

shining bright on it at noon-day; and we are informed by passengers who came up by the boat that they saw the light 300 miles off, and the cloud of black smoke that proceeded from it. The loss by the fire is estimated at \$100,000.

THE QUEEN'S LIFE OF HER HUSBAND.

(Continued from our last) THE QUEEN'S LETTER TO THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Windsor Castle, Oct. 15, 1839. MY DEAREST UNCLE.—This letter will, I am sure, give you pleasure, for you have always taken so warm an interest in all that concerns me. My mind is quite made up, and I told Albert this morning of it.

The warm affection he showed me on learning this gave me great pleasure. He seems perfectly, and I think that I have the prospect of very great happiness before me. I love him more than I can say, and shall do everything in my power to render this sacrifice (for such in my opinion it is) as small as I can. He seems to have great fact, a very necessary thing in his position. These last few days have passed like a dream to me, and I am so much bewildered by it all that I know hardly how to write; but I do feel very happy. It is absolutely necessary that this determination of mine should be known to no one else but yourself and uncle Ernest until after the meeting of Parliament, as it would be considered, otherwise, neglectful on my part not to have assembled Parliament at once to inform them of it.

Lord Melbourne, whom I have of course consulted about the whole affair, quite approves my choice, and expresses great satisfaction at this event, which he thinks in every way highly desirable. Lord Melbourne has acted in this business as he has always done towards me, with the greatest kindness and affection. We also think it better, and Albert quite approves of it, that we should be married very soon after Parliament meets, about the beginning of February.

Pray, dearest Uncle, forward these two letters to Uncle Ernest, to whom I beg you will enjoin strict secrecy, and explain these details, which I have not time to do, and to faithful Stockmar. I think you might tell Louise of it, but none of her family.

I wish to keep the dear young gentleman here until the end of next month. Ernest's sincere pleasure gives me great delight. He does so adore dearest Albert.

Ever dearest Uncle, your devoted niece, V. R.

On the 16th January, 1849, the Queen opened Parliament in person, and announced her intention to marry Prince Albert. On the 10th of February this marriage took place.

THE YOUNG WIFE RESOLVES TO MAKE HER HUSBAND HAPPY. The following are the Queen's own words, quoted from her diary:—"Oh, how I did feel for my dearest, precious husband at this moment! Father, brother, friends, country—all has he left, and all for me. God grant that I may be the happy person, the most happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented! What is in my power to make him happy I will do."

THE FIRST YEAR OF MARRIAGE.

It must be admitted that constantly, unobtrusively, and perseveringly as he now gave himself up for the discharge of his new duties, he was exposed, almost during the whole period of his life in this country, to much misconception and much misrepresentation. Not that, however, did he for one moment relax in his efforts, or allow his zeal to flag, in seeking to promote all that was for the good of the British people. His actions might be understood, his opinions might be misrepresented (of which there was more than one notable instance)—[Note by the Queen: Especially at the commencement of the Russian war]—but, supported by his own conscious rectitude he still pursued the even tenor of his way. The principle on which he always acted was (to use his own noble words) "to sink his own individual existence in that of his wife, to aim at no power by himself or for himself, to shun all ostentation—to assume no separate responsibility before the public"—but "making his position entirely a part of the Queen's, continually and anxiously to watch every part of the public business, in order to be able to advise and assist her at any moment in the multitudinous and sometimes political or social, or personal, as the natural head of her family; superintendant of her household, manager of her private affairs, her sole confidential adviser in politics, and only assistant in her communications with the officers of the Government." It was not, however, for some time that the position as described above was established. For the first year or two the Prince was not, except on rare occasions and by special invitation, present at the interviews of the Queen with her Ministers. [Note by the Queen: But this was not from any objections on their part.] Though taking, the Queen says, "great pains to inform himself about everything," and though Lord Melbourne expressed much anxiety "that the Queen should tell him and show him everything connected with public affairs, he did not at this time take much part in the transaction of business."

THE PRINCE ASSERTS AUTHORITY IN HIS HOUSEHOLD.

