

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ABYSSINIAN EMBOLMENT.

ABYSSINIA, the country to which so much public attention and interest are now being turned, is situated to the South of Nubia, and surrounded by Turks, Mahomedans and Egyptians, against whom and neighboring tribes, from time immemorial, it has maintained a continual warfare.

The religion of the country is Christian. The ruling family claim to be descended from the child that Queen Sheba bore to Solomon after her return from her visit to his dominions; and the Boas of Judah, or the lion of St. Mark—this saint, it is supposed, having come on a special mission to them—is their national emblem.

Their dress is composed entirely of white cotton; that of the women consists of one long white garment only, while a silk skirt, bestowed by the Ras, or chief, is the distinction of the Abyssinian nobility.

For a while the prosperity lasted, but only for a while, and rebellion has of late been everywhere rife among his newly acquired subjects.

It is impossible to judge from all the conflicting accounts continually adroit, of the true character of this sovereign. In the early part of his reign he seems to have given evidence of great bravery, wisdom and discretion, and to have adopted a far seeing and progressive policy.

From that time to this all arguments and protest have been unavailing, and the unhappy prisoners have remained at his mercy. All their goods have been confiscated, and now and then they have endured the pain and ignominy of being flogged.

The Eastern Chronicle says the potato crop throughout Pictou county will likely be very small this season, the blight having done terrible ravages.

THE KING OF ABYSSINIA TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, one God in Trinity, chosen by God, King of Kings, Theodoros of Ethiopia, to Her Majesty Victoria Queen of England, I hope your Majesty is in good health.

During the quarter ended 30th Sept., there were 53,657 tons of coal shipped from the port of Cow Bay, Cape Breton. It was taken in 154 vessels.

A despatch from Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, announces that the pioneer steamers of the expedition for the relief of the British captives in Abyssinia have sailed from that place for the Abyssinian coast.

Turks. And I now wish that you may arrange for the safe passage of my ambassadors everywhere on the road. I wish to have an answer to this letter by Consul Cameron, and that he may conduct my embassy to England.

The ambassadors never made their appearance, however, and so this went on until 1864—continual letters passing between the British Government and the consul, but with no result, as far as the actual negotiation between the two governments went—and then the unfortunate consul fell into the displeasure of the capricious Emperor, who at once imprisoned him because he chose to assert that, instead of making his way to Massowah, as he had said, Capt. Cameron had been in league with the Turks and had maligned him.

The Emperor Theodoros, who still showed no disposition to acknowledge his office, though he forthwith proposed to send ambassadors to England to further negotiations; and it was about this time that he addressed the letter to the Queen that Earl Russell, it is said, left unanswered for nearly twelve months, thereby incurring the strong resentment of the Abyssinian potentate, who has never forgotten it.

From that time to this all arguments and protest have been unavailing, and the unhappy prisoners have remained at his mercy. All their goods have been confiscated, and now and then they have endured the pain and ignominy of being flogged.

At other times he has given them many proofs of his favor, but his words and promises are alike useless. Most of these wretched men have been sent to Magdala, which now has then a change to Debra Tabor, about fifty miles distant.

Dr. Blanc describes it as a small plateau, such as are common in Abyssinia, about a mile in breadth, at the entrance of the Walloo Galla country. There are altogether about 450 prisoners in the mountain, all of which, except the Europeans and the family of Ras Ali, occupy three houses only. They are most of them political prisoners, though about sixty are murderers and the like, and some of them wear wooden poles fixed round their necks and are only allowed a piece of dirty cloth to cover them.

Fortunately the full horrors of the terrible prison had not been experienced by the Europeans up to the time of our last hearing from them. God only knows what further miseries may be in store for them. Whether the Emperor may, as soon as he hears of our warlike preparations, put them all to death, or whether he may still retain them as things of value, for which he can obtain anything he may please to ask, the future alone can determine.

It is reported that a fleet of transports and ironclads at Toulon has already received orders to sail for Rome. The actual departure of the expedition has not yet been announced.

The New Brunswick Exhibition, at St. John, closed on Saturday night last. It is estimated that the receipts will not fall short of \$6000. Some of the papers say that great dissatisfaction is expressed with a number of the awards of the Judges.

