

say that our half million yield a larger aggregate of sterling worth, character and influence than the millions of our demoralized countrymen put together. (cheers.) The Irish in those provinces occupy a middle position between the same classes here and those who have made their homes and fashioned their manners to the style of the States. They have uncultured and the electric touch of property; they have learned all their practical faculties in the keen air of the New World; they are struggling, earnest and usually successful in the battle of life; but they are unspoiled Irish still—they have little of their social nationality, and they do not blush to touch their hats to a superior, or to kneel at the knee of the order which enlisted them at their birth into the ranks of Christendom. They have shaken off that painful activity of manner which, I must say, is most grating on the ear of every man who respects his manhood; but they have not yet mistaken importance for independence, or bluntness for freedom of speech. Our politics, if not more important to them than ourselves, have not, at all events, demoralized the simple-minded emigrant, or converted the astute resident of earlier date into a dealer in the market and sale of his countrymen's votes. Not but we take a very active, and not altogether an influential part in the politics of all those provinces. I need hardly say in Wexford, and still less in the next county, if we were speaking there, what the Irish, especially this angle of Leitrim, have borne in the population and politics of Newfoundland. I believe the Irish in Newfoundland still hold their own; I must infer that their position is respectable and influential, judging from the representative they sent as last October to the Quebec Conference, in the person of my friend, the Hon. Ambrase Shea. In Nova Scotia the Irish status is upheld by such men as His Grace Archbishop Connolly, Mr. Shea, Mr. Kenny, President of the Upper Chamber; Mr. Tobin, member for Halifax, and their friends. In Prince Edward Island, the Hon. Messrs. Brennan and Watson; in New Brunswick, Messrs. McPhillips, Waters, Anglin, the Doleries, Cargilla, and others, exercise a wide, political and commercial influence. In Canada, we are not, I think, our numbers and means considered, in any secondary position. The Canadian bench has been occupied, and is now occupied, by eminent men of Irish birth—such as Judge Haggerty, originally of Cork, and Judge Drummond, originally of Down. The cities of Montreal and Quebec are, and have long been, in part, represented by Irish Catholics, while the municipal administration of justice in offices answering to the Recorder of Dublin, the poses of Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec at this moment committed to the charge of four Irish magistrates; under various local designations. I mention these facts as indicative of one universal rule, which obtains everywhere in British America, that though the Irish-born men may have had his difficulties to conquer, like other men, he is not expected to do twice as well before he gets half the credit. It may be thought that I err in the question—how does the Imperial policy over these harmonious with the Irish element? Well, I need only point to the fact, that the Imperial Government has sent us, during my time, your neighbor Lord Elgin, who promises to be one of the most successful administrators we ever had, as Governor-General, and has sent to Nova Scotia another distinguished Irishman, the son of the venerable Proctor of Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. McNeill. Their Imperial policy and the Irish feeling in these Provinces is one, because we have justice—full and complete justice; because no distinction in theory or in justice is made between the Irish and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects; for these reasons we Irish are attached to the Imperial connection, and would be found to-morrow, if called upon, which I trust, for peace sake, we may not be fighting in the front rank of those who would open the Union of Canada with the rest of the Empire (loud cheers). If it is true the emigrants of those illuminated regenerators of their race, of whom you have heard so much, what a Hotel Centre was brought by spirit rapping to Dublin, and who came out of the States, and in this happy society of regenerators, deploring the benighted state of their provincial countrymen, do something to rescue them from their allegiance to a government which, as administrators, does not seem a shadow of grievance; but the Irishmen in Canada, with a very rare exception, show such emigrants the door in double quick time. I have never myself seen a specimen of the genus Fenian in Canada; but I have done so, and I dare say there may be some odd ones among our half million, since Solomon says that "the number of fools is infinite." (laughter.) But their number is at most, insignificant, and I have no doubt their number in the United States is grossly and purposefully exaggerated. The morbid hatred to England has been upon during the civil war by bountifully recruiting regiments; and they have taken the surface slang of two or three great cities for the settled national sentiment of the American people, which is not, I repeat, one whit more pro-Irish than the rest of the world. They have, I repeat, done many of them are ready to betray each other. I have myself seen letters from some of the brothers from Chicago, Cincinnati, and other places, offering their services and members' rolls for sale; for an act of such compromise is the of the very nature of such compromises as this to breed informers and approvers. Some of these emigrants seem to think that, as I was a few weeks since twenty years ago, I ought to be some lenity to them. Why, Young Ireland, as I am free to say, was politically a folly; but the men were honest and manly. Men like Thomas Davis and Duffy, and others, would have scorned to do such a thing as to sell themselves with the French and July Jacobins, whose sole scheme of action seems to be to get their heads broken, and then to speak out in a pitiful tremble. "A better fate would have been theirs, had they been shot in the ranks of the American army, than to have been the British and American civil war, you may, perhaps, ask me if I believe the social position of the Irish in the United States will be permanently enhanced by their native land. But there was another group, consisting chiefly at New York—a group of celebrities founded by the elder Emmet, William Sampson, Dr. McNeill, whose fame has been rivaled, and in some respects surpassed, at the late, by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Brady; in letters by Archbishop Hughes, Dr. Sheehan McNeill, Mr. Mitchell, and by Mrs. James Haillier; in popular oratory, by O'Connell and Meagher (cheers) and by the noble all-Henry Giles. They talk of their Beechers and Caplins, and Star King, and other stars.—why, Henry Giles has poured out, in one single discourse, more genuine eloquence—the eloquence of thought—the eloquence of Chalmers and Haynes Hall, of Channing and Grant—than any of their Lord's day demagogues will utter till the crack of doom. I know that richly gifted man cherished a warm affection for his country, and I could not speak in Wexford without bearing my testimony to the honor he reflected on his countrymen throughout America by his genius, and the uses to which he has put it. To conclude, Mr. Chairman and fellow-townsmen, this rather long and conversational address, let me say, though I am officially charged with emigration matters in Canada, that I am not here to advise any man to emigrate. You seem to have a mania for emigration upon in Ireland, and I certainly feel it no part of my duty to pander to this mania. On the contrary, I would say to every man and woman who can live at home—stay at home. If the New World has its attractions, it has also its perils. If wages are much higher, life is far

