, and a man of bad character; that Turner was tempted by the reward offered for evidence against the prisoner, that a fresh ball in one of the chambers of Whelan's pistol was put in to replace one accidentally discharged, when the girl's arm was wounded, before Mr. McGee's murder; that Wade's testimony as to conspiracy at Duggan's tavern in Montreal is entirely false, &c., but no attempt has yet been made to account for Whelan's movements on the night of the murder. It is not known yet whether the case will close to-day, but it is supposed it will not.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The steamer "Hippopotamus" captured on Lake Michigan on Tuesday night in a severe gale, and of sixty people on board only fourteen were saved. She was bound from St. Joseph's, Michigan, for Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The trial of Whelan was continued yesterday. The principal line of the defence was to impeach the evidence of the sworn witnesses, especially Lacroix and Turner, and an attempt to prove that the barrel of Whelan's pistol had been accidentally discharged a short time before the murder, by which they account for the cartridge freshly put in just after McGee's death. The impression prevails that the defence, so far, is very lame.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Dear Sir,—You, in common with the other journals of P. E. Island, devote a considerable of your space to the discussion of Reciprocity. The Government of the day seems to be alive to the all important interests involved in this great question. The reception given to Gen. Butler is a sufficient proof of this, although there are a few here opposed to the course pursued with regard to the General and his party; but this opposition merely arises from the cool reception given to the Hon. Sir John A. McDonald on his recent visit. Of course, they think it very cruel to treat their best friend of human perfection from the peaceful Dominion so coolly, whilst every courtesy is given to General Butler and his party. But amidst all this fustian, or "fuss and feathers," and whatever may result from it, of one thing we are sure, and that is, that the reign of Reciprocity is not inaugurated here yet by law, although it seems to be in reality, so far as fishing in British waters is concerned. We know that Her Majesty's war ship Doris is cruising in British waters, protecting the rights of British subjects. But from all I can learn from authorities the most reliable, the officers of this war ship seem to have peculiar ideas with respect to British waters. Judging from the manner in which they protect the fisheries, they seem to think that the Bay Chaleur constitutes all British waters here, and, consequently, keep prowling round there continually, thus leaving poor Prince Edward Island altogether unprotected. This slight is given, I presume, because we did not, even like, sell our rights and liberties to the tottering Dominion for something less than a mess of pottage. I learned from several captains who have frequented the chief fishing stations, viz: Point Miscou, Ecdimene, Bradley, North Cape, and round the North side of the Island, that they have not seen anything of the Doris. This is the way to protect our rights! What kept the Doris in the Bay Chaleur this part of the fishing season is more than I can divine. It is a well known fact that the fishing fleet do not remain there, but, on the contrary, fish round this Island, from North Cape to East Point, Bradley and the Magdalen Islands, and I should imagine and submit that round the Island the chief depot of American fishermen, that this should have been, or at least ought to have been, the chief station of the Doris. How is it that some of our fishermen left here about the last of June, and returned to port a few days ago—fished where American vessels generally do, but during all that time they have not even as much as seen the Doris? Where was this war ship when our Island vessels were being "ice-bowed" by the Americans in the Bay of the Island, not much more than half a mile from shore. Where was the Doris then? Cruising up the Bay Chaleur. In this is the way that our rights are to be protected—in name but not in reality—I would say that the sooner we made our fisheries a present to the Americans the better, as we would then get something in return for them, but now they "exercise their right" to fish wherever they like, whilst the Doris is having a good time up the Bay Chaleur.

The license fee imposed on the Americans has proved to be nothing more than a sham, and the protection of our fisheries by the Doris a delusion.

Yours truly,
A FISHERMAN.

Ch'town, Sep. 8, 1868.

