

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1883.

The Situation in Europe.

News is filled with war alarms, and the top of the drum is heard in almost every country in the old continent calling soldiers to their standards. There is nothing seen but preparations, nothing heard but martial noises. There is always considerable war clang in Europe; there is always a struggle impending, and there is always cause of war in the opinion of the Kings and Kaisers who delight in the glorious pastime of throat slitting. Kings or Princes are never killed in battle now-a-days, they reap all the honors and their subjects all the suffering, if it were otherwise, swords would have more time to rust than they get. It is the raw feeling, however, that is driving the nations into war at present as much as imperial ambition. People have a vague desire that frontiers should be rectified to suit the racial exigencies or developments. But whatever the feeling, there is no doubt there is a war cloud in the sky which must break some day, and deluge the nations in blood. Day by day we hear of the mobilizing of army corps, the erection of fortresses, and the jangling of angry soldiers followed by solemn assurances of peace. Those assurances of the kings and princes would have more weight did we not remember that the day before the young King William marched his army into Saxony in 1866 he raised the whites of his eyes to heaven and assured the world that thoughts of war were the last in his head. And the old adage was right in a literal sense. There are several excellent reasons for believing that France and Germany will try the issue once again before long. In the first place the people hate each other. In the second place France is intensely anxious to recover her lost territory and prestige, and in the third place William and his subject Kings and Grand Dukes wish to destroy the French Republic, whose very existence is a menace to the surrounding monarchies. France wants war but not at present, she will wait till Germany affords her time, but this Germany does not intend doing. France would not stand the gross insult heaped daily upon her by Germany for a purpose, if she was quite ready. It is Germany and not Spain that exacted the recent apology to King Alfonso, and it is Germany which is now trying to irritate France into an overt act by sending the Crown Prince to visit Alfonso at Madrid. England is also engaged in insulting France, but not from any affection for Germany. The Congo, China, Madagascar and other scenes of French aggression are causes sufficient to account for the hostile attitude of England. What people cannot understand is, why France should pursue such an aggressive policy abroad, while she is in such imminent, such deadly danger at home. One military writer gives it as his opinion that France has embarked on such a number of enterprises lately with the sole purpose of keeping her army and navy in training, so as to be in readiness for the inevitable conflict with Germany, but this is absurdity on the face of it, unless it is supposed Bismarck is foolish enough to allow the enemy to keep his own time. A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette thinks that France is not so handicapped as people imagine, and that she can cope successfully with Germany if the struggle is single handed. France is rich and Germany is comparatively poor, and France has the larger army of the two powers. The state of things beneath the surface must also be taken into account. The people of Europe chafe beneath the galling military system, and a general and tremendous revolt might follow a war between the two countries. As a matter of course, the peoples sympathize with France. Even the German Socialists, who hooted the Jew baiter, Stockmar, sang the Marseillaise. What would render France still more invincible is a change of Government, which would unite all her people, and relieve religion of the disabilities the Radicals have imposed upon it. Then, indeed, would she have the sympathies and something more than the moral support of humanity, for France is after all a great, a glorious, and a generous nation. She is in one of her paroxysms at present; when she emerges from it she can fight Germany. Judging from present appearances she will have to fight her before she does emerge.

DR. STOCKMAR, Court Chaplain to the pious Emperor of Germany, and the firebrand who incited a bloody persecution of the Jews, has gone to England to lecture. He was refused the town hall by the Lord Mayor of London, but procured a hall elsewhere, and commenced his lecture, which everyone knew would be a tirade against the Jews. The audience hooted, whereupon the worthy Doctor told them his subject would be Martin Luther. He was allowed to go on and finish his lecture; but next night plunged boldly in and abused the Hebrews. It seems, however, that he had been packed with Socialists, who shouted and demonstrated until the bigot and Kaiser worshipper had to desert. We have no sympathy with Socialists, but they happened to be the right men in the right place when they silenced the Jew baiter.

