HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 23.

Debate on the Draft Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech (continued.)

Hon. Mr. MACAULAY.—I have no desire, Mr. Chairman, to impede the progress of the Session by any factious opposition to any satisfactory measure the Government may propose. Notwithstanding the terrifying definition given of our form of government, by the Hon. Attorney General during the progress of this debate, when he pronounced Responsible Government to be (in other and more concise words) a quadrennial despotism, I shrink not, although I am in the minority of this House, from the free utterance of my sentiments from the dread of his ire; neither do I wish wantonly to provoke the wrath of his party; but a sense of duty impels me to draw your attention to the extraordinary document which forms the subject of this debate. My justification in so doing is that the destinies of the people are so entwined with the acts of the [illegible] the one must be promoted or marred by the acts of the other; and, as the document before you will appear on the Journal of this House, and as you have already decided to send copies of that Journal to each of the adjacent British Colonies, special care should be taken that the people's money should not be spent to publish to the world any matter that may tend to their discredit. I do not intend to offer any amendment formally to the Address, or any part of it. The paragraphs of which you have thought proper to approve, are beyond the reach of any amendment. The clause under consideration, however, with your permission, I will submit to a short, gentle, critical analysis, leaving the matter thereafter in the hands of the Government themselves for subsequent amendment and reversion. This course I purpose to pursue, because the majority evince a determination to support every measure they originate, be it beneficial or injurious to the commonwealth. If the Government were truly patriotic, they would studiously endeavor, while professing to benefit the people at home, not to degrade them abroad. How far the document before you is calculated to do the one or the other of these, is problematical. To aid in the solution of this question, I claim the privilege of making the paragraph before you the subject of a few remarks. On reading it, I notice the following words: "We have observed, in common with Your Excellency, the general desire evinced by the tenantry to obtain the fee simple of their lands, by the purchase of their farms." To copy these words into the records of this House without remark, would be branding the whole House with the stigma of imbecility. Why not after that mawkish sentence, and say in plain words that we know the leaseholders of this Colony are desirous of becoming freeholders. But, Sir, such a plain statement would but ill accord with the twaddle that characterizes the whole Address, no part of which will bear the touch of criticism. I will give you another example, viz: "And we rejoice to learn that Your Excellency's efforts will be continued to be directed towards extending the operation of the Land Purchase Bill." Here we have the full portrait of that vanity and conceit, if not dissimulation, which have marked the past career of the party who gave birth to this Address,—a party which will be memorable for its vanity and weakness. Through the thin guise that conceals their purpose, it can be seen that they play with the hopes of the people, as an engine to retain that power, which, by the same instrumentality they lately obtained. Why not say, in plain and unambiguous words, that the tenantry of this Colony owe to His Excellency a debt of gratitude for having been the instrument of making so many of the former leaseholders of this Colony the freeholders of the soil which they formerly held as leaseholders? Such a sentiment would be ill-suited to their purpose. They prefer to hover about the subject, rather than strike at the root of the evil at once and abolish it forever. The sentence last quoted does not include all the absurdity in the Address. In the same strain of inexpressive ambiguity, are the following words: "We trust the remaining proprietors." Does this mean the proprietors that are yet living? [Laughter.] Certainly the dead and gone do not remain. [Laughter.] But, Sir, I am weary of reviewing this silly document, and I will cease provoking your risibilities by further criticising a production that should create in us all a feeling of humility, when we consider that it emanated from persons who constituted themselves the Government of an intelligent and enlightened community,—a community whose intelligence will be estimated abroad by the acts of the party who, by political fate, sways the destinies of the Colony. Sir, it is my sincere desire to see all our people happy, prosperous, and progressive, and trying to equal, if not surpass, their surrounding neighbors, and to cause the fame of their excellence to extend as far as the name of the Colony is known. But the Address under review is not calculated to promote the desire; and, as it is not my intention to offer any amendment thereto, for reasons aforesaid, I hope the Government will withdraw it, or get some competent person to revise it for them, before it goes abroad to the world. [Applause.] The Hon. Attorney General seems to favor obtaining a loan in the British market. Does he think that money will breed money? It is folly, except under very extreme circumstances, for this country to go into a foreign market for money: because the interest will have to be paid out of the Colony yearly, and finally the principal also.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If the doctrines laid down by the hon. member are right, then it is a pity that he has not given the world the benefit of his counsel. He ought at once to be sent on an express to England, to prevent other Colonies ruining themselves by contracting loans, for most of them are doing so at present. Let him be appointed general Colonial Finance Minister, and let a telegram be at once sent to London by the Atlantic cable, to let the world know that he is coming; and then let him go to South Australia, Canada, and elsewhere, to advise their various assemblies on financial measures.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—Send him to Van Dieman's Land.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—No, I would not let him go to *Van Dieman's Land*; I respect him too much for that. They borrow money in Australia and other countries, and why cannot we safely do so too? Now, if the Government can borrow money to purchase out the remaining estates of the proprietors, it will be wise to do so. I quite agree that a loan should not be contracted, unless the money can be obtained on terms that are reasonable, and under circumstances that the corresponding advantages will be an equivalent for the interest. Without referring to what has taken place in 1848, I cannot express the hope of our now getting a guarantee from the Imperial Government; we must depend upon our own credit and resources to raise the money in England. And, Sir, looking at the state of the country at present, I do think we would be justified in endeavoring—nay, indeed, that we ought to endeavor—to obtain a loan. We see that the securities of Nova Scotia stand at 97, in the quotations of the British market. Surely, then, it would be nothing very objectionable or disreputable in us to Legislate in order to effect what they have done in Nova Scotia. It would not at least be anything very extraordinary for the Government to adopt such a policy. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the hon. member for Georgetown, to whom I listened with pleasure, while discussing the financial affairs of this Colony, I have not yet heard any idea advanced by him, or any other hon. member, to show that it is wrong for any party to come to this House, and ask for its interference to relieve the monetary pressure existing at the present time. The reason for going abroad is that, in view of the £12,000 to be paid in July, on the Cunard estate, and the further sum of £12,000 in January next, unless relief can be given, these payments will greatly increase the pressure, and create many difficulties which will prevent the Banks from discounting, as they must soon prepare to meet these foreign demands. We must recollect that, notwithstanding all the money we have in the Treasury, our predecessors have left us many debts to pay, and we have to look to the payments to be made in the future. My own individual views are that, if a loan can be had, we should endeavor to obtain one. I am certain that, unless some great change in the mercantile world takes place, that when the instalments I have referred to shall have to be paid by us, the community will be placed in a difficult position; consequently, if a loan can be effected at, say about 6 per cent., I think it would be an advantage to this Colony. With respect to what has been said by the other hon. member for Georgetown, I will only remark that it is easy to find fault. We are much obliged to him for endeavoring to enlighten us with respect to composition. No doubt, he will yet be rewarded by being at the head of a government, and when he is, we will have the satisfaction of looking to a party that will have an Address free from all grammatical errors. In reply to what has been said about the Hon. Col. Gray, I can only state that I have always acknowledged my belief that he was actuated by a sincere desire to advance the welfare of the country, when he brought forward the Land Commission measure. But I think it will be admitted that of all the schemes introduced for the settlement of the Land Question, the Land Purchase Bill has been the best and most successful.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—With regard to the projected loan, Mr. Speaker, I think it can be provided for here. If it is intended to accommodate the mercantile community, then I say that the object in view is a mistaken policy. Trade is like water, if left to itself it will find its own level. If merchants cannot get money to meet bills, or procure exchange, it is an evidence that there has been over-trading: and it shows also that the balance of trade is against the Colony. But, Sir, I would sooner borrow money at home, if it can be had, than go abroad to raise funds. If there is an actual necessity for securing a loan then I would go abroad, providing it can be obtained on reasonable terms. But I am of opinion that the Colony, in matters of finance, is in a very good state, for there is to the credit of the Colony the following sums, viz:—

