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. XVII. 1 — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1867. — NO. 48

AGRICULTURE AND Local Industry.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature relative to the appropriation of last Session for "the encouragement of Agriculture and Local Industry," have ordered a

FAIR and EXHIBITION

to be held in CHARLOTTETOWN on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 9th and 10th days of OCTOBER next,

at the new MILITARY DRILL SHED, near Government House — His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having been pleased to sanction the use of that large and commodious Building for that purpose—at which the following PRIZES will be awarded for the encouragement of Local Industry and Agriculture, viz:—

	£	s	d
LIVE STOCK—HORSES.			
Best Entire Horse of any age or breed	2	10	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Entire Cart Horse	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Mare with her Foal	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Blood Filley, under 3 years old,	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Filly under 3 years old	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
CATTLE.			
Best Bull under 3 years old	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Bull of any age, any breed	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Cow in Milk	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Heifer in Calf or Milk, under 3 years old	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	10	0
Best Yearling Heifer	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Fat Cow	1	10	0
SHEEP.			
Best Ram of any age	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Yearling Ram	2	0	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Ram Lamb	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Ewes of any age having reared a lamb this season	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Yearling Ewes	2	0	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Ewe Lambs	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
PIGS.			
Best Boar Pig	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Breeding Sow	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best Pen of three Pigs under 6 months of age	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best fat Pig	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
POULTRY.			
Best pair Turkeys, Rooster and Hen	0	10	0
Best three Spring Geese	0	10	0
Best Barn-door Rooster ank two Pullets, any breed,	0	10	0
Best three Ducks	0	10	0
Best three Black Spanish	0	10	0
GRAIN.			
Best three bushels Wheat	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
Best three bushels two-rowed Barley	1	10	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best three bushels four-rowed Barley	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
Best three bushels Oats	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
3rd best do do	0	15	0
PEAS & BEANS.			
Best one bushel Peas	0	10	0
Best one bushel White Beans	0	10	0
BUCKWHEAT.			
Best three bushels Buckwheat	0	15	0
2nd best do do	0	10	0
GRASS SEEDS.			
Best 2 bushels Timothy Seed	1	0	0
Best 56 lbs. Red Clover	1	0	0
Best 28 lbs. White Clover	1	0	0
FLAX.			
Best three bushels Flax Seed	1	0	0
2nd best do do	0	15	0
Best sample of Flax in the Straw	1	0	0
2nd best do do	0	10	0
Best sample of Flax Scutched	0	15	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
ROOTS.			
Best Dozen Swede Turnips	0	10	0
2nd best do	0	7	0
Best Twenty Field Carrots	0	10	0
BUTTER & CHEESE.			
Best Cheese not less than 20 lbs. weight	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
3rd best do do do	0	10	0
Best Tub of Butter not less than 28 lbs.	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
3rd best do do do	0	10	0
HORTICULTURE.			
Best one dozen Onions	0	5	0
Do do Beets	0	5	0
Do do Parsnips	0	5	0
Do do Carrots	0	5	0
Best three Cauliflowers	0	5	0
Best one dozen Ears Indian Corn	0	5	0
Best Squash	0	5	0
Best one dozen Tomatoes	0	5	0
Do do Mangold Wurtzels	0	5	0
Best three Cabbages	0	5	0
Do do Savoy do	0	5	0
Best half-dozen Roots of Celery,	0	5	0
BEES.			
Best Hive Bees	1	0	0
Best Box of Honey	0	10	0
FRUIT.			
Best basket Cooking Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do do	0	5	0
Best Eating Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best basket Winter keeping Apples	0	7	6
2nd best do do do	0	5	0
Best sample Green Gages	0	5	0
Do do Plums	0	5	0
Do do Damsons	0	5	0
CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.			
Best Double-seated Wagon under Forty Pounds value	4	0	0
2nd best do do do	2	10	0
Best Single-seated Wagon under £25 value	3	0	0
2nd best do do	2	0	0
Best Family Sleigh	2	10	0
2nd best do	1	10	0
Best Single Sleigh	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0
FARM IMPLEMENTS.			
Best Farm Cart, selling price not to exceed £12	2	0	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best Iron Plough	1	10	0
Do Wooden Plough	1	10	0
Do Sett of Harrows	1	0	0
Do Horse Hoe	1	0	0
Do Horse Rake, wheeled	1	0	0
Do Threshing Machine	3	0	0
2nd best do	2	0	0
Best Fanners	1	10	0
Do Truck Wagon	2	0	0
Do Bait Mill	1	0	0
Do Mussel Mud Digging Machine	5	0	0
Do Broad Axe	0	10	0
Do Narrow Axe	0	10	0
Best collection of Edged and Pointed Tools	1	10	0
Best Iron Spindle	1	0	0
LEATHER.			
Best Side Sole Leather	1	0	0
Do do Upper do	1	0	0
Do Grain Leather	1	0	0
Do Calfskin do	1	0	0
Do Sheepskin with Wool on	0	10	0
Do Side Harness Leather	1	0	0
Do Sleigh Robe	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
BOOTS & SHOES.			
Best pair Men's Knee Boots	1	0	0
Do do Calf Wellington Boots	0	10	0
Do do Lacing Boots	0	10	0
Do do Elastic side	0	10	0
Best pair Ladies' strong do	0	10	0
Do do light do	0	10	0
HARNESS.			
Best Single Carriage Harness under £15 value	2	0	0
Best do do under £7	2	0	0
Best Cart Harness	1	0	0
Do Plough do	1	0	0
Best Riding Saddle	1	0	0
Best Leather Valise	0	10	0
TEXTILE FABRICS IN WOOL.			
Best 10 yds Black Full-dressed Cloth	1	10	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best Grey do do (dyed)	1	10	0
Best do Wool do	1	10	0
Best Women's wear, plain, 10 yds.	1	10	0
2nd best do do do	1	0	0
Best do fancy patterns	1	10	0
2nd best do do	1	0	0
Best Gentleman's Plaid	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best Woman's Shawl	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best pair of Horse Rugs	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best pair of Blankets	1	0	0
Best 10 yds mixed fabric Drugget	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
Best Fancy Shirting	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best Hearth Rug	1	0	0
2nd best do	0	15	0
Best Door Mat	0	10	0
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best 10 yds. White Flannel	0	15	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
KNIT GOODS.			
Best pair of Men's Drawers	0	10	0
Do do Under Shirts	0	10	0
Best three pairs Socks	0	5	0
2nd best do	0	3	0
Best three pairs Stockings	0	5	0
Best pair Winter Gloves	0	5	0
Do do Mitts	0	5	0
Best collection of Knit Work	1	0	0
MEASURES, &c.			
Best Nest of Measures, to contain one bushel, ½ bushel and 1 peck	0	15	0
Best Pork Barrel	0	15	0
2nd best do	0	10	0
Best 5 gallon and 10 gallon Keg	0	10	0
Best Butter Firkin	0	10	0
2nd best do	0	5	0
Best pair of Ash Oars, not exceeding 14 feet	0	10	0
Best 1 bushel and ½ bushel Potatoe Baskets of Indian manufacture	0	5	0
Do do of Osier or other material	0	10	0
FLAX MANUFACTURE.			
Best Sample Grain Sacks	0	10	0
Best half dozen Towels	0	10	0
Best Table Cloth	0	10	0
Best pair Linen Sheets	0	10	0
POTTERY.			
Best Sample of Pottery	1	0	0
Best Sample of 12 Island made Bricks	1	0	0
2nd best do do do	0	15	0
CASTINGS.			
Best Collection of Metal Castings	1	0	0
FURNITURE.			
Best Set of Drawing Room Furniture	4	0	0
Do do Dining Room do	4	0	0
Do do Bedroom do	3	0	0
FISH.			
Best barrel Mackerel, Island catch	2	0	0
Best ½ do do	1	10	0
Best Quintal Codfish	1	10	0
2nd best do	1	0	0

