THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, November 6, 1865. New Series.---No. 49.

Farm, Stock, Crop, Dwelling House, &c. &c. for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to change his residence to Georgetown, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 15th November next, (if not previously sold by private contract), at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Premises at Hollow River, Lot 42 King's County, the undermentioned Property, viz:—

50 ACRES OF LAND, well fenced and in a good state of cultivation, 40 acres having been under Crop this year, a part of which Crop will be sold at the same time; the remaining 10 acres are covered with hard and soft wood.

There is on the Premises a DWELLING HOUSE well finished inside and out, 30 x 20 feet, and 10 feet post, with a good Well of Water at the door; and a BARN, finished, 46 x 20 feet.

Also the following STOCK: 1 Horse, 7 years old; 1 Mare, 3 years old; 1 double-seated Wagon, 1 Riding Sleigh; with Plough, Harrows, Harness, and other Farming Implements.

This Property is admirably situated, being fronting the Sea, where any quantity of Fish and Manure can be easily obtained.

TERMS:—For the Farm—one-half down, the remainder in 12 months. For the Stock and Crop—3 months for any sum over £5, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. — Any other particulars may be learned by application to the owner.

CAPT. HUGH McDONALD.

Hollow River, Oct. 9, 1865.

J. S. CARVELL,
AUCTIONEER,
Commission Merchant,
AND
General Agent,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

12th June, 1865. isl pro tf

ARCH'D. McNEILL,
Auctioneer, Accountant,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.

☞ OFFICE—Reading Room Building, up stairs Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

F. P. NORTON,
Commission Merchant,
AND
Auctioneer.
GEORGETOWN - - - P. E. ISLAND

October 24, 1864. 1y

A CARD.

—oo—

WILLIAM S. MACGOWAN,
Commission Merchant
AND
AUCTIONEER,
SOURIS EAST.

Souris, May 1, 1865. tf

ROBERT L. WEATHERBE,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
Office over Merchants' Exchange,
156 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Sept 11, 1865. 6m

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor,
QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 24, 1865. 1y

Dr. FRANK D. BEER,
Physician & Surgeon.
Surgery & Drug Store,
KING SQUARE.... CHARLOTTETOWN.

September 4th, 1865.

J. B. BLACK, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
St. Eleanor's, - - - P. E. Island.

Sept. 4, 1864.—6ms.

DR. C. L. STRICKLAND,
Surgeon Dentist,
Great George Street,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

April 17, 1865.—1y

WILLIAM JAKEMAN,
Blacksmith & Farrier,
Old Stand, near Temperance Hall,

HAS REMOVED his business to the City, and can be consulted at all hours. SHOEING on the most improved principle.

☞ All kinds of Agricultural Implements prepared at the shortest notice.

WANTED, a person who has had some experience in Horse Shoeing. Highest wages will be given.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.
GEO. BREMNER,
Printer, Book-binder,
AND
STEREOTYPER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,

Having engaged an experienced
BOOK-BINDER
is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

☞ Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

Money is in Great Demand,
AND
W. E. DAWSON
REQUIRES this Autumn all that he can put his hands upon; and therefore he has to request that his country customers will pay up their accounts promptly by the 1st NOVEMBER.

October 2, 1865.

PLASTER, PLASTER.
ON CONSIGNMENT,—
20 Bbls. CALCINED PLASTER.
J. S. CARVELL.

Oct. 23rd, 1865.

1425 PAIRS
Mens', Womens', Misses' & Childrens'
INDIA RUBBER
OVER SHOES,
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP AT THE
P. E. ISLAND
Boot & Shoe Factory.
GEO. NICOLL.
Charlottetown, Oct 9, 1865. 4in

KEROSENE OIL!
In Store, and for Sale low,
20 Bbls. Kerosene Oil.
—ALSO—
WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
Retailing cheap for Cash.
G. D. WRIGHT.
Kent Street, Oct. 9, 1865. h & w 1m

Encourage Home Manufacture.

LADIES' SILK HATS,
Latest Styles, Cheapest and Best,
AT
J. HOBBS'
HAT and CAP FACTORY,
Opposite Temperance Hall.

