fertile part of the country that could pay its full, or more than its full share of the public burdens, is almost as waste as a wilderness—its cotton, its rice, its sugar, and its tobacco, that added so largely to its own wealth and that of the world, are scarcely produced in exportable quantities. The curse of black pauperism and proletairism lies upon the land; and the North has to pay for the luxury of conquest after the luxury has been enjoyed and found to be worthless.

The test, however, of the great question of the debt will be the Presidential election of November, 1868. If by that time the animosities engendered by the war shall have cooled down or been obliterated; if the Conservative feeling of the Northern people shall have found full play; if they shall resolve to hold out the right hand of good-fellowship to the South, and accept, as readily as the South has accepted defeat, the fact that the Union cannot be restored unless the rights of the Southern people are restored along with it; and if a popular candidate, strong in his adherence to the form and spirit of the constitution, and with no ill will to vent against "rebels"—such a man, for instance, as General Sherman, or, after him, General Grant—shall be elected to the Presidency, and with him a Congress that shares his opinions and will give him a strong working majority;—the debt of the whole American Union, whether of the Federal Government, or the several States that compose it, may be rendered as secure as the debt of Great Britain. Even at the present time, if the dominant faction would cease its threats of confiscation of Southern estates, and its suggestions for parcelling them out among the negroes, the finances of the Union would immediately assume a more favorable aspect. Were the Southern planters and others but certain that they might call their lands their own, and were the capitalists of the Northern States and of Europe satisfied that no act of confiscation would be attempted, the planters might with little difficulty borrow the necessary money to recommence the cultivation of their lands; and in two years the cotton alone, which with a little judicious aid they might produce, would enable them to lighten the burdens of the north as well as their own, and silence, perhaps forever, the ominous whispers of repudiation which are now heard on every side. But if Northern fear of Southern supremacy in the councils of the restored Union should adjourn indefinitely that real union of interest and feeling without which a merely political union maintained by the baynot is worse than useless, the debt will continue to be a debatable question, until the very discussions for and against its repudiation will demoralize the whole country. The prospect at present is not as bright as it might be; but in a young country, and among a hopeful people, a year may make a wondrous difference. In any case, the moral of the great story of the American Civil War will remain palpable to all understandings both in the Old World and the New—that neither kings nor multitudes can engage in the bloody sport of war without taking the consequences and paying the piper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

A New York paper, of late date, contains an elaborate, carefully compiled and highly interesting table, showing the length of railroads constructed and in operation at the close of 1866, in every country in which they have been introduced, and their relation to the extent and population of the countries respectively. From these statistics we gather the fact that Europe has 50,117 miles of railway, North and South America, combined, 40,866, while Asia can boast of but 3,660 miles. In the United States there are 36,896 miles, which is about 38 per cent. of the whole mileage of railroads in the world. In Great Britain and Ireland there are 13,286, in France 3,982, and in Prussia, 5,794 miles. The return in question shows that in the United States there are eighty-one square miles of territory to each mile of railway, and one mile of railway to each 1,000 of the population. In Great Britain and Ireland the proportion is nine miles of area to one of railroad, and one mile of road to each 2,189 of population. In France the ratio is twenty-four miles to one of railroad, and 4,172 of population to one mile of road. Belgium, with one mile of railroad to every seven miles of territory, has a more thorough network of railroads than any other country, while Russia, with a territory twelve times the extent of the British Isle, has only one-fifth the length of road. It appears that Europe has one mile of railway to each seventy-one miles of territory, and 5,686 of population. In the whole of North America there is to each mile of road 192 miles of territory and 1,309 population. These figures are strikingly suggestive of the material development and advancement of railway enterprise throughout the world, and indicate quite conclusively the general state of civilization existing in the several countries traversed by the iron horse. When the line of railway from Windsor to Annapolis, now in course of construction, shall have been completed, and the Intercolonial built, we need not shrink from a comparison with any country in the world of like comparative population, so far as railroad enterprise is concerned.

MEMPHIS IN DANGER.

Nashville and Memphis papers have broached the startling theory that Memphis is liable at any moment to "cave in" to a watery abyss beneath it. The idea is that the mighty current of the Mississippi river has undermined the foundations of the city, and various circumstances are cited to substantiate the proposition. The river shore at the Navy Yard has wholly disappeared. It is argued that the steamers which are always lying in front of the city preserve the earth at the water's edge, but that the great body of the mighty tide of waters, forty and fifty feet below, rushes onward in its unresisted course rending away the earth. How far the stream passes beneath the city there is, of course, no means of ascertaining. The explosion of torpedoes, forty or fifty feet below the river's surface, shook every building west of the bayou. Beyond the bayou the shock was unheeded. Similar subterranean changes are frequent on the Mississippi, as for instance, says the Memphis *Bulletin*:—

'Many years ago a saw mill was at work in the swamps of Arkansas, twenty miles from the Mississippi. The owner awoke one bright morning to find his well dry, in which the day before there was water three or four feet deep. He cut a trench to a broad long surface pond, not far away, and was again supplied with an abundance of water. This trench connected the pond and well. Three days elapsed, and pond and well both were empty. The old man of the mill was amazed. The story was told to a traveller from Memphis. 'It is plain enough,' he said, 'the river is lower than for years past, and your well and pond have emptied themselves into the great sewer of the continent.' The Mississippi not only overflows but underflows all the broad valley through which it passes. Its channel, however broad and deep, could not contain all the rains that fall and streams that come down from the mountains, territories and States of America.

At Fort Pillow and Randolph every evidence of war has disappeared, swallowed up by the great river. Earthworks at Randolph, built in 1861, three hundred yards from the shore, have gone to Balize. At both these places the river current, as here at Memphis, strikes the shore at almost right angles. A city paper tells us how a planter within a week, deposited five thousand dollars' worth of supplies on the river bank somewhere in Arkansas. He had not gone half a mile when the country behind him disappeared with all his stores.

Reelfoot Lake is fathomless. It is not far from the river. The night before the earthquake of 1812 lofty trees stood where deep, silent, still waters have unbroken repose. Cypress trees two hundred feet high went down. Their loftiest branches do not reach the surface of the wonderful lake. Years before the great river had undermined the country, the land went down and water came up. Everywhere around New Madrid we have indubitable evidence that the mighty river finds its way far beneath the earth's surface."

