

FROM EUROPE.



BY THE "CHINA."

Parliament will be summoned to meet on the 19th of November.

Prince Arthur, who is at the Ranger's house, Greenwich park, has a very mild attack of modified small pox, and is progressing satisfactorily.

The Athenaeum hears that Her Majesty, of her own proper motion, has written to Lord Derby, suggesting that a fitting provision should be made for the widow Professor Faraday.

Something like a panic was caused in London on Friday night by the receipt of "private information" of an intended attack by Fenians on volunteer armaments.

The rumor that the Earl of Derby intends to resign from the Premiership before the re-assembling of Parliament is refuted, and the Sunday Gazette hears that the Duke of Richmond will probably be placed at the head of the Ministry, as both Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli prefer to retain their present positions.

A semi-official journal states that the reports of impending changes in the Cabinet, "is the merest gossip, and has not the slightest foundation in fact."

We are requested to contradict, on authority, the report that Lord Derby intends to retire immediately from office. Times, Aug. 12.

The transports with the Abyssinian pioneer expedition, under Colonel Merewether, sailed from Aden for Mombasa on the 28th ultimo.

News from Athens officially confirms the denial already given of the abdication of King George. It is at the same time announced that the Sovereign will open the Hellenic Parliament in person. No fewer than 40,000 Greeks, old men, women, and children, have sought refuge in Greece, and the immigration continues.

On Wednesday, the Marquis of Westminster formerly tendered to the Chester town council a spacious park which he has appropriated as a pleasure ground for the inhabitants of that city, in which he has so large an interest. His Lordship has also set £100 a year aside towards defraying expenses connected with the Park. The council unanimously voted its best thanks to his Lordship for the princely and munificent boon.

The London Daily Express announces that a meeting is about to be held in Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, to express their sentiments respecting the threatened attack upon the Church Establishment, and take measures for vindicating their rights. It is expected to be a formidable demonstration as regards the character and numbers who will attend. A meeting was held in the same place in 1851, when the Appropriation Clause was proposed, and it is intended to hold this on the 30th inst., which is the anniversary of that remarkable assembly.

A parish correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes:—You will, no doubt, have seen Lord Brougham's letter in the Globe. I am sorry to say that I have found ground for stating that the brilliant faculties of the famous Lord are now giving way to the pressure of age. He has been informed, a mania for writing letters, especially to Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Russell, full of his latest ideas; but the bulk of these are "burked" by his relatives before they reach the postman.

An important circular has been issued from the War Office to commanding officers of volunteer corps, respecting the safety of armories. Commanding officers are directed to distribute the rifles among the members of the corps, if they should think it a safer course; but it represents that a commander will not thereby get rid of the responsibility for the safe custody of the rifles. In case of serious danger the commanding officer is to represent the particulars to the War Office which may order the rifles to be received into a Government store. Officers are warned not to demand a greater quantity of ammunition for the use of the corps than they are prepared to keep safely.

A correspondent of the Times writing from St. Juan de Luz, on Friday says:—Here last night happened an accident which involved the life of one poor fellow but which might have been politically more disastrous. The Empress and the Prince Imperial had been cruising towards the Spanish coast; but, finding the sea would be too rough to land at Biarritz, the Royal Yacht took shelter behind the high land, and the royal party, instead of landing at Socoa, started upon the yacht's boat for St. Juan de Luz. The pilot, who had charge of the landing boat, in which were the Empress and Prince, missed the entrance of the harbor, and the boat among the rocks, and somehow fell overboard, and was drowned. The royal party were carried through the surf and safely landed. The boats in which were the suite hit the entrance of the harbor, following, as they supposed, the Royal gig. Great was their consternation when they found what had befallen the Empress and her boy.