J. H. GRATEFULLY acknowledges the favors already received, and acquaints his friends and the public at large, that he has FOR SALE, and is constantly making
Gent's Best Silk & Cloth HATS,
WINTER & SUMMER CAPS,
Ladies' Silk HATS & Skating CAPS,
which he will sell at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Oct. 23, 1865. 6 ins

NOTICE.
AT A MEETING of the President and Directors of the Summerside Bank, held this day, it was resolved a Call be made on the Stockholders for 30 per cent of the subscribed Stock, to be paid on or before the first day of DECEMBER NEXT, to JAMES MUIRHEAD, Esqr, Summerside, or at the UNION BANK, Ch'town.

JOHN R. GARDINER, President.

Summerside, Oct. 2, 1865. till 1st Dec.

Valuable & Desirable Building LOTS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale Two Pleasantly situated WATER LOTS in Georgetown, with Water Privilege to the channel, adjoining the Common at the eastern part of the Town Also, several BUILDING LOTS in different parts of Charlottetown. Terms liberal.

GEORGE COLES.

Charlottetown, 6th March, 1865.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
TO be sold by PRIVATE CONTRACT, that eligible LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, on Lot 34, known as "MARSHFIELD," containing 260 Acres, more or less, of excellent Land, of which about 150 are under cultivation, and the remainder, for the most part, covered with a valuable growth of Firewood, Scantling and Fencing Poles. The Dwelling House and Buildings are large and commodious, and the land is in excellent condition.

TERMS and further particulars made known on application to the Subscriber on the Premises, or to CHARLES PALMER, Esq.

R. P. HAYTHORNE.

Marshfield, Nov. 28, 1864. tf

☞ The lease is for 999 years, and the annual rent 1s. per acre.

Valuable Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of EIGHTY-ONE ACRES OF LAND, on Township No. 20, Forty acres of which are under cultivation and the remainder covered with Hard and Soft Wood, unsurpassed in quantity and quality on the Lot. The FARM embraces many conveniences that enhances its value, and makes it attractive to a farmer. The Farm is situated on the Old Town Road, within half a mile of Graham's Road Post Office.

THOMAS LAWLESS.

Old Town Road, July 31, 1865. tf

FOR SALE.
BY private contract, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF FREEHOLD LAND, situate on the South Wiltshire Road, Lot 31, 8 miles from the city, about 80 acres clear and in a high state of cultivation, the greater part being limed, and 40 acres which can be easily cleared, and the remainder covered with fence poles, scantling and hardwood of the best quality.

There are on the premises a New Dwelling House 28 by 28, a New Barn 56 by 30, finished complete, a Hay House 40 by 22, also a Barrack and Dairy, and a never-failing Well of Water at the door, and a stream of water runs through the centre of the farm.

This property is admirably situated, being contiguous to Grist, Saw and Shingle Mills, also to places of public worship, and a school within 4 chains of the premises, and within 3¼ miles of the North River Bridge, one of the best shipping places on the Island.

For further particulars please apply to HENRY C. DOUSE, on the premises, or to

JAMES P. DOUSE.

Charlottetown, August 21, 1865.

N. B—This land will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

A Freehold Farm far Sale.
CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of Wood Land, in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the office of Henry Palmer, Esquire, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Prince street.

CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.

Charlottetown, October 6, 1864. tf

NOTICE!
LANDS FOR SALE!
THE subscriber, as the Agent of Sir SAMUEL CUNARD, Bart., The Right Hon. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, and Mr. EDWARD CUNARD, has been directed to discontinue the system of LEASING LANDS—heretofore pursued. For the future these lands will be SOLD on the following terms:—A deposit of Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of signing the agreement, and the residue in ten years by equal instalments. The price will be from Twenty shillings (20s.) per acre upwards.

Further particulars made known at the Subscriber's office.

G. W. DEBLOIS.

Ch'town, May 15, 1865.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,
THAT BEAUTIFUL STAND for business, situated at ALBERTON, now in the occupation of the subscriber, consisting of THIRTEEN ACRES OF LAND, with comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, WORK-SHOP and other Out houses. About eight acres of the above land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is a good ORCHARD, full of thriving trees.

This property is too well known to require any further description, and will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Please apply at this Office, or on the premises to JOHN KEEFE.

Alberton, Aug. 28, 1865. 6m

Judson's Worm Tea!

POETRY.

THE MAGICAL ISLE.

