

—where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean—and where the beings that pass before us like shades will stay in our presence forever.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

The *Saturday Review* holds that the real responsibility for the common state of anxieties that oppresses Europe rests with France. If the French nation could make up its mind to acquiesce in German unity pure and simple, to let the question of the amalgamation of North and South Germany count as a merely domestic one for Germans to settle in time, and to resign the wild hope of governing the Continent by keeping it divided, all danger would be past. Unless Prussia's ultimate designs on Bavaria and Wurtemberg are to rank as plots against France, Prussian policy contains in it no element of menace. Count Bismarck at all events does not propose to add to his frontiers on the side of Strasburg. The misfortune is that France cannot make up her mind to let Germany become still more homogeneous and powerful. Some men like M. Thiers, whose temper seems to have infected even some French Liberals who should know better, insist that the completion of German unity will be the humiliation of France, and Napoleon III. has not the courage to deny. And no doubt German unity will diminish French power for interference on the Continent. But, after all, though one can understand French susceptibility on this point, it is impossible to justify it. To plunge Europe into fratricidal war for the sake of such a mere feather in the cap of French vanity would be a monstrous crime which cannot be palliated or excused. What is wanted is, not disarmament, but a radical change of tone and policy. That the change can ever come till liberty and self-government are restored in France is not likely, and it is on this account that the Imperial servitude of France is a European evil.

A CURE FOR BALDHEADNESS.—A subscriber from the silver mines of Montana, writes us a long and pleasant letter, from which we make the following extract. The hint is a good one, and we have known a similar case in our own observation. No doubt the exposure of the skin to air and sunshine, under proper circumstances, stimulates it to a healthy action, and with it those glands upon which the growth of hair depends. But to the extract: "A friend of mine who had the misfortune to be baldheaded, knowing that there is a wonderful invigorating power in the sun's rays, last spring threw away his hat, and worked in the gulch all spring, summer and fall, bareheaded, and also for the first few days at mid-day. For a few days the rays of the hot sun on his head were almost unendurable; after that time he experienced no uneasiness whatever. The result was that in the fall he had a good head of hair. And in this experiment he was not alone, several of his acquaintances who were baldheaded having followed the same plan, they were all fortunate enough to experience the same result.—*Herald of Health.*"

IRELAND AND ENGLAND.—There is a new project for the benefit of Ireland. An eminent engineer has memorialized Parliament in favor of a causeway to connect Ireland with Great Britain. At one point there is a channel over eleven miles between the two islands, and of no great depth. For a few millions a solid causeway could be built across this narrow strait wide enough for a road and three lines of railway, which would make the two countries one. Such a work would be like the Suez Canal, which is now approaching its completion with such rapidity that Manchester houses have sent out to arrange for their freights to India. The long passage by the Cape of Good Hope is done for. The canal charges may be equal to sixteen days' expenses at sea, but the route will be a saving of thirty days, and so a large gain in money as well as in time. The next grand enterprise on this side of the Atlantic will be for a direct continuous railway route from Liverpool to Calcutta via Constantinople. A large part of the route exists already, and the rest will in a few years hence be completed.

THE NEXT POPE.—Pope Pius is seventy-six years of age, and as Popes die like other men, people are beginning to form conjectures respecting his probable successor. The creation of Prince Lucian Napoleon Bonaparte, a Cardinal at this juncture, is thought by many to have some connection with the question of the next incumbent of the Pontifical throne. He is the son of Charles Bonaparte and grandson of Lucian, and hence grand-nephew of the first Napoleon; he is now the head of his branch of the family. His sisters have married Italian nobles, and as a Roman prelate he will stand prominent among the cardinals in connection with the Papal chair. His abilities are yet unknown. If they are of the Napoleon order, and he should ascend the Papal throne within the reign of the present Emperor of France, an energy may be imparted to the movements of the Catholic Church, which will call forth the vigor of the Protestant world.—*Texas Advocate.*

CONNECTICUT FENIANS.—A correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* was present at a Fenian meeting in Hartford, addressed by "President" John O'Neill and others. He is to attack Canada again and "succeed or die." One of the speakers is thus reported: "It was a question of policy to attack Canada; by doing so they would withdraw the red coats out of England, and so leave Britain unprotected. They are able to succeed in Canada; 317 men conquered 1,250 British red coats at Ridgeway, and General Meade showed by his returns that he sent back 37,000 Fenians from the lines. The reason of the failure of 1866 was because the Irish did not come up to the point in time. The men of Hartford were to blame; it was not Andrew Johnson sent them back. Who was Uncle Sam? Who ruled America?—the Irish. If the Fenians held their ground for one week, the Americans would recognize them. The only way to injure England was to rob her of her wealth and to do that they must destroy her commerce. Take the beef and plum pudding from an Englishman and his stomach gets very small (great laughter). They ought to take every Englishman by the throat."