Nor were there wanting those who would gladly have kept him perfectly estranged from it, and not only so, but who would have denied him, even in domestic circles, that authority which in private families generally belongs to the husband, and without which, it may be added, there cannot be true comfort and happiness in domestic life. The Prince himself easily saw the necessity of his asserting that authority. "In my home life," he writes to Prince Lowenstein, in May, 1840, "I am very happy and contented; but the difficulty of filling my place with the proper dignity is, that I am only the husband, not the master in the house." Fortunately, however for the country, and still more fortunately for the happiness of the Royal couple themselves, things did not long remain in this condition. Thanks to the firmness, but at the same time gentleness, with which the Prince insisted on filling his proper position as head of the family—thanks also to the clear judgement and right feeling of the Queen, as well as to her singularly honest and straightforward nature—but thanks, more than all, to the mutual love and perfect confidence which bound the Queen and Prince to each other, it was impossible to keep up any separation or difference of interests or duties between them. To those who would urge upon the Queen that, as Sovereign, she must be the head of the house and family, as well as of the State, and that her husband was, after all, but one of her subjects, her Majesty would reply that she had solemnly engaged at the altar to "OBEY," AS WELL AS TO "LOVE AND HONOUR;" AND THIS SACRED OBLIGATION SHE COULD CONSENT NEITHER TO LIMIT NOR REFUSE AWAY.

THE POLITICAL POSITION OF THE PRINCE.

From the first, too, the Queen, acting on the advice of Lord Melbourne, communicated all foreign despatches to the Prince. In August, 1840, he writes to his father: "Victoria allows me to take much part in foreign affairs, and I think I have already done some good. I always commit my views to paper, and then communicate them to Lord Melbourne. He seldom answers me, but I have often had the satisfaction of seeing him act entirely in accordance with what I have said." And again, in April, 1841: "All I can say about my political position, is that I study the politics of the day with great industry, and resolutely hold myself aloof from all parties. I take active interest in all national institutions and associations. I speak quite openly with the Ministers on all subjects, so as to obtain information, and meet on all sides with much kindness. I endeavor quietly to be of as much use to Victoria in her position as I can."

Slowly, but surely acting on that principle, did he establish his position; and so entirely was it recognised by the Queen herself, so unreservedly and confidently did she throw herself upon her husband's support, relying in all questions of difficulty upon his judgment, and acting in all things by his advice, that when suddenly bereaved of that support her sense of the loss which she had sustained as Queen found expression in the pathetic words, "that it would now be in fact, the beginning of a new reign!"

THE QUEEN ABANDONS POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP AT THE SUGGESTION OF THE PRINCE AND LORD MELBOURNE.

The Queen, up to the period of her marriage, had indulged strong feelings of political partisanship. Amongst the happy consequences of the marriage may be included the gradual extinction of any such feeling. The Prince had already shown, in the discussions and correspondence respecting the formations of his household, his own determination to stand clear from all political parties. Lord Melbourne now, most honorably to himself, supported the Prince in pressing the same course upon the Queen. He told the Prince that he thought the time was come when her Majesty should have a general "amnesty for the Tories;" and on being spoken to by the Queen, to whom the Prince had reported what he had said, repeated that such was his opinion. On another occasion, the Queen records that Lord Melbourne, speaking of the Prince, "said, looking at him with tears in his eyes, 'There is an amazing feeling for him—every one likes him;' and then adds—'Then speaking of the Tories, against whom the Queen was very irate, Lord Melbourne said: 'You should now hold out the olive branch a little.'"

THE QUEEN FAILS TO OVERCOME A BAD HABIT.

It is tantalising to hear that we almost owe to the Queen and her husband the abolition of a barbarous and ungallant custom. At first "the Queen tried to get rid of the bad habit prevailing only in this country, of the gentlemen remaining, after the ladies had left, the dining-room. But Lord Melbourne advised against it, and the Prince himself thought it better, perhaps, not to make any change."

PRINCE ALBERT'S IDEA OF THE SACRAMENT.

Easter of 1840 was spent at Windsor, when the Queen and Prince took the Sacrament together for the first time in St. George's Chapel. "The Prince," the Queen says, "had a very strong feeling about the solemnity of this act, and did not like to appear in company either the evening before or on the day on which he took it, and he and the Queen almost always dined alone on these occasions."

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE PRINCE AND HIS ENDEAVOUR TO RAISE THE CHARACTER OF THE COURT.

