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. XVII. I CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866. I NO. 5

TO THE TRADE.

CORN BROOMS! CORN BROOMS!

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Trading Public that he has commenced the **Manufacturing of Corn Brooms**, and trusts, that as this is the first of the kind attempted in the Island, he will receive such encouragement as to enable him to continue and enlarge the Business.

BROOMS can be had from Mr. DODD, Auctioneer, Queen Square, (who will act for the Sale of them,) as Cheap and better quality than imported.

JOHN McLEAN,
Manufactory, Sydney Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 29, 1866.

Yarmouth Cooking Stoves.

20 YARMOUTH STOVES, the real article, just received by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866 3m pat isl sj

Tobacco & Candles.

JUST received and expected per *Alhambra*,
10 Boxes Percy Tobacco,
10 Boxes Candles, 6's.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Cranberries

10 Bbls best CRANBERRIES. Cheap by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m pat isl sj

Plaister.

10 Bbls. CALCUIED PLAISTER.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. isl pat sj 3m

Sole Leather.

100 Sides best No. 1 New York SOLE LEATHER
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Cigars

100 Boxes Choice Brands,
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Harness.

A Single set of Nice HARNESS. For sale cheap.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Nails & Spikes.

30 Kegs assorted sizes. Balance of a consignment. For sale low by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Tar & Rosin

20 Barrels each TAR and ROSIN.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866 3m isl pat sj

Brandy & Whiskey.

A Consignment of best Cognac Brandy.
—ALSO—
An invoice of Rum and Whiskey.
For sale low to close it up.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Cordage.

20 Coils Manilla Cordage,
20 " Hemp
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov 12, 1866. pat isl sj 3m

Sacks.

30 Dozen Grain SACKS.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Sugar & Molasses.

JUST received :—
13 Casks Bright Cuba Sugar,
15 Puncheons choice Molasses.
—ALSO—
To arrive :—
30 Puncheons Molasses,
20 Hhds Sugar.
For sale by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Fire Engines!

10 Champion Force Pumps, known to be a necessary article to have at hand in case of fire, and useful in watering gardens, washing carriages and windows. For sale by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Sheepskin Coats.

10 Sheepskin Coats (an excellent article) will turn the rain and keep out the mud. Cheap
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Vinegar.

JUST landed :—
10 Casks Best Vinegar.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Soap.

100 Boxes best Common, Domestic and English Soap. For sale cheap.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Chain, Anchors, Hardware, &c.

ON consignment—
Two small Anchors,
A quantity of chain various sizes,
10 dozen assorted Brass Hinges,
40 " " Screws
6 " " Carpenters' Compasses,
1 set Inks and Dies,
2 Dog Chalklines.
—ALSO—
1 Bbl Black Paint,
1 " Rosin.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Fairbank's Patent Scales.

COUNTER, Beam and Platform Scales of various sizes. Kept constantly on hand by
CARVELL BROTHERS, Agents.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866 3m isl pat sj

Raisins.

50 Boxes and half Boxes Branch Raisins,
20 Half and qr Boxes Layer Raisins.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Corks.

ONE Bale (80 Gross) Corks.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Kerosene Oil.

JUST received per *Alhambra* —
50 Casks best Oil.
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Flour.

100 Bbls various Brands
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Tea.

100 Chests best Black Tea. Cheap by
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

Palings.

3000, ordered in mistake, will be sold cheap on early application to
CARVELL BROTHERS.
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1866. 3m isl pat sj

LIVERPOOL HOUSE.

1866.

Fall Importations Complete !.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received, per *Undine* from LIVERPOOL. *Lotus*, from LONDON, and Steamers from BOSTON, a large and well selected

STOCK OF

British&Foreign Merchandize,

suitable for the present and coming Season, which has been purchased in the best Markets, and is now offered to the public at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

The assortment includes the usual variety of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

in White, Grey and Striped Shirting, White and Grey Sheetings, Ticking, Osnaburg, White, Scarlet and Blue Flannels, Wool Blankets, Patches, Cotton Warp in all colors, &c., &c.

DRESS MATERIALS,

in Plain and Fancy Winceys, Knickerbockers, Coburgs, French Merinos, Camlets, Baratheas, Alexandras, &c., &c.,

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,

in Black and Colored Astracan, Whitney, Seal Cloth, Lamb Cloth, Doeskins, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, Pilot Cloth, &c., &c.

SHAWLS AND SACQUES,

in great variety, including in Shawls, Cloth, Wool, Dagmar, Victoria, Chenille, Plain and Fancy Border, Paisley, &c., &c.