There seems to be some prospect of finding gold in New Brunswick. Mr. Shea, a returned California miner, has been prospecting in Carleton County, and has obtained several specimens in the Cold Stream and Baguagum Rivers.

Accounts of the state of affairs in the States of the Church are very conflicting; telegrams from Florence represent that Meinotte Garibaldi not only maintains his position in the Roman territory but his command has been reinforced and is hourly growing larger.

There are some reports of a plan for insurrection within the walls of Rome had been exposed, and that the leaders had been discovered, arrested, and thrown into prison.

Latest by Telegraph!

Culmination of the Roman Question.

The King of Italy must Decide his Course of Action!

France decides for Peace or war accordingly.

Paris, Oct. 20th.

All the official journals of Saturday concur in declaring that within twenty-four hours Italy must announce her determination either to support the Revolutionary movements in Rome, or to faithfully execute the provisions of the September Convention. France must decide for peace or war accordingly.

Florence, Oct. 20th.

A delegation, consisting of Members of the Roman Municipal Council, and headed by a Senator of Rome, has had an interview with Pope Pius IX., at which a petition, signed by 12000 citizens of Rome, was presented, praying His Holiness to give his consent to the occupancy of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel.

London, Oct. 19th.

It is understood that arrangements are perfected between the Anglo-Saxon Company and the Atlantic Company, whereby the price at rates by cable will be reduced fully 50 per cent. This reduction will go into effect on the 15th November next. The Eastern telegraph does not abate. Last evening repeated efforts were made by the Fenians to burn the Police Station at Manchester, and thus release some of their comrades there confined. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done. The Government is on the alert, and precautionary measures are everywhere taken to guard against surprise.

London, Oct. 17.

Emperor of Austria has referred to his Council of Ministers for their consideration the address received by His Majesty from the Congregation of Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire. The address protests against the adoption of a new concordat, and strongly urges the emperor not to make any revision in the sacred treaty now established between Austria and Rome.

In his communication to the Ministerial Council the emperor reproves the Austrian bishops for adopting a paper so liable to create public excitement at a time when tranquility is indispensable to the restoration of the country; and betakes occasion to remind them that the Emperor of Austria is a constituted prince as well as a true son of the Church.

The Paris Monitor this morning asserts that the inhabitants of Rome and Papal Provinces are loyal to the Pope, and only need assistance to drive the Italian invaders from the soil.

Gold 44.

London, Oct. 18.

The following despatch has been received from Florence, dated to-night. It is reported that Gen. Garibaldi has again escaped from Capraia, and that he has left the island on board of an American ship. Garibaldians have appeared in the Western district, between Rome and the sea, and have taken possession of the Railway running between the city of Rome and the seaport of Ostia, and torn up the rails, preventing all communication. It is still believed in Florence that the Government of Italy and France have an understanding with each other, and are ready associated together in the treatment of the Roman question.

Paris, Oct. 18.

Napoleon has made an imperative demand upon the Italian Government for a strict observance of the Convention of September. The expedition of Toulon is ready to call for the relief of Rome. It is believed the Italian Government will yield.

Florence, Oct. 18.

Reinforcements of volunteers raised in France and Spain for the defence of the Pope have arrived in the city of Rome. When last heard from General Minotti Garibaldi, with a considerable force under his command, had succeeded in reaching the frontier of Rome, and was still advancing.

Paris, Oct. 18.

It is reported that a fleet of transports and ironclads at Toulon has already received orders to sail for Rome. The actual departure of the expedition has not yet been announced.

Paris, Oct. 18.

The Eastern Chronicle says the potato crop throughout Pictou county will likely be very small this season, the blight having done terrible ravages.

The New Brunswick Exhibition, at St. John, closed on Saturday night last. It is estimated that the receipts will not fall short of \$6000. Some of the papers say that great dissatisfaction is expressed with a number of the awards of the Judges.

There seems to be some prospect of finding gold in New Brunswick. Mr. Shea, a returned California miner, has been prospecting in Carleton County, and has obtained several specimens in the Cold Stream and Baguagum Rivers.