There's a magical isle in the river of Time,
Where the softest of echoes are staying;
And the air is as sweet as a musical chime,
Or the exquisite breath of a tropical clime,
When June with its roses is straying.

'Tis there Memory dwells with her pale golden hue,
And music forever is flowing;
While the low murmured tones that come trembling through,
Sadly trouble the heart—and yet sweeten it too—
As south winds o'er waters when blowing.

There are shadowy halls in this fairy-like isle,
Where pictures of beauty are gleaming;
Yet the light of their eyes and their sweet sunny smile,
Only flash round the heart with a 'wildering wile,
And leave us to know 'tis but dreaming.

And the name of this isle is the Beautiful Past,
And we bury all our treasures there;
There are beings of beauty too lovely to last;
There are bosoms of snow with dust o'er them cast;
There are tresses and ringlets of hair;

There are fragments of song only Memory sings;
And the words of a dear mother's prayer;
There s a harp long unswept, and a lute without strings;
There are flowers all withered; and letters and rings:
Hallowed tokens that love used to wear.

E'en the dead, the bright, beautiful dead, there arise,
With the soft flowing ringlets of gold;
Though their voices are hushed and o'er their sweet eyes
The unbroken signet of silence now lies,
They are with us again as of old.

In the stillness of night, hands are beck'ning us there,
And with joy that is almost a pain,
We delight to turn back, and in wandering there,
Through the shadowy halls of the island so fair,
We behold our lost treasure again.

Oh! this beautiful isle with its phantom-like show,
In a vista unfadingly bright;
And the river of Time in its turbulent flow
Is oft soothed by the voices we heard long ago,
When the years were a dream of delight.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence on the claims presented by the American Government to that of Great Britain for the losses inflicted on American commerce by rebel cruisers, fills three pages of the London *Times* of Oct. 12th. The first communication, dated April 7th, 1865, is from Mr. Adams. After referring to the captures made and the outrages committed by the Shenandoah, that Minister proceeds to say:—

"Were there any reason to believe that the operations carried on in the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies to maintain and extend this systematic depredation upon the commerce of a friendly people had been materially relaxed or prevented, I should not be under the painful necessity of announcing to your lordship the fact that my government cannot avoid entailing upon the government of Great Britain the responsibility for this damage. It is impossible to be insensible to the injury that may yet be impending from the part which the British steamer City of Richmond has had in being suffered to transport with impunity from the port of London men and supplies, to place them on board of the French built steam ram *Olinthe*, alias Stoerkodder, alias Stonewall, which has, through a continuously fraudulent process, succeeded in deluding several Governments of Europe, and in escaping from this hemisphere on its errand of mishief in the other. I am by no means insensible to the efforts which have already been made, and are yet making, by Her Majesty's government to put a stop to such outrages in this kingdom and its dependencies. Neither can I permit myself to doubt the favourable disposition of her Ministers to maintain amicable relations with the Government which I represent. Whilst perfectly ready to bear testimony to the promptness with which all the numerous remonstrances and representations which it has been my painful duty heretofore to submit have been met and attended to by your lordship, it is at the same time impossible for me to dispute the fact that the hostile policy which it is the object of all this labour to prevent, has not only not been checked, but is even now going into execution with more and more complete success. That policy, I trust, I need not point out to your lordship, is substantially the destruction of the whole Mercantile Navigation belonging to the people of the United States."

Earl Russell, replying to the note of Mr. Adams, under date of May 4th, vindicates at great length the course taken by Her Majesty's government. Adverting to the arguments employed by Mr. Adams, he says:—

