

Miscellaneous.

**The Irish Bazaar**—It is a remarkable fact, unprecedented in the judicial history of the Empire, that a Tory Government has constituted a legal tribunal consisting exclusively of Roman Catholics. By the elevation of Mr. Morris, M.P., for Galway, to the seat hitherto occupied by Mr. Justice Christian (now Chief Justice of appeal) in the Irish Court of Common Pleas that bench is occupied by four judges professing the Roman Catholic Religion. This step however, is by no means likely to give rise to any dissatisfaaction. The three members of the court who sat with Mr. Justice Christian, a staunch supporter of the Established Church, has shown that with them religion has no influence on the impartial administration of justice. The legal acumen and intellectual grasp of Chief Justice Monahan are well known, and were evinced with special prominence in the famous Yelverton case. Mr. Justice O'Hagan is as distinguished for high literary culture and for respectability; and Mr. Justice Keogh has recently shown, while presiding at the trial of Fenian prisoners, how he could grapple with a great difficulty to the satisfaction of men of all shades of political theory and religious belief. That Mr. Morris's elevation will be a source of gratification to the vast majority of the people of Ireland, both Catholics and Protestants, there is no doubt, for the learned gentleman has been always distinguished for his genial social manners, and is connected with one of the oldest families in the country.—*London Times*.

**Another Monster**—On the 15th of April another monster 20-inch gun was successfully cast at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 140,000 lb. of iron was placed in three furnaces, which were lighted before daylight in the morning, and tapped about four hours afterwards. The molten metal ran for 27 minutes into the mould, during which time a stream of cold water ran through the hollow core at the rate of 20 gallons a minute. The casting was successfully accomplished. This is the sixth of these large guns cast for the United States. Though being intended for navy use, it is somewhat shorter than the others. When taken from the mould it will weigh in the rough state about 140,000 lb., and when finished 95,000 lb. Its greatest diameter will be 7 ft. 10 in.; at the muzzle the diameter will be 3 ft. 2 in. by 5 ft. 10 in.; the bore 20 in. The length of the gun will be 15 ft. 6 in., and of the barrel 15 ft. 6 in. It is intended to fire a solid shell weighing 1,000 lb., with charges of powder varying from 60 lb. to 100 lb. each.

**Bismarck and the Berliners**—A Berlin letter says: "While heartily approving of the general proceedings of Count de Bismarck, the Prussian people delight in teasing him in a thousand ways. A caricature has appeared here, in which he is represented in the traditional spangles, giving a dancing lesson on the right foot to Baron de Bunsen. Also in a theatrical piece, which is all the rage, called the 'Five Hundred Thousand Devils'; there is a tableau entitled 'The Parliament of Northern China.' The question under consideration is that of forming a Confederation of all the Northern Provinces of the Celestial Empire, and uniting all their needle-guns against some very dangerous neighbors the 'Franchion Car-tars'; the powerful Minister of the son of Heaven has summoned and collected in a sort of pagoda the representatives of Chinese universal suffrage, by means of the 'Pictorial Assembly,' and the voice exclaims, 'Just one minute!' and a particular madman makes an opposition speech, and sets the Assembly on fire; they shout and riot, so that the vote is stopped; the Minister at last, losing his temper, makes a sign, and from the ceiling descends an enormous Prussian helmet, and covers the whole Parliament in a vast extinguisher. The stage at Berlin, as you may see, enjoys plenty of liberty.

Jeff Davis, now at large on bail, was well received on his arrival in Richmond pending the settlement of arrangements to secure him relief from prison duress. There was a great curiosity to see him manifested by the people on his route of travel. A sympathetic feeling seemed to pervade all. At the Spotswood House, where he took up his quarters, occupying the same suite of rooms he did in 1861, he was visited and congratulated on his release by relatives, friends, admirers, and even by many who had not hitherto manifested a very ardent friendship for him. The papers describe him as much changed in appearance; they say he looks older and rather haggard and feeble. Horace Greeley, Sheels, and Gerrit Smith are his bailsmen.