Accounts of the state of affairs in the States of the Church are very conflicting; telegrams from Florence represent that Meinotte Garibaldi not only maintains his position in the Roman territory but his command has been reinforced and is hourly growing larger.

There are some reports of a plan for insurrection within the walls of Rome had been exposed, and that the leaders had been discovered, arrested, and thrown into prison.

London, Oct. 21.

The Journal des Debates denies that the French Government has granted any subsidy in aid of the new Atlantic Cable to be laid from Brest to the American coast. The reports that Garibaldi has disappeared from the Island of Capraia are reiterated and seem to meet with no contradiction.

Florence, Oct. 21.

Rattazzi addressed a large crowd of people who were making a demonstration in favor of Garibaldi. He declared in the most emphatic manner that King Victor Emmanuel would maintain the honor of the nation in the crisis through which it was passing.

Garibaldi has issued another proclamation which adds to the prevailing excitement. He exhorts the people of Italy to persevere in their patriotic struggle, and bids them hope that the national honor may yet be redeemed.

Gold 44 3/4.

From Newfoundland.—The R.M. Steamer Delta arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning—dates to Wednesday the 16th inst. The only item of news we notice is of a melancholy nature—there is famine, diphtheria, and scarletina at Labrador. Provisions had been sent from Quebec to the assistance of the people.

[For the Summerside Journal.]

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary meeting of this Society was held on Friday evening last, Finlay McNeill, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. R. Weddall opened the exercises by giving out the Hymn commencing

"Great God, whose universal sway
The known, and unknown world obey,"
after which prayer was offered up.

The chairman introduced the business of the evening with a neat speech, dwelling especially on the God-like zeal actuating the breasts of those laboring among heathen men, and the necessity of Christians at home upholding their hands. The Rev. Mr. Desbrisay then read a short report of the Society's operations and income during the past year. The latter has reached the sum of £148,140, stg., while the former have been extended through nearly every part of the heathen world.

The first resolution moving the adoption of the report, and expression of gratitude for such success, was ably advocated by the Rev. W. W. Colpitts, who made especial reference to South Africa, and the glorious revival which has overtaken that country under the ministrations of the Rev. W. Taylor. Our gratitude must have man, however, but God for its object, the excellency of the power of religion on the part of all supporters of mission work.

Wm. Strong, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said, that there is now no necessity of defending christian missions in the sight of the world, as was once the case. Formerly the leading spirits in the work were subject to violent attacks from the proud and the learned in the Church, and under difficulties of this class pursued their way, but now the whole church seems to acknowledge the work as of God. It is moreover no new scheme we are called upon to advocate. It has been well tried. It was the work of Christ, of Angels, and of the Church for many centuries. It loudly calls on us for support. The Missionary Society stands by the side of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and kindred institutions.

The Rev. C. W. Dockerill supported the motion, and said, he appended a glad advocate of Foreign Missions, to stand on such a platform was more joy than to stand before kings. He had seen a notice of this meeting in the Journal, and had mentally wished to be present, and his way was unexpectedly so directed that he found himself at it. The work of God both in Africa, and Italy demands especially thought and recognition from the Church. Naples was now on a Wesleyan preaching plan. When we consider the self-denial of missionaries, if there be heroes on earth these are they!

The second Resolution, expressive of dependencies on the Holy Ghost, was moved by the Rev. W. R. Frame, (Presbyterian Clergyman) who said—he was privileged in associating with the Society. The Resolution in his hands, he was happy to say had the true meaning, it recognized the personality, the Divinity, and the aid of the Holy Ghost, denied by some misguided individuals, Sabellius about the second century, and others about this doctrine of denial, and it is still held by some minds. But in opposition to this the Scriptures teach us the Spirit is one of the Three Persons of the Glorious Trinity, to him is offered worship, and to him are ascribed Divine titles. It is His province to glorify Christ, and to sanctify the heart. Prayer for the residue of the spirit is greatly needed that the promise may be fulfilled for Christ respecting his heathen inheritance, and His kingdom in the uttermost parts of the earth.

