the ignorance of the laws of influence that prevents the mother from receiving that love and respect she deserves. Heaven will be just where we are not; and I can find no words in which to express my appreciation of such a friend.

"Some few who have early lost their mothers through death or the loss of reason, come out useful and respectable men; but they would probably have been much more so had they enjoyed her love and care. They may well mourn the loss all their days. The names of the mothers of Moses, of Samuel, of Timothy, and other eminent men are recorded; and so are the names of the mothers of the wicked kings generally recorded, as if to tie them to the disgrace of their sons. O, mother, amid all your anxieties and labors, be assured that the time is coming when your name and image will fill the chambers of the memories of your children as no other can. You are garnering up love, respect, and veneration, which will gather around your coffin, if not around your dwelling. You will grow in the hearts of your children as long as they live.

"O, son of the good mother, remember that she hath spared nothing that the human heart could yield for thy good. Let thy love, and gratitude, and reverence flow back upon her; and, if her hair is becoming silvered with age, remember that thy opportunities to minister to her comfort are every day becoming fewer and fewer. God help thee to cheer her."

LIABILITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.—A case was recently tried in Brooklyn, in which an express company contested a claim of about $2,000 for the loss of a trunk and its contents. The defence set up was, that on the back of the receipt given to the owner of the trunk it was stipulated that the company would not hold itself liable for any jewelry or any value above $100. Such printed notice, it was contended, was a contract which, when accepted, bound the owner of the property intrusted to their care. The judge held that, in the hurry of railroad travel, it would be impossible for every person to read the printed matter on the back of such receipts before accepting them, and he therefore instructed the jury to bring in a verdict, which they did, for the full amount claimed. This will be looked upon by the travelling community as a very just decision. If it were otherwise, it would be a profitable business for the employees of express companies to lose trunks of travellers, very few of which contains as little as one hundred dollars' worth of wearing apparel and other necessaries. A lady's silk dress would almost reach that amount in value.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest from Europe.

THE *China* arrived at Halifax on the 2nd, with the English Mail. The news is not very important. Most of it has already been published in our Telegrams. We give the following brief summary from the Halifax *Reporter*:—

A severe gale was experienced on the 16th and 17th ult., on the east coast of England, and over the metropolis, which caused much destruction of property, and a number of accidents to the shipping on the Thames.

The *Weekly Register* states that many Roman Catholic ladies in London have sold their jewellery and given the proceeds to the funds in support of the Holy Father The male sex has made a sacrifice hardly less real. Gentlemen have forgone hunting for the season and subscribed an equivalent of the expense in favor of the Holy See.

The *France* and *Etandard*, have articles on the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, and make allusions to the passage which recommends an early withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and expresses regret that encouragement should be thereby given to Italian pretensions. The *France* adds that England speaks conformable to her traditional policy—anxious about and jealous of French preponderance.

The *Saturday Review* says of the Emperor's speech that it wanted one element altogether—that of force. It was gentle and conciliatory, but it was tame. It left the impression that its author was not dominating events, but only seeing how events would go. It was a Speech the main object of which was to gain time. It really left everything as uncertain as it was before. Can any one who reads it be sure that the Emperor does not mean to go to war with Prussia when his army is larger and better armed; that he dares to accept any real and practicable solution of the Roman question; that he honestly thinks his system can last if France is made more free? No part of this pacific Speech appears to have been so heartily cheered as that in which he assured his Chambers that he was getting ready to fight with a greater certainty of success. The Roman question is as much in darkness as it ever was. The Emperor had nothing to say except that something must be done about Rome and Italy, and that he had asked a great number of people what they thought ought to be done. The proposal for a Conference furnished matter for the Speech, and the Speech seemed to give a sort of additional importance to the proposal for a Conference. But this going round and round in a circle betrays the mind of a man who feels himself smaller, not greater, than the circumstances in which he is placed. This mode of gaining time must soon come to an end.