THE INDIAN WAR.—A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE NEAR FORT PHIL KEARNEY.—*New York, Aug. 15th.*—The "Tribune's" Omaha special of the 14th inst, says a hard fought battle between the Indians and whites occurred near Fort Phil Kearney on the 2nd inst. Fifty citizens, and as many soldiers under Major Powell and Lieut. Jenness, left the Fort for the purpose of gathering fuel, and when within five miles of the Fort a band of 250 savages made an attack on them. The whites made a desparate resistance, but the Indians, after killing Lieut. Jenness and others and wounding two privates, succeeded in stampeding the cattle. The whites then took a position behind a brestwork of wagon boxes, ox yokes, &c. The savages encircled them with wild yells and continued to fight with fiendish desperation. The whites fought the Indians three hours, killing and wounding a great many. The battle continued with unabated fury until Major Smith with two companies of U. S. Regulars and two howitzers came to the rescue from the Fort, when the Indians retreated, going northeast and leaving five dead bodies on the field. Major Powell reports the total loss of the savages at 60 killed outright and a large number wounded. The official account of Gen. Augur charges "Turkey Foot," the chief of the Cheyennes, as being alone guilty of the Plumb Creek massacre.

ROUTE OF THE INTER COLONIAL RAILWAY.

The subject of the route of the Inter-colonial Railway has of late engaged the attention of a considerable portion of the press in Quebec and New Brunswick, and no less than three distinct routes have their especial advocates. In the Province last named the question is considered to be of great importance, so much so that in several counties the candidates for the Dominion Parliament will be pledged to advocate a particular line of route. Surveys, some of them dating a good many years back, and others more recently made, prove that there are three practicable routes by which the road can be constructed, viz., the Northern, Central, and Western, and the people in each of these sections are naturally extremely anxious that the line shall pass through their particular locality, but it is evident that two sections must be disappointed. But comparatively little interest appears to be manifested in what is known as the "Central" route, and the probability is, that the decision will turn upon the respective merits of the Northern and Western. The principal argument adduced in favor of the Northern route, is its supposed military superiority, its course being the most distant from the boundary line of the United States. The Western route is generally admitted to possess valuable commercial advantages over its rival, and there are some authorities on such subjects who maintain that its closer proximity to the States would be an advantage, even in a military point of view. Without expressing any positive opinion as to the route most desirable, we shall supply some information upon the subject, drawn from authentic sources, which may prove of interest to the general reader. From Quebec to Halifax, by the North Shore, is a distance of 656 miles, and by the Western route 672. The number of miles to be built in the Province of Quebec by the Northern route would be 167, in New Brunswick 238, and in Nova Scotia 80. The number of miles to be constructed in Quebec by the Western route would be 50, in New Brunswick 280, and in Nova Scotia 80.—The chief argument in favor of the Northern route is, as already stated, its alleged military advantages, and as it is pretty well understood that these were taken into consideration by the British Government when giving the guarantee for the interest on the money required to build the line, it is highly probable that the road will go by the north shore of New Brunswick. There are many however in the sister Province who strenuously advocate the adoption of the western route, and propose that the Home Authorities be requested to consent that the guarantee shall be transferred to this route. Those in favor of the western line produce some convincing statistics in support of their views. They cite the fact that the North Shore line is distant from the more populous settlements of New Brunswick, and from her principal cities, St. John and Fredericton, and will pass through a thinly settled country to the River St. Lawrence. They moreover argue that a line so situated would not pay, owing to the limited trade of the four north shore counties through which the road must pass, and the cost of keeping the track and rolling stock in repair. It is further urged by the advocates of the western line that by this route, St. John city, the commercial centre of New Brunswick, would be one hundred and sixty-four miles, and Fredericton, the capital of the Province, two hundred and eighty miles nearer Ottawa than by the Northern route.

It is moreover maintained that the large section of Nova Scotia, embracing the counties of Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings and Hants, with a daily line of steamers crossing the Bay to St. John, would be brought into easy communication with it, and Annapolis town, the old capital of this Province, be only 470 miles from the city of Quebec, while by the northern route the distance would be 771. We observe that Mr. Lawrence, of St. John, ex-commissioner of the European and North American Railway, in an elaborate letter he recently published on this subject, contends that all the considerations just specified, are attainable without depriving the Eastern section of the Province of any of the advantages derivable from the adoption of the Northern route, as by it the same number of miles are constructed in the counties of Cumberland and Colchester to Truro, and thence over the existing line to Halifax, which must be the general terminus of travel and trade to and from Europe. Mr. Lawrence argues that the claims of the Western route on the Province of Nova Scotia are very great, and asserts that all Canada to the Westward of River du Loup is interested in the adoption of this line, inasmuch as their commerce requires, at all seasons of the year, the most direct route to and from the ocean. Thus then stands the case of the vexed question of route. In favor of one line military considerations are urged, and commercial advantages in respect to the other. It is not probable we shall long be held in suspense as to which will prevail. The Western route will be advocated by the members for St. John, and some other counties of New Brunswick, while the representatives of Northumberland, Gloucester, and other Northern Constituencies, will contend stoutly for the adoption of the Shore line. What action the members for Quebec may take in regard to the matter, we know not; but it seems to be the general impression that the British Government having, for reasons stated, declared a preference for the North Shore line, that route will be adopted.