An Ottawa Telegram of the 20th, contains important information as follows:— "Information has been received here to the effect that the American Committee of Ways and Means is about to take up the question of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, and that the questions under discussion will also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the settlement of the fishery question. I have reason to believe that this movement, and that a settlement of all points at issue will be effected in the course of the summer. Mr. Brega, of U. S. Treasury department, has arrived here."

RECIPROcity TREATY.

Mr. George Brega, the gentleman who has been appointed Commissioner to Ottawa to negotiate with the Federal Government is the senior gentleman whose Report we noticed some time ago, and declared that it treated the main points at issue in a more friendly and cosmopolitan manner than any other report on the subject. In addition to his recent report, he has sent in a supplementary report equally as strong in favor of renewing reciprocal trade relations. Ten thousand copies of this Supplement have been ordered to be printed by Congress. The *Washington Morning Chronicle* says that the report has created a very favorable impression in Congress, and that the Committee of Ways and Means have the question under serious consideration. The *Chronicle* adds, "that the question of trade with Canada is of no little importance, ranking as Canada does third on the list of countries holding commercial relations with the United States, and further that besides the question of commercial intercourse, merely, there is also to be brought up the question of the fisheries, and the question of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, which the *Chronicle* says is the natural outlet to the vast north-western territory of the United States, to which it is added that the importance of a speedy solution of all these matters can scarcely be exaggerated.—*Ilx. Reporter.*"

THE JAFFA COLONY.—A Beirut correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* writes of this colony:—

"The famous colony at Jaffa, under President Adams, still lives, although reduced to about 25 persons. It is not so small, however, that it is not still divided by intestine feuds. Adams and wife are about to proceed to England to find recruits and funds. No doubt they will succeed. They have already some English members of the colony, and the English are far more insane on the subject of the Holy Land than Americans. You meet here at every turn some half-cracked man or woman from England who has come out here to help fulfill the prophecies of the Scripture, as he or she interprets them. These deluded, and often wealthy, enthusiasts are legitimate for such rogues as Adams. As far as one can see the colony now depends for existence upon such game, for no crops have been sown, and there are no apparent means of subsistence. [This Colony emigrated from Maine.]

A Valparaiso exchange says: "Letters received from Buenos Ayres announce that over 130 ships are in that port, unable to obtain cargoes, and that a large number of them may be shortly expected in Valparaiso—an addition that will be hailed with pleasure here, as the mercantile fleet in our bay is now of the scantiest proportions, and rates of freight consequently firm."

ATTACHMENT OF HORSES TO EACH OTHER.—Two Hanoverian horses had long served together during the Peninsular war, in a German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piqued as usual and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed.

HOW IS IT WITH STANTON.—Stanton, as Secretary of War, we suppose will remain at his post till the 26th inst.; and then, most likely, the vote upon the several impeachment articles in which he is concerned will be again postponed to his benefit. If the radicals cannot get rid of Johnson they will continue to punish him with Stanton.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A GOOD TIME COMING.—According to the *Washington News*, if Congress will bury the hatchet with the failure of the impeachment, Johnson will wash off his war paint and pass round the pipe of peace. It all depends upon the hatchet. What says Old Thad Stevens?—*Herald.*

The expenses of the Abyssinian Expedition have been at last officially stated. The sum is £5,351,000. This is an approximate only.

In England a railroad traveller looks after his own baggage, sees it put upon the top of the right car, hunts it up at a crowded station, and then gets a porter to look after it while he takes a wild hunt after a cab.

It is said that Marshal Narvez was exhorting in his last moments by the attendant priest to forgive his enemies. "Enemies," replied the dying statesman, "I've none left; I ordered the last to be shot long ago."

Prince Arthur, Victoria's third son, will complete his studies as a military cadet at Woolwich, this summer, and will be attached to the royal engineer establishment at Chatham, to attain greater proficiency in the art of war.

The Cape Breton *News* regrets to learn that the coal trade at the outlying Mines is very dull, and, what is equally to be regretted, that the prospects of large shipments this season is exceedingly gloomy and discouraging.

