Madden has been only 18 months Pastor of this place, he must have exhibited great energy in erecting such a monument to his zeal, and by this act has established a claim upon the Archdiocese of New York. The Rev. gentleman had the happiness of dedicating the Church a few weeks since. The ceremony took place on Sunday, and it being the first time that Mass was celebrated in a Church in the town, a very large concourse assembled. The Rev. Mr. Quin, of St. Peter's Church, N. Y., preached the dedicatory sermon. A princely-hearted Irishman, a Mr. John Cary, of Veerplank's Point, donated 250,000 bricks to the construction of the edifice. It is gratifying to find Nova Scotians making a position for themselves abroad, and we congratulate our Rev. friend on the great success he has achieved.—*Halifax Express.*

THE IRISH POSITION IN BRITISH AND IN REPUBLICAN NORTH AMERICA.

A LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE IRISH PRESS, IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY.

BY THE HON. THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION, CANADA.

MONTREAL, March 3rd, 1866.

Gentlemen:—If I venture to address the following paragraphs to your attention as a body, irrespective of party, I do so in the fullest confidence, that whether you agree with me in part, or in whole, or not at all, you are at least all equally disposed to give a respectful statement, over a responsible name, a fair and candid consideration.

In what I have to say, I own at once, I bear the testimony of a minority only of the Irish in North America. But the minority with whom my views coincide is not so small as some here and in Ireland, may imagine. Many are silent from a constitutional distaste to controversy—many from a weak desire for their own personal ease and tranquillity—many from downright disgust at all things Irish, of a polemical sort. But our minority, taken as a whole, includes, so far as I know, all the Bishops, and a vast majority of the Priests of Irish origin, in North America; includes a majority of all our well-to-do settled agriculturalists, our men of business, and professional men; includes all the influential and wealthy Irish Protestant population; includes almost all, I observe, of those who have won on this side of the Atlantic any distinction in purely literary or in politico-literary pursuits. The voice of such a minority, not rashly raised, will not, I am satisfied, be lightly regarded; and of this voice, I dare to assert, I shall be found in this letter the faithful reporter.

The chief obstacle to the true understanding of the Irish position in America, Republican or British, which I found last year in Ireland, arose from an excessive attachment to preconceived opinions. Men who had never seen a sun rise and set on the Atlantic, much less on the world beyond, had framed for themselves a fancy picture of this continent, and were prepared to swear it was the only true likeness. Their notions were like those of that gifted daughter of the gifted house of Sheridan, who makes her emigrant declare that when he reaches America he will sit and sigh away his hours, with closed eyes, in our "grand old woods." If he did so in some of them, he would need to carry a charm, or he might find a garter snake about his legs and the mosquitoes about his ears before he was seated in the "grand old woods" many minutes. In the same way all our trans-Atlantic visitors are, at first sight, disappointed with Niagara; for stupendous as nature is in that place, the soaring imagination of man overtops and looks down on all material grandeur. The cataract, the snake or the mosquito, displaces by actual contact preconceived opinions and substitutes simple realities. I cannot hope that any words of mine should dispel mental or moral Niagaras, but the understanding must be deranged indeed, to which the words of truth and earnestness cannot convey conviction, as readily as the sting of an insect or a reptile conveys pain to the body.

Of the erroneous impressions existing in Ireland, alike as to Republican and British America, it must be owned the main source is a want of downright candor on the part of the Irish on this side, in their communications with their friends "at home." To give pleasure instead of pain—to keep up heart and hope in anxious relatives and friends—to dazzle the neighbors—to enjoy a triumph even in their absence—the worst has been made to appear better than it is, the middling lot has been puffed into a prodigious run of luck, and even the best success has been exaggerated beyond all bounds. I remember one of our countrymen in Boston, about twenty years ago, who wrote to his friends that he inhabited a four-storied house and drove his own carriage. So, indeed, he did; he inhabited the cellar, and drove a hack about town at a quarter dollar a fare!

If I have sinned against my countrymen in America as they are so constantly told by their Irish leaders, at all events, it never was in this base way. I may have given many a sore shake to their fanciful and groundless self-satisfaction; but if the truth as I know it, is bitter, or if the relish for it is perverted by a surfeit of stimulants, am I, therefore, to shirk my duty? I would rather never raise a public voice, nor put pen to paper again, than betray them, and dishonor myself by any such denial of the known truth.