MEXICAN BRUTALITIES.—The following account of the brutalities practised by the Mexican "Liberals" is extracted from a letter written by one of the prisoners, which appears in a New York paper. The writer says:

The cavalry to which he was attached, sixty-four in number, were marched out in line and ordered to strip themselves. Hats, boots, pantaloons, and blouses were removed in public, and stacked in heaps before them. At a given signal, the *pelado* soldiery came forward with a yell, picked up the cast-off clothing, took it to the Liberals in front, and distributed it. During the disgusting performance, a Frenchman objected to taking off his pantaloons, on the ground that he had on no drawers, and would therefore be naked. For his temerity he received a severe blow and was ordered to strip, which he did. After being thus stripped, the Austrians and Frenchmen, to the number of 64, were marched through the streets of Queretaro in a state of nudity. So much as a fig-leaf was not allowed them with which to cover their nakedness. For six days after their capture, or sale, not a mouthful of food was furnished the foreign prisoners. In consequence a number died, and many more were prostrated. In the same building with the 64 cavalrymen, Maximilian was confined; and by stealth they got a note to him, stating that they were dying of starvation, and begged of him to request of Escobedo that food be immediately sent them. In response, the prisoners received information that their adored chieftain was likewise a prisoner, and that he had not tasted food for days and had no power to communicate with the Liberal commander. Our informant says that but for the Mexican women (may God bless them!) they would have died of starvation. These angels of mercy contrived by every means in their power to relieve the suffering of those victims of Mexican treachery, cruelty, and absolute brutality. The sixty-four cavalrymen were afterwards marched, in a state nearly naked, to San Luis, where they were when Maximilian, Mejia and Miramon were executed.

BY THE SEA SIDE.—George Alfred Townsend gives the following naughty sketch of life at Newport:—"Here is a bathing scene that struck me yesterday: a lady dressed all azure, even to her boots, which were all of the same ethereal hue; likewise her parasol, her gloves, her little flat fanchon of a hat, and the only relief to this rare uniformity was the golden chignon of hair, that looked as if it might be the reservoir of all this azure dye. She had that pretty walk and stylish manner of the New York belle, and coming down the sand trippingly, she looked only more real than these French lithographs we see of superbly shaped, dead ripe ladies, peach tinted, and with the clean cut feet of sea birds. This creature disappeared, and I waited with guilty anxiety for her reappearance from the sentry box of a bathing house. Merciful Paul! what is this? A low-set, bald-headed, barefooted apparition, rigged out in blood-red smock and breeches, with green veins round the armpits and down the breast, and a green belt like a seaweed bisecting her like an insect, devout. The nightmare of the auto-de-fe went straight down the beach into the sea, as if to meet the anthropophagi, and I stole to the bathing box down by the rear side, and looked in. There hung a little skirt and jacket of azure; little azure boots with azure strings were set down coquettishly in the sand; the golden hair, as big as a pumkin, swung freely from a beam. I could account for the diminished height of my lady now. She had been decapitated. Directly, all clasped by her wet masquerading garb, so that the roundness of youth was half come back, she entered the box. Of course I had quitted it. In five minutes, an azure sylph, fit for Thetis, came daintily out upon the sand, golden ball and all. I thought Ovid or the Davenport Brothers would have a hard time to beat this metamorphosis!"

NATURE'S PICTURES.—Nature is transparent, open-handed, bewitching as a child. She never gives us completed pictures, but lets us watch her at her work. The thorough manner in which Grace's Celebrated Salve does its work is best appreciated by those who have occasion to use it, whether for a gunshot wound or a simple cut.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.—The London *Times* of the 1st inst. has an interesting article upon the financial condition of England, from which we make the following extract:

"It is a word so often used as almost to have lost its force, but it is nevertheless literally true, that the present state of the money market is "unprecedented." It is true that twice since the passage of the Bank Charter Act the bank rate of discount has been as low as it is now; but instead of its falling two per cent. within a twelvemonth of the panic, as it has just done, that depth was only reached in five years after the panics of 1847 and 1857. There is now five millions more bullion in the bank than on the last occasion when the rate of discount was as low, and three and a half more than at the present period. Ten years ago there was a repletion of money, and a depletion of the nervous power requisite for its use. That disproportion is now aggravated to the extent of five millions of bullion in the Bank of England, and three millions of "rest." But the Bank of England is only one of many capitalists and money lenders, and all the others are under bidding it for custom, not to have their money lie idle in their coffers. It is the case of Midas—gold all around and no power to use it. But it is the same everywhere. Meanwhile companies without number, and with nominal capital which it is difficult to overstate, are insolvent, and unable to get loans on any terms. The more they ask the less they get, and the old stock picture, so much employed by the league, of huge granaries crushed to the earth with corn spoiling as it lay, in the midst of a starving population, is applicable to London banks.

Never was there so much money. Never such a want of it. Many thousands of well-to-do people, genteel people, reputedly rich people, are at their wits end for the money which they possess in some nominal form, but which they cannot solidify by any process, and reduce to any available form. The more money there is the worse for those who haven't it. So they think, at least. People are all asking the reason of this state of things, as well they may. If a reason can be discovered, a remedy also may be discovered; or it may be shown that the complaint is imaginary, and the disorder has no real existence. Perhaps it is the apprehension of war. Certainly he would be rash who undertook to say that there shall not be war in this or next year. There are so many people just now who would like France to go to war with Prussia that perhaps the wish is only father to the thought, or perhaps so many ill wishes amount to a good opportunity, or perhaps a willful world will have its way, and neither France nor Prussia can help itself. But as it seems to us, there is no need at all to speculate on the chances of war, and the question before us is of a more everyday and homely character. We need not look across the channel, unless curiosity or self-complacency should lead us to inquire whether our neighbors are not very much like ourselves. The plain fact is that the British public, which has always undergone ebbs and flows of confidence, has lost it altogether."

FRANCE AND ROME.—There appears to be no doubt that the French are fully prepared for eventualities at Rome. An army of 40,000 men is in readiness for transport to Rome in the event of any insurrectionary movement. The Italian Government is intensely anxious that no occasion should be given to the Emperor Napoleon for this armed intervention. It would terminate the engagement under the convention, and pretext would be sought by the French for making the second occupation of Rome permanent, at the risk of finding in Italy a second Mexico.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA UNPREPARED FOR WAR.—The *Times* Vienna correspondent says two years at least must elapse before Russia can become formidable and disturb the peace of Europe otherwise than by a lavish distribution of secret service money in the East. This mode of interference must have its limit with a country whose finances are in almost as incurable a state as those of Austria, whose army is no better armed, and which is nearly without railroads for them to make use of. The much talked of alliance between Russia and Prussia is no more probable than that between France and Austria. To the latter no one attaches a serious importance. The middle-class Germans would be more inclined to help the Prussians than the French. The only war in which the Austrian army could be expected to do its duty would be with Russia. In spite of the Czechs, Hungarians, Poles and Germans would all fight with a will for self-preservation. The Austrian army, however, has not yet recovered from the effects of Koniggratz. As yet only two companies have been armed with breech-loaders. Although the Austrians have in the manufactory of M. Werndl, at Steyr, one of the largest manufactories of small arms in the world, the authorities give out their orders to small manufacturers notoriously incapable of executing them. A contract for 100,000 rifles was given to one man; 20,000 were to be delivered in April, but up to this time only two have actually been delivered. Thus, if unpreparedness for war is a security for peace, we have it in both Austria and Russia.

