FROM BERMUDA AND THE WEST INDIES.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS AND VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The steamer *Delta*, Captain Hunter, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last. The West India papers furnish further particulars of the devastation created by the hurricane of the 29th ult.

H. M. S. *Fawn*, from Halifax, arrived at Hamilton on the 20th.

The Bermuda *Mirror* of the 23rd says Admiral Munday will leave Halifax about the 4th of December in the *Sphynx*, and the flag ship will follow shortly after.

BARBADOES.

The Bridgetown, Barbadoes, *West Indian* of the 8th inst. reports fair weather in the Island, which has had a good effect upon the crops. Fever has appeared at St. Ann's, and it has been thought advisable to send the white troops up to Gun Hill, which was done on the morning of the 8th inst., before sunrise. A young officer, Ensign Clements, of 16th Regiment, died on the 7th from yellow fever, and was buried in the afternoon at St. Leonards. No cases have been reported amongst the native population.

The crop has not suffered to any extent and promises to be very good, especially in St. Lucy, Christ Church, St. Phillip, and St. John, nor are the canes much behind in the other parishes. The yield last year was above an average, near 54,000 hhds. of sugar, and 27,000 puns. of molasses shipped, one puncheon for every two hhds, or 60 gals. per hhds.

An accident occurred in the parish of St. Lucy on the 29th,—the same day when the dreadful hurricane swept the Virgin Islands, and destroyed so many lives and ships at St. Thomas. A dense cloud was observed in the N. W. between 11 and 12 o'clock, which just reached that quarter of the Parish, over which it burst in severe flashes, striking several places, and killing a laborer at *Crab Hill*.

A subscription has been set on foot in Barbadoes for the relief of the sufferers at Tortola, and up to the 8th $500 had been raised.

ST. THOMAS.

The following account of the hurricane is from a correspondent of a Barbadoes paper:

The morning of the 29th broke fine, but about 10 o'clock rain fell, when the wind commenced to blow from the N. E., and increased in violence until half-past 1; there was then a lull for about half an hour, when it veered round to the S. W., and blew furiously up to 3 o'clock, p. m., completing its fearful work of destruction. Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt during the hurricane. There is not a house that has escaped damage, and many were completely destroyed. The loss of life and property is fearful; over seventy sailing vessels totally lost, having been sunk or driven ashore, and also twelve steamers. The *Rhone*, *Conway*, *Rye*, *Derwent*, and one steam tug, the property of the R. M. S. P. Company; the *Columbian*, Liverpool and Pacific liner, arrived an hour before the hurricane, with a valuable cargo, sunk, only about two feet of her funnel to be seen above the water; Spanish steamer *Pajaro* broke up; *Robert Todd*, mail boat, three steam tugs, the property of private individuals, and one the property of the Danish Government. The *Rhone* was at St. Peter's Island, coaled up, waiting to take in her passengers and mails for England. The *Conway*, *Tyne* and *Solent* were also at Peter's Island; the *Conway* was alongside the *Rhone*, and had commenced transferring her passengers. When the gale commenced they had to separate, and only six of her passengers had got on board, and, sad to relate, they all perished in her; not one of her officers saved; only 25 of the crew were washed on shore and saved, many with severe injuries.

Captain Woolley was in command of the *Rhone*, and was the second oldest captain in the Company's service. The *Conway* was driven between two reefs, and saved her crew and those passengers who were unable to get on board the *Rhone*. She is on shore, with loss of masts, funnels and paddle wheels gone. The *Tyne* and *Solent* rode out the gale with both anchors down; the former had her foremast cut away, and lost three boats of the starboard side carried away by one sea. The *Solent* had her foremast blown away, and one paddle box much injured. The *Wye* was in St. Thomas' harbor; she got up steam, and made the attempt to get to sea, but struck on Buck Island rocks, just outside the mouth of the harbor, and went to pieces; only 13 saved.

The hurricane began at an earlier hour at Peters' Island, and there was no sessation during the time it raged. English Church, and other places of worship, were much injured. The neighbouring islands of Tortola and St. John's in ruins. Santa Croix, about 40 miles from St. Thomas, has escaped. Up to 9 o'clock of the 31st, 375 dead bodies had been picked up in the Bay and buried, and from 80 to 100 on shore, from injuries received. This number does not include those that were lost off Peters' Island. Up to the *Tyne's* leaving several more bodies had been picked up.

Business at a complete stand still. Breadstuffs gone up.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE IRISH CHURCH.—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We have reliable authority for stating that at the recent meeting of the Irish (Roman Catholic) prelates in Dublin, their lordships unanimously declared they would take no part of the revenues of the Established Church, and expressed their opinion and desire that those revenues should be appropriated to the relief of the poor in Ireland. The decision was arrived at after the fullest and most deliberate consideration, and under circumstances which impart to it peculiar significance and importance. We understood that a few months ago inquiries were addressed by the Government, through Lord Stanley, to Cardinal Antonelli, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Irish prelates would accept an endowment for the Catholic clergy, as a solution of the church question. The fact that negotiations were pending transpired, and it was rumored that the Roman Government had placed a veto on the acceptance of the proffered endowment. Such, however, was not the fact. The Papal Government declined to interfere in the matter one way or the other, and the proposition of the English Cabinet was transmitted to Cardinal Cullen as the representative of the Irish Church, to be laid for consideration and decision before the Irish prelates. At the recent conference three distinct propositions were submitted to the assembled prelates.—1st. Whether they would accept a share in the present revenues of the Established Church. 2nd. Whether, in the event of the partition scheme being considered objectionable, a distinct and separate endowment would be accepted by the Catholic clergy. 3d. Whether, in case the clergy should repudiate personal stipends, they would receive an endowment for the purposes suggested by the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, the maintenance of the churches and glebes. After mature consideration the three propositions were rejected, the decision of the prelates being, as we have stated, to accept no subsidy in any shape or form from the State.

