

# The Herald.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 14.

## THE HERALD

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## ALMANACK FOR JANUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.  
First Quarter, 2nd day, 11h. 50m., even., E.  
Full Moon, 9th day, 6h. 40m., even., E.  
Last Quarter, 16th day, 0h. 51m., even., E.  
New Moon, 24th day, 3h. 6m., even., S. W.

DAY	MONTH	DAY WEEK.	SUN	High	Moon	DAVS
			rises	sets	Water	sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday		7 49	4 19	3 8	11 12
2	Thursday		49	19	4 4	morn.
3	Friday		49	20	4 45	0 14
4	Saturday		49	21	5 28	1 19
5	Sunday		49	22	6 39	2 20
6	Monday		48	23	7 33	3 29
7	Tuesday		48	25	8 34	4 37
8	Wednesday		48	26	9 36	5 44
9	Thursday		48	27	10 35	rises
10	Friday		47	28	11 34	6 4
11	Saturday		47	29	even.	2 17
12	Sunday		47	30	1 9	8 29
13	Monday		46	31	2 2	9 39
14	Tuesday		45	33	2 48	10 40
15	Wednesday		45	34	3 57	11 52
16	Thursday		45	36	4 32	morn.
17	Friday		44	37	5 26	0 56
18	Saturday		43	39	6 23	1 54
19	Sunday		42	40	7 8	2 55
20	Monday		41	41	8 3	3 50
21	Tuesday		40	42	9 2	4 45
22	Wednesday		40	44	9 55	5 34
23	Thursday		39	45	10 34	6 20
24	Friday		38	46	11 4	sets
25	Saturday		37	48	11 55	6 9
26	Sunday		36	50	morn.	7 7
27	Monday		35	51	0 30	8 6
28	Tuesday		34	51	1 3	9 4
29	Wednesday		33	53	1 58	10 4
30	Thursday		32	55	2 27	11 6
31	Friday		31	57	3 9	morn.

## Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, January 17, 1868.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	3d to 5d
Pork, (carcase)	3d to 4d
Do (small)	3d to 4d
Mutton, per lb.	3d to 7d
Lamb, per lb.	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.	5d to 6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s to 1s 3d
Do by the tub.	11d to 1s 1s
Cheese, per lb.	3d to 5d
Tallow, per lb.	9d to 10d
Lard, per lb.	8d to 10d
Flour, per lb.	3d to 3d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	18s to 19s
Eggs, per dozen.	1s to 1s 3d
Grain.	
Barley, per bushel.	3s 6d to 4s
Oats per do.	2s 6d to 2s 6d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart	1s 9d to 2s 3d
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s 9d to 2s 3d
Poultry.	
Geese,	2s 3d to 2s 9d
Turkeys, each.	4s to 7s 6d
Fowls, each.	1s to 1s 6d
Chickens per pair.	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Ducks,	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s to 30s
Herrings, per barrel.	25s to 40s
Mackerel, per dozen.	1s to 1s 3d
Lumber.	
Boards (Hemlock)	4s
Do (Spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (Pine)	7s to 9s
Shingles, per M	13s to 18s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton.	70s to 80s
Straw, per cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Timothy Seed.	
Clover Seed, per lb.	4s to 6s
Hempseed, per yard.	6d to 9d
Calfskins, per lb.	4d
Hides, per lb.	1s to 1s 4d
Wool.	3s to 6s.
Sheepskins.	
Apples, per doz.	1s to 1s 3d
Partridges.	

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Ch'town, July 24, 1867.

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## Selections.

### MAGUIRE'S "IRISH IN AMERICA."

[From the London Star.]

THE IRISH IN AMERICA, by John Francis Maguire, M. P.

Mr. Maguire began his tour at Halifax. He went through Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Upper and Lower Canada, and most of the States of the Union, North and South. He saw and studied the condition of his countrymen as settlers in the forest even yet unexplored, as laborers on the wharves of Boston, as artisans, as merchants, as capitalists. He has produced elaborate and exhaustive study of his subject; let us add that in doing so he has made a very entertaining as well as instructive book. There is not an uninteresting chapter from beginning to end in this volume. Mr. Maguire has enlivened his subject by a copious variety of humorous anecdotes, illustrative of the drollery, the whimsicality, or vivacity which, under whatever circumstances, seem to characterize the genuine Irishman. Some of the old traits of Irish drollery, or pluck, or whimsy in the late war are peculiarly amusing. We own to be particularly taken with the story of the young Irishman, who, having received a shot during one of the great battles, fell helpless on the body of a wounded comrade, just a moment before laid low, and was greeted by the latter, with the stutering demand:—"Isn't the whole field large enough for you to fall in without tumbling on me?"