N. B. No Prizes will be awarded to imported Stock.

Other Prizes, besides those above enumerated, will be given at the recommendation of the Judges.

A PLOUGHING MATCH, in connection with the Exhibition, will also take place, notice of the time and place for which will be given in due time.

The Commissioners will endeavour to make arrangements with the P. E Island Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of articles for Exhibition from Prince and King's Counties.

Further particulars relative to admission, &c, hereafter.

By order,
A. McNEILL,
Secretary to Board of Commissioners.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19. 1867.

ERSKIN'S

BRAHEE SUGAR POWDERS,

A Tonic and Unfailing Remedy for

Rheumatism of all kinds, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica,

As also for FACE-ACHE, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, COUGHS, and all affections from Colds.

☞ See Lancet, under MEDICAL PATRONAGE.

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Queen Street, Sept. 16, 1867.

NEW HERRING!

FOR Sale, 300 barrels Newfoundland HERRING, (caught this season), just arrived ex schooner "Lily of the Valley," and for sale cheap for Cash or approved credit.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Reading Room Building, Sep. 16, 1867.

UNDERTAKING,

Cabinet-Making and Upholstering,

AT THE

Old Stand, Great George Street.

JOHN HOBBS,

THANKFUL to the public for the many favors he has received for the last 30 years, takes the liberty of reminding his friends, the citizens of Charlottetown and inhabitants of the Island generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Business in all its Branches,

at the Old Stand, and trusts by manufacturing all articles of FURNITURE, in a very substantial, neat and workmanlike manner, and in all the modern styles, to merit and receive not only a continuance, but a large increase of the public patronage.

UNDERTAKING.

J. H. would also inform those who may require the services of an UNDERTAKER that he has just completed the building of a very neat and appropriate HEARSE, and would attend to all calls in that line with that promptitude which his long experience has taught him the subject requires.

