

The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY APRIL 24, 1867.

NO. 29.

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING
BY
EDWARD REILLY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.
TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."
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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch
and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR APRIL.
MOON'S PHASES.
New Moon, 4th day, 5h. m., 51 evening, W.
First Quarter, 11th day, 10h. 57m., morning, ENE
Full Moon, 18th day, 6h. 53m., evening, W.
Last Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 48m., evening, S.W.

DAY	DAY WEEK.	RISE	High	MOON	DAY'S
MONTH.		sets	W. r	rises.	length.
1	Monday	5 41	8 24	3 54	12 43
2	Tuesday	40	25 9 15	4 28	45
3	Wednesday	88	26 10 15	5 0	48
4	Thursday	86	27 10 52	sets	51
5	Friday	85	28 11 34	7 33	53
6	Saturday	84	29	morn.	8 44
7	Sunday	82	31 0 18	9 54	59
8	Monday	80	32 1 4	10 59	18 2
9	Tuesday	28	33 1 54	11 59	5
10	Wednesday	26	35 2 57	morn.	9
11	Thursday	25	36 3 41	0 59	11
12	Friday	23	37 4 43	1 49	14
13	Saturday	21	39 5 50	2 32	18
14	Sunday	19	40 6 57	3 12	21
15	Monday	17	41 7 58	3 46	24
16	Tuesday	16	43 8 55	4 47	26
17	Wednesday	14	44 9 45	4 48	30
18	Thursday	12	46 10 30	rises	34
19	Friday	10	47 11 12	7 43	39
20	Saturday	8	49 11 51	8 22	41
21	Sunday	7	50	even.	43
22	Monday	5	52 1 10	10 22	47
23	Tuesday	5	53 1 51	11 9	50
24	Wednesday	0	56 2 32	11 57	54
25	Thursday	1	58 3 16	morn.	56
26	Friday	4 59	57 4 3	0 39	58
27	Saturday	57	58 4 55	1 18	14 5
28	Sunday	56	59 5 50	1 51	3
29	Monday	55	7 0	6 40	2 25
30	Tuesday	53	2 7 43	9 57	1

PRICES CURRENT.
CHARLOTTETOWN, April 12, 1867.

Provisions.	Grain.	Vegetables.	Poultry.	Fish.	Lumber.	Sundries.
Beef, (small) per lb., 3d to 7d	Barley, per bushel, 2s 2d to 2s 9d	Peas, per quart, 2s to 2s 8d	Geese, 5s to 8s 6d	Codfish, per qt., 20s to 30s	Boards (Hemlock) 2s 6d to 4s	Hay, per ton, 1s 9d to 2s
Do by the quarter, 8d to 5d	Oats per do., 2s 4d to 2s 6d	Potatoes, per bushel, 2s to 2s 8d	Turkeys, each, 1s to 1s 5d	Herrings, per barrel, 25s to 40s	Do (Spruce) 4s to 8s	Straw, per cwt., 1s 2d to 2s
Pork, (carcase) 5d to 7d			Fowls, each, none	Mackerel, per dozen, 4s to 6s	Do (Pine) 7s to 9s	Timothy Seed, 1s 6d to 2s
Do (small) 4d to 7d			Ducks, none		Shingles, per M., 15s to 18s	Clover Seed, per lb., 1s 6d to 2s
Mutton, per lb., 3d to 5d						Horsepeas, per yard, 8d to 9d
Veal, per lb., 6d to 8d						Calfskin, per lb., 4d
Ham, per lb., 1s 1d to 1s 8d						Hides, per lb., 1s to 1s 3d
Butter, (fresh) 1s 1d to 1s 1d						Wool, 5s to 6s
Do by the tub, 4d to 6d						Sheepskin, 2d to 4d
Chesse, per lb., 8d to 10d						Pastridge, 2d to 4d
Tallow, per lb., 8d to 10d						
Lard, per lb., 8d to 10d						
Flour, per lb., 17s to 18s						
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs., 9d to 1s						
Eggs, per dozen, 9d to 1s						

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,
KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.
The Beer or Liquors always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 25, 1866.

THE LAST CAUTION!!
As the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK STEPHENS not having come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation Defaulters will be Sued indiscriminately.
R. J. CLARKE,
Agent for above Estate.
Orwell Street, Nov. 12, 1866. ex il

Fresh Ground Rice,
W. B. WATSON.
Jan. 1867.

