

# THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL. I.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

NO. 8.

## THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY  
**REILLY & Co.,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,  
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."  
For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0  
" half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and at moderate terms, at the HERALD OFFICE.

## ALMANACK FOR DECEMBER.

FULL MOON, 7th day, 10h 27m., even., S.  
LAST QUARTER, 15th day, 4h 59m., even., S.  
New Moon, 23d day, 8h 7m., morn., S. E.  
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 10h 26m., even., E.

DAY	MOON	RISES	SETS	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER
1	Thursday	7 28	10 10	5 26	4 42
2	Friday	29	10 40	6 21	41
3	Saturday	31	10 47	7 27	39
4	Sunday	32	10 24	8 38	37
5	Monday	33	10 34	9 48	37
6	Tuesday	35	9 45	9 32	34
7	Wednesday	36	9 55	10 4	33
8	Thursday	37	9 15	10 56	32
9	Friday	38	9 5	11 36	31
10	Saturday	39	9 50	even	30
11	Sunday	40	9 40	1	29
12	Monday	41	9 31	1 44	28
13	Tuesday	42	9 36	2 31	27
14	Wednesday	43	9 43	3 17	26
15	Thursday	44	9 10	4 5	25
16	Friday	45	10 0	4 29	25
17	Saturday	45	10 0	5 55	25
18	Sunday	46	10 14	6 57	25
19	Monday	46	10 23	7 52	24
20	Tuesday	47	11 45	8 29	24
21	Wednesday	47	11 42	9 56	24
22	Thursday	48	12 6	10 54	21
23	Friday	48	12 35	11 47	21
24	Saturday	48	12 50	even	20
25	Sunday	48	1 30	0 40	20
26	Monday	48	1 48	1 32	20
27	Tuesday	48	1 59	2 22	20
28	Wednesday	48	1 10	3 3	20
29	Thursday	48	1 11	3 56	20
30	Friday	48	1 18	4 43	30
31	Saturday	48	1 31	5 34	30

## PRICES CURRENT.

Provisions.	Price
Beef, (small) per lb.	3 1/2 a 7d
Do. by the quarter	34 a 5d
Pork (carcas)	4 1/2 a 6d
Do. (small)	6d a 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3 a 6d
Veal, per lb.	7 1/2 a 8d
Ham, per lb.	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Do. by the tub	1s 6d a 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 6d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d a 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s a 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	15s 6d a 16s 8d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1 1/2 a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	2s 6d a 4s 0d
Oats, per bush.	2s 3d a 2s 4d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart.	6d a 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 6d a 1s 8d
Turnips, per bush.	10d a 1s
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 6d a 3s
Turkeys, each	3s a 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 2d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d a 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qtl.	20s a 30s
Herrings, per barrel	2s a 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	70s a 80s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	1s 2d a 2s
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Home-grown, per yard	4s a 6
Calves, per lb.	6d a 9d
Hides, per lb.	4d a 4 1/2d
Wool	1s a 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 6d a 5s 0d
Apples, per bush.	8s 0d a 10s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d a 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

## Banking Notices.

**BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!**  
(Corner of Great George and King Streets.)  
HON. DANIEL BRESNAH, President.  
WILLIAM CUNDELL, Esquire, Cashier.  
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.  
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

The P. E. Island Savings Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

**Union Bank of P. E. Island.**  
(North Side Queen Square)  
CHARLES PARKER, Esquire, President.  
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.  
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.  
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

**Summerside Bank.**  
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.  
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.  
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.  
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

**Farmers' Bank,**  
Rustico, P. E. Island.  
President—JEROME DORRIS, Esquire.  
Cashier—MARTIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.  
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

## Business Cards.

**J. F. BRINE, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN,  
Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
FORMERLY  
A partner of Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Charlottetown,  
may be consulted professionally at his  
Office, Mt. Stewart Bridge.  
Residence - - - The Manse.  
Dec. 14, 1870. 3m

## REMOVAL.

D. R. PADDOCK has removed his residence to the house lately occupied by NORMAN McLEOD, Esq., near the Half-Way House Georgetown Road, Head of Vernon River.  
Dec. 7, 1870. 3m

## HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good  
**Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,**  
Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.  
CHAS. O. WINKLER.  
Dec. 7, 1870.

