

he gave him a half-crown; and the boy ran off shouting, "Hurray, hurrah! I've done what Bonaparte could not do. I've kept out the duke of Wellington!"—Christian Mirror.

REMARKABLE ORATORICAL FEAT.

The papers on the Pacific coast are commenting upon an extraordinary exhibition of oratory and endurance that has lately been made in the Vancouver Island legislature. The feat was performed by Mr. Leonard McClure of talking seven hours without pausing or sitting down. The Examiner says of the effort.

"It may easily be supposed that Mr. McClure's speech could not have been a masterpiece of oratory, nor is it likely that his inducement was greater than that which moved Edmund Burke when, at the trial of Warren Hastings, after pouring out for fourteen hours a torrent of impassioned eloquence, the majestic mind collapsed under the force of physical fatigue, and he fell fainting in the arms of Sheridan. But we know of no instance of stubborn tenacity equal to this of Mr. McClure's and the other one who has made him famous in the annals of the British colonies.

"A year ago a large quantity of land in and about Victoria was seized by the Government for arrears of taxes, and was by it held on the understanding, expressed and published, that the owners could have and recover their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelvemonth after their seizure. But it became known a few days before the expiration of the allotted term that a plot of effort, 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. Their names were Amos de Comos and Leonard McClure. They knew that they had nothing to hope from their co-peers of from the government, and they prepared themselves accordingly. The House had made up its mind, with these two exceptions, to rush through this obnoxious bill on the day before the twelvemonth expired. There was but one way to prevent this, and it was adopted resolutely. On the House being opened, Mr. McClure rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor until five o'clock next morning. For seven or eight hours he continued to speak, and 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 from the irksomeness of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they never ceased to interrupt, to interrupt, to interrupt, and to procure refreshments, as they needed, and always having a quorum in the House. When Mr. McClure sank exhausted in his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly House, De Comos rose and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four 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 him to continue to exert his 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 worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly."

"We have received a letter from Rev. Dr. Geddie dated at Sydney on the 15th of August. The *Impressario* had sailed for the Islands on the 10th of August. Dr. Geddie and his son-in-law, Mr. Neilson, were to sail in the *John Williams* in a few days. During his stay in Australia Dr. Geddie addressed many missionary meetings, and had been received everywhere with the greatest kindness. "A fine missionary spirit has begun to develop itself in the Australian churches, and as the people have generous hearts and much wealth we may hope that they will not nobly in the cause."

"From files of late Australian papers we see that the visit of the men of the last year is still warmly discussed. From Dr. Steel we learn, as mentioned in our last, that the *John Williams* sailed on the 21st. Dr. Steel states that late accounts from Erromanga, from Mr. Gordon, were encouraging, and that there were on that island favorable openings for other missionaries.—*Willows*.

"From the following statement it will be seen that, notwithstanding the charges of cruelty to prisoners of war so freely hurled against the South, the death rate of Confederate prisoners in Northern goals was much the least. In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives says the Washington *Union* of Tuesday, calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners south, 261,000; number of Confederate prisoners north, 200,000; number of Union prisoners died, 22,576; number of Confederate prisoners died, 26,545. Out of 241,000 Union prisoners, 22,576 died. The Union prisoners exceeded the Confederate prisoners by 61,000; yet the deaths of the Union prisoners fell below those of Confederate prisoners several thousand. Two Yankee prisoners died out of every twenty-three in Southern pens. Two Confederate prisoners died out of every fifteen in Northern pens.

GIGANTIC "REFORM" AND "WORKING MEN'S" DEMONSTRATION IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Tuesday Evening.

The greatest public demonstration that has occurred in Glasgow for a long series of years, took place here this morning. During the Reform agitation of 1842, a large assemblage of Reformers, numbering about 70,000, met together on Glasgow-green, and this morning a similar meeting, only one of twice the size, estimated to contain about 150,000 persons, assembled on the same spot under the auspices of the Reform League to pass resolutions in favor of another Reform Bill. A large trade procession, containing, according to the most accurate estimate, from 28,000 to 30,000 persons, was formed on the Green at 11 o'clock, and marched then through the principal streets of Glasgow and back again to the starting point, where from various platforms several meetings were held simultaneously, and resolutions in favor of Parliamentary Reform adopted. Some of the better ideas of the procession than can be obtained from any vague estimate of the numbers it contained may be formed from the fact that, marching four abreast at a fair speed, it occupied two hours in passing any given spot; and, although its rank were kept pretty close together, it extended over a length of from four to five miles. While the main body of the procession was threading its way through the principal streets of the town, and before the tail end had left Glasgow-green, the head of the line had actually completed its journey and returned to its old place on the Green. Fortunately the weather, upon which the success of the outdoor demonstrations so much depends, was tolerably fine, for, although there was no sun until late in the afternoon, there was no rain, and a nice cool temperature, best suited for large open air gatherings, prevailed during the morning.