From the moment of his establishment in the English palace as husband of the Queen, his object was to maintain, and, if possible, even raise the character of the Court. With this view he knew that it was not enough that his own conduct should be in truth free from any reproach—no shadow of a shade of suspicion should be possibly attach to it. He knew that in his position every action would be scanned—not always possibly in a friendly spirit, that his goings out and comings in would be watched, and that in every society, however little disposed to be censorious, there would always be found some prone, if an opening afforded, to exaggerate and even to invent stories against him, and to put an uncharitable construction on the most innocent acts. He, therefore, from the first, laid down strict, not to say severe, rules, for his own guidance. He imposed a degree of constraint and self-denial upon his own movements, which could not have been otherwise than irksome, had he not been sustained by a sense of the advantage which the Throne would derive from it. He denied himself the pleasure—which, to one so fond as he was of personally watching and inspecting every improvement that was in progress, would have been very great—of walking at will about town. Wherever he went, whether in a carriage or on horseback, he was accompanied by his querry. He paid no visits in general society. His visits were to the studio of the artist, to museums of art or science, to institutions for good and benevolent purposes. Wherever a visit from him, or his presence, could tend to advance the real good of the people, there his horses might be seen waiting; never at the door of mere fashion. Scandal itself could take no liberty with his name. He loved to ride through all the districts of London where the building and improvements were in progress, more especially when they were such as would conduce to the health or recovery of the working classes; and few, if any, knew so well, or took such an interest as he did, in north, or south of the great city—from Victoria's Park to Battersea; from the Regent's Park to the Crystal Palace, and far beyond. "He would frequently return," the Queen says, "to luncheon at a great pace, and would always come through the Queen's dressing room, where she generally was at that time, with that same loving smile with which he always greeted her, telling her where he had been, what new buildings he had seen, what studios, &c., he had visited. Riding for mere riding sake he disliked, and said, 'Es ennuyt mich so, (It bores me so).'"

PRINCE ALBERT'S LOVE OF THE COUNTRY.

In reference to Prince Albert's enjoyment of fresh, pure air, the Queen writes as follows:—"This the Prince constantly expressed on arriving at Osborne and Balmoral, and on leaving London: 'How sweet it smells;' 'How delicious the air!' 'one begins to breathe again!' And how he delighted in the song of the birds, and especially of nightingales, listening for them in the happy peaceful walks he used to take with the Queen in the woods at Osborne, and whistling to them in their own peculiar long note, which they invariably answer. The Queen cannot hear this note now without fancying she hears him, and without the deepest, saddest emotion. At night he would stand on the balcony at Osborne, listening to the nightingales."

WRECK OF THE "JOHN WILLIAMS."

English papers just received, contain accounts of the wreck of the missionary ship in the South Sea Islands. One account concludes as follows:

Immediately below us was the John Williams crashing upon the coral as each sea struck her. Her upper masts had broken off and we kept well out of the way lest her low heavy masts should come down. The lights of the saloon were still burning, but not a sound of anyone's voice could be heard on board; the natives shouted and we shouted, but no reply came. While we were there the darkness increased, and the rain came in torrents. This made us increasingly anxious about those who were on board. Our anxiety was at length relieved by seeing a rocket rise up from the sea. This was followed by the burning of a blue light.—These informed us that the boat had left the ship, and gave us some idea of her locality. After remaining several hours near the wreck, watching the sad work of destruction upon our beautiful ship, we turned our back on this mournful scene and returned to the mission premises, where our dear wives were anxiously awaiting our arrival. While we had been away canoes had been sent in search of boats. These came back with the glad intelligence that all lives were saved—that all had left the ship, and that the boats were on their way to Alofi.

Several fires, most of them serious ones, supposed to be of incendiary origin, have recently occurred in the city of Montreal. Not long since they had a fire at the Methodist Church in Dupre Lane, followed by that of Zion's Church the same night, breaking out before the Dupre Lane fire was extinguished. Following these were the fire at St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, which most unquestionably was of incendiary origin, and that at Astell's timber yard, in the rear of Zion's Church, which destroyed the coal oil stores, which contained and destroyed 600,000 gallons of oil and much property of other descriptions. The papers say there is no doubt this destructive fire was the work of an incendiary.

The extent of land under potato cultivation in France is 2,040,344 acres; in Austria it is 1,308,148 acres; in Ireland, 1,050,419 acres; in Bavaria, 649,735 acres; in Great Britain, 498,843 acres; in Belgium, 368,850 acres; in Sweden, 334,000 acres; in Holland, 265,987 acres; in Wurtemberg, 167,948 acres; in Denmark proper, 69,176 acres.