Prosperous Canada.

There is a wider divergence between the Tories and Radicals of England—between the Monarchists and Republicans of France—between the Democrats and Republicans of the States—between two antagonistic parties in most civilized countries—than there is between the Conservatives and Liberals of Canada; but it is only in Canada that the beaten party—the out—have recourse to desperate expedients in order to discount the party in power. Monarchists in France do not think it their duty to cry out the world every day that their country is ruined. American Democrats do not say the people are starving. English Tories do not announce coming destruction because governments of their choice are not guiding the destinies of their respective countries. They do all certainly indeliberately, in criticism, and they do more or less feverishly, and perhaps recklessly, attack the policy of their opponents, but they do nothing which would have a tendency to destroy public confidence in the administration, or the confidence of foreigners in the commercial standing of their country. This is reserved for the Canadian Tories, and which is more certain, a more sordid, or a more unparliamentary party does not exist. Every small misfortune in trade is hailed by them with delight and multiplied a hundred fold, every ripple of commercial misfortune is magnified, the American press is called to their aid, they urge to English papers pointing to a Canada going to wreck and ruin, they incite a rebellion in the Northwest, and all that they may obtain again that power from which they were banished so indignantly on the 15th of September, 1877. Does a Bank meet with misfortune, they howl with delight, does a factory go on half time they cry aloud, behold there is a panic, and the Government is to blame. They distort facts to serve their purpose, and they make figures the most absurdly. In doing, they offend the thing and thus annoy and distress the honest among their party who know they are exaggerating, and hurt themselves besides. No one believes a country is ruined which can show such signs of prosperity as Canada. When real depression comes we shall all know and feel it without waiting for gloomy Grit prophecies. When we see hundreds of wholesale houses go down in Montreal, and thousands all over the country, as we saw them in 1876, then we shall know the time has come, but we shall be content to let the market take its course, and we shall not be so ready to see general commercial ruin because cotton factories have shortened time through overproduction, or a Bank close up because of mismanagement.

The signs of depression are small at present, but the signs of prosperity are unmistakable. October is a month in which wage-earning people draw money from the Savings Banks to provide coal and other necessities for the winter; it is certainly a month in which the least deposits are made. But how has it been with the October just gone past? The Postal Savings Bank returns show that \$505,000 was drawn last month, and \$588,150 deposited. The returns from this department also show that the balance to the credit of depositors is \$12,302,000, which compared with \$10,103,776 in 1881 is no indication of depression. It is true that a brilliant Grit financier declared during the last session of Parliament that the money in the Savings Bank the worse for this country; but as that sort of logic is not generally accepted even by the party of Sir Richard Cartwright, we shall let it pass. Another sign of Canadian prosperity is this: In October, 1880, the business of the country required but \$25,200,000, while in October, 1881, as shown by the returns, the business of the country requires \$39,000,000, or an expansion of nearly \$14,000,000. Then look at the Joint Stock Banks. In October, 1880, their deposits were \$78,900,000; in 1881, \$86,228,000; in 1882, \$96,225,000, while in October, 1883, notwithstanding an estimated decrease of \$3,500,000 in the value of the crops, the deposits are \$98,995,000. Again, as a sign of prosperity, the country, according to the returns, are getting from, requires \$14,000,000 a month more for internal revenue transactions than it did four years ago, while it did last year, while it is owed \$1,600,000 more than in October, 1882.

Let the Grits ruminate over these figures, and gather from them what comfort they can. The Kingston (Ont.) News complains of the secondarily of Nova Scotia and the Maritime Provinces generally in Canadian affairs. Perhaps it is because they are the ablest men. General Williams, Judge Hartson, Joseph Howe, Mr. Burdette (editor of Herald), May Agnes Fleming, Principal Grant, Sir Robert Inglis and a host of other names are heard in Canada and the United States, in the latter especially, where our clever young men go to seek their fortunes. Islands have always produced men of commanding genius, Napoleon, who ruled all Europe and lost Waterloo, was born in Corsica; Wellington, the man who vanquished him, was born in Ireland. The bracing air of the salt sea is good for blood and brain, and who knows but what this little island of Prince Edward may yet be the seat of a great empire.

