for a very much longer time if possible, we have almost enough to officer a second army. Of this article of luxury our neighbors know nothing. They have but two classes of officers—those on active service, and those who, having served, are drawing their well-earned pensions. Of what use a plain-clothes body of men, who ought to be doing hard work in the colonies, can be to the nation at large, the French have no idea whatever; and we confess to sharing their igneranee as to the value of these half-pay worthies.

The *Review* writer has forgotten one excellent purpose which this army of unemployed officers serve. They figure largely in the modern English novel. No well regulated romance is complete without its half-pay Colonel or Major. Dismiss them, and what would the army of novelists do?

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic Cable sent tidings on Saturday last of an outbreak, or rather riot in Ireland. We must, until these tidings be fully confirmed, treat them with much caution, as they all reach us through Yankee channels. The facts as reported are these, in so far as we can gather them from a series of very complicated telegrams:

Somewhere on the south-west coast of Ireland, locality not indicated with precision, a man calling himself Col. O'Connor, said by some to be Stephens, landed on the morning of the 14th or 15th ult. Almost instantaneously riots broke out in Killarney, and a sort of panic set in; one man, a constable, was shot. Some reports give out that he was killed, others that he was only wounded. The telegraph wires communicating with London from the disturbed district were cut in every direction.

A detachment of troops under the command of Col. Horseford were sent to the spot, when the rioters, said to number about 800 men, took shelter in a place spoken of as Toom's Wood, where they were surrounded. The next report stated that the disturbance had been entirely repressed. The subjoined is the latest report, from which it would seem as if the whole affair had been much exaggerated; whilst from the restoration of telegraphic communications with the disturbed district, it is evident that the riot, or outbreak, is now quelled:—

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the south of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected districts are again working, and communication has been restored.—Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer, Capt. Moriarty, while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish. The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst. An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes, stating that a rising was planned in Killarney, and that the leader would reach Killarney from Caherciven that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon, on which they found Moriarty, whom they took into custody, and upon searching his person, found letters confirming the assertions in the anonymous notes.

A courier named Duggan was sent to Caherciven to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way, and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape. They fired upon him and he was badly hurt. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt. The police of Caherciven got news of trouble by other messengers and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war "Gladiator," which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack. One band of Fenians, ninety in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Caherciven, but did no violence to any one; in fact, nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed. The Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork; but the immediate despatch of troops from Cork to Killarney by Gen. Bates, and the celerity of Col. Horsford's movements, defeated the whole plot, and caused the insurgent band to disperse. The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops. A couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured. O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessel off Dingle Bay.—Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and, after examination, five of them were retained in custody.—Head Centre Murphy, and Cols. Lawler, Haly and Johnston have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers found upon their persons and in their lodgings. The alarm caused by these events is now about over, and the excitement rapidly subsiding.