EXECUTION OF CONDEMNED FENIANS AT MANCHESTER.

[From the *Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 23.]

MANCHESTER, Saturday, 9 o'clock.

The melancholy business of the day here has been accomplished, very impressively. Manchester was unusually quiet last night; the whole city seemed oppressed with the seriousness of the event so soon to be fulfilled. Nor were there many people in the streets till seven o'clock this morning—when dense crowds began to gather—almost all the mill-hands losing a quarter of the day's work to see what the whole country was anxiously thinking about. These crowds—obviously very much excited, but tolerably orderly—did not show any preponderence of Irishmen; I was told, indeed, that the priests had put their influence to a very wise and worthy use in urging the Irish to remain away. For the mob there was no chance of approaching the scaffold. It was surrounded by the police and by nearly two thousand special constables. These latter were for the most part volunteers, who, however, did not commit the blunder of appearing in uniform. One of the results of this arrangement was that the *au dience* of the men was composed of those who were armed in the cause of order. Besides these constables, 220 Highlanders were posted within the gaol, with thirty artillerymen and two guns, and there were soldiers in the neighbouring warehouses and the railway goods station. There were of course a good many spectators at the window; they were watched with great suspicion, and their names taken down.

The spectators in the streets saw little. In the first place, the distance from the ends of the streets to the scaffold was considerable, and a mist surrounded it—a mist which at first appeared in puffs, and suggested Fenian fire. This mist, thickening, spread like a curtain between the scaffold and the people, who swayed backward and forward in great masses, and sent up a horse murmur of disappointment, not unnatural, but very unpleasant to hear. But at the last moment, almost, the mist lifted.

The prisoners expected a respite almost to the last moment, and when they were told that there was no hope of respite, declared that they died martyrs. They appeared upon the scaffold immediately after eight and sounded, the officials who attended them looking very anxious. The executioner had particular reason for a little anxiety—he had received a threatening letter. Three priests, in their robes, attended the prisoners, reciting the last prayers, to which Gould responded most earnestly. The other two were less self-possessed. Gould shuffled towards Allen, shook hands with him, and kissed the priests. Larkin fainted, and fell forward at the last moment; and after the drop fell struggled for some time.. When all was over the priests remained praying. All this while the crowd was quiet, and indeed seemed hardly to distinguish the moment at which the unhappy men were despatched out of the world.

No execution ever passed off more quietly, as we have said already, the streets were almost deserted. All was dead silence and stillness in the main thoroughfare for several hours on either side of midnight; the only crowd observable was the cluster of spedial constables in the space directly in front of the scaffold. The more well-disposed inhabitants of both boroughs yielded a wise obedience to the request made by the mayors of Manchester and Salford.

When the hour fixed for the execution had arrived, suddenly the words of military command were heard, and a company of the 72nd Highlanders marched round the court house, and took up a position in line at the foot of the staircase. Simultaneously small detachments of the same regiment ascended to the platform, and crouched there with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall. At almost the same moment the heads of a line of soldiers arose above the parapet of the railway viaduct. A line of warders was formed in the gaol court. The sentries on duty ceased their walk, the magistrates and reporters stood aside, and a dead silence prevailed for a few moments as a signal was given from a corner of the Round House. At 3 minutes past 8 o'clock the solemn voice of a priest repeating the Litany of the Roman Catholic Church was heard, and the head of the procession became visible through the thick fog, about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase. The Rev. C. Cantwell walked first, by the side of Allen. The convict was deadly pale, his eyes wandered alternately from the priest to the individuals standing round. He walked with a tolerable steady step and uttered the response, "Lord have mercy upon us," in a firm voice. Next to him came Larkin, in whose appearance confinement and anxiety of mind had wrought a striking change. He walked with difficulty, and required the support of the warders as he mounted the staircase. He seemed to join mechanically in the responses, and as he approached the head of the stairs he gave one hasty glance at the black beams overhead, and seemed about to faint. Gould was the last, and he met his fate more firmly, joining in the responses with a steady voice. About 5 minutes past 8 o'clock the door leading from the gaol yard to the scaffold was opened, and the same instant almost every head in the crowd was uncovered. Allen was the first to appear. He was deadly pale and closely clasped a crucifix. Calcraft at once placed the white cap over his face and adjusted the rope. Meanwhile the convict continued engaged in prayer. Then followed Gould, who walked with a firm step. On coming to the drop he shook hands with Allen and kissed his right cheek.

