The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVIII. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868. 1 NO. 18

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.
Queen Street.
WILLIAM FULL,

HAS received by Fall Ships from BRITAIN, Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON, and other arrivals, his Fall and Winter supply of

British & Foreign Merchandize,
Comprising a general assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
in all the various departments, which will be sold at the very lowest prices for CASH.

ALSO,
Chests & Half Chests Choice TEA: hhds. Bright Sugar & Molasses; and a choice assortment of Family GROCERIES.

The Public are respectfully solicited to examine stock, as great bargains for CASH may be expected.
Nov. 25, 1867.

LONDON HOUSE!
ESTABLISHED 1820.
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

BY Fall Ships & Steamers from England, Boston, Halifax, Montreal and Barbadoes, the Subscribers have completed their

Importations for the Season,
which, having been purchased by one of the Firm from some of the First Houses in England and Scotland, they are enabled to offer their large STOCK OF GOODS at the lowest prices for CASH.

The present Importation comprises:

Chests & half chests prime Congo TEA,
Cases DRESS GOODS,
" Shawls & Mantles,
" Millinery,
" Haberdashery,
" Ready made Clothing and Rubber Coats,
" Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes,
" Ladies' and Gents' Rubber Shoes and Overalls,
" Townend's Hats and Caps,
" Ladies' Furs & Men's and Boys' Fur Caps,
" Ladies' Straw & Felt Hats and Bonnets,
Bales Carpets & Woollens,
" Cloths & Doeskins,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes,
" Check and Woollen Shirtings, &c, &c,
" Buffaloes,
" Blankets and Horse Rugs,
" White and Colored Cotton Warp,

Bales Wrapping Paper,
" Paper Hangings,
" Bagging and Grain Sacks,
Tons Bar Iron,
Bundles Sheet Iron,
Casks assorted Cutlery,
" Hoes, Shot & Traces,
Setts Plough Metal,
Pkgs. Nails and Spikes,
" Assorted Paints,
Hhds Paint, Sweet and Seal Oil, &c.
Hhds. Granulated Sugar,
" Muscovado Molasses,
Sides Sole Leather,
Bbls. Currants, Crushed Sugar, Washing Soda, Epsom Salts Ginger,
Kegs Cudbear, Powder Tobacco, Mustard, Baking Soda,
Boxes Raisins, Lozenges, Soap and Candles,
Bags Pepper, Rice and Coffee,
Dozs Brooms & Buckets,
Coils Manilla Rope, &c.
&c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.
Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1867.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATION!
BRITISH DRY GOODS
FOR
Fall Season, 1867.
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE!
PER SHIP "DAVID CANNON,"
7 Boxes and 6 Bales
Cottons & Woollens.
W. & A. BROWN.
September 16, 1867.

CRAPAUD.
RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIVALS.
200 Bbls. Extra Canada FLOUR,
350 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Puncheons MOLASSES,
8 Hhds. SUGAR,
20 Bbls. Kerosene OIL,
20 Bbls. CURRANTS,
150 Boxes LOZENGES,
50 do RAISINS,
50 Kegs Baking SODA,
50 Gross MATCHES,
80 Boxes TOBACCO,
4 Bbls Spirits TURPENTINE,
20 Boxes SOAP,
30 Kegs NAILS, 1 Bbl. OLIVE OIL,
1 Bbl Lubricating OIL,
2 Bales BUFFALO ROBES,
4 Bags RICE.
For sale low.
GEORGE HOWATT.
Crapaud, Dec. 16, 1867. tf

Flour, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Gin and Rum, &c.
THE Subscriber has in Store and for Sale—
11 Hhds. Bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Puns. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
80 Puns. Demerara RUM, Pale & Colored,
150 Chests Superior Congo TEA,
25 Hhds. Holland GIN,
500 Bbls. Superior Extra FLOUR,
80 Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
140 Bundles White Cotton WARP,
Hhds. and Q'r Casks Pale BRANDY,
Hhds. Port and Sherry WINE.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Ch'town, 25th Feb., 1867.

School Books!
Cheap for Cash,
AT
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
QUEEN STREET.
Worcester's Dictionary,
Campbell's Geography,
Advanced Reader,
Lennie's Grammar,
Thompson's Arithmetic,
Grey's Arithmetic,
Spelling Books in variety,
The New Series of School Books,
The Irish National Series of Do.
Webster's, Johnson's and Walker's Dictionaries,
Copy Books, Slates, Pens, Pencils, &c. &c.
Remember the Cheapest School Books are to be had at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
September 2, 1867.

ALTERATION IN BUSINESS,
Notice to Debtors.
THE Subscriber hereby notifies that a complete change being about to be made in the Business carried on at Orwell, heretofore, by the late Patrick Stephens deceased, and subsequently by the undersigned.
And this is to give notice to those parties indebted to Mary Stephens, Executrix, and to the undersigned, by Judgments, Notes of Hand, and Book Accounts, that unless they pay their respective accounts in full this Fall, they shall be sued without further notice on the closing of the Navigation.
All kinds of merchantable produce taken in payment.
R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell Cheap Store, Sept. 30, 1867. tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having been duly appointed Attorney for the Rev. MALACHIAS REYNOLDS, late of DeSable, during his temporary absence from this Island, requests all persons indebted to the said Mr. Reynolds to pay up their liabilities without delay.
WM. CUNDALL.
Ch'town, Sept. 9, 1867.

