ing, flanked by four square towers, and the churches are also of stone. The capital of Abyssinia is, therefore, not a rich city, and the currency is rock-salt; but the city is healthy, being situated on very high ground, perhaps 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, in this respect (but this only) not unlike the city of Mexico or Cacul.

OPERATIONS.

It is probable that the Commanding General will march directly upon the Capital, to bring the war to a speedy and decisive close; this being the way of operating in India, generally, and the best calculated to strike terror into a semi barbarous potentate. This operation could be executed safely with 10 to 15,000 men—European troops, or chiefly so.

The country being well adapted for defense, it would be necessary to execute a bold, quick movement against the enemy, which would inflict a mortal blow that would break their strength.

A MARCH UPON THE CAPITAL.

In a march upon Gondar the action of the column would be a continual skirmish; perhaps not unlike that in the Afghan war in 1842, but the Abyssinians cannot be as brave as the Afghans, and therefore the resistance will not be as strong nor the attack as spirited as that of the troops of Akber Khan. The advantage in this action will be with the enemy, who will take up good mountain positions, one after another, from which it would not be an easy task, even with the aid of rifled batteries, to drive brave men, who could, besides, inflict heavy loss on the assailants.

BASE OF OPERATIONS.

The point of the coast chosen for the base of operations is Massuah, the chief seaport, which stands on the Red Sea. There is a good road (good for Abyssinia) running from Massuah into the interior, and leading to Gondar, the capital. It is the ordinary cafila (caravan) road to and from the interior, and the most practicable. The country for 50 or 60 miles inland is inhabited by Shihos, who are accustomed to furnish guides to all travellers, and are nominally under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Massuah. The lofty mountains and narrow defiles within the above named district are in their undisputed possession, and as the passage is regularly traversed by heavily-laden mules, it cannot present any serious obstacles to the march of an army. The Shihos, though a powerful tribe, have no firearms, and it is thought that, instead of opposing, there is every reason to believe that for an adequate remuneration, they would be most ready to facilitate the march of our troops through their territory. Massuah has a harbour, and, being the principal emporium of trade in that quarter, offers facilities for obtaining supplies which would be looked for in vain at any other point on the coast. The existence moreover, of a regular government on the Island of Massuah and the adjoining mainland is another important consideration; presenting as it does perfect security for disembarkation, and for the establishment of a depot.

THE EXPEDITIONARY CORPS.

It is suggested by a general officer that the corps to be sent into Abyssinia should consist of at least 10 000 men, and that it should be composed as follows:—Two regiments irregular cavalry, Scinde or Sikah, three batteries of light field artillery, Armstrong, all of one calibre, for convenience in respect to ammunition; and, if the roads are found practicable, four 8-inch mortars, in park, and a supply of rockets, two companies of sappers; three regiments of European infantry; one or two of which to be Sikhs.

This is a good selection; but for the force of artillery there are some *pros* and *cons*. The road chosen to operate by is at least rough and rocky; and Armstrong guns cannot bear much hard usage. On the other hand, artillery is the most effective arm against a barbarous people. It would, perhaps, be better to send two batteries instead of three. The mortars will be very useful to burn the towns of the enemy which are built of combustible materials. The 1st 60th Rifles might have been sent to form a part of the corps, being so suitable for the service, instead of coming to Canada. The column should march in the lightest order, the men with reduced kits.

THE TRAINS.

The Commissary and Quartermaster trains should be made as small as possible; and here the British are likely to err. No tents need be carried in train, except those for the Staff. Each man might carry half a *tente d'abrie*, which is a mere bit of canvas six feet square. This is done in the French and American armies.

The Commissary need carry only a good supply of small biscuit and coffee, etc., for there are plenty of beef cattle in the country, and of salt there is any quantity. Here again the British are very likely to err, as all sorts of eatables will no doubt be carried, perhaps to be thrown into the desert or down a ravine.

The ammunition train can be made light also, by limiting the supply for artillery to say eighty rounds per gun (besides, of course, what is carried in the caissons).

As to the cavalry rations, a small supply of short forage might be carried, chiefly for the use of the staff. The Indian horse would forage well for themselves, no doubt, living on the country.

In short, the commanding general should do as the French would do in such an expedition.

NEW BRUNSWICK EXHIBITION.

The following account of the opening of the Exhibition in St. John we copy from the *Telegraph*:—

"The Provincial Exhibition was formally opened on Tuesday at a quarter past twelve o'clock, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, General Doyle.

"Although the ceremony took place a few minutes after twelve, the main entrance to the buildings had been thrown open from eleven o'clock. In an hour probably three thousand persons had entered, and scattered themselves through the various departments. The assemblage was highly respectable in appearance and character as well as numbers. Although a majority of those present were residents of the city, the representation from other sections of the Province was very large; a short stroll through the buildings brought us in contact with ladies and gentlemen from Fredericton, Woodstock, Sussex, St. John, Moncton, Shediac, Richibucto, Chatham, Sackville, Dorchester, Campbellton, and many other points. The good humored, cheerful countenances of all—the rich and tasteful dresses of the ladies—the constant flow of pleasant conversation—the handsome appearance of the various articles displayed on the tables—the simple but nicely arranged decorations of the buildings—these combined made up a most interesting scene, one that is seldom to be met with, at least in countries like ours, boasting but a few centres of population.