In the Bank of Prince Edward Island,	£7556	4	0
In the Union Bank,	8225	0	0
Cash in the Treasury,	101	19	6
In over due Bonds,	1790	0	0
And in Bonds not due,	18615	6	6
Amounting in all to	£37,197	19	0

This will leave £15,619 19s. over, after paying the money that will be due on the Cunard Estate up to and on the 1st of January, 1868. That estate has already realized £11,220; other Estates last year £5,080: and all that will have to be paid on the Cunard property will be in July next, £10,750, and in January next £10,750. After that time there will be no further demands against the Estate, except the interest, until the Bonds become due in 1876, which leaves some room for the present Government to work upon. They, Sir, must be very extravagant indeed if they cannot carry on the Government with a balance of £16,000 to begin with. But I have not heard what interest they expect to pay on the contemplated loan.

Hon LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.—The hon. and learned Attorney General said six per cent.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—When the party asked for a loan before, some person sent home a copy of the *Royal Gazette*, and when the Colonial Minister saw that the Colony was in debt to the extent of £25,000, while the despatch they sent home with the Loan Bill showed a balance to the credit of the Colony of £5000, the result was, that as soon as the Colonial Minister noticed this discrepancy, the loan was dropped at once. The cause of the present depression of trade in this community is not to be attributed to the purchase of the Cunard Estate. It is to be charged to other causes. Many ships are lying at home unsold, and unless they sell at a better price than have they done recently, ship-builders had better close up their business than go on and lose money. Another reason is that there were large importations last year, and sales have taken place at a ruinous loss, while a large amount of property yet remains on hand unsold.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAN.—When was that Bank statement taken to which you refer.

Hon. Mr DUNCAN.—On the first of April. The Government, as shown by the statement I gave, have only £21,000 to pay on the Cunard Estate, which, considering the credits bequeathed by the late Government, will leave them about £16 000 to begin with; therefore, I do not think that they should borrow any money at all. The Land Purchase Bill was carried through the Legislature when the Hon Mr. Coles was the Leader of the Government, but it was supported by both parties. The late Mr. Duncan McLean put forth the ideas, and they worked them out. The purchase of the Cunard Estate, it was believed at one time, would occasion a considerable loss to the Government; but judging from the amount of receipts already come in—over fourteen per cent of the whole purchase money—and that there is a large quantity of good land yet to sell on the estate, I think the loss will be but trifling, perhaps about £5000 or £6000. With respect to the purchase of more lands, I did not think the present Government would require any funds for that purpose, as I understood that some of the hon. members who supported that party had propounded the doctrine before the election that the tenantry could procure free lands without the assistance of the Government.

Hon Mr. HOWLAN.—Mr. Chairman; we have been told that the Land Purchase Bill did dot originate with the Liberal party. I shall not go into the consideration of that matter now; nor is it necessery, as the subject was pretty fully discussed here last year. But I will read a quotation from the *Islander* of 1853, which shows the opinions the Conservative party entertained about the Bill at the time:—

"SWEEPING MEASURE"—THE LAND PURCHASE BILL.—This is emphatically the greatest broom, or leading humbug of the Session. It is just Coles' old Bill, authorising the Government to purchase Township lands at not more than 7s 6d. currency per acre, in lots not less than 1000 acres, if any proprietor be willing to sell within the limit. The Royal Gazette, of the 7th inst., furnishes an epitome of the Act, and a very confused affair it seems to be. The Government to settle the tenantry in free hold if they wish it, at 'cost and charges'; but it appears that those same 'cost and charges' may amount to, but not exceed, 'that sum, the annual interest of which would be equal to the annual rent paid by them under their leases.' Reducing our contemporary's explanation to a perspicuous statement, it means that if a tenant pays £7 10s. rent in the produce of the farm, he may have to pay £7 10s. rent of interest in cash, yearly, to the Treasury, until he be enabled to hand over £150 to the Government, for the freehold of the same. How the 'charges' should amount to such a figure is the mystery.