**New Brunswick paper** says that a new *fiavel* white light, elevated forty feet above the level of the sea, will be exhibited on the Peninsula in Gaspe Bay, 12 miles N. W. by N. from Cape Gaspe, during the season the navigation is open. This light is intended to serve as a guide to vessels passing between Sandy Beach and the main land opposite.

Lately whilst excavations were being made at Pompeii the workmen discovered a bronze vase hermetically closed and enveloped in a thick crystallized crust. The interior of the vessel was found to contain a considerable quantity of water. Some persons present ventured to drink some of the liquid, and all agreed in pronouncing it clear, fresh, and of remarkable freshness. The water in question must have been preserved for nearly 1,800 years.

**Canada Thistle**—The Illinois Legislature at its last session passed a law providing that any person bringing into the State seed of the Canada thistle, in the packing of goods, grain, or grass seeds, or otherwise, and permitting the same to be disseminated and vegetate, shall be liable to a fine of \$400; and any person allowing this thistle to mature and disseminate its seed upon his lands shall be subjected to a penalty of \$15.

**The Home Journal says**: "We were ushered into a pew on Good Friday, in one of our up-town 'high churches,' and, taking from the rack a book of 'Common Prayer' we opened it, and, to our great surprise, found inserted on the inner side of the cover, a looking glass! This arrangement, we presume, enables the fair observer to admire herself, and adjust her chignon, during the service."

The population of London in the middle of the present year is estimated by the Registrar-General at 3,082,372; of Edinburgh (City), 176,051; of Dublin (City and a few suburbs), 319,210; of the borough of Liverpool, 423,439; of the city of Manchester, 352,320; and of the borough of Salford, 115,013; of the city of Glasgow, 440,379; of the borough of Birmingham, 343,948; of the borough of Leeds, 233,428; of the borough of Sheffield, 225,199; of the city of Bristol, 155,572; of the borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 134,390; of the borough of Hull, 106,743.

The U. S. locomotive "America," has taken the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition. It was considered rather light, but the English juror held it was best adapted to American railroads, and insisted on its being preferred.

The estimated income of New Brunswick for the financial year of 1867, exclusive of special funds, is \$655,000, and the estimated expenditure \$678,359.

The newspapers announce the sudden death, from apoplexy, of Madame Persiani the Italian singer, who some years ago was very popular in London.

An American paper affirms that a plantation of some fifteen hundred or two thousand acres, in Wilcox county, Ala., which produced before the war from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels of corn, and from 350 to 600 bales of cotton, was rented last week for \$130. This is one of the many sad effects of the late disastrous war between the Northern and Southern States.

**NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES**.—The St. John's Express, of the 4th inst., says:—"The Seal Fishery this spring has been the most successful for several years. The losses during several preceding seasons had led to a great reduction of the number of vessels engaged, but the average catch, this season, has been remunerative. To the northward, especially in Bonavista Bay, large numbers of seals have been taken by parties from the shore. The outfit for the cod fishery is now proceeding, which in many cases will be limited, owing to the short catch of late years, and the high price of provisions. Parties experienced in the fishery consider that present indications promise a good fishery; but it is impossible to say how soon the prospects may change."

Fashionable ladies in New York are exerting themselves to abolish chignons, waterfalls, bands, and all such. They favor the idea of permitting the natural hair, of adults as well as minors, to fall over the shoulders or flow gracefully behind.

A fortnight ago thirty thousand tailors were out of employment in Paris on a strike. Eight to ten thousand had "struck" in London. The two bodies were co-operating.

We clip from an exchange the following very sensible hint to those who write for papers. It would conduce much to the convenience of all concerned, and ensure a more attentive reading of any communication, if the advice were attended to. *Esto brevis* is a good motto for editors and their correspondents.