SELLING OFF!
Robert Young's
STILL CONTINUES TO BE THE
CENTRE OF ATTRACTION!!
AND TO MAKE IT
Even still more Attractive,
He begs to announce that on and after this date he will sell the balance of Stock of
WINTER GOODS,
such as
Furs, Sontags, Hoods, Scarfs, Winceys, Dress Goods, Shawls and Mantles, &c. &c.
At and under Cost Price,
so as to insure their being entirely cleared out before the arrival of the
NEW SPRING GOODS.

White Cottons,
Now is the time to buy them cheap at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Hoop Skirts,
Cheaper than ever at
ROBERT YOUNG'S.
Charlottetown, Feb'y 17, 1868.

Seed and Implement WAREHOUSE.
WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Good, Clean Samples of Seed Wheat, Barley, Oats, Buckwheat, Flax, Clover and Timothy.

THE Subscribers are fitting up the Shop at the North-west Corner of KING SQUARE, for a
Seed & Implement Warehouse,
And intend importing from ENGLAND, SCOTLAND UNITED STATES, and CANADA, a STOCK of
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS,
such as are suitable to the soil and climate of Prince Edward Island.
A good Supply expected early in the Spring. Special Importations made to order of Farm or Garden Seeds, Implements, Forest or Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bulbs, &c. &c. &c.
A lot of REAPING MACHINES, from approved American patterns, are now being manufactured in Charlottetown, and will be offered to the public early in the Summer.
BEER & SONS.
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1868. 6in

Flour, Wine, Spirits, Teas, Groceries, &c. &c.
THE Subscriber has IN STORE and offers for Sale at his Store in WATER STREET:

Bbls. FLOUR,
Casks PORT WINE,
Casks SHERRY,
Cases CLARET,
Puns. Demerara RUM, (strong)
Hhds. GIN, De Kuyper's
Casks Scotch Whiskey
Casks Pale Brandy
Do Brown do
Cases Brandy
Cases Whiskey,
Cases Old Tom Gin
Chests & half chests TEA
Bags Rice, Arracon

Cases Confectionery, 7 lb. boxes
Bales Corks, common
Bales Corks, wine
Bbls Washing Soda
Bbls Baking Soda
Boxes Liverpool Soap
Composition Candles
Kegs and Tins Mustard, Coleman's
Boxes Coleman's Starch
Tins Sardines
Pots Anchovy Paste
Boxes Black Lead, Nixey's, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, ALWAYS ON HAND:
ISLAND MADE WHISKEY, a good article.
DOUGLAS M. HARINGTON.
Water street, Charlottetown, December 30, 1867. 3m

Co-partnership Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into CO-PARTNERSHIP as BARRISTERS and ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the name, style and firm of
ALLEY & DAVIES.
OFFICE - - - O'HALLORAN'S BUILDING
GREAT GEORGE STREET.
GEORGE ALLEY,
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Oct. 15, 1867. tf

House to Let.
TO LET and possession given on the 1st MAY the House and Shop in Upper Queen Street, at present tenanted by Henry Haszard Esqr For particulars, apply to
WILLIAM McGILL.
Feb 24, 1868.

Carriage Builders
CAN supply themselves with IRON SPRING STEEL, MALLEABLE CASTINGS, BOLTS and NUTS, SCREWS, FILES, CARRIAGE BANDS and AXLES, &c, at
BEER & SON'S.
Jan. 13, 1868. pat ist 6w

NOW READY,
HARVIE'S
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ALMANAC for 1868.
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE,
Dec. 30, 1867. Queen Street.

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.
A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—
Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c. &c.
G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

CORNS and WARTS
ARE permanently and effectually Cured by the use of
ROBINSON'S
Patent Corn Solvent.
For sale by
W. R. WATSON
City Drug Store, December 23, 1867.

Yarmouth Stoves.
THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED ex Schooner 'M. E. BANKS,' direct from YARMOUTH, his USUAL SUPPLY of those
Celebrated Cook and Box Stoves,
which will be sold cheap for Cash or approved Joint Notes.
R. J. CLARKE.
Orwell, October 14, 1867. tf