DISTRESS IN CARAQUET AND SHIPPEGAN, N. B.—A correspondent of the Miramichi "Gleaner" sends the following information to that paper:—"In the district of Caraquet, Shippegan, Tracadie, &c., the take of fish this season is full one-third less than the common take in former years; this is speaking of codfish alone. But the great evil with us was the total failure of our herring fishery on the Caraquet Banks. All the inhabitants depend on this fish for their winter supply of food, and the loss of this along with the short crop, particularly in potatoes, in some cases almost total failure, has produced that distress among the poorer classes of the inhabitants—last week no less than forty-eight families in one body called upon the overseers of the poor in Caraquet for relief, and in many cases in Shippegan the same call will have to be made. In fact, all classes of the inhabitants in these two parishes, owing to the general failure as above named, will find it impossible to meet the demand for poor rates when called upon. Things look desperate at present, and unless some aid is got, nothing but starvation looks these poor unfortunate people in the face."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Dear Sir,—How rapid flows the tide which bears us on to the final goal! How quickly events succeed events! I thought that the ink had scarcely dried on my pen since I last addressed you; but, looking back for a moment, I found that almost four months had elapsed since my stray musings had been consigned to paper and forwarded to you. You are aware that, in the interval, the long talked of "evacuation" by the French troops has in reality taken place. Yes; the Imperial Eagle of France no longer spreads his wings over the Eternal City. The standard of the Napoleons no longer waves in the Roman breeze, and no longer the hardy sons of France mount guard over the Capitol. Yes; the frenzied desire of Italian revolutionists—the fanatical cry of bigots throughout the world, have been gratified, and foreign troops no longer garrison the capital of Christendom. The Pope has been abandoned to his enemies, who howl madly around the frontiers of this little kingdom. Yes; all this has been done; but what of it? Have the illusory dreams of reconciliation between Justice and Iniquity, cherished by some lukewarms, been verified? Have the fiendish hopes of the "downfall" of the Catholic Church, so long and so fondly entertained by the enemies of law, order and morality, been realized? Ah! vain and foolish hopes of self-deluded humanity! Will man never learn that it is useless to war against the Divinity? Will not the minds of intelligent and honest Protestants at length admit that something more than mere human force sustains, directs and governs the Catholic Church, and that the promise made by Christ and his Apostle Peter was also made to his successors to remotest time? It was confidently asserted by many that the Holy Father could not remain in Rome two days after the withdrawal of the French troops. Humanly speaking, they appeared to be right. What, indeed, could be more propitious for the triumph of revolution? Austria prostrated after a disastrous war—Spain, the chivalrous, though fallen, still glorious Spain, disturbed by internal troubles, and engaged in a foreign war—France, against the will of her people, compelled to look passively on—all this promised Italian socialism an easy victory. But almost two months have elapsed since the last note of the screaming French bugle sounded on our ears; and still the calm, majestic figure of Pius IX. moves quietly through the halls of the Vatican. Never has the city been so tranquil as at present, and never has the Pope been so heartily cheered by his loyal subjects as on the occasions when he appeared abroad. As an eye witness of these spontaneous outbursts of applause with which the Romans everywhere greeted their Father and King, I can speak without fear of contradiction. It would have sadly disturbed the dreams of the enemies of Rome to have been present at the "Gesu" when the Holy Father went, on the last day of the old year, to give the usual benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The acclamations and waving of handkerchiefs was something capable of moving the coldest to enthusiasm.

But it may be asked, "What has prevented the well-known intentions of seizing Rome from being carried into effect?" To the enquiring Catholic, the answer is very easily given.—Almighty God is ever faithful to his promises. To the doubter, we can assign various reasons. The calm, resolute bearing of the Sovereign Pontiff, growing more calm and courageous as danger approached; the faithfulness and efficiency of the small band of Pontifical troops; the loyalty and attachment of the Romans to their King—all these combined tended to daunt and baffle, thus far, the schemes of plotters. I see by your worthy journal that you have given the Island public the Allocution of the Pope. I would pray them all to read it frequently, and to reflect on the position of His Holiness when he spoke that noble protest against iniquity. In every kingdom, attempts were being made to overthrow monarchy, and, of course, the Pope first, as the main upholder of royalty; Russia breaking her solemn concordat with Rome, and fiercely persecuting her Catholic subjects; France on the eve of abandoning Rome to its enemies. This was the state of things when, amidst the general confusion and onsweeping tide of moral corruption, one voice was raised in solemn protest, one arm was offered to stay the advancing current. The voice, the arm, were of Pius IX. in the Allocution. Travellers and sight-seers wend their way through the slimy mud on the Tiber's shores to gaze on the ruins of the bridge where Horatius Cocles stood alone to contest the advance of an army; but Pius IX. stands alone, not against an army, but armies. Brave, indeed, was the act of the heathen warrior, but it is as far beneath the moral courage of the modern Roman breasting alone the plots and crimes of mankind, as the physical is beneath the moral, as the brute is beneath a rational being.

