

Gleanings from late Papers.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left Paris on the 7th for the camp at Chalons. Immediately after the conclusion of the approaching *fete* it is expected that their Majesties will leave for their usual summer visit to the Pyrenees.

Trade in France is reported to show some symptoms of reviving animation, though it is still dull, and rumours are afloat of measures being about to be brought forward for the encouragement and development of commerce.

The *Independence Belge* says:—"We are assured that there will be no official reception on the occasion of the *fete* of the 15th instant, the Emperor intending to set out immediately for the Pyrenees." "It is expected," says another journal, "that the Emperor will stay a fortnight at St. Sauveur, when the court goes into the country, the Empress going straight on to Biarritz, where his Majesty would afterwards rejoin her. Orders have been given that everything should be ready to receive the court at the imperial villa on the 18th inst."

PARIS, August 11.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a list of nominations to the Legion of Honour of those soldiers who distinguished themselves at Solferino. The *Moniteur* says further, the Emperor returned yesterday, at 7 p.m., from Plombieres, after having visited the caves which have been constructed there.

August 12th.—It is reported that the diplomatic body have declared it to be impossible for them to attend the ceremony on Sunday, because the captured colours of Austria are to be borne in triumph. The *Constitutionnel*, in an eulogistic article on the French army, conveys a threat which is considered to be aimed at England. The writer says that when once there shall have been completed the service of maritime transports, which will permit the sudden and unexpected throwing-up of a *corps d'armee* on the enemy's shore, the enemies of France, or those who are jealous of her, will think twice before provoking her. The article is generally blamed in Paris.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the grand cross of the order of the Annunziata on Count Walewski.

All the troops who are to return to France from Italy have arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Emperor intends to publish a political amnesty on the 15th of August. It is reported that it will include Gen. Charginier, Colonel Charras, Louis Blanc, and even Ledru Rollin.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 6th state that the government has resolved to increase the fortifications of the island of Cuba, in order to protect it against an attack of filibusters. They contain no other news.

The Madrid journals of the 31st ult. have arrived. In consequence of the remarks about Gibraltar which have recently been made in several journals, the semi-official *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the Spanish Government has no right to prevent the English from strengthening the fortifications of that place, or from extracting stone within its military zone.

GERMANY.

We receive from the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* the confirmation of all that has been reported of the disunion of Germany, arising from the dissensions which exist between Austria and Prussia. The correspondent in question says that the unfriendly attitude which now subsists between the two leading powers has led the smaller German States to distrust both, and they are now doing their utmost to make peace with France, the common enemy, which so lately they were eager to attack.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation has produced a very favourable effect at Berlin. Prussia will at once countermand the concentration of troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send some vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications with that country. The frigate *Thetis* and the corvette *Arcona* have been selected for the purpose. They will leave towards the end of the month, and remain absent for three years. A councillor of the Prussian Legation will accompany the expedition, to carry on negotiations with the Japanese Government.

AUSTRIA.

The *Austrian Gazette* has an article under the head—"What will Austria do?" which, after alluding to the internal reforms which are contemplated by the Emperor, and remarking that recent events have deranged the basis of external affairs, proceeds as follows:—"England presents the sad spectacle of a government which has lost all solidity, and which floats at random between unrestrained passions, the interests of cotton manufacturers, and the disquietudes of statesmen. In order to conceal her weakness, this conservative state makes a revolutionary Propaganda, dreads all war, and laments when peace is made. Russia has retired to the extreme north, in her fortress of snows and ice. They are making fishing-lines, and they do not know who or what to catch. As for Prussia, every one has had occasion to form a judgment on her conduct. Germany, which desired to march to the succour of Austria, has well preserved her position and her dignity. She has given to the partisans of the politics of Gotha a splendid contradiction, and to the world proof that she has lost none of her vigour; but she has been paralysed by the unfortunate policy of her most powerful member, which did not know how to decide for itself. France has at this moment a government which contrasts with all others in vigour. The prince who is at his head governs himself, but he governs like a man and with all the weight which he derives from great capacity. Europe recognises this. The most recent events have furnished to this Government new elements of force and solidity. The Emperor of the French is a man of the highest intelligence and a statesman of the highest order. This ought to be admitted whether we share his maxims or not. There is in the Emperor neither hesitation nor uncertainty, because he knows what he wishes, and because he knows how to act at the right moment. The opposition of interests between the two States (France and Austria) is without doubt about to cease in consequence of the settlement of the Italian question, and we may expect that Austria will be able to continue on the best terms with France. The policy which in our opinion Austria ought to pursue at present is that of interests and not that of principles alone. Everywhere where she has engagements she ought to observe them faithfully, she ought especially to fulfil those which treaties impose on her in relation to her neighbors; but she ought also, and before all to think of herself. Her confederates ought always to be able to count on her, her enemies to find her always ready; but Austria should leave others to combat for their own cause if she is not under special obligations to assist them. Austria ought no longer to permit other States to mix themselves up with her relations. She ought not to be hostile to any, to do wrong to any, or to allow any, whoever they may be, to do what may tend to her injury. Austria ought not to turn her back to her confederates, but she can again become a good friend of her late enemies. At all events, they are loyal and brave enemies, having been face to face with us, they have learnt to respect us; they will be disposed to live in entire amity with us."

