

Miscellaneous.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

[From the Scottish American Journal.] The aspect of affairs in Europe for the past week or two has been exceedingly threatening. It is not easy to name any one event or any one political announcement that should by itself be held to indicate the revival of a warlike temper. But so many complications have sprung up in widely opposite quarters, that it would seem as things must hasten to a crisis which shall shake the peace of Europe from one end of the continent to the other. We will begin with the Mother Country. The extraordinary attentions paid to the Sultan of Turkey, while the Czar of all the Russias was not even invited to pay a visit to London on his way homeward from Paris, shows in itself that whatever cordial existed between the Prince of Wales and St. Petersburg and received in state, has died out. The Emperor may not have been anxious, after his painful experience in Paris, to extend his visit to the British capital, where there are probably as many Poles as there are in Paris. But whether he would have cared or not to pay the Queen a visit, he had no opportunity afforded him of accepting or declining to accept the hospitalities of the British Court. This neglect might not have been noticed, had not the Sultan been invited so soon after and made the recipient of such splendid hospitalities. The Eastern question on the back of these royal and imperial movements, therefore, looms up again, and such is the doubt with which every sort of foreign investment, whether in railways or national securities, is regarded that the bank finds it impossible to make use of its surplus deposits, although the rate of interest is down to 2 1/2 per cent.

Then, again, it is greatly feared in Prussian circles that a Franco-Austrian alliance will be formed as a distraction from the horrible depression and gloom which the shade of the murdered Austrian Prince has cast over the Courts of both Paris and Vienna. Should such an alliance be contemplated, the Schlegel arrangements resulting from territorial settlements resulting from the late German war would be apt to be undone. The Paris Patrie, a semi-official journal, endeavors to still the apprehension to which expression is given in the press of Berlin. The Patrie's words are rather biting than soothing, as our readers may judge from the tone of the following extract from the issue of the 8th inst.:

"The Correspondence de Berlin of the 2d inst., contained an article, complimenting bitterly the language used by the French papers towards Prussia, and pointed out the circumstance as an indication of defiance and systematic hostility. To attribute such feelings to the French press, in order to rouse public opinion in Germany against it, is by no means a novel tactic. It was used by more than one German paper at the time of the Luxemburg crisis, with the object of representing us to the public as animated with the ideas of rancor and projects of aggression. Are we again to witness the same system of gratuitous supposition? What do these attacks, devoid of motive or pretext, signify? Where are the prints of any importance, and above all the Conservative journals, that have held this offensive language of which the Correspondence speaks? Is it, by chance, offensive to Prussia to remember either the Austria in favor of Schleswig, or the principles consecrated to the subject of the Main line by the preliminaries of Nikolsburg and the treaty of the Prague? How can we hope that the affairs of Germany should be left out of the discussions on general policy and foreign affairs which occupy the European press every day? Can the French papers abstain from following the progress of events? Is there in their tone a single symptom of those pretended offences, which it is said, are taken at Paris against all interior progress in Germany? The violent language attributed to the most moderate of papers only exists in the mind of the Correspondence de Berlin. Probably that print, if it questions itself with regard to the bearing of certain acts, may acknowledge that the French press has in reality numerous subjects of preoccupation. And perhaps this is the best explanation; for are we to see anything else in the unreasoning of the Correspondence de Berlin but the effect of a troubled imagination and conscience?"

In Frankfurt, the money headquarters of Central Europe, the financial feeling is one of considerable distast, and has mainly reference to the ill-concealed resentments which the people as well as the governments of the country seem to nurse in common. Italy, too, is a source of uneasiness to the greater part of Europe. Her politicians are too much inclined to extreme measures. Nothing that is moderate or conservative finds favor with them, as witness their refusal to enter the secularization wedge because it was not large enough, and would not cut up all the Church property at once. The folly of this will soon be apparent to the majority of the Italian Parliament themselves. Then, also, Garibaldi is on the war path, his objective point being Rome. There he is at home. No one need wonder, then, if he should hear at any hour that he has encountered the Papal forces, and that Italy is again ablaze. Much of this foreboding may not be realized. But it will be wise and well to look ahead as far as possible, so that we may not be taken by surprise.

THE CAPTIVES IN ABYSSINIA.