Mr. John Bright, M. P., who had accepted an invitation to address the inhabitants of Glasgow upon the subject of Reform at an evening meeting, witnessed the procession from the window of the Cobden Hotel, in Argyle-street. He was accompanied by Mr. McLaren, M. P., Mr. Dalziel, M. P., Mr. Graham, M. P., and a number of others, including among them a daughter of the late Mr. Cobden. As the procession and the immense crowd which accompanied it, passed by the hotel, repeating cheers were given for Mr. Bright, who bowed his acknowledgments. The line of the procession presented a very animated appearance. Many of the houses within the route taken by the procession seemed to be dressed for a holiday, and flags and banners of the Glasgow colors floated from the windows on every side, while at some points lines were suspended across the streets, and so thickly adorned with flowers and leaves that they resumed something of the appearance of triumphal arches. Business in the town was almost entirely suspended throughout the day, and almost every shop was closed, either for a wish to give greater impressiveness to the proceedings or from a wholesome dread of smashed windows—a dread which the size and densely-packed character of the gathering in the streets sufficiently warranted. The procession itself was headed by a large body of carters mounted on horseback and well adapted to clear the way.—These were followed by bodies of workmen from various trade establishments in the town, and representing nearly every branch of manufacturing industry carried on in Glasgow. There were cabinet-makers, foundrymen, carpenters, shoemakers, trunk-makers, builders, pismakers, gold-smiths, and shipwrights. There were also ironmolders, glassers, Glaple workers, miners, potters, glasmakers, wire workers, cloth-lappers, and boiler-makers. There were dyers, ropemakers, engineers, warrpers, handloom weavers, powerloom factory operatives, coachbuilders, tailors, and brassfounders; and there were printers, lithographers, bookbinders, blacksmiths, bakers, ice tool makers, whitesmiths, iron-dressers, and nail makers.

"A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—"A Traveled Parson writes:—In some parts of Germany every bottle containing poison is labeled with a death's head and cross-bones, as black as printer's ink can make them.—Every parcel of poisonous medicine sent to the patient has a similar label over the address. Pray help me to urge upon our chemists and druggists the adoption of this very simple method, which is identical within the comprehension of the dumbest boy that ever handled a pestle and mortar.

"The Canadian Farmer of the 21st inst. says:—'Taking Canada generally, we think there is no longer reason to doubt that the late harvest was fully up to the average, although the heavy rains caused much loss, and injured the crops considerably. On this latter point there is much complaint among our produce dealers. In the other settled districts the wheat was mostly harvested before the wet weather set in, but even there the quality is below the mark in consequence of mildew-proof and other inferior grains having been sown instead of a No. 1 white wheat.'

Each trade carried multitudinous flags and banners, and was headed by a brass band, and each exhibited specimens of the products of its own particular craft. The shipbuilders, for instance, carried a variety of shipwrights' tools, and bore aloft on high poles a series of miniature ships in various stages of construction. The carpenters and joiners carried models of all descriptions of carpentering; among the rest a small pulpit with the orthodox cross-section resting upon the desk was an object which attracted considerable curiosity. In the same way every trade represented in the procession carried something or other indicating the peculiar nature of its own work. Banners and mottoes were distributed in the greatest profusion along the whole procession, most of the mottoes protesting against the withholding of manhood suffrage and the ballot from the working classes.

One of the mottoes excited considerable amusement, the cart-makers of Glasgow marching under the inscription, "The people shall be the Cabinet inkers." One of the flags bore a large colored portrait of Gladstone, with the motto—'Reform—It will not be fair to attack them while they are occupied about their exhibition. Neither will it. But the French went to Mexico while we were engaged in a war, and could not help ourselves, and they tried to bring about a mediation on terms which would have given the South its independence. So, while regretting that any war should come to disturb the progress of an event so important to civilization as the Great Exhibition, yet we could not exactly cry out.