James M. Grant, a citizen of Bridgeport, Conn., who got a divorce from his wife the other day without her knowledge, is now suffering untold remorse, as he has no claim to a fortune of \$80,000 just left her by a relative abroad.

Two maiden ladies of New York are now fattening against each other for a wager, one hundred and fifty pounds being the weight aimed at. One of the contestants confines her food and drink to tripe, eggs and sherry, and the other to shad, roes and chocolate.

Queen Victoria, on recovering from the shock of learning the attempt upon the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, expressed a desire to respite the assassin. It was, however, respectfully intimated to her that the message to that effect must inevitably arrive too late to be of any avail.

A new fish-hook has been invented, the shank of which, instead of ending in an eye, doubles up almost its entire length, so that the new hook looks like a hair pin with a barbed hook on one end. This continuation of the shank acts as a lever to turn the hook in the mouth of the fish, and thus insure a catch.

MR. BEECHER ON BAPTISM.—Mr. Beecher lately announced that he should baptize at a given time in his church by immersion. He stated that if there were any in the congregation who had been sprinkled, and who desired to be immersed, he would accommodate such at the time named. If a person had been immersed, and was not satisfied, he was prepared to immerse him again. He saw no reason why baptism, the same as the Lord's Supper, should not be repeated as often as the candidate desired, or his conscience demanded. Besides his bowl for sprinkling, Mr. Beecher has a baptistry on the more approved plan under the platform on which he preaches.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, May 28. Bullion increased in the Bank of England £502,000.

New York, May 29. A cable dispatch states that the Marquis of Hastings lost £100,000 on the Derby races on Wednesday, and committed suicide that night.

Cincinnati, May 28. The prize fighters McColl and Coburn were indicted and sentenced to forty days' imprisonment.

London, May 28. Telegrams have been received, giving the particulars of a very formidable revolt which has just broken out in the Province of Bosnia, Turkey. Troops are being rapidly pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder.

A treaty for the mutual protection of naturalized citizens, which the American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has been negotiating with the Bavarian Government, has been signed.

Prussia has taken the initiative in the proposed general disarmament. By command of King William a reduction is to be forth with made in the land forces of the kingdom.

Paris, May 28. Marshall Neill, in an official report, declares the Chassepot rifle the best firearm known. He also states that these guns are now being manufactured in government arsenals at the rate of sixteen hundred a day, and that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied with them.

London, May 28. The greatest event of the year on the English Turf took place to-day on the Epsom Downs. A vast throng was present, business was almost entirely suspended. The Prince of Wales and other male members of the Royal family were present. The day was delightfully fine and the course was in capital order—More than the usual interest was taken in the race in consequence of the heavy amount ventured by the Marquis of Hastings in backing his horse "Lady Elizabeth" against the field. The race for the Derby stakes of 5000 sovereigns, each half forfeit mile and half, the second horse to receive 10 sovereigns out of the stakes, there were 263 subscribers, eighteen horses ran. The race was won by Sir Joseph Hawley's Bay Colt "Blue Gown," Baron Rothschild's bay colt "King Alfred," second, and the Duke of Newcastle's bay colt "Spectator" third; time 2:41.

New York, May 28th. Great prize fight on the tapis, between McColl and Cobourn, to come off yesterday in Indiana, was prevented by arrest of both, and holding them to bail.

Montreal, May 28. The troops in the garrison are under orders. The soldiers' wives at St. John have been ordered out of barracks, and accommodations for 2,000 troops are being prepared; the hospitals are provided with field panniers; Government detectives are patrolling the frontiers.

Washington, May 28. Information has been received here that the Provisional Government of Crete has decided to convoke a regular Parliament. Elections are taking place in all parts of the Island. The members elect will hold their first session at Camea, the capital of Crete.

Another battle took place near Spakin, on the 3d inst., in which the Cretans drove the Turks from the block house which they had built only recently for their entertainment.

London, May 31. Parliament, on Friday night, adjourned over the Whitsun holidays, or until the 4th of June. Whit-Monday will be observed as a holiday in the London Stock Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Market.

Paris, May 31. The Emperor and Empress Eugenie have visited Rouen, where they were received with great ceremony and rejoicing by the authorities and citizens. The Emperor made a speech, in which he publicly returned his sincere thanks, and the thanks of the Empress, to the Mayor of Rouen, for the measures of relief which had been provided by the municipal government for the poor of the city during the past severe winter, and expressed his hope that their sufferings were now ended. In his reply to an address from the Archbishop of Rouen, the Emperor declared he will not sever our love of God from our love of country. In the evening the Emperor and Empress returned to Paris.