shorter; the average life of the Irish laboring man in the great towns and cities does not exceed ten years from the date of his arrival. A strange climate—out of the front into the fire—strange food, and strange disease sweep the back streets of their Irish emigrants year by year; and it is to be feared that it is not bodies only that are lost, but souls also. The old country has its evils, no doubt; but where they are not intolerable, God knows how it might suit for them and for me; but I do honestly declare that if farm laborers, and domestic servants especially, must cross the Atlantic in search of employment, they might do worse than direct their course to the British provinces. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. McGee by acclamation, in which the large audience, composed of men of all classes, creeds and politics in the town of Wexford, cordially united. The principal citizens remained in the Assembly Rooms for nearly an hour conferring with Mr. McGee, and assured him of their thorough concurrence in the views he had enunciated.—*Abridged from the Dublin Mail.*

There seems to be little doubt now that Dr. Blackburn attempted to introduce yellow fever into several of the Northern cities. From the character of Hynes, there was reason to doubt his testimony, but from the affidavits of two respectable Southerners, Mr. C. Clay and Mr. E. J. Hall, all doubt has been removed. We agree with the Montreal *Gazette* in saying:—

"This evidence being accepted, Dr. Blackburn must be held guilty of having attempted to damage the Federal cause by introducing yellow fever among the Federals by means of infected clothing! Such an act cannot be held to belong to civilized war. It is an outrage against humanity, calling for, and will receive, the universal execration of mankind. Civilized war implies an attempt to kill one's enemy while he stands up with arms in his hands, attempting on his side to kill; but it shirks from seeking the lives of non-combatants and women and children by insidious sickness. No punishment can be too severe for such an offense. For the rest, it is an incident of human life to be most profoundly deplored that a man could fall into so high a position as that which Dr. Blackburn held into so deep an abyss as this evidence seems to have placed him. It was an evil hour for him in which over-zeal for the cause of his country, or desire to take revenge for her injuries, or the temptation of the devil, led him to commit himself to so foul a crime. He had better himself have died."