**Writing for Newspapers**.—Rev. Dr. Hatcock says the following is the best way to write for newspapers: "Say the most possible in the least space. Pitch right into your subject. Make the title and first sentence so that it must be read; and so of the second, no matter what has preceded or is to follow."

**Admiral Persano**, who lost for his country the naval battle of Lissa last year, has recently been eased by a court martial, respecting his rank and decorations, and sent back to the ranks of private citizenship in marked disgrace. His offense consisted in transferring his flag and himself from the deck of one vessel to the hold of another just before the commencement of the action which resulted so disastrously for Italy. He endeavored to excuse his conduct on the ground that he believed his own safety to be essential to the success of the fleet, but, as his resorting to a place of safety did not save the Italian iron-wooden vessels the officers who tried him were not disposed to give much consideration to the plea which he urged.

**Snuff Taken Beware**.—Lord Stanhope once made a calculation which would much please Brother Teak of Fitchburg. The eminent nobleman stated that every professed, inveterate and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes. Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consumes a minute and a half. One minute and a half out of every ten allowing sixteen hours to a snuff taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes out of every natural day, or one day out of ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in the year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for forty years, two entire years of a snuff-taker's life will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

**An Infants' Parient**.—Alex. Lachane, living about thirty miles below Quebec, has been arrested for inhuman treatment of his child, a dumb cripple six years old. The child (a girl) died lately, and the coroner's investigation showed that its death was accelerated if not caused by the orders of Lachane, who habitually kicked it out of his sight and beat its mother for giving it food. Daring the inquest the prisoner got into a warm discussion with those present, maintaining it his right, if not his duty, to do at least to break all its bones if he saw fit to do so, without the right of molestation by any person. The poor little atom of humanity was always kept out of sight, in a box stowed away under a bed in the small, ill ventilated hovel of its brutal parent; and whenever the father on coming home found the starving child out of the black hole he allotted to it, he was in the habit of at once kicking the box and its inmate under the bed out of sight again.

**The Money Markets of Europe**.—The Economist on the subject has the following remarks:—"Alike in London, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin and Frankfurt, the rate of discount is only 3 per cent., and at all these places the tendency is towards a still lower rate. Yet, at each and all these cities, complaints of the scarcity of money were never more rife. We have suggested the real cause of a state of things that is a real reproach to the intelligence of the age. It is the fear of war, of war for which we hold there is no cause that could stand the test of examination either in morals or in politics. Having stated that, we are bound to add, on the other side, that the apprehensions referred to appear to have a great deal of exaggeration about them. It is hard, no doubt, to convince people that they ought to retain their confidence when symptoms of alarm are clearly apparent; and it would be unjustifiable to try to preach peace where there is no peace. With this view, the expediency may properly be suggested of imparting a stimulus to commercial movement, by reducing the price of discounts to 2 1/2 per cent. If this were done in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and Frankfurt, where the terms are now three per cent., it cannot be doubted that merchants would take advantage of it to expand their new contracted operations, and that rulers and statesmen, seeing a revival of energy in trade, which implies more work for the laborer and more profit for the master, and, therefore, greater comfort for the people, and increased strength for the State, would shrink from sacrificing substantial benefits for the perilous honors attending doubtful enterprises."

A reliable remedy for expelling worms so common with young children will be found in Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste; and no child will refuse to take them.

The combination of ingredients used in making the comfits is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

**LONDON, May 22**.—Flood and Duffy, the Fenian prisoners, who were recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. MacClure, another Fenian prisoner, was placed on trial at Cork to-day.

**PARIS, May 22**.—The differences between Louis Napoleon and the Corps Legislatif, with regard to the army organization scheme, have been adjusted.

**LONDON, May 22**.—Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Company, publishes another communication in the London Times this morning. He says the broken cable will be repaired and ready for business in three weeks from this date.

**LONDON, May 22**.—The Derby races took place to-day. Although the weather was unfavorable, there was an immense assembly of spectators. The race was won by the "Hermite," in the midst of a snow storm.

