

What was Adam before he got acquainted with Eve? What but a poor, shillless, helpless, insignificant creature? No more to be compared to his offspring than a millstone to the great roaring cataract of Niagara.

Confusion was monarch of all he surveyed. Here lay a pair of pants, there a dirty pair of boots, there a play bill, and here a pile of dirty clothes.

Mr. Spicer, said she, "I've washed for you six months, and I haven't seen the first red cent in the way of payment. Now, I'd like to know what you are going to do about it?"

"I'll give you a dollar," said she, "if you will do what I can for you. Silver and gold have I none; but if my heart and hand will do, they are at your service."

"Are you in earnest?" said she, looking a little suspicious. "Never more so," said I.

"Then," says she, "as there seems to be no prospect of getting my pay any way, I guess I'd take up with the offer."

Enough said. We were married in a week; and what's more, we haven't repented. No more attics for my gentlemen. I live in a good house, and have somebody to wash my clothes.

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A SUICIDE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Judge Beckner, who lately committed suicide in Kentucky, left, as an apology for the act, the following extraordinary letter:—

"I have no country, no family, no home, no money, no hope, no health. I am old and feeble, almost a stranger to my kindred. If I had the physical strength requisite to maintain myself, I might desire to live; but my spirits have been so broken down that I could do nothing useful. I should, if I lived longer, be a burden upon my friends and relatives. This has been becoming more evident every year since the agonizing strain upon my constitution, caused by the death of my little wife—Jane—and afterwards by the loss of the liberties of my country. I see nothing in the Book of God which forbids us from putting an end to our lives when we can no longer do; but, if we live, must inevitably become a burden to others. I have most earnestly prayed my God to take me away, or, if it was not His good pleasure to do so, (as I had the physical power to do so) to give me the right in my will and action in this matter that I might not do anything inconsistent with His holy will. And, under all these circumstances, I felt impelled by an irresistible impulse to quit this lonely scene of sorrow and suffering, and join my dear little wife and all my departed friends and relatives in the spirit-land."

THE LAW OF LIBEL AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.—In a libel suit brought against Bennett of the N. Y. Herald, Judge Barnard, of the supreme Court of New York, decided that to hold that the proprietor of a newspaper can be sued by every one who may imagine he has been damaged by a publication common to a court, would be to prevent its usefulness as a journal. To hold that such an action would lie, would offer and hold out a premium for individuals to commence suits for that which they might think damaging, but which no one else would. The object of a journal is information; that only can be obtained by publishing such items of fact as may be of general notoriety, or such public proceedings as may have transpired before a body having authority to act.

Correspondence from Mexico, so far published, is to the 20th ult. The returns of the election from the interior indicate the success of the Juarez ticket. Corona and Escobedo had declared their preference for Juarez. The election in the capital passed off quietly. No disturbance has as yet been reported in any part of the country. Guzman, the candidate for Vice President, on the Diaz ticket, refused to publish an order for an election in his State, and had been ordered to the capital to take his trial for disobedience. Admiral Tegethoff was still in the city. The body of Maximilian was being re-embalmed.

The "sick man" of Turkey is giving signs of vitality which is very gratifying to the enemies of the extension of Russian domination in the East. That the Sultan is really in earnest in the projects of reform with which he returned to his capital, is proved by the mission with which he has instructed his Grand Vizier. The amnesty which he has granted to the insurgents of Crete, as well as to the foreigners who took part with them, was a proper prelude to it. This example of clemency comes well from a Power which has hitherto been regarded as semi-barbarous. If followed up by the admission of Christians to public offices in portions of the Empire where their numbers predominate, or by the concession of their right to a fair representation where they are in the minority, it will go far to reconcile them to a Government which, whatever may be charged against it, is not wantonly cruel and oppressive. An entire change of Ministry is spoken of as probable in Turkey.

A delegation of New York financial men arrived lately at Washington to urge the removal of Secretary McCulloch, and to secure the appointment in his place of Leegrand Lockwood, a New York banker.