Our quotation cannot mean 3d rent per acre, and under the equivalent of not more than £5 sterling purchase, there being none leased so low on the Island, we believe.

"But the Bill is not simply an electioneering humbug—it is something worse. Unless land be in the position of the Worrell Estate, owned by a very aged gentleman without heirs, no proprietor will sell for four or five years' purchase, with titles better than they were 10 or 20 years ago. The Bill, nevertheless, provides that Debentures—obligations for borrowed money—shall be issued by the Government to the tune of £30,000, which, with the £10,000 already afloat, needlessly, will form a public debt of £40,000, bearing an annual interest of £2,000. Ye 'Family Compact Governments! hide your diminished heads, ye were but novices in the art of corruption.

"Some years ago, Pope purchased a tract of land on or near Lot 11, amounting to upwards of 1000 acres, we believe, sold for a trifle, because it was not considered worth paying the land assessment for. We have seen and read a Freehold Deed of 100 acres of similar bog land to Pope's, in the same quarter, for £10, or about 2s 2d per acre.—Now, we don't doubt that the purchase of Pope's swamp is one main object of the Bill. Will the public consent to continue to be represented by a pack of fellows who needlessly impose high duties on tea, sugar, &c., to obtain money to squander on any such purpose? Now see the downright corruption, and the absolute irresponsibility, of what is deceptively called Responsible Government. Pope and Warburton—who, we understand, has also abundance of bog land for sale—and their clique in the Assembly, pass a Bill involving a public debt of £30,000, to be expended in the purchase of such land as the Government may choose. But Pope Warburton and their clique colleagues form the Government, and may thus draw from the Treasury a price for their worthless land of more than ten or twenty times its value."

That proves pretty clearly what the opinion of the Conservative party, at that time, was. There is, Sir, a difference between the way the Revenue is raised in England and the way in which it is raised here. In Great Britain, they raise a large inland revenue from the income tax, while our revenue is derived almost wholly from the duty imposed upon our imports. The question now before this hon Committee is not, properly speaking, one which relates to trade, but it is closely allied to it. It is well known that there is not more money in this Island than will barely pay the business of the country. There may have been too much trading; but when, by an arrangement entered into by the late Government for the purchase of the Cunard estates, should not the Government attempt to do something to remedy the evil? At the present time the trade of the country is so carried on, that merchants, to a considerable extent, do their business through the Banks. For example, there are a great many auction sales. A quantity of goods may come from Boston and a large sale takes place. Dealers make purchases at these sales on a credit of three months and their paper goes into the Banks; and if the Banks cannot give exchange, as a matter of course the gold is drawn out. I am well aware that the Government cannot regulate trade; but it is the duty of the Government, for the time being to pay some attention to the position of the trade of the Colony. With respect to the remarks made by the hon. member for Belfast, that the Cunard estate will be nearly self sustaining, I will only say that it may be so; but I still believe that there will be a considerable loss upon that purchase. The Commissioner's Report showed an anticipated loss of £30,000, but he now thinks it may be no more than £10,000. I find no fault with the late Government for purchasing that estate. I am glad they did so, but, at the same time, every gentleman engaged in business feels the pressure occasioned by the withdrawal of so much exchange from the country. Whether the late Government acted wisely or not, I will not say; but the country feels the effects of their arrangement with respect to that purchase. I believe that the hon. member will agree with me that the receipts at the Treasury will fall below those of last year; but if, in next July, we had £18,00 exchange to offer the Banks, instead of drawing that amount from them, it would put quite a different face on the business of the country. Unless a loan can be procured by the Government, I fear the present state of affairs will seriously affect the trade of the Colony.

Persons travelling with horses, and stopping in strange stables, should remember that Sherdan's Cavalry Condition Powders are a sure protective from contagious diseases: such as horse-ail, glanders, &c.

As an internal and external remedy for all Lung difficulties, we are told that Johnsons Anodyne Liniment has no equal; it will cost but little to try it, and we feel sure relief will follow.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE Steamship *Cuba* arrived at Halifax on Sunday night, 2nd inst., after an excellent passage of something less than eight days. Our latest dates from England are to the 25th ult. The Foreign European news is not of very much importance. It will be seen by some extracts given below that although peace has been apparently secured by the labours of the London Conference—for his part in which Lord Stanley, the Foreign Secretary, has been praised immensely—still the minds of the peoples on the continent—especially in France and Prussia—are far from being pacific in their tone; and the fear is entertained that war may yet ensue before many months elapse, notwithstanding all the clever diplomacy of the Conference to avert it. France and Prussia have incurred such an enormous outlay in preparing for the dread arbitrament of war, and have inspired such an intensely warlike feeling among their peoples, that it will not be at all surprising if the process of disarming in both countries should be extremely slow and reluctant, until some new excuse can be found for giving employment to the vast, well-armed, and well disciplined legions which have been collected by the lately hostile Powers to settle the comparatively small question regarding the Duchy of Luxemburg.

Fears for the safety of Maximilian are very justly entertained in France, and the popularity of Louis Napoleon has not been increased by his abandonment of the cause of his brother Emperor. We have no reliable news from Mexico respecting the fate of the unfortunate Prince. One of the telegrams reported that he and all his superior officers were shot by order of the victorious Republican chief. We hope there is no foundation for this report, although the Republican anarchists have been accustomed to do strange and savage things in Mexico.

The fearful scourge of yellow fever in the Mauritius is the most painful feature of the European news. An account of this great calamity will be found amongst our extracts.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE ARMED PEACE.

