

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN FERDINAND OF MEXICO.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

The Emperor Maximilian was the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Sophia of Bavaria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1831. In 1846 he entered the Austrian navy. On the 27th of July, 1858, he married the unfortunate Maria Carlotta, a daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians. He was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian navy in 1859, and retained this position until his acceptance of the Mexican crown. During his administration of this high office he introduced many important reforms, and left his post amid universal regret. He was elected Emperor of Mexico by the Assembly of Notables on the 10th of July, 1858, but on October 3, following, in an interview at his castle of Miramar, near Trieste, with the Mexican Deputation dispatched to him to request his assumption of the Imperial office, he made his acceptance of the crown dependent upon the will of the Mexican people. In his reply to the address of the deputation he said:

"Although the mission of maintaining the welfare of Mexico on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a most noble one, I must, nevertheless, in complete accordance with the views of the Emperor Napoleon, declare that the monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitimate and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the views of the whole nation. I must make my acceptance of the throne dependent upon a plebiscite of the whole nation."

With this answer the Mexican delegation returned here with the ostensible object of procuring a popular vote in favor of the proposed empire, but, in the scattered and disturbed state of the Mexican people, to obtain a popular vote of any character was evidently impracticable. With this representation the delegation again visited Maximilian, and on the 10th of April he expressed himself satisfied that "the resolution which brought them the first to Miramar was confirmed by the immense majority of your compatriots, and that he might, with good right, consider himself the legitimate elect of the Mexican people. He immediately ordered a plebiscite of the acceptance of the crown of Mexico signed by the parties to the interview, and a convention between France and Mexico was entered into. Soon after this interview Maximilian started for Mexico, stopping at Rome to receive the benediction of the Pope upon the enterprise. On May 28 he landed at Vera Cruz, and on Sunday, June 12, entered the city of Mexico. He immediately commenced organizing a new government, and to afford him a basis of action he adopted every means for securing information upon the population and resources of the different sections of the country, and an insight into the national character. In order to initiate good feeling, shortly after his installation in the capital he conceded a general amnesty to all prisoners condemned for political offences, and some other classes of offenders. He also sent immediately to Juarez and the Republican leaders, inviting them to attend a conference in the capital for the purpose of discussing a plan for the restoration of peace in the country, and the firm establishment of the Empire. This met with a contemptuous refusal from Juarez, and found as little favor from other leaders. From the first the financial question was the most difficult with which Maximilian had to meet, and a committee which he appointed, failed from ignorance of the economical condition of the country to institute any available measures for pecuniary relief. About the middle of August Maximilian started on a tour of observation, intending to go as far as Zacatecas. Previous to his departure he removed the censorship from the press. On the 31 of November he addressed a letter to the Minister of State, Velasquez de Leon, in which he announced a determination to treat as outlaws the armed adherents to the Republican Government, and commanded all functionaries, magistrates, and military authorities of the nation, to pursue and annihilate them by all means in their power." Financial troubles continued to embarrass the Emperor, and to these were added fresh complications arising from demands of the ecclesiastics for the restoration of church property confiscated during Liberal administrations. These demands the poverty of the Empire compelled him to refuse, and thus he offended the church party and the Pope. On October 2, 1865, believing that Juarez when driven out of Chihuahua had taken refuge in the United States, Maximilian issued a proclamation, announcing the departure of the Republic from Mexican soil, and declaring his cause utterly lost, and that "the struggle in future will be between honest men and gangs of criminals and bandits." The proclamation was immediately followed by an imperial decree, pronouncing the most vigorous measures against parties in arms against the Government, and declaring that when captured such persons would be shot within twenty-four hours after conviction by court-martial. In accordance with this decree, Ortega and Salazar, and several others, being captured at Santa Anna Amatlan on Oct. 18, were, in a few days, summarily executed, notwithstanding that it was probably then known by the Emperor that Juarez's reported abandonment of his cause was unfounded.