Mr. Maguire's report of the condition of his countrymen in America, is, on the whole, highly favorable. The Irish emigrant whom he describes, is very different indeed from the sort of being whom *Times*' correspondents and *Times*' leading articles delight to picture and to moralize over. Mr. Maguire finds the Irishman in America a man of indomitable energy and patient labor; a man who has fought his way up from positive destitution to comfort and prosperity, and often even to opulence; who has lands and houses, and money in the bank. Of course, there are other specimens too; there are the drunkard, and the rowdy, and the ne'er-do-well, and these too, Mr. Maguire describes rigorously and justly, but he describes them as the exceptions, which they are, not the average specimens which so many delight to make them out. These, the failures, owe their failures, as Mr. Maguire shows, mainly to one cause—a fatal habit of remaining in the Atlantic cities instead of going onward somewhere and taking to the soil. Against lingering in the great cities Mr. Maguire warns his countrymen with all the terrible, irrefutable eloquence of facts and figures. He is an energetic opponent of the theory that without capital the Irish immigrant can make nothing of the land. He shows in how many cases a thriving and prosperous settlement has grown in a very few years out of the sturdy labor of men who came to the land with no capital whatever but that which their strong arms and resolute energy represented. Get land at all events, go to work at once at something, and keep sober. This is the sum of Mr. Maguire's advice to his countrymen who seek a home in the New World. Do this, and it almost seems to follow, as the night does the day, that prosperity and comfort must be the speedy result.

Two great theories, pet and favorite theories, of which the *Times* newspaper might be called the chosen organ, have utterly broken down with regard to the emigration of the Irish to America. One was, that the greater the stream of emigration the more quickly would Ireland herself become prosperous and contented. We take it that nobody holds to this once comfortable and plausible doctrine. The other was, that the Irish in America would become literally swallowed up in American society and politics, as the Huguenot fugitives soon were in the society and politics of England; and that thus we should be rid of them altogether, and in every sense. Now this theory too has exploded. The Irish in America have become passionate lovers of the country and their national animosities and prejudices seem only to gain new fibre and expansion by the process of transplantation. "The Irish are gone with a vengeance," said the *Times*, exultingly, when the census a few years back told of the astounding decrease in the population of the country. "Yes," replied a popular Irish orator, "but they will come back with a vengeance," and the menace, which seemed mere hyperbole then, begins to look intelligible and practical now. It is only a few years since Mr. Bright awakened the indignant dissent of the House of Commons, by declaring that wherever an Irishman was found on a foreign soil, there stood an enemy of England. We suppose most persons would accept this now as an incontrovertible axiom in politics. This is the condition of things which forms the subject of one or two grave and pregnant chapters in Mr. Maguire's book. They are chapters utterly devoid of sensationalism—calm, precise, and practical. Every English statesman or politician, every journalist, every observer of passing history—indeed, everyone who has an intelligent interest in the peace and prosperity of these countries, ought to read the remarkable passages in this work, which tell how the Irish in America are affected towards England. Regarding the Fenian organization, properly so called, the author of "The Irish in America" frankly avows that he has little or nothing to tell. He sought for no relationship with any of its exponents, and avoided any acquaintance with its secrets, if it has any. Indeed, Mr. Maguire thinks—and we quite agree with him—that the strength and the purposes of the enrolled and organized body of Fenians, may be treated as of comparatively little importance. Fenianism, let it do its best or its worst, can never achieve of its own strength anything more than an occasional annoyance to Great Britain. Mr. Maguire took some trouble to ascertain the feeling of the Irish in America, North and South, towards England. He found, he tells us, wherever he went, two great feelings dominating all others in the Irishman's mind and working together—love of America and hatred of England. He found this among men who professed utter contempt and dislike for the Fenian organization, and who had even less belief in its power to do anything than we have here. He found it among even the old-fashioned adherents of the O'Connell policy, the moral-force doctrine. He found it among steady, slow, substantial men of business, with plenty of money and with grey hairs. In some classes it ran into the blindest and wildest fanaticism; in many it was accompanied by the strangest ignorance of the condition of things in Great Britain at the present day. A personage—truly he was a full-blooded Fenian—once endeavoured to persuade Mr. Maguire that the injurious Acts passed by William III. for the discouragement of Irish manufactures are still in full force in the reign of Queen Victoria. Repeated failures, such as that at Canada, or that in Kerry and Cork, do not seem in the least to discourage the fanatical in America. They coolly accept the failure, promise themselves better luck next time, and go on organizing as before. These are not, however, of the really formidable class. Those whom Mr. Maguire points out as dangerous are the men who have nothing to do with Fenianism, simply because they think it absurd and impotent. The "respectable" men, the men of money and of practical political knowledge, play a far different and far deeper game. They know perfectly well how futile it is for Fenians to talk of raising a successful insurrection in Ireland; and their policy is to strike England through the United States. They rely on the power of the "Irish vote," to which even statesmen who profess to despise