"As the hour of noon approached expectation was on tip-toe pending the arrival of the General. Those who had the pleasure of His Excellency's acquaintance were most anxious to see him once more, doubtless for the last time, before his departure for Nova Scotia, of which Province he has been appointed Lieutenant Governor. Those who had not seen or known him previously, but had formed a high estimate of his character and public reputation, were equally anxious to get a good view of him. Presently the cannon thundered; then followed a shuffling of feet and parting among the crowd to the right and left; then appeared the General, attended by his staff. The guard of honor from the garrison being drawn up at the side of the street opposite the Rink. The crowd gathered around 'The Throne' as soon as the General ascended the raised plat-form, and many were the postures in which listeners placed themselves in the hope of hearing the Address read by the President of the Board, but, except to the ears of a few dozen who stood quite near to Mr. Botsford, the 'attentive audience' heard nothing except a clatter of feet and movements of visitors in other parts of the large building; and although the General's reply was read in a full, clear voice, but few words could be heard beyond a distance of ten or fifteen feet from the dais, except immediately in front of the speaker.

"When this ceremony had concluded, the assemblage dispersed to all parts of the building. The Arts' Gallery was a point of attraction for both sexes and all ages; the fancy work displayed on the tables in the Rink was greatly admired by the gentlemen, as well as by the fairer portion of the visitors; the cutlery, minerals, woollens, the carriages, stoves, fruits, especially grapes, and the large root products of the farm, all received a large share of admiration. The musical instruments exhibited by Mr. Kenny came in for a high degree of praise, especially when the fine tones of the organ sounded through every part of the buildings, adding largely to the pleasure of the occasion. On this platform alone were shown instruments whose aggregate value is four thousand dollars.

"The Exhibition, as a whole, seemed to be considered a great success. Probably over five thousand persons visited the buildings between the hours of eleven and four o'clock. In the evening the crowding both inside and outside was very great—indeed, we may say 'tremendous' The Rink was thrown open again at seven, but only one door, or one side of the door, was opened at first, to prevent individuals crowding in without showing their tickets. But the crowd was so great that many hundreds, perhaps a thousand, were congregated around the entrance at once, clamoring for admission. Soon it was found necessary to open a window, through which several hundred ladies were passed in, in most cases without their masculine protectors. Still later, a door opening into the grounds on the west was thrown open, and in half an hour 800 to 1000 persons were admitted here alone. On the floors of the Rink, Car Shed and Arts' Gallery, for several hours on this evening, there could not have been less than 6,000 to 7,000 persons. In fact, the crowd was so great that it was almost impossible to move about with any degree of freedom, and the amount of dust in the atmosphere was anything but pleasant. The buildings were crowded in every part. Probably a larger number of persons than that assembled here on Tuesday evening never met together in this Province of New Brunswick, at least under cover."

AMERICAN SOCIAL LIFE.

The social condition of the United States so far from improving, appears, we regret to say, to be growing worse and worse every day. More especially is this the case in the Border States, where there seems to exist a constantly increasing spirit of lawlessness and disregard for all constituted authority. Nor is one political party more than another to be charged with this wicked and turbulent spirit, as it is difficult to say whether Radicals or Democrats have been guilty of most outrages against all laws, human and divine. "An unruly devil is abroad," it would seem, which incites men of all classes and shades of political feeling to commit crimes which are alike a blot upon the age we live in, and upon a nation which in many respects has shown itself to be eminently civilized. Democratic papers are filled with the accounts of crimes committed by the Radicals and freedmen, while the Republican press on the other hand teems with the particulars of diabolical outrages perpetrated by the white men of Southern proclivities in the Border and Southern States. Probably many of these statements are exaggerated, but there is no doubt enough truth in them to justify the most serious misgivings as to the future of the communities referred to. As Governor Seymour, in his speech, at Albany, a few days since, remarked:

"The social state of our country is alarming. The public is startled with unusual violence and murder throughout the land. Men, and women too, kill those who have done them no wrong. Life and property have become unsafe. Our people learned to do these things from those who should have taught them reverence for the laws. The seeds which were sown when men were imprisoned, mobbed, or murdered, because they honestly differed from those in power, are now springing up in an abundant harvest of crime, which plagues and curses those who were actors in violence or consenting witnesses to outrage upon their neighbors. If, when an unworthy Secretary of State boasted to the representatives of kingly power that American liberty was a sham, and that he could do what Britain's monarch dare not—imprison without warrant and punish without trial—weak and wicked vanity had been fittingly whipped by justice, the flood-gates of violence would not have been opened. But he was upheld, and a horde of robbers and brutal men, drunk with unusual power, were organized as spies and detectives, and let loose upon the public."

Of course this speech was made from a party stand point, and with the sole object of casting discredit upon the Republican party, but that there is a very great amount of truth in it, no unprejudiced reader can deny. Nothing tends to create a disregard and want of respect for constituted authority among the masses so much as any manifestation of lawlessness on the part of those who ought not only to be the makers of the law, but the strictest observers of it also.

The N. Y. *World*, and other Democratic papers, contain accounts of crimes perpetrated by the ignorant freedom throughout the South, many of the outrages described being of a most terrible and unparalleled character, while the story of outrage and murder committed by Border State ruffians, as described by the N. Y. *Tribune*, is certainly very nearly, if not quite, as appalling. It must be remembered, that, although the guerillas by whom most of these crimes have been committed are exceedingly ignorant and brutal, all of them have in the course of their lives, had far more education than the majority of the freedmen have ever received, and are, therefore, of course, more culpable.

The N. Y. *Tribune* asserts that in the State of Kentucky alone, 500 murders and outrages have been officially reported as having been committed on freedmen since the close of the war, to say nothing of as many more committed on the persons of white men, and a large number of crimes the full accounts of which have never reached the ears of the authorities. The picture presented in this record of crime is truly awful, and can scarcely be matched by any story of old lawlessness and misrule. We hear of young boys of 15 years of age, openly bragging that they have "killed two negroes and that they are bound to kill as many more before the end of the year." We hear also of negroes being flayed alive and roasted before slow fires, of women being terribly ill-used and beaten to death with clubs, and of other crimes too horrible to particularize.—*Exchange.*

REMARKABLE GENEROSITY.