He too was forthwith capped and placed in the noose. Larkin was the last to mount the scaffold, which he did with firmness, and, indeed, with a smile upon his face, and, like the others, he submitted unresistingly to the preliminaries. They all joined loudly and earnestly in the response, "Jesus have mercy upon me; Jesus receive my soul." When the bolt was drawn and the three bodies dropped, Allen was dead in about a minute, but the death of his fellow-criminals was more painful, both Larkin and Gould appearing to struggle some little time. All the three men showed symptoms of fear; Gould the least. The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock.

Latest by Telegraph.

London, Nov. 29.

While the steamship *Benfludina*, which plies between Liverpool and Greece carrying the British mails, was leaving her wharf about noon, an accident occurred which resulted in a fearful loss of life. One of the boilers of the steamer exploded with a loud report that was distinctly felt throughout the whole city of Liverpool. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others were injured—the steamer was entirely destroyed.

Intelligence at Alexandria of Nov. 13, from the camp of Zeoulla, dated Nov. 2, announces that the advanced brigade of the British Abyssinian expedition arrived at Zeoulla Oct. 21, all well. Abyssinians from the neighborhood were flocking to the camp in search for employment. The latest dates from the captives were of Oct. 6th.

The volunteer prisoners at Rome number 1765. The city of Rome gave a banquet to the defenders of Monte Rotonta, previous to its capture by Garibaldi.

Another letter of Kossuth's has been published, in which he states his objections against the Hungarian Railway loan.

A bill for emancipating the Jews will shortly be laid before the Hungarian House.

A royal decree has been issued at Madrid that considering the tranquility of the country the state of Siege is raised throughout Spain. A great number of copies of revolutionary hand bills are in circulation exciting the Spaniards to a general rising.

London, Nov. 29—eve

In the house of Commons this evening, Mr. George W. Hunt, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to inquiries on the subject, stated that the Government had made a contract with the Cunard line for regular weekly mail service between Liverpool and the United States. The steamships of the company are to stop at Queenstown as heretofore to take up the latest mails.

One of the armories in Cork was entered last night by Fenians, who carried off 12 revolvers and 10 Snider rifles.

London, Nov. 30th

The Cunard Line is to receive £80,000 stg., for weekly mail service between Liverpool and New York, for one year.

Warren, Halpin, and Costello, the Fenian prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, were, to-day, brought from Dublin to Penitonville, to suffer their sentence. They were handcuffed and strongly guarded.

The proposed income tax to-day states that Mount Vesuvius is in a grand state of eruption.

In the Austrian Reichrath yesterday the draft for a new constitution was adopted after a strenuous resistance by the liberals.

Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed Conference.

Yesterday an official note was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final answer of Italy will depend on the nature of Napoleon's reply.

Fenian Burke was up for examination at Bow street to-day. Massey testified at considerable length. No decision was reached.

There is considerable excitement on the part of the Fenians. An outbreak is feared at Manchester. Arms have been seized by the police authorities. Only one arrest had been made.

A despatch from Cork, received to-night mentions a serious apprehension there also.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.

The Committee on Banking, &c., met to-day, and finally refused the Commercial Bank Bill, which will be reported to both Houses, and speedily acted upon. The general opinion is that the Bank will resume business at an early day.

Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, has been re-elected to Huntingdon by acclamation.