On Saturday morning a frightful explosion took place in the filling department of the Royal Arsenal, No. 6 shed, by which nearly 300 men were all more or less seriously injured, and some cases will, doubtless, terminate fatally. About half past 8 a.m. the first alarm was given to Chief Inspector Connolly, of the Royal Arsenal police, that a fire had broken out in the east laboratory, when he and a detachment of police at once hastened to the spot with the engine and four hose rols. They were all in readiness in the course of a few minutes, but fortunately the conflagration had been put out with buckets of water by the workmen near at hand. On entering the shed, which is a square building with an iron roof, having four windows, a table or filling table all round the inside, a dreadful sight was revealed, for no less than 27 poor fellows had been engaged in the hazardous work were found to have been frightfully burnt by the explosion of the pellets, and 13 were in such a dangerous state that they were at once ordered by Mr. Mallison to be removed to the surgery, where they were taken on stretchers, and were attended to directly by Drs. Disraeli and Temple, who swathed their caked bodies and limbs in layers of wool or cotton steeped in oil or chloroform.

The Army and Navy Gazette states that the Victory of Egypt has ordered a corps of 10,000 men to proceed to the frontiers of Abyssinia. The authorities at Cairo have no expedition not half large enough, and say they should send at least 40,000 if we want to produce a real impression. They also deprecate our purchases of Spanish mules, and almost laugh at us for buying them when we could get thousands of mules in Assyria which would stand the climate at £15 each. There is talk of the French becoming lessees of the railroad, in which case England will become tenants by courtesy of the right of way.

Her Majesty the Queen has signified her approval of the appointment of Edward Thornton, Esq., C.B., as the British Envoy at Rio de Janeiro, to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. Mr. Thornton has quite recently received the appointment of Minister at Lisbon, but in consequence of the sudden death of Sir Frederick Bruce, his destination has been changed. Mr. Thornton's ability as a diplomatist has been thoroughly well tested in the missions which he has successively discharged in Uruguay, the Argentine Confederation, and Brazil. The services he has rendered extend over a long series of years, and in each post that he filled he has succeeded in gaining not only the entire confidence of the Foreign Office, but the respect and esteem of the different governments to which he has been accredited.

Kelly, the Esquimau, who escaped from Manchester, has despatched a letter to the Universal News, in which he threatens not obscurely that unless Fenians are treated as prisoners of war, reprisals may be made upon high officials of the Government. He also hints that the Fenians have it in their power, if unjustly treated, to burn the docks and warehouses in Liverpool, Manchester and London. Letters of this kind do as much mischief as the recent incitements of the press to lynch the Irishmen—they keep up the most dangerous of all spirits, race hatred.

The prisoners accused at Manchester of retaining Fenians have been committed for trial. The defence made by them was marked by extraordinary disrespect

for the magistrates, who, however, decided, it was said, to bear anything rather than interrupt the defence of political prisoners.

It is assumed of authority that a special commission will be issued to try the prisoners implicated in the results of the Fenian prisoners at Manchester. Two of Her Majesty's justice judges will commence their sittings about the 28th inst.

A MILITARY INNOVATION.

The London Telegraph calls attention to one novelty connected with the expedition to Abyssinia, the fact that Sir Robert Napier, the commander, is an engineer. The rule is not to choose generals in chief from the ranks of the scientific corps. Infantry and cavalry officers have always directed our armies, but the Monopoly is unjust. The scientific services ought to furnish the best generals. Napoleon was an artilleryman; Lee was a topographical engineer; the best living commander on the operations of war, Colonel Hamley, belongs to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Substantially our artillerymen and engineers are the only thoroughly trained soldiers that we have. No officers of the other arms, unless they pass through the Staff College, have any systematic education. The social influence of the Artillery and Engineers is far exceeded by that of the Grenadier and Line; and perhaps that fact alone accounts for the injustice done them. But the selection for the Abyssinian command breaks through the iron rule, and in future it may be hoped, that the best man for the work to be done will be taken, no matter in what arm of the service he may have learned his trade.

THE AUSTRIAN CONCORDAT.

The Chronicle characterizes as a departure from their usual prudence the conduct of the Austrian bishops in choosing the present moment for the publication of their protest against a revision of the Concordat. The right adherence to the letter of the arrangement, the refusal of any conceivable accommodation, and the intolerant attitude towards non-Catholics, which this address displays, will render it extremely difficult for the Government to discover a compromise which shall not encroach upon the liberties of the Church. The position taken up by the Episcopate shuts out all possibility of making any way in the negotiations with Rome; while at the same time it is clearly impossible for the relations between the Church and the State to remain under a new and efficient Constitution exactly what they were under the absolutist Government. Even as it is, deference to public opinion has necessitated some modification in the strict letter of the Concordat; and the necessity will certainly not be diminished by the pending Constitutional changes.