Two letters from the British captives confined in the fortress of Amba Magdala, in Abyssinia, have lately reached this country by a secret circuitous route. One, from Mr. Rosenthal, communicated to us, is of the date of April 26 of this year. The other, from Mr. Stern, was written a few days later, on May 1. The letters of these unfortunate missionaries breathe a spirit of Christian fortitude and resignation which does them infinite credit. The British Consul, Cameron, who has been their fellow-prisoner for three long years, is also a man of heroic temper, ready and able to bear without complaint any amount of suffering or torture into which he may have been led by the performance of his duty to his country. Nor should we forget, in our tribute of praise and pity, the less conspicuous actors in this wretched drama. The unfortunate envoy who was sent by Lord Russell with conciliatory letters to the tyrant who now holds was expected to release. Rassam is now a prisoner on the same footing as Consul Cameron. Two ladies, delicately nurtured, and unaccustomed to hardship, are subjected to the indignities which this Potentate, who calls himself a Christian, delights to heap upon the hapless Europeans who have placed themselves in his power. Mr. Rosenthal and Mrs. Flad were until recently stationed at Gafat, in company with a band of European workmen, and at liberty. In one of his

wayward humors, King Theodore pounced upon this little colony, and sent them all as prisoners to Debra Taylor. The mission of Mr. Flad, a missionary who had left Abyssinia for England, and was sent back to Abyssinia with a message from the British Government, seems from different causes, to have been unpleasing both to the black monarch and his European prisoners. Mr. Stern tells his wife, who, fortunately for both of them, is in England, that Theodore took umbrage at hearing that Mr. Flad was not to be accompanied by certain European artisans, whom he had been expecting. He issued, thereupon, the decree for the imprisonment of the workmen at Gafat, an order which at least shows the prudence of the British Government in not allowing any more Europeans to run the risk of serving under such a Sovereign. The captives, on the other hand, if we may believe Mr. Rosenthal, were desponding on the subject of Mr. Flad's mission, because he was to bring with him some valuable presents for the King, which had been entrusted to Dr. Ikebe by their friends in England. These presents they thought would only make matters worse. In their opinion the possibility of conciliation has already gone too far. "The next move," said a person high in the Abyssinian state, "will be the demand of an annual tribute from England, and the King will be right to make it, as he can get all that he demands." Rassam's presents were received, but Rassam was thrown into chains. Flad was heard to be approaching with more, and immediately armed escort to Debra Tabor. Mr. Stern expects the worst in the present temper of Theodore. "I am quite prepared for every emergency, and therefore do not trouble myself about the future." He agrees with his friend in thinking further presents useless.—News of the World.

INCREASE OF TIPLING AMONG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—The *Lancet* has raised its voice, certainly not too soon, against the increasing indulgence among the educated and genteel, of the pernicious habit of tipping. There were some changes of manners in good society that this very serious charge is well-founded, nor must the ladies, though the *Lancet* delicately abstains from direct allusion to them, be allowed to consider themselves exempt from its structures or unconcerned in its warnings. Everything in modern custom tends that way—the large wine-glasses in use at all dinners; the introduction of amiable alcoholic drinks; the fashion of giving claret and moselle as an adjunct to the five o'clock tea table, and at the buffets of evening parties, where girls, heated with dancing, or fevered with their constant round of excitement, may be seen swallowing glass after glass of these tempting and fallaciously cool beverages in place of the lemonade which formerly sufficed for their refreshment. But has the faculty, as it is called, nothing to answer for in promoting the present state of things? Children are now given by the doctors orders, in an amount of alcohol which would have horrified their grandmothers. The beer and port wine administered two or three times a day at first disgusts but soon becomes grateful to them. Almost every one of us may plead medical advice as the beginning of the habit. They say the modern type of disease is low; that stimulants are requisite; and that whether they prescribe chioric ether or champagne does not much signify. Perhaps not in the physical point of view, but in the moral one? Is it not now the place of sal volatile in the lady's dressing case; and the properties of gin as a cleansing agent applicable to anything from the gilt stopper of a scotch bottle to a lace blouse are firmly impressed on the mind of the waiting maid. We would never speak but with respect of the noble profession of healing, but it cannot be denied that the professional assailing some of its more "fashionable" members of that following rather than leading the inclinations of their patients.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND.—The Registrar-General for Scotland mentions in his tenth detailed annual report that in 1864 the illegitimate births in Scotland were 9.0 in every 100 births. In the north-eastern divisions they were 15.5 per cent. A ten years' average shows that 9.1 per cent. of the children were illegitimate in Scotland. According to the numbers of births registered as illegitimate in England, only 6.4 per cent. were illegitimate in that country during the same period. It seems that illegitimacy is on the increase in Scotland, as during 1856 and 1857 8.5 per cent. of the births were illegitimate.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—M. d'Arvergne, who was with Maximilian in Mexico, thus speaks of his surroundings: "The people by whom he was surrounded were a most despicable set, and as I should have much to recount to their disadvantage did I tell all I knew I will limit myself to a few anecdotes. Thieving is the normal state of every Mexican, from the minister to the half-porter; the only difference is in the value of the object taken. Example.—The Emperor had on his table a revolver damascened with gold, the handle of which was ivory, and which had disappeared one day after a series of audiences at which the lowest in rank present was a Mexican general. The Emperor too, allowed herself to be robbed of a couple of valuable gold watches by her own ladies of honor; and the same Gen. Lopez who has just immortalized himself at Queretaro by betraying his client volunteered one day to the Emperor to steal from his bureau in less than a couple of hours time any object that might be pointed out to him and this without being detected. As for the bureau itself, Lopez made a wager to remove it while the Emperor was out for his daily walk, and to convey it to any other apartment that might be indicated.

