Latest European News.

Arrival of the "Etna."

(From the News of the World, Aug. 2.)

THE QUEEN'S EXCURSION TO FRANCE.

The interest of the summer excursion which Her Majesty proposes making to the Continent this year, will be heightened by the occurrence of an interview with the Empress Eugenie, and probably with the Emperor of the French himself; and although there may be nothing more contemplated than an interchange of personal courtesies and the gratification of the private friendship which is known to have always existed between these illustrious personages, the state of European politics is nevertheless likely to be touched upon; and there are points in agitation at the present moment which no one can refer to without attaching some degree of importance to them. Upon the surface of things there is an appearance of brightness and ease which would not be maintained if the observer were curious to discover what is underneath; and although Prussia and France are both very anxious that a belief should exist in their entirely pacific professions, there is reason to suspect the former of a desire at least of further territorial aggrandisement, whilst the Emperor is not unwilling to listen to proposals for a commercial union with Belgium and Holland, which have a very strong political signification. Germanic union is fraught with danger to the commanding position so long occupied by the Emperor of the French, and in order to sustain his prestige, the latter turns his attention where French character and influence are already great, and a bold stroke might secure a prize, to the consternation of the Emperor's successful rival, Bismarck. The language, the habits and manners of France are accepted in Belgium, where also French money circulates, and there is little of separate nationality beyond the independent court and sovereignty to mark a distinction between Belgium and France. With Holland the case is different, and the sturdy people of the dykes would manifest their old patriotic fire if any attempt were made to destroy their independence, although the odds would be terribly evident against them. English statesmen would of course object to the annexation, because it would be a standing menace to this country and all its interests: but foreign princes are not in the habit of regarding the feelings of others when their ambition is to be gratified and great objects are to be won.

The people of this country are well satisfied that the best policy for our statesmen to pursue is that of non-intervention; and it would be difficult to induce them to believe it right or just to interfere with the designs and doings of continental princes. We are, nevertheless, so bound up with treaties and foreign alliances, that the people who love peace and would make any sacrifice consistent with honor, for its sake, my have to look sharply after Ministers with a view of preventing disagreeable, because dangerous complications. We trust there is nothing in the feverish state of affairs in Spain with which our Government is in the least degree concerned, because the Emperor Napoleon, whose friendship it is desirable we should preserve, can be no calm observer of what is taking place there, and might be inclined to resist direct sympathy expressed or shown to the royal duke and his wife, who have been sent out of the country for alleged complicity in a frustrated rebellion. The Orleans family are objects of rooted dislike to the Emperor, who would rather see the elder Bourbons favored than that countenance should be given to the younger branch, whose superior intelligence makes them more dangerous enemies to his reign. Spain under the reign of Queen Isabella is endurable notwithstanding its vices and depravities, and the mental darkness from which they arise; for the only trouble possible is such as the ascendant clergy might make; and their power is small beyond the limits of the Spanish court; and whilst they remain satisfied with unlimited sway there, they will not do anything to provoke the resentment of France. If there be really a conspiracy with the object of substituting the Duchess of Montpensier for her sister the Queen, it must be a source of disquietude to the Emperor, for any movement on behalf of the younger Bourbons would have a tendency to bring the Orleans family into dangerous proximity to his throne and dynasty. And if the intimate relations between our own Court and the members of the exiled family, who have conducted themselves with exemplary propriety since they made this country their home, should be regarded with dissatisfaction at the Tuileries, we feel assured that the illustrious friends of the exiles as well as the British people generally would assure the Emperor of our entire freedom from any wish to embarrass his Government by countenancing proceedings that would be calculated even indirectly to have that effect. Her Majesty, if required, might speak with perfect sincerity to the Emperor of the impartiality of her own, and the nation's, wishes on the subject.

The *Constitutionel*, writing upon the recent visit of the distinguished statesman, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, to this country, observed that "every day strengthens the chain which now binds England and France together—those two great nations which wars and jealous hatred so long separated The new alliance is the more firm since it is founded on the interest of the two nations. Material interests have arisen in the two countries, which have produced an effect that political feeling would never have, perhaps, secured No one is now astonished at the interchange of politeness between France and England." This is a sentiment which pervades the minds and the hearts of the people of England; and if any doubt should linger with the Emperor, it would be worth the while of the Queen herself to arrange a friendly meeting with the Empress or the Emperor (for in politics they are one) for its removal. Our German connections may occasionally engender suspicions of a leaning to the new power that has been created in Germany. The King of Prussia and his minister would receive much gratification if these connexions with this country were producible of a sympathetic movement; but to the same extent as gratification was afforded in one place displeasure would be created in the other; so that as we cannot please King and Emperor, it is the duty of our Government to abstain from interference with either. We may be friends with both by declining to commit ourselves to political views, and confining our intercourse to the limits of domestic courtesy.

