THE EXAMINER:

A Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, and News.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

Vol. XIV. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Monday, October 10, 1864. New Series.---No. 45.

THE SUMMER
IMPORTATIONS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENERAL GROCERIES
AND
HARDWARE,
ARE NOW COMPLETED
AT
LIVERPOOL HOUSE,
Great George Street,
and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine
THE STOCK
before purchasing elsewhere.
WILLIAM FULL.
Ch'town, June 20, 1864.

Militia and Volunteers,
ATTENTION!
EVERY article necessary for MILITIA and VOLUNTEER
UNIFORMS,
SUCH AS
Balls, Feathers and Plumes,
White, Red and Yellow Cord,
Red, White and Blue Serge,
Blue and Scarlet Cloth,
Gold and Silver Lace,
Cap Ornaments,
Belt Hooks,
The Regulation P. E. I. Button,
&c. &c. &c.
Military Caps and Uniforms of
EVERY STYLE
Made to order at the SHORTEST NOTICE
ALSO—A UNIFORM GREAT COAT
For Volunteers, as approved by the Commander-in Chief, On Exhibition at
BELL'S CLOTHING STORE,
Queen-street, Charlottetown.
Sept. 19, 1864. tf

To Shipbuilders.
THE Subscriber HAS RECEIVED on CONSIGNMENT, from ARBROATH, Scotland, a large quantity of SAIL TWINE and CANVAS in assorted numbers from 1 to 8, which will be sold at small advance.
ALSO, ON HAND:
PITCH, IRON, PAINTS,
PITCH OIL, SPIKES, PAINT OIL,
Paraffine Varnish, NAILS, Do BRUSHES.
H. HASZARD.
Upper Queen Street,
Charlottetown, May 30, 1864.

GLASS! GLASS!!
JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, by the GAZELLE—
134 boxes GLASS, in sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36,
2 casks HARDWARE.
W. E. DAWSON.
August 15, 1864.

DENTISTRY,
Dr. Louis de Chevry,
Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.)
Great George street, Charlottetown.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted in every style, with such a close imitation of nature that the most skilful eye cannot discern the difference. The greatest care is bestowed upon the manufacture of the plates, and their make and finish bear evidence of fine workmanship. All dental operations are performed with professional dexterity. Teeth inserted with or without extracting the roots—the best substances are employed. All work warranted as represented. Prices moderate.
Advice given daily free of charge.
DENTIFRICE ELIXIR,
For Purifying the mouth and Preserving the Teeth, prepared by DR. DE CHEVRY, Surgeon Dentist, (from Paris.) This Elixir strengthens the gums, renders the breath agreeable and keeps the mouth in a constant state of freshness and health, and is indispensable to those wear artificial teeth. Directions—Put a few drops of the Elixir in a little water, dip the brush, and clean the Teeth as usual.
SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER,
Infallible remedy for the Toothache.
☞ DR. DE CHEVRY will be found at his Office at all hours of the day.
September 19, 1864. 3m

Mill View Cloth Mills.
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the inhabitants of the Island that he has completed his FULLING & DYEING ESTABLISHMENT at Mill View Mills, and fitted up with the best of machinery of the latest improvements, and is now prepared to manufacture Cloth of all descriptions usually made on the Island, as he has succeeded in getting one of the most experienced Dyers in Nova Scotia, Mr. THOMAS T. TAYLOR, whom he has taken as partner in the business, and who, no doubt, will compete with any Cloth Mill on the Island or neighboring Provinces. The Cloth will be taken from the Agents and returned, free of charge.
The following Gentlemen will act as Agents:—W. E. Dawson, Esq. Charlottetown; Henry Beer, Southport; J. R. Bourke, junr, Mount Stewart; J. J. McDonald, Esq, Fort Augustus; J. J. Gay, Pownal, Lot 49; Richard Clark, Orwell; Roderick Munro, C. C., Georgetown; Peter Edmonds, Geo Town Road; D. Fraser, Esq., Eldon, Belfast; James Moore, Flat River; Fade Goff, Wood Islands; Angus Gillis, M. H. Road.
P. M. BOURKE.
Mill View Mills, Aug. 8, 1864. 3m

