

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

NO. 3.

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

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ALMANACK FOR OCTOBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 1h. 56m., morning, E.S.E.
New Moon, 8th day, 0h. 46m., evening, S.
First Quarter, 16th day, 5h. 11m., evening, S.
Full Moon, 23rd day, 8h. 0m., evening, S.E.

| DA | AT WERE. | SUN | High | Moon's | DA | AT WERE. | SUN | High | Moon's |
|--------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| MONTH. | | rises | sets | Water | rises. | Days | | rises | sets |
| | | h m | h m | h m | h m | length. | | h m | h m |
| 1 | Monday | 6 15 | 35 6 | 19 11 | 36 11 | 31 | 1 | 1 5 | 35 6 |
| 2 | Tuesday | 2 33 | 7 27 | 10 32 | 32 | 2 | 2 33 | 7 27 | |
| 3 | Wednesday | 4 31 | 8 29 | 0 42 | 20 | 3 | 4 31 | 8 29 | |
| 4 | Thursday | 6 29 | 9 28 | 1 43 | 25 | 4 | 6 29 | 9 28 | |
| 5 | Friday | 8 27 | 10 21 | 2 46 | 21 | 5 | 8 27 | 10 21 | |
| 6 | Saturday | 9 25 | 11 7 | 3 49 | 17 | 6 | 9 25 | 11 7 | |
| 7 | Sunday | 10 24 | 11 49 | 4 52 | 15 | 7 | 10 24 | 11 49 | |
| 8 | Monday | 12 23 | 12 30 | 5 55 | 13 | 8 | 12 23 | 12 30 | |
| 9 | Tuesday | 13 20 | 0 6 | 6 9 | 9 | 9 | 13 20 | 0 6 | |
| 10 | Wednesday | 14 18 | 1 7 | 6 42 | 5 | 10 | 14 18 | 1 7 | |
| 11 | Thursday | 16 17 | 1 45 | 7 15 | 3 | 11 | 16 17 | 1 45 | |
| 12 | Friday | 17 15 | 2 22 | 7 52 | 10 | 12 | 17 15 | 2 22 | |
| 13 | Saturday | 18 12 | 3 0 | 8 36 | 5 | 13 | 18 12 | 3 0 | |
| 14 | Sunday | 19 11 | 3 43 | 9 22 | 5 | 14 | 19 11 | 3 43 | |
| 15 | Monday | 20 10 | 4 30 | 10 12 | 5 | 15 | 20 10 | 4 30 | |
| 16 | Tuesday | 21 8 | 5 20 | 1 5 | 1 | 16 | 21 8 | 5 20 | |
| 17 | Wednesday | 22 6 | 6 13 | 0 4 | 45 | 17 | 22 6 | 6 13 | |
| 18 | Thursday | 24 4 | 7 10 | 0 31 | 42 | 18 | 24 4 | 7 10 | |
| 19 | Friday | 26 3 | 8 9 | 1 7 | 39 | 19 | 26 3 | 8 9 | |
| 20 | Saturday | 28 1 | 9 8 | 2 11 | 35 | 20 | 28 1 | 9 8 | |
| 21 | Sunday | 29 4 | 9 59 | 3 19 | 31 | 21 | 29 4 | 9 59 | |
| 22 | Monday | 30 5 | 10 57 | 4 32 | 28 | 22 | 30 5 | 10 57 | |
| 23 | Tuesday | 31 5 | 11 48 | 5 49 | 25 | 23 | 31 5 | 11 48 | |
| 24 | Wednesday | 32 5 | 12 39 | 6 29 | 23 | 24 | 32 5 | 12 39 | |
| 25 | Thursday | 34 5 | 1 20 | 6 37 | 11 | 25 | 34 5 | 1 20 | |
| 26 | Friday | 36 5 | 2 18 | 7 32 | 5 | 26 | 36 5 | 2 18 | |
| 27 | Saturday | 37 4 | 3 8 | 8 28 | 12 | 27 | 37 4 | 3 8 | |
| 28 | Sunday | 39 4 | 4 4 | 9 28 | 10 | 28 | 39 4 | 4 4 | |
| 29 | Monday | 41 4 | 5 2 | 10 32 | 7 | 29 | 41 4 | 5 2 | |
| 30 | Tuesday | 42 4 | 6 3 | 11 30 | 3 | 30 | 42 4 | 6 3 | |
| 31 | Wednesday | 43 4 | 7 4 | 12 30 | 9 | 31 | 43 4 | 7 4 | |