Ottawa, May 31. New quarantine regulations are published, under the Great Seal of Canada. The penalty for contravention of regulations is 400 dollars, with imprisonment.

An order in Council has passed forbidding fishing for salmon in the Canada waters with swing nets.

New York, May 30. A Montreal special says that the utmost alarm was caused by the commanding general receiving telegrams of Fenians gathering at Buffalo and St. Albans. A battery of Artillery ordered to the frontier were under arms all day, on last Friday. Two companies have left for St. Johns. It is understood that the two hundred Fenians at St. Albans will receive arms and uniforms from Boston. A case of blasting fuse was seized at one of the wharves on Thursday night, the man in charge escaping after attempting to stab a policeman. It is rumored that many of the volunteers are Fenians who will fire on their officers on getting into battle. Desertions are taking place at Prescott, and the garrison there is reported disaffected.

London, May 29. At the Epsom to-day the Oaks stakes were won by "Formosa"; time 2:40.

Montreal, May 29. It is understood that a number of officers of the Volunteers have sent in their resignations in consequence of dissatisfaction at the provisions of the new Militia Bill. The Adjutant General declined to submit them to the Governor General at a moment when the country is threatened with danger.

Trade is dull, and the country orders are lighter than usual, in consequence of the Fenian rumors.

Clinton, Canada, May 29. A fire here yesterday destroyed several buildings. Loss \$25,000.

London, May 30. Disraeli writes Mr. Gladstone that he will not further oppose the passage of the Church Bill.

The Surrey took stakes yesterday at Epsom were won by "Vole Royal" walking over the course. "Electricity" won the plate for two years old.

London, June 1st. Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, two Dublin Editors imprisoned, have been released on a writ of error.

despatch from Bombay reports that Russians in Central Asia have defeated the Bukharians in a pitched battle in which the Emir of Bukhara was killed, and that the Russians subsequently captured the capital of Bukhara by storm.

New York, June 1st. Ex-President James Buchanan died this morning at his residence in Wheatland, Pennsylvania, aged 77.

Gold market shows little fluctuation. Money easy; Stocks more active; Produce markets firm.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1868.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

INDUSTRY.

SOME theorists argue with apparent plausibility that but for that unfortunate affair in Paradise, we should now be enjoying a universal holiday instead of earning our bread by the sweat of our brow. Yet labour seems to be so essential to the happiness of the human family as at present constituted, that it is almost impossible to conceive of true enjoyment without it. And we have yet to learn that our first parents spent their time in uninterrupted idleness. Whatever arguments may be raised on that point, we are convinced that according to the present arrangement of things, a state of activity is alike the instinct of nature, the dictate of reason, and the demand of religion. While the mind is susceptible of endless expansion and improvement, by industrious study, it is destructible by negligence and inactivity. Exertion and exercise beget a vigorous physical constitution—the elastic step and the rosy blush of health, while indolence and inaction engender disease and disorganization. We are born with a principle of honorable ambition implanted in our breasts, that stimulates us to the performance of deeds, to the accomplishment of which no physical suffering or external incentive could prompt us. This principle sustains the discoverer, inventor, and traveller, in their arduous and laborious tasks, as well as the more humble laborer in his struggle for independence. We are instinctively social and mutually dependent upon each other. It is impossible for us to live, in the common acceptance of the term, without the aids of society. It has furnished us with the conveniences and appliances of life, and in our turn we are under a moral obligation to work for its advancement—to throw in our mite towards completing that great structure of six thousand years growth.

Shuffle and equivocate as we may, still the fact is patent that a state of labor is our destiny; it is interwoven with all to which it is possible either to aspire or to rise. Industry alone can unfold the nobility and grandeur of our nature. "If language contains one word that should be familiar—one subject we wish to understand—one end to which we should be bent—one blessing we should resolve to make our own—that word, that object, that end, that blessing, should be in the broadest sense of the expression, a life of industry." It appeals to us as men, and is the only way by which we can attain to the highest and noblest end of men. By it we may be great in every possible position of life. If we fold our hands, and endeavor to slip through the world with no other idea than to escape as many knocks and bruises as possible, all nature will immediately sound in our ears, "Be not solitary, be not idle," and our desires and aspirations will give the lie to our course of conduct. We may trifle, but depend upon it, there has been no mistake in our coming into the world. We were sent for, and have a mission to fulfil. And the more cheerfully and energetically we perform the part allotted to us in life's great drama, the more easily it will be accomplished. Hearty work and co-operation will lighten the heavy heart, and add buoyancy to the spirit of youth.