"Allow me to observe, in the first place, that I can never admit that the duties of Great Britain towards the United States are to be measured by the losses which the trade and commerce of the United States may have sustained. The question is not what losses the United States have sustained by the war, but whether in difficult and extraordinary circumstances the government of Her Majesty have performed faithfully and honestly the duties which international law and their own municipal law imposed upon them. Let me remind you that when the civil war in America broke out so suddenly, so violently, and so extensively, that event, in the preparation of which Great Britain had no share, caused nothing but detriment and injury to Her Majesty's subjects. Great Britain had previously carried on a large commerce with the Southern States of the Union, and had procured there the staple which furnished materials for the industry of millions of her people. Had there been no war the existing treaties with the United States would have secured the continuance of a commerce mutually advantageous and desirable. But what was the first act of the President of the United States? He proclaimed on the 19th of April, 1861, the blockade of the ports of seven States of the Union. But he could lawfully interrupt the trade of neutrals with the Southern States upon one ground only—namely, that the Southern States were carrying on war against the government of the United States; in other words, they were belligerents. Her Majesty's government, on hearing of these events, had only two courses to pursue—namely, that of acknowledging the blockade and proclaiming the neutrality of Her Majesty, or that of refusing to acknowledge the blockade, and insisting upon the rights of Her Majesty's subjects to trade with the ports of the South. Her Majesty's government pursued the former course as at once the most just and the most friendly to the United States. It is obvious, indeed, that the course of treating the vessels of the Southern States as piratical vessels, and their crews as pirates, would have been to renounce the character of neutrals and to take part in the war. Nay, it would have been doing more than the United States themselves, who have never treated the prisoners they have made, either by land or sea, as rebels and pirates, but as prisoners of war, to be detained until regularly exchanged. So much as to the step which you say your government can never regard 'as otherwise than precipitate,' of acknowledging the Southern States as belligerents. It was, on the contrary, your own government which, in assuming the belligerent right of blockade, recognized the Southern States as belligerents. Had they not been belligerents, the armed ships of the United States would have had no right to stop a single British ship upon the high seas."

In the same communication Earl Russell, in allusion to Mr. Adams's admission that Her Majesty's government is actuated by a friendly feeling towards the United States, says:—

"The question, then, really comes to this: Is Her Majesty's government to assume or be liable to a responsibility for conduct which Her Majesty's government did all in their power to prevent and to punish?—a responsibility which Mr. Adams, on the part of the United States government in the case of Portugal, positively, firmly, and justly declined. Have you considered to what this responsibility would amount? Great Britain would become thereby answerable for every ship that may have left a British port, and have been found afterwards used by the Confederates as a ship-of-war; nay, more, for every cannon and every musket used by the Confederates on board any ship-of-war if manufactured in a British workshop."

The rejoinder of Mr. Adams is dated May 20, and in this document he says, in reference to his former note:—

"It was my wish to maintain—1. That the act of recognition by Her Majesty's Government of insurgents as belligerents on the high seas before they had a single vessel afloat was precipitate and unprecedented. 2. That it had the effect of creating these parties belligerents after the recognition, instead of merely acknowledging an existing fact. 3 That this creation has been since effected exclusively from the ports of Her Majesty's kingdom and its dependencies, with the aid and co-operation of her Majesty's subjects. 4. That during the whole course of the struggle in America, of nearly four years in duration, there has been no appearance of the insurgents as a belligerent on the ocean, excepting in the shape of British vessels, constructed, equipped, supplied, manned and armed in British ports. 5. That during the same period it has been the constant and persistent endeavour of my Government to remonstrate in every possible form against the abuse of the neutrality of this kingdom, and to call upon Her Majesty's Government to exercise the necessary powers to put an effectual stop to it. 6. That although the desire of Her Majesty's Ministers to exert themselves in the suppression of these abuses is freely acknowledged, the efforts which they made proved in a great degree powerless, from the inefficiency of the law on which they relied, and from their absolute refusal, when solicited, to procure additional powers to attain the object. 7. That by reason of the failure to check the flagrant abuse of neutrality, the issue from British ports of a number of British vessels, with the aid of the recognition of their belligerent character in all the ports of Her Majesty's dependencies around the globe, has resulted in the burning and destroying on the ocean a large number of merchant vessels, and a very large amount of property belonging to the people of the United States. 8. That in addition to this direct injury, the action of these British built, manned, and armed vessels has had the indirect effect of driving from the sea a large portion of the Commercial Marine of the United States, and to a corresponding extent enlarging that of Great Britain, thus enabling one portion of the British people to derive an unjust advantage from the wrong committed on a friendly nation by another portion. 9 That the injuries thus received by a country which has meanwhile sedulously endeavoured to perform all its obligations, owing to the imperfection of the legal means at hand to prevent them, as well as the unwillingness to seek more stringent powers, are of so grave a nature as in reason and justice to constitute a valid claim for reparation and indemnification."