It would be well for the world if all men who are successful in accumulating wealth were mindful of their birth-places, and aimed to repay by some generous act the obligations of their early years. *Harper's Magazine* tells the following good story of Alexander Stewart:—

When the famine prevailed in Ireland, he adopted a course unique and perfect in itself. First, he sought for a ship to charter. A British vessel was offered and refused: he wanted a ship of his own country, an American ship. Such a one was found, new, in fine order, with an American captain and an American crew, and was at once chartered. He then sat down and ascertained the amount of fortune he had brought from Ireland, and added the interest thereto, and there was a very considerable sum of money which he considered he owed to Ireland, and he resolved to pay the debt.

The vessel was loaded by him entirely with both necessary and costly provisions, and with the American flag floating proudly at the fore, entered the harbor of Belfast. It was one of America's contributions to Ireland, and was so intended by the giver. The arriving of that vessel and the distribution of the valuable cargo among the suffering poor, produced, as may well be imagined, a profound impression.

But the enterprize was not yet complete—the agent at Belfast was directed to advertise for young men and women who desired to go to America, and a free passage was given to as many as the vessel could carry, the only requirement being that each applicant should be of good moral character, and able to read and write. A circular was issued by Mr. Stewart himself, and sent to his numerous friends, stating the fact that he expected a large number of young people, and asking employment for them. When the vessel reached the harbor of New York, places had been found for almost every one of the new emigrants. The circle was then complete. It was a thorough and finished work.

TWO VESSELS LOST IN THE WHALE FISHERY.—The Clara, Captain F. Milne, of Peterhead, has arrived in that port from Davis Straits. She brings from 60 to 70 tons of oil, the produce of seven whales with the bone of eight. The Clara sailed on May 24 last year, and she has thus been away about 16 months. She has brought the unwelcome intelligence of the total loss of two vessels belonging to Peterhead, one by burning and the other by drifting on a reef. The Bullygar was lost on the 30th October, last year, and the Dublin was burned a few days after that time. The Bullygar left Peterhead four years ago for Cumberland Gulf, where she was employed as a tender, for which purpose she was built and specially fitted out, in 1862. She was a fine clipper schooner of 86 tons. The wreck took place while the vessel was towing a whale. The ground was known to be dangerous, and the men in charge were cautiously feeling their way by sounding; but as the reef was a very narrow one, the lead had missed it, and the Bullygar grounded and became a total wreck. The Dublin was a vessel of 328 tons, was built in 1845, and sailed on the 15th of May last year, for Davis Straits, well fitted out, and fully equipped for the voyage. She had been very successful at the fishing, and when burned had about 50 tons of oil on board, which, of course went to the flames. Fortunately no lives have been lost.

OPINIONS OF MILLIONAIRES AND OTHER SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Man is like a snowball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny fence of prosperity and all the good that's in him melts like butter; but kick him around and he gathers strength with every successive revolution, until he grows into an avalanche. To succeed you must keep moving.

The world renowned Rothschilds ascribe their success to the following rules:—Be an off-hand man; make a bargain at once. Never have anything to do with an unlucky man or plan. Be cautious and bold.

David Ricardo, the celebrated political economist, had what he called his own three golden rules, the observance of which he used to press on his friends. They were: Never refuse an option when you can get it. Cut short your losses. Let your profits run out.

John Jacob Astor, when requested to furnish incidents of his life, replied, 'My actions must make my life.'

Stephen Girard's fundamental maxim was: Take care of the cents, the dollars will take care of themselves.

Robert Bonner, who made a fortune in four years out of the New York *Ledger*, attributes his success entirely to his 'persistent, repeated and generous advertising.'

Amos Lawrence said, when asked for advice, 'Young man, base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.'

'Many a man has lost being a great man by splitting into two middling ones.'—Phillips.

John Freadley's never varying motto was: 'Self-dependance and self-reliance.' He says, 'My observations through life satisfy me that at least nine-tenths of those most successful in business start in life without any reliance except upon their own heads and hands—hoe their own row from the jump.'

Nicholas Longworth, the Cincinnati millionaire, says:—'I have always had these two things before me: Do what you undertake thoroughly. Be faithful in all accepted trusts.'

P. T. Barnum, the noted exhibitor, ascribes his success in accumulating a million of dollars in ten years, to the unlimited use of—printer's ink.

John Randolph said:—'Mr. Speaker, I have found the philosopher's stone; it is, 'Pay as you go.''

A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of New York, says:—'No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labour and persevering application.'

'Half the failures in life arise from the pulling in one's horse as he is leaping.'—Chapin.

'The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.'—Everett.

'There is nothing like a fixed, steady aim, with an honourable purpose. It dignifies your nature, and insures your success.'—Beecher.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.

When Faust invented the printing press, and men saw with what marvellous facility the most bulky manuscripts could be reproduced in almost unlimited numbers, they ascribed the invention to a person who has been obliged to bear not only his own sins, but those of all the world—the Devil. Hence arose the wild German legend of Dr. Faust and the Devil, which the genius of Goethe has immortalised. Such would have been the fate of Holloway had he lived in those times, for his celebrated medicines have worked and are working such wonderful cures, that our superstitious forefathers would have ascribed it all to his Satanic majesty, in spite of the inconsistency of believing in old Nick's caring for the good of man. They would have burned him for a wizard, but we in a more enlightened age are content to reap the benefits of his philanthropic labours, and to look upon him as the great benefactor of his race. Through his means we may bid defiance to suffering and disease in any of the thousand forms which it assumes, and look forward confidently to a long and happy life. May he live long in the full enjoyment of that great blessing which his Pills and Ointment have done so much to bestow upon suffering humanity, is the prayer of millions who look upon him as the saviour of their lives and limbs, or the restorer of their health. Now, we have often heard it said that these pretended cures are all moonshine, and that nothing but a bold front and large means have raised Holloway to his present position; but a moment's reflection must dissipate such a delusion: for can it be supposed that he would have been permitted to have gone on for so many years past, as shown by his advertisements, setting forth marvellous cures with names and addresses of thousands of persons of all ranks of society—we ask, is it likely that such an imposition, if such it had been, could have been palmed off year after year upon the public at this enlightened age? Would not thousands who paid for his medicines have denounced him as a public cheat, and as one who had filched them out of their money? But as none have raised a voice against them, then the most sceptical amongst us can but admit that Holloway's medicines possess efficacy of an extraordinary merit.—*Maryville Press.*