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

PERILS AND DANGERS OF THE ADVANCING ARMY

Camp, Zoula, Jan. 23.—On the 3d of January, just 20 days ago, the Commander-in Chief of the Abyssinian Expedition arrived at Annesley Bay. His attention was immediately directed to the necessity of providing a large stock of provisions at Senafe. This place is the issue of the Koomayloo Pass and the key for an entrance into the highlands of Abyssinia. It lies at a distance of about 65 miles of Zoula, and is elevated above this camp to a height of about 7 500 feet. The road from Zoula to Senafe for the first 14 miles lies across the sandy and arid plain which, formed by the delta of the Koomayloo and Haddas torrents, stretched from the sea-coast to the foot of the mountains. The station of Koomayloo is then reached, where the first water is found in wells, for the camp here is supplied entirely by water condensed by the shipping, and two condensers near the landing place. At Koomayloo some troops are stationed to watch the entrance of the pass, and to help with working parties the completion of the railroad to this point. At Koomayloo the road enters the mountains, but for about three miles further runs nearly level. The defile is about a quarter of a mile broad The sides of the watercourse, which itself is wide, but filled with large water-rolled stones and loose shingly gravel, are covered with baubool trees that run up the mountain side Three miles from the Koomayloo the ascent begins. The road takes to the dry bed of the torrent, and twists painfully through *debris* washed down from the hills and large boulder rocks The mountains draw more towards each other, rising more precipitously and to a greater height, till at Lower Sooroo, ten miles beyond Koomayloo, they press so close upon the river bed, as to leave only a fissure of a few yards through which the water may force its way. The confined torrent, in its desperate struggles to escape, has washed down rocks, torn out deep holes, and piled mighty stones in wild confusion in the narrow pass. Yet, through this chaotic mass the road must be driven, as the cliffs rise up sheer on either side, hanging inwards, as if yearning to clasp each other to their craggy bosoms, and to close altogether the narrow fissure which some convulsion of nature has cleft through them. So steep and high are the sides that even at midday there is a gloom, and the high tropical moon never strikes down to the bottom to light up the contorted scenery. This narrow defile lasts for over two miles, and till the road nearly reaches the station of Upper Sooroo, where a few troops are stationed who are working on the road, and where water is found in sufficient quantity to suffice for large detachments of men and animals. It is in this Sooroo defile that the great danger of the road lies In the rains it must be impassable, and while it is so the army on the highlands can obtain no supplies from the ships. It must depend upon what the country will produce and what it has stored at Senafe. The former is said to be almost nothing It is with a sense of relief that one leaves the iron fastnesses of Sooroo to emerge again into a broader though hardly less barren portion of the pass. For 13 miles the road, ascending steeply, twines along the stony watercourse to the station of Nudul Wells. Here a well has been sunk, from which 10 gallons of water can be obtained every hour but this is not sufficient to water the large convoys of pack animals which daily pass towards Senafe. Above Nudul Wells there is a small plain in the pass, called Guinea Fowl Plain Here the previous desert character of the pass is lost, and a beautiful vegetation commences. Animals are abundant. The antelope occasionally bounds across the road; the boar and elephant have their haunts in the hills beside. Baboons and monkeys bark and gibber from the cliffs, and crowds of bright humming birds flash their gorgeous plumage in the dazzling sunlight. Guinea Fowl Plain passed, the road quickly ascends, and, after eighteen miles of steady climbing, reaches Rara Guddy. This station lies more than 6 000 feet above Zoula, and about 4 000 above Sooroo. Eight miles of quick ascent leads on to the tableland of Senafe. As soon as the sun goes down the heat ceases. Warm clothing and heavy blankets are immediately required, and at night the same coverings are required as in an English winter. The nights in the high land are very cold, and the days are nearly as hot as on the sea coast. This great variation of temperature of necessity causes an increase of that which is the least desirable to increase—baggage. Yet the men must be clothed for two opposite climates, and, as their health must be preserved, their warm clothing and heavy blankets must be carried. Senafe was occupied by General Merewether with an advanced detachment on Dec 6. Since that date every exertion has been made to open a practical road between Senafe and the sea coast. The epidemic which attacked horses on the low ground has required that the cavalry should be removed to the pleateau The 3d Bombay Light Cavalry and the horses of Murray's battery of artillery are there, and the Scinde Horse are moving up by daily detachments. A line of communication 400 miles long must be held open between Magdala and Zoula, and a chain of fortified posts established to cover the stores and depots along it. It must also be borne in mind that, though the natives are friendly as long as we are successful and have power, the slightest reverse would raise them all against us; that among the Daubali tribes of the Koomayloo Pass the taking of human life is the sole proof of manhood and the sole passport to marriage, that the uncertain Kassai, Prince of Tigre, hangs upon our flank with 10,000 men at Adowa. He fears to befriend us, as we have openly proclaimed that, the prisoners secured, we shall quit the country, and our allies will receive no aid from us against the vengeance of Theodore So with the other provincial chiefs, they naturally have a dislike to commit themselves too deeply with an ally whose success will be the signal for their desertion If any reverse should be our misfortune, it is more than probable that all those who had at any time dallied with our proposals would unite against us, and seek, by an attack on our flank or rear, to strike us a heavy blow, and avert by these means the coming wrath of Theodore from themselves We must have our line of communication well guarded and firmly secured, and the only means of having it so is by strong posts, which entail garrisons, which entail troops. On the 18th a detachment was pushed forward from Senafe, and occupied Goomgooma, twelve miles beyond In the intermediate plain there is a large supply of grass, which is of great advantage to the cavalry and artillery horses. A general advance is expected in a few days.