A CARD.
THE Subscriber having, for the last four months, been engaged in making large and important additions to his Factory, the CITY TANNERY, and which are now on the eve of completion, he deems the occasion to be one on which it most certainly behoves him to make some manifestation of the very grateful estimation in which he holds the liberal patronage which, for a period of six years—the time which has elapsed since he established his Factory—has been extended to him by his numerous friends in Town and Country; and which has not only incited him to the extension and improvement of his premises for manufacturing purposes, but also enabled him to meet the very heavy outlay thereby incurred.
To those friends, therefore, he now begs leave to tender his sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the very large amount of patronage for which he is already indebted to them; not doubting that his future endeavours, ON A MORE EXTENDED SCALE, to supply them, on the most reasonable terms, with the very best articles in his line, will, on their part, be met by a corresponding appreciation and encouragement of his enterprise.
The additions which he has made to his Factory, and the improvements which he has effected therein, are such as will enable him in future to manufacture about
Eight Thousand Sides of
SOLE LEATHER,
a year, besides his former usual quantity of UPPER LEATHER; and having, besides, succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced
First Class Sole Leather Tanner,
from the United States, he confidently trusts that he shall have it in his power to offer to an appreciative public an article of SOLE LEATHER superior to any previously manufactured in the country, and fully equal to any imported.
W. B. DAWSON.
Charlottetown, Sept. 19th, 1864. all p 8w

THE IMPORTATIONS
FOR
SPRING 1864
ARE
NOW COMPLETED
AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND
An Extensive and General
Supply of
BRITISH and FOREIGN
MERCHANDIZE,
—COMPRISING—
All the requisite Articles in
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
—including—
The leading novelties for the Season,
Superior Tea,
and other GROCERIES,
Gents' General Outfits,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Iron Bedsteads,
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,
Purchased on the Best Terms, and selected with the greatest care, and
Sold at the Lowest remunerating Prices.
W. & A. BROWN.
Ch'town, June 20, 1864.

Wholesale and Retail
BOOT & SHOE
MANUFACTORY!
We are now preparing our
FALL STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
in every variety,
SUITABLE FOR THIS MARKET.
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will supply upon as
Reasonable Terms
as may be desired.
GEO. NICOLL,
Queen Square,
immediately opposite the Post Office.
Aug. 29, 1864. tf

First Instalment of
SPRING GOODS!
Just arrived per Bark EDWIN & LIZZIE:
BONNETS,
HATS,
MANTLES,
HABERDASHERY,
&c. &c. &c.
WM. HEARD.
Queen Square House, May 23, 1864.

QUEBEC PORTER & ALES.
St. Charles-st. Brewery, Quebec.
Thomas Lloyd, Proprietor.
ALES & PORTER, of superior quality, in Bottles and Wood, for sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Telegraph Building, Water-st.
Ch'town, P. E Island, July 11, 1864.

Cash Provision Store!
W. S. SMITH,
Great George Street
FLOUR,
TEAS,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
and GENERAL GROCERIES.
N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.
Ch'town, May 23, 1864. 1sl & rw tf

ON HAND!
Flour, Leather, Tobacco and Crackers,
WHICH will be sold low for CASH or approved 3 months' paper.
Fortnightly upon the arrival of the Steamer "Commerce," the subscriber will receive a fresh supply of FLOUR, which he will sell at low rates. Country Traders and others will find it for their interest to call.
I. C. HALL,
Peake's Brick Building, Water Street.
Ch'town, June 27, 1864.

Just the things you want.
Call at Bell's Clothing Store,
QUEEN STREET,
WHERE you can purchase at MODERATE PRICES—
Beaver CLOTH, Felt, Tweed and Straw HATS, Cloth and Tweed CAPS, Shirts, Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Gloves, Braces, Underclothing, Socks, Oil Clothing, Sou'westers, Overalls, Jumpers; Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Water-proof COATS and LEGGINGS, and a
GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Ready-made Clothing,
Suitable for the Season.
ALSO,
A choice selection of Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, and
Tailors' Trimmings,
which will be made up to order at the shortest notice.
CHARLES BELL,
May 23, 1864. tf Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on LIBERAL TERMS—
200 sides SOLE LEATHER,
50 dozen BUCKETS,
30 do BROOMS,
10 chests TEA,
50 boxes P Y & COMMON SOAP,
50 do AXES,
5 do BROAD AXES,
10 setts Fairbank's Platform SCALES.
J. S. CARVELL.
June 13, 1864. tf

FLOUR! FLOUR!
FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
200 barrels Extra State FLOUR,
250 do Superfine do
150 do Fine do
June 13. tf J. S. CARVELL.

MOLASSES!
THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the WEST INDIES,
100 Puncns. and Tierces Choice MOLASSES,
For sale low,
J. S. CARVELL.
Ch'town, June 13, 1864. tf

KEROSENE! KEROSENE!
IN STOCK, and FOR SALE—
25 casks KEROSENE OIL.
June 13. tf J. S. CARVELL.