EXTRAORDINARY ERUPTION.—The Rev. Patrick Malone, parish priest of Belmullet, writes to a Dublin paper, giving an account of an extraordinary convulsion of nature which occurred within a eleven miles of that town a few nights ago. The "side of a mountain was raised from its bed, and suddenly breaking up into huge fragments, proceeded down the inclined surface, carrying destruction in its course, until it spent its fury in the waters of the Atlantic." The portion of the mountain which broke up contained an area of about 40 acres, and though the elevation was not more than 1 foot in 15, the great altitude from which the subterranean current descended accounts, he thinks, for the irresistible force which attended it. Hundreds of large fragments, some of them measuring 2000 cubic feet, are now, Mr. Malone says, to be seen thrown in on either side and strewn upon the undisturbed plain without the appearance of water having accompanied them there. His explanation of the phenomenon is that the great drought of the preceding two months created a vacuum between the peat surface and its gravelly substratum. The heavy fall of rain being pressed into the cavity produced the eruption. Several families had a narrow escape of their lives.

HORRIBLE TORTURE OF A MISSIONARY.—In Parkman's new book, "The Jesuits in North America," the martyrdom of a missionary named Brebeuf, of the Huron tribe of Indians, in 1649, is thus described: "Brebeuf was led apart and bound to a stake. He seemed concerned more for his captive converts than for himself, and addressed them in a loud voice, exhorting them to suffer patiently and promising Heaven as a reward. The Iroquois incensed, scorched him from head to foot to silence him; whereupon, in the tone of a master, he threatened them with everlasting flames for persecuting the worshipper of God. As he continued to speak with voice and countenance unchanged, they cut away his lower lip and thrust a red hot iron down his throat. He still held his tall form erect with no signs or sound of pain, and they tried other means to overcome him. Next they hung around Brebeuf's neck a collar made of hatchets heated red hot; but the indomitable priest stood like a rock. A Huron in the crowd who had been a convert of the mission, but who was now an Iroquois by adoption, called out with the malice of a renegade, to pour hot water on their heads, since they had poured so much cold water on others (in baptism.) The kettle was accordingly slung, and the water boiled and poured slowly on the heads of the two missionaries. "We baptise you," they cried, 'that you may be happy in Heaven; for nobody can be saved without a good baptism.' Brebeuf would not flinch, and in a rage they cut stripes of flesh from his limbs and devoured them before his eyes. Other renegade Hurons called out to him, 'You told us that the more one suffers on earth the happier he is in heaven. We wish you to be happy; we torment you because we love you; and you ought to thank us for it.'—After a succession of other revolting tortures they scalped him; when seeing him nearly dead they laid open his breast and came in a crowd to drink the blood of so valiant an enemy, thinking to imbibe with it some portion of his courage. A Chief then tore out his heart and devoured it. Thus died Jean de Brebeuf, founder of the Huron Mission, its truest hero and greatest martyr. He came from a noble race—the same, it is said, from which sprang the English Earls of Arundel; but never had the mailed barons of his line confronted a fate so appalling with so prodigious a constancy. To the last he refused to flinch, and his death was the astonishment of his murderers."

A French journal gives an amusing illustration of the familiar truth that "accounts differ." By careful study of the Cretan despatches it has been ascertained that the total loss of the Turks during the present insurrection has been one million five hundred thousand men: of the insurgents forty men. A similar computation, founded upon the Turkish despatches, gives a Cretan loss of three-million of men at the lowest figures, against a Turkish loss of five. One does not often have to split a wider difference than that.

Parson's Purgative Pills may be used in all forms of diseases with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury. Try them.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—*St. John's, N F, Aug. 13.*—Cyrus W. Field has returned here after making examination of the Newfoundland line of telegraph, in company with Superintendent Mckay. He has also obtained valuable information in regard to the Atlantic Cable from personal examination made at Heart's Content. It is expected that the broken Atlantic Cable will be working again in a few weeks, the exact spot of the breaking having been ascertained by tests applied at both ends, and by the examination of Capt. Kerr of her Majesty's surveying steamar Gulnare. Arrangements have been completed for having three distinct lines in operation early in October, between Heart's Content and Plaister Cove, in the strait of Canso, where the Western Union lines meet the Newfoundland line. All unnecessary delays in the transmission of cable messages between London and New York will thereby be avoided, and the rapidity of the communication greatly facilitated. The steamer Chiltera, with Placentia, St. Pierre and Sydeny cable on board, left Greenwich on the 12th inst., and is due on the 24th at Placentia, from which point the laying of the cable will be commenced immediately, weather permitting.

ANOTHER NEW WONDER.—No more going into the country for fresh air! A daring inventor is to bring the fresh air up to London, like the milk, and the meat, and the drinking water. A gentleman of Deptford sees his way to a plan—we wish *we* did!—of pumping pure and cold rural atmosphere into the capital. The pure air is to pass through iron tunnels; the cold air is to go through other tunnels and through ice-houses; iron pipes are to branch off to the various streets and roads, while smaller pipes are to be furnished for the houses, &c. Pure air may be obtained at the distance of Chiselhurst-common. By this invention, says the projector, it might be conveyed to any court, alley or other close place—a plan which, in case of fever or cholera, would be most invaluable. Churches, chapels, hospitals, theatres, markets, or under-ground railways, and other places can also be furnished. Admirable! But who is to ensure us against draughts and influenzas? Who is to chain up this south-east breeze when the Deptford Æolus sets it blowing? It is an awful state of things reported in the Æneid, when the winds get out of the cavern where they are confined, and we hope that the magnificent scheme will at least begin only with zephyrs.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—A native of Australia, Mr. J. E. Evans, recently gave an exhibition of remarkable strength at the Spa Hotel, in Chesterfield, England, to establish his claims as the strongest man in the world. He held a fifty-six pound weight in various positions at arm's length, and increased the number until he raised four fifty-six pound weights above his head, holding them at arm's length, and, at the same time standing upon four tumbler glasses. He also held the weights on the top of the glass, and allowed a glass of water to be placed upon the top of the weights. He laid flat upon the floor, and let a fifty-six pound weight fall a distance of about a yard on his bare chest, and the weight rebounded as though it had come in contact with a piece of India-rubber. A piece of stone, four inches thick, was next placed upon his chest, and Mr. Hinch, blacksmith, smashed it with two blows into fragments. Mr. Hinch and Mr. Turner then cut a piece of two-inch iron in two across his chest with the hammer and chisel. The feats concluded by Professor Hercules lying flat upon the floor, and allowed Mr. Hinch to strike him, with all his strength, with a sixteen pound sledge hammer. The blow was met by the Professor, and the hammer rebounded without leaving a scratch upon his body.

