COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

March 11, 1853.

Hon. Mr. Holl wished to call their Houses' recollection to an error in this Map (pointing to the Map of the Island executed by the Surveyor General, which purports to have been compiled under the patronage of the Legislature, and which had been for some time lying on the Table). The error to which he referred, occurred in that part of it where the name of Captain Sleigh appears as the proprietor of certain lands therein delineated. Now, said the hon. gentleman, from what I know of the man, I consider it my duty publicly to come forward and explicitly state—in order that there may be no misconception within doors, and that it may be perfectly understood out of doors—that Captain Sleigh neither is, nor ever was, either *de jure* or *de facto*, the proprietor or the possessor of any part of portion of what has long been known as the Worrell Estate, and I do so, because, in the first place, as your Honors are aware, I am one of the Trustees; and, in the second, because this Map may, or may not,—for I cannot tell,—be one of the well-fed some particular ulterior purposes. It appears, as I am given to understand, that his name was inserted in it at his own particular request,—he having gone to the Surveyor General and bamboozled him into the proprietor. Indeed,—and we never sought to conceal it,—it was at one time thought by ourselves (the Trustees) that he would be proprietor of it. But late; but there can be no doubt, however, that as regards Captain Sleigh's getting his name introduced on it as such proprietor, it was not only a unusual, premature, but, in my opinion, an unjustifiable proceeding on his part. This Map, too, your Honors must bear in mind, is the production of an Officer of the Government; and the Public generally are sure to mislead. But Capt. Sleigh's name *there* is, most unquestionably, a mistake,—a mistake, to be sure, which although sufficiently palpable to us here, yet let us consider it as not so to the Public at-large, and is only with regard to the effects that might ensue from its going forth to the world uncontradicted, that I advert to it at all. I say, it may be not right whatever to be there; and so impressed am I with the impropriety of it, that it is my opinion none of those Maps bearing his name, in that self-assumed capacity, ought to be issued. I reiterate the assertion I have already said, notwithstanding the great facilities the Trustees afforded him, he did not put himself in such a position as would have justified them in placing his name there. There were peculiarities that affected that transaction which it were needless for me to enter into in this place, but which I think it nevertheless essential for me to allude to—and that the inhabitants of this Island can now in any manner be affected by his misrepresentations, but that those in other places may be put on their guard against imposition and imposition that might be attempted to be practised by means of the Map—for in all probability, he is still in possession of a *fair simile* of the one now before us. It is impossible to tell what might be the effect of such a document; for the Surveyor General is the recognized Officer of the Government as to Plans, and, therefore, when he issues any Map, be it for any of his, which his official signature is attached, the name of an individual as a proprietor, he thereby testifies, as it were, —so far, at least, as he can do so,—and gives currency to it, that such is the fact. Gentlemen, in short, he gives to such an individual a sort of apparent right to the lands over which his name may be placed; and, unless some counteracting circumstance, as your Honors are aware, forms the bulk of mankind, —an attempt, such as I have hinted at, might be made by it to shew that he was the real and *bona fide* proprietor of such lands. I most sincerely wish that I have no other earthly object in view, in coming forward in this manner, than to try to counteract, as much as I possibly can, any sinister attempts of this nature; and that this may be done in as effectual a manner as the case will admit of, I think that the better way would be to procure an Order to be served on the Surveyor General, commanding him not to issue any more of these Maps, with the name of Capt. Sleigh inscribed as the proprietor of the lands in question therein. And if ever there was a case called for authoritative official interference of this kind, the peculiar circumstances of the one before us would justify it. In conclusion, I beg it to be distinctly understood, gentlemen, that I do not ask this Order without saying so,—that I do not by any means seek to involve any of your Honors in the improper appearance of that name on the Plan; but it clear, that if we made no remark upon it, our silence might be misconstrued, and others might be endangered,—nay, more than that, it might also, perhaps, appear to some as if we tacitly acknowledged that, or cared not at all events, he had been the owner of the Estate;—whereas, both by word and act, the Trustees all along made a point of most carefully abstaining from saying or doing aught that could give Captain Sleigh even the semblance of title or possession. They knew well that, with him they had to do, it behoved them to be on their guard, and that, consequently, in their duty, they neither could nor would give him either the one or the other, until he had fully complied with all those preliminary conditions, which they knew, from the documents they had in their possession, he had undertaken to perform.