McKinnon's Store,
SOURIS EAST.
FALL & WINTER STOCK.
THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the liberal share of patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, begs to announce that he has just COMPLETED HIS FALL & WINTER STOCK OF **GOODS,** consisting in part of:
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS and MANTLES,
HAT S, Ladies' & Gents'

Ready-Made Clothing.
FUR CAPS
HARDWARE,
LEATHER, etc., etc.
Which he offers for sale at unusually LOW PRICES, for present pay, and he respectfully requests a continuance of public favor.
MICHAEL McCORMACK.
Souris Nov. 6, '66. 1m

STELLA COLAS.
Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet, dedicated by permission to this talented Artiste.
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night, As a rich jewel in Ethiopia's ear.
Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Alexandra, Guards, Fragrance,
Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lilly of the Valley
Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millefleur,
Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet.
West End New Mown Hay, Loves Myrtle.
The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender Flowers, Verbena Water, Terebinthine Sachet, Perfumed Terebinthine Soap, Shakespear Golden Scented Locket, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement Oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Nionin, for the Complexion; Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for its ring the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for giving the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.
Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.
W. R. WATSON.
Drug Store, Dec. 23, 1866.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.
Having a Direct Influence to the Parts, give Immediate Relief.
For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.
Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Oct 6, 1866.

JOHN BELL,
MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING
In all its branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his
OLD STAND,
Queen Street,
and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments on trust to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.
Terms Cash.
Entrance at side Door.
Queen Street, July 11, 1866.
DONALD M'RAE,
Merchant Tailor,
And Dealer in
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 5, 1866.

LIVERPOOL AN LONDON!
PER "UNDINE" and "L. C. OWEN" from LIVERPOOL, and "LOTUS" from LONDON, the Subscriber has received
An Unusually Large Supply of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, PERFUMERY (English and French); SOAP BRUSHES, PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD (in Kegs and Bottles); CURRIE POWDERS, dried CATRION, LEMON and ORANGE PEELS, MARM LADE, Essences SPICES, Malt and Wh Wh-3 VINEGAR, SARDINES, ANCHOVIES, MUE ROOMS, CAPERS, and United Service AUCO PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, Drying "A No KNOTTING, DYE STUFFS, and Miscellaneous Articles, of the Best Quality, and at Moderate Pr
W. B. WATSON
7, or. 1866.

Miscellaneous and General News.

MORRIBLE SOLUTION OF A MYSTERY.

In the early part of the month of August last, a girl named Eliza Drummond, about eleven years of age, whose parents live near the town of West Monro, Oswego County, left her home one morning for the purpose of picking berries, and never returned. The most diligent search was made for her by her parents and their neighbors, but no trace could be found. She had not been drowned, for all places where there was water were carefully examined, even to wells and cisterns in the neighborhood. After weeks of fruitless search and enquiry, the afflicted parents gave up their child for lost. It was reported that a band of vagrants had been seen near the locality about the time of the disappearance, and the opinion prevailed that the child had been stolen by the gypsies.
The event, which created a profound sensation at the time, had almost passed from the minds of all save the stricken parents, when it was painfully recalled by a recent occurrence. On Tuesday last, five or six lads went out hunting in the vicinity, and during the day came upon a spot where a large number of black snakes were discovered and killed. The appearance of the reptiles in such numbers and at this season of the year, was considered remarkable, and it was suggested by one of the party that a breeding den must be somewhere near. A search was immediately commenced, which resulted in a manner different from their expectations.
In the side of a little hill near the edge of a swamp was found a sort of opening which, in summer, was concealed by tall grass and bushes. In this opening was found a human skeleton from which every particle of flesh had been taken. The bones were as white as ivory and all perfect. Near by was a tin pail, in a rusted condition, and a tin cup. The boys were terribly frightened, and gave the alarm. The remains were taken from the mouth of the den, and an examination showed that the place had been, and probably now was, a breeding place for black snakes. The boldest hesitated to enter. The entrance, which was large enough for the admission of a man's body, grew smaller and tapered downward. Lighted balls of hay soaked with kerosene were thrown into the den, and in less than fifteen minutes 81 snakes, ranging in length from 1-1/2 to 4 feet, were killed.
The pail and cup were recognized by Mr. and Mrs. Drummond as those taken by their child when she went away for the last time. The physicians pronounced the remains those of a female child, and there can be no doubt that the poor little girl, while picking berries in the vicinity of the spot, became tired, seated herself in the shade of the opening to this horrid den, was attacked by the reptiles and killed. The discovery has shocked the whole community, and almost prostrated the stricken parents whose hearts are made to bleed anew at the thought of the horrible fate which deprived them of their child.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY EARL.