**RONALD MACDONALD,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
AUCTIONEER,  
—AND—  
COLLECTING AGENT.  
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

**HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON  
OFFICE IN  
DesBrisay's Block,  
(Next Apothecary's Hall)  
QUEEN STREET.  
RESIDENCE:  
North American Hotel.  
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

**FITZGERELD & SHAW,**  
Attorneys and Solicitors,  
—AND—  
NOTARIES PUBLIC.  
OFFICE:  
O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
R. R. FITZGERELD, R. SHAW  
Nov. 2, 1870. 2m

**SMALL DEBT COURT.**  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
THE Office of the Clerk of the above Court is now held in the "Exchange," or Reading Room Building, Water Street, Charlottetown.  
F. S. LONGWORTH, Clerk.  
Nov. 23, 1870. 4m

**Insurance.**  
**London and Lancashire**  
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY!!  
Head Office:  
London, - - - Leaden Hall St., Cornhill, E.C  
Liverpool Office, No 11 Dale Street.  
Chairman of Board of Directors:  
F. W. Russell, Esq., M. P.  
Special Features.  
Assurances granted either with or without participation in profits.  
Half of the Premiums on Policies for the whole term of life may remain on Credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.  
Eighty per cent. of the Profits returned to the participating policy holders.  
Surrender of Policies under liberal conditions.  
Policies granted to suit the circumstances of each individual applicant.  
General Agent for the Lower Provinces,  
ALEX. W. SCOTT, Esq.,  
Halifax, N. S.  
Medical Adviser at Charlottetown,  
F. P. TAYLOR, M. D.,  
L. R. C. S. Edinburgh.  
Agent for P. E. Island,  
ROBERT SHAW,  
Office of FitzGerald & Shaw.  
Nov. 25, 1870. p f

**CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL**  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!  
Board of Directors for the current year:  
Hon. GEORGE BRES, President.  
Hon. H. J. CALBECK, William Brown, Esq.,  
John Scott, Esq., Bertram Moore, Esq.,  
William Dodd, Esq., W. E. Dawson, Esq.,  
Robert Hooper, Esq.  
W. E. Dawson and J. Surveysors or Appraisers.  
John Scott, Esq., 4  
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.  
HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treasurer.  
Mutual Fire Insurance Office,  
May 7th, 1870.

## Business Notices.

**ORANGES,**  
APPLES & LEMONS.  
The Subscriber offers for Sale,  
**50 Barrels Apples!**  
IN  
**Baldwins, Russets and Peppins.**  
2 bbls. Oranges, 2 bbls. Lemons,  
Boxes Raisins, (in Almonds, Barcelona, Brazil & Walnut.)  
Cheese, Crushed Sugar, Molasses, Pepper and Mustard, Ground Cloves, Spices, Fresh Tamarinds, Chewing Gum, Soap, Candles, Scotch Barley, Raspberry Vinegar, and Flour by the Barrel or Pound.  
All of which will be sold, Cheap for Cash,  
BY  
ALEX. MCKENZIE,  
Queen St., Victoria Buildings, Confectioner.  
December 7, 1870. } 61

**Notice.**  
THE Subscriber has just received, from Great Britain, a large supply of Fresh Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Requisites, &c. &c. Parties desirous of obtaining the above articles, will do well to call at the CASI DUGO STORE, where all the most popular remedies of the day are to be had.  
P. G. FRASER,  
Queen Street.

**ROSEINE** and other Aniline DYES, to be had at P. G. FRASER'S CASH DRUG STORE, Queen Street.

**Observe!**  
SUPERIOR SWEET OIL to be had, very cheap, at the CASI DUGO STORE, P. G. FRASER,  
Queen Street.

**Worm Annihilator!**  
P. G. FRASER'S Worm Annihilator is the best, safest, and most effective worm remedy yet discovered.  
CASH DRUG STORE,  
Queen Street.

**Soaps! Soaps!**  
SOAPS of all descriptions to be had cheap, at the CASI DUGO STORE, P. G. FRASER,  
Queen Street.

**Prescriptions!**  
PRESCRIPTIONS accurately prepared with the purest of drugs, and at moderate prices, at the CASI DUGO STORE, P. G. FRASER,  
Queen Street.  
Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1870.