The Hon. the Attorney General asked, if Capt. Sleigh had not been invited to come to this city for that was given to him last summer, on account of the land speculation he had entered into?

Hon. Mr. Hensley.—We were most particularly guarded in the wording of the invitation, that it should be no reference whatever in it as to lands; but it was specially stated, that he was invited in consequence of his being, as the owner of the *Alhatross*, the first to engage in a speculation of navigating by steam between this and the neighbouring countries, and which, if carried out, would no doubt have been beneficial to the Island. At this Dinner, I was guarded in all I said, and never once made the slightest allusion to lands—as my hon. friend on my right (Captain Rice) quietly observed to me on that occasion.

Hon. Mr. Holl.—Would it have been becoming in us, on such an occasion, after Captain Sleigh's long speech—in which he, no doubt, made a boast about what he called his lands,—I ask, would it have been becoming in us to have disturbed the harmony of the party, by saying, "Sir, you are not the owner of this Estate?"

Hon. Mr. Hensley.—Perhaps his Honor (the hon. the Attorney General) did not see the Letter I published, with respect to that very subject.

Hon. Mr. Binnie.—He came with a Deed and a Plan attached to it, and will be put on record.—In the West Indies, from the Certificate of Registry on the back of such Deed, it might appear as if he were a proprietor of the lands therein mentioned; but the Surveyor General was not, he thought, to be blamed for his name appearing on his Plan; because he probably got,—at all events, he could have got—the sanction of the proprietors of the Sixteen Townships from the Records of the Registrar's Office.

Hon. Mr. Holl.—What I say, is this: That the accidental circumstance of his name erroneously appearing as a proprietor, might have a mischievous tendency, in misleading those not residing in the Island. Mr. Worrell had made over the property to the Trustees, and they were the proprietors; and you can trace no Deed, by which they in any manner divested themselves of that property. The whole property was transferred to us—(in answer to a question from the Hon. the Attorney General). We could have given him a title, if he had performed the conditions he had undertaken

The Hon. the Attorney General.—With respect to those Maps, if his Honor wishes, he may apply to the Governor by an Address.

Hon. Mr. Swabey.—All he knew about the matter was this, that Mr. Wright having represented the great expence he had been put to, in getting the Map engraved, the sum of £60 was voted to him by the Legislature; and these Maps were not the property of the Government.

The Hon. the Attorney General.—Here is an Officer publishing his Plan under the sanction of his official name;—he ought to have published it in his own individual name, and not as Surveyor General; and he (the Hon. the Attorney General) pointed that Hon. Excellency had complete control over such.

The Hon. the President.—It is proper, too, that the public should be guarded from imposition on the part of the Government of the Island, who had marked on the same Plan what purported to be certain Fishery Reserves—it is quite as necessary to do so, as to prevent imposition on the part of Captain Sleigh.

Hon. Mr. Hensley.—It is a private speculation of his, and not a Map, but I think it is in fact in the Government to prevent improper, almost fraudulent entries to be made in this Map; such should have been ordered to be obliterated, and some steps to do away with such improper appearances should be taken. We ought to obliterate Capt. Sleigh's name from the Plan.

[Hot some conversation ensued.]

Hon. Mr. Hensley continued—I do not see how you can compel Mr. Wright to obliterate, but we ought not to allow such a document to remain in our possession; and I think the Clerk be ordered to remove Captain Sleigh's name.