The year 1866 opened with the Republic in so crushed and mutilated a condition as to be scarcely recognizable, but soon the Republicans were greatly encouraged by the convention between France and the United States, by which the Emperor of France agreed to withdraw all the French troops from Mexico, by November, 1866, while the United States, on the other hand informed France that she might rely upon their friendship and neutrality. Gradually the Republicans gained important advantages, until, in the latter part of June, Gen. Mejia found himself compelled to surrender the important seaport of Matamoros. This first signal defeat of the Imperialist was followed by a series of other successes of the Republicans, which reduced the territory subject to Maximilian's control to a very small portion of the country. An effort to delay the financial ruin of the country by the appointment of M. Languet, as Minister of Finance, failed in consequence of the death of Languet, in February. The official announcement of the determination of Louis Napoleon to withdraw all the French troops, induced Maximilian to dismiss the Liberal members of his Cabinet and lean again entirely on the Church party which agreed to supply the immediate wants of the Government by a loan of several millions. His effort to retain a part of the expeditionary force in Mexico entirely failed. A journey undertaken by the Empress Carlotta to Paris and Rome, was not only unsuccessful, but entirely broke down the health of the Emperor, who became insane. An attempt to create a native army led like-

wise to no result. On August 16, on celebrating the anniversary of Mexican independence, Maximilian still promised to defend his throne to the last; but on Oct. 22 he left the capital, as was generally supposed with a design to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe and to abdicate. But this design was prevented by Marshal Bazaine, who insisted that the Emperor must first abdicate before he could leave the country. Soon after Maximilian yielded to the entreaties of the chief of the Conservative party and resolved to stay. In a proclamation dated December 5, he expressed a wish to convoke a National Congress on the most liberal basis, so that all parties could participate in the election; but this proclamation met with no response from the Liberal leaders. Thus at the close of the year the Empire was in a desperate condition, the whole of the country with the exception of the cities of Mexico, Queretaro, and Vera Cruz, being practically in the hands of the Republicans.

The departure of the French troops which was completed in the first month of the current year was soon followed by an entire collapse of the Empire. When the Republican forces on all sides victoriously advanced upon the capital, Maximilian concentrated his troops at Queretaro and placed himself at their head. But gradually the entire Imperial army which was besieged in Queretaro, and finally the Emperor, with his entire force had to surrender. In compliance with a request from the Emperor of Austria, the United States Government interposed for the life of Maximilian, but in vain, for the unfortunate prince was shot on the 19th ult.

A sketch of Maximilian recently published says of his personal appearance:—

"Maximilian is rather above the middle height, well proportioned, with powerful high square shoulders. In face he is decidedly good looking, having regular features, light hair, long side whiskers and moustache of the same color, a small mouth and excellent teeth, with a good-tempered smile perpetually on his countenance. He has light blue eyes, and a most benevolent and amiable expression of countenance.

"In dress he is always scrupulously neat. A black frock-coat, light colored pantaloons, white vest, and a small black necktie usually constituted his morning costume, while in the evening, at dinner parties, receptions, &c., he wore the usual evening attire of a private gentleman. He very seldom donned uniform, nor was it often worn at his receptions. When occasions of state rendered it necessary, he would appear in the plain dress of a General in the army. He was very fond of the Mexican costume, always adopting it when on horseback or in the country, also when travelling. This consisted of a handsome white sombrero, ornamented with silver, and a silver band round it, or sometimes a plain white French wide-awake hat of very large circumference, a jacket and vest of black or a dark color, handsomely embroidered, and black pants with double rows of silver buttons down the outside seam of each leg. Sometimes his riding dress was like the rancheros of the country, namely jacket, vest and pants of buff-colored leather, usually deer skin, but handsomely embroidered and ornamented like the others."

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON MAXIMILIAN'S MURDER.—The New York Times denounces the murderers of Maximilian as they deserve. It says:—

"His death will convince more than half the world, before incredulous, that he was right. It is hard to believe that men capable of such a crime are capable of self-government, or fit to be intrusted with authority. They are insensible alike to every sentiment of honor and every dictate of prudence. The brutal instinct—the thirst for blood—is uppermost in their natures. The hour of victory is with them not the hour for generous sentiments, but for revenge, for cruelty, for insolent defiance of all magnanimous policy of the public sentiment of the Christian world. The murder of Maximilian, which is but one of the scores of murders that mark their triumph, holds ill for the Republican government of Mexico." It deprives it of all sympathy from other nations, and brings upon it the distrust, the scorn, and the hatred of them all. And it shows that it is no national triumph that has been achieved; it is no victory of principle prevailing over fact, and finding its consummation in the development of a generous and kindly patriotic sentiment. It is simply a triumph of faction—low in its aims, never more venomous than in its success, and violent and cruel just in proportion to the helplessness of its disabled victims. There is no hope of lasting peace for a party or a government which celebrates so signal a triumph by so signal a crime."