The colonists of New Zealand appear to have no desire to destroy the native population, provided they live peaceably and obey their laws. Upon these conditions they are willing to give them the same political rights that they themselves enjoy, and by a gradual process of absorption, strengthen rather than weaken the infant colony. By recent advices we learn that four Maories have been elected to the colonial Parliament. It is taken their seats for the first time at the next session.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our SOLE Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 16, 1868.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

At the request of a prominent gentleman in Charlottetown, we publish the following report of proceedings of the United States Congress in reference to free trade with this Colony. It appears to us that the only object which the gentleman alluded to can have in publishing this Report, is to throw cold water on the negotiations now going on, but as the Report proves nothing beyond the interesting fact that the Congress of the United States, by the handsome majority of 62 to 40, desires free trade with this Colony, and will, doubtless, secure it, we have no hesitation in giving the report a place in our columns:—

TRADE WITH PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MR. SCHENCK: I am instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the joint resolution (H. R. No. 322) relative to Prince Edward Island with a brief report in writing accompanied by a resolution. I ask that the joint resolution be read and then the report of the committee.

The joint resolution was read. It proposes to authorize a joint committee of the Secretary of the Treasury to admit into the several ports of the United States free of duty the actual productions of Prince Edward Island, including fish, accompanied by satisfactory vouchers of the place of production, under such regulations as he may deem necessary, whenever the colonial Government of Prince Edward Island shall by law provide, first, for the free admission of all productions of the United States to the Island; second to admit to its ports and harbors, for shelter, to obtain supplies, and to sell free of duty or impose all American fishing vessels; third, to give license to fish in the waters adjacent to the Island, upon such terms that the license fee shall not exceed five dollars for any one vessel, &c.

MR. ELLIOT: Is this resolution properly before the House? THE SPEAKER: It is. The Committee of Ways and Means have a right to report at any time for comment.

The Clerk read the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, as follows:—

The Committee of Ways and Means having considered jointly (H. R. No. 322) relative to Prince Edward Island, and not being able to obtain an act and with exactness all the information needed before it would be wise and advisable, in their opinion, to take any definite action on the subject, have concluded as a preliminary measure, to submit to the House and recommend the passage of the following:—

Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker to whom shall be referred joint resolution No. 322 of the House relative to Prince Edward Island, with instructions to inquire and report at the next session of this Congress the fullest and most reliable information they can obtain in regard to said colony of Prince Edward Island, including particularly whatever can be ascertained as to the kind and amount of imports and exports to and from the Island, and the views and disposition as well as authority of the colonial government to enter into any partial or exceptional arrangement or agreement by legislative enactment with the United States conceding and securing such privileges as to fisheries on the coast as are contemplated in the said resolution. But no expense to be incurred by said committee in the prosecution of their inquiries.

MR. SCHENCK: The House will observe that the resolution which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means proposed legislative action by which negotiations or tenders for reciprocal legislation should be offered to the colony of Prince Edward Island.

The Committee of Ways and Means report that they do not think they have such exact and accurate information as would justify us in taking any definite action upon it. The committee therefore recommend that the resolution be referred to a select committee of three persons, who shall inquire, without expense of any kind attending their inquiry, and report at the next session of this Congress, what are the exports and imports of that colony, what authority it has for legislative action, and what is the disposition of the people there to enter into an arrangement of this kind. The committee therefore recommend that act on be postponed until full and exact information can be obtained on these points.

MR. BUTLER: I understand that the committee who introduced the resolution, thinks that the committee might better recommend its passage. I have agreed to give him an opportunity to move an amendment so as to put the resolution on its passage; but I desire the House to understand that the Committee of Ways and Means do not recommend the passage of the resolution at this time.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. By leave of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. Schenck] I desire to call the attention of the House to this subject, which is a matter of very considerable importance. The difference between the action proposed by the committee and that which I desire is this: The Committee of Ways and Means want to put the matter off and have a select committee appointed to go, at their own expense, to the Island, where there is no public conveyance, there to make an examination for the purpose of obtaining information for this House. There may be many patriotic gentlemen who will volunteer to serve upon such a committee; but I have not happened to see any such volunteering patriot. I do not think there is any use in such a committee. We have a very excellent report upon this matter by Mr. Derby and Mr. Brega, made under the direction of the Treasury Department.