**A. HERRARS,**  
BELL-HANGER,  
GAS FITTER,  
GUN & TIN-SMITH!!  
Dorchester Street,  
(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

**A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c.**  
All orders on the above business will be punctually attended to.  
Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c. &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.  
To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.  
A lot of First-class Water Coolers on hand.  
**Sayer's Crystal Blue,**  
Sold Cheaper than ever.  
July 7, 1869. ex

**Gold and Silver**  
WATCHES.  
**GOLD CHAINS!**  
Wedding, Mourning, and other  
**GOLD RINGS.**  
Always on hand.  
Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.  
ROBERT SNEESTON,  
North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.  
Feb. 16, 1870. } 1y

**CHEAP PRINTING**  
AT THE  
**HERALD OFFICE,**  
Prince Street, (near the Athenaeum.)

## ROME.

A correspondent of the New York World writes from Rome:—  
The Pope suffers greatly—suffers more keenly in body and mind than is generally suspected even in Rome; and apropos of this, I was told the other day a story to this effect: In 1848, when he was exiled from Rome by the short-lived revolution of that period, and was dwelling for a time in Gaeta, he went into a church and offered himself as a victim for the sins of his subjects in Rome, if God should be willing to accept the sacrifice of his life. Ever since then he has waited for this offering to be accepted, and the sufferings he now endures, he is said to look upon as the prelude to his final agony. The end is perhaps near. Every day the tone of the authorities and of the newspapers which echo or inspire their utterances becomes more and more threatening. The *Miglioramento*, one of the leading papers of the revolution, the other day read to the Pope a bitter lecture on the importance of his understanding that he must obey the laws of Italy or else prepare to take the consequences. He is not only a prisoner, but a subject, says this paper, and he must not attempt to act otherwise than as a subject. This is the "independence," the complete "spiritual and territorial sovereignty," which it was promised should be secured to him. By the same private hand which takes this letter—for I dare not yet trust anything to the post—I send you a bundle of the numerous so-called journals which have sprung up here since the occupation. You will say that their appearance is abominable; well, read them, and you will admit that their guise is the best part of them.  
What is going on here under the new regime? The answer can be given in three words—outrage, pillage and murder. There is no use in attempting to give you a list of these deeds. I can only recount a few of the least atrocious; some of them are too horrible even to be hinted at. The Viconte de Saizy had left some luggage here to be forwarded; the officers of the Italian Government, in full uniform, went to the place where the luggage was stored, broke open the trunks and stole therefrom 5,000 francs in gold, which they divided among themselves. A sort of "smelling committee" is going the rounds of all the convents and religious houses, examining them from top to bottom, subjecting the nuns to insulting questions and to personal outrages, and carrying away whatever takes their fancy. They are engaged in making out a report recommending the confiscation of these houses—some of them are needed for the public offices of the new government; some take up too much room and are in the way of "modern improvements" designed to nurse the sick, teaching the ignorant, and saving the lives of children, are honored and protected. The city is at the mercy of the mob who entered it with the army of Italy, and of the convicts who were liberated by the army. These ruffians are blood-thirsty—not a night passes without a murder being committed. They range throughout the city unchecked, and if they come across one whom they wish to kill, they raise the cry of "Zouave" or "Jesuit," and the murder is soon done. The gendarmic sometimes manage to rescue these victims and sometimes they do not. On the night of the 8th, three priests were killed, and an Oriental bishop was surrounded by the mob on the Piazza of San Bartolomeo del Isola and beaten fearfully before he was rescued.—The clergy all take their lives in their hands, whenever their duty calls them into the street; one of them, visiting in haste the night before last to visit a dying member of his flock, was surrounded by the mob, and was about to be struck to the ground. He drew himself up to his full height—he is a great tall fellow with a noble form—and exclaimed, "Out of my path! I am on my way to shrive a dying man; you can kill me when I return!" They slunk away, and although he did return by the same street, he saw nothing more of those who were thirsting for his blood. All the religious schools are threatened with extinction—Rome, as you know, has more public schools than Edinburgh, in proportion to its population, and they are all religious—and secular schools are to be established in their stead. The Pope's household have been turned out of the Quirinal and it is being prepared for the occupation of Victor Emmanuel and his ministers. The religious houses on the Quirinal are to be destroyed. They are to be torn down in order to make room for offices for the new government. Rome, you see, is to be modernized, and made a sort of Paris.  
The Pope has issued an Encyclical protesting against the plunder of the property of the Church by the Italians, and a Bull by which he excommunicated all who assisted in the robbery. The Italian Government seized the papers which published these documents, thereby showing once more what they mean by a Free Church in a Free State, and how much liberty of action in spiritual matters they intend to allow the Pope.  
London telegrams inform us that Mr. Gladstone's government feels itself