The Manitoba Agitation.

If half the stories now appearing in the American papers were true, the people of the Northwest would be ungrateful to the Government of the Dominion, and to the Conservative party, without whose policy there would be no Northwest worth speaking about. But the stories are not true. The so-called reform papers have not the courage to deny the Northwest themselves; they are content that members of their staff should act as correspondents for the Chicago Tribune and the New York Times, and that they should use the rebound of the looming war as a force for their sinister, unparliamentary designs. The farmers of the Northwest are represented as clamoring for free trade for independence, for annexation. They are discontented with the Pacific Railroad, they are oppressed by the tax on agricultural implements, which, by the way, is in the interest of Mr. Mowat's Ontario. It is quite true there is a discontented Grit section in the Province which is trying to make mischief and which, as a matter of course, is anti-Canadian. But it does not amount to much. It is the Provincial Rightmen of last Summer in a new disguise. It was badly beaten at the polls, at the Provincial elections, and if its numbers could be counted now, they would be found small enough to be contemptible. Their voices are heard beating the air because there exist sensational American papers and Grit journals mean enough to receive the second-hand utterances of their dear friends at Regina and Portage. Were it not for the policy of the Government they are denouncing, those Grit farmers in the Northwest would be still in Ontario, land-hungry and needy. We did not hear much of the magnificent prairies of Manitoba and Keewatin before 1878—Mr. McKenzie's railway stretches covered it all over, the railroad was crawling along, there were no steamship lines traversing Lake Superior, there were no cities like Brandon, Emerson, Portage, and Winnipeg, but now a village. But, presto! he hold them now. Look at Winnipeg, growing up a rival of Chicago. Look at over a hundred thousand people in Manitoba, look at the assessments, the wealth, and above all, the glorious probabilities in the near future, all brought about, to be brought about, by the manly policy of a Conservative party, which is not afraid to leap, and is ashamed to be seen crawling, stealing its way, as it were, over the finest country in the world. It is recorded of the famous American politician Ben Alton, that a youth went to him and asked of him a flock of sheep, that he might commence business in an honest way. They were given him, and he then wanted the wool taken off their backs and made into cloth, without the grant of a license, and the next demand of the modest youth was that Ben Alton would give him the worth of the cloth at once, in money to save time and labor. "Give away my son," said the magician, "it is wisest you want." It is something like this modesty actuates the Grit farmers of the Northwest. They got splendid land for little nothing and now they wish to realize fortunes all in one day.

The False Prophet. EL MEHEDI, the False Prophet, is being up once more, this time with the halo of a great victory round his head. He has, with inferior numbers, armed with inferior weapons, defeated and annihilated a force of 20,000 Egyptians, commanded by Hicks Pasha, an English General, and disciplined and partly officered by Englishmen. This exploit of El Mehed is really greater than that of Sir Garnet Wolseley at Tel-el-Kebir, when all the circumstances are considered. The fighting between the two armies lasted three days. The forces of the Prophet were several times repulsed but with a tenacity which desperate fanaticism can only give, they placed their shields in front of them on the third day, and thus equipped, assailed the Egyptians, formed in low steel before them, the fanatic could not be repulsed, they forced their way through every obnoxious volleys, and that when they heard a Nationalist meeting was being held two or three miles away they commenced firing in all directions, just as recruits do when they first smell gunpowder. Lord Rosemore, Sir Leslie Wallace and Lord Creighton begged of them to desist, but they were not heard; at all events they were not attended to, and when like sensible men those leaders lay down their followers ceased firing. Surely their action denoted great presence of mind. Affairs are stirring in Tishah and business is booming. Senator Howland's importations and the bustle they have excited are remarkable. He gives the highest prices to farmers for their produce. The four clerks employed in the store have more than enough to do in applying the crowds of customers. He intends going into the grain and meat trade when his present arrangements are completed; and it is hoped he will also introduce a starch factory. A dinner was given Captain Landry on Wednesday, at Arsenault's Hotel. The Capt. is a native of the Cape of Good Hope in July last, and now lives in St. John. They were on the frigate the Capt. was on when he was with J. C. McCarthy, P. Doyle, Felix McCarthy, Abraham Noonan and other gentlemen, took the Capt. to the Cape of Good Hope, and were given and appropriate speeches were given and the Capt. was highly complimented. Senator Sherman strongly repudiates the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Civil Rights Act, which declares it in direct opposition to the avowed purpose of the constitutional amendments.