The crowd of tourists which fills each winter the Eternal City, is quite as numerous as on former occasions. The English, as usual, preponderate, but there are, also, many Americans and French. The Christmas festivals were celebrated with great solemnity and magnificence in the "Sixtine Chapel," the Pope himself assisting at all. I was present at the Vespers on Christmas Eve, and I assure you it was an event not easily to be forgotten. There, surrounded by the illustrious Princes of the Church, about forty in number, resplendent in their scarlet robes, but more resplendent and venerable by reason of their virtue and learning, sat the representative of that long line of Priestly Kings which runs back through distant ages, and forms the connecting link of ancient with modern civilization. What are a hundred years? what are the years of the oldest European Kingdom compared with the years of the Popes? Ere America was dreamt of—ere England's sons had risen to the respectability of gracing the Roman slave market—ere France had beheld the dawn of civilization—the Supreme Pontiffs ruled the Catholic Church. What vicissitudes of fortune have been theirs! The martyr's grave, imprisonment, exile, persecutions inflicted by degenerate children; these are what constitute the history of the Popes. Christ foretold it to his Apostles, and it was verified in them and their successors. Oft did the cry go forth—"the Papacy has fallen"—but the "Papacy" stood, and its enemies fell. It would be tedious to enumerate the list of the persecutors of the Popes, which begins with Nero and ends with the Italian Revolutionists of the present time; but they are all fallen and forgotten, while the Popes live on, the only thing stable mid the "fall of Empires and crash of worlds." And the successors of Pius the Ninth will sit on the throne which he now occupies, when the great nations of to-day will be matters of history. Such are the thoughts which naturally rise in the mind as you assist at Vespers in the "Sixtine." The "Last Judgment," by Michael Angelo, which covers the wall above the Altar, suggests an idea of the end and overthrow of the enemies of the Church. There the immortal painter has depicted the fall and utter and indescribable confusion of the condemned. They fall on all sides, while the just are collected on the right of our Divine Saviour. I need scarcely add that the Church was crowded with all the Tourists who could gain admission. The loud, full voice of the Pope as he intoned the Antiphona, told that seventy-five years had passed lightly o'er his head.

In my last, when speaking of the Educational Institutions of Rome, I mentioned the celebrated College of Progaganda. This College, as most of your readers are aware, was founded about two hundred and fifty years ago, for the purpose of educating missionaries for heathen and heretic countries. To it the lone Priest who, led on by zeal for the spread of Christianity, has penetrated the sandy depths of Asia and Africa, or the wilds of America, sends some of the converted natives to be educated in Rome, whence they return to help forward the enlightenment of their fellow countrymen. The idea of such a College could emanate but from a Pope; but Catholic generosity could support it; but Catholic charity could bind, with one golden chain of love, such heterogeneous elements. It is one of the greatest proofs of the universality of our Holy Faith; it is one of the fairest fruits of the zeal of the Catholic Priesthood. On the Festival of the Epiphany, which is the feast of the College, I attended the Mass and Vespers celebrated in the College Chapel. It was a touching sight to see united, in bonds of holy faith, so many and such different souls. But one object engrossed their attention—the praise of the Lord. How beautiful, how sublime it sounded to hear them chant the Psalm, "Praise the Lord ye children, praise ye the name of the Lord." In them we saw verified the prophecy that all nations should praise the Lord, for here were representatives from every nation, singing his glories. And, also, at the "Magnificat," you saw fulfilled the words of our Immaculate Mother—"Behold from henceforth all nations shall call me blessed." During the octave the students give an Academy of languages in honor of their patrons, the holy Magi. At the Academy I was likewise present. The scene presented to the audience, as they entered the hall, was such as must move the most indifferent heart. There is no backing out of the argument; no amount of shuffling can deny the testimony of your eyes. On a gradually rising platform sat the students. How different in color and costumes, and race, and language! How united in Faith, and Charity, and brotherly love! How happy and contented the faces of all, a living, speaking image of the Church of God, whose members know no distinction of country or race! There, side by side, sat the Ethiopian and Englishman, the Turk and American, the Russian and Irishman, the Greek and Chaldean, the Syrian, the Dutchman, the Egyptian, the Chinese. I missed some familiar faces; they had gone to carry light to those who "sit in darkness." To China, to India, to Africa, to America, those brave young missioners had gone forth, and now are preaching the Gospel of Christ. Such is the spirit of the Catholic Church; ever young and vigorous; ever intent on fulfilling her mission of teaching all nations. Toil on ye brave young soldiers of Christ, the work is difficult, but great is the reward. Hardships, privations, persecutions, and, perhaps, a martyr's palm await you in life, but eternal glory will be yours in Heaven. The Academy was opened with a Latin prologue. Then followed Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, and, in short, twenty-nine languages. The pieces were all recited with great spirit, and in good taste. Among the rest, a black son of Senegambia recited in "Volufla," and excited rapturous applause. The American Government should send a deputation to the Propagauda to study the means of training their freed slaves; but it would require the spirit of the Catholic Church to carry the thing out. There were present several Cardinals, Bishops and Priests, and all who could gain admission. Such an Academy could be heard in no other city except in Rome; within the pale of no Church except the Catholic; in no College except the Propaganda.