A Freehold Farm for Sale.
CONSISTING of 175 Acres of Front Land, in a high state of cultivation, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Coach House, Threshing Machine, and all other requisites suitable for a Farm. Also, One Hundred Acres of Wood Land, in the rear, situate on the south side of Elliot River, about seven miles from Charlottetown, and quite near two public wharfs for shipping produce, &c. The above property is well worth the notice of any person wishing to purchase a good freehold property, being the estate of the late J. C. Wright, Esq. Time will be given for two-thirds of the purchase money. Enquire at the Office of Henry Palmer, Esquire, or at the residence of the subscriber, in Prince-street.
CATHERINE WRIGHT, Executrix.
Charlottetown, October 3, 1864. tf

Farm, Stock & Farming Implements for Sale.
THAT large and beautiful FARM, the property of the late Mr. ALEXANDER MCNEILL, situated at GOOSE CREEK, on the South side of the West River, Lot 65, a distance of 6 miles from Charlottetown. It contains 130 acres of LAND, about 90 of which is cleared and under cultivation, the remainder covered with good Hardwood and Softwood, and a marsh in front. Leasehold interest 999 years, at an annual rent of 1s, currency, per acre. Terms of Sale—One-half the purchase money in hand, the remainder may remain on mortgage for a term of years. On the premises is a comfortable Dwelling House, two large Barns, a Sheep House, Carriage Houses, &c. Also a large Garden and a splendid well of water at the door.
If this Farm is not sold by Private Sale before WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER next, it will on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises.
—— ALSO ——
The STOCK, &c., as follows:—2 Mares, 2 Colts, 1½ years old, 5 Milch Cows, 4 Heifers, 2 Calves, 26 Sheep, 13 Lambs, 2 Carts, 1 Waggon, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Plough, Harrows, Harness, &c.
Terms—A credit of 12 months will be given for all sums over £5.
For further particulars apply at Charlottetown to the Superintendent of the Reading Room, or on the premises to
ANN MCNEILL, } Administratrixes.
FLORA MCNEILL, }
Goose Creek, West River, 3rd Oct., 1864.

For Sale! For Sale! For Sale!
THE Subscribers are authorised to SELL the OLD WESLEYAN CHAPEL, in Charlottetown, in LOTS; the wing next to the new Chapel to be moved off the premises by the 12th of November next, the other parts to be moved as soon as can be agreed on with the purchasers.
All the PEWS, GALLERY FRONT, and PULPIT will be disposed of in lots to suit purchasers, immediately after the opening of the new Chapel, which will be about the 20th October next.
By order of the Trustees.
RICHARD HEARTZ,
MARK BUTCHER.
September 5, 1864. 5in

A Good Chance
FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a FARM having a front of Twenty Chains on Kildare River, Lot 1, now occupied by John Kinch, containing about 120 acres, leased at 1s. per acre. About 40 acres are under cultivation, and the balance covered with fencing and hardwood. The Buildings consist of a Dwelling House, 14 x 20 feet, with a Kitchen attached, 14 x 14, finished outside, and a Frame Barn 20 feet square. Any quantity of Sea Manure, marsh and mussel mud, can be obtained close by. Terms easy.
For farther particulars apply at the Office of Messrs BALL & SON, Charlottetown, or to
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Cascumpec, July 18, 1864. 1sl 3m

FARM
FOR SALE!
THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated at Cascumpec, Lot 4: contains 100 acres of Land, about 45 acres cleared and under cultivation, the rest covered with hardwood; one mile from the village of Alberton, fronting on the Kildare Road 20 chains, lately occupied by George Warren. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE, 32 x 26 feet, and BARN 40 x 32 feet, and a splendid well of Water at the door. This Farm is handsomely situated, and is the most excellent Farm on that side of the Island.
Further particulars as to Terms, &c. made known on application to the subscriber at Cascumpec Wharf. JOHN WHITE.
September 26, 1864.

For Sale!
THE subscriber will sell his interest in THREE ACRES of LEASEHOLD LAND, situated at Morrell, adjoining the property of J. B. Cox, Esq. There is a good HOUSE and BARN on the premises, suitable for a tradesman or small mercantile business.
If the above is not sold by private agreement before TUESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER next, it will, on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION.
For further particulars please apply to WILLIAM HOOPER, Morrell, or
SAMUEL HOOPER, Postman.
Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1864. rw 3ins

FREE LAND
At Egmont Bay, Lot 15.
FOR SALE, 125 Acres, 20 acres upland cleared, and 20 acres Salt Marsh, fronting 19 chains on the Shore at Rocky Point Fishing Cove. The rear lots on the main road.
ALSO—50 aces of Land, 26 acres cleared, 16 acres of which are fenced and under crop, fronting 10½ chains on the shore. The main road leading to Rocky Point runs through this farm.
ALSO—45 acres near the Chapel, on the south side of a beautiful river, with about 20 acres cleared, 9 of which are under crop.
☞ Abundance of sea manure can be had on the shore of the farms. The terms upon which these farms will be sold are very liberal. Please apply to Mr. F. W. HUGHES, Examiner Office, Charlottetown, or to N. J. BROWN.
Brown's Mart, Egmont Bay, August 8, '64.