R. A. Strong, Esq., though loudly called upon to speak, merely seconded the Resolution. The third Resolution, referring to Christian Liberty, was moved by Alex. McKee, Esq., who made reference to the fact that the Almighty had called out human agents and placed them on the field. These must be converted men, who receive such high honor association in the labor of Christ. Some think that there are no such heroes today as there were formerly, but this is not the case. If perilous times were to again arise this would be seen. Man possessed of the grace of God is noble as ever. There is great diversity of character among these agents. God calls every kind—witness John Bunyan; John Newton, once a slave hunter; Paul, once so great an enemy, &c. These agents all need our assistance.

Mr. F. Mellish, followed, he said, why are not we heathen? Because we have a living Christianity to elevate us in the social scale, and in the light of angels and gods. Christianity teaches us also to pity the dark nations of earth, to feel for them, and to labor by prayer and pecuniary efforts, that for them the exceeding great and precious promises of Christ may be fulfilled.

The Rev. R. Weddall then said, he was glad to recognize many on the platform. The work was noble, and the results enduring. He also believed that the same spirit which led our fathers to the stake was extant at the present day. He had been five years in Central America, among the Caribs. Combe had in his philological treatise declared that the Carib skulls would not permit of education, but he had been eye-witness that this was false. He had seen Caribs instructed and elevated. Their heathen condition was desolate indeed. During an eclipse, he had seen them bring guns and heating tom-toms to drive away the creature they supposed was eating the moon. The heathen mind was, however, susceptible to education. The work is before us, let us come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Joseph Bertram, Superintendent of the Wesleyan Sabbath School, presented the Missionary Box of the children amounting to 18s. 9d. These dewdrops for the great stream had been collected during part of the year. A letter containing 7s. 6d. was likewise read by the same gentleman, from the Secretary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, Miss Annie Crabb.

The collection was then taken up, the Doxology sung, and the Benediction pronounced. These annual gatherings to consider the progress of Christianity and civilization in the world are nearly becoming tom-toms to the ears of the intelligent. It requires a certain amount of intelligence to appreciate them, which we would gladly see more fully diffused in our midst.

Summerside, Oct. 12, 1887.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

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

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

I ought to have included in my last, Bees and Beehives as among the articles exhibited. It is not long since these industrious manufacturers of honey have found a welcome amongst us, but it is gratifying to find that with proper care and attention they are found to thrive in their new home. The people of Summerside and St. Eleanor's need not be re-told of this, as the late Dr. Wiggins has demonstrated to a certainty that bees may be made a very profitable addition to the stock of the farmer. There can be little doubt but that in a few years, independently of home consumption, honey and wax may be made an article of export. A prize should be awarded to the owner of the greatest number of hives, or for the largest amount of honey and wax produced from the bees of any one person, and at the same time a prize for the best honey virgin and in the comb, and for the best wax, yellow and bleached. You can hardly give so much encouragement for the introducing and perfecting a new species of profitable stock. I should also have noticed a mowing machine by Mr. John Lewis, a very clever specimen of native ingenuity. In fact the Exhibition was, considering the short time given for preparation, a decided success, and tended to prove that Prince Edward Island is not behind its sister colonies in the production of all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. That when sufficient care and attention are bestowed on the proper planting of orchards and scientific management afterwards, we shall be able not only to raise enough fruit of all kinds congenial to a northern climate, but also to export a considerable surplus. That intending emigrants need be under no concern or give themselves any trouble to import furniture of any description or carriages. In short, that taking the price of land into consideration, there are few places better calculated for enterprising agriculturists, possessed of skill and capital, than this Island, the late Exhibition will tell. I do not not the effect of raising a spirit of emulation in all classes, and with the spirit of emulation, a spirit of industry, a determination to avail themselves and improve to the utmost the resources of the colony. A patchwork quilt, or a rag carpet, or hearthrug, is not much to boast of as manufacture, but they have a very high value when considered as laying the foundation of habits of industry and economy, the art of turning to advantage and profit what might otherwise be wasted or neglected. To implant in the mind of the girl the maxim that nothing ought to be wasted, neglected, or lost, and to induce her to act upon it, is to give her a better portion or dowry than money or land, and its effect upon the rising generation will be that the girl thus trained will, when she has become a wife and a mother, be a profitable helpmate to her husband, and train her children in the same habits of industry of which she has experienced the benefit. There will in all probability, I might say I think, will certainly be an Exhibition in one or other of the cities of the Dominion, and when it shall be announced it will be the duty of the Local Government to enable the inhabitants of the Island to send the articles worthy of exhibition to the place that may be selected free of charge to the exhibitors. Nothing would be more efficacious in raising the Island and its people to a higher degree of estimation in the minds of their fellow subjects than the sight of so many objects of the growth, produce or manufacture of the Island, as would with proper encouragement be sent. The list might be greatly augmented. In fact everything that would tend to show for the recovery and capabilities of the land should be carefully collected.