☞ The HEARSE, with DRIVER, would also be furnished to any person requiring the same, at moderate charges.

Ch'town Sept. 23, 1867. 3i

The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.

Notice to Mariners.

[No. 40.]

Gulf of St. Lawrence---Prince Edward Island.

Fixed Light on East Point.

THE Government of Prince Edward Island has given Notice, that on and after the 10th day of JULY, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on East Point, Prince Edward Island.

The light will be a fixed white light, at an elevation of 130 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of 18 miles.

The tower is octagonal, white, 60 feet high from base to vane, and stands 200 yards in shore from the south side of the point, and in lat. 46° 27' 9" N., long 61° 58' 15" West of Greenwich.

By Command of their Lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 4th July, 1867.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Gulf of St. Lawrence, No 2516; Gulf of St. Lawrence, Sheet 9, No. 2034; and St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Halifax, No. 2666.

September 23, 1867.

London House.

Established 1820.

THE Subscribers have now completed their

Importations for the Season,

Per Ships *L. C. Owen*, and *Helen Malcolm*, from LIVERPOOL, *Empress*, from GLASGOW, *Lotus*, from LONDON, and Brigt. *Helen Davies*, from BARBADOES,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

at their usual low prices for prompt payment.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Ch'town, June 10, 1867.

IRON.

230 BARS 1 inch ROUND IRON. For sale cheap for cash.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Ch'town, June 24, 1867.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS!

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COLONIAL BUILDING in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 25th October next, at 12 o'clock, noon, TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, fronting 40 feet each on Dorchester Street, and extending back 80 feet, being part of Town Lot No. 7, in the second hundred in Charlottetown. These Lots adjoin the property formerly owned by Mr. Wm. McKay on the East, and the dwelling house and premises now in possession of Mrs McPhee on the West, and from their central and eligible position, are among the most desirable for business purposes in the City.

TERMS OF SALE—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid down, and the balance to be secured by mortgage on the premises, payable by 3 annual instalments with interest.

For particulars as to title, &c, apply to the Hon. JOHN LONGWORTH, Attorney for the owners, John Barelli and Joseph F. Barelli, of London, Esquires.

WILLIAM DODD,
Charlottetown Sept. 23, 1867. Auctioneer.

Prince Edward Island.

IN CHANCERY.

Re Mark Nathaniel Wright, George Dudley Wright, Margaret Theododia Wright, Matilda Ann Wright, Martha Maria Wright, and Isabel Christiana Wright, Infants, by Betsy M. Wright, their Guardian.

IN pursuance of a Decretal Order, made by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, in this cause, bearing date the 20th day of August last, there will be sold by *PUBLIC AUCTION*, on the Premises, at Dunk River, in Prince County, in this Island, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all that valuable Freehold Farm, or tract of Land, situate on Township No 26, containing 125 acres, a little more or less, with the Messuage, Mills, Buildings and appurtenances to the same belonging, of which George M. Wright, the father of the above named infants, lately died seized and possessed.

The Farm and Premises above mentioned are situated on the Main Road, between Somerset (formerly South-west settlement) and Freetown, Bedeque; having a frontage of 125 chains on the said Road, and being 10 chains in breadth, a little more or less.

The land is of superior quality, about sixty acres of which are cleared and in a good state for cultivation, the residue being covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. The principal Dwelling House, a 1½ storey building, is 36 by 28 feet, with a kitchen in the rear 25 by 18 feet; contiguous to which are Wood House, Carriage House, Stables, Workshop and Barn, the latter 45 by 30 feet. The Mills, comprising a very superior Grist Mill (with 3 pairs runners), Shingle, Saw and Carding Mills, are propelled by a powerful stream; and their situation for business purposes is considered to be unequalled in the Island. The property will be offered in three separate lots or sections. One lot comprising the Mills, with a Cottage 20 by 18 feet, and a Workshop 18 by 15 feet, for the use of a Miller, with 25 acres of Land attached. The second lot will comprise the Farm proper, consisting of about 75 acres, with the Dwelling House and other Buildings above described; and the remaining 25 acres, being the northern section of the tract, and all cleared, will form the third lot.

Should intending purchasers prefer it, the whole property will be sold in one Lot.

TERMS—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the residue of one-third of the purchase money, 23⅓ per cent, upon the execution of the Deeds. The remaining two-thirds to be secured by Mortgage on the premises, in manner more definitely to be expressed in the conditions of Sale.

Dated at Charlottetown, this 10th day of September, 1867.

J. LONGWORTH,
Master in Chancery.

Hodgson, Solicitor. [sep 16]

The Centre of Attraction

is at

ROBERT YOUNG'S,

Queen's Square.

The Best and Cheapest

Hoop Skirts

in the Trade, are at

R. YOUNG'S.

The Best Assortment and Newest Styles of

Summer Dresses

are at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

The Cheapest place to buy

Shawls & Mantles,

is

YOUNG'S.