The Gloucester, Mass., *Advertiser*, says that the fishing season now about closed, has proved rather an unprofitable one to the majority of the vessels engaged in it, more particularly the mackerel fishery, which has been the poorest experienced for years. The loss of life the present season is double that of last but there have been less vessels lost. From the port of Gloucester about 450 vessels were despatched to prosecute the codfishing and mackerel business. The Newfoundland herring fishery was prosecuted by forty-five sail of vessels. The Georges, Western Bank, Cape North, and Grand Bank fisheries proved profitable to those engaged in them, but the shore mackerel and seining business proved far less remunerative than last year. The Bay mackerel fishery proved rather unprofitable the present season. Less than one third of the fleet have made two trips, and the catch will fall far short of last year's. Of the vessels despatched from Gloucester the present season to engage in the fisheries, six, valued at $13,000 were lost, and forty-nine fishermen met watery graves.

JUBILEE AT MERIGOMISH.—A Law emanating from the highest source, enjoins upon us to rise up before the hoary head, and to honor the face of the old man. The Merigomish Congregration, feeling that honor is specially due to those who have lived well and ruled well, resolved on their recent Thanksgiving Day, to celebrate the Jubilee of Messrs. Archibald Stewart & Thos. Thompson who were ordained to the office of the Eldership in 1816 a few months after the Settlement of the late Rev. Mr. Patrick. Through a long life, and an unusually lengthened period of official service, these veterans preserved an unblemished reputation, and lived in the confidence and esteem of their Brethren, in the eldership and also of the Congregation.

Services appropriate for the occasion were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Miller & Rev. Mr. Walker, of New Glasgow. Mr. Grant then addressed the venerable fathers on behalf of the Session, and presented them with a suitable gift. In appropriate and feeling terms the respect paid them was acknowledged.

Mr. Thompson made several interesting remarks, and tendered judicious and timely counsel to the young and to all other classes and office bearers in the Congregation. Let Elders seek more and more to magnify their office, and let ministers and people more highly appreciate and honor those, who gratuitously render such invaluable services in the Christian Church.—*New Glasgow, N. S., Eastern Chronicle.*

[The Mr. Archibald Stewart, to whom the people of Merigomish paid such a tribute of respect and love, is the father of Mr. D R. Stewart of this place. We learn that the old gentleman is now about 93 years of age, and has been an Elder in the Church upwards of 50 years.—[ED. JOURNAL.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quincy, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the Throat, Chest and lungs, prevail in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year; few are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important it is then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaint. Experience proves that this exists in Wistar's Balsam to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health,

MR. JOHN BUNTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG CO., N. Y.—writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what the Physicians termed Seated Consumption as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing constantly and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operation that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely restored her to health, doing that which several physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. W. R. Watson General Agent for P. E. Island [Dec. 5

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zylobalsalum or Worlds Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating andressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore grey hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair giving the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or hair dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces. The Hair Dressing cultivates and beautifies.

If your hair is thin try it, if scurfy try it, if harsh try it, if lustreless try it, if none of these try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Just try a box of Grace's Salve,
Ye who have doubted long!
My word for it, your hearts for joy,
Will sing another song.

Correspondence.

EMIGRATION.

MR. EDITOR:

For several years I have regarded the subject of Emigration as one sufficiently important to have engaged the attention of the Government and Legislature of this Island, and one which ought to have been introduced in connection with the Land Purchase Act; if from that useful measure this Island is to derive all the benifits which it is capable of rendering. Since its introduction, a considerable quantity of land has come into the hands of the Government; and doubtless it is of the utmost importance that it should be made to yield a percentage of profit to the Colony; and this, no doubt, can be effected by a wise and judicious system of Emigration, conducted under the auspices of the Government.