LAW IN ENGLAND.—The London Spectator notices certain anomalies of English law and custom, and says:—"Attorneys are prohibited from taking more than two articles of clerks at once. That is right. Bricklayers are prohibited from taking more than a defined number of apprentices. That is very wrong. Attorneys who charge any but the customary sums are liable to be struck of the rolls. That is righteous. Workmen who take any but 'legal' wages are liable to be expelled the Union. That is wicked. Attorneys will not do business with other attorneys who break professional etiquettes. That is very proper. Workmen will not work with other workmen who will break trade etiquettes. That is hideous oppression. What a practical and consistent, and unselfish people we are, to be sure."

HEALTH OF THE YOUNGEST SON.—A few days previous to his departure for England Mr. Peabody gave a dinner party, at Boston, to some intimate gentleman friends. After the cloth had been removed, Mr. Peabody rose and proposed to drink the health of the youngest son of any gentleman present. One gentleman said he had a little son three months old; another's was but two weeks; Mr. Jenkins, of Boston, rose and said his son was but forty-eight hours old. Having filled their glasses, Mr. Peabody rose and said: "We drink to the health of George Peabody Jenkins!"—N. Y. Home Journal.

The decrease of the Hawaiian race, to speak with bounds, has been over 14,000 in fourteen years, and a large majority of these have died under thirty years of age. The ratio of decrease must necessarily increase as years roll on. It will be easy for any one fond of eyphering to state very nearly about the period when the race will be extinct.—N. Y. Herald.

A Sunday School on wheels is said to be in operation in Utica. The managers hold it in a car furnished by the managers of one of the railways leading out of Utica, and the scholars are gathered up along the line of the road.

THE MORMON GIRLS.

Richard Williams, who delivered a lecture at Buffalo recently, on the Mormons, alluded as follows to one of the disturbing elements among the Saints:—"There is one element among themselves which is troublesome. The general testimony of the Gentiles who have lived in intimate social relations with them is that the young girls (to their honour be it said) are mostly disaffected. Growing up with it, they have seen the institution with all its accommodations, and they are all their holier feelings and better instincts no amount of spiritual thumper can entirely control them. Like most of the descendants of Eve, they will talk, and are ever ready to cope with a Gentile who has the courage and can get away with them. They cannot marry a Gentile and remain peacefully at home. Very naturally they prefer a whole system to one-tenth of a Mormon. The most effectual way of breaking up the whole system would be to send an army of 10,000 unmarried men there and protect every man who married a Mormon woman and brought her to camp. We might in this way get rid of the nuisance without bloodshed or incurring the odium of a religious prosecution."

PARTING BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND RUSSIAN EMPERORS.

The parting between the Emperors of Russia and France at the depot is said to have been most affecting. It was not a cold and formal hand-shaking, but two hearty, brotherly hugs, for on the continent bearded men hug and kiss each other like girls. "Justice and peace have kissed each other." The bullet aimed at the life of the Czar scattered the same blood over them both. Can these men ever go to war with each other? When the Emperors had embraced, the young grand Duke came forward to take a respectful leave of the Emperor Napoleon who had so magnificently treated them, but when they held out their hands the Emperor opened his arms and drew them two to his heart. The eldest has gone to England to visit his sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales. The luckiest man in France is Monsieur Raimbeau, who spurred forward his horse and probably saved the life of the Czar. He is the son of a rich proprietor of mines in Northern France and Belgium, and son-in-law of the late M. Moquard, Private Secretary of the Emperor. He received the most coveted honors from both Emperors, and now all Russia is sending him testimonials of a nation's gratitude.—The Czar gave him the warmest invitation to visit him at his Chapel. "I have," he said, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of them to whom your name is not now familiar; you can judge of the welcome you will have at St. Petersburg."