FANCY DRY GOODS,

of all descriptions and quantities; Mantle, Dress, and Bonnet Trimmings, in all the newest styles; Ladies' Velvet and Beaver Hats, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Borders, Hair Nets, Gloves Scarfs, Hoods, Sontags, Clouds, Belts, Belt Buckles and Ribbons, Fur Boas, Cuffs and Muffs, &c., &c.

Gent's Furnishing Department,

READY-MADE CLOTHING—the best Town make—in Over-Coats, Under-Coats, Vests and Pants, of all qualities of Cloth and Style; Fancy Flannel Shirts and Shirtings, Fur Caps and Hats, Astracan and Lambskin Caps, Linen and Paper Collars, Neckties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

ALSO,

By Wholesale and Retail.

Hogsheads of Bright SUGAR.
Puncheons " MOLASSES,
Chests Superior TEA,
No. 1 New York & Canada SOLE LEATHER,
Layer and Bunch RAISINS,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM FULL.

Nov. 5, 1866

DAVIES & WEEKS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. | FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

Have received, by Fall Ships, a first class lot of

Furnishing Goods,

to which they would call the attention of purchasers.

NEW CARPETS, CRUMB CLOTHS AND FELT SQUARES!

Floor Oil Cloths, Stair Diapers,

Window Damasks and Moreens, Table Diapers and Damasks,

Sheetings, Towelings, Flannels,

Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Table Oil Cloth, &c. &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

Nov. 26, 1866. tf

Herring Twines.

A LOT of the above, in two and three thread, extra fine quality, just received.
DAVIES & WEEKS.
Nov. 26, 1866. 4i

1866.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BY the recent arrivals from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Canada, and the United States, the Subscriber has received a large and well selected STOCK of Seasonable Goods, comprising:

Woollen Goods.

Blankets, Flannels, Serges, Rugs, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Horse Rugs, Flannel Shirtings in great variety, Druggets, Cloths, a large stock in Black, Blue, Brown, and Invisible superfine Broad Cloths; Mantle Cloths in variety; Whitneys, Beaver, Devons, Moscow, Pilot, Lambskin, Seal, Astracan, Doeskins and Tweeds, and other varieties, very cheap—Shawls, a large variety.

Staple Dry Goods.

Printed, Brown, Striped and White Cottons, Fancy Shirtings, Red Blue and White Cotton Warp, best quality, Linen and Cotton Ticking, Bags and Bagging, Towels, (Turkish) and other kinds, Towelling, Osnaburgs, Canvas, &c., &c.

Dress Goods.

In Silks plain and fancy, Baratheas, Parmattas, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Camlets, Coburgs, Lustres, Alexandra Cloth, Alpaccas, Cloth of Gold and other varieties in the latest styles, very low for cash.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

Over and under Coats, Pants, Vests, Flannel Shirts, White and colored Cotton Shirts, Collars, Ties, the newest styles in Hats, Cloth and Fur Caps, Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Mufflers, Drawers, under Shirts in variety, Web and Rubber Braces, Socks, Gloves, &c., &c , cheap and good.

Furs.

Stone Martin, Mink, Fitch, Kolenski, Chinchilli, and Mountain Martin, in sets and separately, Musquash, Ermine and other kinds, Fur Gloves, Mits and Cuffs, Siberian Lambskins, &c., &c.

Varieties.

Brussels Carpeting, Stair Rods and Eyes, Door Mats in variety, Dressed Sheepskins, Skirts, Skirting, Cane Hoops, Black and colored Silk and other Velvets, Buttons and Trimmings for dresses in great variety, Feathers and Flowers, very good and cheap, Jewellry, Ribbons, Laces, Hair Netts, Gloves, Hosiery, Veils in great variety, Ladies' Linen, Lace, Paper and Steel Collars and Cuffs, Curtain Damasks, Fringes, Rings Loops and Pole Ends, Shoe Thread, Twine, Candle Wick.

Hardware.

Iron and Steel well assorted, Glass, Putty, Paints, Linseed Oil, Machinery Oil, Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, Blacking, Knives and Forks, Jack and Pen Knives, Scissors, Shot, Gun Wads, Files, House and Sleigh Bells, Cash Boxes, Brushes of all kinds, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, &c., &c.

Groceries.

Tea very superior, Cocoa prepared, Crushed, Brown and Granulated Sugars, Rice, Pearl Barley, Mustard, Spices, Washing and Baking Soda, Raisins, Currants, &c., &c.

The whole will be sold at the lowest prices for prompt payment, either at wholesale or retail.

H. HASZARD.

Ch'town, Nov. 26, 1866. isl

Sugar, Molasses.

8 HHDS. and 20 Barrels Barbadoes SUGAR.
10 Puns. choice Cienfuegos MOLASSES,
5 Quarter Casks Scotch WHISKEY.
WILLIAM DODD.
Nov. 26, 1866. Queen Square.