It is sometimes said, "Who would come here? Our young men and women are going abroad." This is true, and perhaps more are leaving than it is desirable to see going away, but it is "no new thing under the sun." Is it not rather acting upon a principle peculiarly belonging to our race? Nor is it at all desirable that all our young men and young women should remain at home. An acquaintance with the outside world convinces them that all that is wise, lovely, beautiful and becoming is not concentrated in their own native village. That all who do not speak, act and think as they do in ——— are not Barbarians. Intercourse with others leads to an increase of knowledge and general information, which is often received by those who go away, and communicated to them who remain at home; while others, like the Jaffa colonists, learn how to draw a distinction between the value of what they possess in their own land, and the romantic possessions awaiting them abroad, which, however fair they may appear in the distance, prove as false to the touch as the apples around the Dead Sea. Terribly severe, therefore, will be the law in any land which shall prohibit her citizens from going abroad when and as they please.

What, in my humble opinion, is required to add considerably to our wealth and prosperity, as a Colony, is a small but steady stream of Emigration flowing annually into our harbors, and of that class most likely to become prosperous and happy in our land. I say "of that class," for it is not every class that will prosper in this Island. The Government should cast their eyes abroad, to see where such a class can be found, and have full, correct and most truthful information respecting this Island communicated to them, and place also within the reach of such as would emigrate here, facilities to aid them in so doing; and also on their arrival to grant a moiety of aid and assistance where required; acting toward all of them upon the requirements of the sublime precept, "Be kind to strangers."

If the Government should undertake such a task, and commit the management of it into the hands of one who would conduct himself with that prudence which has so admirably distinguished the proceedures of their delegate to London this year, no doubt but that a lasting benefit would result therefrom to

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dec. 6, 1867.

British Institutions Defended!

Mr. Editor,—

A certain deaf individual on his way to the place of a public discussion was thus addressed by his friend, "What can be your object in going thither, you cannot hear a word spoken on either side?" To whom he replied, "But I shall know who has the worst argument by seeing who gets angry first." Hoping, sir, that sufficient time has elapsed to cool down the feelings so greviously perturbed by our quiet letters, and so meritoriously displayed, we resume our subject.

To think "that it is evidently the function of the aristocracy to rule," may not seem such an absurd opinion, if a little consideration, more dispassionate than the advocates of Democracy are in the habit of bestowing, be given to the subject. Nothing is more in accordance with the teachings of reason than that an aristocracy like that of England, who from their affluence possess leisure, and from their station especially possess the means of an extensive and accurate acquaintance with the difficult science of government, should be better fitted to manage a national foreign policy, and to carry out plans for the internal advantage of a nation, than those who from the disadvantages of their situation are forced to bestow a great portion of their time and energies in ordinary pursuits, and who are not in a position to master difficulties surmountable only by the indefatigible student of the past. The idea of Brown, Jones and Robinson, with minds unfurnished and undisciplined, attempting to regulate the complicate machinery and guide the tortuous progress of the ship of state, is about as reasonable as that of a landsman endeavoring to fill the offices of the engineer and commander of a Cunard Liner. It is but the old principle of every man to his profession, which we advocate,—one so universally recognized that we doubt if even the most noted lover of personalities and assailant of his country's institutions, would as unhesitatingly order a coat from a demagogue, and one that alone, as he would from a practised tailor. But forgetting the beauty of that consistency which is a jewel, it is very likely he would consult such a one in framing the vast fabric of government!