No thoroughly official contradiction has appeared to a report originating with a ministerial paper, that the British Government, in its anxiety for the preservation of peace in Europe, is urging upon the continental Powers the expediency of a general disarmament, and apprehensions are entertained of there being some degree of truth in it; and that Lord Stanley, proud of his success in the Luxemburg Conference, is extending his practice in the arts of diplomacy with a laudable desire, it may be, to complete the work of pacification upon the inauguration of which he has been complimented both in England and France. The organ of the French Government has acknowledged the great ability of Lord Stanley, who presided at the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries, and whose enlightened and impartial attitude was in keeping with the dignity and interest of England. But as if acceptance of the compliment was not desired for more than it was worth, the *Moniteur* concludes by asserting that since the commercial treaty of 1866, "no nation profits more than England by a guarantee which strengthens the peace of the continent." It was in a generous spirit that the Government of Great Britain interfered with its good offices for the preservation of peace; nevertheless, our neighbors are instructed that there is not a little selfishness in our part of the transaction; and seeing that we are most largely benefitted by the restoration of amicable relations between Prussia and France, it is insinuated that there is no occasion for extensive gratitude on the part of either of the reconciled Powers towards us. The first display of feeling is accompanied with this qualification; and if things should not proceed so smoothly as is expected, the doubts of England's disinterestedness may be more strongly expressed. We had misgivings with reference to the interference at the first, and we thoroughly disapprove of that renewed pressure upon the continental Powers for a disarmament which the ministerial papers have described. Advice, we are informed, is tendered in "the form of a friendly communication," and more especially to the French and Prussian Governments; but friendly communications to angry persons sometimes provoke unfriendly replies; and Lord Stanley should bear in mind the old adage in this country about the misfortune that generally attends such kindly intentioned individuals as imprudently in quarrels interfere.

France and Prussia are not yet reconciled; nor, although appearances are pacific, is either power satisfied with the negociated peace. Prussia was well prepared for battle; and it now appears that so expeditiously were military arrangements made in France, that she could have marched one great army upon the Rhine in a week, and have had another ready a fortnight afterwards. There are four divisions at Chalons, five in and around Paris, one at Metz, one at Strasburg, one at Besancon, and three at Lyons, in all fifteen divisions, containing each 10,000 infantry, besides artillery and cavalry. This force would have borne the first shock of battle, but from the various towns a second army would have been collected in a very short period to repair any mischief occurring from the impetuosity of superior numbers on the other side. Great dissatisfaction exists in the camp of Chalons at the termination of the Luxemburg differences without a battle. The soldiers are represented as sitting in the openings of their tents or under the shady side of the canteens, "grumbling furiously at the melancholy news that peace was signed, and that they are not going to fight the Prussians after all; at least not for a few months." And "the officers are as savage as the men." Men in such a state of mind as this are not likely to regard with patience, or good feeling, mediators for peace, when they are told that peace is essential for the interest of the mediating Power.

Distrust of France continues to be manifested in Germany, and the absence of the Prussian Ambassador when the French Minister of Foreign affairs received the *corps diplomatique* to offer congratulations on the amicable settlements of the Luxemburg question, seems to indicate that the Prussian Government has no confidence in the continuance of peace. Count Bismark is said to have expressed dissatisfaction at the terms in which the Marquis de Moustier worded his communication to the Legislative body, and M. de Goltz was instructed to prefer a complaint. Moreover, it is observed that Prussia has found a reason for maintaining an effective army, in the disturbed condition of affairs in the East. Since the visit of the King of Greece to Berlin the semi-official papers have written upon that subject in a strong pro-Russian spirit. A Berlin paper, the known organ of Count Bismark, has published articles in vindication of the Epirotes, who are described as being driven to the verge of insurrection in consequence of the non-fulfilment by the Porte of the obligations it contracted towards them on taking possession of Epirus by virtue of the treaty of 1800; and the Turks are warned not to accuse Greece of fomenting discontent in Epirus, but "to remove the cause of discontent by respecting the violated rights of the Epirotes." Prussia, desirous of keeping an army in readiness, is not slow to find an excuse for so doing.

The congregation of royalties in Paris for the purpose of witnessing the Great Exhibition, would be of good augury for peace if the thoughts of the armed powers were pacific. The Prince of Wales, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen of Portugal, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Shah of Persia, together with dukes, archdukes, and minor princes out of number that have visited the gay city or are expected, and to whom the hospitalities of the Tuileries are shown upon a magnificent scale, should under the influence of the occasion be inspired to promote the cause of peace. Even the Crown Prince of Prussia and his amiable princess are expected, and in the interchange of civilities between the representatives of the war spirit of the time the last spark of hostility should be extinguished; but notwithstanding the civilities and congratulations, the banquets and illuminations, the court receptions, and all the other honours paid to royal and distinguished persons, princes and statesmen who make and mar the character of the times, there is an undercurrent of sullen discontent. Heaped up flowers of speech only conceal a desire for battle. M. de Cassagnac, an enthusiastic imperialist, makes no secret of his regrets at the pacific turn of affairs; but laments in the columns of a semi-official paper, the *Pays*, the Emperor's disavowal of a design upon Belgium, as France is thereby deprived for the present of the object of her legitimate aspirations. The courtesy displayed towards the King and Queen of the Belgians by the Emperor and Empress, is very strongly marked, no opportunity of manifesting favour and esteem being lost; the manifestations, indeed, have been so ostentatious as to inspire a belief that there must be a reason for them, which is not avowed. Belgium may be regarded as a toy in the hands of France, to be played with, or otherwise treated, as suits the convenience of the time.