Mrs. Yelverton (Longworth) gave her opening reading in New York, on Thursday night. Some papers are complimentary, others very much the reverse. The *World* says: Her recitation of "Locksley Hall" was a savage literary murder, from the first syllable of the first line to the conclusion. An assemblage so polite, which could patiently listen to and even tolerate, by some of its members, the applause of such an abomination, deserved the warmest encomium. Considering her deficiencies, she was wonderfully well received. Her strange reputation did much to propitiate her audience, and her deliberate way of taking off her gloves betimes and staring people in their faces was quite awful. She is a middle-aged person, with light blue eyes, light hair, and a pleasant smile.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN LAWRENCE, MASS., lost her life by using chloroform to remove spots on her face; had she been wise, a box of *Grace's Salve* would have caused the trouble to disappear, and her life would thereby have been saved.

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 spoonful of Blood's Rheumatic Compound and Pain Killer, mixed with half a cup of [illegible] syrup. Try it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR—

Swift long since wrote, that "a wise man, who does not assist with his counsels, is a perfect nuisance in a commonwealth." Inspired by the noble sentiment of the sage, our old friend, John Lawson, Esqr., Judge Advocate General of the Militia of P. E. Island, and Recorder of this famous City, has two long letters in your columns, on two little appeal cases lately held in our Supreme Court, wherein he was concerned as counsel on behalf of the respondents: but unhappily for the learned gentleman, neither his wisdom, his law, or his patriotism, appears at great advantage in these communications; they are evidently under a cloud at present. The trouble is simply this, his construction of one of our local Statutes does not agree with that of the Judges of the Supreme Court; and most fortunate for the country that it is so, as I purpose shortly now to show, in as plain a manner as possible, especially as he addresses his forensic arguments through you to the public, who he thinks quite competent to decide in points of law; and if Mr. M. McLeod's letter, in your issue of the 18th inst., has failed to point out to the Judge Advocate General and Recorder his errors and defect in judgment, I shall not attempt to do so, for I consider the disease has become chronic and incurable. But I have a word or two to say on the last paragraph of his second letter, wherein he calls on me or Mr. McLeod "to defend the judgments which were obtained through the "*suppressio veri* of counsel, in not quoting the whole of the section of the Act of Assembly, and the qualifying clause." Now, notwithstanding the classical education of the Judge Advocate General and Recorder, I must charitably conclude that he does not quite understand the expression that he here uses, otherwise he could not possibly call that a *suppressio veri*, which he admits is a patent public fact, part of the public Statutes of the land, printed in good legible type, within the knowledge of the Judges, and especially within the knowledge of the learned Judge Advocate General and Recorder himself, of counsel in the cause, and who, if he did not quote it and make every use of it, he displays the conduct of an old woman rather than a learned counsel. According to his own showing, he acts a very culpable part, and then to disguise the blunder, he comes out of Court, reflects upon the Judges, and attempts to argue the case with the public! But I regret to have to observe that this is not the worst. It further appears *from the letter of the Judge Advocate General and Recorder* that strange things, indeed, are done in the courts over which he presides, or wherein he counsels so wisely. Take the two cases to which he refers: In the first case, that of Lieut. Col. McGill *v.* Palmer, they entertain the erroneous idea that the defendant has incurred certain penalties under the Militia Act, (an Act which, I think, proclaims itself as one of the most stupid and iniquitous laws that ever disgraced our Statute Book), thereupon a paper is served on the defendant, which the Judge Advocate General, no doubt, having carefully drafted, calls a legal summons, but which lacks one of the essential parts of summons, viz: the court or tribunal before which the defendant is to appear; this is not stated at all, a matter which every school boy who can read Burns' Justice, Mr. Lawson's favorite text book, can see for himself is indispensible to a proper summons. The defendant of course takes no notice of the paper, and the lower Court that issued the paper takes upon itself to convict the defendant of certain penalties which render him liable to imprisonment. The Court actually do so in the *absence of the defendant, and without the necessary proof; because he is not present to establish his innocence he is convicted*. This is the Judge Advocate and Recorder's idea of criminal justice. He shall speak for himself, in the words which he would put into the mouths of the Judges of the Supreme Court:—"Mr. Palmer, you ought, as a lawyer, to know so and so. By the 11th section of the Act the substance of the information shall be stated to the defendant, and he shall be asked if he have any cause to shew why he should not be convicted, &c.; and if he shew no cause, they shall convict him, &c. So you see, Mr. Palmer, the *onus probandi* lies in the first instance with you." Now, Mr. Editor, if you will send one of your printer's devils to read over that section to the Judge Advocate General, I think they must both come to the conclusion that the section applies to cases only where the defendant *appears and admits the information to be true*, and that it can apply to no other cases whatever. They ought to arrive at that conclusion after mature consideration, for this reason, *that the section expressly says so*. And further, to bolster up Mr. Lawson's construction of this section, he further tells you that in the Supreme Court "the respondent proceeded to prove his case, when some delay intervening, the Court called on Mr. Palmer for his defence!" This, I regret to say, is quite incorrect, and libellous on the Court; and without foundation. The facts are these, the Attorney General was endeavoring as he best could, to make out a case of some kind, but without effect. It was causing considerable delay in Court, at which the patience of the Court was being taxed. The defendant then stated, and *volunteered*, to cut the matter short, by showing that no proper summons had been served, and the defendant not having appeared, all the proceedings in the Court below failed and were void, and of this opinion was the Court, after consulting the Act; in fact, the Supreme Court had no discretion in the matter, it was beyond doubt, the Attorney General himself admitting the fatality of the summons.