JAN. 25.—The British forces in Abyssinia stretch to-day along a line about 77 miles in length from the sea coast through the Koomayloo Pass to Goomgooma. To-morrow there is to be a further advance. A brigade will leave Senafe at day-break, and march on Antalo. This brigade will be under the command of General Collings. The Commander-in-Chief has left for the front. All eyes are now eagerly turned to the high land, and all are anxious to push through the pass and press forward into Abyssinia proper. Yet a considerable force must be left on the coast with Sir Charles Stavely. For at Zoulla beats the heart from which the life stream flows that pulsates through the long artery of the line of communications, and carries food to the furthest outposts. At present the army depends for everything except firewood and meat on the ships and on the Senafe depot stored from the harbor. Never was there a country so unfavorable as this for war. The very base of operations must be supplied with water from condensers and the shipping. An accident to a delicate piece of machinery, or the breaking of the valve of a pump, causes the stock of the precious fluid to run short, and inflicts great inconvenience on the whole camp. For water here must be doled out in daily portions of limited quantity, and a reduction of the ration tells heavily on man and beast. There is no timber in the country, every beam of wood for the construction of piers or store-houses has been imported; every inch of rope has been brought from the ships; every yard of road has had to be made to allow the convoys to pass; every boat has had to be brought to the coast for the disembarkation of troops and stores, for none were found here, though a liberal supply was expected. Those that have arrived cannot approach within a hundred yards of the shore, for the water shoals slowly, as the beach is very flat. The unfortunate tax-payers in England have to bear the burden of all this. The railway has not made such rapid progress as was expected A locomotive has, however, been landed, and is doing good service in the removal of commissariat supplies from the pier to the store-houses. The health and spirits of the troops are excellent, not improbably because a certain Majesty, sable as Theodore's self, finds no idle hands for mischief.

The following letter, dated Dec. 23, has been received from one of the captives at Magdala:—"The imbecile proceedings of Menelik, the absence of all intelligence from the coast, and the distressing conjectures about the advent of the King have not added to the assurance and comfort which we felt on the first news of the approach of our hoped-for deliverers; these and a variety of minor disappointments imparted a sadness and gloom to the mind which invasted with its sombre hues our present and future prospects. On Friday, the 13th inst, tidings, however, reached us which caused our hearts and nerves to quiver with ecstatic delight. England has at length determined to show that she has not only the means and the power, but the will also, to chastise an unreasonable and cruel barbarian, who, in his vanity, imagined that forbearance is weakness, and magnanimity is cowardice. The invading force, we hear, is strong enough, not only to conquer every province in Abyssinia, down to the utmost limits of the Galla country, but it will also carry terror and dismay to the remotest corners of Africa All those allusions about the forbidding aspect of this land in which fanciful speculators have so profusely indulged will vanish like a vision of the night so soon as the troops leave the parched and feverish plains around the coast. The difference between the climate of interior Abyssinia and the west coast of Africa is as great as between an oven in the capital of England and the airy hall of an English nobleman in the country. The atmosphere here is in every respect bracing and salubrious; the vegetation exuberant, but not, as in the low lands, rank and steaming; and the scenery checkered and picturesque and most lovely. Our friends, the lovers of the sparkling and not inebriating, need not, I can assure them, fear an inveterate drinking of the pure liquid, or be sparing in their libations from the rivers and springs of Ethiopia, which are at least equal to those in Europe. The guinea worm, that agonizing and disgusting disease, is as little known on the mountains and plateaux here, as on the banks of the Thames. We have the tapeworm, a discomfort which every foreigner can avoid, if he does not, hyena like, riot in reeking collops of raw beef If our expected liberators who come from the sunny climes of India can appreciate a little frost, they will be enraptured with Magdala and the adjacent provinces. Ever since our second captivity on this rock, which is lower than the Galla and Wadela Plains, we have regularly had our fires, morning and evening; and, if we were deprived of the cheering blaze, it would, next to iron chains, be one of our greatest hardships. We yearn, yearn most intensely, to hear the sound of the bugle and the roll of the British drum. Our garrison, if the tyrant is not here, will not offer much resistance to the British legions when they see their glittering arms and witness their noble martial bearing I hope and pray that the British lion will forestall the Abyssinian tiger, for should that savage anticipate him, we shall have a boisterous funeral of the old and a tempestuous entrance into the new year. The King is at present three days' journey from here, but with his gigantic toys, which he calls cannons, it will take him at least a month to reach the Magdala. If he accomplishes this object it will be one of his most triumphant feats. He is literally encompassed by myriads of insurgents Unfortunately they all dread the big mouths of his harmless artillery. I wish that Abyssinia had never heard of such inventions as guns The temper of our captor has not improved. He has of late adopted a new and most cruel method of execution Formerly he used to burn his numerous victims in their own cabins; but this merciful mode of despatch he has abandoned in disgust as unbecoming a Theodoros; now grave offenders he pins down with an iron tentpeg, and thus allows them to perish; while those whose crimes is of a lesser mangitude he stretches on the hard ground, and then drives his clumsy ammunition waggons across their gory and writhing bodies till they are crushed, mangled, and reduced to an undistinguishable mass."

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

HAVE THE UNITED STATES A QUARREL WITH ENGLAND?