It appears from a parliamentary return, that, on the 1st of May, 1854, the public debt of India amounted to £37,827,715. On the 1st of May, 1850, it had increased to £60,704,084.

PROCLAMATION OF THE RED REPUBLIC AT PARMA.

VIENNA, Thursday.—The official *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains private intelligence, dated Parma, the 9th instant, stating that the Piedmontese had been driven from the city. The Red Republic had been proclaimed. Property holders and the friends of order were taking flight.

TURIN, Thursday.—Advices received from Bologna state that a decree of the Government has convoked an assembly to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agents of Mazzini had been arrested and expelled. It is asserted that the conference of Zurich has prolonged the armistice indefinitely. The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy.

A letter from Berlin announces that measures are being matured for re-modelling the constitution of the army, especially of the Landwehr or reserves. Although the new system will not press so heavily on the country, as that now in use has been found to do, the army when on a war footing will be increased from 500,000 to 700,000 men. The details are not yet decided upon.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The symptoms of congestion of blood to the brain, which his Majesty experienced yesterday, have diminished a little, and they did not increase towards evening in the same degree as the day before. The state of his Majesty's health is, in fact, much the same.

NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL.—The mercantile barque *Westbrook*, commanded by Captain Bonello, which left Sebastopol on the 1st of March, has arrived at Hull, with a cargo consisting chiefly of bones and 45 pieces of cannon, English, French, and Russian, most of the latter being in excellent condition. Captain Bonello states that he arrived in Sebastopol on the 18th of January, and at once proceeded by road to Balaklava. The country along the entire route presents a most devastated appearance, diversified only by the mounds raised here and there over some fallen warrior. Balaklava itself he describes as a vast Golgotha, where small heaps of stones are the only marks of distinction separating the resting-place of the officer from that of his subordinate. The immense extent of ground covered by the besieging armies of the two great nations is now completely deserted, even the two or three houses occupied by some of the generals uninhabited. The ravages of war are also stamped in equally indelible characters on the city of Sebastopol itself. Commerce is stagnant, its streets are almost deserted, and the wretched inhabitants of the smaller houses, which alone seem to be generally occupied, are in a most destitute state. All that can be seen of the once mighty Malakoff may not inaptly be compared to a "mountain capsized;" the dockyard, instead of its former life and activity, resembles a mass of rocks; and those of the Government magazines which have not already tumbled in pieces, appear as if they were about to do so. There are no indications that the famous fortifications, which frowned for so many months on a mighty foe, are about to be restored, nor does it seem probable that they could be in the course of one generation. The American contractor is busy in his efforts to raise the sunken fleet of Russia, and at the time Captain Bonello left, had succeeded with a few only of the smaller ships.

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—The *London Chronicle* says:—"We can state, on the authority of a private letter from India, that the Maharajah of Cashmere is forwarding, as a present to her Majesty, a most costly shawl, which will contain moreover a bedstead of solid gold. The value of this regal offering is said to exceed £150,000."

A late London paper states that the trial trip of the *Great Eastern* will only extend half way across the Atlantic, which distance is deemed ample for testing the sea-going qualities of that Leviathan of the deep.

The *Great Eastern* steam-ship will, it is said, be delivered up to the Company by the contractors, in an entirely complete condition, on Thursday week, the 18th instant. The fittings-up are of the most splendid description. It is said that the furniture of the saloon alone has cost upwards of £5000. It is, we are informed, the intention of the Directors to proceed to sea forthwith with the *Great Eastern* by way of testing her sailing powers.