MR. SEWARD'S LITTLE BILL.—The little bill fills eight columns of the New York papers, and is one of the most formidable documents yet spun by the interminable Secretary. It recapitulates, with tearful precision, the various losses to commerce, reduces national insult to dollars and cents, and puts our international relations on a money basis. It appears that the *Alabama* ravaged the high seas to the amount of $3,790,000; the *Shenandoah* disposed of $4,112,000; the *Florida* is credited with $1,985,000; and the *Georgia* whose bump of destructiveness is not so largely developed, only preyed to the extent of $318,000. In all we are debited with $9,505,000, for payment of which we are pressed.

The ingenious manner in which this account is made up would thrill with professional joy our young friend Ketchum, or any experienced forger. Man is a cooking animal, and this account is cooked in its highest perfection. Great Britain has everything possible put down to her debt, like a tavern bill charged to a candidate. We are first charged for the ships and their contents, then for the cargoes, then for the personal property, then for the whole value by the owners, then for the amount of insurance lost by the underwriters, then for the profits which the owners would have liked to receive; in fine, every item is crowded in which will swell the total. Some men nobly scorn to sully their fingers with a smaller sum than a round thousand, others swindle systematically, and down to fractions and cents, each figure perking itself defiantly before the terrified British Lion. We should say the whale fishery is a profitable employment, as one patriot, with an invested capital of $35,000 claims a loss of profits for the voyage of $218,125. He would perhaps be generous and throw off the odd $125. If he has been long in the business he must have acquired considerable wealth.—*Montreal Telegraph*

IMMENSE PROFIT OF THE CUNARDERS.—The Cunard Royal Mail Line has now been twenty-seven years in existence. The Cunard Company bought four ships to start with, and they are now the owners of twenty-four splendid ocean steamers, built out of their large profits, after paying splendid dividends to the stockholders. As a specimen of their prosperity, take the present cargo:—We have on board 218 first-class passengers, who pay $155 a piece, making a total of $33,790 in gold. The freight is estimated at nearly $10,000. In addition, they receive some $9,000 for carrying the mail (which is included in their annual subsidy from the British government). Their expenses are about $15,000 the single trip, not more.—These figures, nearly exact, foot up a very large profit for the single trip.

Letters from Paris state that Marshal Neil has been entrusted with the conduct of the warlike arrangements which are undoubtedly going on in France. Notwithstanding his advanced age—65—he is still one of the most active generals in the French army. He was promoted to the rank of Marshal on the battlefield of Solferino, a victory to which his decision and energy of character powerfully contributed.

FOR ALL LUNG DIFFICULTIES, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment should be used upon the Throat and Chest, outwardly as well as inwardly.

It is true of most cathartic medicines now offered for sale, that they leave the bowels in a torbid costive state. Parsons' Purgative Pills leave the bowels in a healthy condition.

THE FUNNY FENIANS.—The New York *Herald*, which takes care always to be on the popular side, pokes fun at the Fenians in its issue of Thursday:—"Those terrible fellows in buckram, the Fenians, are again poking the British lion in the sides and threatening him from Jones's Wood. A muster and parade of the "grand army" consisting of a single brigade of "centres" and patriotic recipients of the money of poor servant girls took place on Tuesday, and was followed by libations of lager beer and the usual hackneyed assurances of the wonderful power and prospects of the organization. The servant girls, however, taught by the experience of the last two years, keep aloof, and there is little to be got now when the Fenian hat is passed round. They have been humbugged too often not to know that a flank movement by way of Jones's Wood is directed against their pockets and not against the "cruel Sessenach." At the last muster and bluster of the ferocious, yet funny Fenians, the organization was represented by the usual set of gentlemen, *gamins*, poets, adventurers, filibusters, saints and sinners, who jump up like a "Jack-in-the-box" whenever a policeman is beaten or a prisoner rescued across the ocean. But their race is run, as, with archbishop McCloskey and his clergy against them, their raids on the hard earnings of their poor honest fellow-country men in this city have been effectually stopped."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.—The *Madras Times* makes loud complaints of the delay in the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee prize-money "It now appears," says our contemporary, "that though the Home Government requested that the rolls of claims payable in England might be ready by the 15th of May last, some of the rolls did not reach Madras till the end of June, and others not till July. The preparation of the rolls involves a great deal of work. Those now undergoing examination are her Majesty's 12th Lancers [left wing], the 3rd Madras European Regiment, B Company 4th battery of Artillery, A troop Horse Artillery, her Majesty's 43rd Regiment of infantry, the divisional and brigade staff, and the Engineers' department. Simultaneously with the preparation of these rolls, the current work of examining and passing abstracts of the claims of individuals submitted by officers, their agents, and station prize committees is being carried on. It is expected that the whole of the rolls that have to be sent to England, with the exception of that of her Majesty's 43rd Regiment, will be despatched by the present mail." The entire strength of the army in 1865 was 208,590, of which 4 412 officers and 79,974 non-commissioned officers and men were at home, and 6,155 officers and 118,049 non-commissioned officers and men abroad. The deaths of 134 officers and 3,403 non-commissioned officers and men are recorded, and are thus epitomised:—34 deaths of officers in Great Britain, 3 in Ireland, and 97 abroad, 713 deaths of non-commissioned officers and men in Great Britain, 209 in Ireland, and 2,481 abroad. The rate of mortality in the army abroad during the year 1865 was, in the case of officers, 1 576 per cent., and in the case of non-commissioned officers and men, 2,102 per cent.; whereas the mortality in Great Britain was, with officers, 1 009 per cent, and with non-commissioned officers and men 1 183 per cent.