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 8]

We have not paid much attention to the rumors from Washington in reference to the English question. There is really no "question' with England. We have in this country a sort of anti-English sentiment, which is always noisy and occasionally malicious. There is nothing national about it. America feels strongly about Ireland, mainly because there are so many Irishmen American citizens. America is also a "sympathizing nation" What we like is a rebellion against monarchy. So we have in turn "sympathized" with Poland, and Germany, and Greece, and Hungary, and the South American Colonies of Spain We feel that Ireland has been cruelly wronged, and we trust that Mr. Bright and his friends will succeed in compelling Parliament to pass the reform bill. Then we have a desire to chaff England. We like to tease John Bull—to annoy him, to swagger about him, and abuse George III., and recite revolutionary history, and vaunt our achievements at New Orleans. The bar-room and corner-lounging American delights to speculate upon a war with England, when sporting matters are dull and there is no immediate prize-fight or rat-catching agitation Mr. Dickens caught this feeling when he made some of his grotesque and impossible Americans tell Martin Chuzzlewit that we were an "elastic country"—"a young lion" and that our "bright home is in the setting sun." Martin got off rather easily, considering that he was a foreigner and in the hands of Western politicians. When the bouncing Mr. Train proposes to take Irelaed in payment of the Alabama claims, everybody knows that he is swaggering It is a mere surface feeling. It has neither strength, dignity, nor character; and does not represent the American sentiment.

The true American feels a glory and pride in England. With all her faults—and she has many—we know that from her womb we issued; that until the last century her history is our history; that we speak her language, observe her customs, and obey her laws. Cromwell and William and Marlborough, Bacon and Shakespeare and Milton, are as much Americans as Washington and Irving. Our differences, like the differences of the Rebellion, have been intense, bitter, and deplorable. There is no quarrel like a family quarrel. The strength of present hatred is only equalled by the strength of past love. There are, no doubt, many Englishmen who regard America with jealousy. Men as eminent as Bulwer and Gladstone hastened to express it during the war. The dominant aggressive Yankee Republic should be carved, they thought, for the good of mankind. Six Republics (we believe Bulwer's imagination was content with six) would make the United States very much like the Republics of South America—neither to be courted nor dreaded. This feeling corresponds with the anti-British sentiment in America. It is noisy and malicious, and very often annoying. But we do not believe it is the sentiment of England.

Where, then, is our quarrel with the English nation? England and America are too strong to indulge in mere menace or recrimination. A war with England would be the most deplorable calamity that could happen to civilization. We do not speculate upon the material results of such a war. We might capture Canada, and hold it; we might even send Gen. Sheridan with an expeditionary corps to seize Dublin and rouse the Irish nation; we might invade Australia; we certainly would sweep the English flag from the seas, and see our own go down with it, and the vast commerce that now covers the ocean would pass under the flags of France and Russia and Germany. All this would be very glorious, and would make capital rhetoric for a hundred years But what good would come of it? Here would be the two nations of the world which hold the advance-guard of liberty destroying each other for a sentiment of passion. Let our war with England be a war of peace. We can fight her in the arts and sciences, and literature, and political economy, and wise government. Already we capture hundreds of thousands of her soldiers every year—as much captured as though taken in arms—taken without bloodshed, and who come to us as allies and friends. Could we do better with war?

All this time we are reminded of the Alabama question, which has a moral as well as a material meaning. England did not deal fairly with us during the rebellion. But she had a perfect right to do as she pleased with her sympathies. We would most gladly have had her friendship; we suffered because she withdrew it from us; but men have a right to select their own company, and so have nations If England chose to sympathize with the South, very well. She sees what her sympathy amount ed to, and if ever like extremity befalls her we can do what we please This constant petulent grumbling at England because she did not takeour part is unmanly. We made our own fight and fought it, and claimed help from no one. So far, then, as the Alabama question represents moral sympathy with the South, we dismiss it scornfully. So far as it represents material aid to the rebellion, it is another question, and must be met differently. We say England injured our commerce Enemies under the protection of the British crown committed piracy. We say that, if England had taken due care in executing her laws, we should have been spared this loss. We claim so much compensation England's recognition of "belligerent rights" is mere moonshine. Belligerent or not, we whipped the South; and some day we may have the chance of extending "belligerent" recognition to Canada, or Australia, or Ireland, or even India. Time will settle that There is no use of going to war about it. One year of war would be more expensive than a hundred Alabama claims, and we can well afford to wait. The right of American citizenship is another question If we thought that England unjustly put a finger upon an American, we should insist upon immunity and reparation even with a war of twenty years. If we cannot protect our people we are unfit to be a nation We have as yet seen no evidence of wanton interference with peaceable Americans. The arrest of Mr Train was invited and sought. Train is a mere adventurer, who lives on a Cheap-Jack reputation, and his arrest is money in his pocket. He wouldn't have missed it for a good deal of money. We would have done the same thing during the rebellion. If any Englishman landed in New York as Train did in Cork—an envoy to the rebels and their loud-mouthed friend—he would have been in Fort Lafayette in two hours. Train's arrest was either an advertising trick or mistake, and does not involve the question of citizenship, which should be discussed calmly. It is new to modern laws, because the opening of fresh countries has induced unusual emigration. The governments of Europe all show a desire to make a law to meet this new problem, and we are sure it will be satisfactory to the United States

We desire to discuss our "English question" calmly and peaceably. We have no sympathy with this constant clamor for war If President Johnson is about to adopt a "rigorous" policy toward England—if he is to have threatening letters written to Lord Stanley—it simply means that he desires to cover the disastrous failure of his home policy by menacing England It may give him a certain popularity among bar-room politicians, but it will find no response in the heart of the American people. If war ever becomes necessary to defend our honor, we shall accept it It is not necessary now. Our differences with England can be quietly arranged Neither party wishes bloodshed; and that being the case, we hope there will be no Presidental bluster.