Prussia expresses doubts of France, and France believes that Prussia has still designs of aggrandizement in contemplation that it would be necessary to resist. The *Journal des Debats* and other papers, represent that the antagonism between France and Prussia must last for a long time to come, and untill it ceases France must continue her armaments "in the interest of her own security." Lord Stanley's friendly pressure for a disarmament will not prevail while such thoughts as these exist. "The national sentiment does not think itself humiliated," says the *France*, "by the conditions of the Treaty of London and by the honourable concessions which the Government has thought it its duty to make to the pacific intervention of the great Powers. But public opinion is in a state of incertitude. It looks towards Berlin in doubt; it believes that there some *arriere pensees* in that quarter, and that immoderate ambitions are nourished which are threatening for the future. Here is the real state of things." The two great military Powers express fears of each other. "As for Prussia," says the *Debats*, "against whom, we confess, we entertain a grudge, we think that both she had France ought to live on good terms. But both countries will find that out when they find what it costs to quarrel, and to make that discovery they must both arm." When quarrelsome powers are fully armed, they also find that they must fight; and unless some intervention more effectual than the friendly pleadings of Lord Stanley should occur, there will yet be fighting between Prussia and France. Prussia wants what is not willing she shall have, and the further interference of the British Government can only have the effect of implicating this country in transactions of a dangerous character, and which the British Government ought to keep out of.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, April 27.—The Legislature and the public of Victoria unanimously condemn the arrangements agreed upon at the Intercolonial Postal Conference. A considerable increase is shown in the gold returns. The shipments of gold to England during the month amount to 89,500 oz.

AWFUL FEVER AT MAURITIUS—UPWARDS OF 13,000 CARRIED OFF.

Letters have been received from the Mauritius announcing that the yellow fever had broken out on the Island and had been raging dreadfully, carrying off its victims by thousands. The official returns from the 10th of February to the 28th gave the deaths at 2,061; in March, 6,433, and from the 1st of April to the despatch of this notice, viz: the 17th of April, 5,070; making a total number of 13,564. The mortality in the various towns during the latter period, viz., 1st April to the 17th, was as follows:—Port Louis, 2,879; Pamplemousses, 931; Rio du Rempart, 316; Flacq, 97; Grand Port, 73; Savane, 49; Black River, 407; Plaines Wilhems, 146, and Mora, 172. Happily a change in the temperature took place on the 14th April, after heavy rains and strong breezes varying from the south to east, and since then there has been a decrease in the number of sick, which there is every reason to hope will continue. Such a frightful mortality is without precedent in any country, and it will be for the Government and the public to unite in order to improve the sanitary condition of the island. Quinine has advanced to the enormous sum of £12 per ounce.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE "SITUATION" IN FRANCE.

In view of the warlike preparations of France, it may be interesting to note the feeling in England. The London *Times* of the 16th suggests that before indulging in too much self-congratulation, it would be better to consider a little in what state Europe has been left by the conference which has just finished its labors. This state, it concludes, may, so far as the continent is concerned, be best described as a state of armed peace. In the same article, the *Times* continues:—

"Even now, while everybody is rejoicing at the favorable termination of the conference of London, the most considerable journal in France maintains the necessity of continuing to prepare for war, and there is but too much reason to fear that it is only arguing in support of an accepted conclusion. If this be ture, we should be robbed of half the advantages we had hoped to derive from the auspicious settlement just concluded; for if this race of armaments is to continue, Europe may come to think open war itself a preferable alternative to the protracted anxiety and ruinous expenditure it entails. Nations will fight, not because they have any just reason or any large policy, but to anticipate those who would otherwise attack them. Much has been done in the last two years to overthrow those laws of justice and mutual conciliation which once formed the unwritten compact of Europe, and we have only to go on a little longer in the same course, and we shall arrive at a point where nations will make war, not because they ought, but because they can."

Considerable anxiety is felt in certain classes of French society concerning the fate of the Emperor Maximilian, respecting whom nothing definite is yet known. It is said that the Emperor of the French, when about to recall his army from Mexico, urged the Emperor Maximilian to return also, but the Austrian prince refused to do so, and resolved to stand his ground or perish. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the Emperor Maximilian and his friends look upon the abandonment of France as disloyal, and the Emperor Napoleon is hated accordingly.

The Prince Imperial of France has so far recovered from his recent illness that he is able take carriage exercise.

An official notice has been issued contradicting the statement that their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburg were present at the races at Chantilly on Sunday the 19th instant.

The Port of Dakar, at the extremity of Cape Verde, opposite the Isle of Goree, which has been some time in construction by the French, is now completed. It is capable of receiving ships of the largest size. Near it a first-class lighthouse has been built.

SPAIN.—The state of things in Spain goes on from bad to worse. Two more deputies have been arrested, one of them an old journalist. The condition of the country is now said to be as bad as it was in the days of Fredinand VII, and a reign of terror prevails.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.—A private letter, received on Saturday from Johana, dated 23rd Feb., mentions the return there of the party of Johana men whom the writer had selected to accompany Dr. Livingstone in his unfortunate mission. They not only witnessed the murder, but they buried Dr. Livingstone after the savages had disappeared.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The *Mark-Lane Express* says:—The extremely fine and warm weather that has ruled for a week has wonderfully changed the face of the country, and been more forcing to the young wheat than was desirable. Should this continue, the harvest will be much earlier than the time expected—a point of great importance when stocks have run unusually low, not only in this country but throughout the world. The grass lands give much promise, and the late sowings cannot fail to be brought on rapidly. The like weather to that we have had here has been experienced on the continent, but its effects have not been uniform.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that out of seventeen prisoners in the county gaol charged with being engaged in the recent rising, no less than thirteen have volunteered to inform against their comrades. The Crown has selected six of the volunteers, who will have the privilege of acting as witnesses at the commission for Limerick. Fourteen Fenian prisoners, confined at Ennis, in the county gaol, have been released on their own recognisances, and it is understood that the Crown will forego the prosecutions, except in a few cases.

THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES.