The Queen, who is going to Germany, will demonstrate her own and the national feeling by first visiting the Empress of the French Her Majesty has German connexions, and one especially to which her dearest affections cling; but that this family reunion has no political meaning the Emperor will receive assurance through the affectionate embrace that will be given to the Empress by the Queen of England who visits his territory, possibly for the purpose. That visit to France will be a graceful and thoughtful act, for it will remove any feeling of suspicion or distrust with regard to the alleged Orleanist conspiracy in Spain, and show that although the Orleans family are personal friends of the Queen's, there is no failure in the sincerity of the friendliness with which the Emperor and Empress are regarded. The Emperor of the French would be justly indignant if anything injurious to his interests were sanctioned in this country; and one of the most unpleasant things that could happen to him would be the ascendancy of the Duke of Montpensier in Spain. The people of England are no more desirous that he Emperor that the daughter-in-law of Louis Philippe should be substituted for her sister on the Spanish throne, because we do not forget that our Government was tricked in the matter of the Spanish marriages by the statesmen who then governed France in conjunction with their master the wily old King of the French; offence given to Napoleon the Third on such a matter would meet with no concurrence; therefore it will not be given. If the Duke of Montpensier has got into trouble his friends must get him out; help will not come from England. We are satisfied with our alliances and do not desire to alter them.

Moreover, it is the policy of this country to avoid drawing the annexation principles of the Emperor in this direction. Whatever his views may be in Germany it is well to let them remain there. It would be unpleasant to see the French flag floating over Belgium and Holland; and we shall not witness that spectacle if our strict neutrality is preserved.

Napoleon's ambition lies in another direction; and Bismarck, perceiving this, makes friendly overtures to Austria. It would not be surprising if an alliance were to be formed between these powers, hitherto enemies; and the probability of such an alliance may have given rise to the reported negotiations for a combination of Belgium, Holland, and France, to deter England from assisting the confederates, presuming her inclination moves in that direction. Napoleon perceiving his antagonist's working, may have hinted his suspicions and resolves to the English Government; if so it was a patriotic conception of her Majesty to strengthen the friendship with France by visiting the Emperor, on her way to Germany. Be this as it may, the visit is one that will be approved by all her Majesty's subjects, who have no greater desire than to live upon terms of amity with France.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

From Newry to Belfast, and from Monaghan to Derry, the Orange spirit, made more rampant by the intensly hot weather, was wild and furious at the late anniversary. Meetings, marchings, music, banners and all the other accompaniments of the *saturnalia* of the 'brethren' were visible on every side. Insult to the brave and high-spirited Catholics of Ulster was the object of all this insane and brutal conduct, which is so ruffianly and savage that it could not be matched outside of Ireland. There were meetings in Lurgan, Warrenstown, Derrymacash, Newtownards, and other places in defiance of the law, the rebellious and disloyal ruffians who attended them, having carried banners, and played the usual party tunes. It is only right to say that owing to the good and peaceful conduct of the Catholics, conflicts did not take place in many districts. Had they gone out to meet the processions, and carried arms with them and used them, blood would have flowed in torrents, unless the Orangemen took to their heels, as they are in the habit of doing, when they observe the slightest danger. But the day, we regret to state, did not pass over without bloodshed. At Monaghan, a Catholic town, there was a sanguinary conflict, in which one Catholic is reported to have been shot dead, and several wounded. The Orange ruffians assembled in the early part of the day about two miles from Monaghan, and at five o'clock in the evening, heated by drink, they marched into town, playing party tunes, which so exasperated the Catholics that the latter rushed upon them and scattered the cowards like chaff before the wind. Cuffed, kicked, and beaten, the Orangemen fled and sought refuge in their lodges, from which they fired on the Catholics, and the result has been several persons wounded and one shot dead. What atrocious characters these Orangemen must be to enter a Catholic town in this manner, and insult its peaceable people. What were the authorities doing? Did they not learn that the Orangemen were only a couple of miles distant, and might they not have surmised that they might have ventured into the town? Were the police not informed of the approach of the 'brethren,' and if they were, could they not have guessed what would take place if they came in playing their party tunes? They should have known the feelings of the Monaghan Orangemen, which are the most malignant in all Ulster—the 'brethren' of that county being the most bitter and waspish in the entire country. But atrocious as the conduct of the Monaghan Orangemen has been, it has been surpassed at Magherafelt, where a party lay in ambush, and opened a murderous fire on a few peaceable Catholics, who, after acting as sentinels at their chapel during the previous night, were proceeding quietly to their homes. These cowardly ruffians were intent on murder, and it is more than probable that their fiendish desires will be gratified, for one of their victims is not expected to live. We must do the Government of Lord Abercorn the justice to state that it took great pains to preserve the peace, by sending large forces of the army and police into Ulster. But the peace cannot be preserved whilst there are men in the Ulster magistracy who like to see the Orange banner waving, and to hear party tunes. We firmly believe that the low scum of Orangedom would not be half so noisy or ruffianly only for the winks they receive from those who pull the wires, and set the rabble in motion. We do not say that any Ulster magistrates do this, but there are men of wealth—ferocious partizans—who move the Orange men when they think it will serve 'the Protestant interest.' But the time has gone by when Protestantism could be served by such wicked devices. The days of ascendancy are gone, and when the monster Church Establishment receives the last blow, and is prostrate, it will have vanished. We have frequently told the Catholics that they should never come into collision with Orangemen, without having firearms in their hands, not for the purpose of attack, but to defend their lives. Let them be careful in the future not to meet such a murderous party, unless they are properly prepared, and then they may rely upon it that the 'brethren' will commit no outrage, but with their characteristic pluck they will run away and show the 'white feather.'—*Dundalk Democrat.*

During the last few days three items of social intelligence have created quite a panic among certain persons of the ultra-Protestant persuasion in London. The first is that at the dinner-table of a certain Catholic nobleman the deservedly popular Princess of Teck met, and spoke to, no less a person than the Archbishop of Westminster; and, moreover—that horror of horrors—the said prelate said grace in the presence of a Princess of the Royal Family of England! But the second anecdote is worse than the first Monsignor the Hon. George Talbot, private chamberlaine to His Holiness, called the other day at Marlborough House and paid a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, having known the former in Rome. And there is, perhaps, a more dreadful tendancy to Popery in high places. On Sunday last, the heir to the Throne of England, with his wife and his brother, paid an afternoon visit to a Catholic peeress near London, and remained nearly two hours wandering about the gardens of the house. What will Messrs. Newdegate and Whalley say to all this—*London Weekly Register, July* 11.