Editorial Notes.

It is quite evident it is not our Stone Wiggins that is out in Sudan striking terror into the Egyptians. Our "False Prophet" is capable of frightening none but old women and sick children. The weather prophets are out in full force just now. One section of them predicts a fearful winter, another an awfully mild one. A good plan is to believe both sections—are rank impostors. According to latest advices, France and China are at it hammer and tongs. We shall now, therefore, see what staff John Chinaman is made, and if he has improved since 1860. Meanwhile let us be grateful to Providence that we are delivered from the chattering of the Marquis Tseng—the George Francis Train of China. It seems that Italy has not improved since it was united in 1860. The brigands have it all their own way in some places. Last fancy them walking off with a live Duke, as they did lately, and obtaining a ransom of \$30,000 before they delivered him over to his afflicted parents. It reads like a joke, but it was a serious matter to his Grace all the same. Even as the King of Spain may desire a German alliance, he has to content himself with professions of esteem. The Spaniards had enough of the German in days gone by. Marshal Serrano and French proxies, and have the majority of the people of the Iberian Peninsula. Even the Conservatives of the Court party do not care about Spain being made a cats paw to oblige Bismarck. UNTIL LATELY interfering between the royal houses of Russia and Germany was the almost universal rule, and this has been the case in the French. Within the past twenty years the Russian heir-apparent married a Danish princess, the Princess Alexandra married the Duke of Edinburgh, and now Grand Duke Alexis is to marry the Princess Emma, daughter of the Duc d'Annam, and thus, perhaps, secure a French alliance, and lay the way for the restoration of the House of Orleans.