A COLONY FOR SALE.—FROM the Hague we learn that no sooner is the Luxemburg business settled than another question connected with the sale of territory arises. Some time since a treaty was concluded between England and Holland to fix the frontiers of the possessions of both countries on the coast of Guinea, while at the same time a new liberal tariff of duties was established. This treaty has been laid before the Dutch Parliament, and not a few members are of opinion that, as the Guinea colony is covered over by the Dutch territory, it would be better to dispose of it. The Government have replied that the treaty and the new tariff will perhaps make the colony more prosperous, but have not declined to sell it if a good price could be obtained. The only question is how to find a buyer. The English Government have not shown themselves willing to buy the Dutch possessions, and there is no other State to whom they would be of any use. It is not at all improbable that if Holland can contrive to get rid of the Guinea colony, efforts will next be made to sell the West Indian colonies, which are also a source of pecuniary loss. Negotiations have recently been re-opened between Switzerland and Holland in regard to the newly discovered island in the Pacific.—It is a little remarkable that an island should have been discovered on that route between San Francisco and China, just as the new line of American steamers is to be established there. The great obstacle to the establishment of that line is the great length of the route—making it necessary for steamers to carry so much coal as to have little room for cargo. It has, indeed, been confidently predicted that the enterprise must fail, from this cause if no other, to be profitable; and although the early trips of the Pacific Mail steamers have excited the apprehensions of some extent, sanguine commercial men have by no means considered the problem as fully solved. But the discovery of an island, on the very route followed, which can serve as a coaling station, puts the question at rest forever. This affords, perhaps, the most striking illustration of that fundamental maxim of political economy, that the supply will always equal the demand, to be found on record. As soon as the route was to be opened, the thing was so much wanted as an island; and forthwith the want has been supplied! The Pacific Mail Company, it is said, will establish a coal depot there at once.—New York Times.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL BAND EXPELLED FROM AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH FOR PLAYING TO A DISSENTING PARTY.—An instance of clerical bigotry and intolerance has just been displayed by the Rev. James Irvine, the Vicar of Leigh, known some years ago through his disputes with the authorities in reference to High Church and Ritualistic practices. It appears that a number of juveniles some of whom have attended the Church Sunday-school, having formed themselves into a drum-and-ban band, have attained considerable proficiency as musicians. Their services were sought by a Wesleyan school in the neighborhood to perform at its annual Willsontown festival on Friday week. The members of the band consented to do so. This matter coming to the ears of the vicar, he summoned the leader of the band into his presence, and threatened that, if he played in connection with any dissenting school, he should feel it his duty to expel them from his school. The boys, however, decided to fulfil their engagement, and attended the festival as promised, and also rendered their services at the Bethesda Congregational school on Saturday. The boys attended their classes at the Church school on Sunday morning as usual, but had to submit to the degradation of being publicly expelled in the presence of a large number of scholars. It may be mentioned that, as a band, they had no official connection with the school. The courage of the boys in thus braving the vicar's vengeance has given much satisfaction in the neighborhood. The intolerant conduct of the vicar is generally condemned.—Weekly Scotsman, 29th June.

A verdant young man entered a fancy store the other day, while the lady proprietor was arranging a lot of perfumery. She inquired of him if he would not like to have some musk bags to put in his drawers. After an examination of the article, he told the young lady that he did not wear drawers. The emigration from Ireland in 1866 was 101,251, a slight decrease from the preceding year. Since 1862 rather more than 100,000 have left Ireland every twelve months. In the five years previous to 1862, some of which were the most prosperous known in Ireland for a long period, the emigration never fell below 65,000. The population of Ireland is now less by 20,000 than in 1865.

Latest by Telegraph!

London, July 19th.

The Empress Eugenie will visit Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle on Sunday next.

Edinburgh, July 19th.

William Lloyd Garrison has arrived, and has been welcomed with signal honors. The Municipality of Edinburgh have received him as a public guest, and have presented him with the Freedom of the City.

Florence, July 19th.

Garibaldi announced to a great meeting at Pistoria, that the time has come for liberating Rome from Papal tyranny, and restoring to the City her ancient freedom.

London, July 19th.

In the House of Lords this evening a request was made on the part of the Government that the House would refrain for the present from any expression of opinion, by resolutions or otherwise, in regard to the execution of Maximilian by the Mexicans.

San Francisco, July 19th.