And now, as regards the second case, that of the Queen *v.* Job Bevan: I imagine that the Recorder can hardly expect to come out of this case with impunity. The Police Court had, it seems, convicted the defendant on the information of a worthless witness, and on a *summons at the suit of the Queen only*. The defendant appealed from that Judgment, and served his notice of appeal on the Attorney General, the only proper person on whom to serve the notice, in all cases wheresoever or howsoever the prosecution arises, and who was in Court prepared to defend the appeal, which was called on for trial, when the Recorder applied to the Court on behalf of one Robert White, whom he styled the respondent in the cause, and whose affidavit he read, that no notice of appeal had been served *on him*, and the Court was moved to dismiss the appeal on that ground. It was then contended for the defendant, that as this was the first time he heard or knew of White being connected with the case at all, who was not present at the trial, nor was his name mentioned in connection therewith, it was impossible that the defendant could serve him with notice of appeal; and on reference to the appeal papers, it appeared clearly enough that when the record and conviction had been made up in the Police Court, and the appeal had been granted, *the name of the Queen had been carefully left out, as plaintiff, and the name of Robert White had been as carefully substituted in lieu thereof, and this without the knowledge of the defendant, who took his appeal without examining the papers*. Fortunately, the defendant's summons was there to speak for itself. There was error on the face of the record, which ever way the Recorder took it. If the suit was White *v.* Bevan, then the defendant had never been summoned in that suit at all: if, on the contrary, the suit was the Queen *v.* Bevan, there was no record or conviction in that suit, so that in either case the conviction must be quashed. I purposely pass by the Judge Advocate's disquisitions on the distinction between appeals and certiorari, as beside the point altogether. The Statute gives to the appeal all the benefits of a certiorari; the whole record is thereby brought up to be dealt with as the court shall see fit, so that his argument about the right of certiorari and replevin, is quite untenable. The latter is out of the question in this case, as every lawyer knows; the former would not be granted by the judge in the present case, where appeals are allowed by the Statute, and no special circumstances existed to warrant a certiorari as required by the Statute.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me make the matter still plainer to the Judge Advocate General and Recorder, and the public, by a supposition case. For instance, suppose that the learned gentleman himself was made the subject of a criminal information or indictment for libel, for calumniating he proceedings of a Court of Justice, the Supreme Court to wit, and attempting to bring into hatred and contempt the administration of justice, the publication of which is clearly punishable; and suppose that thereupon criminal process was issued against the Judge Advocate General and Recorder, and that in such criminal process, no court or tribunal was named before which he was to appear and be tried; nevertheless, *some court and jury*, claiming jurisdiction in such criminal matters, without having summoned the learned gentleman *before them*, and in his absence, took upon themselves to try him for the above offence, and without any proof of his guilt, and because he did not appear before them, where he was never notified to appear, and did not prove himself innocent, they convicted him accordingly. Now, with this erroneous judgment hanging over his head, whereon he is liable to be imprisoned, and the country in general, and the whole Militia force of this Island in particular, and the Civic Corporation of this City especially, are in danger of losing the services of their chief counsel and adviser, the learned gentleman, we may suppose, would reasonably endeavour to get that erroneous judgment reversed or set aside, and on careful consideration he would find that his safest course would be to appeal from it to some higher tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter. And suppose, further, that having brought his case before the court of appeal, the Judges thereof were to address the Judge Advocate General in something like the language which he says the Supreme Court ought to have used to me, namely: "Mr. Lawson, you, as a lawyer, and as Judge Advocate General of the Militia of this Island, and Recorder of this City, ought to know that when you were summoned to appear to answer for your offences before no court in particular, you ought to have appeared somewhere, and in as much as you did not happen to hit upon *any* court to appear and defend yourself, the court below were quite right in convicting you without any evidence of your guilt, because by law you are presumed to be guilty until you clearly establish your innocence; so you see, Mr. Judge Advocate General and Recorder, the *onus probandi* being on your shoulders, we must confirm the judgment below with costs."

Now, Mr. Editor, if such is ever to be the unhappy case of the learned gentleman, I some how think that however obscure his judgment might be, he could hardly reconcile this decision as consistent with those noble and first principles of British law, which are his birthright, and which it ought to be his first duty to preserve unsullied.

I am, Sir,
Your ob't Serv't,
CHAS. PALMER.

Ch'town, 29th Nov. 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 2, 1867.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF RECANTATION!

JUST thirty evenings ago, there was a great gathering of Scottish Conservatism: 1300 gentlemen sat down, with Mr. Disraeli for their guest, to a banquet in the Corn Exchange of Edinburgh. We need hardly say that they were attracted thither, not by the viands and the wines, nor yet by the charms of 130 ladies, who, somewhat ungallantly, were permitted to enjoy the festivities at a respectful distance, in a gallery "specially constructed for their accommodation," but by the expectation of hearing the past policy of the Tory Government defended, and their future intentions shadowed forth, by him who had acted the most conspicuous part, as leader of the House of Commons, during the late Session.

It was not an easy task Mr. Disraeli had undertaken. True, his audience was sympathetic—every man of them either already convinced, or anxious to be so, that his conduct as a statesman was honorable, patriotic, unselfish and consistent; yet the facts he had to contend against were stubbornly adverse. He had carried a Reform Bill in which the borough franchise was based on household suffrage. Last year he had overthrown a ministry who proposed a suffrage based on a £7 rental. This session he had himself proposed that the payment of £8 per annum as rent should confer the right of voting; and this being rejected, he had proposed a somewhat more liberal measure, before the introduction of that which is now the law of England. For two and a half hours, so the London papers tell us, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laboured at this uncongenial task. They speak of "his incisive eloquence," "his really fine peroration," but they speak also in this fashion of his failure: "What Mr. Disraeli failed to do, was to reconcile the principles in the name of which he and his colleagues gained the victory of 1866, with those which they avowed in 1867."