bound to protect the Pope. The British Ministry have, in this, only followed the footsteps of other English Ministries, in times when bigotry was much acrid than now. We subjoin a few examples taken from the *London Tablet*:—  
Although Pitt appeared to the ardent mind of Burke to put himself into the hands of the bigots, and to abandon the Pope to his enemies; yet, the Minister of England never did so willingly. At one period, the 12th Light Dragoons were sent to Civita Vecchia, where they remained for some time; and during an audience with which the Colonel was honored by Pius VI, the Pontiff, taking the helmet of the English commander into his hands, gave his benediction to him and to his regiment. This incident was commemorated in a picture by Northcote, which is, or was lately, in the South Kensington Museum, where it, no doubt, excited the wonder and troubled the mind of many a good Protestant.  
Turning now for a few moments from the statesman, let us see what was the feeling of the greatest English seaman towards the Pope. Nelson, who in 1799 commanded our naval forces off the west coast of Italy, wrote on the 2nd of March to the British Minister at Florence:—  
"Your Excellency's account of the treatment of the Grand Duke, of the King of Sardinia, and of the poor old Pope, makes my heart bleed; and I curse, in the bitterness of my grief, all those who might have prevented such cruelties."  
A few months later, Nelson thus addressed the English General commanding in Minorca: "The field of glory is a large one, and was never more open to anyone than at this moment to you. Rome would throw open her gates and receive you as a deliverer, and the Pope would owe his restoration to the Papal Chair to a heretic. This is the first great object. . . . I can take upon me to say that our King"—(yes, King George III)—"would be much gratified that Britain, not Austria, should reinstate the Pope."  
But before the General could reply, Nelson acted; and on the 1st of October wrote to the Admiralty: "I have desired Commodore Troubridge to send you . . . extracts of all his letters to me, with the terms entered into with the French for the evacuation of the City of Rome and Civita Vecchia, on which event I sincerely congratulate their Lordships."  
On the same day he wrote to Troubridge: "I send you an order respecting the re-establishing of the Sovereign Pontiff as far as my power extends." Again: "I have got the King's order for hoisting the Pope's colors, but since hearing of the Pope's death, I have sent for a confirmation." Then, the next day, he wrote: "As there is no Pope, it should only be the Cross-keys, without the Tiara. General Acton says it is of no consequence whether the Tiara is in the colors or not." The reader will observe how carefully and thoroughly the great Admiral does his work.  
When the new Pope, Pius VII, had arrived at Rome, Nelson addressed him thus:—  
"HOLY FATHER.—As an individual who, from his public situation, has had an opportunity of using his utmost endeavors to assist in bringing about the happy event of your Holiness's return to Rome, I presume to offer my most sincere congratulations on this occasion; and with my most fervent wishes and prayers that your residence may be blessed with health, and every comfort this world can afford.  
"Your Holiness will, I am sure, forgive me mentioning a circumstance which, although at the time it was spoken appeared impossible, yet the fact did happen. Father McCormick, a Friar, coming to the House of Sir William Hamilton, in September, 1798, to congratulate me on the battle of the Nile, said, (as can be testified), 'What you have done is great, but you will do a greater thing—you will take Rome for your ships.' And although I did not believe that the Father had the gift of prophecy, yet his guess was so extraordinary, and has turned out so exactly, that I could not in my conscience avoid telling your Holiness of it. I will now only trespass on your time by assuring your Holiness with what respect I am your most obedient servant,  
"BRONTE NELSON, of the Nile."  
There is no need to quote any words of Castlereagh, Liverpool, or Wellington. Their actions speak for their sound and righteous judgment in this matter. It was to the two former, if not also to the third, that the Holy See owed the restitution of the Legations, which were, with the rest of his temporal dominions, guaranteed to him by Great Britain in common with the other parties to the Treaty of Vienna. "Great Britain," said the Marquis of Lansdowne, in 1848, "has bound herself to a performance of this. And may I ask you, my Lords," continued he, "who affixed the Great Seal of England to that treaty? Why, my Lord Chancellor Eldon."  
When Cardinal Consalvi, in 1814, first demanded the restoration of the Legations, some difficulties were made, even at the Congress of Vienna; but a letter from the Prince-Regent of England, to