The death of the wealthy Earl of Brownlow, at the age of only 24 years, seems a sudden call from the apparent enjoyment of all worldly advantages, but has been, in reality, a relief from an existence trying indeed to the resignation of the most exemplary Christian.—Born to high rank and unbounded wealth, his life was one long struggle against the sufferings of an enfeebled constitution inherited from his birth. He never, we believe, knew a day's health; and what volumes does not that speak? But his own affliction only seemed to inspire him with the desire to confer acts of kindness and charity upon others. By the extensive circles of his family connections he was regarded with well-merited affection. To his numerous tenants and dependents he was the most just and generous of landlords and masters, and to the outer world his charity was unbounded. One instance of the latter is so striking and so illustrative that we cannot refrain from mentioning it. So delicate was he that the winters of this climate would have been at once fatal to him, and for many years he passed them at Madeira. On these occasions he used to discover individuals afflicted with the same delicacy of constitution as himself, but who were totally unable to afford the solace which wealth procured for him. These—sometimes to the number of 30 or 40—were prevailed upon to accept his "invitation upon a voyage in search of health," as he delicately termed his noble act of thoughtful kindness. From England to Madeira during the winter, and thence back to England, he took upon himself every possible charge of these poor people, including not only every enjoyment of the first-rate medical skill which was necessary for his own case. Every packet brought every luxury possible of transportation from his numerous estates, and all was as freely at the disposal of his proteges as his own. He had no greater gratification than to perceive that he had been the happy means of procuring for others that glow of health which, alas, was destined never to be seen on his own cheeks. He was once described by one who knew him intimately as "the most amiable mortal breathing." He is succeeded in his title and estates—the latter estimated at £130,000 a year—by his only brother, the Hon. Adalbert Cust, a captain in the grenadier guards, and M. P. for North Shropshire.

THE FENIAN COMMANDERS.

A letter in the Dublin Freeman of Monday thus describes some of the Fenian leaders:—
Duanne, for whose arrest the Government offers £250 reward, I know intimately; he is a man of fair intelligence, pleasing address, and a native of the south of Ireland. In 1861, he joined in New York the famous 69th Regiment, commanded by Col. M. Corcoran, as private, and at Bull Run was captured with Corcoran, Bagley and other officers. After thirteen months' imprisonment in Richmond, Salisbury and New Orleans, he was exchanged, and obtained a commission in the Corcoran Legion. Colonel Leonard served under Sherman in the west, and was looked upon by his brother officers to be the most dashing fellow in the corps of General Thomas. General Burke, whose arrest I notice in a morning journal, is also a graduate of the 69th New York Regiment; private in 1861; lieutenant, 88th Regiment, 1862; captain, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, 1863; and for "meritorious services" was honored by the United States Government with brevet Brigadier General, United States Volunteers. I met General B. at Tammany Hall, New York, Nov. 9, 1866, and doubt very much that he is now in Ireland. Gen. J. P. McIvor, a young man of excellent education, commanded company I, 69th Regiment (and in whose company General Gleason was second sergeant, 1861), at Blackbar Ford, July 18, and Bull Run, July 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel in Corcoran's Legion, 1862, colonel, 1863, and brigade-general, 1864, and was a prisoner of war with Corcoran one year. He is a gallant officer, and will, we doubt, give the Government considerable trouble before the movement is suppressed. He was in the United States on the 18th of February last. An incident in this officer's career may give you some knowledge of his coolness in action. The writer was detached, with half of his company, to skirmish with the enemy at Bull Run, and, on being recalled, was successful by McIvor's company. McIvor at this time was under arrest for breach of discipline, and was marching in

rear of his command, when it received a volley from the rebels in ambush, and thrown into considerable confusion. McIvor, who was deprived of his sword, and had but a rattan in his hand, absolutely whipped half a dozen of his retreating men into the ranks, returned the enemy's fire and drove them from under cover. For this gallant deed his sword was returned by orders of General Sherman, who commanded the brigade of which the 69th formed a part; and were it not that he subsequently fell into the hands of the Confederates, would have been promoted on the field.