FRANCE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The Legislative Body sat on Tuesday, M. Schneider in the chair The order of the day was the adjourned discussion on the Press Bill. —The President: The part of the measure under consideration is Article 1, which runs thus:—"Every Frenchman of age, and in the enjoyment of his civil and political rights, can, without any previous authorisation, publish a journal or periodical writing, appearing, either regularly or on a fixed day, or irregularly and in numbers."—Baron de Benoist: The majority of the Chamber, which last year was disposed to associate itself with this great measure, is now hesitating; why (interruption)?—M. Josseau: Speak for yourself. —M. Segris: No one has a right to speak in the name of the majority (approbation in some benches).—Baron de Benoist: Allow me to tell you. —M Picard: There is no majority until after the vote.—The President: Listen to the speaker; do not interrupt him at every word.—Baron de Benoist: The reason is that during the last year the press has shown neither gratefulness nor moderation. We have found that we deceived ourselves. Suspicious, unfounded distrust, and calumny have appeared, abroad, at home, and even in this Chamber (reclamations from several benches).—M. Bethmont: That is for the President to say.—Baron de Benoist: We all possess the right of judging what takes place here (noise). —M. Thiers: I request to be heard.—Baron de Benoist: For me it is enough to refer to the speech of M. Jules Favre. M. Thiers, with greater moderation in the form but the same audacity in the ideas—(fresh exclamations; noise).—M. Thiers: I interrupt the speaker on that word "audacity." What style of discussion are we coming to when such a term is applied to opinions, bold, perhaps, but not exceeding the bounds of parliamentary debate (bear, hear and noise).—The President: Allow the speaker to go on without interruption. Let him choose his expressions. I have given opposite opinions entire liberty, and I request from you (turning to the left) the same silence with which you have been heard (hear, hear).—Baron de Benoist: The balance-sheet of the Emperor's Government has been drawn up, but what were those of the regimes that existed under the despotism of a free press? In 1833 M. Viennet said, "Legality is killing us," and at the close of the reign M. Desmousseaux de Givre exclaimed, "What have you accomplished at home or abroad? Nothing, nothing, nothing!" What is the balance-sheet of the Republic? Abroad Risquons-Tout and Chambery, at home the 15th May and the days of June (loud interruptions from the left).—MM Jules Favre and Pelletan uttered some words which could not be heard owing to the noise.—The President: M. Pelletan, calm yourself. Your friends have been allowed to speak; you cannot have a monopoly of interruptions (approval—noise)—M Pelletan: We throw back challenge to challenge.—The President: M. Pelletan, once more I ask you to be calm.—Baron de Benoist: In the midst of this noise I do not hear what is said.—M. Jules Favre: I say that against the invasion of the Chamber on the 15th May the one on the 2nd December may be set off (exclamations).—M. Garnier Pages: It was a Bonapartist agent, Huber, who directed the act of the 15th May. Do not impute to the Government of 1848 that from which it suffered (fresh noise).—The President: Allow the revolution of 1848 and its government to be spoken of—you who are continually discussing other governments (hear, hear).—Baron de Benoist: The Emperor's government restored order, has given to France tranquility and material prosperity; conquered in the Crimea, at Magenta, and Solferino; and, if the Mexican expedition failed, perhaps that result was somewhat due to the friends of Mexico in the press. The imperial rule has given to the journals liberty sufficient, because discussion outside the walls of deliberative assemblies is only a source of disorder. Prussia, Italy, Juarez, Russia even, have found advocates in the press. Is that not liberty enough? I do not see the necessity of a measure, which, in my opinion, will disarm the government. I would have voted for it a year since, but the violent spirit which has recently manifested itself in the press convinces me that this bill would be a disarmament of the government. The opposition attacks the penal provisions of the measure, which shows that they intend to disregard it if passed: and because they vote for it I will give my voice against it (movement).