I will state to the House, briefly, what I desire. Prince Edward Island is about two hundred thousand square miles in extent, and embraces a million acres of land under cultivation. The people of that Island are engaged in agriculture and fishing. They have the finest harbors anywhere on our coast; but we are deprived from going there now because the Government of the Dominion, under the Treaty of 1815, prevents any of our fishing vessels going into those harbors and laying there more than twenty-four hours without confiscation. And so great a burden is that on our fishermen that in 1856, three hundred sail of fishermen undertook to ride out a storm rather than go into the harbor, and one hundred sail and almost three hundred lives were lost.

My resolution proposes that we shall admit the productions of this Island free of duty. The whole of the products of this Island are fish, except, evergreen, and some other things worth \$200,000 in value. They export only about twenty-five thousand dollars worth of fish of all sorts. They also have a few potatoes, some oats, and some barley. In return for allowing their exports to come into the country free of duty, they propose to give our fishermen the right to enter their harbors, and to dry their fish, upon the nominal license of not exceeding five dollars a vessel. The license now is at the rate of two dollars per ton, or from forty to two hundred dollars per vessel, amounting to an almost entire prohibition. This resolution, provided that in case the authorities of this Island allow our fishing vessels to enter their harbors for a nominal license only, allowing them full and free use of their harbors, and the best fishing grounds in the world, which now they are almost wholly deprived of, we will allow their products to come into our country free, our going free into their country. They consume from forty to fifty thousand dollars worth of fish each year, which would all come from the United States. Now my resolution, if it is adopted, will give our fishermen the right to fish wherever they like, whilst the Doris is having a good time up the Bay Chaleur.

grounds to which my colleague refers are mackerel fishing grounds; and this resolution would be destructive to the cod-fishing interests of the country, by permitting the introduction of codfish free of duty by the way of Prince Edward Island.

I do not know, Mr. Speaker, but that there may be reasons why some legislation should be had on this subject; but I insist that in the absence of all reliable information it would be manifestly unsafe at this period of the session for the House to pass this resolution, which is not recommended by any committee, but upon which the Committee of Ways and Means have, I may say, reported unfavorably. It would be wise I believe, to adopt the report of the committee, so that between this time and the next session such information may be had as will enable the committee when we shall reassemble to report some action which may be safe and proper. This is all I desire to say.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. A word or two in reply to my colleague [Mr. Elliot]. In the first place I do not believe that any codfish grow on that Island.

MR. ELLIOT: But codfish will get there quick enough.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. I cannot permit myself to be interrupted.

In the first place, I do not believe that any codfish grow on that Island. If I do grow there I am content they shall come in free of duty. In the second place, I would like to know whether my colleague has read the report of Mr. Brega and that of Mr. Derby on this subject. If he has not, then I think he does not know anything about the thing has been reported on fully. I represent as many cod-fishing vessels as does my colleague, quite as many. The Salem Board of Trade, the merchants of Boston, and others who fully understand the true interests of our State desire the passage of this resolution. It will be an entering wedge to enable us to get in the fisheries of those waters, that fair consideration to which we are entitled.

No, sir, I ask would my colleague see the vacation in going to Prince Edward Island and getting this information into this committee if it should be appointed. But, sir, I look upon this proposition of the committee as simply giving this matter the go-by. The committee propose that three members of this House shall spend the vacation, when they have their elections to attend to at home, in going at their own expense to visit this Island, and to which there is no public conveyance. I do not believe any member will want to go.

The adoption of the proposition of the committee will simply give this question the go-by.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. When the gentleman speaks of "legislating in the dark" he may speak for himself; everybody else understands this question.