PRINTING and BOOKBINDING.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Printing and Bookbinding Business will be continued by the Subscriber as usual, at his old stand, Kent Street.
W. H. BREMNER.
Ch'town, Nov. 26, 1866. isl 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WORDS.

Words are lighter than the cloud-foam
Of the restless ocean spray;
Vainer than the trembling shadow
That the next hour steals away;
By the fall of summer rain drops
Is the air as deeply stirred;
And the rose leaf that we tread on
Will outlive a word.

Yet on the dull silence breaking
With a lightning flash, a word,
Bearing endless desolation
On its lightning wings I heard
Earth can forge no keener weapon,
Dealing surer death and pain,
And the cruel echo answered
Through long years again.

I have known one word hang star-like
O'er a weary waste of years,
And it only shone the brighter
Looked at through a mist of tears,
While a weary wanderer gathered
Hope and heart on life's dark way,
By its faithful promise shining
Clearer day by day.

I have known a spirit calmer
Than the calmest lake, and clear
As the heavens that gazed upon it,
With no wave of hope or fear;
But a storm had swept across it,
And its deepest depths were stirred,
Never, never more to slumber
Only by a word.

I have known a word more gentle
Than a breath of summer air,
In a listening heart is nestled,
And it lived forever there.
Not the beating of its prison
Stirred it ever night or day;
Only with the heart's last throbbing
Could it pass away.