Furniture Warerooms.
GEORGE DOUGLASS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Furnitur and Upholstery Goods,
RESPECTFULLY solicits the attention of such as are in want of FURNITURE to call at his NEW and SPACIOUS WARE-ROOMS, on the corner of Kent Street and King's Square, directly opposite the Store of Beer & Sons, and examine as good and complete an ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE, comprising many new and beautiful designs, as can be found in this City.
His long experience in the business with facilities for prosecuting the same to advantage, combined with moderate expenses, enables him to sell his GOODS at much less per cent than any other Furniture store in this Island. Every article required for Housekeeping supplied at this Establishment.
A few of those celebrated Clothes Wringers, a most convenient article in a good Housekeeper's Laundry.
N. B.—One Superior Rosewood, 7 octavo PIANO FORTE, London make.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Corner of Kent Street and King's Square.
Charlottetown, Nov. 30. 1863

Butler's Rosemary Hair Cleaner.
AN elegant preparation for the Toilet and Nursery, possessing, in the highest degree, the property of removing Scurf and Dandruff from the Head, and by its invigorating qualities increasing the growth of the Hair.
W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, July 18, '64

NOTICE.
THE undersigned Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late JOHN S. BREMNER, of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby notify all persons having claims on the said estate to furnish their accounts forth with to RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., Great George Street; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay over the amount of their respective accounts to him, he being authorized to receive the same.
JAMES MOORE,
ROBERT LONGWORTH,
RICHARD HEARTZ,
Executors and Trustees.
Charlottetown, August 8th, 1864.

NOTICE!
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber will please make payment of their respective accounts on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, as all accounts remaining unpaid after the above date will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOSEPH CREAMER, M. D.
Mount Stewart Bridge, Sept. 19th, 1864.—1m

POETRY.

THE BRIDGE OF CLOUDS.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Burn, O everlasting hearth, and waken
Pleasant visions, as of old!
Though the house by winds be shaken,
Safe I keep this room of gold!

Ah, no longer wizard Fancy
Builds its castles in the air,
Luring me by necromancy
Up the never ending stair!

But, instead, it builds me bridges
Over many a dark ravine,
Where beneath the gusty ridges
Cataracts dash and roar unseen.

And I cross them, little heeding
Blast of wind or torrent's roar,
As I follow the receding
Footsteps that have gone before.

Nought avails the imploring gesture,
Nought avails the cry of pain!
When I touch the flying vesture,
'Tis the grey robe of the rain.

Baffled I return, and leaning
O'er the parapets of cloud,
Watch the mist that intervening
Wraps the valley in its shroud.

And the sounds of life ascending
Faintly, vaguely, meet the ear,
Murmur of bells and voices blending
With the rush of waters near.

Well I know what there lies hidden
Every tower and town and farm,
And again the land forbidden
Reassumes its vanished charm.

Well I know the secret places
And the nests in hedge and tree;
At what doors are friendly faces,
In what hearts a thought of me.

Through the mist and darkness sinking,
Blown by wind and beaten by shower,
Down I fling the thought I'm thinking,
Down I toss this Alpine flower.

Gleanings from late English Papers.

THE FINE OLD ENGLISH STATESMAN.

Lord Palmerston is "at it again." He will never tire; he will never grow old Whilst men of fewer years, dismissing thoughts of business, enjoy their time upon the moors and hills or by the sea-side. Lord Palmerston makes a pleasure of business, and wanders to all parts of the country, to engage in transactions of a public character, and discuss before assemblages of his countrymen the political aspects of the time. The other day we heard of him at Bradford, in Yorkshire, speaking at great length and very satisfactorily, upon the manner in which the Administration had acted with reference to the two great questions agitating men's minds—the oppression of Denmark and the American civil war. Shortly afterwards, the noble Premier is found running down to Tiverton, in Devonshire—some hundred and seventy miles off—and at the end of his journey coming out upon the balcony of an hotel as fresh as though he had only been riding for half an hour in the park, to make a pleasant speech about crops and harvests, and the hand-some women whom he beheld among the assemblage of Devonshire agriculturists and others that had come in expectation of seeing and hearing him. Other speeches, familiar, sensible, and significant, were thrown off with equal ease in the course of his two or three days' stay in that beautiful locality and then Lord Palmerston is seen hurrying back to the metropolis as fast as the express train can carry him.