Mr. Adams then enters into a statement of the proceedings which took place as regards the fitting out of the *Alabama*, contending that, if there was not *prima facie* evidence enough to justify the seizure of that vessel, there was matter to make it the duty of Her Majesty's officers to lose no time, and omit no effort, to obtain the evidence on their own account to verify or disprove the allegations respecting her.

The controversy is continued by Earl Russell in a note dated 30th August, in which he reviews the facts and circumstances which led to the adoption of the policy of Her Majesty's Government, strongly urging that there is no reason to accuse Her Majesty's Government of failure in the performance of their international obligations during the war, and that, consequently, no valid claim can be made for reparation and indemnification.

In closing his communication he says:—

"I cannot conclude without taking this opportunity to ask you to join with Her Majesty's Government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity. The Government of the United States have carried on to a successful issue, with great fortitude and perseverance, a civil war of unequalled magnitude. In the course of this war they have resolved to abolish slavery. The British nation have always entertained, and still entertain, the deepest abhorrence of laws by which men of one color were made slaves of men of another color. The efforts by which the United States Government and Congress have shaken off slavery have, therefore, the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms. The same sympathies will accompany the President and Congress of the United States in endeavoring to recognize the Southern States on the basis of equal freedom. Nor is there any question in dispute which seems likely to disturb the friendship of two nations which, the one in Europe, and the other in America, are distinguished for their love of liberty. Let our two nations, therefore, instead of incaptious discussions, respect the honor and believe in the friendly intentions of each other. In this manner we may preserve unbroken the ties of peace, and exercise a beneficial influence on the future destinies of the nations of the world."

The last document in the series is a "confidential" note addressed by Mr. Adams to Earl Russell, dated Sept. 18, in which he examines and replies to reasons adduced by the noble Earl in vindication of the policy of the Government, concluding his letter as follows:—

"I take great satisfaction in concluding this note by cordially responding to your lordship's request 'to join with Her Majesty's government in rejoicing that the war has ended without any rupture between two nations which ought to be connected by the closest bonds of amity.' I likewise receive with great pleasure your lordship's assurance that the efforts by which the government and Congress of my country have shaken off slavery 'have the warmest sympathies of the people of these kingdoms.' If, from painful observation to a service extended through four years, I cannot in candor yield my entire assent to this statement, as applied to a large and too influential portion of Her Majesty's subjects; if it has been my misfortune to observe, in the presence of so wonderful a revolution, a degree of coldness and apathy prevailing in many quarters, from which my countrymen had every right to expect warm and earnest sympathy; if, throughout this great trial, the severity of which few not well versed in the nature of our institutions could fully comprehend, the voice of encouragement from this side of the water has too often emitted a doubtful sound, I yet indulge the hope that the result arrived at will ultimately correct the hasty and harsh judgments that flowed from lack of faith and of confidence in our fidelity to a righteous cause. Of the friendly disposition in this regard of the members of her Majesty's Government, and especially of your lordship, I have never permitted myself to doubt. And yet, in the midst of the greatest of our difficulties, I cannot forget that even your lordship was pleased, in an official published despatch, to visit with the severity of your but too weighty censure the greatest political measure of the late lamented President, that which, in fact, opened the only practicable way to the final attainment of the glorious end. Under such circumstances, I pray you not to be surprised if I am compelled not to disguise the belief that with my government, as among my countrymen at large, there is still left a strong sense of injured feeling, which only time and the hopes of a better understanding in future, held out by the conciliatory strain in your lordship's note, are likely to correct."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The attitude assumed by Earl Russel respecting the above, meets with the entire approval of the British press. One journal says:—

"For once Earl Russell has entered the lists with a foreign diplomatist, and come out of the ring without a scratch or a bruise The *Gazette* of Wednesday published a voluminous correspondence betwaen Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary and the American Minister at this Court, about the depredations of the *Alabama*, &c., for which the Washington Government demand compensation from this country. The tone and style of the correspondence are creditable to Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, and it affords us much satisfaction to be able to congratulate the Foreign Secretary upon upholding the nation's rights and independence, and without hectoring or lecturing. The Cabinet, whose mouth-piece he has been, refuse flatly to recognise the American claims, or even to submit the matter to arbitration. In this they will be cordially, and, if necessary, energetically supported by the country. The American demand is really the most preposterous — to use no harder phrase—that ever was made by one country upon another; and considering the circumstances and the well-known feelings of the country, as frequently expressed by Parliament, Ministers, and the public press, upon the subject, we confess that we are rather surprised that the claim should have been put forward. The British Minister who should venture to admit so monstrous a claim, would have a very short tenure indeed of office. We owe the Americans nothing, and we don't *mean* to pay them anything. We have done all the law allowed and much more to aid the Federals during the civil war, by preventing the Confederates from procuring ships, sailors and soldiers from the United Kingdom. To do this we had to pay heavy costs and damages in the *Alexandra* case, and paid Mr. Laird an enormous sum for his steam rams. What more could we do? Mr. Adams conceives that we ought to have altered our Legislation, and passed new and unheard of laws in favor of the North. England was not and is not prepared to go so far for any foreign Government."