Lopez was at this time commandant of the Imperial garrison, and Maximilian laughed a good deal at these puerilities. One knows the extent to which Lopez has since pushed them. At Mexico the Imperial household on a most liberal footing. There was, however, only one honest man among the entire set; this was the Grand Marshal of the Palace an Indian known and estimated in Paris, Gen. Almonte."

The Sheffield Trades' Union Commission has concluded its efforts to ferret out the black secrets of the iniquitous proceedings of the unionists of that district. The latest revelations comprise the blowing up of several obnoxious workshops. In one case a nailmaker named Watson confessed that he received a letter from Belper offering him £3 to blow up two obnoxious shops at a place called Thorpe Hesley. Pursuing his instructions, he went to meet a train, where a man gave him a parcel through the carriage window containing gunpowder. Two cans were bought and charged; he went from the train to the chimneys of the shops in the dead of the night, exploded them effectually, and returned. All this is narrated in the coolest and most business-like terms. On the next pay-day of throuns he went to the place and inquired for "the Belper-man," who asked if his name was Watson, and then handed him the money without saying a word as to the crime which had been committed. The Commissioners announced that the inquiry would then terminate, and the certificates of indemnity would be issued.

The Sackville Borderer states that operations have been resumed with vigor on the railroad from Nova Scotia border to connect with the road from St. John to Shediac, and that all old debts have been paid off.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

London, August 1.

The apprehension of war between France and Prussia is declining, and, consequently, there is better feeling in all kinds of securities. London, Aug. 1. To-day was the third day of the Goodwood races, and the event included the great run for the Goodwood Cup. The attendance was very large, and the scene one of exciting interest. Yauhan, the defeated favorite for the Derby, won the cup, for which he had also been the favorite.—The leading horses came in, in the following order.—Tyndale 2nd, Begalia 3rd.

The leaders of the Reform party in England have made arrangements for another grand meeting of the supporters of Reform, in Hyde Park, on Monday next, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the franchise intended by the Reform Bill as it passed the House of Commons; an immense attendance is anticipated.

The reported distress in the counties Mayo and Connamara, in Ireland, from famine, has been much exaggerated, and affairs have now assumed a much more cheerful aspect.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £295,000 within the past week. Consols closed at 94.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable and the market for goods and yarns is heavy. Prices are declining.

Breadstuffs closed with a declining tendency. Corn 35s. per quarter for new mixed Western. California wheat at 13s. 9d. for Central. Oats, barley and peas unchanged.

London, Aug. 2nd.

In the House of Lords this evening the Reform Bill was reported from the committee of the whole, where it was under consideration, and ordered to a third reading, when final action will be taken on the measure on Tuesday next.

Despatches have been received here to-day from Athens, announcing that the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several engagements. The same despatches make mention of the departure of a French squadron for Candia, for the purpose of bringing back refugees to Greece.

At the Goodwood races to-day, the principal race was that for the Richmond plate. Eleven horses ran. The leading horses came in as follows: Camelia first, Lord Tenold second, Amanda third.

King William of Prussia, to-day issued a proclamation assuming the duties of Sovereign of the North German States. At a recent election for members of the Hungarian Diet Louis Kossuth was chosen to represent the city of Waitzon without a dissenting voice.

Liverpool markets present no quotable change.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, July 25.