The cheapest COTTONS are at

R. YOUNG'S.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Paper Collars & Cuffs for the Million at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Beautiful BONNETS and HATS, cheap at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

The Original Weed SEWING MACHINES, the best in the Market, at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Real Paisley Shawls for less than they can be imported, at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Ladies' SERGE BOOTS, from 7s 6d per pair, a first rate article, at

R. YOUNG'S.

FIRST RATE TEA, at

ROBERT YOUNG'S.

Charlottetown, 15th July, 1867. tf

Insurance! Insurance!

FIRE & LIFE

Royal Insurance Company,

LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Capital, $10,000,000.

Annual Income exceeds $3,000,000, and rapidly increasing. Aggregate losses paid in Province of Nova Scotia during last 12 years, *a quarter of a million dollars.*

General Agent for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—HUGH HARTSHORNE, Esq, Halifax.

THE Subscriber having been authorized to accept Risks for this Office, in all parts of Prince Edward Island, respectfully intimate that he is prepared to receive proposals in both branches from parties desiring Policies.

The well-known character for promptness and liberality possessed by this Office is the best guarantee to Insurers.

Rates moderate, and every information furnished on application. The Company's blanks will be transmitted on request; and proposals may be sent, post paid, to

JOS. F. ELLIS,
General Com. Merchant
and Insurance Agent,
Pictou, N. S.

September 16, 1867. 6 mos

TOWNEND'S HATS AND CAPS.

A LARGE STOCK of the above, received ex "LOTUS," from LONDON, of the newest STYLES and SHAPES—

Good Silk HATS, 7s 6d to 14s.
Paris Velvet do, 20s 27s 6d.
Townend's best do, 32s 6d.
Boys & Gent's. FELT HATS, in great variety.
A large Stock of Tweed and Cloth CAPS,
And also in Ladies' STRAW HATS, &c. &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1867.

POETRY.

FREEDOM IN BRAZIL.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

With clearer light, Cross of the South, shine forth
In blue Brazilian skies;
And thou, O river, cleaving half the earth
From sunset to sunrise,
From the great mountains to the Atlantic waves
Thy joy's long anthem pour.
Yet a few days (God makes them less!) and slaves
Shall shame thy pride no more;
No fettered feet thy shaded margins press;
But all men shall walk free
Where thou, the high priest of the wilderness,
Hast wedded sea to sea.

And thou, great-hearted ruler, through whose mouth
The word of God is said,
Once more, "Let there be light!" Son of the South,
Lift up thy honored head.
Wear unashamed a crown—by thy desert,
More than by birth—thy own.
Careless of waten and ward, thou art begirt
By grateful hearts alone.
The moated wall and battle ship may fail;
But safe shall justice prove:
Stronger than greaves of brass or iron mail,
The panoply of love.

Crowned doubly by man's blessing and God's grace,
Thy future is secure;
Who frees a people makes a status's place
In Time's Valhalla sure.
Lo! from his Neva's banks the Scythian Czar
Stretches to thee his hand,
Who, with the pencil of the Northern star,
Wrote freedom on his land.
And he whose grave is holy, by our calm
And prairied Sangamon,
From his gaunt hand shall drop the martyr's palm,
To greet thee with "well done!"

And thou, O Earth, with smiles thy face make sweet,
And let thy wail be stilled,
To hear the Muse of prophecy repeat
Her promise half fulfilled.
The Voice that spake at Nazareth speaks still,
No sound thereof hath died;
Alike thy hope and Heaven's eternal will
Shall yet be satisfied.
The years are slow, the vision tarrieth long,
And far the end may be;
But, one by one, the fiends of ancient wrong
Go out and leave the free.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

There is much vagueness connected with the idea of an Indian. If the attention has previously been directed to Hindostan, there are suggestions of Rajahs riding on elephants, and of such skilled workers in cotton, wool, and silks, that their fabrics are unapproachable in excellence. And we imagine all that we have read or heard of that land. A Seminole Indian in the Swamps, hunted and killed at an immense expense to the nation's treasury, has nothing to liken him to the first, except his name of Indian. How did such widely different people come to be called by the same name? And what is an Indian? Let us examine.

As Columbus calculated that he should reach the original Indians—in Asia—by sailing westward, he gave the same name to what he did discover. The King of Spain, to whom the Pope granted perpetual dominion over all the Americans,—the bull is still in force, although a little obsolete,—entitled himself "King of Spain and the Indias," as any one can read on the Spanish coins. All the inhabitants of America at its discovery, and all since descended from them are, accordingly, Indians. He that is not of European origin must be an Indian.

Asiatic blood might give the title of Indian, but it may be assumed as the common opinion that the American Indian is one whose ancestors were either originally created on this continent, or came hither previously to its discovery by Columbus. The belief that the entire human race has descended from a single pair, we might expect, would be accompanied by a feeling of equality, and of unity in general capabilities, motives, affections, and destiny. Yet a vast number of those who religiously profess to believe in this origin of man, and moreover, that at a later period all the human race was destroyed except the eight individuals saved in the ark of Noah, have denied to one race essential characteristics and rights which they claim for their own.