The Herald.
Wednesday, June 14, 1905.
THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

OUR readers, we presume, are already aware that the Hon. T. D. McGee has been deputed by the Canadian Government to attend, in conjunction with other gentlemen as representatives of Canada, the Inter-National Exhibition, which is being held in Dublin. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture has taken an early opportunity to visit his native town of Wexford, to the inhabitants of which he has given what he terms his twenty years' experience of Irish life in America—Republican and British. The subject is an interesting one, and no doubt exists that the Hon. gentleman possesses the ability, if not the honesty, to deal in a becoming manner with so important and interesting a theme as the condition or life of the Irish who have settled in the United States and in the British American Provinces. We have often desired to see that question treated in a comparative style by some competent person; but the first article or lecture we have read on the matter is now before us, delivered by the Hon. Mr. McGee in his native city of Wexford. We deem the lecture of some interest that we give it a place in our columns to-day.

The Irish in the United States amount, according to Mr. McGee, to about 5,000,000, while those of that race in these Provinces amount only to about 500,000. In point of actual progress in the acquisition of wealth and influence, Mr. McGee considers the Irish in the Provinces to be far in advance of their countrymen in the United States; and he accounts for this fact by stating that, in Republican America, they herd together in large towns, principally depending upon their daily labor for subsistence; whereas, in British America, the vast majority of Irish emigrants who settle therein proceed to the country parts and acquire farms, and cultivate them. In the United States, too, the Irish have destroyed their influence by submitting to the guidance of native and Irish-born demagogues, who use them as mere tools, and as a general rule, lead them to adopt the wrong side of many important public questions which divide parties in the Union. In politics, they side with the Democrats, and oppose the Republicans. Now, when we know that the great portion of this latter party is anti-slavery, or, in other words, the total abolition of slavery in the States, we are astonished that the Irish in America should be so blind as not to render their assistance to that party in endeavoring to accomplish so benevolent an object. Every person possessed of the ordinary feelings of humanity and of correct sense of human freedom, must condemn slavery in every shape and form. Nothing can be more revolting than the doctrine that, because a man is black in color, he is unworthy of liberty, and should only be treated as a beast of burden, as he undoubtedly has been in the Southern States until the present time, when a long and bloody war has reversed, to a great extent, the opinions of pro-slavery advocates; but why the Irish, above all others, who had been taught by the illustrious O'CONNELL to sympathize with the negro in his chains, should cooperate with a slavish democracy, as that political counsellor, John Mitchell, has done, surpasses our comprehension. The fact is, at all events, patent, that although 200,000 Irishmen have bared their breasts to Southern steel, have dyed with their blood the plains and valleys of the South, and have fought in defence of the Union with a bravery and valor worthy their ancient renown, their influence is by no means equivalent to their services. Their politics are an account for this fact, and also the projected crusade against their race and faith, which some of the more rabid Republicans urge against them. If they have any wisdom at all, they must perceive the folly of their past career in this and other respects. With the possession of wealth and intelligence, and correct political principles, their numbers ought to constitute them a ruling power in the Union; and the reason why they are not, we think, be found in Mr. McGee's theories, which are drawn from personal observation. The Constitution of the United States is, in our opinion, everything that could be desired for the development of human liberty and progress, while the soil, climate and resources of the country are superior to the most favored of the British American Provinces. Whatever the position of the Irish in America may be, the cause rests with themselves, and not in the political institutions of the country. To those, however, who

are about to leave Ireland, a worse move than coming to the British American Provinces might be made; but, here, as elsewhere, if they desire to acquire and exert influence, they must first possess themselves of lands and property, they must acquire education, and without these, any amount of numbers short of a large majority will fall to command a legitimate influence.

The Hon. Mr. McGee refers to his own connection with the Young Ireland party of 1848, and says that, politically, they were a pack of fools, and he then proceeds to advise his countrymen to remain at home; if they are bent upon emigrating, let them select the British American Provinces, where their talents and industry will meet with a speedier and more unequivocal reward than in the United States. Commenting upon his admission of the folly of the 48men, the *Irish Times* says, that while it admits they were fools, yet it is evident there was one knave among them. Although we are aware that many Irishmen look upon Mr. McGee as a political renegade, yet we believe him to be honest in the expression of his views, and that the Irish in British America have no reason to feel ashamed of him. The Young Irelanders were undoubtedly fools in their day, and could only be excused on account of their youth and inexperience. They have inflicted an injury on the cause of political reform and civil and religious liberty in Ireland which wisdom of life cannot repair; but, at the same time we admit that there is ample room for improvement in the Government of Ireland. It is not the soil and climate, nor the want of industry which have rendered seven millions of its people wanderers on the face of the earth. The cause for the unexampled and wholesale exodus which that country presents, must be sought for in other sources; and until that cause is removed—and we believe it is being gradually removed by Government, the only competent authority—only remains with the Irish people to decide which shall be their future home—Republican or British America.