The yellow fever is said to prevail to such an extent at Corpus Christie, Texas, that the stores are closed and the streets deserted. New Iberia, Louisiana, is depopulated by fever. Three physicians are sick, and the mayor has just sent to New Orleans for nurses and physicians.

A FORTUNE FROM ADVERTISING.—The New York Gazette states that Mr. Helmholt, of the drug store under the Metropolitan Hotel, and his brother-in-law, who are at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, ride in one of the finest turn-outs there. Not many years ago he started in business on \$50. He has made the art of advertising the study of his life, and owes his success to printer's Ink. The first year he came to New York, besides the great amount he expended on other newspapers, he paid \$53,000 to three leading New York dailies. Last year he expended on newspapers \$214,000. He has written many pamphlets, &c., knowing that he would thereby establish a trade and reputation which would extend through years, but not dreaming that he would make any money the same year. So quick and so sure, however, are the returns from judicious advertising that the receipts for that year exceeded his expenditure about \$15,000. The more money a business man expends in advertising the more likely is he to get many fold in return—which nobody can deny.

Sydney (Australia) advices to July 1st have been received. A most devastating calamity had visited the Colony. Five days' rain had flooded the country, and a five days' gale had dashed helpless wrecks on the coast. The highest flood marks were 60 to 70 feet above the ordinary level. Hundreds of houses were swept away, and thousands of live stock destroyed. The crops were ruined and many lives lost. One family of nine persons were drowned, and in another case two persons of the families of two brothers lost their lives. Hundreds were rescued from the tops of trees, hay stacks and roofs of houses. Numbers were almost starving and houseless and naked. Subscriptions for their relief were flowing in, and would do much to alleviate the distress. Four schooners were wrecked, and several seamen drowned.

A private letter from the capital of Mexico, bearing date of the 27th July, contains the following with reference to the disposition of the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian:—"Make known to the American people that the Emperor was spat upon in his prison; that his corpse was insulted during the eight days they had it hung out naked by the neck for public exhibition from the banister of a staircase in the ex-church of the Capuchins. It is now in view, under glass, for money, and they are selling the hair of his head and beard. We do not remember having ever read anything more indicative of Mexican barbarity or extract. We could scarcely believe it possible, were it not that we have too many proofs of Mexican atrocities. Should this turn out authentic, surely the day of retribution cannot arrive an hour too soon."

A Hamilton, Ontario paper reports that the new crop of wheat is commencing to come in. The quantity which had arrived at last accounts was of excellent quality.

The Grand Duke Alexis, third son of the Emperor of Russia, is shortly expected on a visit to Canada, and will be the guest of Lord Monk, who will accompany him on a tour to Niagara Falls.

The Cape Ann Advertiser says that during the week ended 24th August, 17 fishing vessels had arrived at Gloucester, Mass., from the Bay, making 20 in all this season, which is less than half the number that had arrived last year up to the same time. Only about 3500 barrels of mackerel have thus far been landed, which is exceedingly slim doings. The fleet come along very slowly, and the prospect is not bright. A large proportion of them will make but one trip, as the mackerel that have arrived have been sold, and the market is completely bare of both Bay and shore. The latter continue in very light receipt.

The Catholic Archbishop of Quebec died on the 25th August.

A man named Johnson in Liverpool has recently been fined £200 for selling a "snuff" mixture which did not contain a particle of tobacco, but was wholly composed of starch, clay, flour wheat husk, &c.

Sir John A. McDonald, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, beat his opponent for the representation of the city of Kingston, Ontario, by 600 votes.

Mrs. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylolbalsam or World's Hair Dressing are unequalled, and so acknowledged by all who use them for restoring, invigorating and dressing 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 Zylolbalsam 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 falling out try it, if none of these try it, for all will use it, and preserve their hair through life. For sale by all Druggists.

Latest by Telegraph!

Paris, August 27. The Emperor Napoleon in a speech just made at Atrios, significantly said:—"Have faith in the future. Weak Governments often seek to divert public attention from domestic troubles by fomenting foreign broils. On the other hand, these Governments which rests on the national will have strength, and need only resort to whatever shall tend to promote the permanent interests of the country as the means of upholding the honor of the national flag."

Munich, August 28, eve. A prominent journal which acts as the organ of Bavaria, states that Southern Germany will not unite with Austria or Prussia, but will maintain its independence and hold the balance of power between the Northern Confederation and the Austrian Empire.