**MOR STANFIELD**, a member of Parliament, and a firm friend of the United States during the rebellion, is dead.

**LONDON, May 24**.—Sir Archibald Allison the historian, is dead.

**THE OAK KINGS**, which took place to-day, was won by "Heppie."

**CORK, May 24**.—The Fenian prisoner, McCure, on being arraigned for treason, made a plea of guilty.

**PARIS, May 22**.—The frigate *Jean Bart*, of the French West India squadron, has been ordered to proceed to New York to take the monitor *Dunderberg* to France. The *Jean Bart* is now lying at Annapolis, Md.

**LIVERPOOL, May 24**.—Admiral received here from Hong Kong says that it is stated there that the United States gunboat *Agulhalet* had bombarded a town in the island of Formosa, the natives of which murdered the shipwrecked crew of the American bark *Rover*.

**LONDON, May 24**.—Consols 93 1/2; 5-20's 71 1/2. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and dull.

**LONDON, May 23**.—Her Majesty the Queen has issued Her Royal Proclamation declaring the Union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under one Government, to be called the "Dominion of Canada." Appended to the proclamation is a list of Senators appointed by the Queen to the Upper House of the Canadian Legislature in accordance with the provision of the bill of the Confederation recently passed by the British Parliament.

**St. Petersburg, May 23**.—The ice in the Neva has broken up and is fast disappearing, and the river is now open to navigation.

**VIENNA, May 24**.—The Austrian Minister at Washington has been instructed by his government to enter into negotiation with the President of Mexico with a view to securing the safety of the Emperor Maximilian, in case he should fall into the hands of the Liberals.

**LONDON, May 23**.—The British Government has made representations to the leading Powers of Europe, urging a general disarmament.

Consols closed firm at 93 1/2.

Latest from the States.

**NEW YORK, May 23**.—From all accounts the Fenian warriors are again about to take the field, in large numbers, for an invasion of Canada. A movement towards organization, and concentration is general throughout the Northern and Western portions of New York and other States. A messenger has been despatched by the Head Circles to call brothers to arms, and 30,000 m. a. are to be concentrated on the border in another month. The commissariat department is said to be well supplied, and very large quantities of army stores are already warehoused in the vicinity of St. Alban's.—Gen. Spear is to command the invading army. On the other hand, the Canadians are alive to the danger, and are actively preparing to defend themselves. The Hon. John Morristy has been at Troy, N.Y., in conference with the Fenian leaders, and it is believed that he has been authorized to assure them that the United States Government would not interfere with their enterprise. Gold 113 1/2.

**NEW YORK, May 22**.—By the arrival of a gentleman who left Queretaro in the beginning of March, facts have been gleaned relative to the inside situation there at that time. The command was short of ammunition, but probably had provisions enough to last until 1st of May. Maximilian had with him Miramon, Litta, and other generals, who seem to consider Queretaro as their last ditch. The gentleman who has just arrived was four weeks in coming from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, owing to the operations of robbers and guerillas. At Vera Cruz the mortality from fever alone was 50 per day. Gold 135 1/2.

FROM MEXICO.

**NEW YORK, May 24**.—City of Mexico correspondence, dated May 6th, says the bombardment was going on and the city was in a fearful condition. No water was to be obtained except from artizan wells, which rendered only a scanty supply. Forced levies of men and loans of money were continually being made by Marquez, \$1,000 a day being requested from various business houses, nearly all of which were closed in consequence. \$800 a day were demanded of one family. Provisions were scarce.

The enemy don't care to prevent supplies from coming in, but they were turned away at the gates by the exorbitant duties demanded by the Imperial officers. The rumored surrender of Queretaro is untrue. Maximilian was very desirous to surrender, but Mejica and Miramon, who virtually hold him as a prisoner in their hands, prevented. Gold 138.

FROM CANADA.