And the *Times* contains the following:

"In order to guard against any misunderstanding, we are requested to re-state that the proposal of Earl Russell to the American Government was conveyed in the following words:—'Her Majesty's Government are ready to consent to the appointment of a Commission, to which shall be referred all claims arising during the late Civil War, *which the two Powers shall agree to refer to the Commissioners.*' These concluding words limit the subject of reference, since it would be inconsistent with the position taken up by Her Majesty's Government, and with the arguments which induced it to decline arbitration, to permit the claims for losses by the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same character to be brought before a Commission for decision It must be understood, therefore, that if any such Commission were agreed on, those cases would be excluded from its jurisdiction."

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The cattle disease shows no signs of having exhausted itself. It is appearing in various new localities, and must necessarily command great attention during the coming winter. At Wrexem, a number of cattle infected with it has been killed, and it is extending into other parts of North Wales. The Salford Magistrates had a meeting on the 12th, when it was stated that the disease had attacked five animals on a farm at Whalley Range.

The disease had broken out in France.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Wilmer says: "We hear of the appearance of cholera in Paris, but the authorities, from a fear of causing alarm, suppress all details. All that is positively known is that the epidemic has reached the French capital; but it is said to have been considerably modified by the recent change of weather. A low temperature is unfavourable for its progression; but it has hitherto visited this country in September, remained inactionary during the winter, and re-appeared in full force in the spring. That a considerable number of cholera patients have been received into the hospitals of Paris, seems undoubted; but in proportion to the population — a million and a half—the number is regarded as infinitessimal. As usual, it has broken out in the poorer quarters of the city; but the recent improvements in drainage, the pulling down of antiquated buildings, and erecting on the sites splendid palatial structures, and the existence of a copious supply of pure water—these causes have a greater or less degree of influence in arresting the progress of this terrible visitation."

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The visit of M. Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister, to the Emperor of the French at Biarritz, is causing much speculation. It has been gravely hinted in many quarters that it had special reference to the extension to the Rhine of the French frontier. In fact in England this is looked upon as "a coming event." The Prussian semi-official journal *Provincial Correspondenz*, of the 11th Oct. says, in reference to the visit of Count Bismark:—

"The honourable and cordial reception (says *Correspondenz*) given to Count Bismark by the Emperor Napoleon, and the observations of His Majesty upon *pending* questions, are guarantees for the unaltered continuance of the friendly relations between France and Prussia. It is mainly owing to this fact, indeed, that the question of the Duchies could be brought to a solution in conformity with German, National, and Prussian interests, without European complications. No doubt exists that the Emperor has resolved to continue the calm, honorable, and disinterested policy he has hitherto pursued."

The London *Weekly Register*, a paper generally well "posted" upon foreign affairs, remarks:—

"It is about a month since we hinted pretty broadly that the absorption of the Duchies by Prussia would be rendered compatible with French policy and consistent with French interests, and if we have not been misinformed—which we do not apprehend—the visit of the Prussian Premier to the marine residence of the Emperor of the French on the Spanish frontier had for its express object the removal for a substantial consideration of any obstacles which French diplomacy might be disposed to throw in the way of Prussian aggrandisement on the Elbe. The *Saturday Review* denounces the idea of the people of the Rhenish Provinces abandoning their nationality and becoming subjects of France. We see no justification for this explosion of our contemporary's indignation and antipathy against the French Empire. The population of the district alluded to is more French than German in its language, customs, and manners, and certainly nature seems to make the Rhine the boundary of the two countries and races.