Now his lordship turns up at Hereford, inaugurating a memorial statue of the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, and speaking with some eloquence on the life and character of his lamented colleague. Lord Palmerston is not a brilliant speaker, but he possesses the happy art of comprehending what will be agreeable to his hearers, and he says it with both earnestness and ease, leaving an impression that he is both a sensible and judicious man. His panegyric on the late Sir George Lewis was coloured by a friendly feeling, but it was a graceful tribute to the memory of a worthy and well-intentioned colleague, who, though he was not the great statesman represented by the Premier, nevertheless wished and endeavoured to arrive at the height of one. The kindly nature of the spirit pervading Lord Palmerston's address will be duly appreciated, and those who have been content to limit their observation to public transactions, will be pleased to add to their recollection this manifestation of personal amiability towards the memory of a departed friend.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis was an eminent scholar and a close reader of books. Lord Palmerston says he was active in public duties, but his activity had no important results; and although he may have desired to occupy worthily a high position in the political world, we do not think his ambition in that way would ever have received its gratification. The Premier appeared to imply that a somewhat Nelsonic spirit animated Sir George Lewis at the outset of his public career, but the character of his mind and of his experience would have led us to a different conclusion. Nelson, in a civil department, would have been as bold, quick, daring, and clever withal, as he was upon the quarter-deck; whereas Sir George Lewis was thoughtful, speculative, and impractical. In a secondary position, his liking for business, his good intentions, and strict integrity would have always rendered his services valuable to an Administration. As a second-rate man, Sir George Lewis will be regarded with admiration, and Lord Palmerston only erred in claiming honours for him as a first.

This is a small matter. The chief object of our notice is the green and vigorous age of the noble Premier. Who would think a man, just eighty years old, capable of so much hard and intelligent work as this old man is now performing, just after a session which, if it has produced no fruits worth speaking of, has been very embarrassing to the Administration? Young men, in Lord Palmerston's place, would have been glad to get away to the quietude of domestic life, after such a succession of stormy encounters and tribulations. The Premier's pleasure is work. He has no idea of giving up time to such trifling pastime as bird-shooting or lolling upon sofas, or lying upon his back upon the sea sands or shingle. The people who listened to his speech at Hereford, could not stand the heat of the sun, but put on their hats to avoid a *coup de soleil;* but this juvenile old statesman had no such apprehension. During the whole time he continued speaking, "he remained uncovered, and to all appearance suffering no inconvenience from the exposure to the heat of an almost tropical sun." Even a glass of water, kindly proffered to him, was declined. This, the man for all political weathers, was not to be discomfitted by mere excess of physical heat. And when the proceedings were over, he did not rush away exhausted, to hide himself in some shady nook of the railway station, awaiting the arrival of the train; but, fresh as ever, his lordship mingled with the people, to whom he was, of course, an object of immense interest, smiling with his well-known blandness upon the ladies who pressed forward to shake hands with him, and agreeably conversing with the farmers about their harvests, and their prospects the coming winter; not at all displeased, although some of them grasped his hand, in their enthusiasm, "as if with a vice." When one of those pleasant friends, encouraged by the Premier's amiable chattiness, boldly put a question about the Doncaster St. Leger, the Premier "only laughed in his usual good-humoured style." Such a man as this must make friends wherever he goes, and who can say that these pleasant occasions have no reference whatever to an approaching general election? Be that as it may, here is a statesman eighty years old, travelling about the country, after an exciting Session, attending festivals, and making lengthy speeches upon all sorts of subjects; and speaking sensibly and well. The public generally, much as political opinions may differ, must regard Lord Palmerston with genuine admiration, and wish long life to him. — *London News of the World, Sept.* 18.

THE BELFAST RIOTERS.