It is understood that when Sir W. Mansfield's time is up, Lord Napier will succeed him as Commander-in-Chief in India. The post is worth £30,000 a year, and the person who fills it must be more than usually extravagant if he cannot manage to save £10,000 a year. As the appointment lasts for five years, this would give a round sum of £50,000. Then, in all probability, Lord Napier would get the commandership in Ireland, after the expiration of his time in India; and, as all this time he would have opportunity of advancing his children, if he lives a few years, he will be a rich man Of course he will get the Coloneley of a crack regiment into the bargain.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister to England, sailed from Baltimore on the 8th inst. Prior to his departure he was entertained by a large number of citizens, and in reply to the toast of his health said:—"I go to England as a minister of peace; my instructions look to peace, and if I am able to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given me, peace will be the result. So obviously is this the interest of the two nations, that the good men of both will strive to make more firm and enduring than ever the peace now existing. We are the same people descended from the same stock, and no matter how much we may have differed in the past, we are now satisfied that it does not pay us to be at enmity. We ought to stand together and maintain the principles of political liberty."

SPAIN.

Alarm of the Government.—At last the Spanish Government is becoming "alarmed." The Spanish Minister in London has telegraphed to Madrid that General Prim has disappeared from London, and it is thought probable that he has gone to Lisbon, where the Progressist party is in large force. What adds to the terror of the Spanish reactionaries, is the belief that the Portuguese Ministry is in favor of a revolution in Spain. Their proposed remedy is to declare a state of siege—at least, this is the intention attributed to them in a telegram from Madrid.

One of the Pimples on the face of the man in the moon, say the astronomers, has disappeared; we are not told how, or by what means this was accomplished, but we are not only told, but know, that Grace's Salve can readily remove from the human face pimples, scurf, and moth.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

[Telegram to the New York Herald]

London, August 4, 1868.

The Royal Commissioners, who were commanded by the Queen of England to report to Parliament on the working and condition of the Irish Church establishment, have made their report. They recommend the abolition of all the Episcopal sees and cathedral establishments in Ireland, except eight, to be maintained on reduced incomes. They also report in favor of measures to encourage tenants under church leases to purchase property in perpetuity, and to enable landholders, by the payment of tithes and charges, to eventually redeem and regain possession of their lands.

The High Churchmen and Gladstone oppositionists denounce the proposition conveyed in the report, and assert that, if carried into effect, it will be a direct violation of the Act of Union perfected between Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1800. The clause of the act to which they refer is the fifth, which reads thus:—

That it be the fifth article of union that the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland; and that the doctorine, worship, discipline and government of the said United Church shall be and shall remain in full force forever as the same are now by law established for the Church of England; and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the Established Church of England and Ireland shall be deemed and taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the union; and in like manner the doctorine, worship, discipline and government of the Church of Scotland shall remain and be preserved as the same are now established by law, and by the facts for the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland.

On the contrary the Gladstone men and Irish Catholics say, unanimously, that the sanction of the report by Parliament and the shaping of its recommendations into legislative form will constitute a very ample measure of justice to the people of Ireland. They refer to the vast riches of the Church and call attention to the following figures, which represent the amount of assets left by each of twenty Irish bishops who died since 1822 The sum does not include any real property the deceased may have purchased, nor any settlements he may have made on members of his family, nor any stock he may have transferred to avoid legacy duty or to avoid the name of having died too rich for a bishop:—

Name.	See.	Assets
Broderick	Cashel	£80,000
Trench	Tuam	73,846
Alexander	Meath	73,000
J. G. Beresford	Armagh	70,000
Tottenham Loftus	Clogher	60,000
Lawrence	Cashel	55,000
Bisset	Raphoe	46,000
Magee	Dublin	45,000
Griffin	Limerick	45,000
Whately	Dublin	40,000
Leslie	Kilmore	40,000
Butson	Killaloe	40,000
Beresford	Kilmore	36,000
Knox	Derry	27,692
Plunket	Tuam	26,331
Stewart	Armagh	26,000
Singer	Meath	25,000
O'Beirne	Meath	20,000
Kyle	Cork	20,000
Stopford	Meath	14,000

A Wonderful Woman.—What will our readers think of Margaret Uch Evan, of Llanberries, who died at the age of 92, towards the close of last century, when we tell them the following story? Being passionately fond of the chase, she kept a great number of foxhounds, and of the various other kinds of dogs which are in favor of the sporting world; and she is said—tell it not in the Gath of Lord Fitz Hardinge, publish it not in the streets of Assheton-Smith's Askalon, for fear of awakening the dead—she is said to have killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts of Wales and all the adjoining counties killed in ten. She rowed well, and at seventy she was the best wrestler in all the country round; and yet, *per contra*, in proof of her more feminine accomplishments, we are bound to mention that she could play well on the fiddle and on the harp of her country. Margaret was an excellent carpenter and joiner, and a good blacksmith, shoemaker, and boatbuilder. To the last she shod her own horses, and made her own shoes, forgetful of the old proverb which says, "Ne sutor ultra crepidem;" and though the many years during which she was under contract to convey the ore down the lakes from the copper mine at Llanberris she built her own boats.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

A CLINCHER FROM CANADA.