A gigantic work is on the tapis. It is nothing less than the drying up of a great part of the Zuyder Zee. The extent of the land proposed to be reclaimed is 280,000 acres, and the cost of the work is set down at \$20,000,000. Of course English capital and enterprise are to accomplish the work for the Dutchmen.

The most curious psychological point in the recent elections is their effects on the minds of certain Congressmen as regards the impeachment question. The number of gentlemen who have found it necessary to state that they "are not now and never have been" committed in favor of impeachment is something marvellous. The curious point is that, until recently, these gentlemen were quite willing to have uncontradicted assertions made just the other way. They have now discovered that it is wrong to let the public longer be deceived by careless reporters.—N. Y. Times.

Col. Francis Pym Harding, C. B., 22nd Regt. has been appointed Governor of New Brunswick.

The late fire in Woodstock, N. B., destroyed property to the value of \$10,000. In consequence of the heavy losses the insurance offices have increased their rates of premium in that city.

From appearances, it seems probable that the fishermen on our coasts will suffer great distress this winter. The fisheries during the summer have been very unproductive; and the fall mackerel fishery, on which they mostly depend for their winter supplies, has proved a total failure.—N. S. Paper.

It is stated that His Holiness Pope Pius is in possession of the much-talked of correspondence between Napoleon and the late Emperor Maximilian. This correspondence, which commences before the departure of the Imperial victim to Mexico, is supposed to contain the letter in which Napoleon promised to stand by Maximilian come what might.

We learn from an Ottawa despatch that L. Carvell, Esq., late of this city, a gentleman who has had much experience in the management of the European and North American Railway, has been appointed to report upon the railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is reported that England has another little war before her. The Foudhelli Arabs have long troubled the British settlement at Aden, and it is now found necessary to force them to deliver up a son of the chief as a hostage. To compel this concession, a small force of European and native troops will be formed, and despatched against the Foudhelli Arabs. The expedition will proceed to Aden, and from thence to the scene of war on the Arabian coast.

Mr. McGee has written a letter to Dr. Dawson, President of the Teachers' Association, in favor of evening schools, for adults, during the winter months.

The sum of \$300 will, it is said, be the sessional allowance of members of the Legislature of Quebec. This is quite sufficient to compensate them for the expense to which they may be put in attending Parliament.

Hon. R. McIlroy, has, we understand, been called upon by the Lieut. Governor to form a government.—H. Paper.

It is estimated that during the recent civil war in China, nearly four millions of human lives were sacrificed—either age or sex being spared by Imperialists or Rebels. Truly a frightful mortality.

SWEARING IN GEN. DOYLE.—His Excellency Major Gen. C. Hastings Doyle, was sworn in Lieutenant Governor of this Province, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. His Excellency was received at the entrance by a guard of honor from H. M. 4th regt., and a company from the same regt. lined the hall and stair-way leading to the Chamber. The usual salute was fired from the saluting platform on the citadel. The sever-1 oaths of office were administered by His Honor Chief Justice Young.—H. Reports.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 6, 1867.

THE LOAN AND THE LAND QUESTION.