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Oct. 13, 1866.

| Provisions. | 8d to 7d |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Beef, (small) per lb. | 8d to 7d |
| Do by the quarter. | 8d to 7d |
| Fork, (carcass) | 5d to 6d |
| Do (small) | 7d to 9d |
| Mutton, per lb. | 8d to 6d |
| Veal, per lb. | 8d to 6d |
| Ham, per lb. | 1s 2d to 1s 3d |
| Butter, (fresh) | 1s 1d to 1s 2d |
| Do by the tub. | 4d to 6d |
| Cheese, per lb. | 7d to 9d |
| Tallow, per lb. | 7d to 9d |
| Lard, per lb. | 7d to 9d |
| Flour, per lb. | 3d |
| Oatmeal, per 100 lbs. | 15s to 16s |
| Eggs, per dozen. | 10d to 1s |
| Barley, per bushel. | 8s 9d to 4s |
| Oats, per do. | 2s 2d to 2s 4d |
| Peas, per quart. | 1s 3d to 1s 6d |
| Potatoes, per bushel. | 1s 3d to 1s 6d |
| Geese. | 2s to 3s |
| Turkeys, each. | 4s to 8s |
| Fowls, each. | 1s to 1s 6d |
| Ducks. | 1s 3d to 1s 6d |
| Codfish, per qtl. | 20s to 30s |
| Herrings, per barrel. | 25s to 40s |
| Mackerel, per dozen. | 2s 6d to 4s |
| Boards (Hemlock) | 8s 6d to 4s |
| Do (Spruce) | 4s to 5s |
| Do (Pine) | 7s to 9s |
| Shingles, per M. | 18s to 19s |
| Hay, per ton. | 7s to 8s |
| Straw, per cwt. | 1s to 1s 9d |
| Timothy Seed. | none |
| Clover Seed, per lb. | none |
| Homespun, per yard. | 4s to 6s |
| Calfskins, per lb. | 6d to 9d |
| Hides, per lb. | 4d |
| Wool. | 1s to 1s 9d |
| Sheepskins. | 1s 6d to 1s 9d |
| Apples, per doz. | 2d to 4d |
| Partridges. | 10d to 1s 3d |

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
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THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

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Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
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Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley
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Miscellaneous and General News.

CONFEDERATION.

[From the London Star, Sept. 21.]

When the scheme of a British American Confederation was first formally mooted in this country, it seemed to most persons to be free from any serious objections and likely to promote some obvious advantages. It is true that, with a few exceptions, Englishmen—even English statesmen—had but the most shadowy notions of the condition, political and social, of the Provinces which were to be parties to the new arrangement, of the feelings of the populations concerned with respect to the plan, and of the benefits expected to accrue on either side in consequence of its adoption. It was known that Canada, or at least the most prominent Canadian politicians, were eager in favor of the scheme, and it was assumed it would now appear somewhat hastily, that the Maritime Provinces were equally ready and willing to enter the bonds of this political marriage. No one, of course, would have desired to force them into an alliance against their will; and we may presume that it was on the supposition that the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island wished to be federally joined to the Canadas, that the late Government gave its assent and support to the efforts to arrange some settlement of the kind. The first attempt, known as the Quebec scheme, was rejected by all the Maritime Provinces, and we have since heard, without quite understanding them, of various disputes and delays. It appears that in all the Provinces petitions have been numerous signed and meetings held against any federative union with Canada; but that quite recently, as the opponents of Confederation allege, by extreme pressure on the part of the Executive, the Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have agreed to send delegates to a Conference to be held in London with certain Canadian delegates. These delegates are now here, but their deliberations can only result in a most lame and impotent conclusion as long as Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island protest, as they do, and renege to join in the Conference. The party in the Maritime Provinces which are averse to Confederation is now represented in this country by the Hon. Joseph Howe, a distinguished member of the Legislature of Nova Scotia. This gentleman has just published a pamphlet in which he complains with some justice that, while we have heard and adopted in this country the case of those who desire to promote the Confederation, we have paid no attention whatever to the case of its opponents. In a few well reasoned and ably-written pages, Mr. Howe says all that can be said on his side; and though we cannot endorse all his views—though, indeed, we differ toto caelo from some which he expresses most strongly—we have no objection to give them all the publicity in our power.