We have now the means of arriving at a knowledge of the actual loss of life and limb, and seeing at least, a prospect of some of the rioters being dealt with according to law. Nine persons were killed, and one hundred and seventy-six wounded during the fortnight when law and order was suspended in Belfast. For the greater part of that very short period, at least, four thousand soldiers and armed police held possession of the doomed city, in which they seemed to act as buffers between the contending parties. We are told that out of many thousands of rioters, who could have been arrested in scores and dozens at a time, only fifty are in custody upon the minor charge of having arms in their possession. It is lucky that they will also be indicted for the riot, but it is equally unjust to the community that the great body of rioters should be allowed to escape, and to the fifty who are called upon to suffer vicariously for the sins of the whole. If the law is not able to assert its power over more than fifty out of a population containing thousands of rioters, then indeed we fear we must trace the origin of Irish riots to the impotence of the law itself. If ever there was an occasion when a great lesson might have been taught to equally bigoted Protestants and Catholics, that occasion was furnished by the Belfast Riots. It did so happen that people pretending to the profession of both faiths engaged in the destruction of life and the plunder of property, and we have the opportunity of now teaching both classes that there is a power in the country more to be respected than the impulsive tendancies of muscular Christains of the Belfast order. It is certainly a lame conclusion to find that a city supposed to be inhabited by civilized men, given up to rapine and murder for fourteen days, yet defended by 4,000 armed men, is now to pay no higher penalty to justice than to submit to the punishment of some fifty rioters. If this is so, rioting will become a popular amusement in Ireland.—*Ib.*

AUSTRIA.

THE ARRESTS IN AUSTRIAN ITALY.

Austria pursues its career of persecutions in the parts of the peninsula which it still holds. The arrests are grounded on the fact that the parties inculpated belong to the party of action, and had formed projects of immediate insurrection. A patriot of Trent, M. Pederzolli, writes to the *Pungolo* of Milan, affirming that the Austrian police has had recourse to vain pretexts. "Not even one of the persons arrested," says he, "belongs to the party of action, either to the section which has for its organ the *Diritto*, or to that which has for its chief Mazzini, and for its organ the *Unita Italiana*. As for the 'projects of insurrection,' I can declare in the most positive manner, and from certain knowledge, that no one has disapproved more than the arrested of every attempt at insurrection. I do not know whether these declarations, which I make on my word of honor, will serve so many innocents and so many fathers of families. At all events I shall have obeyed the voice of my conscience."

"We begin to get some light," says the *Independance Belge*, "upon the conspiracy which the Austrian police has discovered in the Italian Tyrol and Venetia. It appears that the party of action in Italy had in reality planned, some months ago, a general rising in arms. It had its arms and its soldiers all ready, and its ramifications and projects extended beyond the frontiers of Italy. The first blows were to be struck in the Austrian possessions. This plan was postponed or abandoned during the stay of Garibaldi at Ischia; but the plans and depots of arms existed, and the Austrian police, put on their track, has begun to arrest the persons most compromised. After arrests upon arrests, it has proceeded to make a complete razzia, not only among the adherents of the party of action, but even in ranks of the moderate party, which naturally desires the reunion of the country to Italy, but without looking to conspiracies for the realisation of hopes. A crowd of young men of the best families, who can only be accused of holding patriotic opinions, have been taken beyond the Alps to the fortress of Innspruck, where there awaits them a monstrous trial, the result of which, whatever it may be, will add nothing to the moral force or the security of the Austrian government."

GREECE.

THE KING ABOUT TO MARRY—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

We hear from Athens that the King of Greece is to marry a Russian princess. Another attempt is being made by the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia to come to some arrangement about the national debts of Greece. Nothing can be more praiseworthy; but where is the money to come from? As in the days of Otho the commission may sit, but the little kingdom of Greece never can pay all her many big debts with every desire to do so. It is well to remember what are the debts of Greece. There is the loan of 1824, £800,000. For this debt bonds were issued bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, dated February 21, 1824. Five coupons were paid to July 1, 1826, inclusive. The remaining 35 coupons to January, 1844, inclusive, representing £86 10s, have been cut off these bonds and are sold separately. The interest due on July 1, 1844, to January 1, 1863, both inclusive, being for 19 years, is equal to 95 per cent, and appertains to the bonds. The bonds printed in red represent £100 principal and 95 interest. The loans of 1825 are £2,000,000. For this debt bonds were issued bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, dated February 15, 1825. Four coupons were paid to January 1, 1827, inclusive. The remaining 38 coupons to Jan. 1, 1846, inclusive, representing £95, have been cut off these bonds, and are sold separately. The interest due on January 1, 1863, both inclusive, being for 17 years, is equal to 85 per cent., and appertains to the bonds. These bonds are printed in blue, and represent £185, including principal and interest. This statement is familiar to all interested in Greek finance, and there must be added the deficits of budgets occasioned by the waste and dishonesty of the Provisional Government after the flight of King Otho.

RUSSIA.

REFORMS IN THE ARMY—BETROTHAL OF THE KING OF GREECE—BLONDIN'S SUCCESS.