The Hon. the President again asserted, that allowing the Fishery Reserves to be delineated in the manner they were on that Map, was nothing but an imposition on the country, at the expence of the Proprietors of the Island. It was an unfair forestalling of the Fishery Reserve Question, which was one which must be tried in a Court of Justice. It was an extraordinary step—a very unfair proceeding—to say the least of it.

Hon. Mr. Binnie.—What I understand by these marks (the delineations of the Reserves, on the Plan in question), is, that they were copied from the Grants.

The Hon. the President denied that they were; for in the Grants the Reserves are confined to the coasts—whereas, in this Plan they are made to run in Rivers, and even include every inland creek, however small. How does the Government assume such power? The Fishery Reserve Question was one, he had said, of a most serious nature, which was one which must be tried in a Court of Justice. It was an extraordinary step—a very unfair proceeding—to say the least of it.

Hon. Mr. Binnie.—(Addressing the President.) —Are you sure that these Reserves are not in the Grants?

The Hon. the President said, they were not in the Grants, as the Plan represented them to be; and he should be very much astonished if they were—what he believed he could not do—that they were.

At this stage of the proceedings, we understood the Hon. Mr. Hensley to say, that they were getting somewhat out of order, and losing sight of the question before them.

And the question having been put, to expunge Captain Sleigh's name, and to substitute that of Mr. Worrell's on the Plan—

Hon. Mr. Holl thought that it would be better to let the matter rest, by erasing Capt. Sleigh's name from the Plan.

Which was accordingly unanimously ordered to be done.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Schedule of Fees annexed to the Land Purchase Bill, as passed by the Assembly, Saturday, 12th March:—

SHERIFF'S FEES.			
For every Levy under a Precept,	£0	2	6
Poundage on Moneys realized under Precept, the same to be chargeable only on the amount realized, and not on the whole Precept issues, or so much thereof as is realized—in the pound,	0	0	6
Travelling, per mile, to be computed from the Court House in the County to the place where the Levy is made, or possession given; but, in no case shall any more mileage be charged than he can make it appear he has travelled,	0	0	3
Return of Precept to "The Commissioner of Public Lands,"	0	2	6
For giving possession of Land sold to the Purchaser (this, as well as the mileage, in such case, to be paid by the Purchaser),			
Advertisements, &c., and posting same; not including Newspaper Advertisements,	0	3	0
For every Deed,	0	10	0

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Wednesday, March 2.

The following Extracts from a Despatch from His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, Lieut. Governor, to the Colonial Minister (which Despatch is alluded to in the Address of the House to His Excellency, as below given, agreed to on the 23d February, 1853, by, communicated to His Excellency, submitted to the House, this day, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary:—

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, *K.M., Knight, Lieut. Governor, &c. &c. &c.*

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly request that your Excellency will be pleased to lay before them, at your convenience, a copy of the despatch referred to in your speech, as you may be enabled to give, which you were instructed to forward to Her Majesty's Government, of the proceedings of the Legislature of this Island would be affected in negotiating with the American Government on Reciprocal Trade.

EXTRACTS FROM DESPATCH.

Government House, P. E. Island, 6th December, 1852.

Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington;

In accordance with the instructions contained in your confidential Despatch of the 23d October, I have now the honor to submit, for your consideration, the points which I consider it necessary to notice affecting the relations of this Colony with Her Government, in regard to the important question of the Fisheries; and quite concurring in the views stated by you, in your second confidential Despatch of the 25th of same month, you may be assured the Legislature of P. E. Island will abstain from taking any active measures "on the subject of Fisheries or of Trade," pending those negotiations with which you are now carrying on, with Her Majesty's Government, and that of the United States, a successful termination to which, the Legislature and people of this Colony will hail with the greatest satisfaction.