A letter from British Honduras dated July 13th, says another steamer has arrived from the United States with a large number of immigrants. As inducements to settlers the Legislature exempts all immigrants from duties and taxes for three years after arriving; admits their stock, implements, furniture and provisions free, and gives land and money to each aboriginal settler.

New York, Aug. 5.

Gold opened 140 1/2.

The election in Tennessee yesterday resulted in the choice of the Republican ticket, including Brownlow for Governor. There was no disturbance.

The preliminaries have been settled for a rowing match between the Ward Brothers of New York, and the St. John, New Brunswick, four oared crew, for one thousand dollars a side, to take place on the Connecticut River, at Springfield, on the 11th September next.

New York money market still continues easy. Gold 140.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, C.W., July 26th.

The surveying party to ascertain the length of the Ottawa River has returned. The River is ascertained to be 1000 miles long, not 500. A large lake was discovered, which hitherto was unknown. The natives of the country through which they travelled are Pagans; the men have a plurality of wives.

Montreal, July 29th.

The Grand Trunk Railroad employees, while holding a picnic at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday, were attacked by a party of rowdies from Griffinstown. The Riot Act was read, and the Volunteers called out. The rowdies were fired upon, and many of them wounded. A woman was shot through the shoulder, and is in a very precarious condition.

An international rowing match between some St. John oarsmen, and the Ward Brothers of New York, is arranged to take place on the Connecticut River, for \$1900 a side, on the 1st September.

A late paper says the remains of the ex-Emperor Maximilian are now on their way to Vera Cruz, and will be put on board the Austrian steamer frigate "Elizabeth," which is due in Vera Cruz about the 1st of August. There is no truth in the report that the foreign Consuls have been molested in Mexico.

Late English papers say it is thought Berezowski, the Pole who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia in Paris, would have been acquitted if the presiding judge had not challenged a number of the jury, several of whom were, notwithstanding, acquitted for acquitting the accused.

Dublin papers state that the present condition of the crops in Ireland is such as to justify the prediction that the approaching harvest will yield to farmers a very satisfactory return. A scarcity of farm labor is observable in almost every part of Ireland.

Mrs. A. Allen's Worlds Hair Restorer and Zytobalsam or Worlds 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 Zytobalsam 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.

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

Charlottetown, Aug. 6, 1867.

DEAR JOURNAL: Being a constant reader of your smart little paper, and having noticed that your "City Correspondent" has for some time past been as "silent as the dead," I take up my pen to inform your readers, especially the good folks of Prince County—which bids fair on no distant day to be the first in our lovely little Isle, in enterprise, trade and industry—of what is doing in our Capital.

I must first inform you that with us trade is at present exceedingly flat and dull, and cash is at a very heavy discount. Were it not for the continual traffic excited and facilitated by our Colonial and American Steamers, there would be little seen on our wharfs and streets to vary the monotony of every day life. Quite a number of passengers, and a considerable amount of freight, &c., may almost continually be seen changing places through these commodious channels of transport. Since the completion of the Pictou railroad quite a trade in a direct and expeditious line is being kept up between the City and Halifax.

Our Midsummer ships have lately arrived with their usual regularity, laden with goods of various kinds for our city merchants—the *Undine*—a Summerside ship—as ever, ahead in the race.

We have this summer so far been saved from the devouring ravages of cruel Vulture. The vacancies caused by the great fire of last summer are being built up very slowly. Two very fine four-story buildings are going up, and a few small ones. The foundation of a new P. E. I. Bank has just been commenced on Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

Many of our young men are leaving our city and going abroad in the world to seek for employment, better wages, and homes in larger and richer countries. So great a number have been induced to leave our city within a few years past that the natural result is we are being over-stocked with numbers of young ladies, and more old maids. Women may now be seen doing much of the labor formerly done by the sterner sex. Many of the most intelligent, accomplished and beautiful may be seen behind the counters and in other situations of emolument. Our young men are generally industrious, plain, sober, and attentive to business, but with our ladies the rage is,—those fashions. Those long ruffled dresses, which suit so well to sweep our dusty streets—those little hats so neatly trimmed—those *no-bonnet-at-all*—and lastly—those waterfalls. "Do you have those things in Summerside Mr. Editor? I wonder when will our fair ones forsake those emblems of pride and vanity, and set their affections and energies on cultivating spheres of greater usefulness, and disseminating among the fallen of their race, the principles of strict integrity, true morality, sterling worth, and christian character.