It is stated that Mr. Labouchere's title will be Baron Taunton, of Taunton, which place he represented in the House of Commons for more than thirty years.

Amongst the many rumours at present circulating in Melbourne are, that Mr. Duffy intends returning home, his son having come into a large property.

Madame Goldschmidt is about to resume concert singing and to take a tour in Ireland, accompanied by Herr Joachim.

Ninety thousand operatives connected with the building trades in and near London quitted their employments on Saturday last. The matter in dispute is not so much amount of wages as one hour in the length of daily labour. Combinations on both sides, of masters on the one hand and of workmen on the other have been entered into, and ruinous consequences to both must ensue unless some basis of accommodation can be found. Much more good temper than is usual on such trying occasions has been shewn; and on the operatives a determination to avoid every illegal act.

In the House of Commons a clause in the Divorce Court Bill now before the House, applying the operation of the infamous Divorce Act to Ireland, was expunged without a division.

BLONDIN'S CROSSING AT THE FALLS WITH A MAN ON HIS BACK.—All the feats, wonderful and startling as they have been, that Blondin has heretofore performed at the Falls, were so entirely cast into the shade by this incredible performance, as to seem trifling and insignificant. His uncredited promise to carry a man across the chasm on his back was kept to the letter, and none of the predicted accidents resulted from the fearful undertaking. Blondin first crossed from the American side alone, performing during the passage most of the daring feats described in our account of his crossing on the 3rd inst. After a short rest on the Canadian shore, he started upon his return, with M. Colcord, his agent, clinging to his back. From his shoulders two looped cords were suspended by his side, in which the legs of the daring rider were swung, while his arms were clasped about Blondin's neck. His position was such that at the distance from shore to shore he could hardly be seen, and when the adventurers started upon their terrible journey, bets were freely exchanged among the spectators on this side as to whether Blondin was alone or accompanied according to programme. He stepped out so briskly and firmly, that it seemed impossible that his back was freighted with a living load. But as he advanced, the rider becoming more clearly distinguished, all doubts disappeared, but the anxiety of the lookers on was painfully increased. About an eighth of the distance was travelled without any halt or sign of fatigue. Then Blondin came to a stop, and Colcord, slipping his legs from their slings, dropped his feet upon the rope, and stood supporting himself with his hands upon Blondin's shoulders while the latter rested. The halt was, perhaps, of a moment's duration, when Colcord again mounted to his seat, regaining it apparently with the utmost ease, and acting with all the self-possession of Blondin himself. After this the halts and resting spells were frequent, the length of the journey and the weight of his load telling upon even the iron nerve and muscle of Blondin. Several times the spectators were terrified by seeing the rope tremble and sway from some cause, and by apparent signs of exhaustion in Blondin. Whether these latter were assumed or real, it was impossible to say, but especially at the

centre, where the rope is entirely clear and without guys, he shook and staggered in a manner to cause the stoutest nerved among the spectators to shudder and turn pale. The latter half of the journey was performed with fewer rests than the first, and the last stage was one of almost desperate length; and Blondin reached the end of his perilous trip by an almost superhuman effort of determined will. When he was fairly upon *terra firma*, the pent-up excitement of the crowd burst forth in deafening cheers, and the wildest demonstrations, and the two heroes, Blondin and Colcord, were seized and borne away on the shoulders of the crazy multitude.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—We understand about 16 architects have aspired to the honor of drawing the designs for the Public Buildings, about to be erected in this city. The plans prepared by most gentlemen are now lying in the Council Chamber of Toronto, awaiting the return of some members of the Executive who have been down at the sea side seeking health and recreation during this hot weather. Early next week the Government will make choice of the most beautiful designs for Parliament Buildings, Public Offices, and Vice Regal Residence. As over twenty different plans have been prepared, there will be no difficulty in selecting designs worthy of this rising Province. Immediately after the selection, advertisements will appear calling for tenders for the buildings, and by the first of October we hope to see the contractor at work.—*Bytown Gazette*.