The Hong Kong newspapers denounce the Coolie trade as practiced by the Portuguese. They state that personal punishment is often inflicted by them on Chinese men who refuse to ship, and that other undue means are used to change their determination. They also give instances of kidnapping of girls and women who are carried off in various ways for infamous purposes.

Men are violently carried off and shipped to South America as Coolies. The papers call upon civilized nations to stop this horrible traffic even if it should be necessary to disperse the Portuguese engaged in it.

The British merchants at Chefoo have presented a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock stating the importance of Chefoo as a depot of trade for Northern China and the advantages that will accrue from the importation of goods directly from England and asking him to use his influence with the Chinese Government so that Chefoo may be made a free port.

Gold (N.Y.) 139 1/2.

London, July 20.

The Tories in the House of Lords sustain the Derby Reform Bill. Earl Gray opposed it.

Paris, July 20.

Napoleon still continues to purchase large quantities of horses for the use of the French army. The principal workshops in France are overtasked.

Frankfort, July 20.

The remarkable decree of activity noticed in the French workshops and continued purchases of horses for the use of the French army have created a great deal of distrust in the financial circles here, and fears that a war is approaching are openly expressed.

Paris, July 20.

Late Russian journals received here evince the utmost dissatisfaction at the verdict on the case of Heczerowski, and the brevity of the sentence imposed upon the attempted assassin of the Czar.

London, July 20.

The Great Review of the Royal Volunteer forces for which extensive preparations have been made, came off to-day at Wimbledon. Twelve thousand men were in line and were reviewed by the Sultan. The precision with which the field evolutions were performed is much commended.

Paris, July 22.

The Bill abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, which some time ago passed the Corps Legislatif, has finally passed the Senate, and is now a law.

Florence, July 22, even.

The debate on the Financial Administration of the Government was brought to a conclusion in the Italian Parliament to-day, and the ministerial budget was adopted with great unanimity.

St. Petersburg, July 22.

An Imperial Ukase has been promulgated, which decrees the re-establishment of a provincial assembly.

Washington, 22.

Congress adjourned Saturday until November 29th.

Gold 214.

Port Hope, Ontario, July 22.

A fire here on Saturday last destroyed the stores of A. S. Tempest, S. N. Pitts, and others. The loss exceeds \$50,000.

A fire engine ran over a man named Coffin, instantly killing him.

A terrible hurricane visited this vicinity last night.

Quebec, July 22.

Steamship "Moravian," with 400 passengers from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. She reports that the steamship "North American," which went ashore on the Island of Anticosti, was being platformed, and is now kept free of water by pumps. It is expected that she will be about by Tuesday next.

Gold 139 1/2.

DESTRUCTION OF A TOWN IN ST. KITTS.

We observe by an American paper that the United States gunboat Porpoise, six days from St. Thomas, arrived at Washington on the 16th inst. She reports no fever there, that business is dull, and the harbor free of shipping. On the night of the 3d instant, the town of Basse Terre, Saint Kitts, was destroyed by fire. All the business portion of the place and most of the dwellings and churches were reduced to ashes. The Porpoise was lying at the time at the neighboring Island of St. Martins, and at the request of the Governor of St. Kitts, the United States Consul dispatched a sail boat to St. Martins for the Porpoise to receive her assistance. On her arrival she was unable to do anything towards saving the place, but Commander Badger supplied the destitute inhabitants with ship stores, and then proceeded towards Antigua for further supplies. The Governor of Antigua immediately dispatched a provisional vessel to St. Kitts. Five lives were lost during the fire. Large quantities of provisions, and sugar ready for shipment, were consumed.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH WATCH.—A sad tale was told at an inquest just held at Biddeford by the brother of a man who was killed while searching for gulls' eggs on the cliffs which form the island of Landy, in the Bristol Channel. James and John Brand were thus occupied, when, straying apart from each other for a few minutes, John heard a fall. He went to the edge, and looking over, saw his brother some yards down the side of the cliff hanging by his hands to a little jutting piece of rock, and searching with his feet for the smallest foothold. It was vain; the rock was hard as adamant, and smooth as glass, and there he hung, a chasm full 300 feet deep yawning below him. Help from above was impossible; a foothold below there was none, and certain death stared him in the face. With the iron grip of despair the poor young fellow hung on for a few minutes, but seemed like hours to his helpless brother watching from above, and at last with a will scream, James Brand released his hold and plunged headlong down, his head being shivered to fragments against a projecting crag in the descent.—English paper.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

THE LOAN.

