

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS

By R. M. S. "JAVA."

The R. M. S. Java arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, bringing dates to the 26th ult., from which we glean the following particulars:—

The extra Parliamentary session to be held this month necessitates extra Cabinet Councils, the first of which took place to-day (5th)

The weekly cattle plague reports are to be henceforth discontinued, for the simple reason that there is nothing to report, not a single fresh outbreak have been recorded for nearly two months.

The advanced guard of the Abyssinian field force, consisting of 1400 troops and 1000 horses and mules, sailed from Bombay on the 5th of October. The remainder of the force will follow early in November.

Lord Stanley has strangled the incipient rumour that he was negotiating with Cardinal Antonelli for the purpose of appeasing the Roman Catholic party in Ireland by giving them a share of the endowment monopolised by the Established Church. The rumour is, we are told "on authority," devoid of the slightest foundation.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in Paris on Wednesday, 23rd, and was met at the railway station by the Emperor Napoleon. The entire distance to the Palace of the Elysee was lined with soldiers. The reception accorded to the Emperor was of the most enthusiastic character, and in most of the course which his Majesty has taken in seeking the political reconstruction of his empire.

The Advertiser addresses a solemn warning to the Emperor Napoleon instead of the Italian question being settled even temporarily, political commotions are only beginning in Italy. Of the issue of the struggle the Advertiser has no doubt. A united nation will prove more than a match for Louis Napoleon, who, if he does not take care, may find himself before many weeks have passed a fugitive in this country—if, indeed, a worse fate does not befall him. He is said to be a great fatalist. If so it is high time he prepared himself for the doom which is evidently impending over him.

The Cape mails brings intelligence of the doings of the Duke of Edinburgh at the Cape. His royal highness after being feted by the inhabitants, laid the foundation stone of a grave-dock in Table Bay, and then proceeded on an elephant hunting expedition. A letter from Mr. J. S. Moffatt, brother-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, gives strong reasons for hoping that Dr. Livingstone is still living. There had been an unusual amount of fever at Cape Town. The Basuto was proceeding. An attempt has been made to prevent Bishop Colenso from preaching in Pine Town Church, but it had failed.

The public revenue of France for the third quarter of the present year shows that the increase has been checked. The augmentation of the whole of the indirect taxes during the first nine months of the year, as compared with the same period of 1866, was 6,706,000*fr.*—a comparatively insignificant increase, and which is said to be very far beneath the calculations of the Government and the commission on the budget. As indicating the financial condition of the community, it is said that the collection of the taxes is attended with greater difficulty than before, and that law proceedings for their recovery have been more numerous.

The Sunday Gazette says the statement that Mr. Thornton has been appointed to replace Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington is somewhat premature. He has been offered the post but inasmuch as he is at Rio Janeiro, between which and this country communication is slow it will be some weeks before we can know whether he will accept it or not. Previously to the death of Sir Frederick Bruce, Mr. Thornton had

been appointed our minister at Lisbon. He is a count of Portugal, and has hereditary titles with that kingdom, and it is by no means certain that he will relinquish his new appointment for that at Washington, which, for its rank and position, is perhaps the least attractive in the diplomatic service.

The Austrian bishops have received a severe rebuff from the Emperor of Austria, in reply to their protest against any modification of the Concordat; and the publication of the letter addressed to the Prince Cardinal has caused the greatest excitement throughout the empire. The clerical party is now utterly defeated. The scene in the Lower House of the Austrian Diet, on the occasion of the Emperor's opinions being made known is described as one of remarkable enthusiasm. The President announced that "henceforth there must prevail in Austria an entire freedom of conscience and perfect peace in all religious matters," and called upon the House to give a round of cheers for the empire, which was done with the utmost enthusiasm. We heartily welcome Austria on the new career she has entered upon.

The extra-Parliamentary session to sanction certain arrangements connected with the Abyssinian expedition is to open on the 19th November. In addition to voting the necessary supplies, the House of Commons will have to authorise an increase in the number of men borne on the British strength, an increase forbidden by act. when, after the Persian expedition in 1857 objection was taken by Mr. roebuck and Mr. Gladstone to making war against a foreign Power without even the knowledge of Parliament, it was maintained that, by employing the troops in India and the revenues of India for the purpose, the Queen could make and maintain war against any Power without consulting Parliament, and the force of these objections was acknowledged to the extent of making a special provision to prevent the occurrence of such a contingency. Parliament will now be afforded a full opportunity of giving its opinion upon the policy of the expedition, and all grounds for objection afterwards will have been removed.