"The Boston Post of Monday last, a very influential paper, has a leading article devoted to the 'Confederation of the Provinces.' It backs up and encourages Mr. Howe in his efforts to keep these Provinces assunder, quotes from his pamphlet about the defenceless state of Canada, and the growing power of the United States, and concludes with the following:—'We do not look for immediate Confederation ourselves; when the different Provinces shall be successfully drawn together, it is most likely to be done by the United States, and direct ally for one another. As it now stands the Canadian politicians are moved chiefly by ambition to make a figure in the world, while the Lower Province men consult sense and interest, and conclude they are well enough off for the present as they are.'—*Ha. Express*.

"We have been informed that some persons, misled by the *Globe's* statements about the flour trade a few weeks ago, were induced to order a supply from the United States, and the result, much to their dissatisfaction, is that the cost of their flour is from seven to ten cents to a dollar per bushel, more than it could have been imported from Canada. The saving to the Province during the past three months by importing our breadstuffs from Canada rather than from the United States, is not less than \$30,000.—*St. John News*.

"The impeachment of President Johnson will, it is ascertained by some of the New York papers, be attempted by the 'Radicals' in the 30th Congress (second session), which is to meet on the 1st Monday in December. In a late election speech, Mr. Dingman said:—'So long as their *Abner* is in our country, I shall have drawn bills of impeachment against Andrew Johnson.' The grounds of impeachment are thus stated: 1. An attempt to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule and contempt. 2. Wrongfully using the power of appointment, and disregarding the prerogatives of the United States Senate in the appointment of members of the body, in pursuance of a constitutional authority, had tried and rejected. 3. For declaring peace in the insurrectionary States without the consent of Congress. 4. For corruptly using the pardoning power. 5. For having failed to enforce the Civil Rights bill. 6. For his complicity in the New Orleans riot.

"THE FATE OF THE CONDEMNED FENIANS.—We infer from the telegraph extract from the *Times*, that President Johnson has appointed a committee of the Executive Government on behalf of the condemned Fenians, that their lives will be spared, and their persons sent to the Penitentiary. Several brief hints of the same tenor have appeared in the Canadian papers, the most particular statement being that which was published in the Toronto *Leader* of Thursday last. In article on the 'Condemned Fenians' it said that—'The formal passing of the sentence of death is not regarded as a certain indication of their fate. Circumstances point toward leniency. The necessity for shedding blood is not very urgent, nor its utility clearly transparent. These circumstances will probably settle the fate of the prisoners; but if it should turn out that none of them are executed, the expected punishment will no doubt be exemplary. Let no one run away with the idea that the Union culprit will get full pardon or anything approaching to it. Public opinion will demand that punishment be certain and severe. Under different circumstances they would have assuredly have been hanged. If it were necessary to deter from another raid to execute, all appeals to mercy would be vain. The Imperial Government will have some suggestion to make on the subject, and by that suggestion the representative of the Crown will, with or without advice, shape his course. There is an increasing tendency on the part of the public to believe that the full rigor of the law will not be executed on the prisoners sentenced to death.'

"A PLEA FOR GOING BAREFOOT.—The London *Review* says: Shall we go barefoot? or, at least, shall we make our children do so? The question may seem a strange one; but the Countess de Noailles has been gravely recommending the custom in a letter addressed to the Ladies' Sanitary Association. She thinks it far more healthy and cleanly than the present plan, and, therefore, hopes that our aristocratic fellow sanitarians will set an example by allowing their children to go barefoot on the park. The *Medical Times* and *Gazette* thinks the suggestion so rational that it only requires to be set going, but proposes a slight compromise in the shape of a sole, to be fastened to the otherwise naked foot by sandals, after the manner of the antique. In these days of eccentricity in dress, or no dress, it is of knowing what we may come to. Ladies now walk about the streets almost bare-headed; they may possibly be inclined to make a trial in the other direction, like the lady who appeared, a few years back, sandaled and somewhat lightly clothed at a masked ball at the Tuileries.—*Ex*.

"The New York *Albion* intimates that Mr. Seward is deeply injured; so in the Fenian business, and that the prisoners now under sentence in Toronto could, if they choose, make revelations that would change the whole aspect of the Fenian invasion.

"An Austrian soldier in full uniform, bearing the rank of drum-major, arrived at Detroit last week direct from Austria. He is in search of employment as musician in some theatrical orchestra, and says he has been in the army seventeen years, fought through fifty-seven battles, received twelve wounds, and been taken prisoner by the Prussians, and that he is content with his position. He can play thirty different musical instruments. It may safely be alleged that he is competent to blow his own trumpet.