The old historians speak of expeditions of discoveries and colonization which sailed away, and which were never heard of afterwards. Those who have observed the winds and currents have given data which show the possibility and facility with which these ships could have been driven to the American coast. The early Catholic priests declare that they had found a cross carved, before the arrival of the Spaniards, and explain it as a result of the preaching of St. Thomas or one of the original apostles. (I can add in witness of this discovery nothing except the statement recorded by those holy men.) But, among other certain remains, I have examined and measured the Aztec Calender, which was buried beneath the plaza of Mexico before the entrance of the conquerers, where it remained for 270 years unknown. Its outer circle measures eleven feet in diameter, and the stone weighs 46,500 pounds. It is well cut out of hard volcanic rock, which must have been brought from the mountains outside of the valley over the intervening lakes and swamps. On it are sculptured their astronomical system, the days of their month, etc., in accordance with Aztec manuscript, before discovered. The buildings of Central America, and the golden figures found in the graves in abundance, indicate that the makers in their age, were not of very inferior race or education.

When, therefore, we speak of a Mexican as an "Indian," and intend by this to disparage him, we may be naming a descendant of the Phœnicians, of the men of Babylon, Assyria, or Egypt. Researches, yet to be made into their antiquities and languages, still living and spoken extensively, and especially the study of the people themselves, may resolve the question as to their origin. Several of their languages exist in manuscript, and for three centuries past in printed books, which can be occasionally bought at the price of their weight in gold, or some multiple of the same, and which enrich private libraries and are read by no one. Those who know this people must separate their real character from that which has been formed by their education.

It would seem that many have been misled by the word "Indian" to associate the Mexican with those Northern varieties of the tomahawk and war paint, or with the less offensive individuals of the same race. There could not be a greater mistake. And it has been thought that the best people in Mexico are those of European origin, and that its regeneration is to come with the extinction of the native races. This is a gigantic error, and the attempt to execute such a diabolical plan has ended with the destruction of one despot, and may be followed by that of his accomplice. The best blood in Mexico is of the American, and not of the European races.

It is not an accident that the chosen President of the Mexicans, Don Benito Juarez, is an "Indian," nor that Altamarino, the author of the vigorous and eloquent reply to Minister Campbell's request for clemency to Maximilian, is also of native stock; but these brave and faithful patriots, free from the false education the priests have forced upon a part of this people, and educated in a reasonable and liberal way, may be taken as representative Mexicans.

The Imperialist and companion of Maximilian in Mexico, M. d'Auvergne, speaks of the robberies in the palace by the Emperor's officers, and how Col. Lopez amused Maximilian by his dexterity in that line. d'Auvergne says:

"The people by whom he was surrounded were a most despicable set. * * * Lopez was at this time commandant of the Imperial chateau (Chapultepec,) and Maximilian laughed a good deal at these pleasantries. It is known now, the extent to which Lopez has since pushed them (only betraying Maximilian at Queretaro). There was, however, only one honest man among the set: this was the Grand Marshall of the Palace, an Indian known and estimated (esteemed?) in Paris, Gen. Almonte, who represented only yesterday, his unfortunate master at the French capital, and who was grossly calumniated at the outset of the unfortunate Mexican expedition."

Juan Nepomuclus Almonte, son of the priest Morelos, chief of the army of the Independence, after the Cura Hidalgo had been degraded by the Inquisition, and shot by the Spaniards; and the fanatical but brave Gen. Thomas Mejia,—are examples of these people when badly trained. I have known Mexicans of the same family entirely different in character, owing to their different education and ideas. But it was not necessary to leave our own country to find such examples, where we had the disturbing element of negro slavery, as the Mexicans had that of the Spanish religion.

I have lived among Mexicans in friendship and intimacy and know them well. With permission of the philosophers, who may consider it a truism, I shall mention that they are essentially like other people, and are not, as far as I have seen, inferior to our own Anglo-Saxon races, except in not having had our advantages of education and experience. In some things which do not depend on external influences, they have shown me that they are very excellent. I have proved their kindness of heart, generosity, and fidelity. They have more *spirituality* than our race evinces at the present time, but have not the same material force, especially in getting and keeping money. They are polite and considerate of each other's rights; patient and long suffering, and tolerant even of injustice, which perhaps ought not to be tolerated. I speak principally of the mass of the people who are not partisans of the clergy; for this relation vitiates the natural qualities, which are what I am describing. But even the latter class often show their good natural qualities. I do not think they are more given to robbery than the Anglo-Saxons, and not so much disposed to murder. Nor have I seen that they exceed in any crime.