it are sometimes not ashamed to pay homage; and they insist that sooner or later the opportunity they count on must come, and the Irish vote thrown into the scale will weigh down all other considerations and bring on a war with England. "This Irish party, Mr. Maguire shows by official statistics, is steadily increasing. The relative increase of the foreign population, if we may thus term it, over the pure American in most of the States, is very remarkable. From various causes, some of which we can hardly allude to here, there is a marked and steady decrease in the fecundity of marriage among the purely American population. There is, on the other hand, an increase among the foreign populations and among the Irish most of all. In 1860, according to the official document, the foreign element in the population of Massachusetts for example, although composing only about one third part of the population of the State produced more children than the American." The same document further says that "since 1860 they have gained every year upon the American till in 1865 their births numbered almost 1,000 more than the Americans." This fact illustrates very effectively some of the chances of the policy on which a large class of the Irish in America rely. They see that their strength growing, one might almost say in geometrical proportion; they find that theirs is by far the strongest of all foreign elements; and they wait for the day which they think certain, when they can use their power effectually. They men who speculate, watch and wait in this way. are the men Mr. Maguire dreads. Many of them are devoted soldiers of the Union, who have fought and suffered in the service of the States, who owe their first allegiance to America, and would only move, even against England when she bade them. They wait for the word of command, and they hope merely to be able to hasten the inevitable hour when that word shall be given. The Canada raid, Mr. Maguire shows, seemed at one period to be a most formidable business. Thousands, literally thousands of Irish Americans, most of whom had faced death on many battle fields were under arms and ready to cross the border. They were finally convinced that Mr. Seward meant to play a sort of Ratazzi part, and give tacit encouragement to the movement. The United States Government was honorably and loyally in earnest. It was determined to do its duty and maintain the principles of international law. The word was passed round that the Government would stand no nonsense, and these really formidable soldiers of the projected invasion, true to their allegiance quietly disbanded. The attempt was left to undisciplined and straggling raiders, and ended accordingly. But what if the United States Government had then played a Ratazzi part?

The sum of Mr. Maguire's report, then, is that the Irish population of America, counting as Irish even those whose grandfathers left the old country, are, without any considerable exception, steadily hostile to England, and have set their hearts and hopes on a war some day against her. We cannot even attempt to summarize the number of illustrations and evidences of this state of things which he gives in his very interesting volume. No statesman—nay, no man of sense, will say for a moment that this is a condition of things which England can afford to despise, or ought to treat with absolute indifference. It is not pleasant to hear that our kindred thus hate us, and it seems especially hard to a generation of Englishmen who really cannot, let them search their consciences ever so carefully, find much with which to reproach themselves so far as Ireland is concerned. But if we are thus hated, it is better to know it, and we are convinced that the real state of affairs has never been so comprehensively and fairly disclosed as in Mr. Maguire's book. Does the author, himself an experienced politician and a member of the House of Commons, offer no suggestions in the way of remedy. Assuredly he does. He insists that even yet Ireland can be made a loyal and obedient member of the family of Great Britain, and he sets forth calmly and frankly his own ideas of how this transformation is to be accomplished. Here, however, we trench on the domain of pure politics, with which this column has properly nothing to do. We are reviewing a book of travels, not criticising a debate in Parliament.

### KING THEODORE OF ABYSSINIA.

[From the Illustrated London News.]

It is quite just to observe that King Theodore has introduced some valuable reforms, which do not, however, seem to have been permanent. This potentate, whose real name is Kasia, or Kassa, is a bastard son of an impoverished Abyssinian nobleman, Haile Weldele Georgis, who claimed to be of the Royal lineage. Having distinguished himself in some provincial feuds and conflicts, he became the son-in-law of Ras Ali, who had obtained the dominion of the Ambara country, since the Abtie, or supreme Emperor, was overthrown at Gondar. Being a man of unscrupulous ambition and of great military and political abilities, Kasia found means, in the course of two or three years, to combat and subdue, in turn, each of the chief competitors for power; first overcoming the troops of the Queen mother, the Walsewo Menin, by whose authority he had been appointed, as Dejazmach or Duke, to rule the province of Kwara near Sennaar; next defeating his father-in-law, Ras Ali; then Birro Goshcho, the lord of Gondar; and, finally, destroying the ruler of Tigre, whom Ras Ali had not been able to conquer. He was thereupon, in 1855, proclaimed, and crowned by the Abtuna, under the title of Theodore, King of all Kings of Ethiopia, there being an old tradition in Abyssinia "that a King of the name of Theodore would arise, who should make that nation great and prosperous, and should destroy Mecca and Medina, the two chief cities of the Moslems."