"I have been afflicted with a troublesome humor in my eye for six years and tried many prescriptions to little or no avail; but having heard of J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment I was induced to try a box, by the use of which I was cured; and believe it my duty to recommend it to the public. DAVID McLELLAN, Wallace, Cumberland County.

Preparations for a Great War in Europe.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says the phantom of an alliance between the United States and Russia continues to haunt the uneasy minds of certain French politicians, who foresee the day when a powerful Russian and American fleet may control the Mediterranean. What looks like a new war between France and England is that Russia and Prussia are preparing for war on a grand scale—Russia against Turkey, and Prussia against France, so we believe. All the indications point that way. There is logic beside in such a war, France is yet weak, because she has no needle-gun, and at best, is preparing for an inferior one. Prussia is about to proclaim her King Emperor of Germany, and by a war with France the whole German people may become united, and a German Empire become a glorious reality. Russia and Prussia are the two powers, and she must have it. Russia and Prussia combined, by their superior strategic position, and by the possession of superior Prussian and American war inventions, may reasonably hope to defeat France, Austria and England, and gain, on one side, all of Germany, and on the other the Black Sea and the Danubian principalities down to Constantinople. The programme is a splendid one, and, if gained, still will be gained at a dash—*at a praxinoce*. We have Prussia and Russia, and it will not be fair to attack them while they are occupied about their exhibition. Neither will it. But the French went to Mexico while we were engaged in a war, and could not help ourselves, and they tried to bring about a mediation on terms which would have given the South its independence. So, while regretting that any war should come to disturb the progress of an event so important to civilization as the Great Exhibition, yet we could not exactly cry out.

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But if the Radicals pursue the course which they have marked out for themselves—if they insist on conditions of reconciliation which the people of the South can never heartily accept, the bad feeling which now exists between the two sections of the republic cannot fail of being increased and intensified. Even if the Southerners are forced by circumstances reluctantly to accept the hard conditions imposed upon them by the northern conquerors; is it possible that they will ever again become zealous and patriotic supporters of the Union? Is it not likely that smarting under recent injuries, and indignant at what they consider the monstrous injustice of the North, they will take a pleasure in thwarting the designs of Northern politicians—and will not they rejoice at calamities of northern merchants, and pray for the defeat of northern soldiers? Who can doubt that they will not seize the first opportunity of freeing themselves from what they cannot help regarding as a degrading and hateful bondage? The Southern States in real union with the Northern, give strength and influence to the Republic; but the Southern States in forced and nominal union with the Northern, weaken the Republic to a greater degree than if actually severed from it. This is so plain to us that we wonder that the Northern people do not see it at a glance. That they value union very highly, the immense sacrifices made by them during the late war is a sufficient proof. If they spilled their blood and spent their treasure so prodigally in order to preserve the Union, surely they might make some sacrifice of feeling, and forego the luxury of revenge, in order to secure the prize for which they struggled so long and which cost them so much.

We hope we will not be deemed uncharitable when we state our conviction, that the sympathy with the downtrodden African, so profusely and so loudly expressed by the Radical party in the States, is not all pure philanthropy. Such very sudden conversions are always suspicious. It is, to say the very least of it, very extraordinary to see a people who only the other day would not eat at the same table with a negro, ride in the same car with him, or sit in the same pew with him, now load him with praises, smother him with caresses, and even place him in their halls of legislature. We may be mistaken; but we fancy we see in this sudden change of sentiment and practice, with regard to negroes in the Northern States, another evidence of the strength of party spirit. That which the promptings of humanity and the teachings of christianity could not in a century induce a people to do, is now effected in a few months by the wonder working spirit of faction. We venture to predict that this new-born zeal in the cause of

the negro race is not destined to exist very long. When the purposes of the Radical party have been served, the unfortunate negro will ingloriously fall from the elevated position in the public estimation which, much to his surprise, poor fellow, he now occupies. Deprived of the adventitious importance which he now enjoys, he will be left to work out his destiny unaided by the crowd of eloquent friends who are to-day so prodigal of their sympathy and their assistance. What that destiny is to be, who can foretell?