This very Fenian organization in the United States, what does it really prove, but that the Irish are still an alien population, camped but not settled in America, with foreign hopes and aspirations, neither shared in nor respected by the people among whom they live? If their new country was their true country, would they find time and money to spare in the construction of imaginary Republics beyond seas? If their leaders were rulers at Washington, would they be playing at governments, think you, in Moffatt's pill-box? It is because the active spirits are conscious that, being Irish, they have no hopeful public career in the land of the "Know Nothings," and the rank and file feel that while their stomachs are filled their affections are starved in their hard and fast new state of society, that all this weak and wicked yearning after the impossible has developed itself in both classes. It is on the one part folly; on the other part crime; but it is human nature after all; at least it is a new Irish American variety of human nature.

There is a fundamental distinction to be drawn, however, between those of our countrymen of whom you hear so much at home, namely, the town, and what I shall call the settled, well-ordered country Irish. Unfortunately for their own peace, and yours, and ours, the former bear the proportion of fully 75 per cent to the whole. Causes, some natural and justifiable enough—such as ready employment for their labor on landing,—detained them at great seaports, or drew them to the factory and railway centres. Never in the world's history were a purely agricultural population so suddenly and unpreparedly converted into mere town laborers. They did not, indeed, exchange agriculture for artificers' pursuits, for you cannot well call mere loading and unloading ships, or porterage, or digging drains, or domestic service, works of art. But the hundreds of thousands of this class who were peasants in Ireland in Spring, and town laborers in America the same Summer, threw up to the surface, by the natural law of their numbers, a small fry of demagogues and overseers (*for bhosses*) whose interests it never was that they should look to dock and suburb labor only as a temporary condition, but to the acquisition and ownership of land as their ultimate object. Hence this strangely contradictory result; that a people who hungered and thirsted for land in Ireland, who struggled for conacre and cabin even to the shedding of blood, that this same people when they reached a new world, in which a day's wages saved would purchase an acre of wild land in fee, wilfully concurred, under the lead of bad advisers, to sink into the condition of a miserable town tenantry, to whose moral squalor even European seaports can hardly present a parallel.

I described in outline the town Irish, high and low (making many honorable exceptions) in my speech at Wexford, in May, 1865. Those whose minds were full of a fancy America, of course, could not admit that twenty years experience enabled and authorized me to describe things as they are. Of course not! For us all, too often, Experience is the false, and Imagination the true guide. But the editors of the Irish press will not pooh! pooh! the testimony of the last Annual Report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners of New York, which I take in a condensed form from the New York *Tribune* of January 20th, 1866. Thus it describes, in general, the tenement house population of the 4th and 6th wards of that city, chiefly inhabited by our broken down poor people. The *Tribune* says:—

"The places are chiefly in cellars, with naked stones or brick walls, damp and decayed floors, without beds or bedding fit for human beings. They are mainly unventilated or lighted, except through the entrance door. In condition they are filthy and disgusting beyond description, overflowing with vermin and infested by rats.

"Into these hideous places are packed nightly an average of ten persons to each place, or six hundred in the aggregate.

"In violation of the laws of decency and morality, men, women and children, white and black, with no regard to the family relation, sleep promiscuously together, exhibiting less of the impulses of decency than the brute creation.

"From the character of these apartments, their owners and occupants, and the manner of their use, cleanliness is impossible, and hideous diseases of various classes and types are engendered and propagated.

"While thus occupied they cannot be made decent or healthy, and those who frequent them are beyond the reach of reform, except through the strong arm of the law."

Horrible details are then given of these general statements, and as showing the relation which your unhappy countrymen and women who have fallen into such hopeless servitude to the devil and his agents in the American seaports, bear to the proprietary class—the landlord class—in such cities as New York, I quote the *Tribune's* next statement, founded on the same Annual Report, which is in these words:

"It will be noticed, too, that many of these hideous dens are owned by respectable citizens, officers in banks and the like, and are let out probably by agents—these citizens never taking the trouble to look at their property and utterly regardless, whether their tenants are poisoned or debauched, or in what way their houses affect the health and morals of the city. Surely if any one sin needs preaching against by the clergy it is this cruel neglect *by rich men of their tenantry and their indifference to the condition of their dependents.*"