But aside from this, are other considerations of grave weight, which cannot fail to claim the profound consideration of publicists. When the direction of public affairs is in the hands of those who are comparatively few and fixed in number, and who from the very circumstances of their position and duties, are mostly the observed of all observers, the powerful and healthful restraints of individual responsibility and public criticism are strongly brought to bear; but when it is in the hands of continually changing persons, with very often nothing in the shape of character to lose, on none of whom the responsibility of puplic measures—often forced upon a government by insurgent pressure below—can be placed, then the strength and beneficial effects of such restraints are in great measure obliterated. If the possessors of vast interests in any country rule, and the masses are in constitutional opposition, then are principles of a patriotic, moderate and wholesome nature generally sustained; but if the masses are invested with supreme power, it constantly occurs that their leaders, being constantly surrounded by a host of unreasonable and clamorous supporters, and conscious that their manifest unfitness points to a short reign, sacrifice public interests in their eagerness to make the best of their time for private interests. The multitude, who so loudly exclaimed against corruption before, at such a time defend every abuse and intrigue, ostensibly for some plausible reason, but really because of their own profit. Perhaps no better example of the truth of these words can be found than the present condition of the United States. Half a century ago a New England politician said that "the United States were too large for union, too democratic for liberty, and too sordid for patriotism." This is now apparent! Vain glory, recklessness, and corruption, are the motto on that nation's breastplate. And so notorious is the character of its government, that the best classes of its citizens have long refused to allow their names to be in connection with it. The ignorant and impulsive multitude there boast of their power, and with true radical licentiousness carry out the intolerable despotism of the mob. We place Britain, with its wise, enlightened, and dignified rulers—its people enjoying the spirit and blessings of true liberty—on the other hand; and say, Look on this picture, and then on that.

That the existence of the aristocracy of England, constituted as it is, is no injustice to the vast body of the people, has been sufficiently proven in a former letter, wherein it was shown that the peerage is open to those from the middling classes who, impelled by talent or industry, are continually rising into it. To revert to the former illustration—no one thinks of decrying the status of the scientific engineer, because it is not attained by Brown, Jones, and Robinson, whose ideas of mechanics amount to confused and impossible theories. And as the status and skill of the one are really causes of profit and blessing to a nation, so is it with the other. To have a portion of its mind-power devoted exclusively to political science is an element of strength in any nation, and a safeguard of its honor. Can we imagine the astute and clearsighted statesmen of Great Britain placing themselves in such a position as that occupied by Congress in the Mason and Slidell affair? Publicly thanking an actor, and applauding an act for which they were only too glad afterwards to apologize. "This great and glorious republic" stepped down, on that occasion, rather suddenly.

We cannot perceive that the facts of certain constitutional changes occurring in the Mother Country, and the Confederation of the North American Provinces, undermine at all the truth of the proposition that "republicanism is assuming the position of a game nearly played out." We do not wonder, however, at superficial observers maintaining the opposite. But all changes transpiring in the history of the British Constitution have only made more firm and steadfast the basis of the throne, and we will venture to say, that no monarch's seat was ever more steady, or better guarded, than that of Queen Victoria. And throughout the New Dominion, to breathe the idea of annexation to a Republic, is to arouse a storm of feeling not easily quieted. But in the *United (?)* States, the signs are ominous! Just so soon as the energies of the American people, now engaged in opening up, and taking possession of their vast country, have accomplished that work, just so soon, will that Republic either undertake some war of further acquisition, or cease to exist as such. The reason is obvious. Continual aggression is necessary to the existence of a democracy, to give employment to its lawless internal forces. This failing, those forces will be turned against itself, and by its own hand it will perish. What war of aggression were to the French Republic—a safety valve—the reclaiming of territory to the Indian has been to the American nation, and when this labor is fully performed, war or dissolution will ensue. The truth of this is becoming apparent to the world, and Americans themselves now acknowledge a limited monarchy as the best of all forms of government yet tried.

There are those that accuse others in true democratic style of speech, of not having "*brains*," and of "knowing very little about what they write," whose own acquaintance with English history seems rather limited. It not being possible to deny the fact, that it was the ancient aristocracy of England, who wrested *Magna Charta* from King John, attempt is made to show, that it was obtained for themselves alone. But the standard historians inform us, that beside the Norman barons, the Saxon element formed a large and important portion of the population. The Saxons were a sturdy and powerful body of freemen of the *middling* class, "which neither withered in the contests of feudal power, nor perished in the obscurity of ignoble bondage." From them have descended the yeomanry of England, and it was they who drew the bow with strong and steady arms, and gained the battles of Poictiers and Cressy. This middle class were confirmed in their ancient privileges, by the barons forcing the Charter from John. To these barons, fierce, proud, and intractable as they were, are the middle and lower classes of England indebted, to-day, for the constitution of liberty under which they live. What then shall we think of the information of those, who assert, as has lately been done, that "the aristocracy obtained that character for themselves, and for their own class?"