"The notion of enfranchising the black population of the Southern States seems to us to be one of the wildest whims that ever entered the heated brain of the most deluded fanatic. Even admitting that the negro is naturally not the intellectual inferior of the white man—which by the by we are far from doing—is it not the height of folly to entrust with political power any considerable number of people just emerged from slavery, and who are so utterly ignorant and helpless as the great bulk of the blacks of the Southern States must necessarily be. What can be expected of people in their mental and moral condition? Such a people in possession of power will be sure to abuse it. A contest between the civilized and semi-civilized race, appears to us to be inevitable. Such a contest, under such circumstances, can have but one issue. The negro will, in the end, be sure to be defeated.

Common sense and an enlightened regard for the welfare of the negro himself, suggest that a term of probation be allowed him to prove his fitness to be entrusted with political power. If after fair trial it is seen that he is incapable of taking part in the government of a civilized community—if he is happier and more manageable under the guidance of others than when left to conduct his own affairs, let him not be endowed with political privileges which he will be sure to use to his own disadvantage, and to the hurt of those who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to live in the country which he inhabits. If he is—as we strongly suspect him to be—the intellectual inferior of the white man to this complexion he must come at last. No civilized community will long permit political power to remain in the hands of those who are plainly incapable of using it to their own advantage and to the advantage of the more powerful race with whom they may happen to be associated. If Providence has not made the black man the white man's equal, all the legislation of all the republics on the earth cannot permanently place them on the same political level.

The course pursued by President Johnson, with relation to the South is, in our opinion, especially worthy of admiration. He has throughout acted up to his convictions of right, regardless of the popular applause. He has not, by any mean concessions, any unmanly compliances, sacrificed his principles, in order to secure a continuance of power. In spite of persecutions and threats, he has refused to bow the knee to the Baal of American politicians. He has steadily and gallantly pursued the path of honor and wisdom, in spite of the howls of the mob and the promptings of self-interest. In these days when politicians of every party bow to the most irrational decisions of the mob, when they are ready either to advocate or to denounce any measure at the bidding of the popular voice, the spectacle of Andrew Johnson's bravely and sturdily withstanding the will of the sovereign people who can, by a word, reduce him to political insignificance, possesses a moral grandeur, from which we cannot withhold our humble tribute of admiration.

"The Steamer 'Alhambra' arrived in Charlotetown on Sunday evening, and sailed again for Boston on Tuesday evening. She brought upwards of 1000 lbs. flour for I. C. Hall, Carvell Bros. &c.

"The season continues very open and fine. There has been little or no frost yet, which is quite unusual in this county. The prospect for late fall shipping is apparently very good. The favorable weather, and also the upward tendency of the Grain market in England, which is every day improving, are subjects for sincere Thanksgiving.

"The fine Brigantine 'Zuleika,' belonging to Jas. L. Holman, Esq., of this place, sailed from this port on Tuesday last, with grain for the Home market. She is one of the neatest crafts that has sailed hence this summer. We wish her Commander, Capt. Finlayson, a speedy and favorable voyage.

"The new Market House in Charlotetown is progressing steadily. It presents a slight contrast to its predecessor, and very much improves the appearance of Queen Square. Now is the time to devise a proper system for conducting it, for if it is to be surrounded by horses and vehicles, loads of wood, hay, straw, &c., and the consequent nuisances that accumulate in a place so used, it will be far worse than before. Filth did not contrast unfavorably with the old behind-the-time affair, but it will altogether disgrace the new one. Separate localities should be selected for the sale of Fish, Hay, and Wood, &c., &c.; and the new Market House should be fitted up with stalls in the same style as Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, and sales of produce, meat, fruits, and other commodities prohibited by the City Council, except by parties renting stalls and holding licenses from the City. This will secure a healthy system and the greatest amount of convenience to the citizens.

"We learn that the English Mail arrived in Halifax yesterday morning. In another column will be found the latest news by the Atlantic Cable.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1866.

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

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"The notion of enfranchising the black population of the Southern States seems to us to be one of the wildest whims that ever entered the heated brain of the most deluded fanatic. Even admitting that the negro is naturally not the intellectual inferior of the white man—which by the by we are far from doing—is it not the height of folly to entrust with political power any considerable number of people just emerged from slavery, and who are so utterly ignorant and helpless as the great bulk of the blacks of the Southern States must necessarily be. What can be expected of people in their mental and moral condition? Such a people in possession of power will be sure to abuse it. A contest between the civilized and semi-civilized race, appears to us to be inevitable. Such a contest, under such circumstances, can have but one issue. The negro will, in the end, be sure to be defeated.