MR. SCHENCK, Mr. Speaker, I do not mean to enter into this question between mackerel and codfish, [laughter] but it may be well enough to refresh the recollection of gentlemen of this House, who, I know, must all be posted in geography, but who may not have looked at the map with reference to this question so recently as some of the committee. This question is in some sense one of topography. Prince Edward Island, it will be remembered, lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with Nova Scotia stretching out as one arm on the right, and the lower part of the Canadian Dominion reaching around the Gulf. The object is to get around Nova Scotia and obtain good relations with this little Island one hundred and forty miles long lying inside. This may be all very well if it can be done, and we may make a good bargain by it. But my difficulty arises in part from information derived from one of these very gentlemen referred to by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Butler]. I understand it to be doubtful whether any arrangement which Prince Edward Island as a distinct colony might make by legislative provision for conceding these advantages for fishing purposes would be recognized by Canada and Nova Scotia, which border upon the same water that encircle this Island. And the committee, although they could obtain even to the limit of cost information from various official tables, and particularly from an information which accompanies Colton's Atlas on this subject, as to the imports and exports of grain and other productions have no means of knowing the disposition of the people or what may be considered their power as a colony on this subject of making a definitive and exceptional arrangement by legislative enactment.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Ohio will do the justice of saying this does not propose anything until Prince Edward Island has acted.

MR. SCHENCK: We may do this thing with this little Island, and afterwards be "snubbed" by being told that they had no power to do this thing. We do not report against the resolution to keep open every question of an economical character like this which will result in good to the country. We have not proposed to report against that, but we have stated in the opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means the information is not so exact and full in regard to the power and authority of the colony as to its condition and productive capacity. We think, therefore, it will be better to refer the resolution itself to a select committee, and that committee shall collect and report to the next session of Congress reliable information on this subject.

The gentleman makes an objection on this point. He says no three men appointed on that committee will make the trip at their own expense. It will be easy to test the sense of the House on striking out that part of the resolution. The Secretary of the Treasury might send out with little expense one of the revenue cutters.

But, sir, it does not follow that they must necessarily go there. I do not understand my friend from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] has ever been there, and yet he knows a great deal about the resources of the Island and the character of the people. The committee had not proposed the select committee shall visit the Island, or go out of the United States, but simply to commission them to get all the information they can by investigation in proper quarters, by correspondence, or any way they may deem best. I admit it would be better to visit the Island; but that is a question apart from what the committee propose. If any gentleman wishes to offer an amendment which will cover that point I will agree to it. I wish the resolution of the committee to be read, so we may understand what the committee proposes.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts. Fearful lest the House should not adopt my motion to pass the resolution, I will move to add these words: "except the Secretary of the Treasury put a proper revenue cutter at the use of the committee for that purpose."

MR. SCHENCK: I now demand the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 26, noes 2; no quorum voting.

The SPEAKER under the rules ordered tellers; and appointed Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, and Mr. Van Wyck.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 62, noes 40.

So the amendment was agreed to.

a written remonstrance addressed by them to the head of the Commissariat Department in Halifax, to the entire withdrawal of the claim for extra expenses for maintenance to the extent of £677 15s. 3d. sterling, or £1016 12s. 0d. currency, leaving only £240 17s. 9d. sterling, which includes £108 15s. 9d. sterling for Chaplain's allowance now remaining unsettled. The total reduction thus effected in the claims originally made upon the Colony amount in all to £3816 15s. 2d. sterling, or £5775 2s. 9d. currency, and whilst we rejoice that this troublesome matter has approached so near to a conclusion, we think the Government are entitled to credit for having refused to submit to the original claim, and for having so successfully striven for its reduction. The correspondence on this subject, which is pretty voluminous, will, we believe, be shortly published by authority, but, meantime, we are authorized to state that the Government speak highly in praise of the courtesy as well as business like talent exhibited in this matter by Deputy Commissary General Strickland, C. B., at present in Halifax, with whom it fell to become their duty to principally negotiate.

OUR Lieutenant Governor is in future to be styled "His Honor," instead of "His Excellency." Legislative Councilors hereafter elected, are not to have the title "Honorable." It is almost a pity that the new regulation could not be applied to some who have been boistered with the title in the past. The Provinces now swarm with "honorable," and it is refreshing to find that there is to be a limit to the number in future.

SINCE our last issue, 38174 bbls. Mackerel were received at this port for re-shipment to the United States. This branch of business has been most successfully prosecuted up to the present time, and the prospects are still more favorable. Success to the Free Trade negotiations.

PERSONS wishing a good comfortable hat for the fall season, would do well to call at Mr. McRae's Clothing Store, Queen Street, and purchase one of his fur Kosuths. It is a late importation, and besides having the advantage of being comfortable, it is also neat and durable.