London August 28, eve. The increasing bitterness of the tone which is apparent in the editorials of the Prussian journals on the Salzburg conference causes much anxiety throughout Europe.

Paris, August 28, eve. Reports continue to be received from rebel sources of the success of the insurrection in Spain, and especially in the Province of Aragon. The latest advices from that quarter report the insurgents have captured and hold possession of the city of Saragossa, the capital of the province.

Constantinople, August 28. The American Minister, Hon. Edward Joy Morris, has had an interview with the Sultan, at which he presented to his Imperial Majesty the resolution of the United States Congress in relation to the war in the Island of Candia.

Southampton, August 28. Among the passengers on the steamer Hermann which sailed from this port yesterday for New York, are Rev. Charles Kingsley, the well known author, and Mr. James E. Harvey, late Minister of the United States at Lisbon.

Paris, August 28, eve. Austria and France unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting on the retrocession of Dupel and Aleska by Prussia. To-day the first train of cars passed over the railway across Mount Conis.

Paris, August 28. The Monteur this morning says the recent conference of the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg is a new pledge of peace for Europe.

Paris, August 29, eve. Much uneasiness prevails on the Bourse in consequence of apprehensions of war, and rents are steadily declining.

London, August 29. Active preparations are being made by the Board of Admiralty and War Office for an expedition to Abyssinia, to save the English captives. Sixteen steamers have been chartered to transport troops.

Liverpool, August 29, eve. Cotton closed dull, at a decline of 1/4d. on American.

London, August 29, eve. Advices from Athens state that the Cretan insurgents still hold in the mountains, and denounce as false the reports of Omar Pasha's success in subjugating the rebels.

Berlin, August 29. The new American Minister, Hon. George Bancroft, has been treated with unexampled courtesy by the Prussian Government.

Yesterday on invitation of His Majesty King William, he accompanied Count Von Bismarck to the Royal residence at Potsdam, where he was received with unusual attentions, and had an interview of over three hours with the Prime Minister. In the evening Mr. Bancroft dined with His Majesty, who afterwards took him back to Berlin in the Royal coach.

From the States.

New York, Aug. 24. The Fenian Convention held its session with closed doors, and the members are under a stringent oath of secrecy as to the proceedings. Mr. Collins of Boston has presided. Delegates are present from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places, to the number of about two hundred. Some movement of the number of adherents is not deceptive, is being organized, but nothing definite or reliable has not yet been made public.

New York, Aug. 23. Hayti advices to the 3d inst., state that the partisans of the late Government are busy plotting against Salavae and his administration. Several arrests of influential parties have been made. Gefriard's expenditures are reported by a committee of investigation to have been startling. The allowance for his personal comforts alone have reached \$24,600 in one year. The Government troops had whipped the brigands in the North Eastern district very badly, and some of them had taken refuge in San Domingo. A Chamber of Commerce had been formed for Port au Prince, and was about to enter upon its duties.

New York, Aug. 22. The Board of Health met yesterday, when Commissioner Stone reported that infected vessels had been permitted by the Health Officer, Dr. Sanburne, to come up to the city and unload their cargoes, and that in two cases this kind, yellow fever had been imported to citizens.

St. Louis, August 25. A despatch from Fort Hayes, Kansas, dated 23d, says that a courier had just arrived from Capt. Ames with despatches to Capt. Corbin, to the effect that Capt. Ames had a severe battle with 800 Indians, under Santate, on the Republican River. Their village was too heavily guarded. Capt. Ames charged twice through their wigwags. The savages fought desperately. Three of our men were killed and 25 wounded, and 80 horses lost. The Indians lost severely; they finally repulsed our troops. Gold 140 1/2

SERIOUS RIOT IN MONTREAL.

New York, August 27. A Montreal special says the nominations for members of Parliament were made to-day. McGee was hoisted down and prevented from another place. Cartier's friends raised a riot at another place, (Eastern District). Lancelotti (Liberal) had to be guarded home by the police. Three men were dangerously beaten, and several others were injured.

LATER.

6.45 p.m.—The riot in the East part of the city was more serious than at first reported. The troops were called out, and two squadrons had to guard the troops on their way home. The casualties were severe, and over thirty cases were reported to be fatal.