I must not forget to tell you that the Child, born on the morning of July first, just a month old, and called *Confederation*, though not so strong nor fat as we could wish, is nevertheless in good health and thriving gradually, and is fondly nourished and cherished by his parents, servants, and friends, down here. By the way, I hear Johnny Ross is about starting a paper to be called "The Confederator." You know the Tenant League died last spring and the *Weekly* man again wants employment for his enterprising genius.

We have had several Canadian gentlemen, chiefly clergymen, seeing us this summer, and fine looking, and clever speaking men they were. I tell you, some of our anti's were quite jealous of seeing them here, and thought they had come here a *courting*. They were covered with whiskers and accomplishments, and filled with intelligence, understanding and eloquence.

Our Governor has just got home after a tour in the New Dominion, his guest being the Aide-de-Camp of the ill-fated Maximilian, and what do you think—like yourself and myself, he is a Scotchman, and a fine good looking one too—how could he miss it. If we are not good people here it is not for want of good preachers,—our pulpits are well filled every Sabbath and often by clerical strangers. Our clergy are clever, our lawyers cunning and busy, but I see none drive a better trade than the doctors. They are ever on the go, and if they don't cure, dame rumor says they are always sure to kill.

Knowing you to be the friend of Temperance, I must tell you that our cause is not in a too flourishing condition, and right glad the whisky makers and sellers are of it. Our Convention held on the 16th ult. was quite a success. We intend having something weighty to lay before our strong Government next Session.

We had a literary treat, in the shape of a temperance lecture, last Monday evening, from the Rev. J. Scott, M.W.G.S. of British Templars, of Upper Canada—no, New Dominion. He is a Scotchman too, and a whole-souled Temperance advocate, and I believe a true Christian. He has put us on a plan, if carried out, to drive the "liquor line" clean out of our city, viz: to muster 14 ladies, divide them into 12 committees, who shall work and visit, and sing, and speak, and preach, until by their continual cunnings the vendors and makers of rum shall cease their traffic for ever.

But I must close my letter. If you think this worthy a place in your next issue you may again hear from me.

Your good old friend,

JOURNEY.

Bronchitis.—From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1858. "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Zytobalsam.' 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or 'Cough Lozenges,' give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhoea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving relief and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother.

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.

I can certify that I was troubled with Salt Rheum for three years, and tried many prescriptions, but all proved to be no avail. But having used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment was perfectly cured; and have much pleasure in recommending it to the public. ELIZABETH CHIPMAN.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 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 Princess of Wales has so far recovered from her late illness as to be able to appear in public again. No foreign Princess has ever been so popular in England as this daughter of Denmark. Her recovery is a matter of public rejoicing among Englishmen. The wife of the future King of England is a personage in whom the people of England, must of necessity feel great interest. That she should be a virtuous and amiable woman capable of exercising a beneficial influence over her husband and children, and over the distinguished circle in which she moves, is a matter of national concern. We who live in Republican America can form but a very imperfect estimate of the influence over society in all its grades wielded by a man or woman, in the countries of the Old World, occupying so exalted a position as the Princess of Wales. Those who are well enough informed to be able to contrast the tone of society of George Fourth's time with that of Queen Victoria's, will be able to form some idea of the importance of having the very highest position in society occupied by a personage eminent for piety and amiability.

The Queen still continues in comparative retirement, taking no part in the gaieties of the Capital. She now and then makes her appearance in public on State occasions; but it is said that neither her health nor her spirits are such as to permit her to mix in society now as she did previous to the death of Prince Albert.

The Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt have paid England a visit. They have been enthusiastically received by the English people. His Serene Highness does not seem to be thought so much of by the British public as his more enlightened, too powerful and too ambitious subject, the Viceroy of Egypt. The latter has already learned some highly useful lessons from the clever infidels with whom he has come in contact. He has been neither too proud nor too indolent or bigoted to learn from men who laugh at the Koran, and who believe its author to be little better than a clever impostor. It will be well for his master if he learn from the Western Giaours a few lessons that will enable him to recover from that fit of sickness which for so long a time has threatened his existence.