In the first place, I would beg leave to call your attention to the importance which has always been attached to the Fisheries of this Island. The late Majesty, George the Third, in the year 1767, on the 8th July, by an Order in Council, was pleased to direct that, "In order to promote and encourage the Fishery, and the Settlement of this Island and Territories situated, there be a Clause in the Grant of each Township that shots on the sea-shore, containing a reserve [illegible] tion of liberty, *to all His Majesty's subjects in general*, [illegible] carrying on a free Fishery on the coast of the said Town[illegible]ship, and of erecting stages and other necessary buildings, for the said Fishery, within the distance of 500 feet from [illegible] high-water mark." Eleven Townships only contain a reserve [illegible] cordance with the Terms of this Order in [illegible] and some of them are now occupied by Her Majesty's subjects.

There are thirty other Townships, some not abut on the sea-shore, but have Rivers, Creeks and Bays flow, whereof the right of soil remains in the Crown, and these Grants of Townships contain the following reservation: "And further saving and reserving for the disposal of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, 500 feet from High-water mark, on the coast of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary buildings for carrying on the Fisheries."

There are six Townships, of which no Grants from the Crown appear on record, in this Island; and no reservation appears in the Grants. I think there are, in the whole Colony, Sixty-seven.

In order to denote the situation of those Townships and Fishery Reserves, I have sent, herewith, two Maps of Prince Edward Island; and directed thatons of them be carefully coloured and marked off, distinguishing the Free Fishery Reserves,—those in the Crown, the unreserved ones, and those in which there are no reservations.

I have been anxious to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to these Reserves, because, assuming the probability of such arrangement being made with the United States Government, as would render it desirable to permit the citizens of the States to participate in the Fisheries, which, as Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, there is no where in North America where it could be more easily accomplished, than in this Island.

By the Convention of 1818, the United States "renounce, for ever, any liberty heretofore enjoyed, &c., to take, dry, and cure fish in, or within three miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or Harbours of North America," not included in certain limits: the limitation is as follows:—

"The inhabitants of the said United States shall have, in common with Her Majesty's subjects, the liberty to take fish, &c., &c., and the American fishermen shall also have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled Bays, Harbours, and Creeks of the Southern part of *Newfoundland*, &c., &c.; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall be lawful, for the said fishermen, to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, *without previous agreement for such purpose*, with the *Inhabitants*, Proprietors, or Possessors of the ground."

Having before called your attention to the Reserves as *free* to Her Majesty's subjects, and *thirty* Reserves in the Crown, I apprehend there would be little difficulty in any new Conventions to extend such privileges to American fishermen, as the same stipulations as would be applicable to this Colony, as were agreed to and ratified by the Convention of 1818, in a *free* Island of Her Majesty's possessions, situated distant from this Colony, viz: part of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Having in my Despatches of October, 1851, and February, 1852, troubled you, at considerable length, on the importance of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, I shall now only allude to its geographical position in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its coasts abounding with fish, and its shores affording every facility for carrying on so useful a branch of trade.

It has been the chief resort of all the United States fishermen for several years past, and this Island situation will daily become of greater consequence to them. Bedeque, on the Southern Shore, is within *a few hours' sail* of Shediac, in New Brunswick, where a branch of the Railway from St. John is contracted for, and the produce of the Gulf Fisheries will be quickly transported to the United States.

Already a telegraph wire has been laid down in the Strait of Northumberland, between Cape Traverse, in this Island, and Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick; and it is contemplated the Telegraph will be in operation with the neighbouring Provinces and the United States, and I annex a printed notice of the Telegraph communication which Mr. Gisborne, the manager, states will be in operation, and will be completed next year from here to Newfoundland.

Should Her Majesty's Government concede to the citizens of the United States, the same privileges which Her subjects enjoy in this Colony, they will expect, in return, that their produce shall be admitted into the United States on the same duties which are levied from American citizens, and also that they shall be placed, in regard to the registration of Colonial built Vessels, on the same footing that the British Navigation Act accords to Vessels built in the United States.

I enclose an Act passed some years ago by the Legislature of this Island, for regulating the Trade with America in certain enumerated Articles; it has, as far as the United States is concerned, remains a dead letter.