This sort of difficulty is, we fancy, not uncommon. It is one which is sure to embarrass politicians who start on their career without any fixed principles or ideas as to the nature of the measures the circumstances of their country require, or to their bearing on different classes of the community.

This very difficulty—that of recantation—has, for some weeks past, been a source of embarrassment to our contemporary, the *Islander*; and though, in his issue of Friday last, he affects to believe that he had on the previous week vindicated his consistency in advocating a compulsory method of settling the Land Question in 1865, and opposing a similar measure in 1867, yet his vindication, like Mr. Disraeli's, satisfies very few even of his own friends. He has in his last issue "indicated a scheme of purchase" which possesses several excellent provisions, some of which we hope yet to see carried into effect; but we are not told *when* this very hopeful scheme was propounded, or why it failed. It would seem that, amidst the exciting and varied fluctuations of our contemporary's career, he himself had forgotten the exact period when "he indicated the scheme" referred to, for we find an important figure wanting in the date which is to decide the era of its nativity.

We repeat our former assertion that the language our contemporary held on the Land Question, when he returned from London, in 1865, was decided and manly. Take for example the following: "We cannot suppose that the Proprietors, resident in this Island, are ignorant that it would be conducive to their advantage were they to come forward and voluntarily "waive much that they are entitled to"—give up to their Tenants arrears of rent they cannot hope to recover—and agree to the fixing a rate of purchase, which, if paid in one sum in cash, should not exceed fifteen years' purchase for *the best lands*, with a lower rate for inferior lands. This distinction in price is necessary. For, while the rate of rent per acre throughout the Island is almost uniform, there is a most marked difference in the quality, situation and value of farms."

If the principle here indicated had been adopted, perhaps with some very trifling modifications, we believe it would have caused very general satisfaction; but the Tenants were offered instead, as the ultimatum of the Proprietors—so our contemporary now affirms—the almost inoperative Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill!

A little further on in the same article we have already quoted from, our contemporary continues in the same strain:—"If the Proprietors, resident in this Island were to meet together before the assembling of the Legislature, and submit a reasonable scheme for abolishing the leasehold tenures, and for the relief of their tenants, and thus obviate the *necessity of a resort to compulsory legislation*, they would act wisely. We believe that the Proprietors in England, with few exceptions, would be guided by the action of the resident landowners. The history of *agrarian agitations*, from the early days of the Roman Republic, if reflected on, should teach them the propriety of removing those causes which are calculated to foment them."

It is within our personal knowledge that two resident Proprietors, acting on the suggestions contained in the foregoing quotations, called in company on the late Attorney General, the Honorable E. Palmer, who, though not at that time leader of the Government, was still a member of the Executive. One of the[se] proprietors actually carried with him a[n] offer to sell his Estate—much of wh[ich is] let at 1s. 6d.—not at 15 Years' Purchase, but at [illegible]s. per acre; the other, it was understood, was well disposed to accept 15 years' purchase for his lands.

Do our readers suppose these Proprietors were met with open arms, as prodigals returning to a due sense of their duty as citizens? Not so! They were firmly but politely informed that the *Islader* was not the organ of the Government, and that Mr. Pope was not authorized to make any such proposal. We must not doubt that our contemporary was sincere when he used the language we have referred to, but the incident just related would seem to indicate that there was considerable divergence of opinion between him and some of his colleague. Perhaps, however, with the skill of a Disraeli, he will, in some future number of his paper, explain these little incongruities.

There is a rather laughable episode in the somewhat remarkable article we have been quoting from, to which we must refer, at the risk of becoming tedious—principally for the edification of our Proprietary friends, if they will permit us to style them so. In the following lines they will recognize an effort to convey wholesome advice, and an intimation, obscurely delineated, of the consequences of neglecting it:—

"To those who, after having been fully forgiven by the Crown, feel disposed to exact from their dependants the utmost farthing, we would recommend a few moments reflection upon an incident in the life of Tarquin the Proud. The incident to which we allude is the negotiation which took place between that superb gentleman and a lady named Cumane, touching a few books. The transaction is an old affair, the lesson which it is calculated to teach is, nevertheless, worthy of their attentive consideration."

This well known story told by our contemporary, and considered as a sequel to the assertion made by him in a former part of the same article, that "there is no objection, in our opinion, to the principle of compelling the Landlord to sell the fee simple of his leased land," is very suggestive. We infer that our contemporary wished the Proprietors of 1865 to understand that if they rejected the offers of the Government of that day, they would thereafter be tendered largely reduced offers. We may have misinterpreted our contemporary's oracular intimations, but his assertion touching the principle of coercion is clear and precise, and quite as difficult—only in a small way—to retract as Mr. Disraeli's antecedent on Reform!

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT FAIRLY AT WORK.

THOUGH the people of this Island have, in the most unmistakable manner, expressed their aversion to a Union with the neighboring Provinces, yet there is no Government, we believe, next to our own, in which they feel such an interest as that of the New Dominion. This is, however, but natural. This Island does not repudiate Confederation more strongly than Annexation, yet it is far from being indifferent to the gigantic throes through which the United States have not yet completely passed. Our newspapers devote a large portion of their space to American intelligence; our business-men are daily discussing the markets of New York and Boston, and even the honest farmer, notwithstanding the independence which nature gives him, is anxious to hear the last significant utterance of Johnson, Grant, or Seward. We have no fault to find with all this; it is only as it should be. We are, however, still better pleased to perceive that there is a daily increasing desire on the part of every intelligent man amongst us to become better acquainted with the neighboring Dominion, its public men, its public works, and its public institutions. We have no desire, in this article, to advocate the union of this Island with that country; we are quite content to let our fellow-colonists decide for themselves, and we shall accept the decision. We must, however, take the liberty of stating, by way of parenthesis, that it is possible for a journalist to bear false witness even against Canada, and that, consequently, when we see that country, whose exports last year amounted to $45,000,000, represented as "poverty stricken," we are forced to the conclusion that there is in some quarters an unpardonable degree of dishonesty, or ignorance, or presumption, or all three combined.