ITEMS FOR INVALIDS.

Some Canadian statistician who has ascertained the amount and value of the leading drugs and medicines imported into British America during the last three years, announces that the receipts of Holloway's Remedies for internal and external diseases during that period were nearly equal to those of all other advertised medicines combined We presume the statement is correct. The faith and confidence, placed by the Canadians in those celebrated preparations is a striking feature in the history of their general progress. They were introduced earlier in Canada than in any other part of our colonial empire, and for more than twenty years the annual demand has continually increased. Tempted by success Professor Holloway has had many imitators of what are termed 'patent medicines,' who have endeavoured to share with him in that field of his usefulness, as well as in others, the harvest of honour and profit which is the guerdon of a well-directed enterprise. It seems, however, from the statistics above referred to, that they have not met with much encouragement. Their failure perhaps may be referred to the fact, that the same publicity which renders a good article popular makes a worthless one notorious. No preparation which falls short of the promises publicly made in its behalf can long survive.

The editorial tone of the colonial, as well as the home press, in speaking of Professor Holleway's Remedies, is a departure from established usage. It is rarely that a leading journal touches upon such subjects, even by way of reference to an advertisement, yet we not unfrequently notice in prominent English publications, remarks bearing upon the merits of these specifics, which would be considered *infra dig* as applied to any other advertised preparation.

The Canadian press, which has a way of saying what it thinks upon most subjects, without much regard to conventionalities, not only eulogises Professor Holloway as the successful solver of a great medical problem, and as an eminent public benefactor, but draws such contrasts between the effect of his remedies and of those ordinarily administered by the faculty, as must be anything but palatable to the latter.

If a belief in the infallibility of doctors ever prevailed in British America, it has certainly ceased long to exist; for certificates innumerable assure us that the writers after being 'given up' by their medical advisers, took councel of their own judgement, resorted to the Pills or the Ointment, or both, according to the nature of their disorders, and got well. It is doubtless very unmannerly in a patient to recover after having been declared incurable by his professional attendant, but it is one of those breaches of etiquette for which it is impossible to express regret, with any degree of sincerity.—*Kennebec Journal.*

Judson's Pills.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Strong and Hearty.—Every wise man aims at attaining health at any price, but, unfortunately, rarely think about it till it is going or gone. Holloway's Pills now stand so very high in public estimation for purifying the blood and promoting the appetite and digestion, that it is unnecessary to do more than name them as the surest and safest means of retaining or regaining robust health and corresponding strength. They act as purifiers, tonics, alteratives, and aperients; and they exercise over every organ the most wholesome influence, by supplying it with the purest blood, and regulating the quality and quantity of every secretion. The most timid and delicate invalid will derive from Holloway's Pills vigor and comfort.

THE CASE OF THE TORNADO.

Lord Stanley, on the 27th ult., informed the House of Commons that the decisions of the lower Spanish courts estab'ishing the legality of the seizure of the *Tornado*, have been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain. Lord Stanley made no disclosures as to what action the government of Great Britain proposed to take in view of this adverse and manifestly unjust decision, but there is evidently but one course to be pursued, and England will doubtless insist on her plain rights in face of the combined decisions of the entire Spanish judicary. As the details of this important case may have passed from the minds of some, a brief restatement of them will not be out of place

The *Tornado*, a British steamer, sailed from Southampton for Rio Janeiro in the autumn of 1866. Touching at Maderia for coal, she cleared again for her destination, but had not proceeded far when she was overhauled by the Spanish frigate *Gerona*, on suspicion that she was bound to the Pacific to act as a Chilian privateer. Although nothing contraband of war was found and the ship's papers as a British vessel were regular, she was taken into Cadiz, condemned by a Spanish prize court, and her crew thrown into prison, where they were harshly treated for over four months. Although subsequently released from confinement, the prize court in March of last year—at the time, as our readers will remember, of the release of the *Victoria* and her crew—went through the mockery of confirming its former sentence, and declaring the *Tornado* a legal prize and her crew prisoners of war at the disposal of the Spanish government. It is this outrageous decision which has just been confirmed by the highest Spanish court. What will come of this confirmation it were rash to predict. Certain it is that Her Majesty's government cannot in honour recede from the position already taken. If her rights as a neutral are not sacred in the eyes of other nations, what is to become of the British commerce that whitens every sea? If the mere fact of a nation's becoming a belligerent confers the right to stop and search British merchantmen at will, England's commerce, like that of the United States during the late civil war, will be compelled to seek shelter under the flag of some stronger and more self-asserting Power. To simply state this dilemma, however, is to affirm that British shippers will never be reduced to it. England cannot afford in a purely pecuniary sense to take such low international ground, to say nothing of the dignity of the British name. Much as we would deprecate the opening of hostilities with even such a third-rate Power as Spain, we do not see, if the latter holds to the decision of her courts, how they can be honourably avoided. One would say, however, that Queen Isabella has environed her throne sufficiently with domestic difficulties, to render the seeking relief from Royal *ennui* by the fresh excitement of a war with the first maritime Power of the globe, entirely superfluous.