Common sense and an enlightened regard for the welfare of the negro himself, suggest that a term of probation be allowed him to prove his fitness to be entrusted with political power. If after fair trial it is seen that he is incapable of taking part in the government of a civilized community—if he is happier and more manageable under the guidance of others than when left to conduct his own affairs, let him not be endowed with political privileges which he will be sure to use to his own disadvantage, and to the hurt of those who are so unfortunate as to be obliged to live in the country which he inhabits. If he is—as we strongly suspect him to be—the intellectual inferior of the white man to this complexion he must come at last. No civilized community will long permit political power to remain in the hands of those who are plainly incapable of using it to their own advantage and to the advantage of the more powerful race with whom they may happen to be associated. If Providence has not made the black man the white man's equal, all the legislation of all the republics on the earth cannot permanently place them on the same political level.

The course pursued by President Johnson, with relation to the South is, in our opinion, especially worthy of admiration. He has throughout acted up to his convictions of right, regardless of the popular applause. He has not, by any mean concessions, any unmanly compliances, sacrificed his principles, in order to secure a continuance of power. In spite of persecutions and threats, he has refused to bow the knee to the Baal of American politicians. He has steadily and gallantly pursued the path of honor and wisdom, in spite of the howls of the mob and the promptings of self-interest. In these days when politicians of every party bow to the most irrational decisions of the mob, when they are ready either to advocate or to denounce any measure at the bidding of the popular voice, the spectacle of Andrew Johnson's bravely and sturdily withstanding the will of the sovereign people who can, by a word, reduce him to political insignificance, possesses a moral grandeur, from which we cannot withhold our humble tribute of admiration.

"The Steamer 'Alhambra' arrived in Charlotetown on Sunday evening, and sailed again for Boston on Tuesday evening. She brought upwards of 1000 lbs. flour for I. C. Hall, Carvell Bros. &c.

"The season continues very open and fine. There has been little or no frost yet, which is quite unusual in this county. The prospect for late fall shipping is apparently very good. The favorable weather, and also the upward tendency of the Grain market in England, which is every day improving, are subjects for sincere Thanksgiving.

"The fine Brigantine 'Zuleika,' belonging to Jas. L. Holman, Esq., of this place, sailed from this port on Tuesday last, with grain for the Home market. She is one of the neatest crafts that has sailed hence this summer. We wish her Commander, Capt. Finlayson, a speedy and favorable voyage.

"The new Market House in Charlotetown is progressing steadily. It presents a slight contrast to its predecessor, and very much improves the appearance of Queen Square. Now is the time to devise a proper system for conducting it, for if it is to be surrounded by horses and vehicles, loads of wood, hay, straw, &c., and the consequent nuisances that accumulate in a place so used, it will be far worse than before. Filth did not contrast unfavorably with the old behind-the-time affair, but it will altogether disgrace the new one. Separate localities should be selected for the sale of Fish, Hay, and Wood, &c., &c.; and the new Market House should be fitted up with stalls in the same style as Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, and sales of produce, meat, fruits, and other commodities prohibited by the City Council, except by parties renting stalls and holding licenses from the City. This will secure a healthy system and the greatest amount of convenience to the citizens.

"We learn that the English Mail arrived in Halifax yesterday morning. In another column will be found the latest news by the Atlantic Cable.

The new Drill Shed in Charlotetown, as well as that in Summerside, are nearly completed. The former is a very conspicuous Building, and commands a good view of the Harbor. It is situated near Government House. The latter, however, will be "out of sight" (if any advantage) when any Fenian Privateer comes along. It is in the back part of the town, and is altogether obscured from view while entering the Harbor.

"A Friend" the other day remarked that he noticed the "Familiar Faces" making their appearance again. We did not precisely comprehend his meaning till he explained to us that he referred to the "Muddy Boots," which were rather profusely "scattered around."

"CONSUMED.—(Deck Hands on board steamer 'Princess of Wales') 'Jim, What is the difference between the Tuesday and Friday trips of the Boat?' 'Can't tell.' 'Well, the difference is that Tuesday is just like Friday without the 'Summerside Journal.'"

"A three-story wooden Building was recently commenced, erected, and covered in, with six hands employed, in the short space of ten days, on the Burnt District in Charlotetown, by Mr. Silas Barnard, who has effected a revolution in house-building by constructing substantial, neat, and comfortable wooden buildings at half the cost, in half the time, and with far less difficulty than by the ordinary method.