**OTTAWA, C. W., May 17**.—A medical council has been holding its meetings for a week past. Business of much importance to the profession was transacted. The right of homopaths, who profess to have the legal qualification to demand registration, is to be tested in the courts. Patents is to be petitioned to pass an act to prevent the publication of immoral and indecent advertisements in the public newspapers in this Province, and to prohibit, through any channel, the publication of pamphlets of a seditious character.

**TORONTO, C. W., May 17**.—A despatch from Montreal says apartments have been reserved at the St. Lawrence Hall for Jeff Davis and his family, who are expected there to-morrow. The Southern refugees and residents intend to invite him to visit this city.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

MAY 29, 1867.

**FRIEND BERTHAM:**  
Being an old acquaintance of yours, and taking a deep interest in the affairs of P. E. Island, I avail myself of your invitation to drop you a few lines, hoping they may prove acceptable to your numerous readers.

I see the JOURNAL occasionally, and take great pleasure in perusing its columns; and when I think of my boyhood associations, and the many happy days spent in P. E. Island, I wish that destiny had placed me in some such position as that which you now occupy, namely, at the head of some prosperous P. E. I. newspaper.

There is no worse feature in the political economy of P. E. Island, than that so many of its young men have to leave home for want of sufficient remunerative employment, and seek their fortune in some distant country. And I can assure you that it was with a feeling of patriotic pride that I read the remarks of Dr. John T. Jenkins, on being nominated for the Legislature, in which he paid such a glowing tribute to those P. E. Islanders who were struggling in my opinion. Dr. Jenkins is one of the best men in P. E. I., and I was pleased to see that the citizens of Charlottetown returned him by such a handsome majority.

The cause of so many young men leaving the Island rests with the people themselves. If there is a Government Office, or a position in business, to be filled, they would sooner support some foreign upstart, than they would the modest young Islander, even though the latter were the more capable of the two. And I have any one to produce an instance, at home or abroad, where the Prince Edward Islander, with equal advantages, has not proved himself as capable to fill any position as the native of any other country under the sun.

I am led to this style of remark by reading in the Island papers of the shabby manner in which the foreign functionaries have treated Major Pollard; and it pleases me to see that the Volunteers are acting like men in this matter, and are bound to stand by their hero.

So long ago as 1858 the writer of this communication was solicited by Major Pollard to become a member of his Artillery Company. He was then an enthusiastic and hard-working Volunteer Soldier; and his lifelong devotion to the military education of the people certainly entitles him to a little better treatment than summary dismissal, without even an opportunity to defend himself.

But perhaps your readers will think that I am writing too much about matters with which they are thoroughly conversant, and I will therefore "change my base."

Business is every dull here, and times are hard. An unusually large number of men are out of employment; and all indications are that things are "growing no better very fast." Trade is almost at a stand still. A deep distrust seems to pervade business circles; and the financial horizon looks squally. Quite a number of things has conspired to produce this state of things; but the chief one, and the one hardest to remove, is the immense debt under which our great cities and our national debt, which in itself is enormous, every town, city, county, and state has its separate and distinct debt, which swells the aggregate to an almost unpronounceable amount. The interest on all these debts must be paid, and that alone makes the tax feel burdensome.

But there is very little grumbling over this matter. People pay their taxes with a good grace. They went in lig on the war, won a glorious victory, vindicated their national honor, and recon-structure their own country. The recent heavy rains in three principal cities of the South prove that the Southern people are not yet thoroughly subdued. They hate the Yankee, and their sore defeat still rankles in the breasts of the majority of the Southern people. These facts, and the quarrels between the whites and the blacks in Richmond and other places in the South, prove that many years must elapse before the Southern States will be in anything like a healthy condition.