The question is one, indeed, which really asks for the attention of the English Parliament and people, as it is apparently sought to involve the English Government directly in acts bearing upon the condition of the self-governed colonies of North America, from which it is our plain duty to keep clear.

Before we proceed to explain briefly the argument of Mr. Howe, it is right to state that he does not attempt to ignore or controvert the decision of the Legislatures in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in favor of uniting in the London Conference now pending. He merely points out that in a matter of such vital importance an appeal to the constituencies was at least morally due, more especially as in the case of Nova Scotia the present Assembly sits under a repealed suffrage law. This appeal, however, has not been admitted, and the plan of the Canadian and other delegates is described to be, first to frame a scheme of Confederation here in secret, and then, before publishing it in the Provinces or their Legislatures, to obtain for it the sanction of the Imperial Parliament—a course which, as Mr. Howe argues, would be unfair and possibly perilous. With the reasons which, according to Mr. Howe, influence the population of the Lower Provinces in their dislike of the Canadian Connection, we have little concern. It remains for them to prove at the polls that they entertain such a dislike. The opponents of Confederation insist that neither the character of Canadian politics and politicians, nor the condition of Canadian finance, nor the elements of discord, springing out of differences of race and religion, which are to be met with in Canada, are very likely to invite the union of communities hitherto self-governed, prosperous and content. The geographical difficulties of a Confederation, as put by Mr. Howe, are indeed most serious. Not only is the territory which Canada, with a somewhat far-reaching, or, as her opponents would term it, over-reaching ambition, desires to join to herself described as too large to be administered well by a single government, but it is predicted the addition of the Maritime Provinces would be certain to infuse new elements of discord into the already seething chaos of Canadian politics. The interests of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland are maritime, insular, and commercial; the interests of the Canadas are inland and agricultural. Their territories scarcely adjoin. A long stretch of unsettled country and the mouth of the St. Lawrence, frozen for six months of the year, divide them. There is no private or commercial intercourse worth speaking of between them. The intimacy and inclination of the Maritime Provinces is not towards Canada, but towards Maine and Massachusetts, and though the men of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are proud of their independence, they would probably prefer annexation to the United States, if it could be peaceably effected, to any Confederation scheme.

Such is, in brief, the case put by those who oppose the Confederation project. It is at least well worth a hearing. No doubt the Governor General of Canada is rightfully proud by anticipation "of the new power taking its place among the nations"—a power with a territory—be it remarked—even more extended than that of the United States, and a population nearly as large as that of Ireland. To rule under these conditions would task the powers of a statesman of the highest order; to question whether it is possible to rule by the "politicians"—the word has a peculiar sense in America—who debate at Ottawa, is at least not an unreasonable scepticism. We think that when the people of this country come to learn how the facts stand, they will at least see the wisdom of leaving the matter wholly to the decision of the population concerned. More than that we do not understand the opponents of the Confederation scheme to ask at the hands of England, and this much they are fairly entitled to expect. If the maritime Provinces have the material strength to stand alone if left alone, and really prefer to do so, it is clearly no part of the policy and cannot be the wish of England to coerce or even urge them into an uncongenial union.

BANKRUPT CANADA.

[From the New York Albion.]

It appears from the record that Mr. Galt writes to the London agents—Messrs. Baring Brothers and Glyn, Mills, & Co.—under date, 14th August, 1865, desiring to change "the arrangement" then existing (which was, that these firms should sell Canadian securities then in their hands at 90) substituting therefor "a loan temporary of £760,000 sterling, for a period of not less than one or more than two years, on deposit of Provincial bonds as they (the agents) might consider necessary."