Mr. Dutton gives us the following description of his interview with the King, about four years ago: "I beheld the famous Theodore, the renowned warrior and absolute lord of a great dominion, dressed in plain cotton shirt and trousers, and these not over clean, seated not on a throne, but on a low divan raised about a foot from the ground. Thinking at first, that it could not be the King himself who was seated before me, the profound bow with which I entered was rather uncertainly directed. His request that I would be seated reassured me, and, doubling my legs up, in the Oriental manner, I squatted down among the rest. We were now well supplied with arracky and *fedje* (honey wine), in the drinking line, as well as with a plain breakfast of tuff bread and stewed meat to satisfy the more solid demands of hunger. In the meanwhile, the King, sipping arracky all the time, chatted away very pleasantly. His appearance was that of a man about forty-five, of middling stature, and of well knit but not over-powerful frame, conveying more the idea of being tough and wiry than of strong, physical development. His complexion is dark, approaching to black, but he has nothing of the negro about him; his features are altogether those of a European. His head is well-formed, and his hair is arranged in large plaits extending back from the forehead. The forehead is high, and tends to be prominent. His eyes is black, full of fire, quick, and piercing. His nose has a little of the Roman about it, being slightly arched and pointed. His mouth is perfect, and the smile which during the conversation continually played upon it was exceedingly agreeable, I may say fascinating. He has very little moustache or beard. His manner was peculiarly pleasant, gracious, and even polite; and his general expression, even when his features were at rest, was one of intelligence and benevolence. On the whole, the physiognomist could find no trace of fierce passion, save in the lightning glance of his eyes. I watched for the keen shot of light coming from them at times, and reflected upon what he could be capable of, but they did not strike me as treacherous eyes. I felt that he could act savagely under irritation."

The description of King Theodore given by M. Lejean agrees with Mr. Dutton's. It is admitted that, in the first four or five years of his reign, Theodore did more than any other ruler of Abyssinia has ever done to arrest the progress of barbarism. His first care was to form a regular army of 50,000 soldiers, a small part of which is armed and trained,

though imperfectly, in the European fashion, with artillery manufactured by German artisans in his chief arsenal at Gaffat. He next undertook to destroy the bands of robbers who infested the highways, dwelling in their fortified villages in the steep mountains; he had also attempted to suppress the slave trade, and ransomed many Christian slaves, paying their price to the Mussulman dealers. He has abolished the practice of delivering up murderers to be tortured and slaughtered by the relatives of the deceased, instead of putting them to death by the public executioner. He has forbidden his soldiers to mutilate the bodies of their enemies in the disgusting manner they formerly used; and, while providing for their payment and food, he has prevented them from plundering the peasantry as heretofore. He has freed commerce from many vexatious exactions, ordering that tolls or duties shall only be levied at three places in the kingdom, instead of at almost every town or fort. The feudal prerogatives of the great nobles who had power to inflict capital punishment on their own subjects, have been much reduced, and the Abyssinian code of laws, a rude copy, in part, from that of Justinian, is observed in his courts. By precept and example he has recommended to his people the virtues of chastity in marriage, and temperance and simplicity in their personal habits. Yet this prince, with so many good features in his character and administration, has lately displayed the vices of an insane pride and the most hideous cruelty. Mr. Duffon explains this extraordinary change by ascribing that his temper has been exasperated and soured by the failure of his plans of conquest, and by the frequent revolts among his subjects. He seems to have conceived the fanatical idea of his divine mission, as the Messiah or Son of David, to subdue both Arabia and Egypt, and to deliver the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the Mahomedans. Instead of accomplishing those grand schemes, he has been incessantly worried, during the last five or six years, by hostile confederacies of the warlike chieftains of Abyssinia. One of these was Negussieh, a kinsman of Ulrich, who, having raised a rebellion in Tigre, was recognized by the French Consul at Massowah, at the suggestion of M. de Goussier, a French missionary Bishop expelled from Gondar by the King. In the war against Negussieh, both Mr. Plowden and Mr. John Bell, another Englishman, who was attached to the service of Theodore, took an active part, and both those gentlemen were killed. Having defeated Negussieh in 1861, King Theodore gave way at length to the indulgence of a spirit of revenge, which had formerly been restrained, perhaps, by the influence of his friend Mr. Bell. He massacred some hundreds of the rebel army and mutilated the rest, not dead, but living, with horrible cruelty. From that time to this, having once tasted blood in wanton ferocity, his disposition has grown worse with the increasing difficulties of his Government, till, having provoked the hostility of the powerful chiefs on every side, he has not only lost hold upon Tigre and Lasta, but is now beleaguered by his foes in the fortress of Debra Tabor, and can hardly maintain his present position.

