

The contrary test will consist in putting only 10 kilograms in, but heretofore confined, and there will be sufficient to blow up the house. The substance, therefore, will only explode when confined, as in the chamber of a mine or the bore of a gun.

Want of appetite sometimes arises from over exertion, or suffering the horse to stand without proper exercise. Let the horse have a mixed diet of shorts and cut hay, given at regular hours, and nights and mornings a dose of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Food.

CHARLOTTE, which raged so furiously in 1845 was cured in a multitude of cases by the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is a sure cure for cramp and pain in the stomach.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 10, 1866.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER ASIA.

The R. M. Steamship *Asia* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday night last. The Mails for this Island arrived here on Friday morning. The latest dates are to the 24th ult. The following summary seems to embrace the principal items of news:

A Liverpool paper of the 21st says that the Fenians are again trying to get arms into Ireland, and probably they have succeeded to some extent. The police, however, are very vigilant, and several seizures have been made. A case containing fifty Enfield rifles and bullet moulds was seized at Cork on the 23rd, and the naval authorities at Queenstown have taken possession of a schooner supposed to have munitions of war on board.

A number of persons arrived by the *City of Paris* at Cork on Monday night from New York, and it is noticed that many of them left in parties of three or four by early trains on Tuesday for different parts of the country.

The *Cork Examiner* says a man named Tracey, in the employ of John Daly and Co., of that city, was arrested there on the 23d. The two cases of rifles seized by the police were consigned to the address of the above named firm.

A sad accident occurred in Liverpool on the 23rd, at the sewer which gave way in Boundary street a few weeks ago. A current of poisonous gas, supposed to have been evolved from some chemical refuse discharged into the drain, swept along the sewer, and struck down insensible half a dozen men at work upon the repair. Five were rescued, but the life of the sixth was sacrificed.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that, according to French despatches, the time is rapidly approaching when the relations of Great Britain with the United States will be most difficult.

The last meeting of the commission for the re-organization of the French army which is likely to take place at Compiegne, was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Emperor Napoleon. What business was transacted is not generally known, but it is currently reported that the contemplated augmentation of the army has been abandoned, and that its effective force will remain at 400,000 men.

The *Gazette de Madrid* revives the old story that the iron clad *Madrid* at Toulon has been escorted sailing orders for the 28th inst., in order to escort the Empress of the French, on board the imperial yacht *Aigle*, to Civita Vecchia, His Majesty having at length resolved to pay her official visit to the Pope. This determination has been come to, it is said, in consequence of the impression produced on the Emperor's mind by the last Papal allocution. The announcement has occasioned some surprise, although at present no official confirmation of it has appeared in the *Monitor*.

One of the French journals has news from Miranor, which, if true, is almost incredible. It says that the Empress Charlotte is completely deprived of reason, and in a state of horrible agony. She tears her garments, obstinately refuses all nourishment, and fears every human being who approaches her.

The *Nord* says that a report prevailed in Paris that the Queen of Spain intended to abdicate and take refuge in France, and that the French Government was concentrating troops on the side of the Pyrenees, in order to be prepared for any insurrectionary or revolutionary movement that might arise.

A painful sensation has been created in Naples by the arrest of members of some of the most wealthy and noble Sicilian families, who for some time have resided in Naples. They all lie under the imputation of complicity with the late insurrectionary movement in Palermo.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN MOSCOW. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was present at a ball given at the Hotel de Ville on the 14th inst. He started for Moscow with the Crown Prince of Denmark the same night at nine, and arrived on the 15th about mid-day. On the 16th the royal travellers were to be entertained at a grand dinner by the governor general of Moscow, Prince W. Dolgorouky, and to leave at eleven o'clock at night for St. Petersburg. The Prince of Wales was received with great enthusiasm by the people. At the opera he was loudly cheered, and the British anthem was performed several times, in answer to the calls of the audience. His royal highness is expected to return to England about the 25th.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE STORM IN LONDON.