"As we said before, we in England have no reason for objecting to the transfer of that territory to France should it be made, for the wider the boundaries of France, the better for us. There is no country in Europe with which we are on so friendly a footing as France, and no other people with whom it is our interest and theirs also to be on such amicable terms as our nearest neighbours. In no part of the earth are Englishmen treated so well or allowed so many privileges as in France. Our tongue is our passport everywhere in France; and the intercourse, social and commercial, between the two countries is so great and so increasing that the French are everywhere learning to speak our language. For this great and most salutary change we are unquestionably indebted to the Emperor, and, if he should, upon the proposition of Prussia extend the French frontier to the Rhine, this country will have no reason to regret it or protest against it."

REMOVAL OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME.

The London Weekly Register says that the removal *en masse* of the French troops, from Rome, under the Franco-Piedmontese Convention of September, 1864, excites no surprise or alarm on the part of the Papal Government. It had no reason to suppose that the Convention would not be acted upon—and it certainly feels no regret or alarm at the consequences—immediate or future. The presence of the French Army in Rome was an embarrassment without any corresponding advantage. The French General was constantly brought into awkward collisions with the Pope's Minister of Arms, and the Pontifical and French troops were not always able to harmonise matters,—while it was obvious to the world that the presence of the latter was not at all necessary to the accomplishment of the object in view. The presence of a French Ambassador in Rome is all that is necessary to keep the Revolutionists out, and of this the Pontifical Government are thoroughly aware.

It is thought in Paris that before the end of November at least 3000 of the French army of occupation will have been withdrawn from the States of the Church, and have returned to France. The entire movement has commenced, and a transport service been ordered for Civita Vecchia.

FENIANISM IN THE ARMY.

Disgraceful in the highest degree is the fact that treason has made its way into the army, and that the authorities are but faintly assisted in bringing the Fenians to justice. That treason has made great progress among the Irish militia, is undisputed; but it was long before we could credit that traitors were to be found in the regiments of the line, and even among the non-commissioned officers. It is useless to deny that in other corps, besides the 2nd and 99th foot, treason has found supporters and active agents. It may have been deemed wise to let the traitors remain in the ranks and learn their folly, by seeing the contempt with which the authorities view them. Fenians there are in several of the regiments, but they are harmless, for they are well watched by informers in their own corps.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE FENIANS.

The curtain has fallen upon the first act of the Fenian travestie. Five of the 190 persons who have been arrested in different parts of Ireland, on the charge of felonious conspiracy, have been committed for trial in Dublin on a charge of high treason. These are Mr. O'Donovan (Rossa), registered proprietor of the *Irish People*, the organ of the Fenians in Dublin; Mr. O'Leary, the editor of the paper; Mr Luby, the sub-editor; Mr. O'Connor the book-keeper; and Mr. O'Keefe, a contributor of leading articles. These persons constituted the staff of the newspaper, and if the evidence of the approvers be true, the head of the conspiracy. Another chief, indeed, apparently *the* chief of the party—a person named Stephens—has hitherto escaped detection, although he was at his lodgings in Denzill street when the arrests were made by the police at the office of the *Irish People*, and although a large reward has been offered by the Lord Lieutenant for his apprehension. He was, it seems, the chief actor in the drama. He had a controlling influence or power over the management of the paper, and he was the intermediary between the Irish Fenians and their American sympathisers and brothers. That the funds for carrying on the meditated civil war were furnished from the United States, is established beyond doubt. The Government have a large sum actually in their hands, having anticipated remittances in the shape of drafts upon the house of Rothschild to the amount of £5,000. If there were any reasons to suppose that this sum represented the American contribution to the sinews of war, or that the few revolvers and pikeheads supplied from America, or manufactured in the Fenian smithy in Dublin, constituted the whole of the munitions of war at the disposal of the conspirators, the Fenian plot would ineeed be a miserable abortion. But we see no ground for arriving at any such conclusions. It is much more probable that the sum intercepted by the Government was but an instalment of the pecuniary contributions promised in the United States, and that a great deal had already arrived and been distributed, and that a great deal more is coming, or would be sent without delay, if the explosion of the conspiracy had not happened when it did. The Fenians may be monomaniacs, but they are not idiots; and we may have no doubt that before organizing their forces they counted the cost of the enterprise. The men and the arms and the money would not be wanting to make the rebellion—possibly to effect a revolution—if the conspiracy had been allowed to take a head. We have reason to believe that the American Fenians number at least half a million—of whom more than a third are soldiers, used to active and bloody warfare—and if the wide ocean did not throw a vast obstacle in the way of their landing in Ireland, we are strongly inclined to think that no want of money would keep them back, and that the Queen's troops and the volunteers would have had ample—peradventure too much—employment for their rifles before the dawn of next spring. The ramification of the conspiracy has been found in various parts of Ireland, but among the prisoners there is not one name of the least note, and as the informers would make their revelations more valuable if they could by the implication of some person of station or influence, if it were possible, we are safe in concluding that the most important men concerned in the plot are the persons who have been already arrested, with the exception of the "wanted" Mr. Stephens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The change in the weather this week has been accompanied with very severe storms along the east and north-east coasts, resulting in the loss of several vessels and a serious sacrifice of human life. The storm appears to have been most severely felt at Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Seaham.