SOME of our readers occasionally ask us—what has become of the Loan Bill? The Hon. Mr. Hensley is about to answer the question in the Royal Gazette of this week; and pending the promised correspondence of the Attorney General on the subject, we may be permitted to make a statement of the case. After the Loan Bill had received the Royal allowance, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, as Agent for the Government of this Island, immediately set to work to negotiate the Loan. In this task he succeeded even beyond his own anticipations, and so arranged the matter, that the money would be forthcoming as soon as the Proprietors could be prevailed upon, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to sell their lands. Mr. Hensley then placed himself in communication with those Proprietors in Great Britain, who still own large tracts of land in this Island, with the view of inducing them to part with the same. It is confidently expected that, before the meeting of the Legislature, many of those Proprietors will have yielded to the desires and favorable propositions of the Government. In the meantime, the Colony is relieved from the burden of paying interest upon a large uninvested loan. How satisfactory would it have been to the Islander had the Government, through its agent, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, negotiated the Loan immediately on his arrival in England, without first having obtained lands in which to invest it? We can well fancy the denunciations in which the proprietary organ would have indulged had the Government been guilty of so stupid an action; but the course pursued was the very best that could be adopted. If the Proprietors consent to sell upon fair terms, they can obtain the money down without injury to the trade or finances of this country; and, if they refuse to sell, the Legislature will see what can be done in the way of compulsion. The policy of the Government upon the Land Question seems to be very plainly laid down in the Examiner of the 21st ult. The leading article in that issue bears the impress of honesty and boldness, and the principles therein contained will, without doubt, be vigorously maintained. The writer of the article in question asks why the "feudal grief" of landlordism, which oppressed the people of the Old Country, should pursue them to this Island alone of all the British Colonies, and answers the question by saying—"because the Imperial Government, just 100 years ago, acting with Jewish improvidence, alienated lands which should have been preserved with jealous care for the benefit of future generations; Is there no remedy for this grievance? Must it continue to be the prolific source of heart-burnings and disquietude, occasionally swelling up into open defiance of the law—perpetually absorbing the attention of our Legislature, of the Executive, and of the most thoughtful and acutest minds amongst us? Must it for all time stand in the way of our public improvements, and absorb the profits of our labor? Must proprietors' rents, in short, forever constitute a sort of preference stock, a first charge on our Colonial capital? We have always imagined, vainly, perhaps, that under the British Constitution a remedy is provided for every grievance, and that such need only be proved, when redress follows as a natural consequence." This is putting the case between the Legislature and the Landlords in its true light. If the latter prove contumacious, and refuse to part with their lands upon fair terms, the former must devise means to compel them to do so. They cannot be allowed to retard forever the prosperity of the country, and we look forward to the next meeting of the Legislature for some measure to effect this important object, which will meet with the sanction of the Imperial Government. The Islander attributes the article from which we have quoted to the pen of the Hon. Mr. Haythorne, and pronounces it as "well calculated to delude the ignorant." If Mr. Haythorne (and we ask the gentleman's pardon for using his name) is the author of the article in question, he has no reason to feel ashamed of it. It does credit alike to his head and heart, nor can we perceive why he, above all men, should wish "to delude the ignorant," and raise within their false expectations with regard to their holdings. His course has been honorable and consistent throughout. He had it in his power (thanks to the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill) to demand fifteen years' purchase, or 16s. 8d., an acre for his land; but in the face of that villainous measure, which betrayed the rights of the Colony, he set a noble example to other Proprietors by selling his land to his tenants at a much less figure and upon far more favorable terms. Mr. Haythorne is above being an office-seeker, and we are very sure that the desire in him (if he entertains it at all) of either leading a Government or forming a member of it, is not so strong as to induce him "to delude the ignorant" for that purpose. We have every confidence in his honesty and the tenants may rest assured that the most strenuous exertions will be made to settle finally and forever the "vexed" Land Question.

A despatch was received on Monday, by Mr. I. C. Hall, that W. B. Dawson was tracked, en route for the Western States, and as it is probable that the swindler will be arrested on a charge of forgery, and brought back here under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, all his dishonesty in its fullest extent will become developed and published to the world. At present we have heard of isolated cases only, such as one gentleman, who was swindled by Dawson out of £400 worth of oil, on the very day on which he absconded. One most industrious and honest young man was defrauded out of £600 or £700, partly by book account, and partly by forged notes of hand. As to the extent of his other forgeries there is no exact knowledge as yet, but that they are extensive and widespread, the January Court will abundantly prove. Another accomplished scheme which Dawson possessed, was to obtain notes of hand for certain amounts, and afterwards charge them for larger sums. Thus, one person who had given him a note of hand for £42, was started to learn that the Bank of P. E. Island held him responsible for £342. The figure 3, as well as the words "three hundred," were put in after the note was signed. Many a better man has been hanged for lesser crimes, and should Dawson be brought back, we would not be surprised to see him expiate his villainy upon the gallows—a warning to rascals in this community for all time to come.