One subject of reform which Baron Von Buesch is actively carrying out is very little known as yet. It has reference to the so-called secret police service. During the reign of absolutism this was a very sore point. The police force "swallowed up large sums for denunciations" and "informations," which were afterwards discovered to be untrue or exaggerated. Baron Von Buesch has attacked this evil, and in principle abolished mouchards and informers. It is said that in this respect alone a saving will be effected of nearly 100,000 thalers annually. The inviolability of letters has now in Austria practically been secured. The moral advantages that will issue to the State from this measure can only be appreciated by those who know the condition of Austria in this respect in former times.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir:—If I mistake not, there is an act now in force regarding all marriages solemnized in this Island to be registered at the Surrogate's office within a certain time, — it is either three or six months, at any rate, not longer than six months.

Now, Sir, I wish to know if Baptist Ministers are exempt from the operations of this law, or rather if they can violate the law of the land with impunity. I ask this because I have been given to understand on good authority, that a certain Baptist minister, resident in Charlottetown for several years past, has never had even a single marriage registered, and I have frequently seen notices of marriages by him in the public newspapers. Now, Sir, this is a subject in which the public are, or should be, interested; for not only is the law of the land being broken, but the public suffer, for how much property may go astray through this negligence? and how many children be unjustly treated because of their parents or grand-parents not being able to prove that they were legally married.

By inserting this, you will much oblige,
OCTOBER 26, 1867.
OBSERVER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, October 30, 1867.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN FERRY.

WHENEVER the Government does anything to serve the public interests, we never withhold our commendation. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we have to state to our friends and the public, that the Government have at length succeeded in arranging with the Contractors of the Charlottetown Ferry to ply the steamboat, for the remaining part of the season, from the hour of seven o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening. We understand that she is to cross the ferry every twenty minutes between 8 a.m., and 3 p.m., and every fifteen minutes on market days, without any detention for breakfast or dinner-hour, as formerly. This, no doubt, will afford great convenience to the travelling public;—this Ferry being one of the principal thoroughfares leading to and from the city. Possibly next year arrangements will be made to put an additional steamer on the ferry; but, for the present, the arrangement thus effected is an important and much-needed reform which will meet the approval of the Legislature and the country. The accommodation will cost at the rate of £400 a year, and if found to be sufficient for the public wants, and satisfactory in its operation, will be continued. Contrasting the niggardly conduct of the late Government, in refusing the petition of the people to employ the Dredging Machine, when here a few years ago, to deepen the water, (which the proprietor offered to do for £200), with that of the present, the liberal and enlightened policy of the latter, in the matter of local improvements, is worthy of the warmest praise. We expect to be authorized, in our next issue, to give notice to the public of the exact time for the plying of the steamer.

A NEW POST OFFICE.

The Postmaster General, who has made himself popular in Prince County by the introduction of reforms into the postal arrangements of that County, would secure an enviable reputation for many years to come if he could prevail upon the Government either to build or provide a new Post Office in Charlottetown suitable for the growing wants of the country. With the present limited facilities and accommodations of the General Post Office, it is impossible for the Head of the Department to give that satisfaction to the public which is looked for and demanded. It appears to us that the time has arrived when a new Post Office is absolutely required for the City, and we know no one who is better able to demonstrate the fact to the Government than the energetic gentleman who now occupies the position of Postmaster General.

AN INGENIOUS ROGUE AND A GREAT ROGUE.