NOVA SCOTIA HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The following are the resolutions laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Attorney General, on Monday last:—

Whereas it appears from the Despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing date the 4th of June last, that Her Majesty's Government have refused to entertain the request of the House, unanimously expressed in an address to the Crown, praying that the Province of Nova Scotia be released from the operation of the Act confederating the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

And whereas this House, impressed with its responsibilities to the people they represent, feels itself called upon, in the interests of the country, to adopt such measures of legislation as may be necessary to invite the introduction of foreign capital, promote industry, and generally for the amendment of the law.

Resolved, that in proceeding to consider the legislation necessary in the present state of affairs, this House emphatically declares that they have and are, kept under the act of confederation, by coercion of the Imperial authorities, who have refused to set them free; and that in now proceeding to pass all necessary laws, this House records its *solemn protest* that such legislation must not be constructed as signifying any approval, direct or implied, of the act Confederating the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

A number of Bills for the incorporation of Gold Companies were then introduced.

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS

A few cases of cholera were reported in New York last week The mortality was 751, an increse of twenty-one over the previous week.

Twelve hundred bales of hay were purchased in New York last week, for Liverpool. This is a new article for export. The drouth in England is the cause of the movement.

The Memphis Ledger of the 1st inst makes the statement that negro leagues are drilling at several points on the outskirts of the city, and that the different gunsmiths are kept busily at work by them making repairs.

The Paris *Liberte* states that Dr. Pusey has become a convert to Catholicism.

Bishop Rogers had an enthusiastic reception from his flock, on his arrival at Miramichi last week on his return from Rome.

Entire provinces of Spain ase suffering severely, and are threatened with famine. The distress is greater than at any time for a half a century.

The Sun of Medicine—Dr. Morses Inedian Root Pills.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eridicate the seeds of diseases and by *removing the cause* render the sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tula Almanac."

Sold by all Dealers.

So long continued and excessive has been the heated term in Russia, that spontaneous combustion has taken place in large peat beds and vast subterranean fires are in progress.

The *Irish Canadian* has reappeared in Toronto, having been suspended for some months during the term of the editor's incarceration.

Japan advices state that the British and American Ministers refuse to permit merchants to attend the opening of the port of Negata, on account of the disturbed state of the neighboring districts. E. S. Benson, an American, has been elected Municipal Director at Yokohama. A steamer had arrived from Australia with emigrants.

We would advise all those who wish to improve the horse, cattle or sheep, to use Carlton's Condition Powders.

The Pictou *Standard* states that the haying weather of the season has not been favorable, and a large quantity of hay has been cut and housed in rather an inferior condition. On the whole the hay crop is a little better than was at one time expected, although it is poor enough in some localities. Other crops look well. There is no sign yet of the potatoe blight. The wheat-fly is destructive in some places.

"THE VAMPIRE KLAN."

The "Klux-Klux-Klan" of the Southern States is not without a rival. Yesterday morning the police discovered mysterious handbills posted in prominent places about the city. The following is a copy:

Special Order No. 2.

Vampire Klan—Attention!!

Secretaries of Subordinate Lodges are requested to send in returns of all able-bodied members of the Order in their Counties Also, a carefully revised list of all members who have taken the *final* oath; and a corrected list of available arms and ammunition.

By order of the G. V.

August 4.

The discovery caused some excitement among timid people The Stipendary Magistrate took the matter in hand and has the police at work to find the author of the bill—for the purpose, we presume, of ascertaining what it means.—*H. Chronicle.*

The cattle disease prevails in some portion of the States.

Judson's Pills.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial; before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them because *we know* their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac.

Sold by all Dealers.

Alluding to Gen. Butler's motion anent Prince Edward Island, the Burlington *Free Press* says: this may be "the initial movement toward the annexation of the Island; and if annexation once begins, it may extend to Nova Scotia. But we should much prefer a fair reciprocity treaty to the annexation of any portion of Canada.

An Everlasting Separation.—A lady, on being separated from her husband, changed her religion, being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next.

'What is conscience?' asked a Sabbath-school teacher of his class. 'An inward monitor,' replied a bright little fellow. 'And what's a monitor?' 'One of the ironclads.'

Accident at Bedford.—A man named Jocelyn, belonging to the 30th Regiment, who has been lately engaged as a marker, while the different companies of the 30th Regt. are *undergoing* their annual Rifle practice at Bedford ranges, was on Monday last, struck by a spent ball on the forehead, inflicting very serious injuries. Dr. Muir, a Staff Surgeon, who is at present residing in the vicinity, was sent for, and rendered to the unfortunate man every relief that medical skill could afford. The prospects for the sufferer's recovery are favorable.—*Rec.*

A spunky young lady in Lewiston, Me., recently severely thrashed a fellow who used insulting language to her, she taking him by the collar and compelling him to retract the language he had used.

The Fenian attack on Canada is to be made next month. So says a Nashville paper.