Some of the Paris Journals (says the Express) publish a note which it is said the Papal Government has sent to England to be presented to the English Cabinet, complaining that arms and money are openly supplied to the Garibaldians in England. The note accuses England of violating neutralities in so acting; and remarks that England complains of the United States Government for encouraging the machinations of the Fenians, though that government acted less openly and less actively than England is doing with respect to the Garibaldians.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, November 7 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be members of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia:

The Honorable William Annand, President of the Council.

The Honorable Martin I. Wilkins, The Honorable William B. Vail, The Honorable Robert Robertson, The Honorable R. A. McElfley, The Honorable E. P. Flynn, The Honorable Jared C. Troop, The Honorable John Ferguson.

The Honorable William Annand to be Treasurer of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable James McNab, resigned.

The Honorable William B. Vail to be the Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable Philip Carteret Hill, resigned.

The Honorable Martin I. Wilkins to be Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable Hiram Blanchard, resigned.

The Honorable Robert Robertson to be Comptroller of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of Honorable Charles Allison, resigned.

To be Queen's Printer, E. M. McDonald, Esq. in place of A. Grant, Esq., resigned.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable William Annand to be a Member of the Legislative Council of this Province.

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The Mirror AND Colchester County Advertiser.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9 1867.

"J. S." Washington, D. C.—Your letter of 28th ult. received, and in reply have to state that any communication for our columns tinged with American proclivities would be very ill received among a people who live contented and happy under the shadow of the British crown; and at present no outstanding province of the British empire can boast of a population more loyal to its sovereign, or more wedded to her laws, her customs, and her institutions. It would ill become us as conductors of a journal professing to mirror forth the views of the loyal population, and professing those sentiments ourselves, to allow our columns to be the medium of discord and contention among a people that are loyal to the core.

"A man may, if he were of a fearful heart, stagger in this attempt."

We often hear the expression that the people of this Province have no enterprise; and in many cases this is true to a certain extent. They have not made the rapid strides in material prosperity that their many advantages would warrant. But as applied indiscriminately, it is not a fact, and Nova Scotians need not be ashamed of their past record. They have shown themselves to be of the true metal that successful peoples are made of. And at this important epoch of our history, with so glorious a future opening up before us, it would be well for us to truly understand our resources, and properly appreciate the importance of taking the "tide of our affairs at the flood," and securely float on to prosperity. We have within our borders all the material that tend to make a people great and powerful. A good healthy bracing climate, sufficiently distant as well from the enervating influence of the "sunny south" as from the paralyzing deadening chill of the frozen north. Our soil, though not so fertile as the grain-producing district of the west is still sufficiently so to pay the careful enterprising farmer handsomely for his labor, he having the advantage of a market at the door without the heavy cost of transportation. Untold riches of mineral wealth lie buried in our sterile districts, awaiting the industrious miner, urged on by the enterprising capitalist, to utilise their hidden stores. Our waters teem with shoals of fish. Unequalled advantages exist in our manufacturing pursuits.

Now the market of the Province is opened to us and the elements of great wealth are all around us. This province is destined to take rapid strides in the race of improvement, and it only remains for us to thoroughly understand our position, and take advantage of our fortunate circumstances, to be enabled to grasp our share of the profits most certainly awaiting her energetic, far-seeing men of business. And here we would most earnestly protest against our young men leaving their own shores, and transporting their energies to distant lands in a too often vain search for what lies much more easily attainable at their own doors. Our young men leave their home and country and travel half round the world in search of gold, spend the best part of their life in struggling with hardships and privations, and in many, very man cases, come home after years of toil prematurely old, broken down in health and in spirits, unable to enter with manly vigor in any pursuit, their manhood wrecked, and the promises of a lifetime turned to ashes, or utterly fail in the struggle, and leave their bones in some barren waste, where they vainly strove to wrest from its uninviting bosom the wealth supposed to be buried there: whereas, if they had expended but half of the labor and energy at home, coupled with the means necessary to convey them to those distant countries, would have enabled them to engage in the same business with every prospect of success, surrounded by the comforts of a home and the enjoyment of friends, besides the satisfaction of the material resources of their own country and adding to its greatness. We here state what we believe to be a fact, that from statistics perfectly reliable, and gathered by those competent to judge, that in no case where a young man has engaged in gold mining in Nova Scotia, and persisted energetically and unflinchingly in his labors has he failed to be handsomely rewarded; and if this be the case in the comparatively hazardous enterprise of gold mining, how much better chances are every day presenting themselves in various other branches of industry. It is not within the scope of an article like this to present statistics, and enumerate the large number of employments that might be successfully prosecuted by our young men. But we would like to see their energies directed to the proper channel in place of being employed to add strength to a foreign country; and we would like to see our own sources of wealth in the hands of the sons of the soil, directing them, in place of passing to the hands and filling the coffers of aliens. We shall always endeavor to educate our readers to try and value the resources of our province, and to see our own resources in place of our facilities for progress. Did space permit, we might show how in many cases our young men depart from their own shores with mistaken views of their mission. We will gladly welcome correspondence on this and kindred subjects from any of our friends. As we aim to mirror forth the views of readers, we would like that more of our friends would favor us with contributions in relation to the various branches of industry prosecuted in this section of our Province.