It is very justly remarked that happiness is truly our being's end and aim, and almost every man desires wealth as a means of happiness. But in their desires men are nearly all alike, and the great and manifest dissimilarity of their circumstances is owing not so much to the intention as to the mode of execution. Some persons with the very best intentions are so allured and enchanted by present ease and pleasure, that they let golden prospects and splendid opportunities pass without taking advantage of them. We should look upon it as a general principle that man is in a very great degree the architect of his own fortune, and that there are comparatively few difficulties which industry and perseverance cannot overcome. We may flatter and soothe our vanity as we please, still a man's position in this world depends a great deal on himself—misfortune being frequently, if not generally, another name for misconduct. We see around us that prosperity is generally the consequence of industry, as poverty is the consequence of indolence and indecision. There is a victory in the acquirement of wealth. A man derives a great deal more pleasure from a competence won by the sweat of his brow than from the possession of wealth which he has received as an inheritance. What we are best work, the remembrance of our labors—if they have been honorable and useful—is the chief solace of our retirement. The veteran of business takes intense comfort, and feels a pleasing satisfaction in the recollection and rehearsal of his enterprises, when the pastimes of his youth fail to afford him comfort. The laborer in every department of life experiences a thrill of joy at the thought that he has honestly done his work, and his present position in society is entirely owing to his own exertions. In short, everything in nature proclaims that life was not given us to be frittered away in dreams and reveries; but for active, energetic and useful exertion—exertion that turns to some account to ourselves and to others.

We have received Godey's Lady's Book for June. The contents this month are a pretty steel plate called "A Dream of the Future," and a good story by Miss Frost, giving an explanation of it. The fashion plate this month is very brilliant. There is a very pretty tinted picture called "Leaving Home." The large extension plate contains a number of very elegant dresses and the usual variety of novelties; also four designs for Summer cloaks. The reading matter is excellent. Ladies send your orders to our Book Store.

While passing through different parts of the country during the past week we noticed many farms that had not, as yet, received a seed into them. In a few places the grain could be seen above the ground, but as a general thing every farmer seems behind hand. The grass looks well, and there is every prospect of plenty of hay.

Potatoes sold in Halifax this week for 30 cents per bushel.

A lot of flax sold at auction by Wm. Bearst, yesterday, realized 50 and 52 shillings.

We would direct the attention of the Road Commissioner to the dangerous state of Wilmot Creek Bridge. At present it is a risk of the life of both man and beast to cross over the centre of it. We wonder that the hon. member who lives hard by does not move in this matter.

The Wayne County *Herald*, published in Honesdale, Penn., comes to us this week in an entirely new dress and enlarged form. It is a very nice family paper. We wish its enterprising proprietor every success.

Potatoes are selling to-day for 3s per bushel, Oats 3s 6d, Butter 1s 3d, and Eggs for 8d per doz.

James Greenough, Esq., will receive our thanks for late Boston and Canadian papers sent us.

We received to-day a package of Newfoundland papers, and a Masonic Sermon, in pamphlet form, delivered by the Rev. John Prince, Chaplain of the Tasken Lodge, in behalf of the Paiken Educational Fund. Thanks to J. P. Wood for these.

On Friday evening last the Rev. J. Davies, of Charlottetown, delivered a lecture, in the Drill Shed, to a very large audience, on the "Principles of Baptism." The lecture was well delivered and respectfully listened to. At the close of it several gentlemen expressed a desire to speak, but the Rev. gentleman declined holding any public controversy, and the meeting dispersed.

Several loads of lumber have arrived at the wharf during the past week.

The Ladies in connection with the Wesleyan Church in Summerside, advertise a Tea and Bazaar on the 15th July next. An opportunity will then be afforded to excursionists from the City.

The June Term of the Supreme Court for this County will be held in St. Eleanor's on Tuesday next, the 9th of June.