The reforms about to be made in the military administration of the Russian Empire cannot fail to have a most favorable effect in a financial point of view. The modifications as regards recruiting, the reorganization of the army, and the new regulations for the instruction of recruits will dispense with the necessity of keeping up, in ordinary times so enormous an army, the cost of which forms the principal item in the budget. The experience of the past year has shown that, by the new system, an army sufficiently strong to meet all contingencies and all complications which may arise, can be mobilised in a very short time. A reduction of 220,000 men is spoken of. The men to whom leave will be first granted are those who have been a sufficient time in the ranks to complete their military instruction.

Letters received from St. Petersburg announced the betrothal of King George of Greece to the Grand Duchess of Alexandrovna.

Blondin has been at St. Petersburg for some time, but up to the 9th instant had not been able to perform more than twice, on account of the continued wet weather interfering with his entertainments, which were given in the open air. His marvellous ability and contempt of danger utterly astonished the spectators, who crowded round him and cheered him vociferously on quitting the scene of his exploits.

A POLISH MAIDEN'S GIFT.

The *Weisse Alder* (White Eagle), a Zurich newspaper, has the following little tale:—"To the commissioner of the National Government for Poland were sent from Leipzig to Paris, 5 thalers (15s) which were sacrificed by Julia Weinbrack, the daughter of an honourable citizen in the mentioned town. Though this sum may be in itself small, it represents, nevertheless, a great sacrifice, being the receipt for a beatiful fair head of hair, laid on the altar of the Polish nation, the sacrifice originating from compassion for this unhappy nation."

The *Posen Journal* gives the subjoined;—"The sentences passed on the Polish leaders who have been so long in confinement here have just been published. The Countess Ostrowska has been condemned to five years' imprisonment with irons; the Countess Wodzioka and Madame Zbrowska to ten months of the same punishment; Mmes. Wilkoszewska and Ining to six months; and Mmes. Alexandrowicz and Dymidowicz to four. All these have appealed.

THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS.

Upon the complaint of General Besural the Bey has expelled the Zouaves who attacked the Spanish consulate and commenced sacking it. The Spanish consul has referred the question of reparation to Madrid, and awaits instructions. At the request of a Tunisian General, an English war vessel has captured a Maltese ship carrying munitions and cannon for the insurgents. The Bey has sent another column into the interior, but the insurrection still maintains itself. The chiefs who have arrived at Tunis to receive their investure declare that peace is impossible unless the Kasnadar be dismissed, the taxes reduced, and the tribunals reformed. The towns of Monastir and Sfax have violently repelled the agents of the Bey.

GOSSIP FROM BADEN-BADEN.

A letter from Baden-Baden says:—"All the hotels, villas, and private lodging-houses of this fashionable 'watering place' are literally crammed. A list of the noble and distinguished visitors now here would fill a column. I will therefore name only a few members of the sovereign houses. First, then, there is the King of Prussia, whose fine open countenance, 'bonhommie' simplicity of dress, and unaffected urbanity towards whomsoever he accosts, have somewhat modified the unfavourable opinion I had formed of his majesty on political grounds. Count de Bismark, his evil genius, is ever at the King's elbow, on the watch, fearful lest truth should reach the royal ear and he should be superseded. The Queen of Prussia is also here. Her Majesty appears to be in very delicate health. Prince Charles of Prussia, brother to the King, the hero of Duppel, has taken up his quarters at the Hotel de la Cour de Bade, the best by far at this place, and may be seen daily on the promenade, before the conversation saloon, never without a huge cigar in his mouth. Then, we have the Archduke Louis of Austria, a promising stripling—ready, like his brother Maximilian, to accept any vacant throne—the Grand Duke of Nassau, the Prince and Princess William Frederick of Hesse, the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, the Duke of Hamilton and Chatelherault, the Duke de Morny, his Excellency Senor Hidalgo, the Emperor Maximilian's Ambassador in Paris, the Duke and Duchess de St. Arpino, the lovely Princess Solms-Solms (now Madame Ratazzi), and a swarm of minor celebrities. Mr. Slidell, the Envoy of the Confederate States, who with his family have spent several weeks here, has left for Frankfort, *en route* for Paris. The two Misses Slidell are extremely beautiful, and have been the *belles* of the season. The oldest, the heroine of the Trent, is engaged to be married to M. Erlanger, the Paris banker, who launched the Confederate Cotton Loan. Our racing sport here has been spoiled by wretchedly bad weather, it rained heavily and continuously. Still ladies of all ranks ventured in crowds to the race course at Oos, but, huddled in the confined tribunes, they had no opportunity for promenading on the green sward and displaying to advantage the newest Parisian fashions, their neat French ankles, their fashionable high-heeled boots, reaching up to the calf, under 20 square yards of embroidered petticoat and crinoline. The racing was very good. The absurd ukase, which tabooed and excluded the *demi monde* from the saloons and gaming-tables of this 'moral dunghill' (where vice, profligacy, and gambling ought to reign supreme in the paradise they have created) has at length been rescinded. The authorities, and the farmers of the tables discovered, to their cost, that they had committed an egregious blunder in attempting to test the virtue of their customers, or to discriminate between *demireps* and whole-*reps*. In fact, these 'foolish virgins' are indispensable to the prosperity of this gorgeous and costly Pandemonium. In short, *ces petites dames*, with the help of the Jockey Club, have triumphed, and last night Midlle. C—— was to be seen once more in Benazet's gilded saloons, flaunting it in purple and fine linen, leaning on the arm of the handsome young Duke of Massena, and surrounded by a score of admirers. I confess I was not a little amused by the envious remarks made by some of the *femmes du moude* who set up as *dragons de vertu* at the richness and elegance of C——'s toilette, the *nonchalance* with which she tossed handful after handful of bank-notes on the *rouge et-noir*, and the seeming indifference with which she won or lost the maximum stake."