"FREE.—On Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the Cooper Shop of Mr. Hutchinson, on Sydney Street, in Charlotetown. The shop together with the adjoining building, Mr. Davey's Forge, was completely burnt down, and the dwelling house of Mr. Davey considerably damaged. The Steam Fire Engine was brought to play on the fire, and the spreading of the flames thereby arrested. It was some time before the fire was got under way, but we learn that when started she worked admirably, drawing the water some 1200 yards, and heaving it with great force. We have not heard the cause of the fire.

"Our young men are fast becoming favorable to a Union with New Brunswick, as another has been carrying off one of her fair daughters.

"We observed Mr. Benjamin Rogers, of the firm of Dodd & Rogers, of Charlotetown, with his Bride, on board the Steamer 'Princess of Wales,' last evening.

"With sincere and deep regret, we publish today the death of Mrs. GRAY, wife of the Hon. Col. Gray, of 'Inkerman House.' The sad event has thrown a deep gloom over the whole of this community. Seldom have we witnessed such an expression of sorrow and regret. All classes of denominations share in the feeling of the loss sustained—in proof of which we observed that almost every place of business throughout the city exhibited the usual signs of mourning. This was a mark of sorrow and respect, uncommon, as it was deserved. The amiable and pious lady, who has thus been suddenly taken from us, was one of those whose whole enjoyment seemed to consist in doing good to her fellow-creatures, without respect to condition or creed. Shrieking from public gaze in her works of charity and labor of love, her efforts were unwearied to supply the needy, to relieve the distressed, and above all, to direct the suffering to the pleasures of eternal love. Much cause have the community, and especially the poor, to mourn. She, who went about them as an Angel of Mercy, ever ready to hear the tale of suffering, and as ready to remove it, if in her power to do so, shall encourage and gladden them no more with her presence. To very few was it fully known how extensive and abundant were her doings of charity. But our loss is her great gain. Her last hours were truly spent in the vestibule of glory. Death to her was 'going Home.' This she spoke of, and longed for. The Saviour, dear and longed for during life, was near when the last conflict approached, and to her was fulfilled his own promise—'He that believeth on me shall never die.' It was not death, but a sweetly falling asleep in Jesus.

"The departed was the only daughter of Sir John Pomeferry, one of the old Cruizer Heroes. He and his lady are 'all living, and thus there are left to mourn, also, only a disconsolate husband and children, but the aged and worthy parents, for a beloved and only child. May God sustain the bereaved and comfort the surviving hearts, with the joys of His gracious presence.—*Islander*.

"We deeply sympathize with Colonel Gray in his sad bereavement.—*Ed. Jour.*

"An attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor of Austria a few weeks ago.—It was made at Parague when he was leaving the theatre by a young man with a pistol. The assassin was detected by a British officer in the act of leveling it. The pistol was at once knocked out of his hand, and immediately over to the custody of the authorities. The pistol was found to be loaded with ball. No cause is assigned for the attempt of the assassin, and much surprise at the act is expressed by the public.—*Morning News*.

"Needle guns and breech-loaders are now the order of the day. Great Britain and France are arming their force with this weapon. Russia has just adopted a breech-loader of Mr. Thierry's pattern, and will speedily have become old hand. Austria is moving in the matter of needle-guns with some degree of energy. Spain has decided upon the conversion of her old muskets into the needle implement. Greece, too, is on the move. His Holiness, the Pope, has not it appears been forgotten in the general arming, for some friend has forwarded to him for the use of his defenders some 2000 needle-guns.—*Id.*

"MORE DISCOVERIES OF THE SIR JOHN FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The Captain and part of the crew of the barque Antelope, of Bedford, which was lost at Nantick Island, on the 6th of October last, recently arrived at St. John, N. F., in the steamers from Cumberland Inlet. The St. Johns *Commercial Jnl.* says:—

"The officers of the Antelope bring interesting information of the discoveries made by Mr. G. F. Hall respecting the Franklin expedition. Mr. Hall has in his possession a gold watch, some silver spoons and other relics supposed to belong to the Franklin party. He also learnt that the remains of some of Franklin's men were lying under a boat in Committee Bay, where they had been placed by the natives after death. The natives would not permit Mr. Hall to go on and examine them; but as several vessels will winter in Regent Bay, it is believed Mr. Hall will secure assistance and push his way to where the remains are situated."