I suppose it will be a mortal offence against the pride and vanity of your American-makers, to show on such authority that so many of the Irish in New York city, the headquarters of the two Republics, are still mere "tenantry" and "dependents"; that they dwell in "hideous dens," sometimes "six hundred under one roof," "in violation of all the laws of decency and morality." Yet if these be facts—frightful as they are to contemplate—what are we to think of those irrepressible patriots, whose love for Ireland is so ardent, that they are willing to cross the Lakes or the Atlantic to die for her, while they will not turn their steps aside down one of the dark lanes they pass daily on their walks, where their countrymen and women perish by the hundred, body and soul! There is a battle for Ireland to be fought in the New World: there is a glorious, redeeming work to be done for her here; it is to be fought in the 4th and 6th Wards of New York, and in every large city south of the lines, where our labouring population have suddenly been centralized with all their old peasant habits stripped rudely off, and no new habits of discipline and self-government as yet substituted in their stead.

I say the *Tribune's* description, with some mitigations, holds true of our poorer people in all the large cities of the States; and the poor are the majority of the town Irish, who are 75 per cent of the whole. But this horrible description of the New York *Tribune* does very rarely apply to the kindred population in our Provincial cities. Here, fortunately for themselves and for society at large, this perverted peasantry have not been concentrated so suddenly, or in such dense masses as in New York or Boston. Here, too, the leaders (for our race, like all others, must have leaders) have generally been gentlemen. In every British Province the foremost Irishmen have been among the first people in the Judgeship, in politics, in commerce and in society. This high standing has kept up the standard of the class, while fortunately for us Catholics, the Church in these Provinces has always been sufficiently up with the people to preserve its legitimate control of their faith and morals. We are, however, but a tythe of our race in North America, and though we hold our own respectably and influentially with the rest of the Provincial population, it can hardly be expected that the example of 400,000 of us can bring about any radical correction in the conduct of 4,000,000 Yankee Irish. I have great faith, for my part, in our steadily doing our duty by our own Government, by all our fellow-subjects, and by one another as Irishmen. I feel that we are in the right path; if we go on steadily in that path, good must come of it, for us and for all.

Let me give you an illustration drawn from this very spot, where 120,000 witnesses can vouch for what I state. We are, "all told," in Montreal, men, women, and children, some 27,000 souls—Irish Catholics. At St. Patrick's, our principal church, between the middle of December and New Year's Day, thanks to the good Redemptorist Fathers, 15,000 persons received holy communion—or very nearly every man and woman of an age to approach the Blessed Sacrament. Since New Year's we took up the project of building a St Patrick's Hall, and during the first month $65,000 of the stock was subscribed, and above $10,000 of the first call promptly paid in! And these are the people, their own flesh and blood (though not of the same spirit) the New York "bloody sixth ward boys" are coming here to invade, or as they call it, "to liberate!"

Our rural numbers are almost in the inverse ratio to the urban to what the same classes are to each other in the United States. I speak now of Canada. If not quite three fourths, certainly the large majority of our emigrants here live by land, and own land. There are at least thirty counties in Canada where the Irish Catholic vote ranges from a fifth to a third of the whole constituency, and in most of these, if the Irish Protestant and Catholic were taken altogether, they would form a clear majority of the whole. Persistent attempts have been made, and *greenbacks* have not been wanting to introduce the pest of Fenianism among our town's folk, but I am proud to say (with the single exception of Toronto) wholly without success. In Toronto Orangeism has been made the pretext of Fenianism, and Fenianism is doing its best to justify and magnify Orangeism. Even in Toronto the brethren of sedition are a handful, and their Head Centre a nobody. Meanwhile the great healthful mass of the Irish farmers of Canada—men breathing pure air and living pure lives—are untouched by the infection, thanks to their own sound sense, to the conservatism which springs from property, and thanks too, whenever it is required, to the timely warnings of their parish clergy!

The ignorance as to the United States in Ireland is only equalled by the ignorance as to Canada in the United States. There again the great obstacle to the reception of truth is in preconceived opinions. The demagogical Irish leaders also, many of whom are glad to send their own sons and daughters to be educated in our higher moral atmosphere, have not the moral courage, or rather the common honesty, to tell the truth publicly as to this country. *They* know, right well they know, from personal observation, that the Irish *status* here is vastly higher than ever it was with them. But they find it more profitable to trade upon ignorance than to impart instruction. They prefer to let their poor deluded followers believe of Canada what they have all along taught them, that neither freedom, justice, nor good government can exist under the British flag. Right well they know *we* have no State Church, nor irresponsible territorial aristocracy, nor proselytising schools or colleges; but they suffer their dupes to believe that Canada endures all the ills of which Ireland complains. Blinded by such belief they would dash their reckless, homeless masses against this peaceful Province, which has done them no wrong, but where alone, in North America, their race has always had the fullest recognition. They do not see—fools that they are!—that they are still playing the game of the "Know-Nothings," who rejoiced two years ago over every butcher's bill that came up from Virginia, that, at all events, "the war would kill off the d——d Irish." There are a few more thousands, it seems, ready to be killed off, and your genuine "Know-Nothing" is quite content the Britishers should do it, so that he is not compromised in his trade or his foreign relations.