The news from Rome is still exciting, but we imagine that many of the despatches to which the New York Herald gives currency, and which find their way into the Provincial papers, must be of a sensational character, got up to tickle the Republican palate of our neighbors and to force the sale and circulation of that paper.

Major-General Doyle has been sworn in Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, and Col. Harding Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick. Both these officers, having received their commission from the Dominion Government, are not entitled to the distinction of 'Excellency' before their names, as was the case when the Commissions emanated from Her Majesty the Queen. The local Councils, too, both Executive and Legislative, for each Province of the Dominion, are shorn of the prefix "Honorable." Thus are the honors and profits of the Dominion reserved to the members of the General Parliament.

Notice.—Mr. Eckstadt desires to announce that he will not deliver the potatoes grown by him, and which he stated he was willing to distribute among the farmers, until spring, so as to insure their preservation. Parties will, therefore, save themselves the trouble of sending for, or asking the potatoes this fall, as they will not be delivered up until next spring.

We have received from Messrs. John Douglass & Son, 126 Great St. James Street, Montreal, the second, or November No. of "The New Dominion Monthly" Magazine. The articles contained in this No., although as varied as those of its predecessor, are not, by any means, as interesting. We see that a sketch of the life and labors of Father Mathew, from the pen of the Hon. Thomas Darcy McGee, is promised in the December No., which, otherwise, promises to be unusually interesting.

The article headed "A Clever Operator," which we copy into our fourth page from the Toronto Globe, although true in most particulars, is incorrect in stating that Lieutenant Governor Dundas gave "Col. Graham" letters of introduction to Hon. Mr. Cartier, and other gentlemen in Canada. "Col. Graham" was, we understand, a Scotch gentleman, of good birth, who had served in Austria and Mexico, but an "itching palm" induced him to turn swindler. Thus do we find rogues infesting every class of society.

HARD TIMES.—We hope all our subscribers will strain a point to pay us this month, as we are denuded hard up to obtain supplies of paper, &c., for the winter.

The Steamship Java, with European mails, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning, and the mails for this Island may be expected here to-day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Manoah Rowe" will appear next week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETER DESBRISAY STEWART, late of the Royal Artillery, ADJUTANT GENERAL of this Island, died this morning—November 1st—at Spring Park, the residence of his son-in-law, Theophilus Desbrisay, Esq. The deceased gentleman was the son of CHARLES STEWART, Esq., formerly Her Majesty's Attorney General of this Island, and was born in Charlottetown, in 1785. In the year 1799—when but fourteen years of age—he received a Commission in Her Majesty's service, as Ensign, and in that year did duty in the old Barracks in this City. In 1807 he took part in the expedition against Copenhagen. In various parts of the world he served his country as an officer in the Artillery, and, in that service, subsequently attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Shortly after his promotion, Lieut. Colonel Stewart sold out of the service, and returned to his native Island. The deceased will be deeply regretted by all his acquaintances. His kindly disposition rendered him a general favorite, and he never appeared more happy than when engaged in acts of kindness.—Isl.

The late Colonel STEWART was buried with military honors to-day. The Militia and Volunteers turned out in great force; and the Fire Companies also walked in procession. The citizens very generally paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of the gallant and venerable Colonel, by joining in his funeral procession.—Ez.

In consequence of Lieut. Colonel Rankin's retirement from the command of the Prince of Wales Volunteers, Lieut. Longworth was, on Monday, elected Captain of the Company; and Ensign Newson, Lieut. Color Sergeant Louis was chosen Ensign. A committee, consisting of the officers and two Sergeants was appointed to prepare an address congratulating Lieut. Colonel Rankin on his promotion and regretting his resignation. The Colonel, in a few very appropriate remarks, bade the Company farewell, but not before he was elected by acclamation one of its honorary members.

From our correspondent at Pinette, we learn that the shipping business at that port is quite brisk this fall. Captain Westaway's Bark, and seven smaller vessels, were loading there with oats last week. The roads leading to the bridge are very bad. What has become with the money that should have been expended on them last spring but was not.—Pat.

The Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court, for Queen's County, opened on Monday last. The Record contains 5 summary suits, and 20 appeals. Louis H. Davies, Esq., was called to the Bar, on the first day of the term.—Isl.