Keep a sharp look-out for Fenian invaders, as they may pounce on you during Election and Confederation squabbles.

C.

Rome, Feb., 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 6, 1867.

THE ELECTIONS

HAVE, agreeably to our anticipations, resulted in the return of a decided Liberal majority. The follies and extravagance of the Pope Government were, of themselves, sufficient to ensure the triumph of their opponents; but much is also due to the judicious choice made by the Liberals, in the selection of their candidates, for the success of their cause. The new Government has not yet been formed, nor have we any idea, at the present moment, of the gentlemen who are to compose it. Whoever they may be, they will have no easy task to perform in realising, by their legislation, or in the distribution of public patronage, the expectations of their friends. By an earnest devotion to the public wants, a great deal may be done towards easing the financial strain now upon the colony, and developing its trade and resources with equal advantage to every class of the population. The Liberals have an opportunity, which may never return, to prove their metal, and if they fail to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the country, the fault will be their own. As to the swarm of hungry applicants who are already besieging the Liberal Leaders, it will be rather a difficult matter to please them. It is premature to speculate what course the new Government will pursue with regard to existing office-holders. Some incline to the opinion that no exception should be made in favor of those who have voted and used their influence against the Liberals, and that, in imitation of their predecessors, the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," should be rigidly enforced. Others, on the contrary, favor the retention of certain officials, whose services, it is alleged, cannot be dispensed with. It is not for us to suggest or dictate in the matter. The Government and their friends in the Legislature will alone be responsible for their appointments; but we may be permitted to say, that in the distribution of offices, the claims of true and long-tried Liberals, who have always borne the heat and burden of the contest, in town as well as country, should not be forgotten or overlooked upon any pretext of expediency. We cannot see how certain Conservative officials can consistently be retained, and others dismissed. As long as Party Government is carried on, the friends and not the enemies, of the Government for the time being, should be rewarded, and it is rather a poor compliment to the intelligence of the Liberal Party to assert that men within its ranks cannot be found competent to fill all the offices at the disposal of the Colony. However, it is more to the legislative enactments of the Government, rather than to its appointments, the people will look for the realization of their hopes in the prosperity of the country, and this, we may say, is the view which we take of the case. We therefore leave the prospective Government to their own discretion in their dealings with both friends and foes, merely hinting to them what is expected in the way of progressive measures and economy, and upon these will mainly rest their stability or overthrow. We rejoice at the victory which has been achieved, and we congratulate the friends of the country upon their splendid success. Although not among the successful candidates ourselves, we do not take the less interest in the cause which has triumphed, nor in the happy results which are confidently expected to follow from that triumph. Wisdom and discretion are required upon the part of our rulers to extricate the Colony from the many difficulties, both of a social, political and commercial character, under which it labors, and that these qualities may not be wanting in our present legislators, and that the electors generally may also have reason to rejoice for having transferred the reins of Government into new hands, is our very sincere wish. We have, to the best of our ability, and we think, not unsuccessfully, labored for the general interests of the country in exposing deception, extravagance and corruption, when others, for interested motives, would cloak them. In the future, our assistance, as an independent Liberal journalist, can be relied upon in every effort which may be made to improve the Island, and political rascality will find us as staunch an opponent as ever.