FORTUNE FROM ADVERTISING.—The New York *Gazette* states that Mr. Helmbold, of the drug store under the Metropolitan Hotel, and his beautiful wife, who are at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, ride in one of the finest turn-outs there. Not many years ago he started in business on $50. He has made the art of advertising the study of his life, and owes his success to printer's ink. The first year he came to New York, besides the great amount he expended on other newspapers, he paid $53,000 to three leading New York dailies. Last year he expended on newspapers $214,000, and over $100,000 on posters, pamphlets, &c, knowing that he would thereby establish a trade and reputation which would extend through years, but not dreaming that he would make any money the same year. So quick and so sure, however, are the returns from judicious advertising, that the receipts for that year exceeded his expenditures by about $15,000. The more money a business man expends in advertising the more likely he is to get many fold in return—which nobody can deny.

AN ELEVEN STOREY HOUSE WITHOUT A STAIR.—There is at this time in course of construction, as an experiment and possible model, in the Quarter de Roule, in Paris, a house having nine stories above the ground floor, and with basement and cellars, altogether eleven stories. As land in the centre of the city is of great value, and, consequently, rents very high, the object of the building in question is to obtain increased space by means of increased elevation. This house will have this—that is will have no staircase, but it will be provided with an hydraulic apparatus similar to that in use by builders to raise their materials to upper scaffolds. This apparatus consists of two large platforms, ascending and descending without making any noise. Upon these platforms will be placed seats, so that the lodgers in the house will be enabled to reach the highest stories without any fatigue. From this arrangement it would follow that the upper stories being the most airy, commanding the best views, and being free from all risk of inconvenience from lodgers above, will probably obtain a higher rent than the other apartments. Thus an entire revolution in house arrangement will be effected.

THE LORDS OF CREATION.—The following is from an account of the manners and customs on one of the Hebrides:—

"The women do all the heavy work. They dig, delve and hoe; they carry heavy loads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creelfuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across. I only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of every day occurrence. When the creel is empty, the man sometimes slings it over his own shoulders, and then mounts upon the back of the woman, who carries them both across together. This, I am told, is the only occassion on which, by any chance, you see a creel upon the back of a man. The women in the rural districts here is, in fact, a beast of burden, and men, in looking out for wives, look largely to muscular development. A story is current among the English speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of a woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season when labor was much in demand, a man who was supposed to be a confirmed old bachelor, suddenly married. A friend met him some days after. 'What for did you take a woman like that?' said the friend. 'Did you no hear,' replied the man, 'that my horse was deed?'"

COSTUME.—Costume of the fashionable Londoners just now is a marvel, and it is very difficult for those of us whom the conversion of the Tories to household suffrage has not yet prepared for any change, not to break forth into laughter when we see the fair creatures who lately occupied the whole of the pavement when walking singly, now walking six abreast with garments suggestive of Brighton bathing machines rather than the London streets. They have shrunk up almost to a line, which, as mathematicians tell us, has length but no breadth—always excepting their coiffures. It is quite possible now for a woman to be in one street and her chignon in the next. For once the eccentricities of female attire is being copied by the men. They, too, have adopted the swathing system, and one sees neither garments now that are not only inexpressible but inexplicable. How their wearers get into them, how by any process except bandaging these wonderful appendages are donned is a marvel. As to hats, there is a race going on just now between our dandies and our fine ladies to see which can wear the smallest headdress. Next year we shall be compelled to raise all our doorways in order to admit the steeples that will then be in fashion, for 'tis ever the custom of fools to rush into extremes.

ANOTHER STRANGE AQUATIC MONSTER.—There appears just now to be a super-abundance of mysterious aquatic monsters of the strangest and most unheard of description. Lake Ontario and Lake Erie each have their great sea serpent. Our fellow subjects in New Brunswick, determined not to be outdone, have at length found in the tranquil waters of Lake Utopia, a stranger monster far than any to which the west can lay claim. As described by a correspondent of the St. John *Globe*, the monster is from 20 to 40 feet long, and from four to 10 across in the widest part. The men who first caught sight of this creature describe the skin as presenting a shaggy appearance, not unlike a buffalo robe, and of a reddish brown colour. It created a great quantity of foam which drifted up to the shore in huge flakes. At no time could they see the head of it; but a distance of 20 or 25 feet in rear of the large mass, could be seen what they supposed to be a tail from its movements. Later in the day it was seen by a Mr. White, a well known resident of that neighborhood. Mr. White's description coincided with that of the men referred to previously. He says the skin resembled a large rock left bare of the tide 10 feet across; and he saw 30 feet in length of it. His statement is corrobarated by his sons and by all of the thirteen persons who saw it the same day. A report has existed in the neighborhood of the lake for some years past to the effect that a strange monster made its home in the almost fathomless depths of this romantic sheet of water. The people in the vicinity are afraid to cross the lake in boats for fear of being swallowed boat and all.