An ingenious attempt at swindling was made in Charlottetown last week. A gentlemanly sort of person, calling himself by the name Bancroft, issued handbills calling for fifty laborers, to work at lumbering in Maryland, at extravagantly high prices. The bills brought a lot of applicants from both town and country, who besieged Mr. Bancroft's lodgings, in the expectation of obtaining lucrative employment for the winter. Mr. Bancroft took down the names of all applicants, and informed them that he would furnish them with through tickets to Baltimore, on the condition that they would give him, as a guarantee of good faith, the amount of the passage money to Boston, and that they were to be ready to leave by the steamer Princess of Wales on the night of the 22d inst. Very fortunately, the handbills specified that inquiries were to be made at the "HERALD" office, where the bills were, as a matter of business, printed. The inquirers were referred to Mr. Bancroft, at Miss Rankin's Hotel. By this means, the proprietor of the HERALD Office was enabled to put the applicants upon their guard against what might be a swindle, and he takes credit to himself that, by his timely caution, many persons were saved from being defrauded out of a considerable amount of money. After turning the matter over in our mind, and knowing that there were many men in the United States who would only be too glad to work for the winter at the rate of \$60 a month, besides being fed, we came to the conclusion that Bancroft aimed at obtaining from each gullible applicant the \$10 passage-money to Boston, and then skedaddling. We do not believe that there was one individual out of the seventy or eighty who entered their names with him, so foolish as to entrust him with a copper, not to say ten dollars. When Tuesday night came, some seventy or eighty men attended at the steambot wharf, according to appointment with the pseudo Bancroft, pretty well prepared for what followed. When Bancroft made his appearance on the wharf, he was speedily followed by a bailiff, with a capias for a suit of new clothes, which he had ordered from a tailor, but forgot to call for. The consequence was, that he could not take his passage in that trip of the boat; and, to escape the ridicule and disgrace of his attempted rascality, fled across the Hillsborough at nine o'clock the same evening, and having obtained a horse from a livery stable at Southport, pursued his way with all speed to Georgetown. Here he was overtaken by the owner of the horse, and capiased for horse-stealing, in pledge of which he was forced to relinquish his over-coat. He has not since been seen or heard from; but we suppose he made good his escape to the mainland, thankful that his scheming had not made him acquainted with the inside of one of our jails. We hope the lesson will not be lost upon persons who may be ambitious to imitate him in his rascality. It is melancholy to think what degradation men will stoop to in those days of their inordinate desire to make money by all and every means. Society pays so much attention to the moneyed man, that the means which he employs to attain wealth are altogether overlooked. This is the truth in the great majority of cases; and hence we are not surprised at the many schemes adopted to become rich. Compared with many modern rogues—pious, religious, honorable rogues—Jack Ketch, Dick Turpin, Claude Duval, and other Knights of the Road of a former time, were paragons of honesty and principle. The former class swindle in a meek, sleek kind of way, and as long as they secure their "pic," they may become saints in the church, and society generally is ready to black their boots; whereas the latter, in boldly taking the road and demanding your money or your life, incurred all the risks and responsibility of the set. It required tact and courage on the part of the highwayman to procure money; but your sneaking thief need possess no other qualification than an utter want of principle. Until society and mankind generally come to despise the successful rogue, and pay less worship at the shrine of Mammon, as well as come to estimate at its true value the noble efforts of honest industry, and the savings of honorable toil, we despair of seeing any diminution of dishonest bankrupts and schemers, unless, indeed, some such plan is adopted as that which destroyed avarice for a time among the Lacedaemonians—namely, the creation of a copper coinage, too heavy, and bulky, to be conveniently hoarded.

We are led into making those last observations by the wholesale swindling of a skedaddler named W. B. Dawson, the proprietor of the City Tannery, who left for parts unknown some few days ago. The extent of this man's rascality is really amazing, and is more or less attributable to the extravagant and dishonest puffing of the Confederate organs in our midst, who, for the purpose of hoodwinking the people with regard to Confederation, magnified the Tannery into a regular money-making institution, which, under Union with Canada, would enrich the Colony, thus establishing the credit of the concern in this and the neighboring Provinces. The leather argument, however, of the Islander and Examiner, like most of their other arguments, is gone with a vengeance, as many an honest but unfortunate man knows to his cost. We will, for the benefit of our readers, endeavor to give, in our next issue, a detailed account of Dawson's forgeries and other swindling transactions, which are said to exceed £2,000!

PLOUGHING MATCH.—This match, which, despite the unfavorable state of the weather, came off on Wednesday last, on the farm of Hon. Mr. Haythorne, was taken part in by eight competitors, and resulted in the following persons taking prizes:

Table with columns for names, prizes, and amounts. Includes sections for MEN'S CLASS and LADS' CLASS UNDER 18 YEARS.