### WEDDING FIASCO IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Minnie Sackett, one of the leading belles of Washington, was engaged to be married to a certain Colonel Parker (a full blooded Indian), of General Grant's staff. A few days since she went to church accompanied by a brilliant train of bridesmaids, etc., expecting to be married to the gallant warrior according to appointment; but, alas! he was not to be found, and after waiting for some time the disappointed lady was conveyed to her father's residence in a carriage and fit of hysterics. General Grant was present to give the bride away, and is said to be much incensed. Unpleasant imputations on Colonel Parker's honor have been dissipated by his reappearance. He states he was dragged by a Six Nation Indian, to prevent his marriage with a white lady. Colonel Parker is the chief of the Cherokee tribe.

**FURTHER ACCOUNTS.**—The stories relative to the mysterious disappearance of Col. Parker, the Indian chief on General Grant's staff are quite contradictory. The Washington Star says that on Friday last Colonel Parker visited the mother of his intended bride, who resides in the country, and his exposure to the severe weather brought on a violent cold. After his return on Saturday, he was very much indisposed, and on Sunday was unable to leave his bed. A physician was summoned and forbid Col. P. leaving his room, hence the wedding was postponed. He is since quite ill, but it is hoped he will be out in a few days, when the wedding will take place.

The Washington correspondent of the *Advertiser*, who has made careful inquiry into the facts, tells an altogether different story. He says:—  
Col. Parker's disappearance was known to his associates on the staff Sunday morning, and some search was made for him that day. When Monday morning came the fact that he was missing was communicated to General Grant, and soon after to the expectant bride and her father.

On the following morning, before the time set for the wedding, the near friends of both parties were notified of his disappearance, and accordingly none of them went to the church. Search was kept up all day by experienced officers, but no tidings of the missing man could be obtained. Early in the evening of that day he appeared at one of the leading hotels and was given a room, from whence he sent word of his whereabouts to headquarters. A hundred stories as to the cause of his disappearance have been set afloat, nearly all of which reflected upon his character as an officer and gentleman. He is at present sick and under medical care. The facts will doubtless be established in a few days. At present it may suffice to say that his explanation fully relieves him from the terrible stigma of dishonor with which he has been charged. It is, in a word, that he is the victim of certain Indians of the tribe to which he belongs, who are bitterly hostile to his marriage with any woman of his own choosing. He says they waylaid him on Saturday evening as he was returning from Gen. Grant's, enticed him to their room, there drugged him heavily and kept him in that condition for sixty hours, and then abandoned him with the expectation that he would die from the effects of the dose administered. The story, strange as it may appear, is credited at headquarters.

It is reported that Col. Parker has a copper colored squaw living near Buffalo, and a large family of little Indians. He has married Miss Sackett, nevertheless. Miss Sackett is described as one of the most beautiful women in the District, a bright blonde, with dark brown hair, and but nineteen years of age. It is stated that Col. Parker has been paying attentions to Miss Sackett for a period extending over several months, and would have been married long ago had it not been for the objections of Miss Sackett's friends.

Col. Parker is a full-blooded Indian, a near relative to the famous Red Jacket, and at the present time Chief of the six nations of Cherokees. He is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, of strong, manly build, and of pure Indian complexion. Col. Parker turned up a few days after the above took place and was married according to previous arrangement. A horrible case of infanticide has just been tried at the court of assizes of Tulle, (Correze.) A young woman named Brajoux, and her mother, a woman named Brache, were accused of strangling the natural child of the first-named prisoner, afterwards boiling the body down in an iron pot, and giving the whole to some pigs. The guilt of the prisoners was clearly proved, but extenuating circumstances were admitted, and the woman Brache was sentenced to 20 years' hard labor, and her daughter to ten years of the same punishment.

Lieut. the pianist and priest, is described as having a face livid and apparently bare of flesh, lighted up with strangely deep eyes, and surrounded by long grizzly hair. His dress is that of the Catholic dignity which he holds, comprising a black coat reaching nearly to his heels and buttoning to his neck.