There has been an attempt made in the Massachusetts Legislature, the next winter, to enact a license Law for the State. The temperance men have done all in their power to prevent the passage of such a law; while, on the other hand, the liquor dealers have left no stone unturned to secure its passage. Every dealer in the State contributed his share towards the general fund; and as numbers are a class of men who are hardly ever so successful in their efforts, it that quite a handsome sum was raised. Embezzlement, perjury and bribery were resorted to; but, I am happy to say, the temperance men stood firm; right was on their side; and the Prohibitory Liquor Law remains on the Statute Book of Massachusetts. No doubt the question will come up again; and other efforts will be made to defeat it, but I do not fear the result. The rum-sellers and one lawyer (see column John A. Andrew) the handsome sum of twenty thousand dollars to conduct their case for them. The temperance party found two more equally talented, who conducted their side of the question, without the prospect of a single cent for their services. Rev. A. A. Miner and Wm. Spooner, Esq., are these gentlemen's names, and I am happy to know that suitable testimonials are being prepared for presentation to these worthy champions of temperance. The rum-seller's money has been drained from the pockets of weak-minded men, and suffering women and children; and their ill-gotten gains should be confiscated, and appropriated to the benefit of the innocent victims of their hellish business.

It is a pity that a man who has taken a prominent part in the temperance movement, has held high offices in various societies, and is honored with a seat in the Legislature, should have disgraced himself, and become a laughing stock to the people, by committing deeds the more heinous of which are too disgusting for respectable people. I allude to the Rev. Sereno Howe, a Baptist minister (I regret to say it), living in Abington, in this State, who two weeks ago was honored and respected by everybody that knew him, but is to-day universally despised, and has had to run for his life, at the risk of tar and feathers. Mr. Howe was a man of considerable ability; but he was a base hypocrite, hiding his sins under the cloak of religion. "Be sure thy sins will find thee out."

The Free Masons are to have a grand triumph on the 24th of June next, on the occasion of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple in Boston. This is a splendid structure, and reflects great honor on the Masonic Fraternity of Massachusetts. President Johnson is expected to visit Boston and take part in the ceremonies; but there are some rabid anti-Johnsonites who wish that he would stay away, as they openly say that his presence will disgrace the whole thing. This is wrong; for although President Johnson is extremely unpopular here, that should not affect the respect which is due him as a Mason.

I am not sufficiently posted to write you a lengthy paragraph on the fashions, for the benefit of your lady readers. On a bright day Washington Street is fairly alive with beautiful women, dressed in all the latest styles; but for a description of those styles your readers will have to consult their Godey or Demorest.

Snow's line of steamers have commenced their regular trips; and any Islander residing here who will take the trouble to visit Te Wharf on the days on which the steamers arrive, will be rewarded by the sight of many familiar faces from P. E. Island. This line of steamers is certainly a great convenience and benefit to the Island people, and I only

wish that the accommodations for passengers were better than they are.

The Spring is unusually backward here. Nothing but dull, wet, cold days, with a few hours sunshine now and then. That we may soon have fair weather is the sincere wish of farmers and citizens, mechanics and merchants, and also of

S. R. N.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,—You tell me why it is that another Session of the Legislature has been allowed to pass without anything being done to assimilate the currency of this Island with that of the other British American Colonies? The idea of any one holding on to the absurd system of currency now existing among us, as if it were something of real value, is perfectly ridiculous. What earthly good can it possibly derive from possessing a currency different from any that can be found on the face of the earth? Owing to the stipulation of calling our money by names different from our neighbors, our foreign trade is a very complicated affair indeed. A man buying oysters or live-stock, or anything else to send to New Brunswick, buys them for Island currency, pays a freight for them in dollars and cents, and sends them for money of the same denomination. The bother and annoyance attending this mode of dealing is very considerable. Strangers coming to the Island are completely puzzled to understand our money system, and Islanders going abroad have a good deal of trouble in understanding that of their neighbors on the continent. Our currency is just as puzzling to the inhabitants of the Old Country as it is to our neighbors in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A man could find any one who could tell me why fifty per cent had to be added to sterling money of Great Britain to make P. E. I. currency of it; and then there is the still further complication of the one-ninth addition, which makes our currency a bewildering puzzle to the unsophisticated Englishman.