The Grits, not having the courage themselves to deny Canada as strongly as they would wish, are using the New York papers for the purpose, and are copying from them. It is in this way that such fearful stories reach us of the Government treachery regarding the guarantee to the C. P. R., the cotton depression, and later still, the seditious movement in Manitoba looking to annexation to the United States. But the Grits are not thriving on these lying sensations. They are depressed in spirits, and when that is the case, we may safely assume Canada is prospering. It troubles of a serious nature does not extend to the Grits, and the friends of Ontario Government agents, who are everywhere inciting the people to deeds of violence. The latest instance of this sort, is the arrest of the Grits, and the arrest of other Manitoban officers. The Grits are organizing seditious meetings everywhere they get a chance, at which they are treated up to spot, and when they are arrested, they are taken to the Grits are alarmed at the prospect of Manitoba becoming the Premier province. The Italians of New York are very frugal in their habits, and it is said they are making money rapidly. Matthew Arnold is to lecture in Canada before he returns to England. If we can't let him we can see him. The bill introduced into the Prussian Assembly taxing incomes and exempting land, is creating dissatisfaction. Miss Eva Mackay, daughter of the Bona Vista, is undecided whether to enter a convent or accept an English Earl. Mr. Sexton, M. P., was gagged, beaten and robbed, in London last week. One of our assassins was sentenced 18 months in jail. A policeman kicked a man out of the Luncheon Club House because he sniled. The police officer was reprimanded by the judge. Mr. Lowell's nomination to the rectorship of St. Andrew's University has been protested against on the ground of his being an American. Pirates are terrorizing the inhabitants of river villages at Hong Kong, the military authorities being powerless to prevent their ravages. Nihilist literature urging a general rising against the despotism of the Russian Czar, and the liberation of Siberian prisoners, was seized by the St. Peterburg police. M. Brazza has arrived at Stanleyport, where a conflict is anticipated between his expedition and the forces of the British Government. An alleged member of "The American Irish Secret Society" sends revelations to the London press concerning the working and tyranny of the organization. The discussions of the Command Council of Rome were lately interrupted by a disorderly crowd bursting into the room. Several of the intruders were arrested. The Kingston News criticizing the Jersey Lily's acting in Kingston, says there are dozens of young Kingston girls fairer than she. It also says Mrs. Langtry has a big mouth. A Chinaman was arrested last week in Victoria, B. C., after landing from an American steamer. He was loaded with dynamite, and is supposed to be one of Bova's infants. The death sentence passed upon the unfortunate Maria McCabe for the murder of her infant at Hamilton has been commuted to fourteen years' imprisonment in Kingston penitentiary. The country auditor claims to have discovered frauds on the taxpayers of Cincinnati to the extent of a million dollars, accomplished by the systematic raising of the price of valuation in the office of the auditor. Mr. J. H. Stratford, a citizen of Bradford, Ont., has generously offered to build and end to that city, free of expense, a public hospital, and in addition to subscribe one hundred dollars annually towards its maintenance. Senator Sherman strongly repudiates the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Civil Rights Act, which declares it in direct opposition to the avowed purpose of the constitutional amendments.

Voyage Round the World.