The story is told that two manufacturers of Dusseldorf who sent nothing to the Paris exhibition received bronze medals for excellence of their wares.

On Thursday last, Mr. Young, of Dartmouth, who had recently purchased a bull, went to the barn, where the animal was confined, to show it to some friends. On opening the door, the beast rushed at Mr. Young, caught him on its horns, and tossed him some distance. The wound inflicted was very severe. As Mr. Young lay upon the ground, the infuriated animal rushed at him again, and tried to hook, but Mr. Young seized the beast by the ring in its nose and held it at arm's length to prevent it from tramping on him with his fore feet. This Mr. Young continued to do until relieved from his perilous position by the men on the premises shooting the animal, which was not accomplished until it had received some twenty shots. The conduct of Mr. Y. under the trying circumstances in which he was placed, evinced an amount of courage and coolness not often met with.—*Pictou Standard.*

The late gales have been awfully disastrous all along the coast of Cape Breton, Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island. A new schooner named the *Julia Dash*, belonging to Castine, Maine, with a crew of 25 men, struck on a reef about a mile and a half from the shore of the Magdalen Islands, and all were lost. Evidently, the men attempted to swim ashore, as ten bodies were driven in, perfectly naked. The loss of life has been fearful among the fishermen.—*Ib.*

A number of improved stock imported by the Board of Agriculture from Canada, arrived by the steamer *Merrit*, and were forwarded to Halifax by rail. They will be sold about the 1st of November. There are 13 bulls and heifers of Durham and Ayrshire breeds, and a number of sheep and pigs. All the animals are of the most superior description. They were purchased at the Kingston exhibition. One very large bull, 3 years old, was hurt, it is feared on the passage, and could not, in consequence, be forwarded to Halifax.—*Ib.*

The potatoes are a very poor crop this year. They have been more affected by the disease than for many years past.—*Ib.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 21, 1867.

"Alas, poor Caledonia's mountaineer,
That Want's stern edict e'er, and feudal grief,
Had forced him from a home he loved so dear;
Yet found he here a home, and glad relief."

THE lines quoted above were not intended to apply to any emigration of Scotchmen to Prince Edward Island; to this country they are still, in a great degree, inapplicable. They refer to Pennsylvania, in those remote Colonial times, long before the Declaration of Independence, when the early settlers held their own, with some difficulty, against the crafty red Indian, and his scarcely less wily French allies.

But why should *not* these lines be true as regards this Colony? Why should not British subjects "find here a home," in the possession of which they might feel as secure as their fellow-colonists in Australia or New Zealand? Why should "feudal grief," which oppressed them at home, pursue them to this Island alone, of all the British Colonies? The answer to these questions rises spontaneously to every reader's lips—because the Imperial Government, just 100 years ago, acting with lavish improvidence, alienated lands which should have been preserved with jealous care for the benefit of future generations! Is there no remedy for this grievance? Must it continue to be the prolific source of heart-burnings and disquietude, occasionally swelling up into open defiance of the law—perpetually absorbing the attention of our Legislature, of the Executive, and of the most thoughtful and acutest minds amongst us? Must it for all time stand in the way of our public improvements, and absorb the first profits of our labor? Must proprietors' rents, in short, for ever constitute a sort of preference stock, a first charge on our Colonial capital? We have always imagined, vainly perhaps, that under the British Constitution a remedy is provided for every grievance, and that such need only be proved, when redress follows as a natural consequence. We believe opportunities *have* occurred, which, rightly used, might have led to a settlement of the Land Question! How men chafe at the recollection of lost opportunities! What vain, what useless regret they give rise to! In private life, however, such losses concern those only who neglect or refuse to avail themselves of that "tide in the affairs of men" which ebbs and flows with such proverbial uncertainty; but, in the history of nations or colonies, a similar neglect affects the interests of a whole community, influences the fortunes of the infant born to-day, and of the newly married pair who have just agreed to fight the battle of life together. One such opportunity, we consider, occurred at the time of the Land Commission—the fruitless result of which was the 15 Years' Purchase Bill. Another, more recently, at the Quebec Conference. Shall we enjoy yet one more chance of converting our leasehold tenure, or must we bear the proprietory yoke for ever?

We have been led into this train of thought by the perusal of an article in the *Islander* of the 4th inst., wherein it is boldly asserted, that the land question, as regards those Proprietors who were consenting parties to the Commission, *is settled*. To this proposition we demur; we regard it rather as an expression of the wishes of the Proprietors than as an actual fact. If it were, indeed so, how hopeless would be the condition of a large proportion of the tenant farmers of Prince Edward Island, with no chance of emancipation but by the payment of all arrears due since 1858, and 16s. 8d. per acre purchase money! How thankful they *should be to those enlightened statesmen* who effected such profitable compromise on their behalf!