Words are mighty, words are living
Serpents, with their venomed stings,
Or bright angels crowding round us,
With heaven's light upon their wings;
Every word has its own spirit,
True or false, that never dies;
Every word man's lips have uttered
Echoes in the skies.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is the full text of the Pope's Allocution.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: More than once, Oh venerable brethren, exercising our apostolic office, we have deplored, either in our published letters or in divers allocutions delivered in your most august assembly, the affliction which has hung for a long time in Italy over the affairs of our very holy religion, and the very grave insults offered to us and to the Holy See by the sub-Alpine government. Moreover, you must comprehend with what grief we are seized now that we see that Government, with a passion that is increasing every day, constantly attacking the Catholic Church, its wholesome laws, and all its sacred ministers; when we see, alas, venerable bishops, and the most virtuous clergy, both secular and regular, and other most excellent Catholic citizens sent into exile by that government, without the least regard for religion, justice, or humanity, or thrown into prison, or condemned to forced residence, molested in the most unworthy manner; dioceses deprived of their pastors, to the great detriment of souls; virgins devoted to God taken away from their convents and reduced to beggary; God's temples violated; diocesan schools closed against the members of the clergy; the education of Catholic youths taken out of the pale of Christian discipline and confided to the professors of errors and iniquities, and the patrimony of the Church usurped and sold. That same government, in contempt of ecclesiastical censures, and without paying the least regard to our most just complaints and those of our venerable brethren the bishops of Italy, has sanctioned similar laws, totally an enemy to the Catholic Church, to its doctrines and its rights, and condemned by us; and it has not hesitated to promulgate a law respecting civil marriage, as it is called—a law quite contrary not only to Catholic doctrine but likewise to the well being of civil society. Such a law tramples under foot the dignity and sacredness of marriage. It destroys it as an institution and encourages a concubinage that is perfectly scandalous. In fact, a marriage cannot take place among the faithful without there being at the same time a sacrament. It belongs, therefore, exclusively to the Church to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage. Moreover, that government — injuring in an evident manner the condition of those who make public profession of religious vows, which have always had and always will have force in God's Church, and not recognizing the very great advantage of the regular orders, which, founded by men of holiness, and approved by the Holy Apostolic See, have in an especial manner deserved the thanks of the Christian republic, civil and literary, by so many glorious labors and so many useful works—has not feared to sanction a law suppressing throughout its entire territory all religious corporations of both sexes; it has appropriated all their property and a great deal of other property belonging to the Church, and has ordered it to be divided. Before entering into possession of the Venetian province it did not hesitate to extend thereto the same laws, and it enjoined, contrary to all law and justice, the total abrogation and annihilation of the convention which was come to between us and our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis Joseph Emperor of Austria. Therefore, faithful to the very serious duty of our apostolic ministry, we raise anew in your most august assembly our voice on behalf of religion, of the Church, of its holy laws, the rights belonging to the authority of this chair of St. Peter; and with all our strength we deplore and condemn all and each of the things which, contrary to the Church, its laws and its rights, have been decreed, done and attempted by the sub-Alpine government, and by all other subordinate authorities; and by our apostolic authority we abrogate and proclaim null and void, and without force or effect all the aforesaid decrees and everything that appertains to them. We likewise beg their authors, who glory in the name of Christians, to bear in mind, and seriously to consider that they have unfortunately incurred the censures and the spiritual pains inflicted by the apostolic constitution and the decrees of the general councils upon whomsoever should attack the rights of the Church. You know, venerable brethren, that certain astute men oppose us and interpret in their own sense the blessing which we gave to Italy, when assuredly, without any merit of our own, but thanks to the impenetrable judgment of God, who spontaneously pronounced the words of pardon and peace out of love for the people of the Pontifical State. In truth, full of solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the entire flock, asking by our prayers from God the good of Italy, we besought Him with fervour and humility that He might deliver her from the evils which afflicted her, and that the most precious gift of the Catholic faith might be all powerful in Italy, and that rectitude of manners, justice, charity, and all Christian virtues might flourish there more and more. Once more to-day we do not cease to send up our most fervent prayers to God that in His goodness He would deign to remove from the Catholic people of Italy the many and great calamities of every kind which are afflicting and assailing them through the fault of the Governors of Italy, and in consequence, of a multiform persecution. But, above all things, we beseech our most merciful Lord to aid and fortify by His heavenly help the people of Italy, in order that they may remain firm and immutable in the divine faith and in their religion, and that they may be able with christian fortitude to support and endure so many misfortunes and evils. Foolish, however, are those who, on the strength of this, do not cease to demand of us, already despoiled and with the most manifest injustice of several provinces of our pontifical territory, that we should renounce our civil sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See. Surely every one must see how unjust and prejudicial to the Church is such a demand. By a singular arrangement of Divine Providence, as we have said on a former occasion, it happened that the Roman empire having fallen, and being divided into many kingdoms and diverse states, the Roman Pontiff, in the midst of such great variety of kingdoms, and in the actual state of human society, was invested with his civil sovereignty, in consequence of which, never being subject to any lay power, he exercises in entire liberty supreme authority and his jurisdiction over the Church which has been divinely confided to him by our Lord Jesus Christ. And the faithful, with full tranquility of conscience and entire confidence, obeying the decrees, warnings, and orders of the Pontiff, submit themselves thereto without ever entertaining the least suspicion that his acts are subject to the will and impulse of any sovereign, or any civil power. We cannot renounce the civil powers established by the Divine wisdom of Providence for the good of the universal Church. We are bound, on the contrary, to defend that government, and to protect the rights of that civil power, and to complain strongly of usurpation of the provinces of the Holy See, as we have already done, and as we do now, remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power. Every one knows that the bishops of the Catholic world have never ceased to defend with zeal, orally and in writing, our civil sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See, and all have proclaimed that that sovereignty, especially in the actual condition of the affairs of this world, is absolutely necessary to establish and defend the perfect liberty of the Roman Pontiff, who feeds all the Catholic flock—a liberty which is intimately connected with the freedom of the entire Church. These same men fear not even to go about, crying everywhere that we ought to reconcile ourselves with Italy—that is to say, with the enemies of our religion who boast themselves of having founded Italy. But how can we, the appointed champions and defenders of our most holy religion, and of the salutary doctrine of virtue and justice, who have to watch for the salvation of all, march in concert with those who, not upholding the holy doctrine, and refusing to hear the truth, keep themselves away from us—those who would never condescend to grant our desires nor meet our demands, to the effect that so many dioceses of Italy, deprived of their pastoral consolation and protection, should have their bishops? Would to Heaven that all those who so vehemently oppose the Church, us, and this Apostolic See, turning their regards and their souls to truth and justice, may be enlightened once for all, and thinking of themselves, and looking to the good of their souls, moved by a holy repentance, may endeavor to come back to us. Nothing would be more agreeable to us than to go forward to meet them, following the example of our evangelical father, and to embrace them, rejoicing in the Lord that his children were dead and are alive again, that they went astray and have been found. Then indeed it would be seen that our venerable religion, the mother and the fruitful nurse of every virtue, and the scourge of vice, conduces equally to the happiness of the individual and the welfare of all. Where religion and her wholesome doctrines prevail there must necessarily flourish uprightness of manners, integrity, peace, justice, charity and all the virtues. Then people are not afflicted with those grievous calamities which unhappily weigh upon them wheresoever religion and its doctrines are not recognized. By the deplorable facts related summarily and with pain, and by the sad temporary events in Italy, everybody can easily see and divine to what great perils this Apostolic See is exposed, and how it is the mark of the most bitter threats of rebellion, the hatred of unbelievers, and the anger of the enemies of Christ's cross. On every side are continually heard frenzied voices, which find an echo in our desperate enemies, declaring that this city of Rome must share in this unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion — nay, must become its capital. But God, who is rich in mercy, will, by His omnipotence, make the impious counsels and desires of our enemies fail. He will never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, out of His great and singular goodness He has fixed the chair of Peter, the impregnable basis of His divine faith and religion, to return to that unfortunate condition so admirably described by our holy predecessor, Leo the Great, in which she found herself when for the first time, the holy prince of the Apostles entered this city, then the mistress of the world. As to us when deprived of almost all human assistance, faithful still to our mission, and confiding absolutely in the aid of Almighty God, we are ready to combat without fear, even to the peril of our life, for the cause of the Church divinely confided to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, and if need be to remove hither where we shall be able to exercise in the best manner our supreme apostolic mission. And seeing that in such a horrible tempest must be prayer, we address ourselves to all the venerable brethren and bishops of the entire Catholic universe, to all the Catholic clergy, and to all the children of the Holy Mother Church, who have never ceased to lavish on us such striking evidences of love and respect, and to come to our aid in our gravest trials and those of the Holy See; we beg of them more and more to offer constantly, with faith, hope, and charity, fervent prayers to God for the defeat of the enemies of the Church, and for their return to the path of salvation. For, to avail ourselves of the words of Chrysostom, prayer constitutes a powerful arm, a great security, a real treasure, an excellent harbor, a very sure asylum, provided that, attentive and vigilant, we present ourselves before the Lord, the mind collected, and without leaving any access to the enemy of our salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish which afflicts us we have a great consolation—knowing that God, when His Church has no human support, effects marvellous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable, triumphing over its enemies, until the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preserve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners; but, alas! they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the Church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing among themselves, and, enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their salvation. And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from adjuring, in the name of the Lord, all sovereigns and other governors of States to examine once for all, and carefully to consider, the very grave obligation they are under to endeavor that love and respect for religion should increase among nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished amongst them. Woe, then, to those governors, who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God unto good, shall have neglected to promote that worship when they could and ought. It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith, without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ, for most severe judgment, they shall see what a dreadful thing it is to fall under the displeasure of the living God, and to feel His strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, witness and companions of our labors, appreciating your excellent and well known religion, your piety, and your deep love for Catholicism, that you will desire to unite your fervent prayers to ours, and to those of the whole Church, and earnestly to conjure the very gracious Father of mercies, in order that, through the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He would take pity on Italy, on all Europe, and on the entire world, and that by His divine omnipotence He would cause that, after the destruction of all errors and the cessation of bitterness, and perturbations, His holy Church may fully enjoy entire liberty and peace—that human society may be freed from the many evils that afflict it, and that all nations may be blended in the unity of the faith, and in acknowledgment of His Son, walking in the paths of the Lord and producing fruits in good works of every kind."