The effect would be to induce men of capital to come among us and to turn perhaps a portion of the stream of emigration hitherward. Our farmers have certainly much improved of late years but much is still wanting. In Prince Edward Island agriculture has not yet arrived to the dignity of a science, nor does there seem any disposition to make scientific farmers either on the part of individuals or the Government. I cannot help thinking that an agricultural college would be of more real service to the rising generation than any other educational institution that either exists or could be established. Until something of the kind is set on foot the agricultural population will continue to occupy a very inferior rank. Let us, however, hope for better things.

THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

The singular conduct of the wife of the martyr President is the theme of much newspaper comment both in the United States and the British Provinces. Since the assassination of her husband, Mrs. Lincoln, it appears, has been neglected and slighted by those who professed to be her warmest friends while she was Mistress of the White House. These friends were then very attentive and very generous. But since she is no longer the wife of the first magistrate, and since she has no longer influence in high places, these like all other summer friends, appear to have forgotten that such a person as the wife of Abraham Lincoln exists on the face of the earth. All this is very natural, but Mrs. Lincoln is not philanthropic enough to take the world as she finds it, and as thousands of others in similar positions have found it, but very foolishly raises a dreadful outcry against her quondam friends, flatterers, and the thankless recipients of her bounty. She accuses not only these, but the whole republican party of the basest ingratitude. To give greater effect to her complaints,

and to show the world how the republic of the United States treats the widow and children of one of its most efficient and faithful public servants she advertises for sale the most valuable portion of her wearing apparel. Just think, the widow of the idolized President Lincoln being forced to sell her clothes in order to supply herself with the necessities of life. When the widow of a decent blacksmith, carpenter, or shoemaker, is reduced to such a state, every one pities her, and many hasten to relieve her. Who then of the noble band of American patriots would not think it an honor to be privileged to minister to the necessities of the wife of Abraham Lincoln? But sad to relate, Mrs. Lincoln has appealed to the friends of her late husband in vain. They turn a deaf ear to her entreaties—they send her empty handed away from their doors. What is the reason of this? Are the citizens of the United States dead to the noblest sentiment that finds a place in the human breast? Do they invariably avail themselves of the life energies of the most gifted of their fellow citizens, and when they have spent their lives in their service do they leave their widows and fatherless children to struggle through the world in a condition bordering on actual destitution? Mrs. Lincoln selling her shawls and her trinkets to buy bread for herself and her fatherless children! What a text for the Timon of future ages!

But there is, we imagine, another side to this story. It is quite possible that the lady who is so very badly treated only meets with her deserts, and that the friends she so loudly exclaims against owe her very little except good will. It is more than whispered that Mrs. Lincoln never interposed her good offices in favor of any aspirant for power or office without receiving a pretty substantial consideration for her trouble. It is said that all the fiery which she now offers for sale has come into her possession in the shape of presents from her numerous and not very disinterested friends. Besides, it comes out that this destitute widow, this poor woman who is forced to sell her wearing apparel in order to exist, is in the enjoyment of a nice little property valued in round numbers at \$100,000. This at six per cent. per annum will yield her an annual income of \$6000, or about £1300 our money. We fancy that most of our lady readers would not be under the necessity of paying a weekly visit to the pawn-broker's shop if they had such an income as this. Their friends would not, we think, deserve to be called hard hearted or ungrateful if they smiled or shrugged their shoulders when they murmured at their hard lot, complained of poverty, and begged for assistance. A great many widows with not only one child but half a dozen children, could manage to keep house very comfortably on a much smaller sum than thirteen hundred a year. There are many people in the United States, quite as deserving, who are a hundred times worse off than Mrs. Lincoln. Indeed it seems that Mrs. Lincoln has neither dignity of character nor greatness of mind. We, from what we have heard of her, have a notion that she is a coarse minded vulgar woman, with a keen eye to what she considers her own interests. As the wife of the President she endeavored to make the most of her position, and as his widow she is determined to present her claims both to individuals and to the republic in the most offensive and least delicate manner that can well be imagined. She has, without advancing her own interests, completely disgusted the thinking part of the American public.