A splendid Naval Review was got up at Spithead for the especial benefit of these distinguished Oriental visitors. The Queen, the Lords and the Commons were present, but the weather was unpropitious. The rain fell in torrents, and spoiled the pleasure of the thousands who had assembled from all parts of the Kingdom to witness the magnificent display of Britannia's naval power. And a splendid spectacle the fleet must have presented to the Eastern visitors. There were 49 vessels of war, exclusive of armed troop ships, mounting 4,092 guns, having an aggregate power of 22,500 horses, and a burden of 102,000 tons. Some of these ships of war are of immense size, and are truly marvels of science and skill. There was the huge five-masted Minotaur, carrying 34 guns of the largest calibre, of 1,350 horse power, and measuring 6,621 tons. The Black Prince and the Warrior are two immense engines of war, each of 1,250 horse power and 6,100 tons burthen, but the Black Prince carries 41 guns, while the Warrior's armament is only 32. We hope that the Sultan and Viceroy were duly impressed with the power and greatness of their Western ally and protector.

The murder of Maximilian has created a profound sensation in Europe. The supineness of the American authorities who were, so to speak, on the spot, is very much censured. Napoleon comes in for his share of the blame, and very deservedly too we think, and the Pope does not escape censure. What the poor Pope had to do with this sad business is past our comprehension. As far as we can see he had as little to do with it directly or indirectly as our gracious sovereign Queen Victoria herself. It is thought at Home that Annexation to the United States will be the ultimate destiny of Mexico. Perhaps so, but as things appear at present there is little prospect of the American Republic becoming thoroughly consolidated within its present boundaries, to say nothing of its increasing its difficulties by attempting to bring into the Union another alien people.

The Reform Bill has at last become the Law of the Land. The history of this Bill is a very singular one. It proves to a demonstration that the people of Great Britain whether represented in Parliament or unrepresented in that great Council are all powerful. The Tories, aided by the very moderate Liberals, nicknamed Adullamites by Mr. Bright, defeated the very moderate measure of the Russell-Gladstone ministry. The Tories came into power and they were forced to propose a measure infinitely more radical in its nature than any that Mr. Gladstone or even Mr. Bright dreamed of attempting to carry. The suffrage is all but universal in Great Britain. Indeed we have read somewhere that the franchise is now lower in Britain than in any of the New England States. This, we think is a mistake. What the result of this giving political power to the great body of the people of Great Britain will be, it is impossible to conjecture. The Tories pretend to think that the lower classes of Great Britain are more attached to the Church and to monarchical institutions than the middle class, and the more intelligent and wealthy of the working men. The great enemies of the Church say they are the small shopkeepers and the dissenting and infidel working men. These are the men who

CONCERT.—On reference to another column, it will be observed that the good folks of Summerside are offered a rich musical treat in the Drill Shed this evening. Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson—the lady who performs the principal parts in the programme on this occasion—is already favorably known, not only in this Island, but also in the neighboring Provinces, as a first class musician. She has frequently appeared before a Charlottetown audience, and has always been received with the greatest *ecclat*. As she will be assisted this evening by some accomplished *Amateurs*, we trust she will secure a large audience.

The New Brunswick oarsmen who recently were so successful on the waters of the Seine, arrived in St. John on Tuesday evening last. A very large number of persons assembled on the wharf to meet them, and a salute was fired in honor of the victors. A procession was formed and they marched around the city, after which they partook of a dinner at the residence of the Sheriff. Every honor was shown them, and they are worthy of it. They will be doubly so after they lick the New Yorkers.

Charlottetown can now boast of the best Market House in the Provinces; and yet even it appears too small to accommodate the public, if we may judge from the *rush* on Tuesday last. We think some beneficial alterations might be made in placing the tables, and more space allowed for purchasers to walk around. The upper story of it, when finished, will make a splendid Hall.

The Civic Election for the City of Charlottetown, for a Mayor and five Councillors, came off on Tuesday last. There did not appear to be much interest taken in the affair. We understand that Theophilus DeBrisay, Esq., was re-elected Mayor without opposition. We have not heard who are the Councillors elect.

Last week a woman was killed on the railroad between Halifax and Pictou by a gravel car running over her. Another woman was also run over on Monday last on the same road, and was very badly injured; so much so that it was thought she would not live.

TERRIFIC GALE.

