

INNOVATION IN FEMALE ATTIRE.—Every Exchange we take up contains an article or two on the Turko-American costume for females: i.e., 'short at both ends' for the most part derisive, but the fair sex are coming out to the rescue in right manful style, and there are already indications of acknowledgement on the part of the men, of their right to wear the breeches, by the latter adopting a long shirt as an outer garment, approximating somewhat in appearance to the contemned and cast-off habiliments of the fair sex.

PRACTICAL SATIRE.—The Albany Atlas says that at Syracuse on Saturday a fat negro woman, rigged out in new style, with a dress reaching just below her knees, flowing trowsers and a gipsy hat, &c., promenaded the streets, attracting considerable attention.—The dress was given her by some young gentleman of the city. The ridicule so profusely showered upon this new style of dress, in the newspapers and otherwise, is likely to prevent its adoption, but it would be a great improvement upon the prevailing fashion.

JENNY LIND'S LIBERALITY.—The Swedish Episcopal Church in Chicago has great cause of gratitude to Jenny Lind. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Unonius, has published a statement, from which it appears that, besides \$1,000 given by her to the church last year, she has contributed \$2,000, partly to aid in building a parsonage, and partly for the poor of the parish. She has also promised a communion service of silver, and has given the rector \$1,000 to pay some debts, to furnish the parsonage, and to effect an insurance on his life.

The engagement between Jenny Lind and Barnum terminated suddenly on the 9th.

Mr. Barnum acknowledges to a friend, it is said, who is not given to exaggeration, that he has made \$500,000 by the Jenny Lind concerts, and says that Jenny has realized not less than \$320,000 in this country. The net proceeds of the ninety-four concerts do not lack above \$25,000 of a million of dollars.

CRIME.—There are now under sentence of death in this city the following persons:

- Henry Carnel, to be hanged 27th June.
- James Wall, to be hanged 27th June.
- Aaron B. Stookey, to be hanged 27th June.
- Edward F. Douglass, to be hanged 25th July.
- James Clements, to be hanged 25th July.
- Thomas Benson, to be hanged 25th July.

The advocates of the gallows maintain that hanging tends to prevent murder—yet while six human beings were in our City Prison who are under the terrible sentence of death, three horrible outrages—murder and worse than murder—were committed in our City in one day, and that, too, but a short time after dark, when our streets were crowded with citizens. Will some of the admirers of legal murder explain this fact.—*New York Tribune.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—Rev. John Pierpont writing upon the telegraph, concludes thus:

A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten:
The lightning courier keeps along the line.

And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine:
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

An American paper says the girls in some part of Pennsylvania are so hard up for husbands that they sometimes take up with Printers and Lawyers.

Population of California, by recent census, is ascertained to be 250,000.

GOING AHEAD.—Mr. Gardiner Chilson, of Boston, has purchased public land situate on the "Neck" of that city, on which he has engaged to build fifty, three story, brick houses within the period of three years.

Father Chiniquy, the "Canadian Apostle of Temperance," has extended his

peregrinations to the United States, and at last accounts, was laboring with good effect at Chicago.

THE EXAMINER.

Monday, June 30, 1851.

Latest News from Europe.

The R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday the 24th inst., bringing Liverpool dates of the 14th. A perusal of these adds but little to our previous stock of European news.—During the week ending 15th inst., the general trade of the United Kingdom continued steady, with every prospect of better times for the future. The British Funds were progressively advancing, and during the week the rise in Consols for the Account amounted to one-and-a-half per cent. A corresponding rise has taken place in most of the commercial operations in the principal manufacturing and mercantile districts.

The corn trade is active, and prices have suddenly advanced. Various reasons have been assigned for this: but it probably arises from the light stocks at present held by millers and farmers throughout the country. Be this as it may it is satisfactory to be assured that the crops throughout the Kingdom, especially in Ireland, give promise of being abundant. The demand for sugar had improved, but other articles of groceries were not in request. Both tea and coffee have receded in price. Rice, spirits, and spices, appear to have reached the lowest point. The trade in metals is depressed. The provision trade had improved.

Freights are without alteration: dead weights to New York 10s. a 12s. 6d. Steerage passengers to America not abundant, passage to New York about £3.

The Great Exhibition continues to engross the attention, it justly merits, and the excursion trains from all parts are every day filled with people bound to the Fair.

Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York, has been entertained at dinner by the Catholic Club of Liverpool. The occasion afforded opportunity of expressing the views of the speakers on the peculiar religious topics of the day.

The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel, died on the 25th ult. at Florence—disease—gout in the Stomach.

Spain and Portugal remain quiet. It is thought the Spanish Government are seeking a pretext to interfere in the affairs of Portugal. The Rt. Hon. R. Pakenham, formerly the British Envoy at Washington, has been appointed English Ambassador extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Lisbon.

The Sir Robert Peel screw steamer, brings the latest news from the Cape, having left the colony on the 2nd May.—Although the details of operations round King William's Town are very long and diffuse, when brought to the test of military examination, they add very little to what we gave last week. Sir H. Smith, shut up still in King William's Town, only dares to venture upon partial predatory excursions in the immediate neighbourhood; these "patrols," having for their object to harass and distress the enemy by the destruction of his crops and the capture of his cattle; but the effect of this warfare is only limited to the spot. In some partial encounters in other places, when the Kaffirs can be brought to bay they have been vanquished; but again these successes cannot have much effect on the issue of the war whilst Krelli and his allies are in the field. Some of our troops have arrived at the Cape, but the Vulcan, with the chief reinforcements, is still out. It appears still doubtful whether Sir H. Smith, will have sufficient force to cope with the enemy, and there is a report that a second regiment of cavalry will be despatched forthwith. The sooner, the better: since

the only chance of bringing the Kaffirs to terms will be the exhibition of an adequate force. It is very likely that the chiefs are sick of the war, but these reports come filtered through our own camp; and until Sandilli and Krelli are hanging there will be no real peace.