The idea that "nature, democracy, and Christianity, find men equal in many essential particulars," is so plainly erroneous, that it scarce needs refutation. It is probably taken from the American Declaration of Independence, one of whose propositions is, that all men are created equal." It was wise on the part of those who framed that Declaration, to call this proposition, a "self ardent truth," as it is certain that no man can prove it. In what respect are all men created equal, when it is evident that they are created with every imaginable difference in body, mind, and social position? And so strongly is the diversity of the races defined, that infidel philosophers deny their common origin. It has well been said, Where is equality in body between a physically diseased, and a physically sound child? Where is the equality in mind, between one possessed of brilliant genius, and one whose intellect is strongly characterised by the brutal, and idiotic? Between the offspring of an Esquimaux, and the heir of a British Peer? In none of these things, body, intellect, or estate, are men "found" equal. And the same principle of inequality obtains in all political relations. We will quote the words of a talented American writer, and with the quotation close this article

"We may talk as we please, of our equality in political rights and privileges, but in point of fact there is no such thing. Political equality, if it means anything, must mean that every man enjoys the same right to political office, and honor, and hence it results, of necessity, that those who cannot possibly be admitted to share in this administration, have an *political equality* with those who can. We do, indeed, say that the people are *sovereign*. But every one knows, full well, that the comparative few, who are qualified to take the lead, by talent, by education, by natural tact, and by a conjunction of favoring circumstances, are practically sovereigns over the people. The man who carries the hod, gives his vote for the candidate. The candidate himself, can do no more. Are they therefore politically equal? Who formed the party, to which the candidate belongs? Who ruled the convention by which his name was put on the list? Who subsidised the Press? Had the poor hodman any share in the operation, any influence, any voice, whatever? No more than the hod which he carries! Can any human power ever manufacture a candidate out of *him*? The notion would be preposterous! Where, then, is his political equality?

"Even here, in our happy land of universal suffrage, how does it appear, that "*all men are born equal?*" The proposition is a sheer absurdity. All men are born *unequal*, in body, in mind, in social privileges. Their intellectual faculties are unequal. Their education is unequal. Their associations are unequal. Their opportunities are unequal. And their freedom is as unreal as their equality. The multitude are dependent on the few, who are endowed with talents to govern. And the few are dependent on the multitude for the power, without which all government is impossible. From the top to the bottom of the social fabric, the whole is thus seen to be *inequality*, and *mutual dependance*. And hence although they are free from that special kind of slavery, which the Southern states maintain over the posterity of Ham, yet they are all from the highest to the lowest, in bondage quite as real from which they cannot escape, — the slavery of circumstances, — called in the ordinary language of the world, necessity."

In farther pursuing this subject, Mr. Editor, we cannot undertake to reply to the irrelevant personalities, with which, it appears, the advocates on the other side seek to eke out their arguments, but we must confess to a desire to see the defence of that side placed in the hands of some cool and able wrangler, if such there can be found.

Till next appearance, Mr. Editor,

Truly yours,

BRITON.

December 9, 1867.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867.

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.

THE NEWS.