The rumor to which we gave currency last week that the Loan Bill had received the Royal Assent has been confirmed by later advices. The people of the Island may take it for granted that our Government is now invested with the power of borrowing a very considerable sum in the Money Market at Home. The Hon. Mr. Hensley is at present in London, where he has every prospect of effecting a loan on as favorable terms as could be expected. The editor of the Examiner thinks that the money cannot be obtained for less than six per cent. This, considering all things, is, we think, quite a moderate rate of interest. The island is very little known in England, and the loan is for twenty years. The Imperial Guarantee, though nothing more than what in common justice should be accorded to the people of this colony, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but that the people will be both able and willing to pay him every farthing that is honestly due him. The circumstances of the Island are peculiar. Our Governments have been economical. The public funds have not been squandered. We have contracted a small debt it is true; but that debt has been contracted for a most praiseworthy purpose. The wilderness lands of this colony have been granted to a few proprietors who have leased them to the cultivators of the soil. No farmer in America likes to be a tenant. He feels that he has a right to the freehold of the farm which, by a lifetime of hard and patient labor, he or his father has formed out of the wilderness. Everything upon it of any value except the part still uncultivated is the product of his toil. The buildings were erected by his own hands. The garden and orchard have been of his own planting. The fences are of his raising. The cleared fields he has by great labor and privation, bit by bit and year by year, slowly redeemed from the native forest. He is indebted to his landlord for nothing but the privilege of transforming the unproductive wilderness into a fruitful farm, yielding rich sustenance both for man and beast. He has received no assistance from the proprietor of the soil during his long and painful struggle with the wilderness. Is it any wonder then that he in his heart believes that the landlord has no right to claim a share of the fruits of his toil? Is it any wonder that he most ardently desires to obtain the full ownership of the land to which he is attached by so many ties, and which he feels to be already his by a better, if not a stronger title than any that the law of the land can give? This conviction no reasoning can eradicate from the minds of the tenantry of this Island. What makes the case of the Island tenant more grievous, in his own estimation at least, is that he believes that the proprietors have years ago forfeited all rights, such as they were, to the lands originally granted to them. The whole political history of the Island has been the record of a struggle between the landlords and their tenants. A Court of Escheat was long but vainly sought for. The forfeiture of the lands for non-payment of quit rents was demanded. A Court of Enquiry into the titles of proprietors was asked for. The Land Commission was to have settled this long vexed question, but failed to do so.

By means of the organization called the Tenant League, a portion of the tenantry hoped to compel the proprietors to sell their lands. All these schemes and abortive attempts derive their origin from the settled determination of the tenants of this Island to obtain the freehold of the lands upon which they have settled. The only feasible means yet devised for carrying out this determination has been the Land Purchase Bill. By means of the operation of this law many of the tenants have been already settled in freehold. It is in order to give greater efficiency to the Purchase Bill that the new Loan is about to be contracted. When the Government have at command ample funds and are able to pay the money down for the lands which they buy it is very probable that they can effect purchases on more favorable terms than when their payments could only be made by instalments extending over a number of years. Many of the proprietors will, we think, be induced to sell when they can thus obtain the money for their estates at the moment the sale is effected. As the loan is for twenty years, the Tenants of the Island will not be obliged to send the money in payment for the lands bought from the proprietors off the Island within two or three years of their purchase. Money at the best of times is never too abundant in the colony. The large sums annually leaving, as payment for land has diverted much of the circulating medium from the ordinary channels of trade, and has caused not a little inconvenience. When the Loan is obtained it is but reasonable to suppose that money will be easier.