THE following is the text of Her Majesty's Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, published by authority in the last *Royal Gazette*. The Union will take effect on the 1st July next:—

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION

For uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under the name of CANADA.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, in the 30th year of our reign, intituled "An Act for the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare, by proclamation, that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three Provinces shall form and be one Dominion under that name accordingly:" and it is thereby further enacted that such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by Warrant, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's Proclamation of Union: We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, shall form and be one Dominion under the name of Canada.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the Senate of Canada:—

For the Province of Ontario,—John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Shaw, Adam Johnston Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Aikins, David Reesor, Elijah Leonard, William McMaster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simpson, James Skead, David Lewis McPherson, George Crawford, Donald MacDonald, Oliver Blake, Billa Flint, Walter McCrea, George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec,—James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noel Bosse, Louis A. Olivier, Sacque Olivier Bureau, Charles Malhoit, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Joseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier, Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, David Edward Price, Elzear H. J. Duchesnay, Leandre Damouchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph F. Armand, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers, Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, Thomas Ryan, John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia,—Edward Kenny, Jonathan McCully, Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Dickey, John H. Anderson, John Holmes, John W. Ritchie, Benjamin Wier, John Locke, Caleb R. Bill, John Bourinot, William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick,—Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan, Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court at *Windsor Castle*, this 22nd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

The following letter, addressed to the Montreal *Gazette* by the Registrar-General of Vancouver's Island, will be read with interest:—

VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island,
April 4th, 1867.

SIR,—We on this side of the Rocky Mountains have witnessed with deep interest the gradual triumph of those great principles which have led to the Confederation of the British North American Provinces; and having observed that provision is made for the admission of British Columbia, we have taken the preliminary measures to secure a fair discussion of our claims. The Legislative Council, whose session is just concluded, passed an unanimous resolution in favor of admission into the Union upon equitable terms; and the Governor in his speech yesterday, on proroguing the Council, said:—"I am about to communicate with the Secretary of State and the Governors of Canada and the Hudson's Bay Company respecting the wish you have entertained to enter into a Confederation with the eastern Provinces of British North America." Ere long then we hope to feel that the Rocky Mountains present no impassable barrier to an intimate relationship with our fellow colonists in the East, but that a road will soon pass through forest, prairie and mountain, and run the entire length of British North America from sea to sea. We are convinced that, although our gold fields will always attract a certain number of miners of emigratory character, we can hope only for a settled population entering the colony from the east, in the same way that Oregon and Washington Territories were peopled by emigrants from across the plains. The distance from England to this colony is too great and the voyage too expensive to expect any number from thence—and although America lends us pluck and capital, we do not look for permanent settlers from her shore. We feel isolated from British interests and sentiments; with America within ten miles of us to the South, and the probability, according to recent accounts, of her acquiring the Russian territory to the North—we feel still more solitary and unprotected. We are rejoiced to find that a road through the Red River Settlement, to connect with the main roads of this colony, is one main feature in the Confederation scheme; and if the people of Canada will perform their portion of the undertaking, we surely will meet them on the summit of the mountain.

It is not denied that this Colony is in a depressed condition—what we have to offer is rather greatness in the future than wealth at the present time. Our mines promise well, and we never had so large a winter population in Cariboo as have been permanently settled there during the last few months. We have strong faith in the colony and have proved it under severe pressure. "Our board is little, but our hearts are great." The public debt of the colony amounts to nearly £240,000, but this decreased annually by means of a sinking fund. The estimate revenue for this year is over $700,000—the actual revenue will certainly be in excess by half a million dollars—a large portion of which will be devoted towards lessening our indebtedness. We have good grounds for believing that the whole of this immense colony is rich in minerals—north of Cariboo to the boundary line, throughout the Columbia river country to the southern boundary—along the entire length of the Fraser, the Peace and Stekin rivers—gold is found; and the Collins' Telegraph expedition found excellent indications last year, along their entire course, from Quesnelle westward to the sea, and also good land. In Vancouver Island several distinct coal fields have been found, and in these we think we possess riches exceeding those of gold. I speak not of our excellent and unsurpassed climate and lovely scenery. We say then to the Confederation: Take us into your Union; look not to the present aspect of the colony, but to its capabilities for greatness; offer us fair and equitable terms, and we hesitate not to predict that you will soon be proud of your Western Province. I am, &c.,

E. GRAHAM ALSTON.

LATEST TELEGRAM.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 8.—*London, 7th.*—Consols 90¼.—*New York, 7th.*—Maximilian's fate still hangs in the balance. Juarez and Ministers held conference on subject of his disposal; conclusion yet unknown. Thought Juarez would carry him to the capital. Imperial prisoners looking well.—Gold 136⅝.

BAZAAR.—We wish to remind our readers of the Bazaar which will be held to-morrow and the following day, in the upper Hall of the new Market House, under the auspices of the Ladies of the Convent. Great pains are being taken to decorate the place—the contributions to the Bazaar are made on a very liberal scale; and the most sanguine anticipations are indulged that it will be a very grand and successful affair. The Band will play to-morrow evening in the Hall, at nine o'clock, and the proceedings of the day will close with some short addresses suitable to the occasion.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN.

There is too much reason to fear that the reported order of Juarez to shoot the Emperor Maximilian is true. For some time past, indeed, ever since the departure of the French troops, the fall of the empire has been a foregone conclusion. Maximilian himself probably understood this, and if the remarks attributed to him by correspondents in Mexico were really made, he anticipated the fatal result that is said to have followed his surrender. However that may be, if President Juarez has really issued an order for the murder of the late Emperor, the civilized world will hold him none the less guilty, because he has done it after long deliberation. It is affirmed that Maximilian has continued the struggle in Mexico, since the departure of his allies, solely for the purpose of securing honourable terms for his adherents, or at least their lives. The American press, or a portion of it, allege this continued resistance on his part as an excuse for the murderous conduct of Juarez. Because, forsooth, the savage chief of the Republican party had foredoomed the friends and supporters of Maximilian to slaughter, the Emperor must fly from those who had linked their fortunes with his, and leave them to an unopposed massacre. The gallant struggle for the lives of his adherents, which Maximilian has made—if the stories of the American press are correct—will secure for his memory the respect of all who prize honour above considerations of policy. We would fain hope that the report that an order had been sent for the execution of the prisoners surrendered at Queretaro is untrue. The intelligence is not official, and although such action would not be inconsistent with the character Juarez has assumed, there is some room to doubt that this foul blot has been put on the page of the history of the Mexican Republic. Juarez well knows that he owes his present success to the countenance and support he has received from the United States; and the request from Mr. Seward should have weight to save the life of Maximilian, if it could not avert the butchery of the Mexican chiefs who have been taken. If ruthless bloodshed could regenerate a people, Mexico would long since have attained high rank among the nations; and Juarez must surely be possessed of sufficient foresight to know that the murder of Maximilian would be a blunder, if he has not the moral perception to recognize it as a crime. For these reasons, we still think it possible that the late news may be contradicted, at least so far as the order for execution is concerned.—*Toronto Globe.*