The Swindling rascal, Bancroft, who represented himself as the agent of a firm in Boston, engaged in lumbering in Maryland, U. S., and whose doings in this vicinity were noticed in our last, found his way to Georgetown and Montague Bridge last week, where he was guilty of several dirty transactions. On Saturday last, he borrowed a horse and gig, under false pretences, from Mr. Kearney, of Lot 61, and cleared out with them. He drove to Summerside on Tuesday, left the horse and gig, and escaped to the Mainland on board a schooner. Mr. Kearney and his friends had been in pursuit of the rascal for several days.—Isl.

The Shooting Match of the Prince of Wales Volunteers came off on Monday, on the shore in front of Government Farm. The ranges were 200 and 400 yards, with 5 rounds at each distance. The prizes, which will be distributed on parade, on Monday next, were awarded as follows:

- 1st prize, Corp'l N. McNeill, 2d " Pte. D. McKinnon, 3d " Pte. R. Fitzgerald, 4th " Lieut. F. Longworth, 5th " Sergt. W. Robertson, 6th Corp'l James Houston.

At the close of the regular competition a match for all comers was started, when Corporal McNeill again carried off the first, Ensign Newson the second, and Sergt. Robertson the third prize. The two former were tied at 18 points, and on firing off, scored each an outer with the first round, a centre with the second, and an outer with the third. Corporal McNeill made a bull's eye with the fourth shot, while his competitor only made a centre, and this decided the contest. For the all comers the range was 400 yards, with 5 rounds per man.—Pat.

The Fishing Schooner Ratler, McKean, owned by the Messrs. Owen; and the Adèle, Patterson, belonging to the Mechanics' Fishing Company, arrived from the Gulf to-day, the former with 218 barrels, and the latter with 200 barrels mackerel.—Pat.

News by Telegraph.

London, Sunday 27. News from Italy is startling. Despatches were received on Saturday, stating that Garibaldi was marching on Rome. His command was divided in two columns, which were taking different directions. The column under Garibaldi had arrived at Monte Rotondo, only a few miles from and in sight of the Holy City.

The Papal troops were retiring slowly before the victorious march of the insurgents, but contested the ground as they retreated. Baginora was again captured and is now held by the Garibaldians.

Boston, Oct. 28. The Fofian trials are in progress at Manchester. The trial of Grove was completed on Friday. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. Murgridge, who confessed he shot O'Donnell, was discharged after a short examination, there being no doubt in the mind of the Court that he was hopelessly insane.

The trial of the Fenians now imprisoned at Dublin begins on Monday. Gen. Furlong has declined the service of Counsel and will defend himself. It is reported that a man hailing from Dungarvon has turned State's evidence.

It is said that the Royal Bank of Liverpool cannot resume business, and its affairs are in a hopeless condition. The London Times editorially commends the national honor exhibited by the Government and people of the United States in resolving to pay the national debt and interest in gold.

Despatches from Constantinople state that a change has been made in the administration of the Island of Candia. Omar Pasha has been relieved of command there, and ordered to the Danube, and Hussein Pasha has been commissioned to succeed Omar Pasha as Governor of the military in the Island.

London, Oct. 28. The French fleet of iron clad war vessels destined for service in the Roman waters left Toulon under an Imperial Order at six o'clock this morning. The troops which were designated to operate in defence of the Holy See on the occasion of the first Garibaldian alarm, and which have been encamped near town, are again in motion, and are to embark and sail for the Papal territory immediately.

The French authorities are engaged in shipping war material on board of transport vessels with great activity. General Garibaldi is now at the head of 4000 men. On Saturday the soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel refused to fight against Garibaldi. The cause of national unity in the Council of the King's Government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain that a thoroughly radical ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

Quebec, Oct. 28. The ringleaders concerned in the demonstration of the ship carpenters strike were arrested to-day. A mob of roughs to the number of several hundred attempted a rescue, but were driven off by the soldiers. Bail to any amount was offered for the release of the prisoners, but was refused. The road is guarded by a strong detachment of the rifle brigade.