A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of Brown's Bronchial Troches—"In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using the Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, are simple and effectual.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THERE is not much news by the last English Mail. The Reform Bill is carried at last. The Lords attempted to alter some of the provisions of the Bill, but the House of Commons stood upon its dignity and would not permit any material alterations to be made. Their Lordships were therefore compelled to make a virtue of necessity, and "caved in." They, however, succeeded in making a few of what are called in England "three cornered constitutions." Some theorists in the Old Country thought it hard that minorities should be altogether unrepresented in Parliament, and they hit upon this device of three cornered constituencies to enable a minority of a constituency if at all considerable to send a representative to Parliament. There are, it seems, eleven of such constituencies created. The practical effect of this "improvement," we think, will be to give but one vote to the places so represented instead of three. Suppose two of the hon. members for Manchester to vote on one side, and the minority hon. member to vote on the other, as he will be pretty sure to do. The party to which the two members belong can only count one vote from Manchester, the vote of the other being neutralized by the vote of the minority man on the opposite side of the house. But the town or borough which sends but two members to Parliament, though of far less importance, and these representing a much smaller constituency, will, in the great majority of cases, have two votes in support of, or in opposition to the government, and consequently the smaller place will have double the influence of the larger. The franchise is now in England very low indeed. Every rate paying household in town has a vote, and every lodger who pays ten pounds annually for his room or rooms. In the counties every man who holds bonds valued at twelve pounds yearly has a vote. We have seen no calculation as to the number of persons who will be admitted to the franchise under the new Reform Bill, but they cannot number much less than two millions.

The Sheffield Trade's Union Commission has given in its Report. We think that a death blow has been given to the illegal proceedings of these organizations. The publication of the evidence given before the Commission has done much towards bringing them into disrepute. Englishmen are hearty haters of tyranny no matter by whom exercised. It is not likely that the sturdy English workmen will any longer tolerate the tyranny of such scoundrels as Broadhead and others of his class. It is somewhat singular though that the members of the Saw Grinders' Union have refused to expel Broadhead and Brokes, who, were it not for the idemity granted them by the Commission, would ere this have been apprehended, tried and hanged for more than one deliberate cold-blooded murder. If the artisan population of Great Britain do not possess more correct notions of right and wrong, and if they do not learn to make a better use of power than the workmen of Sheffield, it must be confessed that giving them a voice in the councils of the nation is a very hazardous experiment indeed. Men who will voluntarily associate with murderers, and who justify their deeds, are not exactly the sort of men to be trusted with political power.

The Abyssinian barbarian has not yet liberated the unfortunate people whom he delights to torture. It is said that their captivity is a most cruel one. The captives have been plundered of everything valuable, they are starved, and even delicate ladies are bound with chains. We see by a late telegram that preparations are being made to attempt their liberation by force. It is to be hoped that the sufferings of the imprisoned Europeans will soon come to an end, and that King Theodore will ere long reap the well merited reward of his iniquity.

The European powers and newspapers are making vain conjectures as to what was said and done by the Emperors of France and Austria at Salzburg. Some represent the affair as a mere visit of condolence, others imagine that matters of weighty importance involving the destinies of more than one European state were discussed by the Emperors.

The growing power of Prussia is looked upon with jealousy by both France and Austria, and it is supposed that they will join to prevent any further increase of that power. There seems to be no cessation in the preparations for war that have been for some time going on in France and the other countries named.

The Man of Mystery has been busy making friends for himself and his cause this summer. No fewer than fifty-eight illustrious persons have been entertained by the Emperor of France this summer in Paris. Forty-five of these have been Sovereigns and Princes. Among these have been ten Kings, three Queens, ten Princesses, and six reigning Emperors. Such a crowd of crowned heads has not been seen together for many long years.

The only two European Sovereigns of any note who did not visit Paris were the Queen of England and the Emperor of Austria. As soon as their royal visit had left Paris, the Emperor paid a visit to his cousin of Austria, and the Empress went to see Her Majesty Queen Victoria. These visits may have political significance, as they may not. Kings and Queens are not quite so important people in the world now as they used to be. Their subjects have much more to say in the matter of their own government than they were used to have. Whether there will be peace or war in Europe depends much more on the temper and

views of the peoples of the leading states in Europe than upon any crochets of their Sovereigns.