Mr. Killam's election is to be protested. Mary Anderson is the lioness of London. All the slaves in Cuba are to be gradually freed. The health of the Queen is now said to be excellent. O'Donnell will be tried on the 30th of November. The French are sending reinforcements to the Brazils. General Sherman has the Presidential box in his bonnet. A British army is to be sent against the False Prophet. Venor predicts storms in places that do not seem to be in his almanac. The Princess Louise says she is glad to see the English Hicks Pasha's army. Oscar Wilde intends going into politics as a follower of Parnell. A. M. Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, is recovering from his illness. Sir Vernon Harcourt Lees, is the title of a new novel by the author of "The Canadian" and is a dagger drawn. Professor Goldwin Smith did not create a favorable impression at St. John's. Epileptic fits accompany the march of the Salvation Army. A writer in the Montreal Gazette suggests a passage for Sir John A. Macdonald. The Mowat official, in Rat Portage, is accused of the teeth Trouble is feared. William Howe, son of the great Nova Scotia, died in Ottawa on Thursday. When Poole was sentenced to death he shouted "Long live the Irish Republic." It is now known that O'Donnell is among the English Hicks Pasha's army. The Albanians are reported to have inflicted another defeat upon the Egyptians. The Chinese Ambassador has given his ultimatum and is preparing to leave Peking. Sunset Cox is candidate for the Speaker ship of the American House of Representatives. The Duke of Argyll is organizing a grand aristocratic Whig bolt from the Liberal party. Mr. Charles William Siemens, the noted scientist and electrician, died in London last week. General Bismarck is expected to command the German army in case of war with France. At the forthcoming banquet to Parnell in Dublin two speakers will deliver gags copied from them. It is in this way that such fearful stories reach us of the Government treachery regarding the guarantee to the C. P. R., the cotton depression, and later still, the seditious movement in Manitoba looking to annexation to the United States. But the Grits are not thriving on these lying sensations. They are depressed in spirits, and when that is the case, we may safely assume Canada is prospering. It troubles of a serious nature does not extend to the Grits, and the friends of Ontario Government agents, who are everywhere inciting the people to deeds of violence. The latest instance of this sort, is the arrest of the Grits, and the arrest of other Manitoban officers. The Grits are organizing seditious meetings everywhere they get a chance, at which they are treated up to spot, and when they are arrested, they are taken to the Grits are alarmed at the prospect of Manitoba becoming the Premier province. 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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CAIRO, Nov. 28. The latest official accounts of the fighting at Toka state that the Egyptians lost seven officers and 400 men among the Turks, and several Greeks. They also lost one gun and 300 rifles. About 340 of them regained their arms. The Egyptians during the fight formed a hollow square, when a small number of the enemy broke their ranks together and retreated through the Egyptian lines, and an immediate panic among the Egyptians resulted. It is doubtful if the black troops can be spared from Massawa, which is in the same critical position as Suakin. The British gun-boat Ranger has been ordered from Aden to Suakin. LONDON, Nov. 22. The members of the Chinese Embassy have completed preparations to leave Paris. West was probably the last communication with France was the delivery of an ultimatum that an attack upon Bac Ninh will be regarded as a declaration of war. All the Powers have received notification of the delivery of the ultimatum. It is considered probable that the Embassy has private information that the French have already marched upon Bac Ninh, and that war has actually commenced. LONDON, Nov. 23. A despatch to the Times from Khartoum, dated November 20th, says the most trustworthy Shukia in the service of the Government, who arrived at Doha yesterday, reported 1,100 men, including Hicks Pasha, General Limerick, and his entire staff, were annihilated in a battle at Kasabie, whether they were led by a treacherous guide, on the morning of November 1st. Hicks Pasha and his entire army marched from Milaha. The guide led them to the rocky wooded dells, which was without water, and where an ambush had been prepared by the rebels who were armed with rifles and artillery. Hicks Pasha was unable to use his guns. For three days the army, worn by thirst, defended itself, but on the fourth day it was annihilated. Vastly, Arden, and fifty soldiers, who were outside came in and were taken prisoners. They were carried to El Obeid. The Rebels captured 36 Krupp Nordenfeld and Mountain guns. All flags, the uniforms of war and the camels, with Hicks Pasha, were captured. HONG KONG, Nov. 25. President Arthur, to-day, pardoned Sergt. Mason, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for attempting to kill Queen Victoria, the assassin of the late President Garfield. LONDON, Nov. 25. The fight at the Hatif Hai Damong lasted seven hours. The French lost 20 killed and wounded. SHANGHAI, Nov. 25. The North China Herald says the Emperor has privately instructed the Viceroy of Szechuan to begin hostilities against the French in the event of an attack on Beasim, and has strictly enjoined him to maintain order at treaty ports. HONG KONG, Nov. 24. News has been received from Hai Phong, announcing that a force of 3,000 Chinese troops made an attack on Hai Zung, on the 17th inst. The French garrison, supported by a gunboat on River Hai Hing, held out for nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Chinese retreated. Loss of French land force was 12 killed and wounded. The French gunboat had its hull penetrated by the enemy's shot in several places and eight of the crew wounded. CAIRO, Nov. 24. The French newspaper *Le Phare* Egyptian has an article reflecting bitterly on the past and present action of England in Egypt. It intimates that victory of Tel El Kebir was won by bribery, blames England for blabbing in Sudan and hopes the English staff will have grace to disappear and no longer thwart the Egyptian Minister of War. BERLIN, Nov. 24. The defeat of Hicks Pasha by the Egyptian rebels has caused a painful sensation among Egyptian officers with the expedition. It is the unanimous opinion that England cannot withdraw her forces from Egypt, and that she must avenge the murder of Commander Moncrieff, her consul at Suakin, and other officers who were active opponents of the slave trade. LONDON, Nov. 24. Her Majesty's gunboat *Coquette* has been ordered to the Red Sea. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—A portion of the French press now expresses a delight at the defeat of Hicks Pasha, because, it is said, the success of a section of the Mussulman barbarians in Egypt threatens England's Indian empire, and France, by the force of events, will be called upon to assume her old position in Egypt. LIMERICK, Nov. 28. The election for municipal officers here today resulted in favor of the P. radical candidates. DUBLIN, Nov. 27. The Parnell party gained eight seats on the municipal elections here today. ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 27. The Egyptian corvette *Sakra* and the French cruiser *Infante* have been ordered to Suakin. The Government has asked Baker Pasha to send 1,000 gendarmes from Suakin to help to clear the desert, but Baker has refused, thinking the troops were required in Upper Egypt. It is stated that Turkey has offered to send 20,000 troops to re-establish Mussulman authority in Sudan. Intense excitement prevails everywhere in Egypt. The country is not safe above the second Cataract of the Nile. The Khedive has ordered the evacuation of the military posts of the Blue and White Nile. Troops from these points will be massed at Sennar and Khartoum. Three of the principal officers at Khartoum have been ordered to consult and adopt defensive measures; if necessary, Sennar is to be abandoned and troops are to be massed at Khartoum. All recognize the necessity of immediately recognizing the road between Suakin and Berber. LONDON, March 26. A Khartoum despatch to the Times, says:—Arabs report that a large force of rebels is close to Khartoum. El Mahdi has issued orders to all tribes not to send arms to Khartoum. The despatch says: "We only have food for a month. There are only two thousand men here to defend nearly four miles of line of communication. It is perfectly useless to attempt to hold Khartoum, were the population in a starving condition. The land line of retreat is closed, and the river line may be stopped to-morrow. The rebels are holding the Khedive's baggage train at Sobakaleh." During the visit of Lord Lansdowne and other nobles to the Royal school last evening, one of the professors attempted to show their excellencies a few experiments in the laboratory. While experimenting with a jar of hydrogen, it exploded, striking the ceiling and falling on the heads of the vicar party. The explosion was heard from outside the building. The report was scattered through the city that an attempt was made to assassinate the Governor General, and a crowd was not long in gathering. The explosion was not long in gathering, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. It was with difficulty that the crowd could be dispersed, and only then after they were satisfied that the explosion was an accident.