We exceedingly regret to learn from the *Scotsman* of the 25th ult., of the death, at Dundas Castle, on the morning of 24th May, of Lady MARY DUNDAS, the mother of our highly respected Lieutenant Governor, George Dundas, Esquire. No particulars have been received, as the sad event took place just the day previous to the departure of the English Mail from Liverpool. We feel assured that all classes in this community will deeply sympathise with His Excellency in his trying bereavement.—*Patriot, June 8.*

TERRIBLE WEAPONS OF WAR.—The firing of the Chassepot rifle has astonished the Emperor of the French by its destructiveness. In two minutes a battalion of 500 men, at 600 yards from the mark, had fired 8,000 balls, of which 1,992 had struck the line of aim. The ground in front of the mark was so cut up that not a blade of grass was to be seen; and the Emperor, perhaps, having in his mind's eye 500 Prussians standing in that dangerous spot, is reported to have exclaimed, "It is frightful! It is a massacre!" The Steinheil cannon is also said to be a success. This mysterious weapon, smokeless and noiseless, is based on the application of centrifugal force. The balls are propelled by the motion of a circular disc, traversing a grove from its centre to its periphery, whence they pass through the barrel of the gun. It is merely a scientific application of the weapon with which David killed the gigantic Philistine. Just as a stone, whirled round and round in a schoolboy's sling, leaves it with enormous velocity, so this rotatory disc propels canon balls with enormous momentum. A German artillerist has made cannon on the same principle, but with four balls instead of one. There is something curious in this return to first principles. Our Steam rams are reproducing on a mightier scale the beaked galleys of Athens. Even steam itself is sometimes superseded — Ericsson, the famous Sweedish engineer, having invented for the narrow sea-channels of his native country gunboats which are worked by the motive power of men. And now powder is to be beaten out of the field by the very earliest and simplest form of centrifugal propulsion. The reporter of these marvels thinks he is not too sanguine in entertaining a hope that war will become more and more rare, owing to the dreadful perfection of the instruments intended to further it. An amiable idea, which we have seen expressed pretty often before. But when is it to be realized?

NARROW ESCAPE—MR. GEORGE BROWN NEARLY RUN OVER.—The London, C. W., *Free Press* says, that on Saturday last, Mr. George Brown being somewhat late for the train at Brantford, was endeavouring to get on it after it was in motion and placed one foot on the step of the carriage laying hold of an iron rail with his hand. In the other hand he held his carpet bag. Some person was standing on the step, and failing to move forward Mr. Brown could not get entirely on the step. In order to keep up with the train the speed of which was accelerating, Mr. Brown was compelled to hop on one leg still holding on with the hand. At last the engine gave a jerk, the effect being to throw Mr. Brown with great violence on his back upon the track in rear of the train. Fortunately the car was the last one. Had it been otherwise he must have been fearfully crushed if not killed out-right by the car passing over him.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—*Havana, May 18.*—An awful tragedy was enacted in the office of one of the Justices of the Peace, in Matanzas, a few days ago. A suit for alimony had been commenced by a married lady, who had for some months been separated from her liege lord, Santiago Manzanet of literary reputation. The case was proceeding quite smoothly to all present, when quick as lightning Manzanet drew a revolver and fired at his wife. The ball entered her forehead, causing her to fall over in her mother's lap, an aged lady, who was sitting beside her. The fiend then fired his revolver at the mother, when both fell at his feet gasping in the agonies of death. The murderer then fiercely turned upon the persons present and threatened them with the same fate if they dared to interfere with him. He then took a few strides across the room, approached the corpses of the hapless women, and emptied the remaining charges of his revolver into their bodies. The last shot was aimed so as to pierce his wife's womb, who was *enciente* at the time, causing the death of her unborn infant. After the deed the cold-blooded assassin threw down his revolver and gave himself up to the officers of justice.

It is stated that no fewer than seventy-one members of Parliament have signed a memorial to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, praying for a remission of capital punishment in the case of the condemned Fenians.

BEAUTY OF IRISH WOMEN.

One of the writers of the *Constitutionelle*, of Paris, having made a tour through Ireland last summer, pronounces the following eulogium upon the women of the country: "The most remarkable element, the richest, and certainly the most full of life, of this land so life full, is the population itself. No European race, that of the Caucasus excepted, can compete with it in beauty. The Irish blood is of a purity and distinction, especially among the females, which strikes all strangers with astonishment. The transparent whiteness of the skin, the absorbing attraction, which, in France, is but the attribute of one woman in a thousand, is here the general type. The daughter of the poor man, as well as the fine lady, possesses an opal milky tint, the arms of a statue, the foot and hand of a duchess, and the bearing of a queen. In the most wretched streets of the olden quarters of Dublin, the most ideal tintings of the pencil would grow pale before the beauty of the children; and in the compact crowd which each day occupies the footpaths of Merrion Square, there is certainly the most magnificent collection of human beings it is possible to meet. Blondes with black eyes, and brunettes with blue, are by no means rare. The race is as strong as it is handsome, as vigorous as it is charming. The girls of Connemara, with their queenly shoulders and eyes of fire, would put to shame, at this day, those daughters of the East from whom they are said to have descended.

A SHIP OF DEATH FLOATS INTO A PORT OF THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.—Since the time when the Ancient Mariner told the terrible tale of the curse-laden ship with her crew of ghastly corpses, no more thrilling story of the sea has been related than that of the whale ship *Diana*, that recently drifted into one of the Shetland Islands.