Toronto, Oct. 28. The run on the Banks which has been going on here for a few days past has virtually ceased. There was but little demand for gold to-day.

Paris, Oct. 27. The *Moniteur* of to-day says that the fleet at Toulon has been kept back at the request of the King of Italy but it has now sailed for the Italian coast because no Cabinet has been formed at Florence, and because Garibaldi is menacing the city of Rome. The action of the French Government, it declares, is not aggressive. Both Italy and France are interested in the preservation of order and the vindication of law. The *Moniteur* hopes that the *entente cordiale* between the two countries will not be disturbed.

Paris, Oct. 27. A Banquet was given yesterday by the Foreign Commissioners of the Exposition to the French Members, at which speeches were made and cordial feelings manifested. M. Rouher, Minister of Foreign Affairs was present, and made an important and significant speech. He alluded to the present crisis in the Italian peninsula, and said he hoped Italy would not, under the influence of bad passions, be led to engage in a war with France, but that she would emerge from this great national trial purified and a friend of order.

Florence, Oct. 27. Two battles have been fought between the volunteers under Garibaldi and the Papal troops. The first took place at Monti Rotondo and the second was fought further south at Torrette. In both these engagements, which were of a desperate character, the invaders were victorious, and Garibaldi has now arrived before Rome with 10,000 men under his command.

London, Oct. 28. News has been received that a desperate battle was fought near Monti Rotondo on Friday. Garibaldi won the victory with four battalions. He put to flight and pursued the Papal forces, taking one hundred prisoners and three guns. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

At one time during the day reinforcements for the Papal troops arrived upon the field, and success seemed doubtful. At the end of the conflict, Gen. Garibaldi, who led his brave volunteers in person, was completely successful. He immediately followed up his victory, and defeated the soldiers of the Pope, who fell back on Rome and were pursued. At last accounts from the South, Garibaldi, with all his army, estimated from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, had advanced to the outer fortifications of Rome. Great agitation prevailed within the City. The authorities are hourly expecting an attack from the Garibaldians, flushed with their recent victory.

Pope Pius IX. had retired from the Vatican, and sought refuge and protection within the Castle of St. Angelo [Angelo]. Dublin, Oct. 31. At the session yesterday of the Special Commission for the trial of the Fenian prisoners, a motion was made by the Counsel for the defence that the accused be tried by a mixed panel composed in equal numbers of Catholic and Protestant Jurymen. The motion was denied by the Judges.—The prisoner General Warren declined the services of counsel, declaring that he was a citizen of the United States, and refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Court in his case.—Two policemen were shot last night and instantly killed. The murders are directly charged upon the Fenians, and energetic efforts are being made to discover the perpetrators.—Fenian Colonel Riley, who was rescued at Manchester, has escaped from England.—Buckley, one of the Fenians captured at Dungarvon, has turned Queen's evidence. He appeared before a special commission to-day and testified against Warren. In his evidence he gives a complete account of the expedition which ended with the landing at Dungarvon.—The International Exhibition will be closed on the 3rd of November.

Paris, Oct. 31. (night.) Semi-official evening journals say that the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal Provinces was ordered by the Italian Government without the consent of France and this action they declare, has brought about a crisis in the relations between the two countries which is dangerous to peace.

Florence, Oct. 31. eve. The Pontifical troops have all been withdrawn from the country and are concentrated within the fortifications of Rome.—The Garibaldians have taken possession of a portion of the Railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and torn up the rails. The army of King Victor Emmanuel is advancing in the direction of Rome.

London, Oct. 31. midnight. No further advices have been received from the City of Rome. The means of direct communication have been destroyed by cutting the telegraph wires and tearing up the Railroads.—Latest news from Rome comes almost exclusively by way of Florence.

London, Nov. 3. The French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian reserve has been called out. It is reported on good authority that Prussia has

A Washington despatch of the 22nd states that the Navy Department has received intelligence that the Chinese had broken out in the receiving-ship *Pomona*, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and that five deaths had occurred from the disease in four days.