That the views I laid before my countrymen at home nine months ago, were not mine alone, I have since had many a proof from well-informed men, lay and clerical. But of all which has appeared, nothing equals in authority a recent letter on this subject from the Archbishop of Halifax to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick, which letter you, gentlemen, have most probably seen and reproduced. In that letter, with all the weight attaching to his station, his age, his powerful talents and sagacious judgment, the Archbishop points the contrast between our two states of society, and while doing generous justice to the United States, asserts for these Provinces, as a home for Irishmen, a very decided superiority over the Republic. For this testimony against their falsehoods Archbishop Connolly has been denounced by the Fenian Brotherhood; an additional proof, if any were wanting, that his views were founded in accurate observation, guided by sound principles of judgment.

I did not, when in Ireland, gentlemen, and I do not now ask you to circulate these views and arguments in order to stimulate emigration from Ireland to British America. I say now, as I said then, "let every man who can *live* at home, stay at home." Too high a price in body and soul may be paid for butcher's meat, and the wearing of glazed shoddy instead of honest frieze. If men, and women too, must sell their soul to the decent, well-dressed Devil, who keeps his immigration shop at the ship's side—well of course, they must. No advice will probably reach those who are ready to be so disposed of. But if among those who *must* emigrate somewhere there are a few thousands left, who are neither dreamers nor dupes, but who can cheerfully encounter hard work and joyfully obey good laws, then let them try Canada or any other part of British America. Soon, with the blessing of God, British America will be one country, with one system of administration, and one wide field of enterprise and settlement. Four hundred thousand of your countrymen—nearly *two* millions of your co-religionists out of our total *four*—are here to guarantee you a fair field, and no disfavour; to guarantee your full civil and religious rights, identical with their own. Come, you who must emigrate, to us, and join with us in building up for our descendants a free, an unaggressive, and a prosperous nation to the North of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes.

Such is all I have to say to the class that must emigrate. To those who can remain in Ireland, I will only add — beware of false intelligence from the United States. Never was the manufacture of false intelligence carried to such a pitch of perfection—if one may say so of such an art—as by those who make emigration a trade, among our neighbours. Every flourish you see—read it backwards. You will be pretty safe, if you obey this rule. As to Fenianism it is folly in the mass, and knavery in the leaders, with very few exceptions. Do not remain, you who remain in your own land, pawns for speculators in Irish American ignorance to push about at will; remain to remedy the unhappy past by all reasonable and just reforms; not as thieves in the night, conspiring for a chimerical republic, but as frank, fearless, sons of the soil, manfully and lawfully contending, that whatever is wrong shall be righted, and whatever is necessary to Ireland's peace and prosperity, shall be supplied.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen of the Irish Press
Very truly, your friend,
THOS. D'ARCY McGEE.

From the Toronto Globe, March 2.

WHAT WE BUY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have thought it well to give in full a list of the articles we purchase annually from the United States, so that our farmers and traders may see for themselves what a large proportion of the commodities we purchase from our neighbors can be raised or made in our own Provinces. We have selected the years 1860 and 1865, in order that a year before the war began and a year at its close may be placed in contrast.