Should the negociations, which Her Majesty's Government are now carrying on, terminate happily, which I most sincerely hope they will, I think regulations for the mutual benefit of both nations may be easily framed, similar to those contained in the Schedule of the Act 6 & 7 Victoria, Cap. 69, for giving effect to the Convention between Her Majesty and the King of the Netherlands, regulating the Fisheries between the British Islands and France.

In regard to the general question of the Fisheries, it is impossible for me to express an opinion of what may be the views of the Colonists in the neighbouring Provinces, where their interests are dissimilar to those of the Island, but I will venture to say, that a settlement of the question on a liberal footing must be of paramount importance to *all* the Colonies, and, therefore, it becomes necessary, should no arrangement be come to, that the limits to which foreign fishermen may approach the shore should be clearly defined.

I have the honor, &c.

A. Bannerman.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

From the New York Tribune.

THE SLAVE VS. THE FREEMAN.

Mr. Editor: Allow me through the medium of your paper, to say a few words on the difference between the labor of the Slave South, and that of the poor Freeman, North.

It is one of the grave charges against Slaveholders, that their Slaves are hard worked. We admit that such may be the case in some instances: But are not these exceptions to the general rule? We think they are. Let us look into the condition of some of the poor freemen in the Free States, in the hands of hard Masters, and we think, on close investigation, we will find as many cruel tyrants over white men North, as there are cruel Slaveholders over black men South: but, if anything, We are aware that it will be said they are free; they are not obliged to work. Admit it; but they have to choose between work and starvation—this is freedom, with a vengeance.

The wealthy Merchants of the North, who work for the sum of one dollar per week and board, who lose their time if they are sick, and pay their own doctor's bills, and clothe themselves; and, at a moment's notice, are thrown out of employ, (health) as three slave-women, and in many instances four at the South.

I could name hundreds of poor white men at the North who would be glad to get fifty cents per day and board; having families of from four to six children to support. To be sure they live, and that is all; but many of them cannot pay their debts as they their lives; and, to say the least, one-third of the year they do not even pay their debts till they do it by dying; and hundreds of them know nothing of the luxuries of life, and hundreds more do not have its comfort, even when they are sick. Hundreds of them will go to their employers, and when they can get no more credit, pull up and go to another—and finally, thousands of them die in poorhouses.

A Northerner.

[Extract the above in *The Commercial*, Wilmington, N. C. where it is especially commended to our notice.

Now we not only copy this with great pleasure, but we have no hesitation in endorsing its truth. Nay, more; we thank the writer for it, and commend it to the attention of our readers. But we beg leave to assure him that we have published a great many more of similar tenor than these to the same effect, and have given many more hours and columns to the consideration of the means of abolishing *Northern* and *Southern* Slavery, and probably incurred more obloquy and hatred by this field of philanthropic effort than the other. The worst feature of Northern Slavery he entirely overlooks—namely, that of uncertainty and deficiency of employment, even at the miserable wages he mentions. Those who have work, even at low rates of compensation, can live; but the destitute, miscalculated, unskilled, inefficient man who would gladly work for one dollar per week, perhaps is unqualified to earn a decent livelihood even if he *had* work—is a sadder object of compassion; still more, the destitute, unemployed, unskilled woman.

This is all very bad: we see it; we lament it: we try to improve it, and not without hopes of ultimate success. Yet there are great obstacles in the way; and chief among them is the faithlessness, the thoughtlessness, the idle and vicious habits, of the needy. If we could only imbue our labouring class with confidence in each other, and induce those who *have* employment at decent wages to labor earnestly for the emancipation of their class from Social bondage, the rest would be easy. Unhappily, however, the poor single man who receives $10 or over per week and board, and who, if he is a man, too generally squanders on Liquors and Cigars, Balls, Theatres, Gaming, &c., the whole of his surplus earnings, and so finds himself at thirty without a dollar, and without a home in growing family to support, so that he can do nothing to aid his less fortunate and less capable brethren. If we could only surmount *this* difficulty, we think the problem might be soon completely solved.