It is difficult to estimate the responsibility of those whose business it is to control the affairs of a State in its infancy; and although the leading minds in the Dominion have no idea of setting up a "New Nationality" in the strict sense of the term, yet the Government of such a vast extent of territory as the New Dominion necessitates, on the part of the public men of that country, an amount of ability and devotion to the public weal little short of what is required from the rulers of many an independent State in Europe. We believe that the present Cabinet of Canada enjoys, to a very large extent, the confidence of their people; and although this Island is not of the Dominion, we think that our fellow-colonists generally heartily wish success to the newly united Provinces in the Government which is, so far at least as three of them are concerned, of their own selection. Whilst on this subject, we cannot resist the temptation of copying the following graphic sketches of some of the leading men of the Dominion Parliament, written for the Montreal *Gazette*, which, short and pithy as they are, will, we believe, prove highly interesting to our readers. The writer is in the House of Commons on the day of the opening of Parliament, and after describing the interior of that magnificent Hall, he goes on to say:—

"The first seat on the right is occupied by Sir John A. MacDonald, dressed in the uniform of a Knight Commander of the Bath, dark blue and gold embroidery; a gold hilted sword by his side. He is a young looking oldish man, dark hair, not quite as plentiful as it was ten years ago; a prominent nose, dark eyes, and a pliable and sagacious mouth. We do not know if the resemblance strikes any one else, but to us there appears to be a striking resemblance about the superior features of the Hon. Minister of Justice's face and those of Disraeli. His *confrere*, the Hon. Mr. Cartier, sits next to him, not in uniform, not even in customary sables, but wearing a buff waistcoat, brown coat, and pepper-and-salt trowsers. Cartier is cast in a compact, cast-iron mould, all determination and pluck, from the tip of his toe to the topmost lock of his iron-grey hair. His features are well defined, the eyebrows and indigo shadow on the chin making the face appear doubly marked and determined. He generally impresses one with the idea of a very small and very game Scotch terrier; "little for his size, but O heaven—," as the man said of his horse. A few seats further down, is Mr. Howland, another C. B., although not to-day in uniform. The sallow hue so frequently noticed on the face of our public men has possessed itself of his countenance. He gives you the impression of a man able to make money, and slightly troubled with dyspepsia. Half a hundred other men in the House have precisely similar faces, less a trifle of Americanism. Mr. McDougall, who sits by himself in the second row, in his uniform as Commander of the Bath, has one of the best balanced faces in the House. There is a well regulated combination of the practical and intellectual faculties and features, a look of openness, blended with keenness, quickness, and conviction—all these combine, and seem to indicate exactly what he is, one of the best speakers in the House, grafted on the best newspaper writer, a quick and ready debater, who at the same time appreciates perfectly as a thinker the subject of which he possesses himself. John Sandfield MacDonald occupies the solitary seat at the head of the Opposition, or what is supposed to be the Opposition. Tall, thin, light complexioned and light-haired, angular, stooping, shrewd looking, generally wearing his hands in his pockets, no one better comes up to the popular idea of a Yankee. Mr. Dorion sits next to him, gentlemanly, reserved, and dressed in irreproachable black, with a pale face, rendered still paler by the contrasted jet of his hair. He is the Bayard of the Commons, alike *sans peur et sans reproche*, and no one has ever accused him of dishonesty or dishonor in political dealings. * * * The typical member of the House of Commons is not as stout as the Senator; he is younger, of fair bodily proportions, and slightly bald in front—

"But more through toil than age,"

with an average face, just as good as his neighbors. About five-sixths of the members could be easily mistaken for each other of a foggy day."

In another part of this clever correspondence, the writer gives his impressions of the Hon. Mr. Howe, whom he afterwards compares as an orator with the Hon. T. D. McGee:—

"Mr. Howe is a much older man, and a less impressive one than we expected to see. One expects an orator to be possessed of a certain presence, and of a certain dignity and portliness which represent tangibly and corporeally mental strength and abundance, verbal grandeur and solidity. Mr. Howe does not possess this. He is of middle height, and middle age, fifty, or, "by y'r Lady," inclining to three score, with the Falstaffian attributes of a comparatively bald head, and comparatively ample abdominal resources. Eyes grey and good-humored, nose round and fleshy, face fat and wrinkled, hair gray and scanty. He was dressed in gray, and looked like, let us say, a patriarch strongly dashed with the "down-East" Yankee. He speaks freely on any subject, and is very fascinating in his conversation. A vain man who falls into his hands goes away convinced that he himself is the cleverest man in the world, and that Mr. Howe (Howe he will probably call him) is next. He seems admirably suited for being a popular man, or an Opposition leader. We had also on board (the steamer from Lachine to Carillon) Mr. Howe's rival orator and perfect contrast. Each man, as they stood shaking hands, like gladiators before a battle, represented a distinct and diametrically opposed principle. Both are, without question, the most eloquent men of the day, each in his own section. Neither at first impresses you as an orator from his personal appearance. Both are ready and agreeable speakers in conversation, and eminently social. Each represents perfectly his own party. Mr. Howe has a strong dash of Americanism in his personal appearance, conversation, and manner. He has made his way from a humble position. Mr. McGee well represents the dominant party. The one idea of his political life has been steadily kept in view till its ultimate realization. His name is such a household word, and his face so well-known to all our readers that it is almost unnecessary to sketch his personal appearance, or to dwell upon his habit of thought and manner of expression. Not handsome by any means, but gifted with those noticeable eyes with which every man *with an intellect above the average is dowered*, his face sallow and wrinkled, hair liberally sprinkled with gray, limping in his walk, leaning on a cane and a friendly arm, worn and evidently shattered in body, it is hard to conceive of him as the orator of the Dominion, its best thinker and most graceful writer. His manners are social and fascinating. In conversation he is brilliant, easy and graceful; elegant and fluent as to his language, and betraying his scholarship by his every word and allusion."