Ste. Marie, concerned in the capture of Surrat, for which Congress appropriated £10-000 as a reward, received his money on Saturday.

A young man named Colin C. McKenzie, second son of Mr. Colin McKenzie, blockmaker, of Pictou, fell from the roof of a house in that town, on Saturday morning last, and died the same evening.

The American Fishing schooner *Gen. Butler* of Gloucester, Mass., left that port on the 10th of June on a short trip to the Georges and is supposed to have been lost at sea There where three Nova Scotians belonging to the Crew, Stephen Hobbs, Maitsell Nickerson, and George Oram, all belonging to Argyle, N. S.

Carlton's Condition Powders.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, August 8th.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Levant *Post* contains a statement that the Critans have sent a request for help to Queen Victoria.

The Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, of the Court of Arches is dead.

The Sublime Port of Turkey has formally proclaimed the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, as the rightful and legitimate successor to the Vice Regal Throne, in the event of the death of Ismael Pasha.

Jeff Davis appeared on charge at Liverpool yesterday and was loudly cheered.

Paris, August 8th.

Gen. Fleury has issued a circular calling for a purchase of additional supplies of horses for the army.

Paris, August 9th.

Lord Stanley and M. Moustier held a long conference at the Foreign Office here yesterday, during which questions involving the present and prospective Peace of Europe were fully discussed. It is said that Lord Stanley on behalf of the British Government, expressed a desire for the maintenance of peaceful relations with all the Powers on the Continent, and renewed expressions for the continuance of the present friendly relations with the Empire of France M. Moustier responded in a like manner, and held that while his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor Napoleon, and Her Majesty, the Queen of England, enjoyed the amicable relations existing between the two Countries, that fact was of itself a guarantee of the future Peace of Europe.

The interview is understood to have been of the most satisfactory character, and good results are expected to spring from it.

Despatches announce the arrival at Fontainbleau of the Emperor Napoleon and suite. The Emperor has established his Court for a short time at the hotel.

The Italian Government has agreed to pay that portion of the debt of the former Papal Provinces which is held in France, and look to those Provinces for reimbursement.

London, August 10th.

Her Majesty the Queen of England, arrived at Luzerne, Switzerland, on Saturday.

It was a cousin of the celebrated Judge Lushington, who died recently. The latter is still alive and in good health.

London, August 10, evening.

Consols 94. U. S. 5-20's 71⅞ At Liverpool Breadstuffs are firm. Wheat buoyant.

The Paris *Etendard* says of the interview between Lord Stanley and the Marquis DeMoustier that the most satisfactory assurances of peace were exchanged, and that the confidence of both Ministers in the future tranquility of Europe has been strongly confirmed by the opportunity they thus have had of renewing the good understanding which has so long existed between the Governments of Geat Britain and France.

A special despatch from Japan says the new Envoy of France, Montary, arrived at Yokohama on the 6th of July.

It is reported that the Northern Damois had taken possession of Yeddo.

The party of the Mikado were acting with great vigor, and had mustered a large army to meet the rebel forces.

London, Aug. 12.

Consols and Securities unchanged.

Despatches from Paris report that the Students assembled in large numbers, and created a tumult, they were dispersed by policemen, who made several arrests.

Adah Isaacs, the American Actress, died yesterday.

Advices from Vienna state that the Emperor Francis Joseph has sent an autograph letter to his Minister of War, urging him to hasten the appointment of native Hungarian officers to the command of the native Hungarian troops in accordance with the provisions of a Bill, which has just been passed by the Legislative Chambers at Pesth.

London, Aug. 12, p. m.

Consols 93⅜ U. S. 2-20's 62.

At Liverpool the market for Breadstuffs is quiet and unchanged.

Late advices from Shanghai report the disturbances caused by the Mantchoas, on the Amoor River, have ceased and at last accounts the country was quiet and trade unobstructed.

The insurrectionary Government in Belgrade has been suppressed by Turkish troops and the Proclamation establishing a state of siege in the province has been provoked.

The Turkish Government charges Prince Charles of Roumania, with secretly exciting and promoting the revolt.

Accounts from Rome state that the number of desertions of foreign Volunteers from the Papal service are daily increasing.

FROM CANADA.

Collingwood, Canada, August 8th.

A terrific fire has been raging in the woods back of this place and the forest for miles is one mass of flames. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the town. Several farm houses have been destroyed.

Ottawa, Canada, August 10.

The *Gazette* contains a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the Extradition Act between Canada and the United States.

The Divorce Act is also sanctioned, and a discount on American invoices is authorized of 32 per cent.

Parliament is prorogued until the 19th of September

FROM THE STATES.

New York, 8th.

Dates from Carracca, Venezula, of 22nd ult., state that Foreign vessels are to be allowed the privileges of the coasting trade the remainder of this year.

Porto Cabello will soon be invested by 4,000 troops.

Laguayra is partially blockaded.

New York, 10th.

There is some excitement in this city over a report that large trains of diseased cattle are on their way here from the West, and measures are being taken to put a stop to it. Gold closed at 47½.

St. Domingo City.

Advices say that troops are deserting heavily to the revolutionists, and alarm is felt at the progress of the revolution. The Government of Seybo District had sent to the Capital for reinforcements but the troops detailed to aid him had refused to embark. The detachment ordered to Agua deserted in Messe leaving only the officers to support the cause of President Baez Gold 147½.