In the same letter the Messrs. Glyn and Barings are informed that £200,000 sterling of the amount required, falls due to the Bank of Montreal on the 19th of the ensuing month, and that accordingly an immediate answer is necessary. This was certainly a very exceptional method of opening a delicate financial negotiation; particularly when we read in the agents' letter of November 25th, as follows: "You will allow us to call to your recollection that we had been led to expect that provisions would have been made in Canada for the funds required here."

We cannot wonder that Canadian credit suffered in Lombard Street, when the process was suddenly reversed, and the London agents were called upon to provide means for paying off the provincial creditor. Neither can we blame the London creditor for asking at once for "an order in council, legally binding the government for the payment of the interest and principle," nor for further adding truly, that "it is of course, understood that the Bank of Montreal will not be repaid while our two firms remain in advance. * * * We deeply regret that to maintain your engagements you should be constrained to attempt to borrow in this market at a time so unfavorable; but if such an unfortunate case must be resorted to, we shall endeavour to follow your orders. We take due note that you will make timely remittances to secure the punctual payment of the dividend due on January next."

This was language calculated to arouse indignation in a sensible if not a sensitive man, and if addressed to a New York merchant in place of an Honorable Finance Minister of a proud and prosperous Province it would have had that effect. But not so with the plain language was used by the financial gentleman of London, which runs as follows: We must repeat that we see no prospect whatever of our being able to make arrangements on the conditions authorized for the settlement of the amount due to the Bank of Montreal, as well as our advances, and we shall, therefore be glad to hear from you what measures the government propose to adopt to cover our accounts," adding again, "we have no doubt that you are also preparing to make remittances for the dividends due in January."

In reply to this Mr. Galt actually condescends to the position of a bankrupt debtor, and proffers a statement of his affairs thus:—Our engagements consist of about £500,000 sterling, due to yourselves to be covered positively at 31st December next, and £200,000 sterling to the Bank of Montreal, to be covered at 17th instant, and we have also to provide £300,000 for the January dividends.—And then goes to say:—I am now authorized by the order in Council, to request you to make arrangements for the desired loan of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, at such rate of interest and for such period as the state of the money market may permit—* * * I need scarcely add that it will cause very serious inconvenience if any disappointment should again arise. After making sales under these instructions to the limited extent of £60,000 only, the agents report again that the operation has proved to be one of the greatest difficulty, and demonstrates, as it is our duty to observe, that Canada must not depend upon temporary expedients, but upon its own resources.

Now, after candidly considering all this correspondence, we cannot but view the proceeding as most unpardonable on the part of both Mr. Galt and the Ministry who took part in it. We refrain from going still further to show how the London firms insisted upon the small loans, finally raised at 8 per cent, not being used exclusively to pay the Bank of Montreal, but proportionally between themselves and the Bank, as it is really too humiliating to publish. One thing is certain, however, that should Canadian affairs not be more wisely managed financially, in future, than they have been in the immediate past, the province might as well fall into the hands of the Fenians first as last; for absorption, or entire dependence on some more ambitious and self-reliant nation will be its inevitable doom.

A QUEER LITTLE REPUBLIC.

A correspondent of the London Herald gives an interesting account of a visit to the little republic of San Marino, in August. He says:—

"It is especially singular that this little Territory containing only about eight thousand inhabitants, should have remained intact for more than fifteen centuries, and that now, while all its powerful neighbors have become merged into one great state, this tiny Republic should be the only portion of Italian soil possessing a separate autonomy. It was founded by San Marino, who was a native of Dalmatia, and came over and settled in Rimini. Soon after the persecution of the Christians by the Emperor Diocletian commenced, and finding that it was impossible to remain in Rimini, San Marino led his little flock out from the city, and established a Christian Colony at the summit of the highest and most rugged mountain in this part of the country, and which was at that time probably surrounded by untrodden forests; and from that day to this the little state thus founded has remained separate and distinct from the neighboring countries.