It is said that the Belgian Government has sent a diplomatic note to the Court of the Tuileries, complaining of the facilities afforded for desertion from the Belgian army by the establishment of a recruiting office at Lille for the army of the Emperor Maximilian.

Various reports are in circulation in Paris about foreign Powers having offered to mediate between the Papacy and the Italian Government, in order to bring about a reconciliation.

The Right Rev. Dr. Patrick Lynch left Rome to return to his diocese, from which he has been more than a year absent, and to which he is now allowed to return by President Johnson, from the general sympathy and respect in which he is held throughout the North American Union. His charity towards the Federal prisoners in the South has also earned for him the gratitude of the Northerners.

This has been a week rendered memorable in England by an unprecedented event. The yellow fever has appeared at South Wales and carried off several victims. This is the first instance of the vomit appearing in so low a temperature as ours, and shows what an extraordinary September we have passed through. Since 1811 the thermometer did not stand so high in September all over Europe. The extraordinary heavy night dews have, however, supplied the pastures with sufficient moisture, equal to 25 cwt. in four nights, to each acre, and consequently grass is abundant.

The cholera is creating much alarm at Madrid, where the daily cases have risen from 6 on the 15th August to 50 on the 10th inst.

There has been another ministerial reconstruction in Greece. It seems the fate of King George of the Hellenes to form as many administrations as used to crop up in Spain a few years ago. What has Greece gained by the overthrow of the Bavarian dynasty and the substitution of a Danish Prince? A crippled revenue, increased expenditure, and the Ionian Isles, which resolutely protest against bearing their portion of the national burdens, and, it is said, feel deeply and lament bitterly the loss of the British expenditure which enriched them during the Protectorate.

Accounts from Rome state that Archbishop Manning received the pallium from the hands of the Pope on the anniversary of the publication of the brief which re-established the Roman hierarchy in England. It *is* positively intended to establish another episcopal see in the province of York, in which case Mgr. Manning would receive the title of Primate of England.

FENIANS DESCBIBED BY THEMSELVES.

We copy the following important article from a late English paper:—

"We have now before us the whole programme of the Fenian conspirators, and a devilish programme it was. The deeds contemplated in a refined and philanthropic age, and among a civilized people, would be incredible, had we not the damning proofs before us. The darkness is the blacker in contrast with the brilliancy of the light, and so when war itself has been divested of half its horrors by the humane spirit of the age, men are found ready and willing to create a hell upon earth, and destroy all that God has given and mortals revere.

It is utterly impossible that many of those who have joined the ranks of Fenianism could have understood what they would have been called upon to perform. The dupes caught up the idea of liberating Ireland, or of plundering the rich seaport towns of England; the leaders alone, be they demons or lunatics, conceived a systematic plan for sweeping away with fire and sword the creations of laborious centuries of work and wisdom. We do not pronounce upon the guilt of the conspirators now awaiting trial; we deal only with Feinism in the abstract, as we would with dreadful horrors, which for the character of humanity we wish were fictitious and unreal.

The scheme actually planned, and steadily contemplated for the last four years, is this. In every city and town throughout Ireland, Fenians, whether few or many, were to rise at a given signal. It is proved that from the 1st of August, 1865, numbers of men were regularly drilled and practised in the use of the pike. Empty stores and unoccupied houses were rented, and in these nightly,