GARROTTERS AT WORK IN TORONTO.—About half-past twelve on Saturday night a man named John Smith was attacked near the corner of Queen and Jarvis streets by four or five scamps who throttled him and robbed him of a silver watch. They were not content with robbing their victim, but amused themselves by striking him violently about the head and face. The offenders then directed their steps along Jarvis street, and at the corner of Shuter street attacked another man named William Tector and robbed him of a valuable watch and \$12 in money. Tector shouted "murder," and called for assistance, whereupon a young lad ran toward Queen street and notified a couple of civilians. The latter ran to the place and learning that the robbers had decamped in the direction of Parliament street pursued and overtook them, and succeeded in recovering one of the watches. Constable Campbell, who heard the cries, proceeded in the direction of the disturbance, and fortunately stole a march upon three of the vagabonds at the corner of Parliament and Beech streets and took them into custody. The names are Hugh Maguire of Berkeley street, Richard Kennedy, of Oak street, and James Moore of Don Street.—Subsequently another young man, named John Harrington, of Queen street east, was also taken into custody, charged with being implicated in the outrages; and both Smith and Tector identified the four prisoners at the police station as those who had assaulted and robbed them.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin notices a remarkable case in which a bullet passed into the brain of a man who yet lives in apparently good health. It appears that Ole Evensen, a Norwegian, about sixteen years of age, a private of company K, Second Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded in the head by a rifle ball on the 31st of July, 1861, just as he was entering the battle of Bull Run. He was taken prisoner and carried to Richmond, and there attended by Dr. James M. Lewis, the surgeon of his regiment, who had also been captured. Dr. Lewis and several doctors decided that any attempt to remove the ball, which had plainly lodged in the brain, would end fatally, and therefore contented themselves with dressing the wound, which soon healed up, although it would open at intervals and discharge a good deal of offensive matter. After a year's imprisonment the man was exchanged, went home to work on a farm, where he seemed to get entirely well. A year afterward he re-enlisted, served during remainder of the war, and is to-day on his farm, hale and hearty, with every prospect of a long life before him, and feeling no further ill effects from the bullet in his brain than an occasional headache.

AN ARAB WEDDING BY MOONLIGHT.

Anxious to do their guests honor, the good tempered Arabs had fetched us chairs from the fort and spread carpets under them, and when we were seated the men, boys of the village squatted around in a large circle, enveloped in their white burnouses, looking like so many volcanoes, as the smoke of cigarettes, emerged from the heads of those garments. In one part of the circle a fire was lighted for coffee making; in another, close to ourselves, a carpet of plaited grass was laid, and behind all, in the shadow of the hut, one could see a dim group of forms in dark dresses and tinsed veils, from which every minute a little tinkle of laughter or the sound of bracelets or bangles rolling together, sufficed to tell us that the ladies of the place were, as usual, all alive about the interesting occasion. Then, coffee being served, the drums went at it again, and the pipes blew vigorously, the drums advancing and the pipes retreating, and vice versa, as in a quadrille, till, with an especially loud flourish, drums and pipes changed places, and the jacksals, who had been joined in, gave up the evening as quite spoiled for hunting, and went howling up the ravine. The music was rude, but of a singular charm and character for all that, and seemed to excite the Arabs to boundless delight. One pulled my sleeve and whispered 'Isn't it beautiful?' By-and-by a last wailing scream of the pipes and an earnest rattle of the goatkins was answered by a shrill cry from the women behind us, whereupon the ring opened, and into it glided the moonlight, Fatma the best dancer of her tribe, and "chief maiden" to the invisible bride. Fatma is sixteen, petite, slight graceful as a gazelle dark as the brown patches on its muzzle; with large eyes like a gazelle's, shining in the moonlight, and teeth as white as the lemon flowers strung in her black tresses. They are tied up with a handkerchief of black and silver, and she wears besides a long white robe, which hides her feet, and a bodice of white and silver, opened between her bosom the sleeves of which came down far beyond her hands, leaving lappets which she waves as she commences the marriage dance. The marriage dance, I regret to say, was sometimes too decidedly eccentric to describe a pas a pas; but if ever grace and apparent innocence could excuse the plain significance of every look, gesture and movement in such a ballet de fascination, pretty Fatma's night. First, with subtle, rhythmical, and almost serpent-like writhings of her little body, she led the drums and pipes round the ring; then she glided to one end of it, and her light figure shrouded and palpitated with the quicker but perfectly graduated action of growing passion till, though her feet could not be seen to move, her form paced up and down in the moonlight eloquent of what Arabs mean by love with every shudder and musical vibration of the young limbs and bosom. By-and-by she ceased from this part of the dance with a quick tremble of her body, and with an indistinguishably graceful and languid abandon of attitude and while a deep sigh of "Wah! wah! ya Allah!" went round the burnouses, the women raised the shrill cry again. The Fatma executed a pas for the special benefit of her visitors—dancing in front of each of us, and touching each—upon which, as in courtesy and gallantry bound, we put a piece of money upon her forehead, which was transferred to some deep receptacle in her bosom; the drums and pipes proclaiming each gift, and the ladies outside making us blush by their excited acknowledgements. These coins, and those given by re-

lations go to the bride, who remained all this time concealed; and as etiquette and fatigue alike demanded it, we rose and left Fatma refreshing herself with coffee, getting a glimpse as we passed out of the unveiled faces of the women; and the bridal drums were banging still, and the pipes rivaling them, when we fell asleep.