	1860.	1864-5.
Ale, Beer & Porter, in casks	1,938	4,619
Do in bottles...	141	16
Anchors, 6 cwt. and under.	75	181
Acids	9,031	23,634
Alum	512	195
Anatomical Preparations..	499	304
Anchors over 6 cwt	132	25
Antimony	74	76
Antiquities	370	80
Argol	35	140
Articles for public use	15,169	54,628
Ashes—Pearl	10,279	
Do Pot	11,363	17,197
Animals unenumerated	3.665	883
Boots and Shoes	102,654	48.154
Brandy	3,809	3.412
Blacking	4,704	1,728
Billiard Tables	5,625	5,928
Brooms and Brushes	5,692	4,465
Books	58,975	287
Brass	1,009	4,352
Brass wire	2,207	1,077
Books	219,704	219.772
Bleaching-powders	884	2.483
Bolting-cloth	10,303	3,463
Borax	170	103
Bookbinders' tools	1,228	2,047
Bristles	12,466	10,596
Broom Corn	63,404	43,699
Burts and Casts	3,053	1,068
Burr-stones	15,499	12,632
Butter	29,422	47,513
Bark for dyeing	43,408	58,966
do Tanners	2,130	2,182
Beans and peas	4,295	4,309
Barley and rye	51,787	79,017
Bran and shorts	1,226	2,153
Buckwheat	301	275
Cordials	321	69
Cigars	31,741	7,956
Confectionary	13,468	5,633
Coffee, ground and roasted .	1,383	1,096
Cinnamon, Mace, & Nutmegs	11,327	2,036
Clothing	31,602	12.662
Candles, tallow	4,272	1,657
do other	12,468	6.162
Carpets	13,276	4,096
Carriages	33.367	46.053
Coach and harness fittings..	15,994	19,372
Chandeliers	2,690	2,076
Chicory	1.727	3.997
China-ware, &c	19,068	12.371
Cider	2,521	3,790
Clocks	27,776	19,654
Cocoa	2.042	1,390
Cordage	24,322	14,467
Corks	9.504	12,252
Cottons	694,621	89,068
Coffe, green	105,882	69,286
Copper	15,961	11,086
Copper and Iron Tubes	24,054	13.775
Candle wick	24.379	12,633
Cotton yarn	120,967	17,205
Coins—for Cabinets	140	
Coin and Bullion	14.444	4,768,478
Cables—iron	1,409	226
do hemp	83	
Carriages	82,998	105,382
Cement—unground	237	593
Cheese	82,959	306,618
Coal	304,079	544.511
Clothing for military	2.276	3,908
Corkwood	219	42
Cotton waste	22,987	3.226
Cotton wool	25,627	88,786
Cream of Tartar	10,505	393
Drugs	57,187	37,681
Drain tiles	182	66
Diamonds	64	943
Donations	1,211	176
Drawings	8,699	10,308
Engravings	10,801	10,311
Essences	15,001	8,816
Eggs	1,075	2,989
Fruits, dried	140,427	70,240
Furniture	45,858	39,568
Fancy goods	70,953	71,439
Foreign Newspapers	19,925	15,676
Fireworks	10,323	2,859
Farming implements	3,578	30
Flax and hemp, undressed .	87.106	120,897
Fire wood	38,753	20,390
Fire brick	5.805	9.759
Fish, fresh	85,886	123,430
do salt	53,527	79.296
do oil	86,071	72,335
do products of	553	
Fishing materials	18,968	6,389
Fruit, green	241,335	402,125
do. dried	43,192	57,952
Furs and skins, undressed .	104,659	93,145
Flour	856,074	690,124
Foreign reprints of English copyrights	6,314	4.984
Gin	1,880	688
Gunpowder	4.491	1,245
Guns, Rifles, &c	2.778	5,628
Glassware	121,925	113,983
Gems and Medals	408	326
Gold beaters' Moulds		50
Grease and scraps	16.325	19,656
Gravel	1.085	1.426
Gypsum	9,767	13,523
Hair, unmanufactured	5,497	646
Hides and Horns	603,127	535,351
Harness	5,674	9.355
Hats, &c	235.921	94.319
Hay	749	3.526
Hops	25.663	26.931
Hosiery	15.961	4.300
Horses	118.530	115.334
Horned Cattle	67.201	77,846
Hat bodies	3,792	4,190
Ink	2,014	1,790
Iron and Hardware	647,095	452,489
Iron, Canada Plates	40.296	4,373
Iron, galvanized	8,170	4.987
Iron, rod	4,796	5,359
Iron, bar and hoop	39.553	14,420
Iron tire	5,855	2,225
Iron, boiler plate	11,185	1.943
Iron, railway	71,750	37,155
Iron, rolled plate	70	17
India rubber—unmanufac'd	117.672	19,763
Indian corn	528.630	781,288
Indigo	11,460	1.106
Junk and Oakum	10.020	20.239
Jewelry	125,618	28,284
Lead, in sheet	227	93