Newfoundland News.

Over nine hundred men are at work on the railway. If the weather continues favorable, it is expected that the road between St. John's and Harbor Grace will be nearly completed by the end of the year. Six of the *Edmundston* Fathers arrived at St. John's per S.S. *New Scotland* on the 7th inst. Their names are Rev. Joseph Wisard, Michael Burke, Peter James, Charles Smith, William Rathbone, Michael Ouse, Joseph Kanta, Owen Walsh, and Edward White. Last fall these Fathers, possibly conducted a mission in St. John's; but on the invitation of the Right Rev. Dr. W. McDonald, they will this year commence in the diocese of Harbor Grace. Prince Edward Island products, says a Newfoundland exchange, is in great demand just now. Messrs. R. O'Dwyer appear to do the largest business in that line. The schooner *Mersey*, Captain Cosh, which left St. John's for Charlottetown about three weeks ago with a load of herring shipped by R. O'Dwyer and Capt. English, returned in a damaged condition on Thursday, the 15th of November. When within twenty miles of Saccarie, Cape Breton, her ribs and foremast were blown away, and the vessel made for the harbor of St. John's. She was driven to sea and had to bear for St. John's harbor. A part of her stern and cut-water were smashed, and the vessel's log was blown up, and her deck beams were opened. Her cargo was damaged, and the vessel was in a state of disrepair. A company of English capitalists have purchased the valuable lead and silver mine near Parnell, in the county of Wick. The following vessels arrived at St. John's with produce from the Island: November 19th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 20th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 21st, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 22nd, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 23rd, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 24th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 25th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 26th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 27th, the schooner *Andra*, five days; November 28th, the schooner *Andra*, five days. The following arrivals are reported in Boston: The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 21st inst. The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 22nd inst. The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 23rd inst. The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 24th inst. The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 25th inst. The schooner *Andra*, from St. John's, arrived on the 26th inst. 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