The American politicians are making political capital out of Mrs. Lincoln's sufferings. On every Democratic platform in the Union will Mrs. Lincoln's shawls be flaunted in the face of ungrateful republicans. Democratic orators will assume the most tragic attitude and speak in the most pathetic strain when they expatiate on the unparalleled ingratitude of their political opponents in allowing the widow of Honest Abe to drag out a miserable existence on six thousand dollars a year.

The Comptroller of Customs of Saint John, will please accept our acknowledgments for the copy of the Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick, which he has kindly forwarded to us.

We were presented yesterday morning with a very fine Salmon, by Mr. Herbert Hogg, of Wilnot Creek, for which we tender him our sincere thanks. Mr. Hogg informed us that he had taken over twenty such fish from the Creek during the past week. We were quite surprised to hear this, as we had no idea that such Salmon could be had so near to Summerside as four miles. We might truly say that Summerside is in the midst of a fishing ground, when we have Salmon at Wilnot Creek, Mackerel in our harbor, and Oysters on the north shore.

Large quantities of grain and potatoes are still coming in every day. Oats were as high as 2s. 7d. one day last week, but have fallen to 2s. 6d. Potatoes are selling for 1s. 6d., and there is a good demand. Barley is dull at 3s. 6d.

Mr. John Sinclair, of Princetown Road, handed us to-day half-a-dozen apples or more, each of a different kind. They were certainly the most beautiful apples to look at that we ever saw. They were large and fine flavored. We have seen no imported apples that can for a moment be compared with them. Mr. Sinclair and a few others on the Island are proving that it is not impossible to raise fruit of the finest quality on this Island. Success to them we say.

We have been obliged to omit some original matter intended for this day's paper, in consequence of the rush of advertisements. As soon as the Patriot has finished his review of our article we will attend to him.

The Bark Western Queen, from Bristol, with goods, &c., for Hon. James Yeat, arrived at Richmond Bay, on the 14th inst.

The Ship New Dominion, Kichham, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th Sept., making the passage in 21 days from the Island. This vessel was built here, and is another proof of Mr. John McKinnon's ability as a modeler and master-builder.

The Derby, Murchison, arrived in Liverpool on the 22nd September.

The Amphion, Fletcher, sailed from Liverpool for Charlottetown on the 21st Sept.

The Kewalin sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, and the Zulueta on the 27th, both bound for Summerside.

and to show the world how the republic of the United States treats the widow and children of one of its most efficient and faithful public servants she advertises for sale the most valuable portion of her wearing apparel. Just think, the widow of the idolized President Lincoln being forced to sell her clothes in order to supply herself with the necessities of life. When the widow of a decent blacksmith, carpenter, or shoemaker, is reduced to such a state, every one pities her, and many hasten to relieve her. Who then of the noble band of American patriots would not think it an honor to be privileged to minister to the necessities of the wife of Abraham Lincoln? But sad to relate, Mrs. Lincoln has appealed to the friends of her late husband in vain. They turn a deaf ear to her entreaties—they send her empty handed away from their doors. What is the reason of this? Are the citizens of the United States dead to the noblest sentiment that finds a place in the human breast? Do they invariably avail themselves of the life energies of the most gifted of their fellow citizens, and when they have spent their lives in their service do they leave their widows and fatherless children to struggle through the world in a condition bordering on actual destitution? Mrs. Lincoln selling her shawls and her trinkets to buy bread for herself and her fatherless children! What a text for the Timon of future ages!