On Saturday morning last, we were visited with a most terrific gale accompanied with heavy rain. The wind blew for some time from the S. E., and afterwards came round to the S. W. The Steamer *Princess of Wales* was out in all the storm, being on the run from Summerside to Shediac. She proved herself to be an excellent sea boat, as she never received the least damage, although some heavy seas broke over her bows. This is one of the best instances we have ever had of the sea-worthiness of the boat and the ability of Capt. Evans and his crew. Much damage has been done by the storm. In Summerside Harbor two or three Schooners were driven ashore. In Charlottetown, however, it was much worse; two Schooners laden with coal were sunk, several were driven ashore, and the Barque *Undine* received some damage. A large number of trees, both in town and country, were blown down; several barns were turned over and destroyed—one owned by John Scott McCleod, Esq., on the St. Peter's road, just completed all but the doors, 63 feet long and 40 feet post, was blown down and a large part of it destroyed. In Nova Scotia the storm was felt very much, and considerable damage was done.

MOWING MACHINES.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Booth, the chief importer of these valuable labor-saving Machines, that he has disposed of not less than seventy of them to our Farmers, within the past few weeks.—1st.

would be endowed with political power to the exclusion of the great body of the laboring classes who honor the Queen, revere the Church, and are well affected towards the nobility. All this may be true or it may not. One thing is certain, and that is that the Tories would never have extended the franchise to these new-found friends of theirs if they dared any longer to withhold it. But the truth of the matter is that the new Reform Bill is a national measure. The people required it, and the party which carried it, whatever its name might be, was a mere instrument in their hands. It is well for the peace of Great Britain that those who possessed power knew when to yield, for had they very much longer refused to others the privileges which they possessed, and to which they had no better right than the millions to whom those privileges were denied, revolution accompanied by temporary anarchy and bloodshed would most certainly have been the result. But the English are a wise and practical people. They were Conservatives so long as Conservatism was safe, and then they yielded with a good grace to a pressure which they saw plainly enough it were madness to resist. How far the British people will walk in the path of Democracy, and to what new scenes it will lead them, who knows?

There is some rumor of war with Abyssinia. It seems that the King of that country, though he calls himself a Christian, is as great a savage as the negro chiefs of the interior. He has on some pretext or another imprisoned several British subjects, men and women. Several attempts have been made to procure their liberation, but to no purpose. Presents only excite his cupidity and increase his self importance, he is too ignorant of the power of Great Britain to see the danger of provoking the anger to that powerful nation, and he is too careless of the lives of his subjects to avert war by timely concession. The British authorities are in rather a perplexing situation with regard to these poor captives whose lives are in imminent danger, depending as they are on the caprice of a semi-savage tyrant. It seems that fair means have been tried in vain, and if force is resorted to the first act of the brutal barbarian will most probably be to murder the very persons for whose liberation hostilities have been incurred. The only plan left for the British statesmen is, to meet cunning by cunning and fraud by fraud. Let them by any means at all get their white countrymen out of the clutches of the Abyssinian and then teach him a lesson that he will not speedily forget. Surely in a war of wits the cultivated European should be more than a match for the half or wholly savage African.

CONCERT.—On reference to another column, it will be observed that the good folks of Summerside are offered a rich musical treat in the Drill Shed this evening. Mrs. Wentworth Stevenson—the lady who performs the principal parts in the programme on this occasion—is already favorably known, not only in this Island, but also in the neighboring Provinces, as a first class musician. She has frequently appeared before a Charlottetown audience, and has always been received with the greatest *ecclat*. As she will be assisted this evening by some accomplished *Amateurs*, we trust she will secure a large audience.

The New Brunswick oarsmen who recently were so successful on the waters of the Seine, arrived in St. John on Tuesday evening last. A very large number of persons assembled on the wharf to meet them, and a salute was fired in honor of the victors. A procession was formed and they marched around the city, after which they partook of a dinner at the residence of the Sheriff. Every honor was shown them, and they are worthy of it. They will be doubly so after they lick the New Yorkers.

Charlottetown can now boast of the best Market House in the Provinces; and yet even it appears too small to accommodate the public, if we may judge from the *rush* on Tuesday last. We think some beneficial alterations might be made in placing the tables, and more space allowed for purchasers to walk around. The upper story of it, when finished, will make a splendid Hall.

The Civic Election for the City of Charlottetown, for a Mayor and five Councillors, came off on Tuesday last. There did not appear to be much interest taken in the affair. We understand that Theophilus DeBrisay, Esq., was re-elected Mayor without opposition. We have not heard who are the Councillors elect.

Last week a woman was killed on the railroad between Halifax and Pictou by a gravel car running over her. Another woman was also run over on Monday last on the same road, and was very badly injured; so much so that it was thought she would not live.

TERRIFIC GALE.

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