whom the Cardinal appealed, decided the question. "My Prince Regent," wrote Consalvi, "effects wonders; the restitution is decided in principle, and accepted by the Emperor Alexander; we shall re-enter into possession of our beloved provinces, and we shall owe them to a combination very unexpected." Here we see the policy of Lord Castlereagh.  
When the Duke of Wellington, in 1818, wished to meet the objections of those who opposed the Bill for legalizing diplomatic relations with Rome, he proposed that, instead of calling the Pope by any ecclesiastical title, the Holy Father should be styled "Sovereign of the Roman States." In the Duke's opinion, therefore, the Pope, whether he was or was not the Supreme Pontiff, was certainly entitled to be regarded by all as a Sovereign Prince.  
On the 5th of January, 1849, Lord Palmerston commenced a despatch to the Marquis of Normandy, then our Ambassador at Paris, with these words:—  
"In regard to the present position of the Pope, I have to observe that no doubt it is obviously desirable that a person who in his spiritual capacity has great and extensive influence over the internal affairs of most of the countries in Europe should be in such a position of independence as not to be liable to be used by one European Power as an instrument for the annoyance of any other Power; and in this view it is much to be wished that the Pope should be Sovereign of a territory of his own."  
Again, on the 9th of March following, writing to the same nobleman, Lord Palmerston said:—  
"Great Britain is indeed a Protestant State, but Her Majesty has many millions of Catholic subjects; and the British Government must therefore be desirous, with a view to British interests, that the Pope should be placed in such a temporal position as to be able to act with entire independence in the exercise of his spiritual functions."  
We, therefore, who hold the possession of the Temporal Power to be, in the present state of the world, necessary to the independence of the Spiritual authority of the Holy See, have on our side the judgment of all the greatest statesmen of Protestant England; of men whose natural bias must in nearly every case have been strongly the other way.

**UNITED STATES.**  
We take from the *Boston Spectator* the following remarks upon Gen. Butler's warlike speech:—  
"General Butler's lecture at Music Hall, last week, is well calculated to excite attention both here and abroad. It comes at a time when England is trembling on the edge of a whirlpool, and is hardly less sensitive about her relations with this country than about her relations with Russia and the East. There is, furthermore, cause enough in the unadjusted disputes inherited from the rebellion, and in the injuries done to our fishermen in northern waters, to compel a lively sympathy with any one who has the courage to speak for an adequate and speedy settlement. Nevertheless, an argument for war, in the present state of these questions, is an argument not for settlement, but for justice to the parties injured, but for revenge upon one country, and disaster to both.  
"But the task was overdone. The lady loth protest too much, methinks, said the Queen in the play. The General gave too many reasons why we should put our powerful navy into line of battle, and arrange this dispute at the cannon's mouth. Reconsider in the last five minutes of his appeal, in which he set forth the attractions and the advantages of war to a million and a half of Irishmen, who are ready to take Canada by contract in sixty days; to our southern brethren who are equally impatient to bury their griefs in battle; to the producing class, who would make money by the non-importation of British goods; to the consuming class, because the war, being on the ocean, would not be expensive, as we have nothing to lose there; to the republican party, which would thereby secure the Irish vote; to the office-holders and politicians, who would have a lease of power for a generation or more. The audience listened to these extraordinary motives for fighting with increasing astonishment, of which the expressive silence of the great majority was the only manifestation.  
"It is the duty of the administration to adjust these foreign questions. The duty was never so imperative as at a time when the great nations of the world are trembling in the balance, and the restless elements of our own are on the alert for provocations which may draw us also into the same peril. It is the duty of the government to determine the basis of settlement upon which it is prepared to insist, and to make that basis such as an honorable and proud nation can accept without needless humiliation. We rejected the last attempt at settlement for substantial reasons. Since that time a new administration has come into power in the United States, and in Great Britain a new ministry holds in its hands the issues of peace and war. There is time enough to try once more, and see