This lengthy extract leaves us no room to speak of what may be called the educational outfit of the New Dominion. We will content ourselves merely with giving Mr. McGee's figures. According to him, the learned professions are represented by 3,000 clergymen, 2,500 medical men, and between 500 and 600 lawyers; the number of Universities is twelve, and of newspapers one hundred and thirty, of which at least thirty are daily. The number of habitual readers of newspapers he estimates at 400,000.

We have received the Year Book and Canadian Almanac for 1868, prepared by A. Harvey, Esq. It contains all the matter of the Edition of 1867, and in addition treats more fully on the following subjects:—The Act of Union and sketch of official proceedings preliminary to Confederation; General View of the Climatology of B. N. A.; Monthly Traffic receipts of Railways; Value of Fisheries, &c. As an evidence of the usefulness of the work we may mention that Mr. Harvey has been assisted by Messrs. Smith of St. John, T. F. Knight of Halifax, Hon. W. Pope of Charlottetown, J. T. Burton of Newfoundland, and Dr. Powell of Vancouver's Island. It will thus be seen that all the valuable statistics of the Dominion, as it is, or *in prospectus*, have been arranged and made accessible to the general public in this complete manual.

We observe by the debates in the House of Commons, that Hon. A. J. Smith, of New Brunswick, heretofore an opponent of Confederation, now accepts the situation, and is willing to work for the best results derivable from its operation. During the debate on the address in answer to the speech, his remarks were much in the same tone of those of Hon. Stewart Campbell, of Nova Scotia.

A Telegram to a Portland, Maine, paper, says that on the 14th inst. a fire broke out in the Western Hotel Stables, at Sarnia, Province of Ontario, and before its progress could be stayed destroyed 20 shops and dwelling houses, together with the postoffice, market, and two or three small hotels. About a dozen families are rendered houseless. Loss estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000.

A New Brunswick paper gives currency to a rumor that the Judges of that Province have refused to accept their quarter's salaries at the former rates, and demand the same amount as is received by the Judges in Quebec and Ontario.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND HERRING FISHERY.—This branch of our fisheries will be quite extensively prosecuted the present season. About forty sail of vessels will engage in the business, and some of the fleet are now getting ready to start. Last season the herring fishery proved a failure, owing to the imperfect manner in which the fish were frozen, and the arrival of the whole fleet nearly at the same time, which completely glutted the whole market, and a large portion of the cargoes were spoiled before they could be disposed of, involving a loss of about $40,000 to the vessels engaged in it. We hope the present season will prove more successful, and that the experience of the past will be productive of good results.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*.

During the debate in the House of Commons of the Dominion, Mr. Fortin spoke of the importance of the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and of the required improvements to attract Western and Colonial commerce; also of the necessity of continuing to protect and foster the fisheries. In reply to Mr. Howe, he stated that Canadian fishermen rarely went to Nova Scotian waters, whilst there were more Nova Scotians than Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters; consequently Nova Scotia could not have lost her fishing grounds by Confederation, as had been asserted. Mr. Fortin is ex-commander of a Canadian Government vessel, commissioned to protect the fisheries, and therefore is good authority in the matter of which he spoke.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—Mitchell replied to Locke that fishing bounties would be considered when the Fishery bill was introduced in the House of Commons. Yesterday Sir John A. McDonald introduced a bill for the punishment of foreign agressors on the Province, and for the apprehension of suspected Fenians. Long debate took place relative to the conduct of volunteer officers during the Fenian invasion in June, 1866. Howe and Campbell participated, followed by a sharp discussion between Ministerialists and Opposition. The question of the Opposition Reformers of Ontario, whether Provincial Cabinet Ministers can sit in the House of Commons, was referred to committee. A sharp discussion took place to-day on the appointment of magistrates; doubts are entertained whether the power of appointment belongs to the local or general Government. Tupper argued against the power of the local Government to appoint. Adjourned till Monday.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—In the Senate, Hon. Mr. Wark moved for copies of the correspondence between Her Majesty's Imperial Government of the Province of Canada, the Government of this Dominion, and the Hudson Bay Company, relative to the claims of that Company to the North West territory, and the transfer of such claims; also copies of the reports of explanations made under instructions from either Government, with the views of opening communication with said territory, and more especially that part known as the Red River settlement, was carried.....The Postmaster of Sydney, Cape Breton, petitioned the House of Commons for an increase of salary.....In the House of Commons the indemnity to members bill passed its second reading.....The subject of official reports of debates in Parliament was referred to Joint Committee.....Sir John A. McDonald gave notice that he would move the House into committee on Thursday on the Intercolonial Railway loan. .. The Speaker entertains a number of members every Saturday at the Club House.