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

IDIOSYNCRACIES OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

Bancroft's forthcoming ninth volume of the History of the United States contains the following sketch of Charles James Fox:—

The character of this unique man was not a chapter of contradictions; each part of his nature was in harmony with all the rest. With talents, good nature and truthfulness, he had no restraining principles, and looked down with contempt on those who had. Priding himself on ignorance of every self-denying virtue, an adept in debauch, and vain of his excesses, he feared nothing. Unlucky at the gambling table beyond all calculation of chances, draining the cup of pleasure to the dregs, fond of loose women, and beloved by them, the delight of profligates, the sport of usurers, impoverished by his vices, he braved scandal, and gloried in a lordly recklessness of his inability to pay his debts, as if superb ostentation in misfortune raised him above all his fellow-men. He had a strong will; but he never used it to bridle his passions, even though their indulgence wronged his own father or corrupted his young admirers. Born to wealth and rank, and easy access to the service of the king, at heart an aristocrat, he could scoff at monarchy and hold the language of a leveller and a demagogue. He loved poetry and elegant letters, the songs of Homer above all; but science was too dull for him, and even the style and lucidity and novelty of Adam Smith could not charm the licentious, rollicking statesman to the study of political economy. His uncurbed licentiousness seemed rather to incite than to exhaust his lofty powers; his perceptions were quick and instinctively true; and in his wildest dissipation he retained an unextinguishable passion for activity of intellect. Living as though men and women were instruments of pleasure, he yet felt himself destined for great things and called forth to the service of mankind. To be talked about, he would stake all he had and more on a wager; but the all conquering instinct of his ambition drove him to the House of Commons. There his genius was at home; and that body cherished him with the indulgent pride which it always manifests to those who keep up its high reputation with the world. A knotty brow, a dark-brown complexion, thick, shaggy eyebrows, and a compact frame marked a rugged audacity and a commanding energy, which made him rude and terrible as an adversary; but with all this he had a loveliness of temper which so much endeared him to his friends that the survivors among them never ceased the praise of the sweetness and gentleness of his familiar intercourse. It was natural to him to venerate greatness like Edmund Burke's; and a wound in his affections easily moved him to tears. His life was dissolute; his speech was austere. His words were all pure English; he took no pains to hunt after them; the aptest came at his call, and seemed to belong to him. Every part of his discourse lived and moved. He never gave up strength of statement for beauty of expression; and never stopped to fill up gaps with fine phrases. His healthy diction was unaffectedly simple and nervous, always effective, sometimes majestic and resounding, rarely ornate, and then only when he impressed a saying of poet or philosopher to tip his argument with fire. He never dazzled with brilliant colours, but could startle by boldness in the contrast of light and shade. He forced his hearers to be attentive and docile; for he spoke only when he had something to say that needed to be said, and compelled admiration because he made himself understood. What was entangled he could unfold quickly and lucidly; now speaking with copious fluency, and now discussing point by point; at one time confining debate within the narrowest limits, and again speaking as if inspired to plead the welfare of all mankind. He had a wonderful gift at finding and bringing together what he wanted, though lying far off and apart. It was his wont to march straight forward to his end; but he knew how to turn aside from an attack, to retreat with his eye ever on his enemy; and then, by an unexpected reversion, to strike him suddenly as with talons. When involved in dispute, he dashed at the central idea, which was of power to decide the question; grasped it firmly and held it fast; turned it over on every side; presented it in the most varied aspects; came back to dwell upon it with fresh force; renewed blow after blow till it became annealed like steel. He hit the nail again and again and always on the head, till he drove it home into the minds of his hearers; and when he was beaten by the majority he still bore away the palm as a wrestler. His merits, as summed up by Mackintosh, were "reason, simplicity, and vehemence."