The course pursued by our Government with regard to the Land Question ought to convince the Home authorities and the proprietors that there is every disposition on their part to act fairly and honestly towards the holders of large estates on the Island. Representing a people who are determined to abolish the landlord system, they are making every effort to place themselves in a position to be able to offer the best terms to the landholder. The people, too, are making great exertions in order to second the efforts of the Government. They are willing to work hard and to economize in every way in order to fulfil their obligations to the Government from whom they have purchased their farms. There is no talk of compulsion and very little of

forfeited titles. If the proprietors are wise they will now embrace the present favorable opportunity of getting rid of a species of property which never at any time yielded them a certain income, the holding of which has always been attended by annoyances and litigation, and has rendered them as a class extremely unpopular. They have hitherto been favored and protected by the Home Government, but if that Government find that they are determined to hold their lands contrary to the wishes of the whole population of the colony after the opportunity of parting with them on the most favorable terms has been offered them, it is not at all likely that that favor and protection will be accorded to them much longer. The well understood wishes of the people of the Island ought to go for something in this matter. What those wishes are no one who has lived a month in the country can pretend to be ignorant of. By accepting a fair price for their land the proprietors will do themselves no injury, and when once our farmers are the owners of the soil they cultivate, the great and long-standing grievance of Prince Edward Island will be at last redressed.

REV. MR. FRAME, who has been absent for a few weeks in Nova Scotia, at the close of an impressive discourse, on Sabbath evening last, from Ecclesiastes IX: 10, made the following remarks in reference to Mr. Ramsay, the young man from Scotland, who, with Mr. Patterson, met with the fatal accident here.

The preacher observed that it was not his custom to make any remarks in reference to the dead; the business of the minister of the gospel is with the living—the dead know not anything. But in the present instance he would make an exception to his general rule. It was not necessary, however, that he should say anything in reference to one of the young men who had been so suddenly taken away—with whom they were all so intimately acquainted. But in the case of the other, who was a comparative stranger here, it was different. And he would inform them that that young man who had been so suddenly cut down far from his native country and home was a professing Christian. Young though he was, he had professed Christ before men. When about nineteen years old he became a member in full communion of the Established Church of Scotland.

And since he came to this place, so far as he knew, his life had been consistent with his Christian profession—his conversation had been as it became the gospel of Christ. Not forsaking the assembly of God's people, as the manner of some is, he was regular in his attendances at the house of prayer, and he also willingly and cheerfully contributed of his means for the advancement of the Redeemer's cause in the world.

He made these remarks, not for the benefit of the dead, but for the living, and especially for his young friends who were then listening to him. Perhaps some may suppose that those who are taken away young die prematurely. This may appear so to us, but yet it is not the case with respect to those who die in the Lord. The great end of life is to gain an interest in the Saviour—to glorify God and to enjoy him forever. And none who have gained the great end of life can be said to have died too soon; because to believers death is gain, for it is "to depart and to be with Christ which is far better."

And how secure are all Christ's believing people in the hour of death. No matter how suddenly death may come to them—or in what form it may come, they are perfectly safe. He on whom they have believed "is with them; his rod and his staff comfort them." "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee, and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee."

DURING the past month we have added over two hundred names to our subscription list. The Journal now finds its way into nearly 1500 families. The large number we circulate makes it the best advertising medium on the Island. Besides a cheaper paper cannot be had. Only ONE DOLLAR a year!

WE never have had such occasion to dun our subscribers, as the greater number have not forgotten to remember the poor Printer in these hard times; but there are a few who have been receiving our paper for nearly two years who have paid us nothing, to those we would say, at once remit us the amount due and we will forgive your negligence, and say you are bully fellows.

COUNTERFEIT BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK NOTE.—We were shown last night a counterfeit \$5 note of the Bank of New Brunswick. It is an admirable photograph of note No. 8,401, of that denomination, but in size is shorter and narrower than the original bill. The paper is not such as is used in printing bank notes. It was received yesterday in a remittance from P. E. Island.—Saint John Telegraph.

We were shown the note mentioned above. The paper on which it is photographed is rather darker than that in the original bill. We would advise our merchants and others to be on the look out in taking such notes, and endeavor if possible to find out the party who is circulating them. One of these counterfeit notes can be seen at the Summerside Bank.

THE Schr, Sea Bird, Captain T. Welsh, arrived here on Sunday last, from Montreal, with a cargo of Flour and Cornmeal for James L. Holman and John Boer, Esquires.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"W." your letter is too much of a party personal character to be admitted into the columns of the Journal. We don't believe in publishing personalities in our columns.

Messrs. McSweeney & McKenzie have kindly consented to act as agents for the Journal, and they are authorized to receive moneys and give receipts.