The accounts received from most parts of the suburban districts of the metropolis are of a very serious character, attended with the destruction of an enormous amount of property. On Sunday it began to blow with sailors' terms "great gales," and the rain fell with such force as to lay under water the market carriages all along the South Eastern, and Brighton and South Coast Railways. At Whitechapel, on the Windsor line, the trains could scarcely pass on account of the great rise in the water occasioned by the fall of rain. The Thames, above bridge, along the Wandsworth and Fulham, including the lamina lands, was all rendered impassable or nearly so by the influx of water from the overflow of the Thames. The damage done to the crops in the fields in these localities is also considerable.

ITALY.

The King arrived at Florence on Wednesday, accompanied by the Princess Amalthea, Umberto, and De Carignano. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the authorities. The troops and National Guard were under arms, and the immense crowd that had assembled greeted His Majesty with prolonged cheering. The streets were decorated with flags, and the city was illuminated in the evening. It is stated that the Italian Government will take upon itself the payment of a proportionate part of the Pontifical debt, as it existed in 1859. With regard to any arrangement that would be considered, and the influence thereon defrayed by Italy.

HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS DAGMAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The report of the Princess's health is very satisfactory. She was able to get up yesterday for the first time since the commencement of her indisposition, and to-day she is much better. It appears that, being unwell, she did not take sufficient precautions when she left the Winter Palace on Friday evening. She is now at the palace, and is being treated by the best medical skill. It is thought that she will be able to go to the country for the week. The fashionable world have not, however, been prevented from going and dancing at the Casino, on Mon-

day evening, by way of helping to fill up the awkward interval caused by the illness of the Princess. Although by no means a first-rate shot, she was the only person who killed two.—Eight were shot altogether. The weather was very bad, a drizzling rain with damp snow.—On returning to town in the evening the Prince had only just time to call at the Antichoff Palace, to see his sister-in-law, before starting for Moscow. He is expected to be back on Saturday. There is no probability of the festivities being resumed before his return; but as the Prince of Prussia is obliged to leave for Berlin, there will be a select ball at the Winter Palace on Sunday evening, for which not more than 250 invitations have been issued. After that it is expected that the *Fetes* will be continued according to the programme already decided upon.

THE POLICY OF COUNT BISMARCK.

An article in the *Stiele* illustrates in a striking manner the daring policy of Count Bismarck in the following remarks upon Denmark:—"In spite of the precautions with which the King of Denmark is thus surrounding himself, he hopes that the Treaty of Prague will be executed in what relates to the frontier of Prussia, although by no means a first-rate shot, she was the only person who killed two.—Eight were shot altogether. The weather was very bad, a drizzling rain with damp snow.—On returning to town in the evening the Prince had only just time to call at the Antichoff Palace, to see his sister-in-law, before starting for Moscow. He is expected to be back on Saturday. There is no probability of the festivities being resumed before his return; but as the Prince of Prussia is obliged to leave for Berlin, there will be a select ball at the Winter Palace on Sunday evening, for which not more than 250 invitations have been issued. After that it is expected that the *Fetes* will be continued according to the programme already decided upon.