Lithargе	6,522	84
Locomotive machinery	18.126	8,095
Lard	22.723	86,408
Lumber—manufactured	3,787	6.662
Leather	144,803	27,248
Leather—Sheep, &c., dressed	3,080	167
Linen	33.564	13,987
Locomotives and Cars	63,798	6,707
Mineral oils		52,991
Molasses	228.784	273,135
Maccaroni	248	88
Manufactures of India rubber	27,585	14,049
Manufactures of Fur	13,605	19 815
Manufactures of Paper	18	127
Manufactures of Grass, &c.	29,772	7,305
Manufactures of Bone, &c.	11,075	2,596
Manufactures of gold &c.	18,030	13,893
Manufactures of brass &c.	31,887	15,823
Manufactures of leather	58,906	18.642
Manufactures of marble	3,710	4,044
Manufactures of varnish	21,753	6,308
Manufactures of wood	84,211	63,936
Mowing and reaping and Thrashing machines	8,692	13,067
Musical instruments	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mustard	1,098	1.5
Machinery (other)	135,415	128,062
Maps	5,891	6,405
Medicinal roots	2,784	1,047
Meal	24,787	35,022
Manilla Grass	4,524	10,894
Manures	9,555	8,866
Marble, unpolished	26,415	31,716
Meats	566,391	876,968
Menageries	1,500	
Military stores	28	69
Models	1,741	2,238
Musical inst. for Military	891	1,624
Nitre	14,526	1,244
Oilcloths	16,732	15,390
Oils—rectified	149,120	32,559
Opium	900	1,555
Oats	660	107,738
Ochres and Clay	4,102	4,266
Oils, vegetable	43,322	41,059
Ores	11,020	5,400
Poultry	4,070	3,449
Packages	5,660	17,383
Pigs	38,453	13,465
Philosophical instruments	717	3.290
Pig iron, lead and copper	47,610	10,092
Pitch and tar	10,071	7,999
Printing Presses and Ink	15,728	21,367
Patent Medicines	42,950	33,723
Packages	46,544	4,358
Paints and colours	34,456	31,025
Paper	18,029	9,259
Paper hangings	39,616	16,321
Parasols and Umbrellas	965	213
Playing cards	1,557	1,303
Pickles and sauces	1,646	1,127
Preserved meats	1,111	15,353
Printed bills	10,292	7,895
Printing paper	2,055	1,174
Phosphorus	1,502	468
Plaster of Paris and cement	8,526	9,412
Red and white lead, dry	2,352	870
Rags	5,955	8,151
Rosin and Rosin	30,867	16,366
Rice	8,021	6,106
Rum	655	506
Sheep	11,210	12 869
Spirits of Alcohol	116	40
Sugar—refined	20,565	1,494
Spices	4.731	316
Sail-cloth	30,420	1,138
Sal Ammoniac	9,421	2,347
Salt	164,691	195,598
Seeds	141,895	102.146
Settlers' goods	258,660	507,650
Ship furniture	11,810	4,958
Specimens	526	2,050
Slate	3,700	5,214
Stone	36,205	49,258
Stereotype blocks	2.591	510
Sulphur	1389	142
Snuff	5.748	1,884
Soap	11,453	8,439
Starch	24.325	13,154
Sugar, raw	1,410,991	774,793
Silks, Satins, and Velvets	37,980	13.085
Spices, unground	33,464	14,166
Stationery	49,779	36,953
Steam engines	5.015	3,476
Small wares	82,022	100,405
Sails	2.228	440
Silk twist	3.409	1,600
Steam engine shafts	3.653	1,548
Steel	17,678	6,994
Straw plaits	738	
Spirits of Turpentine	54,711	9,633
Sago	10	
Sand paper	4,110	4,496
Tobacco, manufactured	463,908	13,277
Tobacco pipes	1,945	1,871
Toys	9.637	7,029
Tea	1,135,443	177,787
Tin	7,277	401
Tallow	329,502	75,381
Teasles	659	2,397
Timber and lumber	64,782	139,654
Tin, zink and spelter	6.894	144
Trees, plants and roots	37,254	65,012
Tree nails	65	575
Turpentine	14	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	124,115	277,007
Type metal	43	
Unenumerated articles	144,698	116,418
Vinegar	9,229	1,717
Varnish for ships	282	433
Vegetables	11,363	34,148
Wines, &c, for military	689	2,168
Wood of all kinds	10,982	8,818
Wool	79,822	174,071
Woollens	326,347	115,906
Wine, in wood	21,587	4,874
Do. in bottles	12,588	7,013
Whiskey	6,278	1,512
Wheat	2,308,624	2,879,625
Sink	5,467	151
Total	$17,273,029	$19,589,055