In the manuscript room of the British Museum, in London, there are some iron bound boxes containing manuscripts, which, by a legal proviso made by the donor, are to be open Jan. 1, 1900. The story of this gift is a little singular. They contain the manuscripts of Francis Douce, who died in 1834. He was the author of the illustrations of Shakspeare, which by every student of the great dramatist is regarded as a text book of his authority. When it first appeared, the critics assailed him with great fierceness, and being naturally of an irritable nature, he determined never to publish again. The legacy left to him by Nollekens, the sculptor, rendered him independent of the emoluments which he might have derived from his pen, and, excepting an ocasional article in some magazine, he published nothing after the review appeared, which embittered his whole life. Some enterprising Boston publishers will no doubt be on the *qui vive* when the grand opening of the iron boxes takes place.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

Mr. Editor:—Sir, at this season of the year, owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and clouds of dust which perpetually arise with every little breeze that blows, city life is rendered almost intolerable, and to remedy this manifest inconvenience gentlemen of wealth and character betake themselves to country places, and more especially to the sea-coast, in order to have their sinking and enervated constitution animated and restored by copiously inhaling the salubrious atmosphere prepared by Dr. Gulf. And, Sir, these gentlemen, accompanied by their respected better-half, with their little chubby-cheeked offspring, do enjoy themselves, and are refreshed and invigorated—and, what is to be very much appreciated, the inhabitants amongst whom they may locate, for the time being, are materially benefited not only by the liberal and munificent manner they compensate for all they may require, financially but also morally by their honorable, gentlemanly and Christian deportment. But, Sir, I am sorry to say, that *all* pleasure-seekers who frequent the North Side, on pic-nic and other excursions, are not of that dignified character. There is another class, which I would term *would be's*, who would seem to think when once they get beyond the precinct of the great metropolis they are at perfect liberty to let loose the *animal* and freely give vent to their pent up propensities, and would fain endeavor to impress upon the public at large, by their uncontrollable conduct, that they were "*the lords of the isle*," and a considerable portion of Cape Breton. Now, Sir, the country people in a general way are hospitable, generous, kind and obliging, and do love to see their city friends enjoy themselves, so long, of course, as they act decorously; but when the reverse is the truth, be assured it will not pass unnoticed.

A short time ago some eight or nine carriages from Charlottetown put up at a certain place not twenty miles therefrom for a day's recreation and enjoyment, which so far was quite justifiable; but, very much to their discredit, their conduct was by no means praiseworthy, but rather calls forth the reprehension of every lover of rectitude. In the absence of its owner, a house was entered by some of the party at a window, damaging sashes, breaking glass and doing other mischief—and very unceremoniously applying to their use what best suited them, housed their horses and fed them from the products of the farm.

Now, Sir, country people cannot, and will not, tolerate such conduct. We could give names, but shall for the present forbear—promising, if the like should again occur, forbearance will be ignored, and you shall hear more particularly from yours, &c.,

NORTH SIDE.

August 10th, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 2, 1867.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE R. M. S. *Cuba* arrived at Halifax on the 26th inst., bringing dates to the 18th. The Mail for this Island reached here in the *Princess of Wales* on Tuesday night last. The extracts given below furnish all the British and Foreign news of any interest or importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Oaths Bill, which recently passed the British Parliament, has received the Royal Assent, and we observe that the papers congratulate Sir Colman O'Loghlen on the successful issue of his efforts to efface from the statute book a gross injustice and a scandalous outrage. Henceforth an Irish Catholic lawyer of eminence will not be excluded from the highest judicial office in that Catholic country by the mere fact of his being a Catholic, and the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, upon assuming office, will not be obliged to insult his Catholic Privy Councillors by swearing like a drab against their religious tenets as a necessary preliminary to his taking his seat for the first time at the council board in Dublin Castle.

Of late the weather has been intensely hot in England. Harvest operations have commenced, and the prospect of an abundant yield are decidedly cheering.

The termination of the Summer Assizes has closed the Fenian prosecutions in Ireland. At Tralee, Captain Moriarty, as he chose to call himself, was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for a long term. It was sworn upon his trial that the first result of his hoped-for success, as leader of the insurgents in Kerry was, according to the decree of the Fenian Council, to be the hanging of one of the most respected and influential priests in Kerry, the Rev. Mr. Mawe, parish priest of Tralee. It seems that Mr. Mawe preached energetically to his flock against Fenianism, and that for this high crime he was doomed to death if the insurrection had succeeded.

The papers say that the death of the Earl of Mayo, imposes upon Lord Derby the difficult and unwelcome task of finding a new Chief Secretary for the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His elevation to the peerage compels Lord Naas to resign that very critical office, and though not a brilliant man, the Government will have some trouble in finding a suitable successor.

The English Reform Bill received the royal assent on the 15th, and is now the law of the land, the Lords having accepted all the Commons' amendments. It will not come into operation before the 1st of January, 1869, by which time it is believed that the Reform Bills relative to Scotland and Ireland will also be enrolled on the statute book. There will probably be no dissolution of Parliament until the whole of the three kingdoms are put on a uniform footing with respect to the elective franchise.

That fine old veteran, Lord Brougham, who will attain his 90th year on the 19th of September next, arrived at Brougham Hall, from London, last week. The journey so fatigued him that it required all his strength to get out of the railway carriage. With the assistance of his valet he walked a short distance to his private carriage. That the political life of Lord Brougham is over is evident from his non-appearance in his place in the Legislature during the recent exciting debates.

The death is announced of Lord Dunkellin, one of the members for Galway county. The noble lord was the son of the Marquis of Clanricarde. He served in the Crimea, and was there taken prisoner by the Russians. As a politician he will be chiefly known for the prominence he had in the adullamite faction. It was his amendment as to a rating franchise in boroughs which threw out the Russell-Gladstone Ministry last year.

To make deadly weapons more destructive seems to be the especial business of this age. It appears from experiments recently made at Chatham, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, that the great object of commanding officers will be to prevent their men from firing too rapidly when they are supplied with the Snider rifles. With the ordinary Enfield rifle the difficulty has been to train the men to fire quickly enough.

Railway accidents are rare in Ireland, but a terribly calamity has just occurred on the Wicklow line, near Bray, where several carriages broke the curve, and were precipitated from a great height into the sea. It appears to have been a frightful affair; some lives were lost, and there were broken limbs innumerable. None of the first-class passengers were seriously injured, the principal sufferers being third class passengers.—On the evening of the 16th an alarming accident occurred at Fulwood station, on the Fleetwood, Preston and West Riding Junction Railway. While an excursion train was standing at the station, it was ran into by another passenger train, when several of the carriages were smashed, and nearly fifty persons were injured. These unfortunate excursion trains fare badly on English railways. They form the exceptional traffic, and nobody seems to know or care about them.