I take into consideration the absence of checks on the part of the Government, and give credit to the individual who is moral and just without outward compulsion. Where money is carried through uninhabited regions in dilligences, without a guard, whose passengers carry no arms, and insist on carrying none, it is not surprising that the coach is occasionally robbed. On the road to the interior, a woman, clothed in male attire, has repeatedly taken the purses of the passengers, who supposed she had force concealed in the vicinity. But they do not attack when there is a prospect of resistance. This may indicate a fualt of government, but I am not treating of the government and laws, but of the people. So it is not true, that when a Mexican wants money he "kills somebody to obtain a few dollars;" on the contrary, he will borrow it in the politest manner, promise to pay it at a certain day, and will pay it—if he has it. Nor do I speak of the many who are prompt and who keep their word.

There is not room here for a multitude of instances which I could bring up to illustrate the Mexican character. But I may admit one example which shows the people of purely Mexican origin, or as they may be called "Indians." The locality is remote from the great centres, and has not had the benefit of European civilization. I could give its geographical position, but do not thus publicly, for fear some such civilizer might be led to abuse the simplicity of these people. On arriving at this village, I was told that there was "a man of my nation" there; and it was mentioned that "he was infirm." I accordingly asked to be taken to see him. I found a Cornish miner, troubled, indeed, with rheumatism, but not otherwise in need of charitable aid. He told me that having been left unpaid for work in opening a mine for a Spaniard, he reached this place destitute, and sick with fever and rheumatism from exposure during the rainy season. The women nursed him most tenderly, and the men offered to ride many leagues to bring him medicines. This friendship had continued, and he had been aided to do a little business. He now owned ten mules, which carried salt from the coast to the mines; he bought cheeses at five for a dollar during their season, and sold them at a dollar each in the months of scarcity; corn he bought at a dollar and a quarter the load at harvest time, and sold for six to the mule trains during the dry season. "Do you propose returning to England?" I asked. "Why should I?" he answered; "I should never find friends like all of these." These are Mexican "Indians."

I have been where they did not know leagues of distance nor hours of time, and where, in reply to inquiries as to the distance to a place, I was told, "Start at sunrise, and you arrive when the sun is there,"—indicating its position at three o'clock in the afternoon, for example. Yet these people have names for their mountains, streams, etc., in great detail. They know the names and qualities of their plants. They put questions to me which prove their sympathy with science and with affairs of human interest. I enjoyed their society much more than I probably should that of certain materialists and sordid people, who would not admit that these Indians have any merit, and who occasionally utter the blasphemy that they would be better destroyed from off the face of the earth.

I know perfectly well that Mexico has produced some exceedingly bad men, the natural fruit of bad systems; that these ought to be restrained from doing harm. But I know as well that the youth have noble qualities, and I am confident that better times and the cessation of foreign interference will make it clear to the world that Mexicans are capable of forming and sustaining a national existence. As yet other races have done but little to aid them; those who have gone to Mexico have been, to a great extent, adventurers, or at least almost entirely anxious to acquire wealth in the most easy manner. The last incursion of the French and the Austrians has been the worst. It has made the Mexicans abhor and hate everything European, and has almost brought them to mistrust our own people who are of their enemies' blood. Nevertheless, the Mexicans know that the American people are opposed to their being a prey to the European tyrants, and would welcome such alliance with us as one free people can make with another.

THE HORRORS OF NUREMBURG CASTLE.

Come with me to this old town, enter some of these edifices, and look upon the administration of government as it was in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We enter one of the towers of the castle, and find ourselves in a museum, where are preserved the books and records giving us a history of the past; and not only books, but implements and instruments which show more clearly than written words the administration of those days with which the government of the United States is now compared. Here is a post four feet high in the centre of the room, with two curious fixtures on the top, having some resemblance to gun-locks.

What is this? The girl who acts as our usher raises the hammers, which come up with a click. She touches a spring and they go with a snap that startles you,—forced down by strong springs with a whack that would have smashed your fingers to a jelly had they been under the hammer. This is a finger-crusher, a delicate little instrument used to extort confessions from reluctant witnesses or suspected criminals. Here are bracelets for the wrists, not of gold or silver, but of iron, and the parts which touch the wrists are set with needles. Put them on your arms, and turn a screw, and they close upon the flesh, the needles piercing through cords, tendons, flesh, and bones. It is one degree more excruciating than crushing the fingers.

Here is a head-dress,—a crown which has been worn by many men and women. It has sharp knives, which cut through the scalp to the skull. Here are chains and weights, locks and keys, handcuffs, and clasps for the ankles, stocks for the feet, weights to hold your feet to the floor, and pulleys to draw your head at the same time to the ceiling. Here is a bench of solid oak, with a corrugated surface, upon which many men have been laid, held down by cords, to undergo the kneading process; and that rolling-pin, knotty and knobby, also of oak, which lies upon the table, has been rolled backward and forward over the naked forms of men and women, kneading live flesh to bloody dough. Time and space would fail me were I to enumerate all the instruments of torture here, or to set forth their uses. We can only look at the cradle, the bottom and sides thickly set with pins, in which many victims have been rocked to death. Think of lying on a bed of oaken pins, rolling to the right, to the left—always against pins—till the flesh becomes livid jelly. Here is a string of oaken beads, each bead sixteen-sided, about as large as hickory nuts. This was for sawing off legs and arms.