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The *Australasian*, with Liverpool dates to the 11th ult., has arrived. President Johnson's speech at the Washington meeting is very generally applauded. The *Times* eulogised it. The *Daily News* gives a qualified approval, and bitterly denounces Mr. Bancroft's oration. In the House of Commons, the Parliamentary oath bill was read a second time, after Disraeli had given notice of an amendment, which will make the oath recognize the supremacy of the Queen, and acknowledge allegiance to her successors. The Reform Question is being actively discussed by the papers. Mr. Gladstone's announcement, which is to be made on the 12th inst., is anxiously awaited. The *Pall Mall Gazette* assumes that it is certain that the Russell Ministry must soon dissolve, whether it is defeated on the Reform Bill or not. The Irish police continue to carry out their extraordinary power with great vigor. Arrests are numerous. Nine men were arrested at Cork, just after landing from America. Two town commissioners at Queenstown had been arrested. There are various rumours in regard to Stephens. One is, that he, very recently, escaped to France. But the police believe him to be still in Dublin, and intend to keep up the search.

THE WAR BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT.

There is no abatement in the war between Congress and the President, although the extreme men of the Republican party, headed by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, appear to have come to a decision to admit the delegates from Tennessee to seats in the house. This resolution which is probably an accomplished fact as we write, is rather intended to allay the irritation against Congress throughout the country than to win favor with the President. The approaching election in Connecticut alarms the hordes of Federal office holders throughout the country, and the party which has held the reins of power for the last five years is seriously alarmed that Andrew Johnson may take it into his head to give office and emolument henceforth only to those who give his policy a fair and honest support. In connection any party which should openly avow hostility to the President would be defeated as surely as to-morrow's sun will rise. The people, as against Congress, are unquestionably and unmistakably with Andrew Johnson. We do not pretend to say whether this is as it should be or whether it is *not* as it should be. What we allege is a simple fact to which no one is blind; least of all are the Republican leaders blind to it. They are trimming their sails as best they may to save the Republican ship from foundering. Whether their labors will avail or not time will tell.

Meanwhile the question of Confederation once again looms largely into view. Governor Gordon of New Brunswick has been in Canada, and it is tolerably well ascertained from his bearing that the Maritime Provinces are not *so recalcitrant* as they were on the Union subject. All the leading Provincial men express a strong conviction that the project, as arranged provisionally at the Quebec Conference, will yet be carried, and *at an early day.*

The respectable press of the United States is unanimous in either sneering at or denouncing the Fenians. We subjoin two extracts from two influential journals. We have elsewhere republished the very strong article recently published in the New York *Times*, the organ in that city of President Johnson:—

Every consideration of justice and humanity demands the sternest reprobation of the attemps now being made by private parties in this country to wage war against a power with which our Government is at peace. We may deprecate the tenure of bayonet rule by which England holds Ireland, but when complaints pass from mere words to action, it is time to protest against it.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Time will soon solve questions like these including that home inquiry, "What military line of action, if any, will the American Fenians now take?" Will they take ships for Ireland, in obedience to what has been supposed to be the O'Mahony policy; or will they attack the British power in Canada? We sincerely trust that all American citizens exposed to the temptations of this movement will reflect long and seriously before they yield to them—before they get so far committed as to lose the control of their own actions. They may rely upon one thing—the Government of the United States will sacredly maintain its international obligations in this matter. It is to no purpose to say what English neutrality has been found to amount to; when the Government of the Union becomes involved in a difficult crisis, it will simply inquire its duty, and, at all hazards, adhere to it.—*Boston Journal.*

RUSSIA.—Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has advanced her frontier 700 miles towards Vienna and Berlin, 500 miles towards Constantinople, and 1,200 miles towards Lahore and Kurrachee in India. She has taken from Sweden more than half her territory; from Poland, territory more extensive than Austria; from Turkey, provinces equal to Prussia and the Rhine provinces, Belgium and Holland; from Persia, provinces as large as Great Britain; and from Tartary and China, countries greater than the whole of Europe. Her population in the same time has increased six-fold.

RECIPROCITY.—Looking to the issue, thus far of the negotiations we think no loyal British American can doubt that Mr. Galt and his co-delegates performed the delicate task imposed on them with a discretion and judgment which would have done credit to the statesmanship of the best men of the Empire. They were ready to concede all that could be asked of them, not merely as men having an eye to the business interests of the Province they represented, but taking the high ground of statesmen delegated for the time on behalf of the Empire they presented to the American authorities considerations of the highest political value as solid and substantial reasons for fair and reciprocal legislation on commercial questions.—*Scottish Am. Journal.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 2, 1866.