Yet Fox was great only as a speaker; nay, his sphere was still narrower; he was great only as a speaker in the House of Commons, and there great only as a speaker in opposition. He was too skillful in controversy to be able to present the connections and relations of events with the comprehensive fairness of a historian; and his strength went out from him when he undertook only to tell what had been done. He failed as a statesman, not from defect of heart, but from the uncertainty which attends the want of fixed principles, and which left him exposed to the allurements of any promising coalition; but he was the very man to storm a citadel. In running down a ministry, his voice halloo'd on the pack, and he was sure to be the first in at the death.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FENIANS

Under this head the Chicago *Republican* makes the following sensible and creditable remarks:—

"Rumors are again thickening in reference to another approaching Fenian invasion of Canada. Mysterious outgivings about purchases of arms and secret organization of troops are becoming frequent, and appear to be quite as authentic as those which presaged the former rash and inconsiderate fiasco, which might reasonably have been expected to cost every man concerned in it his life. In view of these matters of public notoriety, and the fact that two separate invasions of a friendly territory have been planned and organized on our soil, it is the duty of President Johnson to take prompt and energetic action to prevent any repetition of these ill-judged and hopeless undertakings.

"There are few Americans, we presume, who do not cordially sympathize with the cause of Irish independence, and who would not welcome and co-operate with any movement which promised to secure that end. But Canada is, and the Canadians are, no more a party to, or responsible for, the oppression of Ireland by England than is Maine or Illinois; and even were there the remotest hope of success in the fatuitous military enterprises which have twice set the country in a ferment, we are bound, by every consideration of humanity, justice, law, and national honor, to prevent any hostile invasions from being organized or inaugurated within the jurisdiction of our government against a people as guiltless of wrong toward Ireland as ourselves. No one doubts that, should the attempt to invade Canada from American soil, by American citizens, be repeated, the President would ultimately suppress it, as he did before, by the whole military force of the nation, if necessary. It would be his plain and sworn duty to do so; and he would be justified by the calm, intelligent sense of the community, which cannot but see that such undertakings must not be tolerated, and ought not to have received the encouragement they have from the press and the people of the United States. But let the action of the Chief Executive be taken before these hostile enterprises are actually inaugurated—let him issue a proclamation warning all American citizens and Irish residents to desist from these unlawful and impracticable organizations, and at the same time concentrate sufficient troops in convenient places along the frontier,—these movements must, of course, be suppressed, and since the Fenian leaders have demonstrated their willingness to inaugurate warfare—which none know better than themselves must inevitably and disastrously fail of success—against the Canadian Provinces, they should be vigorously nipped in the bud, before they culminate in utter ruin to the deluded men who engage in them.

"When it becomes necessary to capture Canada, the government of the United States will undertake the job on its own account. But filibustering expeditions by bodies of American citizens on individual account cannot be permitted, and the country at large should at once be given to understand that the government will not permit them; and that it will not, by a gross and shameful violation, not only of existing neutrality laws, but of the principles which lie at the foundation of international safety and brotherhood, allow itself to be drawn into a needless war with a formidable Power on account of the criminal acts of its own citizens, which it had full power to prevent."