The late *Royal Gazette* contains a Proclamation by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, offering a reward of £200 to whoever will discover the person or persons who are supposed to have recently burnt down the stables and outshouses of John Archibald McDonald Esq., Tracadie. The Government agent is warned from the mere suspicion that members of the Tenant League are the authors of this act, and indulges in some unnecessary bravado about the "Queen's authority" being upheld in this Island at the cost of its inhabitants. The probability is that this fine, which has so violently stirred the Secretary to his depths—ever supposing it to have been the work of an incendiary, about which there is some doubt—might have taken place if no such organization as the Tenant Union existed. The Tenants on the Tracadie Estate are, without exception, the poorest on the island, and this principally on account of the wretched leasehold system upon which it is managed. Former proprietors of the Estate, long before the Tenant Union came into existence, have been shot at, and their premises burnt by the unfortunate sorts who placed themselves in bondage thereon, and from which they appear that neither their own efforts nor the efforts of those who sympathize with them can relieve them. Tenant Union or no Tenant Union, so long as the cause of "agrarian outrage" exists the effect may also be reasonably expected. Of course, those who perpetrate those outrages only injure their own cause, and forfeit thereby all claims upon our sympathy and support; but we cannot believe that arson and agrarian outrage would be either suggested or countenanced in any way by the Tenant Union, which reckons within its ranks many men—both freeholders and tenants—of strict integrity and unswerving character, and whose negotiations with Mr. Haythornthwaite and others, in behalf of the tenants, manifest as much honesty of purpose as they are likely to be productive of lasting benefit, and strong testimony will have to be advanced to lead us to the contrary belief. The best illegal act on the part of the Union, or any of its members, will be, we believe, to summarily deal with, as it deserves to be, but at the same time we submit that fair-play would dictate the necessity of advancing positive criminal testimony against the Union before it should be condemned or even accused. From evidence which reaches us from various quarters, we have reason to know that the Union is looked upon by the Government and their friends, the Proprietors, with suspicion and dread, not indeed on account of any illegality in its proceedings (hitherto), but from the strong probability that it holds in its hands the doom of the Government and the settlement of the Land Question. The proceedings of the Union are being watched with lynx-eyes, and the first false move, the first illegal act, the first attempt at outrage or violence, will be seized upon with avidity, as a prelude will be set to compass the ruin of those leaseholders who have formed themselves into a Union to effect, by peaceful and legal means, the settlement of the vexed Land Question. So long, then, as the Tenant League confines its action within the limits of the law, as it has hitherto done, and refuses to be goaded into violence, through some contumacious or otherwise, its power is great and its ultimate success certain, just as surely as its influence will be destroyed and its prospects of benefiting the tenantry, either through legislation or negotiation with the proprietors, will be blighted on the commission of the first overt act against law and order, however slight it may be in itself, by any of its members. The Union cannot be too cautious and wary in its movements between this and the next General Election, if it wishes to succeed fully in its mission, of finally and satisfactorily settling the land question, as every dodge and scheme, political and religious, public and secret, will be attempted to destroy it. For the benefit of the Tenants, we will lay before them, in a future No. of this paper, the measures adopted by the Government to obtain the sanction of the Imperial Government to the Proprietors' Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill. To conclude, we would urge the Editor of the *Islander* to keep cool; for, although the "Jack-in-office" of to-day may play fantastic tricks, with an assumed air of importance, and imagine himself all powerful, the voice of the people can and will unmistakably pronounce that he is the worst and they the best.