if the statesmanship of the two countries is not equal to a settlement which shall secure pecuniary indemnity to the parties injured, and a new declaration of the duties of neutral and friendly states in time of war. The mischief of the discussion of hostile remedies is in the fact that they excite needless animosity, and embarrass negotiation on any other basis, just in proportion to the importance attached to them.  
But General Butler's remedies are somewhat faulty in themselves. Suppose we declare non-intercourse to-morrow. We injure England—but there are two of us; we deprive her of our cotton and breadstuffs—we deprive ourselves of a market; what we gain in one way we lose in another. The blade of our weapon has a double edge; we clutch it by the blade and lose the power that should wield it. Suppose we say to Great Britain that, if she will leave this continent altogether we will call it square. Perhaps she would acquiesce; but General Butler does not believe it. What have we to gain? We desire the annexation of Canada and the provinces. It is for their interest and for ours to be under one government. Great Britain interposes no objection. Under the influence of reasonable measures which are consistent with the honor of both nations, annexation is as certain as the rising of the tide. But present the alternative to Great Britain in this 'Ercles vein, and the otherwise inevitable result would only be reached as the issue of an needless and inglorious war.  
Massachusetts has a special and profound interest in the fishery question. The privileges which her citizens have enjoyed for more than a century have been denied. Their ships have been seized; their business broken up; their possessions taken from them; their persons outraged. The grievance is direct and palpable, and the government is bound by its own self-respect, as well as by its duty to its citizens, to seek and obtain redress. It is possible to obtain it through honorable negotiation, and in a spirit which would bring the people of the Dominion and of the Republic in closer relations, instead of making them hostile forever. The Provinces, in the event of war, would be loyal to the crown, and the only way the United States could secure them would be—as Germany proposes to secure Alsace and Lorraine—by the strong arm."

One result of the late census in the United States will be to change the representation of many of the States in the House of Representatives. The New England States will lose five members, falling from twenty-seven to twenty-two. But these States have never depended so much upon the strength of their numbers as upon the strength of their ideas. We may, therefore, expect to see New England still retaining her influence despite the loss of numbers. The old middle States (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio) lose five members, New York alone losing three, and Pennsylvania none. The sixtieth Slave States gain four members, owing to the fact that the whole colored population is now included in the basis of representation, whilst formerly only three-fifths of that population counted. Of course these four members are lost to the twenty-one Free States; for while some of these States make a gain of seven members, others of them will lose eleven, making up the four that will go to the South. The more South-Western States, commencing with Indiana but not going beyond the Rocky Mountains, gain nine members. The fourteen States along the Mississippi Valley and along the tributaries of that river gain six. The three States beyond the Rocky Mountains, Nevada, California and Oregon, hold their own. The fourteen original States, which carried on the Revolutionary war, will have eight members less than were given to them by the census of 1850. The sixteen Atlantic States lose eight members, while the twenty-one Western and South-Western gain seven. Whilst the old Slave States gain four as the result of the exceptional circumstances pointed out above, the great gain of the West shows conclusively where the Seat of Empire is to be.

The New Yorkers are sending to France as fast as possible large quantities of all kind of arms. The "Ville de Paris," which sailed on Tuesday last, had a very large cargo, and was also accompanied by the Boston steamship *Eric*, with the following cargo: 16,856 cases metallic cartridges, 16,040 cases muskets, 85 cases carbines, being 16,818, 120 metallic cartridges, which, every one knows, are used in breechloaders, and valued here in the present state of the market at \$289,600; 120,800 muskets, the largest part of which are of the famous Remington pattern, valued at \$1,432,600; 880 breech-loading carbines worth \$21,880, making a total value of \$1,744,080. This steamer has filled her staterooms and cabins in some instances even demolishing whole rows of rooms to facilitate the stowage of the guns. At Cowes and Southampton these vessels will be met by convoys of French frigates.  
The numbers of apples left decaying in the orchards around Auburn, N. Y., is surprising. Many farmers have hundreds of bushels that they will not have even for cider.