THE GRAIN HARVEST.—The *New York Courier* commences a leader with the following:

The West is gorged with food, yet pines for the means of life. She has just reaped a most magnificent harvest, and yet is without a spare dollar in her pocket. There is no end to her produce; nor any end, apparently, to her destitution. She is in want of the very first of all civilized necessities. We don't mean bread, for the savage also needs that, but a market. She knows not where to send her wheat. Europe has enough of her own. The Middle states have as much as they care for. Cold New England, which cannot grow it, will require some, and so will the hot South; but nothing like the quantity the West would be glad to dispose of. There is no demand corresponding to the supply.

Holloway's Ointment is a mighty healer.—The angry wounds, and inflamed and irritating ulcers, that cause continuous agony to the sufferer are removed, and the pain assuaged, by the application of this great healing remedy! It eradicates the poisonous particles from the flesh, and effects a perfect and permanent cure.

Married.

On the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Davies, Mr. John Mallard, of Souris, to Miss Mary McIntyre, of Brackley Point.
At St. Eleanor's on the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Read, Rector, Mr. John Mills, of Indian River, to Miss Adaline Craswell, of St. Eleanor's.

Died.

On the 27th ultimo at the residence of Wm. B. Dean, Esq., Maria, daughter of the late John Willock, Esq., aged 22 years. Deceased was a member of the Wesleyan Church, and departed this life in the full assurance of a blissful immortality. During her protracted and painful illness, Miss Willock experienced from Mr. and Mrs. Dean a degree of kindness and attention but seldom, we regret to say, vouchsafed to the stranger and fatherless, even in this professedly Christian community.
At Lot 49, on the 30th ult., Mr. Theophilus Wood, aged 72 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.
At Southampton, Sidney George, infant son of John L. and Sarah M. Vickerson, aged 2 years and 10 months.
At Brown's Creek, Lot 59, Donald Mathewson, son of Murdoch Mathewson, aged 15 years.
At Charlottetown, 31st August, of Consumption, Maria Magdalene, wife of Robert Rennie, Esq., aged 30 years.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.
Liverpool, July 31.—Merghee, Taylor. Aug. 8.—Gazelle, Cameroon—in 17 days.
Gravesend, Aug. 4.—Sels, Baldwin.
Dun, Aug. 3.—William Douse, Douse.
Plymouth, Aug.—Salome, Furness.
The Schr. 'Archangel,' Bushie, master, from Boston, for Charlottetown, was lost on Sober Island, near Sheet Harbour, between Halifax and the Gut of Canso, on the 25th ultimo, and is a total wreck.
The Brig 'Messenger,' Bushie, master, from Boston, bound to Pictou, was also lost at the same place, and at the same time. Both vessels belonged to the two masters, who are brothers. We understand at the time the vessels went on shore, it was blowing very fresh, and a thick fog. Neither of the vessels are insured.
There were 3 passengers in the Schr. bound for Charlottetown, Messrs. Benjamin Pettegrew, William Gillin, and Mrs. Brown, all of whom have arrived here, and who speak in high terms of the kindness of Capt. Thomas Wait, of Sheet Harbour, who showed every attention to the passengers.
HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—Brigt. Kirkland, P. E. Island, 39 days—bound to Bermuda, with a cargo of lumber, &c.; put in in distress, leaky, lost deckload.—*Hr. Express*.

New Advertisements.

Benevolent Irish Society.
THE Quarterly Meeting of the BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held at the Society's Room, St. Dunstan's School, on Saturday evening next, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock,
By Order,
WALTER C. GRANT, Sec'y.
August 5, 1850.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of the late William Cairns, of Village Green, Lot 49, Farmer, deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective accounts to the undersigned, who are alone authorised to give discharges for the same, and all claims against the estate will be discharged by them.
EDWARD GRANT, } Administrators.
JOHN CAIRNS, }
Village Green, Lot 49, Sept 5, 1850. (lm. pd.)

C. Y. M. L. Institute.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will take place on Thursday evening next, the 8th instant. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the Committee,
E. REILLY, Acting Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Sept. 5th, 1850.

Flour, Bread, Cheese and Vinegar.
JUST RECEIVED per Brigantine "Arrox," and for sale at the lowest Cash prices:—
300 Barrels superfine FLOUR,
50 do extra family FLOUR,
30 do NAVY BREAD,
8 Boxes CHEESE,
10 Casks VINEGAR.
August 22, 1850. 2w. SAMUEL A. FOWLE & Co.