THE COMING SESSION.

In another week from to-day the Legislature of this Island will be in Session. The lateness of the meeting must be very annoying to country members; and though complained of now, the annoyance will be felt with more irritation as the season sets in for planting and other farming occupations. But country members engaged in farming are not the only class who will suffer. Those engaged in mercantile affairs—and there are several in both Branches—who have shipments to make and supplies to be received after the opening of the navigation, will suffer, perhaps, more than the farmers will from such an unseasonable attendance in Session. On what grounds the Government will justify the late call, it is difficult to imagine. It will be no excuse to say that the President of the Council was under the necessity of going to England on his own private business, and could not return sooner than the first week in April. The public business should not be made to yield to the private convenience of any member. Nor can it with fairness be alleged that the protracted negotiations in which Mr. Secretary Pope has been engaged in the West Indies and in Brazil, have been the cause of the delay. The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been nearly two months in Session, and that Province sent Commissioners to the tropics as well as this Island, and they are still absent. The New Brunswick Legislature will be in Session a month and a day when our Parliament shall meet; and that Province is likewise represented in the West Indian negotiations. The Legislature of Newfoundland is almost, if not quite, through with the business of the Colony. Why our Parliament should be the last in meeting—except that of Canada, where frequently there are two Sessions held in the same year — does not appear to admit of any reasonable excuse; but we suppose we must wait patiently until we shall hear the explanations of our Ministers, when the subject will be thoroughly aired in the Debate on the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

There has been much speculation abroad as to what will be the state of parties in the lower House during the ensuing Session. It was predicted some time ago — when the Tenant League agitation was nearly at its height—while there was no excitement about the Fenian marauders, and before a detachment of Her Majesty's troops was brought and garrisoned here—that the Government would barely command a majority, if they would be sustained at all. Their temporizing, if not deceitful policy on the Land Question, was then apparent to every one, and almost universally condemned. Their legislation on the question, beginning with the famous Land Commission, and ending with their Fifteen Years' Purchase and Loan Bills—was delusive and impracticable, and from which the tenantry as a body could derive no improvement of their condition, as time has shown. Had it been necessary for them to go to the country then for an expression of public opinion on their acts, we believe they would have been most signally defeated. And their leaders at that time, we believe, would not have been unwilling to have formed a coalition with the Liberal party. We will say nothing now about the practicability or desirability of a coalition—which is the character of all the other Provincial Governments at present,*—but we know that the extreme politicians on both sides would not countenance the measure, and we believe there was never any formal proposal made of it. Now, the first thing that gave strength to the Government was the folly and wickedness of the Tenant League, in setting themselves up in violent resistance to lawful authority. It is notorious that the law, so far as it related to the relations between landlord and tenant, was inoperative in this County. The Sheriff's officers were repeatedly driven away from settlements in which they had unpleasant duties to perform,—special constables, in the few cases in which they were employed, were of very little assistance to the officers of the law. The employment of special constables on a large scale, is always very odious to the inhabitants of a free community, and so it was not resorted to since the memorable and laughable farce of the *posse comitatus*, which only served to bring the law into greater contempt than existed at any previous time. It seemed clear, then, to most persons desirous of preserving the peace of the country that some stronger arm was required than that of the constabulary; and an application was made to head quarters at Halifax for a detachment of Her Majesty's forces. No sooner had the troops arrived, and visited two or three of the disturbed parts of Queen's County, accompanied by the Sheriff's officers, than the silly bravado of the League evaporated, and the law was allowed to take its course. The country has been peaceable ever since. Would it be so had there been no troops? We fear that something worse than the braying of tin trumpets would have occurred to disgrace the Colony.

Now, we have no doubt that the employment of troops will be the cause of some warm discussion in the first debate which occurs in the House. If it can be shown that there was a clear necessity for them the Government will be sustained in having sent for the troops. The idea of having a garrison here was never odious to our community, but the very reverse. Our people complained bitterly, some years ago, when the troops were withdrawn from this place through the peevish disposition and gross misrepresentations of the late Sir Donald Campbell, who described all the inhabitants of the Colony as the encouragers of deserters. We were exceedingly anxious to have a garrison then. Should we be less anxious to have one now? Independently of the large sum of money which is ann