But there is, we imagine, another side to this story. It is quite possible that the lady who is so very badly treated only meets with her deserts, and that the friends she so loudly exclaims against owe her very little except good will. It is more than whispered that Mrs. Lincoln never interposed her good offices in favor of any aspirant for power or office without receiving a pretty substantial consideration for her trouble. It is said that all the fiery which she now offers for sale has come into her possession in the shape of presents from her numerous and not very disinterested friends. Besides, it comes out that this destitute widow, this poor woman who is forced to sell her wearing apparel in order to exist, is in the enjoyment of a nice little property valued in round numbers at \$100,000. This at six per cent. per annum will yield her an annual income of \$6000, or about £1300 our money. We fancy that most of our lady readers would not be under the necessity of paying a weekly visit to the pawn-broker's shop if they had such an income as this. Their friends would not, we think, deserve to be called hard hearted or ungrateful if they smiled or shrugged their shoulders when they murmured at their hard lot, complained of poverty, and begged for assistance. A great many widows with not only one child but half a dozen children, could manage to keep house very comfortably on a much smaller sum than thirteen hundred a year. There are many people in the United States, quite as deserving, who are a hundred times worse off than Mrs. Lincoln. Indeed it seems that Mrs. Lincoln has neither dignity of character nor greatness of mind. We, from what we have heard of her, have a notion that she is a coarse minded vulgar woman, with a keen eye to what she considers her own interests. As the wife of the President she endeavored to make the most of her position, and as his widow she is determined to present her claims both to individuals and to the republic in the most offensive and least delicate manner that can well be imagined. She has, without advancing her own interests, completely disgusted the thinking part of the American public.

The American politicians are making political capital out of Mrs. Lincoln's sufferings. On every Democratic platform in the Union will Mrs. Lincoln's shawls be flaunted in the face of ungrateful republicans. Democratic orators will assume the most tragic attitude and speak in the most pathetic strain when they expatiate on the unparalleled ingratitude of their political opponents in allowing the widow of Honest Abe to drag out a miserable existence on six thousand dollars a year.

The Comptroller of Customs of Saint John, will please accept our acknowledgments for the copy of the Annual Returns of Trade and Navigation for the Province of New Brunswick, which he has kindly forwarded to us.

We were presented yesterday morning with a very fine Salmon, by Mr. Herbert Hogg, of Wilnot Creek, for which we tender him our sincere thanks. Mr. Hogg informed us that he had taken over twenty such fish from the Creek during the past week. We were quite surprised to hear this, as we had no idea that such Salmon could be had so near to Summerside as four miles. We might truly say that Summerside is in the midst of a fishing ground, when we have Salmon at Wilnot Creek, Mackerel in our harbor, and Oysters on the north shore.

Large quantities of grain and potatoes are still coming in every day. Oats were as high as 2s. 7d. one day last week, but have fallen to 2s. 6d. Potatoes are selling for 1s. 6d., and there is a good demand. Barley is dull at 3s. 6d.

Mr. John Sinclair, of Princetown Road, handed us to-day half-a-dozen apples or more, each of a different kind. They were certainly the most beautiful apples to look at that we ever saw. They were large and fine flavored. We have seen no imported apples that can for a moment be compared with them. Mr. Sinclair and a few others on the Island are proving that it is not impossible to raise fruit of the finest quality on this Island. Success to them we say.

We have been obliged to omit some original matter intended for this day's paper, in consequence of the rush of advertisements. As soon as the Patriot has finished his review of our article we will attend to him.

The Bark Western Queen, from Bristol, with goods, &c., for Hon. James Yeat, arrived at Richmond Bay, on the 14th inst.

The Ship New Dominion, Kichham, arrived at Liverpool on the 25th Sept., making the passage in 21 days from the Island. This vessel was built here, and is another proof of Mr. John McKinnon's ability as a modeler and master-builder.

The Derby, Murchison, arrived in Liverpool on the 22nd September.

The Amphion, Fletcher, sailed from Liverpool for Charlottetown on the 21st Sept.

The Kewalin sailed from Liverpool on the 20th, and the Zulueta on the 27th, both bound for Summerside.