England appears to be slowly travelling towards a commercial crisis of which the panic of last year was only the beginning. Then there was no money to be had; now there is plenty of money but want of enterprise. Last year the Bank of England raised the rate of discount to ten per cent; now they are glad to lend at two per cent. There seemed to be no confidence last year; this year there is too much. It is said that the people are afraid to invest, notwithstanding that it is a capital time for investors. It is said that very much will depend on the harvest, after which trade may revive.

The Halifax Chronicle quoting largely from an article of ours, asserts that the Summerside Journal is a strong advocate for Confederation. The Express, as its duty bound, contradicts the Chronicle, and declares that we are strong Anti-Confederate. This is an amusing illustration of the spirit of the press in Nova Scotia. Whatever a Confederate newspaper states as truth, an Anti-Confederate organ is pretty sure to set down as a falsehood. When an Anti declares a man to be able and honest, a Unionist is ready to pronounce him an ass and a knave. Anti argument is with the Unionist bunkum, sophistry, and what is sense to the Confederate is utter nonsense to the Anti-Confederate. Candor is a word which the political controversialists of Nova Scotia have banished from their vocabulary. We hope that after the election our friends of both parties in the sister Province will cool down a little. We trust that when the heat of the contest is past they will see that neither party monopolise the ability and political virtue of the whole community. One of the great evils of the old regime was the unnecessary heat and bitterness of political contests. We must confess that we cannot see that matters have mended much in this respect in Nova Scotia under the Dominion. But perhaps it is too soon to look for fruit from so young a plant. We hope and trust that when the harvest time does come that there will be a plentiful crop to reward the labors of the husbandmen.

We have received the August number of Blackwood's Magazine. We have derived much enjoyment and a great deal of instruction from reading it. There are two or three articles in it which are well worth the price of a half dozen numbers. The Life and Letters of "General Winthrop" is a charming article. Those entitled "The Social Era of George III" comes from a master's hand. It gives a graphic picture of the social state of England previous to the reign of that monarch, and enumerates the many and wonderful improvements that were made while he occupied the throne. "Intemperance and Intolerance" will not please our temperance friends, particularly the advocates of prohibitive legislation, but we think it would do some of them good to read the article. It is always best to hear what those on the other side have to say for themselves. We were so well pleased with the article on "Maximilian" that we intend to reproduce it in next week's Journal. Our readers may expect a rich intellectual treat. We wish that we could prevail on a goodly number of them to subscribe and read this excellent periodical. We have no pecuniary interest whatever in extending its circulation, but we would like to see our fellow countrymen acquire a taste for such literature as delights the most enlightened and the most fastidious class of readers in the world.

Godey's Lady's Book for September, which has just been received, is very good. It has a steel plate engraving of "A Rustic Scene," and a wood cut entitled "Divided Attention." These two pictures are alone worth the price of the Book, and then the purchaser will have the latest fashions and a splendid assortment of literature in the bargain. Ladies send in your orders, with \$3 enclosed, to Bertram's or Harvie's Book Stores.

We learn that Dr. Price has received the appointment of Coroner for Prince County, in addition to those already appointed. This is a very good and judicious appointment.

The first American Apples for this season was received here yesterday by Mr. David Grady. They are delicious.

SUMMERSIDE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The meetings of the above Society will be resumed on Wednesday the 11th instant, at the residence of H. C. Green, Esq., Summerside. A good attendance is requested.

Some splendid Mackerel were caught in our harbor during the past week. The friend who sent us six number one's will please receive our thanks.

The Bark Douglas, owned by Angus McMillan, Esq., sailed from this port, under the command of Capt. Mercier, on Monday morning last, for Liverpool, G.B., with a cargo of timber and deals.

The Light House on Summerside Wharf has been removed from where it previously stood, to the end of the wharf, about 200 feet South West from the old site. We believe the removal of the light will be beneficial to the steamers and sailing vessels coming in and going out of our harbor. It is now on a firmer foundation than heretofore, and is, we believe, in the right place.

Mr. John McLean, of our office, is now travelling to the Westward, and will call on our subscribers in that part of the country who are indebted to us. We trust that those who have not as yet paid us anything will endeavor to pay our agent when he calls. We would also remind our subscribers of the prepaid system. It is better to pay \$1 in advance than nine shillings at the end of the year. We cannot and will not send the Journal to any person, after the 12th of October next, who has not paid anything for two years.

The Brig Nautilus, Capt. Davey, sailed from Port Hill, on Wednesday last, for the Bristol Channel, with a cargo of timber and deals. We wish her owner, Hon. James Yoo, success with her.