THE Picton Cricket Club beat the Charlottetown Club in the game which was played on Wednesday last. The score stood:

	1ST INNINGS.	2ND INNINGS.	TOTAL.
Picton,	71	55	126
Ch'town,	40	96	136

With two spare wickets for Picton.

We see by advertisement in another column, that the proprietor of the new City Foundry has taken a young man from Nova Scotia into partnership, and will now be able to fill all orders sent to their establishment. We understand that they will devote themselves to the stove business in connection with the other branches.

Sir James Ferguson, the Member of Parliament for Ayrshire, and under Secretary of State for India, has been appointed Governor of South Australia; and Mr. DuCane, Member of Parliament for North Essex, has been appointed Governor of Tasmania. The English journals write approvingly of the appointments.

We were premature in announcing that the correspondence between the Government of this Island, and the Congressional Committee, was to be published this week. It is deemed advisable to defer its publication for a short time.

His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Dundas and Mrs. Dundas, His Lordship Bishop Binney of Halifax, and G. D. Atkinson, Esq., arrived from Halifax on Friday evening last, via Picton, in the Princess of Wales.

The Board of Education will hold a meeting in the Colonial Building, for the Examination of Candidates, on Thursday, the 24th instant, commencing at two o'clock, p. m.

The Cake Bazaar and Concert, in aid of St. Dunstan's College, which came off in Market Hall, on Wednesday night last, was a most successful and pleasant affair.

The weather during the past week has been very unfavorable for harvesting.

The Steamer Athambra, from Boston and Halifax, arrived here last night.

[From Halifax Evening Express.]

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamship City of Cork, arrived here last night from Liverpool, via Queenstown. We have dates to the 29th ult.

It is positively denied that an attempt was made upon the life of the Queen in Switz rland. Her Majesty arrived home on the 11th Sept.

It is announced that Parliament will be dissolved on the 9th of November. The elections for boroughs commence on the 13th; for the counties on the 16th. The general election will be completed before the end of the month, and the reformed House of Commons will meet in the second week of December. From all parts we learn that the Liberal—or, as Mr. Bright has very happily named it, the "National"—party is confident of success, and that seldom, if ever, has a Parliament met with so very decided a majority against the Ministry that summoned it.

The change in the weather has brought about a decrease of the very high rate of mortality which has recently prevailed in Liverpool.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette is "assured on good authority" that the next promotion to the cardinalate will include the Archbishop of Westminster and, possibly, the Archbishop of Paris.

The Duke of Abercorn has been presented with the freedom of the city of Londonderry. In acknowledging the receipt of this honor, the lord-lieutenant alluded to Fenianism in Ireland as a thing of the past, and spoke encouragingly of the social and commercial prospects of the country. His Grace supplemented his reply with an expression of deep gratitude for the providential escape of several members of his family from the great disaster of Abergele.

The betrothal of the King of Bataria to the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia is looked upon as certain.

The cause of woman suffrage is making way. Lady Clifton has entered the field, and calls upon the women of Nottingham—who she has had occasion to canvass in favour of her husband, and of the efficacy of whose aid she is deeply sensible—to claim to be placed upon the register. There are hundreds of women in Nottingham, her ladyship argues, who pay rates and taxes, but who have no voice in the disposal of the borough or national revenues; and she advises all who are eligible at once to send in their claims.

Details of the late frightful accident to the Irish mail train near Abergele, in North Wales, have been received. A late London paper furnishes the following condensed statement:—

The most frightful railway accident which has ever happened in England took place yesterday near Abergele, in North Wales. The train to which it occurred was the Irish Limited Mail, and the time of the calamity was about the middle of the day. It seems that when the mail train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, it met on the same line a portion of a goods train which had become detached. The collision under any circumstances must have been disastrous, but the special horror of the accident arose from the fact that the last carriage of the goods train, and the first therefore to come in contact with the mail engine, was loaded with petroleum. Of course it exploded and some five or twenty persons, more or less, were burnt to death. The engine driver of the mail jumped off and is not seriously hurt. As may be supposed, there are slight