New York, Aug. 12, p. m.

Hon. Thad. Stephens died at his residence in Washington, last night.

Gold 46½.

Mr. A. H. St. Germain, Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont, is our sole Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 17, 1868.

Halifax, August 13, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Grant,—

I will not bore your readers by attempting a minute description of Halifax. It is a fine city of some thirty thousand inhabitants, built on the side of a very steep hill. It contains a large number of handsome buildings, both public and private. Its wide and well paved sidewalks, its street cars, and comfortable, well appointed cabs make locomotion within its bounds both pleasant and easy. It is well lighted with gas and well supplied with pure water. The city, I am told, is provided with a complete system of drainage. The number of charitable institutions in and near the city reflects great credit on the humanity and the intelligence both of the citizens and of the inhabitants of the province generally. There are the Hospital, the Hospital for the Insane, the Poor's Asylum, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Orphans' Home, the Home for Decayed and destitute gentlewomen, and the Halifax Protestant Industrial School. There is, too, I am told, at some little distance out in the country, a Magdalen Asylum. Some of these institutions are supported by the State, and others of them by private benevolence. The Hospital for the Insane is a magnificent structure, well supplied with everything that can minister to the health, the comfort, and even the amusement of the unfortunate inmates. Dr. De Wolf being ill, and the Assistant Physician, Dr. McKeagney, being absent, we were shown over the building by the very polite and intelligent supervisor, Mr. J. H. McNab. An air of great comfort and even of elegance pervades every department of the institution. All the arrangements are on a grand scale. The grounds are spacious, and contain a well kept garden, in which the patients wander about without the least apparent restraint. The dinner bell rang just as we were leaving the Asylum, and I was not a little surprised to see the men walk as quietly and as unexcitedly to their dinners as if every one of them was in his sound senses. There was no kind of drill or discipline visible. Each man walked in the manner and pace that best pleased him; but the wonder to me was that each was pleased to be at once so easy and so orderly in his gait and demeanor. Had I been anywhere else I would have supposed that I had met a number of uncommonly steady work-people going to their mid-day meal, I would have laughed at the idea of any one among them being mad. The wards for the females are beautifully clean and neat. The attendant opened the door of several of the bedrooms, and I saw in each an elegant bedstead upon which was an exceedingly comfortable looking bed covered with a counterpane of really snowy whiteness. There was, besides, a pretty toilet table on which were a looking glass and other appliances regularly disposed. I observed in some of them flowers and other ornaments. Prettier, cleaner or more airy sleeping apartments than those in this mad house, are not to be seen any where. The sound of music was the first that greeted our ears on entering the Insane Asylum proper. On reaching the room whence the pleasant sounds issued, I was introduced by the lady who was so kind as to accompany me on my visit to the musician, an exceedingly polite gentlewoman, pretty well up in years. She was very youthful in her manner, very kind, very glad to see us, and said all sorts of agreeable things. She, of course, was not in the slightest degree insane, and looked upon and spoke of her fellow inmates with a pitying condescension which was quite pleasant to see and hear. In the same room was another old lady, not nearly so cheerful or so communicative, and no wonder. The cares and responsibilities of a large estate were upon her which kept her in a state of continual worry and anxiety. She is fully convinced that there exists a wide spread conspiracy to impose upon her and to rob her. How then can she be cheerful, and how can she allow her mind to be taken up with the trifles and the vanities which give so much pleasure to her volatile companion? I could not help remembering that I had many times seen something like this outside the walls of an insane asylum, among people who considered themselves *the* wise of the earth. In the course of my visit I saw several others of the patients, some busily and cheerfully occupied, and showing no indications of insanity; others idle and apparently imbeciles, but all seeming contented and happy in their several ways.

The absence of all visible restraint among the women, as among the men, struck me as being very wonderful. The wash-house and clothes-room are alone worth half an hours' walk to see. The washing and drying are done by machinery, and in these operations much labor is consequently saved, but the ironing and mangling are still performed in the good old way. My young readers will wonder when I tell them that the final drying is done by steam. Immense clothes-horses on castors completely covered with beautifully clean garments, are rolled into an apartment heated by steam, and there dried. The scrupulous cleanliness of the whole institution is something remarkable. In this matter the principle enunciated by Mr. McNab is well worth being remembered by housekeepers of all sorts and conditions. "Nothing," said that gentleman, "is here considered sufficiently clean that can, by any amount of exertion, be made any cleaner." The personal cleanliness of the patients is also carefully attended to. Each ward is supplied with a lavatory containing a bath and a goodly range of wash basins. Tanks of both cold and hot water are placed in the garret, from which pipes issue to all parts of the building. There is a large room furnished with a reading desk and an organ, in which religious services are conducted, and also immediately under it a recreation room. In this latter apartment balls and other entertainments are occasionally given. Mr. McNab assured me that on these occasions the patients, while keenly enjoying themselves, observed the strictest decorum. It is the rule at the parties for one of every couple in the dance to be a patient. Besides dancing, games of various kinds are provided for, and participated in, by the patients. They sing, too, and read. The library is by no means the least interesting part of the institution. I observed the windows, of at least two of the apartments in the men's ward, decorated with flowers—whether natural or artificial I could not well make out. I forgot to mention that [illegible] the ground and in the building, is performed—and well-performed, too,—by the insane inmates. By kind treatment, nourishing food, comfortable lodging, constant employment, suitable recreation, and the best medical attendance, everything that can be done to mitigate the evils of the sad condition of the unfortunate inmates, and to facilitate their cure, is done by those who have the management of the Provincial Hospital for the insane in Halifax, Nova Scotia. How different, in all its aspects, is this Asylum from the bedlam of the past century; and how different is the cheerful, orderly, comparatively free and well-cared-for lunatic of to-day from the filthy, chained, scourged, strait-waistcoated, howling madman of sixty years ago!