The first dispute betwixt the local and central authorities has commenced already. The subject matter in dispute is as to the right of appointing the justices of peace in the several districts. The central Government claims it; and the Globe being in opposition, denounces this as most dangerous encroachment, to which the people of the Upper Provinces will not submit.

Commander-in-Chief complimented Major Rankin on the zeal and efficiency with which he had always discharged his duties as a soldier, and in graceful recognition of his long services in the Volunteers, was pleased to promote him to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in that Force. Long may the gallant Colonel live to wear his military honors.—Pat.

FIRE.—Some five weeks ago a store-house and barn, with their contents, including a threshing machine, and some clothing, the property of Mr. Dennis Hogan, in Wellington, Lot 16, were consumed by fire. Loss estimated at about £170. The origin of the fire is unknown.—S. Progress.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

John McLean, Esq., Superintendent of Scattered, communicates the following under date 5th inst. to Cape Breton News:—During the gale of last Monday night, which was one of the heaviest we have had for some time, and with a heavier sea than I ever recollect seeing, a small vessel called the Naked Truth, of Windsor, struck on the south side of this Island—where she was dashed to pieces, and all to say all on board perished. About noon on Tuesday the remains of the wreck were discovered—scarcely immediately commencing along the shore, but the sea being so very high, could not discover anything of any note; found a small cask of brandy of 15 to 20 gallons. On the following day (sea having abated some) renewed the search, found the body of one of the men buried up in a bank with only one boot heel visible, dug him out, and roated up some of the beach—thinking to find some more, but did not.

Yesterday another body was found in the water among the rocks. The first body found would be about 30 to 35 years of age,—of middle height, sandy hair, and red whiskers,—had not used a razor for some time,—the back of both his wrists marked with Indian ink forming a chain with clasped hands in the centre, he had also a crucifix printed on his left arm. The other body found was that of a young man of about 20 years, short and stoutly built. I am afraid that there was a woman on board also for a portion of a woollen petticoat and a piece of straw bonnet were found on the shore. None of the materials of the vessel landed, nor any of the crew's effects—excepting a few clothes torn to shreds.

DEATH OF L. S. IVES, L. L. D.

With heartfelt sorrow we record the death of this great man. We knew him well and intimately. And we can say with the New York Freeman's Journal, 'that a good man and a gallant gentleman, has departed full of years, and full of real honors.'

Dr. L. Stillman Ives is dead, and a great many hearts will be touched at hearing of it—though he had more than completed his three score years and ten. Dr. Ives departed this life on Sunday, Oct. 13th, about one o'clock in the afternoon, in the seventy-first year of his age. He was born Sept. 16th, 1797, and passed his early years in the northern part of New York State, whither his parents had emigrated from Connecticut. His early years were spent on a farm—varied by attendance at a country academy, and serving one year in the militia during the war of 1812-14. After the war he went to Hamilton College, intending to become a minister of the Presbyterian persuasion, to which sect he belonged. But more careful study inclined him towards the Protestant Episcopal Church, that in those days gloried in one of the ablest men in the country as its Bishop in New York. Bishop Hobart had a rare power of fascinating men, and the young Mr. Ives, about the year 1820, became a Protestant Episcopalian, and a few years after, a clergyman of that denomination. That Bishop Hobart thought highly of him may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Ives married one of his daughters—who, a few years ago, died in that city, a devoted Catholic. After filling various places, Dr. Ives, in 1831, was elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina. Ten years later the Oxford Tract excitement raged in the Protestant Episcopal Church, a school of young men, earnest and confident, were going to make the Protestant Episcopal Church a Catholic Church. They were becoming convinced that the Catholic Church was the true—and it was grander, a great deal, as well as much handsier, if they could make it Catholic, in place of quitting it and becoming members of the Roman Catholic Church. It was in those days we first knew Dr. Ives. His eye was not then dimmed, nor his natural force abated. He was full of fire, and of resolve. He had enthusiastic words of encouragement for the hot-blooded young men. Some of them took to him. With them he tried starting a Protestant convent. All together they took to reading up Catholic books to see how to do rightly! Several of them found out how—that it was necessary to join the Catholic Church.