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

The London *Saturday Review* has these speculations upon the ambitious project of Russia—curious as speculations, if not founded on truth:—

"The early conquest of Bokhara by Russia is an event which may already be counted upon. Coupled, as it must be, with the conquest of Khiva and the valley of Amu-Daria, it will undoubtedly be an event of much moment to our Indian empire. No one supposing that it will tempt Russia to attack India, at least for many years to come; but the opportunities which she will have of molesting us after these acquisitions are greatly under-estimated. The difficult nature of the country which she is annexing, and the ridges of the Hindu-Kush, which must be surmounted before she can reach India, are triumphantly pointed to as complete obstacles to all Russian intermeddling. But two things are forgotten. First, however difficult the country may be at present for the march of armies, the difficulty will cease for a power actually in possession, which can march troops to its new frontier, not in battle order, but in convenient detachments. In the districts already acquired, the roads and communications have been abundantly improved by digging lines of wells establishing settlements at suitable intervals, and persuading the nomads to follow agricultural pursuits. In the advance through the Kirghis desert the Russian base was necessarily on the distant Ural; but already in Kokan a fertile country has been found which will serve for a new base, and the oases of Khiva and Bokhara will be equally suitable. The upper valley of the Amu Daria is also most favorably spoken of for its fertility, and under good government it would easily support a vast population.

"Russia, then, in possession of the whole country to the Hindu Kush, would have no difficulty in collecting a large army at her own convenience in the extreme south. Next, as to the passage of the Hindu Kush, it seems to be forgotten that the mountains can be turned by marching on Herat and Candahar, and thence to the Indus; but at any rate the Hindu-Kush is not an impracticable range, invading armies, from the days of Alexander downwards, have crossed it repeatedly, and two at least of its passes are known to modern travellers to be passable for modern artillery. The danger of Persia when Russia shall overlap it on the east, as it does now on the north, is also to be considered. How long would it take, if Russia desired, to overrun all Persia to the Persian gulf, and seize our telegraph wires, perhaps the future railway down the Euphrates valley? These questions are sufficient to indicate the problems which will be raised by the further extension of Russian conquests in the direction of India. Indian statesmen must before long address themselves to the difficult task of their solution."

A LONG SPEECH.

The papers on the Pacific coast are commenting upon an extraordinary exhibition of oratory and endurance lately made in the Vancouver Island Legislature. The feat was performed by Mr. Leonard McClure, of talking seventeen hours without pausing or sitting down. The *Examiner* says:—

"The cause was one which should make him famous in the annals of the British colonies.

"A year ago a large quantity of land about Victoria was seized by the government for arrears of taxes, and held on the understanding, that the owners could have and repossess their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelve month after their seizure. But it became known a few days before the expiration of the allotted term a plot was on foot, hatched by the government, and backed by a venal majority in the House of Assembly, to pass a bill authorizing the executive to repudiate its contracts with the land-owners, refusing to accept payments of arrears, and seizing upon and retaining permanently the disputed lots. Two men in the House opposed the measure, Amos de Cosmos and Leonard McClure. They knew that they had nothing to hope from their compeers or from the government, and prepared themselves accordingly.

"On the House being opened, McClure rose, the time being noon, and kept the floor until five o'clock next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put a foot upon a chair for a moment, to relieve himself by resting his hand upon anything. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring refreshments they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the House. When McClure sank exhausted in his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing in the windows of the Assembly House, De Cosmos rose and for the remainder of twenty four hours talked against time. On rising amid the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, 'until the angel Gabriel sounded the last trumpet.' His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve the wan and wearied champions of honesty looked around with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly."