OTTAWA, Monday 25th.—On motion the second reading of the Act to amend the Grand Trunk arrangement Act of 1862, its object being to enable them to negotiate a loan of five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Howe deprecated further legislation in aid of the Company till its affairs were thoroughly sifted..... He stated that for the last six months the Road had not paid working expenses. The Bill passed to a second reading with division. In reply to Smith, Cartier said the General Government would pay the salaries of the Judges of the County Courts. To Anglin, that the Government would give due attention to the requirements of all the Lower Province ports, including those of the North Shore. House adjourned at six o'clock....... There being no session on Saturday, no parliamentary news to telegraph. The route of the Intercolonial Railroad agitates the public mind. The Northern route is favored in the Government organ. The *Times* this morning says nothing is known definitely about the tariff. Rumors are afloat, but they are not to be depended upon. It is said that a Board of Commissioners will be formed to superintend the building of the Intercolonial Railroad. The city is very gay, and hospitalities ar[e] liberally exchanged. The Nova Scotia members appear well satisfied, much pleased with the city and the courtesies extended. Senator Miller's letter justifying his action in regard to Confederation, and which originally appeared in the *Halifax Evening Express*, has been re-produced in the *Times*. Its sentiments are endorsed by the editor. The position assumed by Campbell and McKeagney has given very great satisfaction to the moderate men of all parties.....Nothing yet authentic regarding Governorship of New Brunswick.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—The Reporters, fully representing the Press of Canada, have petitioned the Postmaster General, asking franking privilege. It is believed request will be granted.....Speaker will decide to morrow whether petition against return of M. Antoine Renaud of Kent, N. B., was submitted in sufficient time for action.....A Bill enabling the Speaker to call any member to the Chair during his absence passed the House. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.....Senate engaged in discussing Report of Contingent Committee which denies any claims of officers of the late Legislative Council to similar connection with Senate; a very proper subject of inquiry in both Houses of Parliament.....The moderate remarks of Howe, mentioned in correspondence in favor of giving good Government measures fair support, have made good impressions out of doors as well as in Parliament.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—*In the Senate yesterday*, the Postal Bill was again postponed until Friday.....The Senate resolved to take the appointment of its officers from the Speaker into its own hands. ...Speaker Cauchon's ball to-night, to which fifteen hundred invitations were issued, meets strong opposition from many Senators. It will be moved this afternoon that he be not allowed to use Senate Chamber for that purpose.....Howe and Gray made brilliant speeches at St. George's concert last night.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—The Tariff Bill will not be introduced until Rose is re-elected.....Desbrisay's petition against the election of Renaud was not received, not having been presented within fifteen days.....Blake questions the right of several members of the Government whose offices are not specially exempted in the Canadian Independence of Parliament Act, to sit in the Commons. The Premier asserts that the position is in conservance with the law and urges that no salary has yet been attached by law to offices still provisional.

OTTAWA, Nov. 27.—The Speaker decided that the petition against Renaud, of Kent County, New Brunswick, was too late. Blake raised the question of the Constitutionality of Ministers of Customs, Militia, and Inland Revenue sitting in Commons, these offices created under Dominion not included in exceptions of Departmental offices in Canadian Independence of Parliament Act. Senate chamber after a long debate to-day was given for Cauchon's ball to-night, which is intended to be the most brilliant affair yet held in Canada. Fourteen hundred invitations were issued, including the members of both Houses, the Press and leading citizens of Ottawa and other cities. The Postage Bill provides letter postage three cents; transient papers one cent, and other papers one-third of a cent.

OTTAWA, Nov. 28.—The Speaker's ball in Senate Chamber last night was a great affair. Some six hundred persons were present. The Senate discussed with closed doors the propriety of letting the hall be used for the ball. The question went to a division, and the vote stood 39 for allowing the use of the hall, and 22 against. The Postal Bill has been printed. Letter postage fixed at 3 cents prepaid. Postage on newspapers after January, 1869, one cent for three numbers, prepaid. Until 1869 one cent for two numbers, prepayment to be optional with sender. The Bill further provides the appointment of Post Office Inspectors to superintend the performance of mail service, etc., and of a Deputy Post Master General. It also stipulates that Post Masters in incorporated Cities or Towns shall not vote for members of the House of Commons. It authorizes the Postmaster General to establish the system of Post Office Savings' Banks. The House of Commons discussed Blake's motion to refer the question of the legal right of Cartier to sit in the House. Several speeches were made *pro* and *con*. The Premier, Johnson and Howe spoke against the motion.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Despatchos containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller and explorer, have been received.....In House of Commons an effort was made to save the lives of the Manchester rioters. Mr. Maguire, member for Cork, moved that the House interfere for a stay in the execution of the sentences, and meanwhile the points of law upon which he based his resolution be carried to the twelve highest judicial authorities in the realm. The motion gave rise to a long discussion but was finally withdrawn. An orderly demonstration against the execution of Fenians took place here last night. A number of persons assembled in a public hall, and passed resolutions urging the government to stay proceedings. A committee was appointed to draw up and present a petition for mercy to the Queen, which was presented to Her Majesty to-day at Windsor, but their prayer was denied in the most direct manner. The most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Government at Manchester. Barricades have been erected in the streets for the protection of the troops, and the city has the appearance of being in a state of seige. Shore, one of the Fenians, has been granted a respite. Preparations are being made in this city to observe in a peculiar manner the obsequies of the Fenians who are to suffer the death penalty to-morrow. On Sunday a funeral procession will be organized and march to Hyde Park, where a solemn meeting will be held.