Dr. Ives had a large circle of deeply attached friends. When the fact stared him in the face that his convictions pointed him distinctly to the Catholic Church, it was a terrific struggle. "Don't ruin yourself," said one set! "Don't disgrace and ruin us," said another set! "Don't really spoil the great Catholic movement, by individual impatience," said a third set! It was, indeed, a distressing trial, and required a mind as sincere and honest as that of Dr. Ives, to carry him through it.

THE PROGRESS OF A GREAT FACT.

ALL OPPOSITION VANQUISHED.

Plunge a stone into the middle of a lake, and from the point where it falls ripples will spread in ever-widening rings, until they reach an ever portion of its margin. So it is with a great discovery or invention; whenever it may be ushered to the light, its fame is certain in the end to fill the world. This has been strikingly illustrated in the progress of Professor Holloway's invaluable remedies. Twenty years ago they were first announced in London; now they are the standard medicines of both hemispheres. Such is the restless, far-reaching sweep of grand utilitarian discovery, when applied to the highest philanthropic purposes, and aided by the motive power of the Press. What are the grandest military achievements compared with those of Thomas Holloway? If it be true that the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one previously grew; what shall be said of him who cures ten sick persons where but one was cured before. Holloway, if the accumulated testimony of all nations is to be believed, has done much more than this. Diseases which, prior to the introduction of his Pills and Ointment, had baffled science, are now relieved with an expedition and certainty which are literally astounding. There is no getting round or over the fact, for it is vouched by the voluntary declarations of convalescent multitudes. Professional jealousy and prejudice, the most formidable antagonists that Truth encounters, have been vanquished by the success of these means, and time-honored medical institutions of Continental Europe have been constrained to admit their value and sanction their employment.

In this country, where the people are always ready to test whatever is new, and equally sagacious in discriminating between the chaff and the wheat of the mass of novelties submitted to them, the rapidity with which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have obtained universal confidence has, perhaps, no parallel in the history of science. Their fame has radiated from the local point in London to the remotest section of the Globe. Usually we improve upon most things; but even human ingenuity cannot enhance the value of these remedies. We take them as they are, and are not only satisfied, but grateful.—Albany Knickerbocker.

A telegram received in this city on Tuesday, states that a vessel, name unknown, was wrecked, during the recent gales, near Canso, and all on board perished.—H. Recorder.

countenance its being forced upon the people; and, in Newfoundland, a vast majority of the Parliament stands in precisely the same position. If, then, those men should consent to do as the bidding of a Canadian Ministry that which they solemnly promised not to do, they will be scorned by the people of all sections in the Dominion—Unionist and Anti-Unionist—alike.

But if this consideration should have no weight with the Islands' politicians, there is another which they should not overlook. It is, what will be their fate when they fall, as all they must, into the hands of the people? They can calculate this with almost mathematical certainty. Nova Scotia has shown how dangerous it is to erect upon the people's rights. Out of place and power and position were driven those who had endeavored to set themselves up as the rightful possessors of the destinies of this country, and it is our conviction that the same public will be the possessor of the Islands' politicians, should they attempt to do as the bidding of a Canadian Ministry that which they solemnly promised not to do. These men should consent to do as the bidding of a Canadian Ministry that which they solemnly promised not to do, they will be scorned by the people of all sections in the Dominion—Unionist and Anti-Unionist—alike.

Again, the "new nation" is confessedly an experiment. It may or may not be disastrous to the present generation. It may—and we believe it will—deeply injure the Province, the year at most twenty years, will however, render certain all that is now doubtful concerning it. Why, then, should the Islands rashly enter its parties with us? Why not wait until the experiment has been tried—until from our gain or our loss its wisdom or its folly has been proved? There is nothing in the position of the Provinces, at present, which renders an immediate change necessary. They are moderately prosperous, far more so than Canada. They can lose little, though they may gain much, by waiting one or two years before they dream of linking their fate with that of the Dominion. This reason alone should induce all thinking men in both Islands to oppose resolutely any immediate action upon this question.