M. Thiers has pronounced a grand oration in favour of the liberty of the press. It was most carefully studied from beginning to end, and will take rank with the best of his speeches on record. He sketched the history of the world during the last "thirty centuries" for the purpose of showing that a free press was now a necessity in every state pretending to self-government. Coming to modern times he said that France, during the last three-quarters of a century had passed through successive phases of absolute monarchy, constitutional monarchy, and a republic. She had been thrown backwards by a reactionary movement, and had commenced the same series over again. France had therefore tried every sort of government, and it could not fairly be said that under any of them she was ungovernable. She was sensitive and impetuous, but withal submissive, as long as her national genius was not too forcibly compressed. People of this nineteenth century, now fast approaching its termination, were apt to think the age in which they had lived was the most important in the history of the world. Every age had thought the same. But the truth was that man was constantly progressing from the time when, as admirably said by Pliny the Elder, he was "born naked into a naked world." Human improvement had been evolved by dispute, discussion, and controversy. He was not for unrestricted liberty. He admitted the necessity of many of the checks contained in the bill. He thought it right that caution money should ensure the solvency of the responsible editor, who might be judicially sentenced to pay fines. But he wanted what he did not find in the bill, an independent tribunal to try press offences He did not desire to speak against the judges who now heard prosecutions against newspapers. He was quite sure they were very honest men. But that was not a sufficient guarantee. They were in reality a special commission appointed by government, and the public was not and ought not to be satisfied with their judgments. Nothing (he continued), is more simple than to say that the chief of the State is not to be brought under debate; but then he ought to be exempt on the same conditions as in England, where the royal irresponsibility is compensated for by the responsibility of the Ministers. Private individuals should also be guaranteed against abuses of the press; their tranquility and that of their families ought to be secured (hear, hear). These great interests being protected by a law sufficiently clear, nothing more remains than to grant full liberty to the press to discuss public men and public acts. The conduct of Ministers, it is said, may be treated of. Yes, but a writer is guilty if he excite to hatred and contempt of the government. Yet how can the fault of a Minister be exposed without exciting to hatred and contempt of the Government? According to this system, the greater the fault the greater the security of him who has committed it (hear, hear). I repeat that there cannot in this matter be any question of more or less. Where discussion is permitted it must be allowed fully, otherwise you are taking away with one hand what you give with the other. I now come to the tribunal Heaven forbid that I should doubt the impartiality and recititude of the French judges; but the tribunal is in the hands of the government, and may therefore be regarded as a commission (various movements). And publicity is forbidden "Posterity," said the advocate who defended Louis XVI, "will judge your judgment." The real judge of the judge is public opinion; why, therefore, interdict publicity? As long as this power is retained the liberty of the press is in the hands of the government. That liberty has been restrained frequently during the last 50 years, and, I admit, on the demand of the country itself—A voice: Of the intelligent portion(noise). —M. Thiers: But the same liberty has always been called for again by the country (interruption).—M. Javal:—By intelligent France (fresh noise)—M. Thiers:—Always intelligent. Let us be sincere. If France does not now again ask for freedom of the press, why is this bill brought before us (various movements)? I am convinced that France desires it. She has seen during 15 years what a government is which is not controlled by the liberty of the press. [M. Garniers Pages: Let her above all, interrogate the finances on the subject!] (Reclamations.) In such cases society has a right to defend itself The press, I will not say the liberty of the press, is now an acclimatised power Whether loved or feared, it is everywhere; the journals may be superficial reading, but they are universal.

M. Jules Favre also distinguished himself in a speech on the press bill. He agreed with M. Thiers that this bill had been presented because the Government felt that the arbitrary system of 1852 was most dangerous to itself. Therein was a confession of the hollowness of those principles which M. Pinard and the other ministers still convulsively clung to. The system of personal government which the press had not been allowed to criticise, had brought the foreign relations of the country into a dangerous state, and had produced impoverishment at home. The empire had doubled the national debt, and now there was to be a new loan. The "prosperity" boasted of he would call a "disaster," and the loan of 440 millions was the latest evidence of it. France would no longer tolerate institutions which placed her in the rear of civilized nations; she would no longer be behind Austria and Prussia. She demanded and would have self-government, the right to think for and exist by herself. In that way only could she be great at home and invincible abroad.

COUNT BISMARCK IN HIS STUDY.

The Prime Minister of Prussia divides with the Emperor Napoleon III the leadership of political events on the continent of Europe. There is much in common in the career of these men, inasmuch as in the early days of their power they were both regarded as insignificant, neither having given any earnest of the confident boldness in self that has marked their later days.

Karl Otto von Bismarck-Schonhausen was born at Brandenburg, April 1, 1814, and studied at Gottingen, Berlin, and Griefswald. He entered the army, and was promoted to be a lieutenant in the Landwehr; he then studied for the bar, and step by step advanced onwards in the race of life. In 1846 we find him a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony, and on the following year of the General Diet, where the boldness of his speeches and his unpopular ideas rendered him remarkable. Among the extravagant propositions he put forward, was one to the effect that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. At the latter end of the year 1851 he was nominated Ambassador to the Diet of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where for the first time he came into personal collision with Count Rechberg, and his inveterate dislike, we may almost say hatred, for the influence of Austria in Germany, became apparent.

It was not until 1862 that he was made Prime Minister of Prussia, but during the intervening years he had held the post of Ambassador, both at the Courts of St. Petersburg and Paris. During his stay in Russia he conciliated the Czar, who decorated him with the order of St. Alexander Newski. The Crimean war had taken place, and in a great measure had interfered with his ambitious schemes. But during all this time he had not been idle; no less than ten years were spent in maturing his plans, in preparing the Prussian army and bringing it to the high state of discipline which so astounded Europe only two short years ago. There is now no doubt but that Count Bismarck was the real author of Prussia's success in 1866; able generals, perfect organization, did not achieve everything; it was rather the Minister's boldness, firmness and consistent policy that raised Prussia to the place she now holds among nations, it was he who succeeded in consolidating into one power the whole of Northern Germany. If Count Bismarck is unscrupulous—a feature in his character few will care to deny—even his detractors must allow that he is a patriot in the widest sense of the term. If he has robbed Prussia of her freedom by raising her army to its present formidable dimensions, he has done so with the object of restoring the German Empire under the rule of the present King. Whether this Prussian Richelieu, as he is called, will succeed in his schemes, is a problem to be solved in the future.