We are sometimes questioned as to the power conferred upon the Board of Education by the recent amendments to the Law, in the matter of attendance at the Normal School on the part of candidates for teachership. Many persons imagine that ordinary candidates for teachership can, on the mere motion of the Board, be dispensed from attendance at the Normal School. This is altogether a mistake. The amendment in the Education Act simply contemplates that graduates from superior Educational establishments, such as colleges and Convents, may, after passing a brilliant examination, be allowed a certificate to teach without spending five months in a so-called Normal School, where the teachers are inferior in point of education to the graduates. In no case can an ordinary candidate from the common schools be allowed to escape the proscribed five months training at the Normal School. This is the actual state and spirit of the law, as affected by the consolidation and amendments of last session, in reference to this particular point.—*Herald.*

At the levee held at Government House on Monday last, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presented Captain Angus Brown, of the ship *L. C. Owen*, then in port, with the splendid Sextant, awarded him by the British Government for rescuing the crew of the ship *Norwood*, which he fell in with in distress on his homeward trip last Autumn. In presenting the Sextant His Excellency made a short and appropriate address, to which Captain Brown replied in a becoming manner.

Robberies. The *Herald* of the 27th says:—"Yesterday afternoon, the office of the Hon. J. C. Pope was robbed of a cash box, containing about £12.

On Monday night (25th) the office of F. Longworth, Esq., was feloniously entered by three juveniles, who walked off with Mr. Longworth's cash box containing about £100, besides valuable papers. One of the thieves was caught yesterday, and the police are hunting up his accomplices. So far the money has not been recovered.

At a meeting of the Charlottetown Cricket Club, on the 16th instant, the Hon. J. C. Pope was elected Patron; John Brecken, Esq., President; Dr. Jenkins and Albert Hensley, Esqs., Committee; G. D. Atkinson, Esq., Field Captain; E. R. Fitzgerald, Secretary and Treasurer; Hon. D. Davies and Wm. Welsh, Esq., Committee to collect subscriptions.—*Herald.*

ACCIDENT.—Mr. George Peake, of the firm of Peake, Brothers & Co., of this city, had his leg broken in the hold of the Bark, *Clara Novello*, on Wednesday evening last, a bale of goods having fallen against him.

We understand that the Hon. J. C. Pope has sold his land in Prince County to the Government, for 11s currency per acre. This property contains 7520 acres, and is all settled. Little by little the leasehold system is coming to an end.—*Pat.*

Between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in Michael Traynor's house, on Power street, and destroyed it and P. Coyle's house, adjoining. By the prompt and efficient action of the firemen, the fire was fortunately prevented from doing further mischief.

At an adjourned meeting of the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, held May 11th, the Rector in the Chair, the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—"That it is inexpedient, at the present time, to appoint delegates to the Synod."—*Pat.*

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. George K. Garret, Harbor Master and Ballast Master for New London.

Result of the Abyssinian Campaign.

After taking Magdala, and dismantling it, the British troops faced about for a homeward march, and expect to be all aboard in the Red Sea Transports again by the end of this month. This prompt evacuation of a conquered kingdom is an immense relief to our continental neighbors, and to the French critics especially, who capered with petty jealousy at every feature of the expedition—and tried to spread the alarm in Europe that England was anxious for a pretext to hold Abyssinia as a point of control over the trade of the Red Sea between Europe and Asia. The immediate return of the troops disposes of all these fabrications; yet it is undeniable that the success of the British arms in so brilliant and signal a fashion has rather galled the military pride of some foolish Frenchmen who seem sorry that the gallantry in the world is not under the Imperial tri-color. The Parisian newspapers, with only one or two exceptions, among the Libéral journals, reported the news of the Abyssinian conquest without a single complimentary comment—and some of them betrayed their chagrin in unmitigated terms. However, the lesson has not been lost on them, and while the Abyssinian campaign will strengthen the English power in Asia enormously—where the most distant enemies will hear with dread what a stroke can be struck by these terrible "Feringhees," four hundred miles away into the interior of a desolate and difficult region—it will enhance the respect as a military power which Britain's non-intervention policy was beginning to affect unfavorably in Europe. A shrewd continental statesman summed up this pointedly when he heard the news. "Ah those English," said he, "they are always making mistakes about themselves, and always showing that nobody else dare do so. They can never be safely left out of our accounts, for when one thinks they have foolishly let the door be closed against them, they can always come back and break it!" In the meantime, the Horse Guards have given Sir Robert Napier the "G. C. B." that was expected, but it is hinted that there is a disposition to let him see that he cannot really expect to be rewarded like a "regular." The press is already deprecating any invidious course of popular enthusiasm—whenever the expedition ceases to spend more money—will force the authorities to make a more generous recognition of the dashing daring deeds of our men in Abyssinia.—*London Letter.*

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