We have news from India by way of Trieste to the 14th May from Bombay, and from Hong Kong to the 23d of April. India was tranquil, but the western frontiers were still kept in terror by the robber bands in that locality.

The general opinion, which is gaining ground, that the Republic will not be overthrown by Louis Napoleon's treachery, has caused the funds to improve.

Hamburgh has been the scene of a serious riot, in which the Austrian soldiers were called out, and fired upon the people. Eight persons were killed and eighteen wounded. The Austrian troops are quartered in the suburb of St. Paul, with field guns charged and primed, and the exasperation of the people at Hamburgh and Altona is wound up to the highest degree. There is very little news from the rest of Germany.

"At length," says Wilmer and Smith, "all the London and Paris journals have come to their senses, and have discovered that the delusion in which they have so long indulged, and practised upon their readers, is altogether visionary; and the whole plot of foisting a Bonaparte Imperial dynasty upon the French people is demolished. For a long period we have stood alone amongst the English press, refusing to believe the assertions so dogmatically delivered by the London Times and our other contemporaries, that Louis Napoleon was the man of 'order,' who, as the future Emperor of the French, would controul and direct their destinies, and that this god of their idolatry would be re-elected President in defiance of all the paper constitutions in the world. Viewing the struggle now going on in France as purely indifferent spectators,—except so far as our English patriotism, and our desire to preserve peace in Europe, inspire the hope that the French will make a judicious choice,—we have always regarded the pretensions of Louis Napoleon as fatal to Republican institutions.

We always said that his ambition and indomitable self-will precluded all notion of the representative principle gaining root under any form of Government in France, and that if raised to Imperial despotic power, he would not hesitate to plunge all Europe into a sea of blood if he thought he could consolidate his power by seducing the imagination of the millions. The London Times, perceiving that any further attempt to hoodwink the French is now impossible, frankly confesses "that all hopes of a fusion or adjustment of difficulties are materially weakened if not entirely at an end." In the same formal article they conclude by repeating "the hopes we have sometimes faintly expressed of a pacific deliverance from these difficulties are considerably diminished." When we reflect that for many months past we have had nothing but the strongest assurances of Louis Napoleon's certain success dinned in our ears day after day by our contemporary, we have something more than a faint notion of the correctness of the judgment of the Times upon foreign politics. In the elaborated speeches delivered in the bureaux respecting the question of revision, not one man has ventured to hint the possibility of a modification of the Constitution, with a view to pave the way for Louis Napoleon to the Imperial throne. M. de Broglie and his friends would permit him to enjoy his present position with the object of keeping out the ultra-Republicans; but beyond the fear of anarchy they have no one object in common in supporting Louis Napoleon. M. de Broglie has been appointed chairman of the Committee, M. Moulin secretary; both by the narrowest majorities; and it is already quite plain that the Republicans, "pure and simple," must prevail in the committee."

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

The election for the Third District of Prince County has terminated, just as we predicted it would, and as every intelligent person must have foreseen, in the return of the Hon. Mr. Pope, by a large majority. The polling commenced on Thursday morning at an early hour, and the contest was conducted, at the several polling divisions, with great spirit, energy, and apparently good feeling upon both sides. The Treasurer and his representatives on the several divisions met at Bedeque on Thursday evening, when the state of the poll from each place was ascertained to be as follows:—

	Pope:	Conroy:
Lot 19,	75	51
Lot 25,	45	52
Lot 26,	23	55
Lot 27,	88	9
Tryon,	85	48
	316	215

Majority, 101!!!

When we take into account the manifold influences used by Dr. Conroy's friends to carry this election in his favour—the large amount of money that has been squandered in the purchase of liquors, &c. to bribe the constituency—the professional services which the Doctor has gratuitously dispensed to a great many of the electors, for a long time past, and especially during the last two or three months, when sickness has everywhere prevailed to an alarming and unprecedented extent,—and, further, when we consider the great personal regard in which Dr. Conroy is held as a generous landlord, and as a professional man,—the return of the Treasurer by a far greater majority than he commanded over the Doctor at the last general election, cannot but be regarded as a most convincing proof of the growing intelligence of the country, and the desire to test the efficacy of that form of Government lately conceded to the Colony.

Most heartily do we rejoice at the result of this election; not because Dr. Conroy (whom, as an individual, we respect) has been again rejected by the constituency; but because the party,—into whose hands he foolishly committed his interests, when he knew that at heart they had no real regard for, or confidence, in him,—have been taught another salutary lesson: for if the return of Messrs. Warburton and Pope, in spite of powerful aids and undue influences, carries with it any significance,—it is, that the people in the country are firmly attached to Liberal principles, and regard with abhorrence the views and designs of the Obstructives.

Where now is the result of more than twelve months' labour on the part of D. Maclean, and the return for the money the Obstructives have been required to pay him? He imagined himself so wonderfully clever at writing down an adversary, that he endeavoured to make his readers believe the absurd notion which got possession of his brain, namely, that not one of the majority of the present Assembly could retain the confidence of his constituents, if he forfeited the good opinion of the *Islander*. The columns of that veracious print—which, as the editor informed us a week or two ago, was believed by every body—have teemed with the most violent attacks upon the members of the present Government, and Mr. Pope in particular. Yet we find that by the two elections lately decided, the