Now that the city can boast of a commodious and comfortable Market House, a desire is expressed for a tri-weekly, if not a daily, market. The arrangement which has existed for some years past, of holding a semi-weekly market upon Tuesday and Friday, does not give satisfaction. When the population was much smaller than it is, and our market was poorly supplied, the semi-weekly market, upon Wednesday and Saturday, was quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the community. The change from those days to Tuesday and Friday was a move in the wrong direction, and has not answered the expectations of those who suggested it. In fact, much inconvenience has been inflicted upon both sellers and buyers from the want of a Saturday market. In the summer season especially is this inconvenience experienced in attempting to preserve fresh meat, fish, etc., for the interval of three or four days between the market days. We trust the city authorities will give this matter their consideration, so as to meet the requirements of an increasing population. For the advantage of mechanics and the laboring classes generally, a Saturday market, which keeps open until ten o'clock at night, and even to a later hour, is universally adopted in most towns, and we see no reasonable objection to such a practice obtaining in Charlottetown. The introduction of a daily or tri-weekly market, beside the convenience it would afford to citizens and country people, would also enable the market tolls to be reduced. The general impression is that these tolls are, in some instances, at least, too high, and we are inclined to the same opinion ourselves. A reform is needed in this matter, and when the reform can be adopted without injury to the city funds, or to the interests of any class of the community, we would hope that no hesitation will be evinced in adopting it. As, however, the change from Wednesday and Saturday to Tuesday and Friday was the result of petitions on the part of the people, we presume the establishment of a tri-weekly market, or a reversion to the old days, would have to proceed from the same source. A few petitions, therefore, numerously signed, and presented to the City Council, would, we have no doubt, meet with prompt attention and produce the desired result.

THE Hon. Joseph Howe, William Annand, and Hugh McDonald, Esqrs., have forwarded to Lord Carnarvon a protest on the part of the people of Nova Scotia against Confederation. We regret that we cannot find space in our paper for this admirable document.

A CARD.

THE undersigned returns his heartfelt thanks to the independent electors of the Second District of King's County, who honored him with their suffrages on the 26th ult. Although comparatively a stranger to the District, and late in the field as a candidate, yet he has reason to feel proud that in the face of many unfavorable circumstances and much unscrupulous misrepresentation he polled so large a vote against opponents of long political experience, and (in one case, at least,) of acknowledged ability. The hospitality and courtesy extended to him are deeply appreciated and thankfully acknowledged, and, in return, he can only express the hope that their present representatives will be as earnest to promote the interests of the District, and of the Island at large, as would be their humble servant.

EDWARD REILLY.

Charlottetown, March 6, 1867.

OUR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Last week we noticed the improvements and alterations lately made in the Furniture Manufactory of Mark Butcher, Esq. The present article we purpose to devote to the Furniture Warerooms, &c., of our equally enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. George Douglass, whose establishment is one of the largest on the Island. The main building, situated at the corners of Kent and Hillsboro streets, is 75 feet long by 40 feet wide, and three storeys high. The front part of the lower floor, 42 feet by 40, is laid out as a showroom for Parlor furniture, sideboards, melodeons, pictures, &c., and is well filled with goods of the best description and quality, both as regards material and workmanship. On the second storey there is a spacious showroom for bedroom furniture, chairs, tables, mattrasses, &c. The third storey is occupied as a work-shop, and contains ten benches, besides the painting, varnishing, and upholstering departments. The attic, large and well lighted, is filled with a variety of material for manufacturing purposes, some planed and turned, ready for use, and some in course of seasoning. On the back part of the first floor is the Engine room. Here we found a ten horse tubular boiler, 9 feet long, 3 feet in diameter, with 23 inch tubes, and all the latest improvements to ensure safety, and connected therewith a horizontal Engine of eight horse power, but which can be worked up to ten horse power. The Engine is regulated by Governor's Balls, and, with ordinary pressure, makes 80 revolutions per minute, and may be increased to 130. It works the grindstone, turning lathe, and circular saw and large jig saw benches which cut from the finest fret-work up to fifteen inches in thickness. The Engine—the first ever constructed in P. E. Island—was made by Mr. Archibald White, Blacksmith, of this city, upon whose mechanical skill it reflects the highest credit. It works admirably true and smooth, and so long as we can get such excellent machinery manufactured at home, it would be folly to go on importing it. Mr. White is both a Blacksmith and an Engineer; and in entrusting to his care and management the new Fire Engine, we think the City Fathers have been most fortunate in their choice. It is not often that one man can construct and work so useful, and withal so delicate a machine as the Steam Engine, and when we have such an one in our midst, he is entitled to, and we hope he will receive the patronage and encouragement of the business community in which he resides. Mr. White manufactures waggons, axles, springs, &c., as cheaply and as good, we believe, as any that can be imported.