A year ago she left the Shetlands on a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions, having on board fifty men. From that time nothing more was heard of her. The friends of those on board became alarmed. Money was raised and premiums offered to the first vessel that would bring tidings of the missing ship, but all to no avail. Hope was almost abandoned. On the second of April the people near Rona's Noe, in one of the Shetland Isles, were startled at seeing a ghastly wreck of a ship sailing into harbor. Battered and ice-crushed, sails and cordage cut away, boats and spars cut up for fuel in the terrible Arctic winter, her decks covered with dead and dying, the long lost Diana sailed in like a ship from Deadman's Land. Fifty men sailed out of Lerwick in her on a bright May morning last year. All of the fifty came back on her on the 2nd of April, this year, the same, yet how different!

Ten men, of whom the Captain was one, lay stiffened corpses on the deck; thirty-five lay helplessly sick and some dying; two retained sufficient strength to creep aloft, and the other three crawled feebly about the deck. The ship was boarded by the islanders, and, as they climbed over the bulwarks, the man at the wheel fainted from excitement; one of the sick died as he lay, his death being announced by the fellow occupant of his berth feebly moaning, "take away this dead man." On the bridge of the vessel lay the body of the Captain, as it had lain for four months, with one of his dead shipmates by his side, all decently laid out by those who expected to share their fate.

The survivors could not bear to sink the bodies of their comrades into the sea, but kept them so that when the last man died the fated ship that had been their common home should be their common tomb. The surgeon of the ship worked faithfully to the last, but cold, hunger, scurvy, and dysentery were too much for him. The brave old Captain was the first victim, and died blessing his men. Then the others fell, one by one, until the ship was tenanted only by the dead and dying. One night more at sea would have left the Diana a floating coffin. Not one of the fifty would have lived to tell the ghastly tale.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE BY NEGROES.—At a wood yard situate about ten miles from the city, at a place known as the "three forks," on Dog River, half a mile up the south fork, and about seven miles from Dog River Factory, lives Mr. Fred. Peters, an old man over sixty-five years of age, whose family consists of a wife and four children. On Saturday last, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, a negro man, known as Sam Ketcham, came to the place and asked many questions from the hands as to their number, their quarters and whether there were any dogs on the place. After 8 o'clock the same night four negroes appeared on the place, where, as in old times, and when perfect security reigned in the land, the doors and windows were unbarred. The negroes at once rushed upon the family and threateningly demanded from Mr. Peters his money; he handed them all he had about himself, $3,50, but the negroes insisted that he had more concealed and began to search for it, tearing and breaking up bed furniture presses, and finally, finding their attempt unsuccessful, violently laid hands on Mrs. Peters and took from her person $1300, part in gold and part in currency. Then they proceeded to ransack the whole house, robbing it of all provisions, meat, candles, flour, &c. &c. And now commences the tragedy, one before which humanity shudders with horror! A young girl, just twelve years and two months old is brutally assaulted by the largest of these brutes, the most odious violence is attempted upon the innocent child, and—we cannot relate further—but the knife of the heartless monster is called in to aid the satisfaction of his ferocious passions. The unfortunate victim passes insensible from the arms of one to those of two of his brutal companions, while the last of them commits like violences on the unfortunate mother of the dying girl. And the father, shot at three times, knocked into a corner of the room, a loaded pistol presented at his breast, is made the terrified witness of the disgrace of his family. The other children—one a girl of seven years—are the victims of a like brutal treatment. That little girl is, with imprecations, dashed against the wall, the boys are raised off the ground by their hair and kicked until insensible, or hung by the heels, to make them tell where more money can be found. In fine, after four hours of revelry and riot, amidst blood, plunder and carnage, the monsters retire from the scene of horror, and make towards the swamp. The remainder of that horrid night was passed without any assistance being brought to the trembling inmates of the desolate home, and when daylight broke in upon the fearful scene, the hands, upon approaching the premises, discovered the bleeding and unconscious victims. With a laudible zeal they gave them the first succor and then went for assistance to the Freedmen's hospital, situate some distance up the river. On the fate being brought to the knowledge of the officers in charge of that institution, they hastened to repair to the spot with all the means at their disposal to rescue the victims and trace up the perpetrators of the outrage. The condition of the Peters family is still very precarious. The young girl has ever since remained in a trance with burning fever. The mother is hardly any better, and the poor children are bruised and crippled from the odious violences to which they have been subjected. Mr. Peters himself is, notwithstanding his hurts and his great age, in a better state than could be expected.—*Mobile Times, May 2.*

A woman who was wrongly confined in the Illinois Insane Asylum, makes a horrible disclosure of the outrages and cruelties practised there. One process of punishment is to fit the patient with a strong, closely fitting waist or "jacket," with sleeves coming below the hand and sewed up, having a single loop-hole through which a strong cord may be passed. Her arms are then crossed in front, the hands are drawn tightly behind her, she is thrown violently upon the floor, face downward, her clothing is removed or turned up, and then she is beaten until her flesh is but jelly. Patients are stripped and plunged in the cold bath until life is nearly extinct. Others for the slightest offence are pounded and kicked in the most terrible manner. Patients are often choked until their faces are black and their tongues hang out of their mouths. A lady of refinement, of pure and virtuous character, and a nature remarkably true to the instincts of a true woman, before being there thirty-six hours was stripped of all her clothing except a torn chemise, and laid upon her back on the floor, Dr —— sitting astride her naked body, while the assistants applied the strap to her quivering limbs. Insanity appears to be treated as a crime, and all are ready to punish the criminals. Such a state of things is a disgrace to humanity.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—The destiny of British North America is as unmistakeable and certain as is the ripening of fruit. The United States is the ground to which it must surely fall, when the fullness of the time has come. Meanwhile, we trust that England may do all that she can for the swelling fruit, so that when it falls to the ground or tempts us to pluck it, it may have the lusciousness and hue, grain and body, of perfect maturity.—*Chicago Post.*

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected sir—I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."