Here is an instrument shaped like a pear. It is iron, but to all appearance a harmless thing. But just take it for a moment in your mouth, and let me give a gentle pull at the string attached to the stem of the pear, and it will no longer be a pear, but a full-blown lily, an iron lily, unfolding its leaves so suddenly and violently that your jaws are forced open till the joints crack in the sockets, while the delicate petals become pincers, which grasp your tongue. No outcry now. No utterance of words. No screaming to raise the neighborhood. Moans and sighs only from the sufferer. One twitch of the strings, and the tongue is torn out by the roots.

We must leave this museum without mentioning the hundreds of curiosities. We go into the courtyard, stopping a moment to pluck a leaf from a lime-tree which was in full vigor seven hundred and nine years ago; and then we enter another door, descend a longer flight of steps, to dark, dismal dungeons, where no light ever falls except through narrow, iron-grated windows. Here are ladders with windlasses and pulleys, on which victims were stretched till bones snapped, till the joints leaped from their sockets, and cords and tendons were torn asunder. Here are racks and wheels, pillories and stocks, whips and manacles. This was the place of torture. We leave these and creep through a narrow passage, through doorway after doorway, and reach at last, far under ground, far beneath all sight or sound of the world, a darker dungeon. This is the room of the "Iron Maiden."

Here is the statue or image—a maiden with a hood upon her head, an iron ruffle around the neck, and enveloped in an iron cloak. Suddenly the folds of the cloak are thrown apart, and by the dim light of the candle, you see that the lining of the garment is set with sharp spikes. Take one step forward and the folds enclose you. Iron spikes pierce your body, and into your eye-balls,—clear through to the vertebræ, they penetrate. Not a quick embrace, but slowly, you are enfolded; one turn of the screw, just enough to penetrate the flesh, just enough to touch the apple of the quivering eye; then, after an age of anguish, another turn, and a hundred spikes reach a little nearer to the nerves; and then as heat, thirst, and fever racks the body, another age of torture, and then one more advance of the spikes toward the vitals, till death comes on, and the maiden, unfolding her arms, drops her victim through a trap door, down, down, down into unknown depths! We drop a pebble and hear the faint splash of waters far beneath.

Here is a skull. Anatomists say it is the skull of a female. You may put your fingers into the holes where the spikes which entered their eyes came through! No name on record. God only has the book of remembrance.

We think of this dungeon as connected with the barbarism of the middle ages; but we are not far removed from those days of rigorous administration of law. Till Napoleon, with his legions of France, came across the Rhine, overthrowing all obstacles, this iron maiden held out her arms to receive offenders against the law. On the approach of the federal army in 1803, the *Virgin*, as it is called, with other instruments of torture, were thrown into a cart, and despatched in haste out of the town, but fell into the hands of the victorious army. Not till then did the world know what sort of punishments were meted out to the offenders of the law.

We are to remember that Nuremburg was a free city. About thirty patrician families for a long time monopolized authority, and chose a Council of State, consisting of eight persons, who formed the Executive. This Executive was an irresponsible body. The world knew nothing of their secret administration of affairs. Men disappeared, and none knew what became of them. Another Virgin exists in Austria, at Neustadt. There are other horrors, enough to curdle the blood, not of the Roman Inquisition, but of German governments. The heart almost ceases its beating when you look upon their devilish inventions, and think, that, though 1867 years have rolled away since Christ came to redeem the world, yet we are only half a century removed from these horrors.—*Coffin.*

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

[From the London Times.]