But the owners of the Cunard Estates evidently did not regard the 15 Years Purchase Bill as a final measure. We will not stop to enquire whether the Bill—or the pressure of the Tenant League—had most influence in inducing them to sell their vast property. We are rather inclined to believe, that like sensible persons, they appreciated the solid advantage of receiving in 18 months 26,500 sovereigns, and as much more in debentures bearing 5 per cent. interest, and payable in ten years, without any of those unavoidable reductions consequent on bad seasons, bad markets, and agitation, which must have seriously affected their nominal rent roll. Neither can we suppose that the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick gentlemen, who so disinterestedly offered to accommodate us with 800,000 dollars, wherewith to settle our land question, ever regarded that great Tory measure as final. A moment's calculation would have shewn that such a sum would be altogether inadequate to purchase the lands of the "few remaining" Proprietors at 16s. 8d. per acre. The Cunard estate, and one other snug little property of 70,000 acres, would have absorbed the whole, leaving nothing to indemnify previous and future purchasers. True, much of this land is not at present occupied; but if the Bill referred to is to be accepted as a settlement, there would be nothing to prevent Proprietors from locating a fresh crop of Tenants on those wilderness lands, whose tenure must be converted, if at all, on the same unprofitable terms. Neither can we concur in the *Islander's* views *concerning the manner* in which those 800,000 dollars should be applied, *when* the people decide upon accepting them. To tell the Tenants they will have their farms given them for nothing if they accept that *handsome* offer, and enter Confederation, implies a vast amount of credulity on their part! The *Islander* knows very well that if the Dominion or Imperial Government were to devote any sum for the purpose of purchasing proprietory rights, it would be first paid out to owners of Township lands, and every tenant would have to pay for his land just as the occupiers on the Cunard and Selkirk estates do at present. The difference would be this, that those repayments would be available for the construction of public works, or other objects beneficial to the whole community, in the same manner as land funds are in other Colonies.

The *Islander*, with singular inconsistency, says:—"We are quite prepared to admit, that under circumstances," (which are not explained,) "the public interests of the Colony might demand a law to compel the Proprietors to sell the fee simple of their estates, were they to refuse to dispose of them upon being offered a fair compensation. But we believe in this Island such a compulsory law will never be desirable!" This we term remarkable obscurity in the columns of a journal which has been discussing the land question for years, and whose editor has played an important part in bringing it to its present position! We confess we are somewhat at a loss to comprehend how, under any circumstances, the public interest might demand the enactment of a certain law, and yet that law never be desirable!

The truth is, that the 15 Years' Purchase Bill can be regarded favorably in one point of view only. A tenant who is able to pay for his farm *can now* purchase the fee simple at a fixed rate, whereas formerly he could not acquire it on any terms; but the idea of buying a township at that rate is simply absurd, because a settlement of the land question implies buying townships rather than single farms, and a settled township let at the usual rate, and allowing for some deductions, would realize for its fortunate owner over £16,000! Well, if that is the much boasted settlement, certainly its authors have served the Proprietors' interests most effectually, but we don't see that they are entitled to much gratitude from the tenants One of the best estates on the Island, comprising 6,000 acres on Lot 34, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, was purchased at a rate, which, when all expenses were paid, amounted to 13s. 9d., currency, per acre.

We have no desire to see any of the Proprietors despoiled of a single acre; we don't blame them for occupying—unless they choose to retain—their present false position; but we wish to affirm this principle: that private rights cannot be allowed to obstruct public improvements, and we admit that if the public interest demands the resignation of those rights, they must be paid for at their fair present market value, regard being had to average net income, but not to any prospective value which growth of population or the completion of public works may confer. We would make this further concession, that certain well settled and prosperous townships may be worth more than the limit of the Land Purchase Bill—7s. 6d. per acre. But we also affirm, that a sufficient number of voluntary agreements, for the purchase of township lands, have now been made by the Government, and between private parties, to afford a just criterion of value in all cases. The Cunard estate embraced every variety of soil and situation, yet the owners considered it to their interest to sell at the limit mentioned in the Land Purchase Bill, and we see no reason why any higher price should be demanded for contiguous townships.

For our part, we desire to see the Government assume a position towards the proprietors which may be thus described: "We are ready to buy your estates at their reasonable value, to be ascertained by reference to other transactions of a similar character, or by satisfactory proof of net annual returns; we will pay you as best we are able; if you must have cash, we are ready to pledge the credit of the Colony to raise it for you; but if you listen to no overtures from us, or if you make extreme demands, we must then regard you as obstructing the public interests, and hold you responsible for any future ill consequences that may ensue. In such a case, you need not blame us, if we adopt a coercive policy, for, having refused fair and reasonable offers, you will have left us no other alternative."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

THE projected invasion by an European force of the dominions of his sable Majesty Theodore of Abyssinia, has given rise in military circles to a great variety of opinions. That, from the shores of the Red Sea, a British and Indian Army should be marched under an African sun through the pestilential swamps, narrow defiles, and across the rugged mountains which lie in its way—that its artillery, ammunition, commissariat for man and beast, its hospital *materiel* and appliances, should finally succeed in reaching a savage who can take refuge in the jungle, with a select committee of his harem for his companions and his court, may well give us pause. But we will suppose that the capital of his territory is reached, is it at all improbable that the first sight which would meet the army of liberation would be the bleached skulls of those whom they came to deliver? Is it likely that the brutal wretch would await the coming of the avengers of blood? And then, what would be left for the army but to retrace their steps by the route by which they advanced on their bootless expedition—a route which would be abundantly indicated by the bone-cleaning labors of the jackall and the vulture—those active camp followers—

"All regarding man as their prey—
All rejoicing in his decay."