THE news by the English Mail is not of a very exciting character. The war cloud which, a few weeks ago, hung black and lowering above the horizon of European politics, has, partially at least, dispersed. The speech of the Emperor of the French, at the opening of the Chambers was eminently conciliatory and peaceful in its tone. A very great deal depends on the sayings and doings of this one man. If he frowns and uses language that can, by the utmost ingenuity, be construed into menace, the whole of Europe is in commotion, and prepares for war. If, on the other hand, his utterances are of a peaceful character, all the world is perfectly convinced that men everywhere may for a while longer, at least, enjoy the good things of this life in peace and quietness. When he increases his military and naval armaments, every other European potentate does the same—if he or she can afford it; and when France proceeds to disarm, the other powers breathe freely, and begin to disarm likewise. Napoleon has, indeed, a giant's power, but it cannot be said that, for any evil purpose, he has as yet used it as a giant. He has twice exerted his material and moral forces to free Italy from the heel of the tyrant. He endeavored to introduce order and symmetry into the chaos of Mexican politics, and failed; and he has but the other day extended a protecting hand to Pope Pius the Ninth, and preserved to His Holiness, for some time longer, his temporal sovereignty. It was conjectured by those who generally guess pretty shrewdly in these matters, that the Emperor of the French viewed with dislike and jealousy the process of Union that was going on in Germany, under the auspices of Prussia. It was thought that he by no means liked to see the half dozen weak — because divided — kingdoms in the vicinity of his eastern frontier consolidated into one great and powerful state. Some things which he said, and some things which he did, caused people to believe that he would before very long throw obstacles in the way of this consolidation. But the man of destiny has proved himself to be a man of mystery as well; and to the surprise of nearly every one, witnesses the closer union of the German States, both North and South, with an indifference truly philosophical. Perhaps like many philosophers in humbler spheres, he swallows his chagrin with a great internal effort—though with a smiling countenance—saying to himself at the same time, in French, of course, "What can't be cured must be endured." Or is he patiently biding his time, waiting till the pear is riper. It is said of him that he is complete master of the very difficult art of waiting—that he can watch silently, wait patiently, and when the proper moment arrives, act promptly. At any rate, whether Napoleon is really satisfied with the action of the German States, or whether it better suits his present purpose to appear satisfied, he expresses himself willing to "accept the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, so long as the interests of France are not jeopardized." If so humble a journalist as ourselves may be allowed an opinion on so weighty a subject, we think it the best thing that could happen for the peace of Europe and of the world that a mighty state should establish itself by the side of the powerful and warlike French nation. The influence of France as a military state is by far too great, both for her own good and for the good of Europe in general. The enormous military establishment which she maintains, and other nations, either from fear of her or through jealousy of her, are also obliged to maintain in times of profound peace, are a tremendous drain upon their resources, and an almost intolerable burden upon their industry.

Of course, as long as the Emperor remains in his present pacific state of mind there will be no talk of war in Prussia, though by the bye we observe the Government of that country proposes to increase its expenditure for military purposes—already great enough, in all conscience. Prussia appears determined to acquire territory pretty much in the same manner as the Dutchman advised his son to get money—"honestly if he could, but anyhow to get money." So with Prussia. If by fair and peaceable means she can extend her territory, well; but if she cannot compass that end by those means, she has not the slightest scruple in the world in resorting to foul and violent measures to accomplish it.

At present a deceitful quiet pervades Italy. The Garibaldians have been handsomely beaten by the French and Papal forces. The great Revolutionist is himself in prison, but he has the sympathies of nearly the whole population of the Italian Peninsula. It is said that the Italian Government dare not bring him to trial—that he is much more truly king of Italy than Victor Emanuel. The Emperor of France is to-day a very unpopular man in Italy. A very large party there will never forgive his late interference. But for him, say they, the dream of Italian patriots would be now realized. Italy would be to-day one and undivided. It is very hard to tell what is going on beneath the apparently quiet surface of society in Italy. The Italians are great plotters. Secret societies and brotherhoods of a hundred names are busily working to accomplish the overthrow, not only of the papal, but also of kingly power in Italy. Whether they will succeed time alone can tell. From what we can read, the prospects of the Republicans were never brighter than at present. Victor Emanuel has proved a failure. He is represented as a man of slender ability, almost completely devoted to