A friend of mine advised me to pay a visit to the Protestant Industrial School. I followed his advice and I am very glad that I did so. This school is properly a reformatory. There, boys are taken from the city prisons, from the Police Court, off the streets, and out of those horrible dens of iniquity with which every city of considerable size abounds. No boy of good character and industrious habits is admitted. The institution is established to rescue those to whom a respectable and a virtuous life is almost an impossibility, from the dreadful fate that awaits them, and to rid society of men who could not fail of proving a nuisance, and a curse to it, by converting them into moral and useful citizens. The difficulties in the way of training and reforming these street Arabs must be indeed gigantic, and the man who engages in and successfully pursues this more than Herculaean work must be possessed of many great and rare qualities. Those who have had anything to do with educating the children of honest parents, who have both by precept and example carefully trained them up in the way they should go, will have some faint idea, of the immense and apparently insurmountable difficulties that lie in the way of leading to the paths of recititude those unfortunate creatures who have from their birth been surrounded by the most corrupt influences imaginable, and who have in their short career contracted a perfect host of vile and pernicious habits. The very attempt to perform this almost impossible task argues either the highest courage and the most godlike love, or the most profound ignorance and the greatest presumption in the attempter. For my part, I freely confess that the bare contemplation of but part of the difficulties attendant on the work completely appals me.

I must, *however*, relate what I saw during my visit to this very interesting institution On arriving at the place to which I had been directed, I found the gate of what appeared a very pretty garden, wide open. There was no porter, and no unusual fastenings to the gates. Approaching the building at the north end of the garden, I saw three or four boys apparently from about ten to twelve years of age, wandering about and amusing themselves in a manner by no means boisterous. A little further on, I came to a very tastefully arranged flower garden, and near it two or three bee-hives. Entering a carpenter's shop in which a number of boys were at work, I asked the only man there, who, by the by, was busy doing something to a window, for the superintendent of the establishment, he answered that he was himself the superintendent, and would be very happy to show me anything I wanted to see, and to give me any information I required. He then led the way into the tailor's shop, in which were a number of boys, most of whom were doing nothing. One little chap was busy mending his trowsers, and another was in a corner eating something that looked suspiciously like candy, and which I observed he good naturedly shared with a companion. These boys had earned their rest by performing the task which had been set them fully half an hour before dinner time. They seemed to be in no slavish fear of the superintendent. They chatted to each other without reserve, pretty much as well treated boys do everywhere. There was nothing rude or uncivil in their deportment. We visited a shed in which a grave looking malatto boy, was, with the aid of a very simple machine making bundles of kindling wood. There too, the boys met us without the least constraint in their manner, and civilly answered the questions put to them. This kindling wood, I may as well say here, is carried to the city and sold by the boys themselves, every precaution being taken to prevent the possibility of fraud. In the shoemaker's shop, were a number of boys at work under the superintendence of a young man who had been trained in the institution. The work done, such as I saw of it, was substantial rather than fine. A good deal of repairing is done in this shop for parties residing in the city. The boys take home the work and receive the pay. There I saw an example of the manner in which the boys are managed, which both pleased and amused me. One little fellow, a colored lad—very light in color too, by the way—a new-comer, was lolling out of the window throwing pieces of leather at the boys below. Mr. Grierson the Superintendent quietly, in a low tone of voice requested him to sit in his seat. The boy very civilly made some explanatory remark. The request however, was repeated quietly but decidedly. The lad then took his seat but with one of his legs under him. He was told to put both feet on the floor, which he immediately did. I kept my eye upon the little fellow while I remained in the shop, and observed that he good-humoredly kept his seat, with both feet on the ground as he was directed. There was no unnecessary assertion of authority on the part of the master, and no pouting or ill temper on the part of the pupil. I was shown the dormitory, the school-room, and the dining-hall. Every department was neat, clean and well appointed. The boys came to dinner as I stood in the eating room. The table had been laid and the food distributed by some of themselves. They took their places in a tolerably orderly manner. I observed that not one of them touched his food before grace had been sung. Though there was considerable clatter as the boys took their seats, in an instant at a signal from the superintendent, complete silence prevailed. How such perfect propriety of conduct as I witnessed can be maintained without any rigidity of discipline being observable, is one of the mysteries which none but the thoroughly initiated can fathom. No better evidence of the skill and competency of Mr. Grierson, or of any other educator can be required, than his being able to command obedience without harshness or undue severity, and his winning the confidence and the affection of his pupils, while he still maintains his authority unimpaired. The boys are permitted to amuse themselves at the proper hours, and are occasionally allowed to spend an hour or so in the city. The general results of this training are, I am informed, highly encouraging. It happens, as is to be expected, that [illegible] turn out badly, but the