But we must not forget that we are in the Furniture Warerooms of our friend Mr. Douglass, and that to them we intended, at this time, to call our readers' attention. It is impossible to inspect the various departments of this extensive establishment, and to witness its excellent arrangements for carrying on the proprietor's business, without being favorably impressed with his energy and enterprise as a manufacturer. He appreciates the labor saving improvements effected through the use of the Steam Engine; and he seems determined to keep pace with the times, by keeping constantly on hand furniture of every description, of the best quality, and the latest style. At present he gives constant employment to some sixteen or eighteen hands, and his disbursements for wages alone exceed £100 per month. We hope Mr. Douglass, and all like him employed in "the mechanical arts," will reap the reward of their enterprise and skill in a constantly increasing number of *good paying* customers.—*Pat*

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for January has been received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company. Its contents are:—1. The Battle of Sadowa, and Military Organization; 2. The Ethics of Aristotle; 3. The Ladies' Petition; 4. Wickelmann; 5. Irish University Education; 6. Edmund Spencer; 7. Social Reform in England; 8. Reform and Reformers; Contemporary Literature.

NOTICE.—All orders for Handbills or other job work addressed to this office, must, in future, be accompanied by the money, otherwise they will not be attended to.

DECLARATION DAY will be next Saturday, when the triumphant Party will indulge in a Procession through Charlottetown. We will then be able to give the state of the poll for the various Districts.

The vote for the 2d District of Prince County is as follows:—

Howlan,	729
Bell,	687
Conroy,	467
Perry,	413
O'Leary,	95
For Belfast, the vote stands:—	
Davies,	880
Duncan,	683
Laird,	652
Stewart,	529

The February Term of the Supreme Court was held in Georgetown last week. His honor Justice Peters and the members of the bar, returned to town last evening.—*Pat.*

OBITUARY.—On Friday, the 22d instant, the Rev. DONALD MCDONALD departed this life at Southport, at the advanced age of 85 years. The deceased gentleman was a native of Perthshire, Scotland. He had received a collegiate education, and his natural talents were of the highest order. In his sacred calling, he had faithfully and successfully labored, in this Island, for the long period of forty years. He was a man of the most amiable disposition and disinterested character. His funeral took place on Monday morning last, the 25th instant, and the extent of the cortege,—perhaps the largest that has ever been witnessed in the Island—afforded ample evidence of the high esteem, the affectionate regard and profound veneration entertained for him by his bereaved and sorrowing flock.—*R. Weekly.*

The Halifax *Colonist* says that, on Thursday last "the Delegates [in London] were in a position to announce the successful termination of their mission and their intention to return by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 2d March. The Nova Scotia Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on Saturday the 16th March.—*Isl.*

Among the noted persons who have lately died in Europe were the dowager Countess of Jersey, and Colonel Andre Marechal, the oldest military officer in Europe. The death of Mrs. W. H. Russell, wife of Dr. Russell of the London *Times*, is also announced.

Prince Alfred is building a new yacht for the race with the Henrietta.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE QUEBEC SCHEME

The St. John *Morning Journal*, professes to give some of the modifications of the Quebec Scheme, which it is believed have been incorporated in the Bill recently passed by the Imperial Parliament. We quote:—

"In the original Scheme the Maritime Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, were to have 24 members. Upper and Lower Canada each having the same number. In the modified Scheme, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will together be represented in the upper branch by the same number of members as Canada East or West, namely 24 members, 12 members to each. When Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland join the Confederation, they will be represented in the Council by their quota of additional members. It would seem that to distinguish the Confederate Legislative Councillors from those of the several Provinces, the former are to be called Senators, and their Chamber a Senate.

"In the original scheme the allowance of 80 cents per head was always to be calculated on the census of 1861. This arrangement was not satisfactory to the less populous provinces. In the draft bill as modified it is proposed, in the case of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that an allowance on the *actual* population of each province, at the rate of 80 cents per head, shall be annually made until their respective populations shall each reach the maximum of 400,000. Of course no corresponding arrangement is deemed necessary in relation to the trebly populous provinces of Canada East and Canada West. This will enable New Brunswick, instead of receiving a fixed subsidy of about $201,687, to go up to the receipt of $320,000 a year or over $120,000 *additional* and to remain in receipt of that sum. To meet the general feeling that the sums to be allowed for local purposes are too small, and that this evil is aggravated in the case of the more sparsely inhabited provinces, it is deemed certain that *an annual allowance* shall be added to the subsidies otherwise provided for, and in the case o New Brunswick an addition to the allowance of $63,000 a year for ten years (should the entire debt fall short of $7,000,000 on entering Confederation) somewhat as follows:

Upper Canada,	$80.000
Lower Canada,	70,000
Nova Scotia,	60.000
New Brunswick,	50.000

"This gives $26.000 a year more for local purposes. This sum will, of course, have to be paid by the whole Confederacy, but all candid and considerate persons will note the proportion of the amount received by the weaker and less affluent and populous provinces as compared with that part of it which they will have to pay. Still these allowances are founded in reasons arising out of the relative positions of the provinces, and the spirit of generous fair play which prompted the Canadian delegates to accede to them will, no doubt, secure for them the cordial approval of their people.

"As the Confederate Government is to deal with criminal matters, it seems but right that it should have transferred to it and not to the local Governments the control and burdens of penitentiaries and similar institutions. The charge of Lunatic Asylums will, also, we believe, be transferred to the Central Government. The slightest consideration of these arrangements, taken in connexion with the original terms of the Quebec Scheme, will show that a very large and adequate amount will be left free for local purposes, the expenditure of which, will, in turn, tell on the prosperity and population of New Brunswick, and thus add to the Federal Revenue.

LOSS OF BARQUE MARY ELIZABETH.

This vessel, 732 tons register, owned by Messrs. I. & W. LeVesconte, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and navigated by 16 men, Mr. Frank Boudier, commander, sailed from Swansea on the 23d December last with a cargo of 1,050 tons patent fuel for Leghorn, and proceeded all well up to the 3d inst., when, in 12. 30 West, she fell in with a heavy gale from the S. E., with tremendous seas, the deck filled with water, and on the 4th she sprung a leak and was obliged to heave to the E. N E., with all hands lashed to the pumps. On the 5th there was a heavy gale from the W. S. W., and the captain intended to put back to Milford. The hands were constantly at the pumps, and on the 6th, at midnight, the pumps became choked. Tried to bear up for Waterford, the nearest port. The water continually increased, and at 4 a. m. was 4 feet over the keelson, and at 8 a. m. rose to the 'tween decks. On the 7th the weather moderated, but still blew fresh from the westward, being thick and rainy, barometer marking 28°. Saw a barque about a quarter of a mile on a wind, and bore towards and hailed her. Proved to be the Russian fin barque "Ahkera," of Ulleaborg. Captain Mathis Bjornstrom, bound from Liverpool to Havanna. Captain Boudier sent a boat manned by the mate and six seamen to consult with the captain of the Russian vessel, and the men on reaching the barque refused to return to their ship on account of the weather. Captain Boudier sent another boat with the carpenter and four men, and told them to be sure to return, which they promised they would. But when they got on board the barque they also refused to return, and Captain Bjornstrom finding that none of the crew, except the mate, were willing to return to rescue the captain, third mate, and two seamen who still remained on board the *Mary Elizabeth*, he at once sent his mate and boat's crew to them and succeeded in bringing them safely on board.—At the time of leaving the *Mary Elizabeth* the deck was covered with the sea washing over it, and there was no possibility of saving the ship. After a consultation on board the Russian barque, with the captain and crew, it was found that nothing could be done but to abandon the ship. She was seen up to 4 o'clock p. m., when her decks were level with the water. No doubt she sank in a very short time afterwards, as the same night it blew a heavy gale from the W. N. W., which compelled the *Ahkera* to put back to Penarth roads, where she landed the shipwrecked master and crew on the 10th inst.

Capt. Boudier takes this opportunity to express his heartfelt thanks for the very kind treatment he and his crew received from Captain Bjornstrom and the crew of the barque *Ahkera*, of Ulleaborg, whilst they were on board the said ship; and also for the brave conduct of the mate and seamen who rescued them and his three men, when his own ship's crew refused to do so, thus providentially saving them from a watery grave. Captain Bjornstrom proved himself a thorough seaman and a prudent, courageous and competent master.—*Jersey Times.*

The sealing fleet will leave St. John's, N. F., on Friday next, 1st March, for the ice. Ten years ago, over one hundred sailing vessels left that port to prosecute this fishery. This year only ten sailing vessels will leave. A most lamentable falling off.—*Hx. Paper.*