AN AUSTRIAN LOVE STORY.

A remarkable matrimonial case has been tried in Vienna. In the house of Herr Huhne, a teacher of languages, Dr. Kant, a young lawyer, made the acquaintance of a lady, burdened with some property and thirty years. The lady, being unmarried, evinced particular interest in the young, shy, and rather abashed man of the law. She talked a great deal with him in company, preferred him in the dance, and ended with inviting him to her house. Dr. Kant, who, as the unhappy lover of another girl, was not particularly inclined to pay visits, and at first did not comply with the courteous request of the fair, but, seeing her again at a friend's, and her invitation being repeated, at length allowed himself to become an *habitue* of her and her mother's hospitable house. It appears that the lady waited for several months for him to "pop the question;" until, getting weary of this melancholy mein and indescribable reserve, she resolved to open a way for her retiring Adonis to propose, or retreat forever. One evening when the doctor, according to his wont, was sitting opposite her tabouret, conversation — accidentally, of course — turned on marriage, and the happiness of harmonising souls. Dr. Kant pictured the fetters of Hymen in rosy colours; the face of the lady brightened, and with a palpitating heart she put the question, "With your favourable idea of matrimony, may I ask if you ever thought of marrying yourself?" Dr. Kant sighed, and, his eyes resting on the ground, hesitatingly muttered in reply, "I have already thought of marrying, and made my choice, but ——" "But," the lady hastily interposed. "But," he continued, "the lady is rich, very rich, and I am poor. I am afraid I can hardly aspire to her hand, and rather than allow myself to be taxed with sordid designs I will bury my passion in my breast, and leave it unavowed forever." A short pause ensued. Both parties were embarrassed, and the doctor rose to take his hat and leave the lady at an unusually early hour. Miss Martini bade good evening, in a friendly and cordial way, without, however, adding another word on the subject of their conversation. At an early hour of the following day she, however, betook herself to a solicitor, and, in legal form, declared her wish to present and hand over as his sole propety the sum of 150,000 gulden (£15,000) to Dr. Kant. When the document had been signed, countersigned, and duly completed, she sat down in the office, and enclosing it in an elegant envelope, added a note to the following effect: — "Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in enclosing a paper, which I hope will remove the obstacle in the way of your marriage —Believe me, &c., Alice Maritini."—Dr. Kant, for he and no other was the addressed, was the happiest man in the world on receiving this generous epistle. But, alas! that he should have put a different construction on it to that expected. Repairing at once to the parents of Fraulein Fischel, the lady of his love, he proposed for, and received the hand of a girl who had long been flattered by his delicate though unavowed attentions. His reply to Fraulein Martini, besides conveying his sincerest thanks, contained two *cartes de visite*, linked together by the significant rose-coloured ribbon. Miss Martini forthwith sued the happy bridegroom for restitution; but as no promise of marriage had been made, the case was by two successive courts decided against her.

A Saratoga letter writer records the following novel mode of paying hotel bills:—"Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper currency the following is noteworthy: There are at present at the Springs quite a number of Cubans — never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which at home they have paid no premium. On the liquidation of their board bills they are allowed the premium of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and feasted well, he lays down one hundred dollars in gold, and receives in return a receipted bill, with one hundred and fifty-six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides!

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in a description of the present condition of Charleston says: "In one of the widest and handsomest thoroughfares, a space just wide enough for the cart wheels is all that can be seen of the paving stones; all else is covered by tall grass and weeds reminding you of a pathway through an old field in the country."