Mr. 'Northerner!' we pray you to go ahead with your *expose* of the wrongs and sufferings of Poverty in the Free States. Speak plainly and cut to the quick. We, at the South, will well weigh get up riots therefor, nor rob the Post-Offices of the papers containing your articles, nor gas about dissolving the Union. We believe in Free Discussion, and are not afraid of the consequences of telling the truth. Tell us our faults; for we know we *have* faults; and show us how to redress the wrongs you so justly deprecate. And if you find among our laws any that compel one man to labor for another unrecompensed from childhood to old age, and give the idler the right to forbid the worker's learning to read, and enable the luxurious master to take the industrious worker's wife and children, and lash them, corrupt them, or sell them to the highest bidder, we beg you not to spare the lash. We may froth, and rave, and threaten, but the exhibition of our sins will certainly do us good. Lay on!

ALLISONS HISTORY OF EUROPE*

The first volume of the American edition of this history, was published a few days ago; and it has claimed from us the attentive perusal, which a work of so much importance demands. The publication of a history from the pen of an eminent writer on the Assyrian plan, and Alison, is an event of much interest in the literary world, and one well worthy of the notice of politicians. Sir Archibald's views will not be popular, but the evidence he adduces, and his reasoning upon it, are such as to merit consideration. Sir Archibald is a Tory, of the purest water, of the school of Edmund Burke. He is uncompromising in an age of political expediency and infidelity; and, while politicians of his school have gone, and are daily going over to the ranks of liberalism, he adheres with firmness, to his ancient faith. We notice this pertinacious adherence of Sir Archibald, to his old tory creed, more as a singular incidence, at the present period of English history, than with any desire now to discuss its merits. We much doubt if the Conservatism he advocates will ever again gain the ascendant in England; but still we must look upon them with respect, as being the sincere convictions of an able man who has devoted half a life to their study. We must also consider them with respect, when we look upon the bloody ends, and more grinding tyranny, than before existed, to which the assertion of democratic doctrines has led on the continent of Europe. But we do not intend to discuss particularly in relation to that continent, not to this, where society is composed of purely democratic elements, without hereditary aristocracy. Sir Archibald Alison, unlike the Virginian colonists, "*inviolably pant for democratic institutions*" This testimony is remarkable from such a man.

This work before us manifests Herculean labour in its compilation. It is the continuation of the writer's history of Europe from the assembling of the States General in France, in 1789, to the fall of Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo. That work, also, manifested immense labour, and we are informed, cost him fourteen years to write. Certainly, no other English work presents such a large collection of facts, in relation to that most stirring period of European history. These for the most part, are fairly given by Sir Archibald, as any one who has read the contemporaneous publications, from which the work is principally compiled, can bear testimony to. The labor of the first history, is freely made use of for the second. In truth, the introductory chapter to the volume before us, is but the concentrated essence, or an elaborate *resume*, of his first history of Europe, which, we read some years ago. The very words might in many passages be traced, there is no material alteration in sentiment: but, if anything, the Toryism of writer seems to have become more intense, than it was twenty years ago, when that creed was much more fashionable than now.

The style of Sir Archibald is peculiar. It more nearly approaches magnilquence, than it would be safe for a writer of less power, to venture upon, and it would not be tolerable, were the subject of less moment. It is impressive rather than precise. Like Mr. Macaulay, Sir Archibald very often sacrifices the searching exactness of Hallam for the sake of a period or a sentence, which, at first sight, strikes, and though to many, Sir Archibald's will be very pleasing, a severe criticism would pronounce the book before us defective. But it is a style that will be read, and often eloquent. His first history obtained a wide circulation, both in England and America; but that was less on account of its being a perfect history, or of the doctrines advanced in it, than its detailed narrative of almost continued scenes, of which there were thousands of actors upon the stage, and multitudes more personally interested in the result. We do not however stay, in this place, to dwell on details of the facts, or on facts in the work before us, but pass on to notice its general scope.