That it may be but a fitting assertion of the duty of a Government to protect its subjects from oppression when and where imposed, we admit; but where the attempt to perform that duty may only lead to the cruel death of those subjects, and can, under no possible state of affairs, affect the sole author of the wrong, might it not be better and cheaper to ransom the captives by ample satisfaction of even *his* greed? Nothing is more probable than that the never-dormant instincts of this aspirant for the hand of our Queen would lead him to murder the unfortunate gentlemen whom he has in his power, if he saw his territories invaded by the force now in preparation. We all know that the cost of the expedition must be enormous, both in men and money; and be it remembered that the razing of all the mud huts from Massowah to the mountains of the moon, would not, if recorded on their regimental colours, materially enhance the character of the gallant heroes of such exploits.

We sincerely hope that our anticipations of failure may not be realized—that the returning army may produce the living subjects of their mission—that King Theodore may recognize the power whose wrath he has provoked; but we fear that the result, beyond shewing that the Government and people of Great Britain have done all in their power in vindication of the national honor—outraged in the persons of her representative and other subjects—will be *nil*. Let us hope, however, that the brave men detailed for this service—a service calculated only to confer honor for the high but unexciting virtue of severe sufferings, borne with the courage and fortitude of the hero and the martyr, may not become the victims of official incompetence and red tapeism,—that the stupid blunder of sending three or four British officers to Constantinople, for the purpose of procuring mules in that market—a market which never exhibited any animals of the kind, and a place where the only ones still existing are of the relics of the Crimean war—may not be paralleled in the various difficulties in which the novelties of the situation may involve the several departmental officers in charge of the Abyssinian Expedition.

The election in St. John city, occasioned by the acceptance of the Attorney-Generalship by A. R. Wetmore, Esq., resulted in the return of that gentleman over his anti-Confederate opponent, S. R. Thompson, Esq., by a majority of 220. The vote stood, Wetmore 1311, Thompson 1091. This result proves that St. John city, like Halifax, is sound to the core on the subject of Confederation. The papers say that the Antis did their utmost to return Mr. Thompson.

The *Presbyterian*, of New Brunswick, states that Mr. Joseph Bennet, brother of the Rev. James Bennet, of St. John, was murdered by the Indians in his own house at Big Sandy, Nebraska Territory, in June last.

AN ESSAY ON MAN. By Alexander Pope. With fifteen original illustrations, and Notes by S. R. Wells. One vol, 12mo, fancy cloth, beveled boards, gilt, $1; paper, 50 cents.

Whatever may be said by theologians concerning the orthodoxy of this great poet's religious views, his ESSAY ON MAN will continue to be regarded one of the master-pieces of English verse, and will attract the attention of, and instruct the intelligent and thoughtful.

The views of Pope on the Great Creator and His wondrous works, as enunciated in this poem, are unsurpassed for grandeur and deep-toned thought; and no writer, either of ancient or modern times, has so infused his sentiments and spirit into the literature of his nation by a single production, as Alexander Pope. The publisher of this new edition, appreciating the lack of an illustrated Essay on Man, and willing to do the public a substantial favor, has caused the work to be carefully illustrated, annotated from the Phrenological point of view, and printed in an attractive style on superior paper. A succinct biography of the poet, and his highly esteemed "Universal Prayer," are published with the "Essay," making, together, a very desirable volume for the library or the centre-table.

A map of the *Dominion of Canada*, published by A. F. Church & Co., of Halifax, has just been sent us. It comprises the Provinces now included in the Dominion of Canada, and the Islands of Newfoundland and Prince Edward, the Hudson's Bay Territories, and portions of the border States It shows clearly the alterations that Confederation has made in our territorial bounds, and besides this exhibits every railway under operation, or in course of construction in British America, and the railways in actual operation in the States of Massachusetts, Vermont, Newhampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky, etc., and the routes of many purposed lines are also shown. On the margin is a variety of statistics of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Imports, Duties and Exports, of the size and extent of the country, of its population and of the rate of increase, of the cost of constructing the railways, of the land under cultivation, &c The whole design has evidently been to make the map as complete as possible, and this has been sucesstully affected. It is convenient in size, and generally well got up. It supplies a very great want, and people will, no doubt, be glad to get such a good map, with such a large amount of information, at the reasonable figure at which this is sold.—*Globe.*

AUSTRALIA.—The *Times* has received the following communication from its Melbourne correspondent, dated Aug. 27:—

The appropriation Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council in Melbourne, on the ground of its containing a vote to Lady Darling. The ministry immediately resigned. Mr. Fellows, and Mr. Fraser, members of the Opposition in the Council, were successively sent for, but neither has been able to form a Goverment. The mail leaves us in great excitement. Many meetings are being held, and many more advertised, condemning the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

The Emperor of Russia has been completely unsettled in mind since Brezowski's attempt upon his life, and stalks through his palace "pale and harassed." He is a living example of the old proverb "uneasy lies the head which wears a crown."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Admiral Farragut was the guest of Prince De Joinville at Cleremont yesterday. The United States squadron, with Admiral Farragut on board, will visit Portsmouth this week, after which the whole fleet will proceed to sea.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11, eve.—The firm of Campbell & Sons, brokers, in this city, have suspended payment.

LONDON, Oct. 11, eve.—Judges Blackburne and Mellan have been appointed by the Crown to sit as a special commission for the trial of the persons implicated in the riots at Manchester.