SUGGESTION FOR DRYING GRAIN.—About every two summers out of three we are struck with astonishment that nothing is done to enable farmers to house their grain crops safely in wet weather. Considering the immense importance of the wheat crop alone to the ordinary farmer, while barley is now commanding extraordinary prices, it is wonderful that, with all that is done in the way of agricultural machinery to prepare and cut all kinds of grain, everything is left for chance for getting it under cover from the harvest-field. Yet there is an obvious method which can be adopted without any very extravagant outlay—an outlay far less than the actual loss upon many a farm in England during this one season alone. The ears of wheat should be cut off from the head of the straw stalk, as they stand growing in the field, whether the weather is wet or dry, and carted instantly to a shed in the farm-yard, well roofed in, but with the four sides consisting only of the wooden or iron posts and open framework necessary for the support of the roof. The grain should there be spread out in a series of shallow, open trays of zinc, pierced all over with large holes—so open, in fact, as only just to prevent the ears of corn from falling through. Upon these trays, lying in tiers above one another, say a foot or eighteen inches apart, a steady blast of air should be directed from some sort of ventilating apparatus—such as would be easily devised by many of our clever agricultural implement makers—until the moisture was thoroughly evaporated, when the dried ears might be removed to the barn to make room for another batch. There would be, of course, an extra outlay for labor, and the straw must be cut by a second operation, which would be done cheaply with the scythe or mowing machine. The straw would also be injured by the treading of the reapers cutting off the ears of corn, but not much more so, perhaps, than is the case with all straw thrashed by machine instead of by hand. As to the drying of wet corn by the heat of ovens or kilns, every farmer knows that it would simply make the grain begin to sprout, if there was much moisture lodged in the ears. What is wanted is to do that by art which is done by nature when nature is propitious and kindly sends keen blowing and cool winds to dry the shocks of cut corn when soaked by unwelcome showers. The whole question is one of cost; and considering that the ventilating sheds would answer the purpose of shelter for carts and wagons and other dead stock all through the year, it would not approach the enormous losses which are now going on all over the country.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EFFECTS OF DIME NOVEL READING.—The pernicious effect upon children, of reading dime novels, and other literature of the yellow cover variety, has recently been illustrated by an occurence in this city. A number of young boys, on Perry street, and vicinity, have been in the habit of reading these trashy works, to an unusual extent. One of them has expended twelve or fifteen dollars in the purchase of dime novels during the past summer, and his companions have been but little behind him. These novels are all of the extremely sensational character, and belong to the most superficial of their class. The exploits of burglars, of highwaymen, of smugglers, of murderers, or pirates, and of every blood-thirsty character known to fact and fiction, make up the material of the dime novel to a great extent. The boys of which we speak had gorged themselves with this class of reading so long that they had contracted a morbid desire for adventure, which finally took place about two weeks ago. At that time, five or six of them—the oldest, fourteen years old, the youngest ten, organized themselves into a "band of robbers," with a capital of forty dollars to begin business with. They proceeded to a wild cavern, near Bedford, which they had selected as a base of operations—from which they could commit depredations on the surrounding country. This would enable them to become practical Dick Turpins and Jack Shepards, about whom they had read in the dime novels. They lived in the cave several days, and during that time were busy with all sorts of mischief. At last their parents found out their strange hiding place and took them home. The depredations of the "gang" were by no means confined to their residence in the cave, but had taken place before the event, and have been committed since. Several of them have been caught in the act of burglariously entering houses. The youngest of the party has recently been away from his almost distracted parents for an entire week, and it was not until one of the "gang" had been bribed to disclose his hiding place that the little fellow was recovered.

We imagine that parents will find it advantageous to supervise the reading of their children to a certain extent.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A FEW WORDS ON SQUEEZING.—While we are growing sensible indeed in the matter of dress as far as boots, balmoral skirts, warm stockings and high necks, we are degenerating in some other matters quite as important. The corset is now a necessary part of a woman's wardrobe; and alas! when a woman does begin to wear corsets, she will wear them so small, and will tug at the laces until her breath becomes short, and feels it necessary to refrain from anything like a comfortable meal. We say nothing against a well-shaped corset worn loose, but there lies the difficulty. A loose corset injures the appearance of the figure, instead of improving it, and people wear corsets that they may have small waists. All we can say is, don't squeeze, whatever you do; you may have small waists, but you are exposing yourself to a dozen misfortunes which are as bad as a large waist. First, you'll surely have dyspepsia, and grow yellow, and cross, and unhappy; secondly, your hands will grow red, thirdly, your nose; fourthly, you will be unable to walk a mile at once; fifthly, dinner will be a misery; sixthly, your shoulder blades will increase in size and attitude; seventhly, your eyes will grow weak; eighthly, you will break down at thirty or thereabout, and be a sickly old woman from that time forth. If these truths do not frighten women from tight corsets, perhaps the information that gentlemen generally do not admire what dress-makers call a "pretty figure" so much as a natural one, may have some influence.

A NEW GUNPOWDER.—Some interesting experiments are about to take place on the site of the Trocadero, opposite the Champ-de-Mars, at Paris, to test the quality of a new sort of gunpowder invented by a german chemist, M. Adolphus Neumeyer, provided with introductions from Dr. Klein, of Leipzig. This powder does not explode in the open air, it carries further than common gunpowder, is cheaper, and is so easily made that it may be manufactured on board ship. The experiments will be conducted as follows:—Dr. Klein has caused a house to be built of stone and brick. About 20 kilogrammes of the new powder will be put in, and the house closed up, with as much air in as there is in common dwelling-houses. The powder will be ignited and will be found to burn without exploding.