LONDON, Nov. 22, even.—Despatches received from Florence state that the Italian Parliament will convene Dec'r. 5th. Baron Ratazzi, formerly Prime Minister, is certainly to be made President of the popular branch of the Parliament. It is said that Gen. Menabra, the present Prime Minister, has issued another note, wherein the action of France in invading the Papal States is severely denounced.....Reports that propositions have been received from the United Satates for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay property has caused a rise in the shares of the company.....At the session of the French Corps Legislatiff yesterday, the new army bill, which has been prepared by the Minister of War, was introduced. The measure is based upon, and its general features resembles the law of 1862. One of its provisions increases the term of the military service to nine years.....The Emperor of Austria has signified to the Emperor Napoleon his willingness to join the General European Conference proposed by France.....The official Blue book published by the French Government has appeared, and from its pages the following paragraphs are extracted: "The Government will soon fix the time for the return of the French troops from Italy. The Sultan of Turkey, though he declined to adopt the course advised by France, is endeavoring to restore tranquility and peace in the Island of Candia. The relations of France with the United States had regained their usual warmth. Regret is expressed that the efforts put forth by France and England to pacify the quarrel between Spain and the republics in the South have been ineffectual. It is hoped that peace will soon be restored between Paraguay and the South American Powers allied against her." Small bands of Garibaldians had lately passed the Papal frontier, but they were promptly met by the Papal troops, and speedily supressed. Gold 139¼.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 24th.—The condemned Fenians, Messrs. Allen, Larkin and Gould, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in Manchester at ten o'clock, on Saturday forenoon. The precautions taken by the Government to guard against outbreak were effectual. Notwithstanding the prevalence of a dense fog and a drizzly rainstorm, the crowd that witnessed the execution was very large. The city is now very quiet.....His Holiness the Pope, who was at first strenuously averse to any conference whatever for the settlement of the Roman question, has at length withdrawn his objections, and is now in full accord with the proposition of Napleon.....The Government of Bavaria, which it was asserted would not join the conference, has also signified its acceptance of the French plan.....Many of the details of the conference have already been agreed upon.....Munich, in Bavaria, has been chosen as the place, and 11th December as the time. Since the [la]st despatches the Governments of Italy and Wurtemburg have signified their intention of accepting places in the conference.....A prominent Fenian leader, Col. Burke, was arrested here to-day. It is alleged that he was the organizer of the secret expedition which threatened the capture of Chester Castle in February last.....Despatches from Rome announce that the Holy Father, in accordance with the advice of France, has ordered the release of all Garibaldians who were taken prisoners by the Pontifical forces during the late campaign.... Transports have been ordered to sail on Monday from Toulon for Civita Vecchia, where they will take on board one Battalion of the French expedition in Italy, and return to France.....It is reported that Garibaldi is lying seriously ill at Vaignano, and that his sons have hurried to his bedside with medical aid.....The Florence journals deny the truth of the report that the Italian Government is about to raise a new loan.

LONDON, Nov. 24, evening.—The Paris *Patrie* of this morning, in a leading article on the subject, takes occasion to deny the report that Gen. Dix has expressed any desire for the representation of the United States in the conference.....It is asserted that the concession applied for by the Franco-American Telegraph Cable Company, and which was refused, has at length been guaranteed by the French Government for a term of years.....The expected demonstration of sympathy for the fate of Allen, Gould and Larkin, took place to-day.....At noon a funeral procession, consisting of about 2000 persons, formed and slowly marched to Hyde Park. One of the most conspicuous objects in the procession was a large banner, on which was inscribed the motto: "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." On the arrival of the mourners at Hyde Park, a solemn meeting was organized according to the programme previously announced. Three stands had been erected on the grounds, from which during the afternoon the people were addressed by various speakers. Strong appeals were made to the sympathies of the audience, and the hurried executions at Manchester were condemned in bitter terms. Notwithstanding the peculiar nature of the occasion and the character of the assemblage, good order prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the police who were prepared for any emergency, were not called upon once to interfere. This evening a similar meeting was held at a public Hall in this city, which was largely attended by Irishmen. No disturbance whatever occurred and the city is perfectly quiet.

BELFAST, Nov. 25th, (eve).—There has been several quite formidable bread riots in this city recently. They were all suppressed, however, without trouble, and the city is now quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25th, (eve).—It is reported that the prisoner Kelly, who was rescued from the Police authorities in Manchester, by his Fenian brethren, some time since, has been recaptured. Different stories as to his whereabouts, had been in circulation for a considerable time. Some persons claimed that he was in Belgium, others again that they had seen him in France. According to despatches received to-day it seems that when the regular Inman Line steamship *City of Paris*, Capt. Kennedy, which sailed from this port on the 20th inst, reached Queenstown, some of the Police of that city went quietly on board and captured Kelly, who had disguised himself, and taken passage from Liverpool for New York.

FLORENCE, Nov. 25.—The Ministers of War and Justice in the New Cabinet have been chosen deputies to Parliament, after a closely contested election.....A bulletin from Vaignano reports that Garibaldi is considered better by his physicians this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Despatches received here from Shanghai announce that several vessels of the United States squadron had departed for the Island of Formosa, to punish the perpetrators of the outrage on the crew of the American barque *Rover*. The United States Consul General at Amboy was to have accompanied the expedition with a body of Imperial troops which had been tendered him for the occasion.....The merchants of Berlin, interested in American securities propose to send an address to Secretary McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, making enquiries in regard to the payment of bonds in gold by United States Government.

LONDON, Nov. 26, evening.—Advices from Shanghai, by which additional particulars of the disastrous inundation with which the island of Lagon was visited last month, are received; besides the great damage done to the shipping and crops, whole villages were overwhelmed, and the loss of human life is computed at 10,000.....In the House of Commons this evening, Hon. Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote to supply £[illegible],000,000 for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a speech in which he recalled the various pacific efforts made in vain by England to obtain the release of the British captives, and justified the action of the Government in sending the expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that should it be necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of supply required by the Government might be increased to £3,500,000. A debate ensued, Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the Ministers, to which Lord Stanley replied.....Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament from Manchester.....Garibaldi has so far recovered from his recent illness as t[o]