FOREIGN.

Another cathedral church has been greatly injured by fire. This time it is the church of St. John and St. Paul at Venice. Several valuable pictures were destroyed, including one by Titian.

Some terrible floods have taken place in Australia, which have resulted in causing great distress in addition to loss of life.

The elections for the North German Parliament are to take place on the 31st inst. The German papers say that the King of Prussia on his way to Cassel was everywhere cordially received.

King George, of the Hellenes, has gone to Paris. He is anxious, it seems, to get, if possible, a guarantee for the stability of his ricketty throne from the Great Powers, and his father-in-law has despatched him to Paris to make favor with the Emperor Napoleon. The Danish Prince has already discovered the true character of the Greeks—their treachery, their selfishness, their duplicity, their fickleness, and their falsehood.

THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.—According to the *Memorial Diplomatique*, the celebrated Belgain physician, Dr. Buikens, was called to Miramar to pronounce an opinion upon the state of the Empress Charlotte. After careful study of the case, Dr. Bulkens expressed his hope of a slow but certain cure if he were allowed to subject the illustrious patient to a system of treatment different from that hitherto adopted, and especially to discontinue the state of complete isolation in which the German physicians have kept her. "We are glad to learn," adds the *Memorial*, "from a letter addressed by Dr. Buikens to the *Journal de Bruxelles*, that since her Majesty's return to Belgium there has been a progressive improvement in her health."

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA AT ROME.—A private letter from Rome, dated the 11th instant, states that Cholera is making great havoc in the city and the environs. "The disease is," it says, "of the most virulent character, two or three hours sufficing to settle matters. In so small a place as Albano, where, too, the climate is considered very salubrious, hundreds of cases occur daily! Nine of the family of the ex-King of Naples have been attacked. The Queen Dowager is dead, and two of her children, as I hear, have followed. Both Quirinal and Vatican are invaded, several deaths in each." In a postscript the writer says:—"Worse and worse news of the Cholera. Cardinal Altieri, Princess Colonna, and hosts of others have died after a few hours' illness. Those who fly from Rome die in reaching their destinations. This has been seen at Terni, Leghorn, and elsewhere."

Distressing news continues to be received of the spread of cholera in Cicily. The return for the week ended August 1 shows a total of 6612 cases, and 3521 deaths, against 5556 cases and 3333 deaths of the week before. In Palermo and its suburbs the return of last week was 30 cases and 15 deaths per diem. The return for 24 hours in that district from the 1st to the 2nd of August is now 463 cases and 320 deaths. Messina is still free, and only a few cases are reported at Syracuse. The disease appears to be on the decline at Cantania. In the latter town the dead were left to putrefy in the houses, which had to be broken into by the troops and gendarmes for the removal of the festering corpses.

A few days ago hopes were entertained that the English prisoners in Abyssinia would be released by the successful revolt of his subjects against King Theodore; but these hopes have proved delusive. A letter has been received from one of the captives, dated June 19, in which it is shown that the position of the prisoners is now more gloomy than ever. This annoying difficulty is incensing the British public, and the force of public opinion will compel the Government to do something. Whatever is attempted must be done quickly, for it is only between November and May that our troops could operate in that climate. Opinions are conflicting about the best mode of invasion, and this is the great difficulty of the case.

RUMOURS OF WAR.—The *Morning Herald* says that the rumours of another great European war are gaining daily such shape and consistence that, gladly as it would avoid so painful a subject, it is impossible that it should pass them by without some sort of comment. Far from emulating those who would gather only the gloomiest omens from the fleeting records of the times, we would yet hope for the best; and we venture to point out, as cheerfully as we may the circumstances which seem to render improbable, in spite of all that has been said and done in the way of provocation, this anticipated collision between two great military powers. France, we are told, is strengthening her armaments, is providing her troops with a million of Chessepot rifles, and holding herself in a state of readiness, for immediate war. France, we are told, has been provoked; she has received a sort of challenge, in the erection, without her consent, of a great consolidated German power along the whole of her eastern and part of her northern frontier. All this we may admit; but it does not follow that France has any intention of declaring war against Prussia. Her preparations may be merely intended to give her moral strength, to give her new influence and power in any reclamations which she may choose to make; to constitute her again, as she was before, peacefully and without dispute, the leading military state on the Continent of Europe.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Aug. 24, even.—The Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is reported to-day that an explicit understanding has been arrived at between their Imperial Majesties Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the States forming South Germany should remain an Zolverine so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague. In regard to Schleswig it was proposed that His Majesty Francis Joseph should interpose his good offices, and that on the other hand Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demand. The Mexican question also came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke Maximilian is to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both empires in Mexico are to be protected at all hazards.

ATHENS, Aug. 21.—The Greek steamer *Arcadie*, which has been very successful in running the blockade around the Islands of Crete, was pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, and the crew of the *Arcadie* finding they were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, scuttled and set fire to the steamer, and took to their boats. While the *Arcadie* was enveloped in flames, the Commander made a sudden plunge and plunged beneath the waves. The crew subsequently reached the shore in safety.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The semi-official journals of this city fiercely attack the policy of France, and denounce the action of the Emperor Napoleon in the Salzburg Conference. They assert that in spite of the denials which have been published, definite arrangements for a Southern German Band have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

LONDON, August 25.—Despatches from the East report that a rising had taken place in Montenegro, but that it was speedily suppressed, and at last accounts the country was quiet.

PARIS, August 25.—Reports have reached here from Spain that an insurrection had broken out in the province of Arragon, and that for the moment the rebels were carrying everything before them.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—M. Velpeau, the eminent physician, is dead.....An abolition Congress, composed of the leading anti-slavery men of the world, commenced a session here to-day. A large number of Americans, and many representatives of the African race, were present. One of the objects of the Congress is to prepare and adopt a memorial to all those Powers which tolerate human slavery within their dominions, urging the total abolition of such bondage.