Correspondence.

For the Mirror.

SPEAK KINDLY.

"All cannot be greatest, but all can be kind." "Speak kindly to thy fellow man, Let he should die while yet Thy bitter accents wring his heart, And make his pale cheek wet."

Speak kindly to thy fellow man, for he has many cares thou dost not know—many sorrows thine eye hast not seen; and grief may be gnawing at his heart-strings which ere long will snap them asunder. O! speak kindly to him. Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his overclouded heart, and make his pathway pleasant to the tomb.

Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty, and turned to discord the once perfect harmony of his nature. Hardness can never reclaim him: kindness will.

Far down beneath all his depravity there lingers still a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle into flame; may eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was destined to be—the true image of his God. Then speak kindly, act kindly, to all, and ask not whom thou serveest. Enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood, and needs thy sympathy.

I. O. B.

For the Mirror.

"The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Music is that wondrous enchantment which results from a harmonious combination of sounds given forth by an instrument or the human voice. The child, restless on its mother's lap, is lulled to sleep while listening to the gentle chords of the simple nursery song; the profligate and wayward youth sheds tears when he hears some plaintive strains reminding him of boyish sports and childhood's glees, the heart of man, almost insensible to tender affections, is chastened and melted, and the soul lifted from low and grovelling earth, while the swelling anthem of sacred praise bursts on the ear, and the soldier, braving the dangers and hardships of long campaigns, rushes fearlessly to battle when the spirit-stirring drum sounds aloud above the din of clashing arms and roar of cannon. "La Marseillaise" will excite a French army to madness, and "God Save the Queen" is a sweet requiem for every British heart.

But what is it in a mere harmony of sounds that so strongly affects the human mind? It is that the soul of man is itself a most delicate instrument, attuned to the symphonies of nature; an immortal harp whose strings catch the breath of every melody.

The faculty of producing sweet and charming sound is not peculiar to man alone. It is common to creatures far inferior to the lord of creation, and is heard in their shrill shrieks and gentle carolings. There is sweet and cheerful music in the notes of the lark winging its way to meet the rising sun; there is a harsh harmony in the wild scream of the cloud-cleaving eagle as it swoops up through the arched vault of heaven; there is a mournful melancholy in the plaintive strains of the nightingale—Milton's "most musical, most melancholy" bird; and there is a terrific music in the roar of the king of the forest, causing man, insignificant and powerless, to rush trembling away.

A concert of sounds is heard also from the inanimate creation. There is a sweet tenor in the rush of mighty waters, a shrill treble in the gale rushing through the oak and hissing through the willow, and in awful base in the loud thunder as it rolls through the dark ether, and echoes far above the arch of the rainbow.

But of all melodies, whether from the dumb animals of God's creation, or from inanimate nature, or from instruments of the most exquisite mechanism into which a living spirit is infused by the skillful player, there are none like those of the human voice—a most glorious instrument, invented and tuned by Deity itself. The origin of music is hidden amid the dark caverns of ages past. In the Scriptures we read of musical instruments being used ever before the Deluge, and afterwards we can gradually trace the successive steps by which music, as an art, was assigned the first position among the nations of antiquity.

By the power of music Orpheus, it is said, tamed the wildest beasts of the forest; Amphion made ungrainly stones arise and become muses fitted for lofty buildings; and Arion, cast on the hoisterous deep, lured a dolphin to bear him on his back and land him safely on a distant shore.

Of ancient nations the Romans especially stand pre-eminent as lovers of this art, bringing it to a perfection that has never since been attained even by enlightened nations in modern times.

In the dark middle ages, when the arts and sciences were enveloped in superstition and ignorance, this art lost much of its former greatness; yet to that age, and to its great reformer, Luther, we are indebted for the majestic strain "Old Hundred."

Haydn, Handel, Beethoven and Mozart, of more modern times, are names familiar to all, and their productions, heard at every musical exhibition are enjoyed by enraptured thousands. Music, as an intellectual pursuit, cultivates the mind, enlarges the views, and corrects the taste; as a moral pursuit it softens the heart, and elevates the soul above the gross gratifications of the senses.