Among other marvels to be sent to the Paris Exhibition, Switzerland is about to forward the famous reliquaries given by Charlemagne to the Abbey of St. Maurice (Valais). One of them is large onyx vase, with figures in relief; the other, formed of the precious metals and Arabic enamel, is, according to tradition, a present formerly made to Charlemagne by the Caliph Harounat-Raschid.

The Cincinnati Gazette says all anxiety about the wheat crop may now be dismissed, as that crop is in good condition, and doing well. A Louisville paper says not only in Kentucky but in Tennessee also, the wheat crop is more extensive than is usually seen, and promises an abundant yield. The Illinois State journal learns that the wheat in Sangamon and adjoining counties looks finely, better than during the corresponding season for several years. The winter and spring thus far have been favorable for winter wheat, and farmers are expecting a large crop.

The New York Herald advises the colored men of the South to pay particular attention in all their meetings and conventions to prepare for the next Presidential election, and adds:—"They should start upon the right principle, and that is by nominating Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee for President and Vice President. This will have more effect than any movement they can undertake. Beecher and the other persons have been giving advice to the colored gemmen for the last thirty years. Wade, Hampton, Gen. Lee, Longstreet, and the other ex-military leaders, have taken to advising them now. We think that we have a right to give them some advice too."

The emancipation of the Russian serfs is still incomplete. According to an official return just published, there were at the beginning of the present year 3,965,410 peasants still under obligation, while the number of those who had been freed from their obligations up to that date is 5,810,000.

A curious question has been raised lately as to whether the eldest sons of bishops are entitled, like the eldest sons of other peers, to admittance into the Peers' Gallery, in the House of Commons. The order accorded to the eldest sons of lay peers is justified on the ground that they will themselves one day become legislators, which does not apply to the sons of bishops.

Victor Hugo once said of Louis Napoleon:—He lies mute and motionless, looking in the opposite direction to his object, until the hour for action comes, then he turns his head and leaps upon his prey. His policy starts out on you abruptly, at some unheeded turning, pistol in hand, *ut fur*. There is in his table, in his study, a drawer, frequently open. 'He takes thence a paper, reads it to a minister. It is a decree. The minister assents or dissents, Louis Napoleon throws the paper back into the drawer, where there are many other papers, bundles of papers—the dreams of an all-potent man—shuts the drawer, takes out the key, and leaves the room without saying a word. The minister bows and retires delighted with the deference which has been paid to his opinion. Next morning the decree is in the *Moniteur*.

A man crossing the St. Lawrence, with his wife and child in a sleigh, the ice broke, and all sunk and disappeared, except the child, which was thrown upon the firm ice by the mother.

The receipts of the Atlantic Cable, from the 24th of February to the 10th of March, 15 days, amounted to £15,339, or above \$5,000 a day.

E. P. Whipple has written, at the request of Mr. Fields, and essay on Dickens, which will probably appear in the next number of the Atlantic. It is said to be one of his finest productions.

In anticipation of the rise in the price of provisions in Paris during the Exhibition, Napoleon has decided that there shall be granted to the troops quartered in Paris a daily supplement of three centimes per man, and to those quartered in the neighborhood a daily supplement of two centimes per man from the 1st of April to the close of the Exhibition.

We look to Confederation as the means of relieving this country from much expense and much embarrassment. Without expressing any opinion on the propriety of British guarantees for Colonial railways, we may at least say that when, through our assistance, there ought to be an end of British garrisons on the American continent. This is a matter on which no delicacy ought to prevent our statesmen and Parliament from speaking out. The presence of twelve or fifteen thousand men, large enough to tempt an enemy to the glory of capturing it, and not large enough to make any effectual resistance, is a danger rather than a safeguard to the Canadian people. The readiness with which the British Legislature responds to the desire of the colonists for a more effective Union ought to be met on their part by such local measures as will relieve this country from further military expenditure on their account.

A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune gives an account of the adventures of a party who attempted without success to reach the top of the volcano of Orizaba in January last. They reached a height of sixteen thousand feet, when one of the party had his shoulder broken by the fall of a detached stone from above, and they were compelled to turn back. During the war with Mexico a South Carolina officer undertook the ascent. He fell paralyzed at a height of 15,000 feet. A flagstaff which is still standing was erected on the spot.

In India they pack railway carriages so full that death frequently is the result, seven or eight having died of this cause in one year on a single road.