Most of our readers, no doubt, aware that for a considerable time past there has been some discussion in the ranks of the Conservatives, partly owing to the forced retirement of the Hon. Attorney General from the Executive Council, Mr. Palmer and his followers were ranged on one side—Colonel Gray and the Messrs. Pope, with their followers on the other. The misunderstanding arose out of the Confederation question. Now, it is reported—and we give the matter merely as a report—since the Confederation question is to be dropped on all sides, to be urged by nobody, a reconciliation has taken place, and that Mr. Palmer goes back into the Government to strengthen the hands of the Conservatives." There is not a word about Col. Gray going back to the Executive—nor about Mr. W. H. Pope going back to the Executive; and we do not believe that either will ever sit at the same board with the Attorney General. As to Mr. Palmer bringing strength to the Government, we think the reverse will be the case. Meanwhile, the Liberal Party appear to be doing nothing. The Government can scarcely be any weaker than they are, and may be easily overturned; but this must be done by united action on the part of their opponents. The Government have not one good cry which they can go to the country—they cannot fairly pride themselves on any of the measures passed by them during their eight years tenure of office; and it is folly to raise the cry against Confederation, to the exclusion of every other cry, because the Liberals will cry out as fiercely against that measure as they will. The Liberals should, however, be up all over the country, consoling their forces—pointing out to the people the weak points in the policy of the Administration, and be prepared to engage in the ensuing contests on issues totally separate from Confederation. We do not know that any individual member of the party in Charlottetown will originate a plan of campaign. We suspect there will be nothing of the kind. THE EXAMINER will be as warmly devoted to the interests of the Liberals as ever it was, on questions of purely local policy, though, we must say, their treatment of us—by a good many of them, at all events—for the last two years, has been anything but that which we should designate liberal or generous. Our straightforward and independent action on the Tenant League agitation—our just and necessary criticisms on the Fenian movement, and our plain and unimpassioned statements of facts respecting the Confederation question—have gained for THE EXAMINER a large and generous support in quarters where heretofore it was coldly received. In fine, it is our determination to pursue an independent course, always, on questions in reference to which we believe we are right, no matter how much we may be frowned on by some of our whimsical political associates, and desperately punished by their bitter words and the withdrawal of their scant patronage. The Liberal Party stands badly in need of re-organization; but we believe we shall see no successful efforts in that direction unless a spirit of generous forbearance for differences on one or two questions shall influence the actions of the whole party.

EXPECTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

"The Queen Dowager," says the *Arenar National*, "has added her solicitations to the advice tendered by the Duchess de Montpensier to Queen Isabella, but without effect. The Marquis de Miraflores, one of the oldest of the Spanish nobility, and formerly President of the Council, next endeavoured to show the Queen the danger of the course she was pursuing, but his influence was equally unavailing. Arrests continue to be made among the people and in the army. The Colonel of the King's regiment and other officers have been sent off to the Philippines. The influence of Gonzalez-Bravo is increasing every day. Father Garcia has confidence in him alone, and sister Patrocinio considers that he is the man appointed by God to save the church and Spain." "In the political and governmental circles of Paris," says the *Independence Belye*, "it is expected that the telegraphic wires may bring at any moment the news of a general rising throughout Spain." "The *Stiele* says that the Emperor has a state of things existing. Everything is in a state of anarchy. Commerce, trade, and agriculture are at the last gasp, and the severity with which the immediate payment of taxes is enforced terrifies the population. In the great centres of business there remain some resources, but in small towns and in the interior the prisons are full of innocent citizens. Neither age nor sex is respected. There is grief in families, distrust in the army, and fear everywhere, but greatest in the Government, which is expecting a revolution on all sides. M. Berger, Marquis d'Isidori, a French citizen, was arrested in his bed at three o'clock in the morning. The private orders are opened, and the principal governors seize on all correspondents that are in a traitorous state. This state of things cannot possibly last, and a catastrophe is momentarily expected, for despair and misery have exhausted all patience."

THE CHOLERA AT ROME.

Letters from Rome of the 16th state that the cholera there is now very serious. On the 15th there were 100 deaths, and on the 16th the number of the pauc several foreigners have left the city.

ARRESTS IN SICILY.

A Naples letter of the 16th says—A painful sensation has been created by the arrest of the Sicilian nobility, who for some time has resided in Naples. At the same time orders were given for the arrest of Prince Nicceni and the Bishop of Monreale. These, together with the Princes Piprattelli, Rammeo, Galati, San Vico, and Linguaglossa, the Barons Raso and Sutura, and Dr. Juffro Debenedetto, all lie under the imputation of complicity with the late insurrectionary movement. Of those arrested a few days since in Palermo Monsignore Bellavia has been liberated.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Nov. 20.—Herr von Malath arrived here yesterday, and held a conference with the leaders of the Deak party. The Extreme Left desires a fusion with the Deak party against the Government.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOTE ON THE AFFAIR OF ROME.