Music, then, being an art that instructs, interests and morally improves, let one and all prize dearly the privileges they possess, and press on till loftier attainments and greater perfection is obtained than ever proud Rome beheld in her fairest days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

News by the Atlantic Cable.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1st.—Great excitement has been caused here by the shooting of two policemen on Wednesday night. A proclamation has been issued by the Government, offering a reward of £1000 for the arrest of the assassins. The police in this city and throughout the Island are searching for the murderers. Two suspected persons have already been apprehended, and are now in custody awaiting examination.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—As the last mail steamer was leaving Rio Janeiro, a report reached that the Brazilian troops had captured the town of Pilar, called by the natives Neembun, the chief port of Paraguary. It was also reported that many prisoners and a great quantity of military stores had fallen into their hands.

FLORENCE, Nov. 1.—The *Nazione* of this morning denies the truth of the rumor that French troops have arrived at Rome. The Italian army, which has entered the Papal territory, is under command of Gen. Cialdini. Garibaldi has retired to Monterotonda. He made no reply to the summons of the Italian Government to disarm his volunteers.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 1.—The trial of Allen and four other prisoners was concluded to-day before the special commission. They were all convicted of murder, and have received the sentence of death. The cases of the rest of the accused are to be tried on Monday, to which day the court adjourned. The proceedings caused intense interest here.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The trial of Gen. Warren is now progressing before the special commission.

LONDON, Nov. 1. (3 30 p. m.)—Telegraph despatches from Florence, giving the situation of affairs at Rome, have been received. The French troops which were landed at Civita Vecchia report that since they have arrived, there were no demonstrations whatever. The city was perfectly quiet, and the French were received with profound silence, Garibaldi, whose force was constantly increasing, still held his position on the outskirts of Rome; the Papal forces were to move out of their encampments to attack him to-day.

The marriage of King George of Greece to the Princess Olga took place to-day with great pomp and ceremony.

The statement that the Emperor Francis Joseph is to visit King William of Prussia is contradicted.

The Monitor of to-day says that the Emperor Napoleon has demanded of King Victor Emmanuel an explanation of the invasion of the Roman territory by the Italian forces.

At the last accounts from the South, Garibaldi remained at Monterotonda with a force estimated at 5000 strong.

The police have taken possession of a depot of the bureau of the National party and the headquarters of the relief organization at Florence and elsewhere, by order of the Italian Government.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian reserve has been called out.

It is reported on good authority that Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in many quarters.

Gen. Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, in a note justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement.

The trial of Gen. Warren for complicity in Fenianism is concluded. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

LONDON, Monday, November 4.—It now seems that the proposition to settle the Roman question by submission to the popular vote of the Papal Province, was not suggested by Napoleon, but was the spontaneous idea of the Italian Prussian, and French Governments. The Paris Monitor of this morning contains an authoritative article asserting that on the 1st of November, M. Moustier despatched a note to the French charge d'Affaires at Florence, in which he said the Italian advance into the Papal territory was a violation of law and treaty, and that the Emperor Napoleon would not approve of it by word or silence, and asked an explanation of Italy. There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal forces will ensure the offensive immediately. Late despatches just received from Florence state that the vote of the Towns in the Province of Rome was unanimous for Italy. It is now reported in Florence that the Emperor Napoleon requires King Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi, and, if that is done, he will withdraw his troops from Rome. Count Bismack says officially, today, that the Government of Prussia is neutral at present, on the Roman question.

The alarm about Fenians in Liverpool does not subside. Troops have been sent there, and others are arriving.

Sir Alfred Harford, who was so active in suppressing the outbreak in the south of Ireland, is in command of the military force at Manchester.

It is regarded as probable that all the prisoners who have been tried and condemned to death before the special commission at Manchester will have their sentences commuted. Late despatches just received from Rome state that the three most prominent ones—Allen, Gould and Larkin—who are shown by the evidence to be the actual murderers of policeman Brett.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal provinces the settlement of the Roman Question by a popular vote, but the Italian Government declined to accept this plan for the solution of the question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

It is again reported at Copenhagen that the U. S. have purchased the Danish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be \$14,000,000 dollars in gold. Mr. Cristenson, formerly Governor of St. Thomas it is said will be sent to Washington to complete the transfer of the islands.

Garibaldi still remains at Monterotonda to which place he retired, when he heard of the landing of the French and the return of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome under these circumstances, with the inefficient force under his command; he has concentrated all his bands of volunteers at Monterotonda where he has taken up a strong position, and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up entrenchments which are now complete. He is prepared for attack and will wait reinforcements and watch the course of events.

Reports say the allied force on the Paraguary will not will undertake any operations for a siege of Paraguayan fortifications at present.