It was in 1865 that M. von Bismarck was created a Count.

A curious correspondence between him and the members of a Conservative society in Pomerania was recently published by the *Vossische Zeitung*. This society asked the Count for an explanation of his conduct, first, in abandoning the Conservative party; second, in allowing himself to be photographed along with Mlle. Lucca; and, third, in having ceased to go to church. The Count at once gave a categorical reply, with many thanks for the frankness with which his "dear friends" had addressed him. In regard to the first point, Count Bismarck says that people at a distance cannot judge of circumstances which must necessarily influence the political conduct of a statesman, that he must act for the good of the country whose destinies have been placed in his hands, and that if his correspondents knew how difficult it is to adopt the right course, and how heavy a burthen rests on his shoulders, they would acquit him of wilful desertion of his party. In explanation of the second point the count reminds his correspondents of the lengthy negotiations which led to the convention of Gastein. "At one time," he says 'matters came to a dead lock, and life became so insufferably tedious that I did not know how to kill time. I went for a walk, met Mlle. Lucca, whom I knew, and suggested to her that she should relieve the tediousness of our existence by giving a concert. 'Perhaps I will,' she answered, 'but only on one condition.' 'And what may that be?' 'That your excellency will allow yourself to be photographed along with me.' 'With pleasure,' I answered: and this was the origin of the picture. I now leave it to you to judge whether you should cast a stone at me on this account." As for the count's non-appearance at church, he explains that his doctor forbids him to attend Divine service, as he has become so exhausted through working night after night that he is not equal to the effort.

A HAUNTED HOUSE AT KENSINGTON.—Since the middle of last October a very singular system of persecution has been going on in Kensington, which has hitherto baffled all attempts to discover the author, or the means by which the annoyance complained of is effected. In a small house, about twenty yards from the main road, live an old lady, eighty-four years of age, and her daughter, with one servant. They have lived in the same house for nearly twenty years without any annoyance; but for the last few months they have been constantly startled by a sharp, loud knocking upon the panel of the street-door Upon opening the door, however quickly, no sign of any one is to be discovered. No sooner are the ladies quietly settled again than rap-rap-rap! comes upon the door. And this is repeated at irregular intervals through the evening. For some time it was attributed to school-boys, who are always ready for mischief, but it became at last a serious nuisance. A few evenings ago, the son of the old lady called, and found them quite ill from nervous excitement, and was comforting them as well as he could, when a quick rap-rap-rap! at the front door made him jump up. In two seconds he was at the door, rushed out, looking in every direction without discovering a sound or a trace of any human being in any of the adjacent roads. No sooner had he gone back to the little dining-room and placed a chair in the open door-way with a big stick handy than rap-rap-rap! sent him flying into the street to the astonishment of a cabman, who must have thought a madman had just escaped his keeper. This happened four or five times more; in fact, only ceased about a quarter to eleven He went round to the police station and had an officer put on special duty opposite the house for the next day and spent the following morning in calling upon the neighbors, and carefully examining the gardens and walls which abutted upon the "haunted" house. Not a mark of any sort was to be found, and he was quite convinced that by no imaginable device could the door have been reached from any point but right in front from the street. There is no cellar or drain under the house. The more carefully the examination was continued the greater the mystery appeared. In the evening he took a friend down with him, and two more of his friends looked in later. The ladies were found in a painful state of nervous fright, as the nuisance had already been going on, and the maid-servant was crying. In the course of conversation the following facts came out. It began on a Friday, the 18th of October, and has never missed a Friday since then. It has never been heard on Sunday, seldom Saturday, never before the gas-lamps are lit, never after eleven. Just as all were talking at once, rap-rap-rap! In an instant all four gentlemen were in the front garden; the police was quietly standing opposite the door; the lady of the house opposite watching the door from her portico, and another gentleman from the leads. All declared that not a living creature had been near the house for at least a quarter of an hour. The whole thing seems inexplicable, and has created quite a sensation in the neighborhood. The cruel part of the trick is the effect produced upon the venerable lady, whose age makes a change of residence a serious difficulty, and whose nerves are likely to give way altogether if some means are not discovered to put a stop to the annoyance. The police are doing their best to discover the plot.

In Boston efforts are being made to send relief to the three hundred thousand people in Sweeden, who are in a starving condition from the failure of the crops for several years past.

A SIXTY HOURS' SKATING MATCH.—A man at Detroit has skated sixty consecutive hours for 500 dollars. Towards the last, blankets had to be held up about him to keep the wind from blowing him over.

The New York House of Assembly has twenty-eight assistant clerks, seventeen messengers, and fifty pages. The House comprises one hundred and twenty-eight members, so there is not quite an officer for each member.