The *Monteur de Saint*, in its bulletin, alludes to the recent acts of the Italian Government and the circular of Baron Ricasoli, and says:—"The Florence Cabinet reproduces now the ideas so often expressed by the Government of the Emperor, whose efforts have always tended towards reconciling the national aspirations of the Italian peninsula with its religious sentiments. At the same time, a disposition, and the part of the Italian Government, the Holy Father may look forward to the future with confidence, and there is every reason to believe that the extreme Pontifical parties will not prevail, and that the Court of Rome will show itself inaccessible to influences which would mask the face of the law, and the intentions, prejudicial to the security and dignity of the Pontifical Throne."

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST A FENIAN RISING.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* has the following in a recent number:—"If we may judge by certain precautions now being taken by the military and police authorities, it would seem that they do not hold altogether the opinion of the famous *Hud* Centre that there will be fighting in Ireland this year. The Ordnance officers are busily making the barracks in a state of defence, and the military authorities are being strengthened in many places, and flanking positions, with numerous loopholes commanding the various points of the coast, and an attack might be made, are being constructed."

THE GREAT AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

It has been said, that great occasions are required to develop great ideas. It is as well to bring to light great truths. If this be so, certainly the United States of America has, during the past few years, presented a fair and inviting field for the exercise of the most profound wisdom and statesmanship. During this short period this youthful and vigorous nation has experienced the alternate stages of weakness and strength in rapid succession. Having inherited the energy and enterprise of the most advanced nations of Europe, the United States of America had, for three-fourths of a century, directed its energies in the practical path of material progress; that is, in the development of the more profound theories of governmental wisdom and political foresight. These practical qualities were eminently useful and necessary in war, and rendered the late struggle most desperate and decisive. But now that war has ceased, and delicate and difficult political problems are presented for the first time since the original formation of the practical statesman's motto is the spirit of the bold and relentless rigor of the warrior; and entirely different qualities become necessary to the safety and stability of the state. During these few eventful years the wealthy and prosperous States have sunk into a state of poverty and ruin, producing in abundance some of the most useful, and consequently most profitable staples of the world, have been reduced to almost poverty, with the loss of the capital of the nation, and the loss of the most valuable property, have submitted to an amount of taxation never before equalled by any nation in so short a space of time. The fact that it is easier to build up than to break down has been made manifestly apparent in the people of the country during the term of strife; and this remark will apply as well to governmental as to material

things. The work of the early and thoughtful patriot, has rapidly fallen before the rude hand of the thoughtless and vulgar politician; and now what is called "reconstruction," politically, is likely to become a more difficult work to accomplish than that of the original organization of the government.

To the reflective mind, we think, it must be apparent, that the primary intention of the founders of this Republic, was that each State should be self-governing; subject only to central power in questions of general or national interest; and undoubtedly this theory has its attractive features for all widespread and sparsely populated countries, having a diversity of opinions and rapid growth of peculiar social interests, comes also a strife and final collision, the sequel has only too conclusively proved. And, although the struggle, which may be said to have just closed, has been very generally admitted to be a "peculiar institution" antagonistic to the liberty of the people, it is still admitted that the whole question resolved itself finally into one of interest, rather than of principle; and, moreover, that the original intention of the founders of this Republic, was that each State should be self-governing; subject only to central power in questions of general or national interest; and undoubtedly this theory has its attractive features for all widespread and sparsely populated countries, having a diversity of opinions and rapid growth of peculiar social interests, comes also a strife and final collision, the sequel has only too conclusively proved. 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