Moreover, the Islands should be forced into the Union, the statesmen who scheme to that end will have little reason to congratulate themselves upon their success. We remember that lately, at Invermouth, the Dominion was aptly represented by a picture of a snail crawling over a line with his tail tied together. Bring the Islands into it by force, and the idea of that picture will be perfectly carried out. One careless eye will estimate through the whole of our existence, or until the cats (Provinces) are demolished or the line is broken.

If the Imperial Parliament should refuse to hear our appeal against the Union, it would materially benefit Nova Scotia, that the Islands should be forced into it. For while they continue in it they will still begin paying our debts, and aid us in breaking loose from our connection with Canada at the first favorable opportunity. But though such is the case, we trust their rights will not be so invaded.—Nova Scotia.

The domestic affairs of the widow of the late President Lincoln have lately been prominently thrust into public notice. Mr. Lincoln's complaints of poverty, and publicly stated her inability to "make both ends meet." The New York World thus explains her troubles:—

Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln an effort was made to appropriate for his wife and family the sum that he would have received from the United States had he lived to finish his second term of office to wit: \$100,000. This resulted in appropriating but \$25,000, the amount of one year's salary as President. Of this sum, \$3,000 was required to discharge certain standing obligations, leaving about \$22,000, which with the house and lot in Springfield Ill., owned by Mr. Lincoln previous to his election in 1860, was all the property that fell to Mrs. Lincoln. Her present income, she states, is but \$1,200 a year, of which \$800 comes from her old home in Springfield. It appears from this that Mr. Lincoln not only saved no money while he occupied the White House, but really lived beyond his income, which, in connection with the natural reluctance of his widow to return to the simple style of living to which she had been accustomed before her residence in Washington, has compelled her to part with some of her personal effects at the present juncture. This is the story as told by a leading Democratic organ, who of course would make the most of the matter for the purpose of damaging the Republican party. However that may be, the revelation must be very annoying to the people of the United States. That the lady has been misled up in a good deal of the "jobbery" so prevalent at Washington during the late civil war is painfully apparent, but still we think her conduct hardly merits the bitter taunt of Tammany Wagon, through the New York Commercial Advertiser, that the fact that Mrs. Lincoln received presents valued at \$24,000 is "suggestive at least of offices and contracts, unless the more charitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not necessary to discuss any other President, to whom a similar sum was so lavishly bestowed. Ladies, fur, diamonds, rings, &c. will be better for all parties to endeavor to bury the past in this disgraceful matter. All must admit that Mrs. Lincoln has not been treated with that generosity which the melancholy circumstances attending the death of her husband entitled her to. While the widows of the soldiers and sailors of the State who lost their lives in the service of their country receive pensions, surely the widow of the Chief of that nation, whose husband fell a martyr, and the consolation of the civil war should not be less kindly, rapid, &c. True, Mr. Lincoln fell by the hand of an assassin, but one nevertheless who was acting under the impulse that it may have been a service. It is a great pity that the mother has been made a party to the public scandal, but it may have some good effects,—that of attracting the public opinion of the United States to the merits of Mrs. Lincoln's case, and be the means of regulating her funds justly. Later revelations, however, show that Mrs. Lincoln's circumstances do not appear to be so bad as the world wish to make out. An Illinois paper published, from official documents, an inventory of the contents of the late President, as reported and filed by the administrator. From this it appears that Mr. Lincoln left bonds and other property to the amount of \$109,000, so that Mrs. Lincoln's statement that her income is only \$1,700 a year cannot be true.

It is said that the Government, just before the outrage at Manchester, had made arrangements to remit the accepted terms of the sentences passed upon the less guilty of the Fenian prisoners now in the English jails, on their giving security, that they would, at once emigrate to New Zealand, and never return to Ireland. Some of the convicts were in communication with their friends on the subject, but it is not at all likely that this most liberal consideration will be extended to them now, that the organization of which they had been members has shown itself to be still active in the peace of the Kingdom. O'Donovan Rossa, according to the Dublin Freeman newspaper, is still active in the activities of the Fenian cause, and has been arrested for inciting to rebellion. It is said that he has been arrested for inciting to rebellion. It is said that he has been arrested for inciting to rebellion. It is said that he has been arrested for inciting to rebellion.