"Immediately we got into the open country, my driver pointed out the mountain of San Marino, rising far above all the hills in its neighborhood, and distant from Rimini nearly fifteen miles. The road led across an undulating and very richly cultivated country. The peasants were engaged in picking the grape harvest, which, by the way, is one of the worst ever known, from the extreme dryness of the early part of the season. They were also occupied in picking the maize, which forms so important an item of the Italian farmer's crop.

"When about six miles from the mountain we crossed a little stream, and my driver told me that we were now in the republic of San Marino. The circumference of the state is thirty-nine miles, the mountain, or crag as it should be rather called, rising nearly in its centre. The ground, is very fertile and well cultivated, and its value is considerably more than that of similar ground in the surrounding country, from the absence of taxation and other advantages peculiar to the republic, chief among which is the freedom from military conscription.

Every male in San Marino is, it is true, a soldier, but this is a very minor evil when soldiering involves no fighting or absence from home. Although all are liable to be called upon to serve in case of necessity, only those under a certain age are on all occasions liable to be called out, and the strength of this regular army of the republic is 800 men. Of these, 700 form the National Guard, the remainder the body guard of the President. The national flag is blue and white. The police is administered by a chief and five carabinieri, whose uniform is dark blue, with white cross belts and grey trousers. These five carabinieri are always on duty, and are regularly salaried police.

"In old times affairs were administered by a grand council, composed of the heads of all the families in the state; but this was found so large and cumbersome an assembly, that in 1847 a council was substituted of sixty members—twenty nobles, twenty citizens, and twenty farmers or peasants—who were chosen by the old assembly. Any vacancy that occurs by death or otherwise in the council is filled up by new members chosen by themselves; consequently, the Government is now rather oligarchic than democratic in its character. Thirty members must be present to make the meeting a legal one. The council elects two presidents, or, as they are called, 'Dapitani Regenti,' every six months. One presides over the upper village, the other over the lower and the surrounding country; at present Signor Innocenti Bonelli is Captain Regent of the city, as the upper village is called, and Amicale Vita is Captain Regent of the burgo. At the end of the six months and before the election of the new President is held, there is an interregnum of three days, a syndic being chosen by the council to manage affairs during that time; and during this period any one is at liberty to impeach the ex-presidents for their conduct during their term of office. The election of the presidents is conducted in the following manner: Six names are chosen by the council, the names are written upon papers, and the council then proceed to the church, where, after mass is celebrated and special prayers offered up, two names are drawn by lot, and these two are the presidents for the next six months.

"Twice every year there is a grand assembly of the heads of all the families of the Republic, and these can then protest against any measure adopted by the Council. None of the officers of State are paid, but the Captain Regents are allowed seventy-five francs each for office expenses during their term of office, and the foreign and home ministers have an annual allowance of two hundred and fifty francs each for office expenses, etc. The Commander-in-Chief of the army receives no pecuniary consideration for his services. The highest paid officials of the state are the medical men—there are two doctors and one surgeon, who receive two hundred and fifty scudi, or thirteen hundred and fifty francs a year each. There are no doctors' bills to pay in San Marino; for this munificent salary of fifty-four pounds a year each to the doctors render their services gratis to all the citizens of the State, but if they are sent for out of the two towns the patients have to provide conveyance.

"The revenue of the State and its expenditure alike amount to £3000 a year. This sum is raised by profits upon the sale of tobacco and salt, both, as in Italy, State monopolies, and by a very small tax upon landed proprietors. There is, in addition to this, which forms the ordinary budget, the sum of 18,000 francs a year paid by the Italian government, and which is used for making roads, assisting the poor, giving aid in cases of losses by fire or other misfortunes, and repairing the public buildings. This sum is paid by the Italian government for custom duties. Of course San Marino would have a right to have brought its goods in free of duty, but this would have caused so much difficulty at the Italian custom houses that the Government agreed to pay instead an annual sum equal to the proportion of custom duties which would be paid by an equal population of Italians. This sum was found upon calculation to amount to eighteen thousand francs, which sum accordingly the Italian Government pays annually to San Marino. The Republic is represented at all the foreign courts. At London and Paris their ambassador is the Duke of Acquiva. I presume that the duties are not onerous.

The Freeman in noticing some of the political tricks of the Confederates