One would think that the people of the Island invented and retained their peculiar money system as a sort of Chinese puzzle, in order to disgust strangers with the Island. It is, as I said before, without a parallel in the civilized world. It is not understood by the people of British America; it is laughed at by the citizens of the United States, and the merchants of Great Britain cannot make head or tail of it. The remedy is so simple that it is a wonder that the people and Government of the Colony have not adopted it years ago.

Introduce the decimal currency and you will have a system which of course in every part of this Western Continent, and which is now pretty well understood by the trading community of Great Britain. Besides the very great advantage of possessing a currency similar to that in use in every other part of America, our people would then find that the decimal system is exceedingly simple, and that calculations can be made more easily made under it than by the old-fashioned arbitrary method of reckoning by pence, shillings, pence and farthings. It seems as if every antiquated abuse, every horrid absurdity, had a last refuge in this tight little Island of ours, and that we are the only High Tory community to be found in the world, in these days of progress and enlightenment. The time has long ago arrived when we should have thrown our antiquated non-sensical currency to the dogs, and adopted one better suited to our position on the map of America, and more in accordance with the spirit of the age in which we live.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

May 28, 1867.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 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.

We were much pleased to find by the late English papers that the Princess of Wales is recovering from her long and painful illness. It appears that she has been a very great sufferer, and that her life was at one time despaired of, but the Prince of Wales himself publicly announced that she was then, at last, almost convalescent.

The Irish Church Establishment was discussed in Parliament. Several members—good churchmen—Mr. Gladstone among the rest, gave utterance to some very plain truth about the Church established by law in Ireland. There are in Ireland four millions, and a half of Roman Catholics, about six hundred thousand Protestant dissenters, and somewhere about half a million of Churchmen, yet the Church of this insignificant minority is made the church of the country, and the large number of Catholics and Dissenters are compelled to pay heavily towards the religious instruction of the small number of Churchmen living in Ireland. There are one hundred and fourteen parishes in Ireland, the average number of Churchmen in each of which is fourteen! In some parishes the cost of the religious instruction of a single member of the established church is £58. One person gets eleven hundred and odd pounds for teaching a mere handful of churchmen, while another fattens on an income of more than three hundred pounds annually, without having a single parishioner of his own faith to benefit by his valuable ministrations. We don't believe that this state of things exists in any other country under the sun, and we don't believe that there is another people to be found who would so patiently and good humoredly tolerate such a monstrous injustice, as the much-abused Irish. Mr. Gladstone said nothing more than the simple truth, when he called the Irish Church a national disgrace. The case of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Dissenter, in Ireland, is a peculiarly hard one. He of course cheerfully contributes to the support of the priest or clergyman of his own faith, but besides this he is compelled to give part of his substance, and a very considerable part too, to the minister of a church in whose teachings he does not believe. None of us on this side of the Atlantic would put up with such tyranny—for it is nothing else—for a single day. We would very soon give those of the dominant church to understand that we would support no clergy but those in whose teachings we believed. Toleration is a lesson that the old world people are an unconscionable long time in learning. But the Irish Church is doomed. It will not be much longer a reproach to the British nation that they exercise the most hateful and unjustifiable of tyrannies over a subject people. We have no fears for the cause of Episcopacy in Ireland. The Church of England will, without doubt, when placed on the same footing as other churches, maintain its ground. And more, we should not at all wonder if after being

freed from state trammels, and from the reproach of extortion and tyranny, it will flourish as it never yet flourished in Ireland.