BERLIN, Aug. 26—ev'ng.—The preliminaries for a meeting between King William of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States has been arranged. Baden has been agreed upon as the place of conference, which will be held at an early day.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 26.—An arrival from the Island of Crete brings the following intelligence: While a Russian war steamer was taking on board a number of refugees on the Cretan coast, the Commander of a Turkish man-of war, which was lying near, forbade any further embarkation. The Russian Commander refused to desist, and both vessels ran out their guns and prepared for a fight, but Omar Pasha, the commander of the land forces, who was on shore in the vicinity, hearing of the danger, interfered and prevented an engagement.

LONDON, 26th.—The reports of troubles in Spain are conflicting and unreliable. Official despatches published at Madrid and telegraphed abroad say that all the risings have been put down and that the insurrection is ended, while advices received from the insurgents flatly contradict these statements, and maintain the movement against the Government is going on with success, and gathering strength day by day.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26th.—The Russian Government has sent an order to the United States for 150,000 Berdan Rifles.

LONDON, Aug. 27th.—The new transatlantic cable from Brest to New York, is to be laid May next, the northern route has been selected as the safest and most practicable. The steamer *Great Eastern* has been chartered to perform the work.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 27, (even.)—A great anti-slavery congress convened in this city today. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was present, and made a speech; other distinguished persons and several negroes also made speeches. Eulogies were passed on the Governments of the United States and Russia for their recent abolition of slavery.

MUNICH, Aug. 28, (evening.)—A prominent journal which acts as the organ of Bavaria states that Southern Germany unite with Austria or Prussia, and maintains that their independence of either will hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and the Austrian Empire.

QUEBEC, Aug. 20.—His Grace the Archbishop has been commended to the prayers of the Catholics, being dangerously ill.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.—Advices from Brazil recently published stated that Allies had commenced their grand attempt to flank the Paraguayans, but there are no prospects, it is stated, of their having better fortune than before. A Buenos Ayres letter says:—

"In the memorable attack on Fort Curupaity, Sept. 23, 1866, the Allies lost about 7000 men, and since they have lost as many from cholera, and yet Curupaity is only an outpost of Fort Humaita. Since September there has hardly a week passed without a bombardment of that port by the fleet, and there is no report of any material damage by shot or shell.

"Curuzu is a small fort a little below Curupaity which has been long held by the Brazilians. A rise in the river has compelled them almost to abandon the place. Hay, 3,000 bales; corn, 125 tons; many horses drowned, coal, provisions, ammunition, &c., beyond computation, went down the river and sent up the prices. The Brazilians retired to Fort Tuyuty, where the waters were also so high as to endanger everything.

"The strength of the position of the Paraguayans cannot be concealed. They have at home perfect unanimity. They produce nearly all the need, even in time of war. They have in front of their camp a natural ditch, a marsh of 500 yards width and 10 to 12 deep. Then with some artificial ditches they have a fosse 30 feet wide and 18 feet deep for a distance of six miles. Along all these, and for miles further, lining their defences, they have *abatis* made of tops of thorny trees, so placed as that any attempt to pass them would expose the Allies to a raking fire.

"Among the Allies there are still to be found cases of cholera, typhus, chills and small-pox; the first and last of these may be found on board almost every transport ship from Brazil that brings troops.

"These facts make the war look gloomy. There is a strong feeling against it, and if it could now be reconsidered it would be abandoned, but the Government does not feel itself at liberty to retire from the very strict terms of the Triple Alliance."

A destructive fire occurred at Montreal on the 17th inst., at midnight. It broke out in Middleton's coal oil stores, near the station at Point St. Charles. 12,000 barrels of oil, each containing 40 gallons, were consumed. The heat caused these to burst, blowing off the roof, and the oil spreading around and into St. Pierre creek, which passes into and through the city underground. The fire spread with great rapidity over the surface of the water, extending over a space of 300 square yards. At one time there were apprehensions of its being conveyed into the city. The creek was at length dammed and the flames thus checked, after continuing with great violence for seven hours, a terrific volume of flame and smoke arose, being one of the grandest sights ever witnessed. The loss is estimated at $100,000. It is believed that like the Zion Church fire, and the fire at Ostell's timber yards, it was the work of incendiaries, as letters were received by the insurance agents a week ago, saying that this store would be destroyed. The hose also was cut.

We learn that the incendiaries are abroad in New Brunswick, Fredericton having been fired in four places in one day, but the fires in all cases being happily put out without serious damage.

A large part of the government buildings at Buenos Ayres have been destroyed by fire. A plot to blow up the Government buildings at Montevideo, the capital of the neighboring State of Uruguay, has also been discovered and frustrated.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN MEXICO.—A letter for Orizaba, Mexico, dated July 22, in the New Orleans *Picayune*, gives the following account of the retaliative proceedings of the Liberal government in the matter of those connected with judicial, civil and military affairs under the late Emperor Maximilian:—

"Since the 1st of March last there have been shot at San Jacinto, Puebla and other places north, Imperial prisoners of war to the number of 200. This does not include the executions at Queretaro and the capital. At these places were captured 500 officers. There is yet no published list of those who lately fell. Fourteen Generals fell into Liberal hands at Queretaro. How many of those have been shot is unknown, but all will be. The public know of the Emperor's death, and of the death of Miramon, Mejia, Mendez, Costa, and seven other Generals. Cabinet officers have also been executed. In the capital the record is not yet made up. It is only known that a course similar to that of Puebla has been pursued. The same General commands. To give some idea of the proceedings in these places it will only be necessary to state that Gen. Diaz entered the capital at nine in the morning and at three in the afternoon the Minister of Justice, Tares, and another one of the Ministers of Maximilian, were shot. No General escapes, but few Colonels, no civil officer of note, and those who are not shot suffer imprisonment from two to six years. Captains go to prison for two years. It would be safe to state that no less than 500 Imperial officers, prisoners of war, French, Austrian, Belgian and Mexican, have been shot since the 1st of March, and the work goes on yet. The butchery has been indiscriminate in many places; in Peubla not one was spared."

The Irish (Dublin) *Times* announces with great satisfaction that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are to visit Ireland on the 24th August. Reviews, balls, etc., on a grand scale are anticipated.