GHENT, Oct. 11, eve.—A well-informed journal of this city says that Cardinal Antonelli addressed a note to the European powers in which he charges the Italian Government with actual concurrence in the revolutionary movements against Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Reports from Paris say that Napoleon complains of delay of the Austrian Government in completing the military organization of the Empire. Consols 94; 5 20's $71\frac{5}{8}$. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Much fault is found with the selection of Edward Thornton as representative of Great Britain at Washington. The opinion is freely expressed that none but a diplomatist of the first rank should be sent to fill the post occupied by Sir Frederick Bruce.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—The rumors of another Fenian landing caused by the reports that suspicious vessels had been seen hovering off the shore of Kerry and other portions of the Irish coasts are subsiding. The war vessels which have been guarding the southern and eastern coasts of Ireland for some time past will be withdrawn, with the exception of one or two.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Despatches this evening from Paris state that affairs in Italy are very grave. The general belief is that the whole nation will follow Garibaldi in his effort to restore Rome to Italy. The King of Italy will soon pass the Roman frontier, and proclaim Rome as part of the Kingdom. Evening. The Emperor returns from Biaritz on Tuesday.—The *Times* officially denies that Earl Derby has resigned, or contemplates resigning, his position as head of the Ministry.—The North German *Gazette*, semi-official, published in this city, and believed to reflect views of Bismarck, says it is firmly convinced of the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace.—A Bill to abolish the Concordate has been introduced in the Austrian Reichrath. The bill is opposed by the Government on the ground that the Concord is a treaty and not a law, and hence not a proper subject for recognizance by the Reichrath.—It is stated to-day that the liabilities of Campbell & son will reach two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, sterling. Consols $94\frac{1}{4}$; 5-20's $71\frac{1}{4}$; corn 45s. 3d.; wheat 16s. 3d. for California. Provisions and produce unchanged. Gold $44\frac{3}{8}$.

FLORENCE, Oct. 13.—Garibaldi has named his son Morenotte General of the Revolutionary Forces engaged in the movement against Rome. It is reported that bands of invaders have been driven across the frontier by the Papal troops, and disarmed by the national forces.

BELFAST, IRELAND, 14th.—The bark *Regina* from Glasgow, bound to Boston, put into this port to-day in a leaking condition, having suffered damage in the recent severe storm.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15th.—The revolutionary bands which entered the Papal States at different points in the eastern and southern frontier, have concentrated in Troseinone under the leadership of General Garibaldi. The report that Minotti has been arrested, proves to be without foundation.

FLORENCE, Oct. 15th, evening.—Exciting news from the south has just been received that a battle was fought near Verola in the Province of Troseinone, between the Garibaldians and the Pontificial troops, in which the former were victorious. A strong detachment of the Papal service was sent from Rome during the latter part of last week to prevent a junction of the insurgent bands in Troseinone, with the party under Minotti Garibaldi, who were unsuccessful, and were obliged to meet the united forces of the insurgents under the command of Garibaldi. A desperate fight took place outside the town of Verola. The Papal troops were badly beaten, losing heavily in killed and wounded. The Garibaldians lost five killed and fifteen wounded. There is no report of the numbers engaged on either side. The news is received with great rejoicing by the people here.

PRICE OF LUMBER IN ENGLAND.—Messrs. Franworth & Jardine, in their Liverpool Timber Circular of Sept. 27, says:—

Our market shows no sign of improvement, and prices continue low, notwithstanding the cost of imports is so greatly increased by advancing freights and premiums of insurance. The demand for every article continues in a dull, languid state, and with little appearance of an immediate revival. The supply of the leading articles is moderate, but quite sufficient for our lessened consumption.

Spruce and Pine Deals, &c. The sales by auction have been of three cargoes only, viz., "*Hypasia*," from St. John, "*Cambria*," from New River, and "*Zuleika*," from Richibucto, at the respective averages of £7 3s, £7 2s 8d and £7 1s 3d per standard. By private bargain cargoes of St. John and P. E. Island have been sold at from £7 to £7 7s 6d per standard, with Pine Deals at £7 7s 6d per standard.

Mr. Maguire, M. P. for Cork, is about to publish a book describing his recent tour through Canada and the United States. He was deeply impressed with the value of our Provincial separate school system when here and made it the subject of a lecture at New York, in which, speaking from the Catholic point of view, he regretted that similar institutions did not exist in the United States. Mr. Maguire came to America for the expres purpose of sounding the Irish, and as he is a very honest man, famous for speaking the truth, as far as he knows it, his opinions on Fenianism will not be without their value.—*Ex.*

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS FOR CANADA.—The Liverpool *Courier* says:—Mr. Fournier, Vice-Consul of Spain, from Montreal, who is engaged in the Marseilles and Malaga trade, is now on a visit to this town with a view to establish a line of steamers to run between a port in France, Spain and the Dominion of Canada. We believe that until steamers are built an effort will be made to charter suitable vessels. Mr. Roy, Solicitor, of Montreal, is also with Mr. Fournier to draw up the necessary legal documents and to look after the interests of the persons engaged in the undertaking.

ENTERPRIZE.—The Sackville *Borderer*, referring to the purchase made by Messrs. Oulton Brothers, of this city, of the brig *Victoria*, built by White Brothers, of Dorchester, says:—"If we are not very much in error, this last purchase of Messrs. Oulton Brothers increase the number of ships, to which they have the largest share, to seven, including barques, brigs and brigantines, which are all doing well for their owners. This is not bad for our Westmorland boys."—*St. John Telegraph.*

Brazil recently attempted to raise a loan in London for the purpose of carrying on the war against the plucky little republic of Paraguay, but could not effect one at any price. The knowledge of the fact that her present deficit is upwards of eight millions sterling, and that the war costs £200,000 a day, effectually deterred the brokers and capitalists from investing. The contest may therefore soon be expected to come to a close, while the original cause of the war, Lopez's assumed right to close the Panama against Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, will again exist in its pristine vigour.

The following facts relative to the coming trial of Jeff. Davis, are from the very best authority. The trial is set down for the fourth Monday in Nov, and as the Government will not interfere there will be no postponement by Council on either side. The offence of levying war against the United States, is to be testified by Judge Seaborough, of Norfolk. Hon. John Good, member of the Confederate Congress, and Capt. Hearn, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk Grand Jury and testify the facts. There will be very few witnesses if any for the defence.

Nearly one hundred deaths from cholera have occurred during two weeks in St. Louis.