Our letter from Dublin announces that the Government have instituted prosecutions against the leaders both of the Orangemen and of the Roman Catholics who were concerned in the recent demonstrations in the North of Ireland. In such a resolution they will receive, as they will probably need, the decided support of the public. It is absolutely necessary, in the interest of Ireland, that the law by which the two great factions in that country are forbidden to offer each other open provocation should be firmly and impartially enforced. The occurrences of the present summer are abundantly sufficient to prove this necessity. We have happily escaped any serious—that is to say, any murderous—disturbances, and this circumstance, by lessening the excitement of the two parties, may facilitate the conduct of the prosecutions. But our escape must be considered as almost accidental, for if the Orangemen did everything to provoke the Roman Catholics, the Roman Catholics were fully prepared to accept the challenge. These occurrences, in fact, afford a conspicuous instance of the certainty with which provocation on either side will excite retaliation on the other. The Orangemen on this occasion were the first and the chief offenders. On the Orange anniversary in July they held an immense meeting at Bangor, a small watering place near Belfast. No less than 117 Orange lodges marched in procession with colors, drums and "fifes innumerable." Some of the members gloried in it at the time as the greatest breach of the Party Procession Act which had ever occurred, and one of the principal speakers plainly declared that the meeting was held with this intention. He proclaimed that "they had been trampled on long enough, and would hide their heads under a bushel no longer. They carried Orange flags, and they *were determined* to play such tunes as were suitable to the occasion." In other words, they were determined to do that which they have been expressly prohibited by law from doing. The gentleman who expressed the general sentiment in this decided manner was Mr. W. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, and he has been very properly selected by the Government as one of those who are to be prosecuted. In presence of these overwhelming numbers the Roman Catholics of Bangor prudently remained quiet, and the day passed off without any violence. It seems, however, that Belfast was on the verge of an explosion. Two great crowds collected on the old battle-grounds, and the least accident would have precipitated a sanguinary combat. The mischief, however, was only postponed. The Roman Catholics did not forget the insult, and took advantage of a festival about a month later to make a counter demonstration. This attempt, of which the details are recounted this morning in our Dublin letter, was not equally harmless. The Roman Catholic processionists were encountered by the Protestants of Rathfriland, and a real engagement ensued. The two parties fired at each other, and blood was spilt, although, happily, no life was lost. In this case a prosecution was unavoidable; and it would have been manifestly unjust if the Roman Catholics had been alone prosecuted. Those who deliberately offered a glaring provocation are the most to blame, and the leading Orangemen have therefore to appear on Wednesday before the magistrates at Bangor.

What may be called the natural history of these disturbances is, therefore, conspicuous on the present occasion. A party procession on the one side led to a party procession on the other, and this led to fighting and bloodshed. Now, this is the simple fact with which the Government have to deal. They are not concerned in the least degree with the relative merits of Orangemen and Roman Catholics.—The memory of William III. may be either glorious or execrable for anything they have now to do with it. All they have to consider is that two bodies of Her Majesty's subjects have broken the peace, and have wilfully incited each other to break it. That is a state of things which it is the first duty of a Government to prevent, and which it is the first object of a law to punish. This is the simple meaning of the Party Processions Act. It is ridiculous for the Orangemen to talk, like Mr. Johnston, of that Act as though it were a special attack on their principles. It is simply a provision for keeping the peace. Of course, there is nothing inherently illegal in Orange principles, and it is quite possible that a procession might be a perfectly harmless demonstration. But, as a matter of fact, in Ireland it happens that a procession almost inevitably leads to a breach of the peace, and for this reason processions ought to be abandoned, and must be prevented. There can, therefore, be no question of regard to one party more than the other. The "Queen's Peace," is as impartial, while it is as essential, as the elements. It is the necessary condition of civilized existence, and, no matter whether it be endangered by Roman Catholics or Protestants, it must be vindicated. If it be necessary to act on these principles anywhere, it is doubly necessary in Ireland. In a country where there are many subjects of division it is peculiarly necessary to maintain the only elements of agreement. Where religion and race are such sources of disunion, we must, at least, insist upon social order. Under whatever circumstances, and whichever may be the party which gives the offence, the principle of the Party Procession Act must be enforced by any Government that is worthy of the name.

We must needs say, indeed, that the fact of such prosecutions being rendered necessary reflects the greatest discredit upon the influential persons who contine to encourage these party displays. They are perfectly aware of the fact on which we are insisting,—that such displays provoke retaliation and imperil the peace of Ireland.

What end, we should like to know, is to be gained by these demonstrations? Are the Roman Catholics of Ulster to be banished to Connaught? If not, Roman Catholics and Protestants must contiue to live together, and that they may live together in comfort and prosperity they must refrain from civil warfare. What greater liberty do the Orangemen want for the maintenance of their principles? Not the slightest restriction is placed on the free use of their tongues, their pens, their votes, and very little restriction on the use of their physical powers at election times. All they are asked to do is to abstain from a particular sort of behaviour, which is known to be peculiarly offensive to their adversaries. The irritation of the Roman Catholics at such proceedings as those at Bangor, is perfectly natural. The most painful and galling reminiscences in their past history are thrown in their teeth, and they are, in a manner, publicly insulted.

Irishmen seem to have an inveterate propensity for forming leagues and associations, and any trivial subject is enough for a party fight; but the feud in the North of Ireland is prompted by a deep and vehement antagonism, and, if it were not kept under control, might at any time break out into the most disastrous violence. Outward peace, at least, must be preserved in Ireland at all costs.

A FUNNY PROPOSITION.—M. Victor Meunir has a curious article in the last number of *Cosmos*, upon the feasibility of making servants out of monkeys. The wild baboon of the woods, when freshly caught, would, of course, be untractable, both by his disposition and his habits, and would be unqualified for becoming serviceable in household duties; but monkeys of succeeding generations, brought up by hand in the soothing influences of civilization, would, he argues, be quite eligible for the positions of housemaids and footmen. The long, prehensible tails of certain kinds could be brought into use in various ways, and their nimbleness is undisputed.