Perhaps, in the first place, it may be well to say a word in relation to the time at which this history appears. Some writers hold, that impartial history cannot be written contemporaneously with the events of which they treat, but that a lapse of time, will be likely to have warp the judgment of the historian. There is some force in the objection, but literary readers will easily recall instances, in which the objection totally fails, where the charm of some histories,—particularly those of the French revolution of 1789. A contemporary writer will be sure to give the most vivid description of prevailing feelings and passions; and he will write with the certain knowledge that his statements will have to be submitted to rigid scrutiny. If he gives us all the facts, we will not feel so anxious about his opinions, as most of the few men who write history, will be likely to form opinions of their own. For our part, we consider it important that all momentous national events should be contemporaneously recorded in history; for the sake of the existing generations. In the work before us, the author tells us in the preface, that he has given "as copious an abstract as its limits will admit, of the facts and circumstances which have given both sides;" and he tells us further, that "in the effort to regard to think the reader could find it in any other publication a more forcible abstract of the argument in favour of parliamentary reform, contracted currency founded on the retention of gold, or free trade in corn and shipping, than are to be met with in this. This is fair; and in the volume, which has appeared, the resolution is consistently adhered to.

The three measures, just alluded to, Sir Archibald considers the most momentous events in European history, since the battle of Waterloo, which was the first event of which we (the present generation) are the conscious witnesses. That change is the second dispersion of mankind; the spread of civilization, the extension of Christianity, and the inhabitation of deserted parts of the earth. It is hard to say whether the passions of civilization, the discoveries of science, or the miseries of the Christians, have acted most powerfully in working out this great change. The first developed the energies in the breast of civilized man, which rendered him capable of great achievements, which prompted him to seek a wider and more unfettered sphere for their gratification than the old world could afford. The second in the discoveries of steam, furnished him the means of reaching with facility the most distant parts of the earth, and armed him with powers, which rendered barbarous nations powerless to repel his advance; the third presented irresistible attractions to the inhabitants of the most remote parts of the earth, which overcame the attractions of home and the intolerance of aged civilization, and sent forth the hardy emigrant, a willing adventurer, to seek his fortune in the dwellings of distant lands. No such powerful causes producing the dispersion of the species, have come into operation since mankind were originally dispersed on the Assyrian plain; and it took place from an attempt, springing from the pride and ambition of man, as vain as the building the Tower of Babel.

Applied to the British Islands, or the whole Anglo-Saxon race, there is much force in such reasoning as the preceding. The recent expansion of the race speaking the English language this, and the last half of the 18th century, and appears to be only beginning. Other races have spread, but hardly sufficiently to justify the term, "the second dispersion of mankind." Of the Mahomedan dispersion, it will not do to forget, the *home expansion* of the Sclavonic race within the immense borders of the Czar of Russia. We find there a population of 60,000,000 of human beings, nearly half-century! This is an enormous power, which becomes the more momentous for the nations of the world to consider, when it is borne in mind, that the gigantic power of Russia is wielded by a single man, and that the chief object is the conquest of Europe; and that the habits of the people are of entire submission. For our part, we pretend to no prophetic power of pointing out the respective spheres of influence of the Anglo-Saxon and Scalvonic races; but it requires no prophet to say they must be enormous.—*Toronto News of the Week*

History of Europe, from the fall of Napoleon in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon in 1852, by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. Harper & Brothers, New York. 1853.

Jonas Welch, of Missouri, prophesied five years ago, that on the 3d of March, 1852, he would lose his eldest daughter, and that on the 29th day of October, 1852, he would lose his wife. On the very days specified his wife and daughter died! He now says, that on the 18th day of August, 1854, he will die himself of cholera. He is considerably distressed about the matter, and never for a moment doubts, but that his life will then terminate. He has already arranged his worldly affairs, as well as spiritual, to be in readiness for the fatal period.