The Reform Bill has had a difficult passage through Parliament, but there seems now to be little doubt but that it will be a safe one. The Government measure was maintained in a late division by a majority of sixty-six. One of the amendments was a rather singular one. Its purport was to extend the franchise to women. It was introduced by Mr. Mill, the great political economist and philosopher. Had any man of lesser note made such a startling and novel proposition, he would have been covered with ridicule; but Mr. Mills' reputation and abilities secured him a respectful hearing. The amendment was of course lost, for it would be a very singular thing if in a country where the greater part of the male population are denied the privilege of voting, its legislature, in a fit of chivalrous generosity, would permit the female portion to have a voice in the choice of their rulers. It is, however, an evidence of a vast stride being made in the direction of democracy, when such a proposition would be entertained by a British House of Commons. It is not so long ago when it would be thrown out with every expression of scorn and contempt. It may appear strange to us that women should demand the same political rights as men, but in one of the United States, we think it is Iowa, the ladies have asked for and have obtained the privilege of voting for members of the state legislature. Whether they are eligible for seats in either branch of the legislature, we have not heard. But that will be the next step. We will hear one of these days of lady members of Congress, lady senators, and who knows but before the end of the century we may have the pleasure of seeing a lady President of the United States. It is very hard to tell where reforms will stop.

The Luxemburg question has been settled. It has been decided at the Conference held in London to make Luxemburg not worth contending for. Its fortresses are to be dismantled, and the Prussian garrison are to evacuate the city. Holland is still to count the city and surrounding territory as part of its dominions. Thus has war been stayed off for some little time longer. But as France is still increasing her army, and still filling her arsenals with munitions of war, and as Prussia is still jealous of her great military rival, a European war may be much nearer than the superficial aspect of affairs seems at present to indicate.

The Fenians are still creating anxiety in Britain. A widely extended plot against the Queen has been discovered, in which eminent persons in another country are reported to be deeply implicated. Who these "eminent persons" are, and to what country they belong, are left for the reader to discover for himself. For our part we do not attach much importance to the report. We do not think that men eminent either for ability or by position, would take any active part in the mad plottings of such a set of visionary impracticable unprincipled set of enthusiasts and scoundrels as the Fenians have proved themselves to be. There is no doubt but that disaffection in Ireland is very wide spread. This is the natural result of the misrule of past ages. It seems to be a law of Providence that oppression and injustice will sooner or later be followed by the punishment of the nation which inflicts them. The government and people of England to-day are reaping the bitter harvest sown by their ancestors in times long gone by. Public opinion now judges very differently of the wrongs of Ireland from what it did half a century ago. Every real wrong which the Irish sullen suffer, will in a few years be quietly and constitutionally redressed. Much more will be done for that quiet and heretofore oppressed people by agitation within the bounds of the constitution, than by any number of ineffectual efforts to cast off the dominion of England by intrigue abroad and by insurrection at home.

**Twice Taken.** An Historical Romance of the Maritime British Provinces. By Charles W. Hall. Boston: Lee & Sheppard.

This book will be read with peculiar interest by the natives of these Lower Provinces. It carries the reader back in imagination to the days when this Island and the neighboring Colonies were the theatre of deadly conflict between the French and the English races—when the Indian, not yet civilized into imbecility and insignificance, was a friend to be valued, and an enemy to be dreaded—to the days when the Island was covered with the primeval forest—when the unspoiled children of nature led that life best suited to the natural bent of their disposition, and in which they frequently displayed a native dignity, and even a grandeur of character, of which not the slightest trace can be found in their demoralized and degenerate descendants. "Twice Taken" is a story of sieges and battles; of betrayed love, and successful revenge. We have here the sad recital of Acadian wrongs and of English cruelty. The reader will easily perceive that out of such materials an able and imaginative writer could weave a romance of thrilling interest. We will not spoil the reader's enjoyment of the story, or do the author an injustice, by tracing a rude and unadorned outline of the plot. We will not indicate faults, or point out beauties. We advise the reader to purchase the book, and judge for himself. We have no great faith in the critic's function. If the book is suited to the reader's taste he will enjoy it in spite of the condemnation of the self-appointed censor; and if it is not suited to his taste, he will throw it aside half-read, maugre the highest encomiums of the most competent of critics. The book is before the public, and it is for the public either to approve of it or to condemn it.

One thing, however, we will say—and that is, that we have seldom seen a prettier, more tastefully bound, or better printed book. It will grace any drawing room table, or ornament any book-case, no matter how elegant its companions.