The Boston Steamboat Company have, we learn, succeeded in obtaining from the New Brunswick Government a yearly grant of \$8,000, in aid of a steamer to be placed on the route between this port, Summerside, Shediac, and Ports on the north shore of New Brunswick, as far up as Carleton, Bai de Chaleur. The trips will be made once a week, and will connect with the weekly line of Boston steamers. The grant to the Island Company has been withdrawn; but from a paragraph in the *Islander*, it seems that the weekly trip of the "Princess of Wales" to Newcastle, Richibucto, etc., will be continued, and that fares will be very low in consequence of the competition of the two

companies. Whatever the result of this competition to the respective passengers and their owners, it will be somewhat extraordinary if it does not develop a trade that shall prove of immense advantage to this Colony, and extend from year to year. This Island, and the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that are washed by the waters of the St. Lawrence, ought to be the richest and most thriving portions of British America; they possess a soil by means unproductive, acclimate although somewhat rigorous, yet salubrious, and here in the Gulf are to be found some of the best fishing stations in the world; but rich and extensive as are those fisheries, which only require to be prosecuted to demonstrate their value, they are, as yet, comparatively neglected. Where thriving and populous towns should exist, the busy contras, and emporiums of trade and commerce, are now to be found but scattered hamlets. The introduction of steam, however, which has elsewhere worked such wonders in the path of progress, will, we trust, prove equally efficacious in diverting the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence labor and capital, which only require to be here employed to secure handsome returns. Let the Legislature honestly perform its duty, and let everything like monopoly and restriction be abolished, and we see a bright prospect in the future for this Island and the sister Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The *Islander* informs us that Henry Longworth Esq., who left this Island on Monday, the 5th inst., for England, in order to procure stock for the Model Farm, intends to purchase a Blood Horse and Mare, a Brood Clydesdale Mare, some Durham and Ayrshire Cattle, particularly Heifers; a small flock of Leicester and Southdown Rams and Ewes, some Berkshire Pigs, with a discretionary power as to the purchase of some Devonshire Cattle.

Mr. Longworth's purchases will probably leave Liverpool in the month of August next, in the Bark *Prizee*, and may be expected here some time in the month of September.

We have to acknowledge the receipt from the Hon. E. Whelan of a copy of a work of 231 pages, being a compilation of speeches on the subject of Confederation delivered by prominent members of the Quebec Conference last fall, both in Canada and the Maritime Provinces, with introductory and connecting remarks by the compiler. The want of time and space prevents us from entering into details at present.

The steamer *Greyhound* arrived here yesterday from Boston and Halifax.

Mr. Valenteur Band did not perform on Hillborough Square on Thursday last, in consequence of the absence from town of some of its members. For the future, it will perform on Tuesday evenings instead of Thursdays, as advertised.

ST. DUNSTON'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The May lecture before this Society was given by Mr. Walter Grant. The lecture was admirably arranged, being interspersed with much valuable statistical information bearing on the subject of temperance, and was received with much approbation by the very respectable audience in attendance. The time intervening between the close of the lecture and the hour of ten o'clock was generally filled up by short and pointed speeches from several gentlemen.

The Rev. Rev. Dr. McDonald, V. G., lectured before the Society on Monday evening, the 6th inst., to a very fair audience. His lecture was a continuation of one delivered by him before the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute during the past winter, on "Progress." The subject was handled in a very masterly and original manner, and the lessons of moral philosophy diffused throughout were not the least interesting and instructive portions of the discourse. Of all the enemies with which Progress has to contend, intemperance is one of the greatest, as it is the most debasing; and, for the overthrow of this dyed-in-the-wool monster, it is a duty as well as the privilege of the Christian, and the philanthropist, to lend his efforts. From a commercial, social and moral point of view, the evil of intemperance is frequently witnessed in cases of alcohol, and in many instances, who squander their means in purchasing a vitiated appetite, and are compelled to "skeddadle," or make acquaintance with the walls of a jail, from their inability to pay their honest debts. If our country were well governed, the majority of such cases could be certainly traced to rum-drinking, as the vast majority of the graver crimes which disgrace humanity indisputably are. These and many other subjects were treated upon by the Rev. lecturer, who concluded one of the best addresses on the subject of temperance to which we have ever listened, by inviting the assistance of all his hearers in helping forward the cause of the temperance of which the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society has lent its best energies.—*TRIBUTALISM.*

Blackwood's Magazine for May contains four new subjects in addition to continuations of former articles, each of which is extremely interesting, and sustains the well-known reputation which this periodical has earned for the high order of its literary merit. The article contained in it is as follows: Sir Brock Footscrew, Part I.—a narrative which takes its rise among the hills of a Cornish village, and follows the fortunes of a young man, Cornelius (O'lowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General.—Part XV.: Miss Marjoribanks.—Part IV.: The Rule of Interest; Picaudilly, an Episode of Contemporaneous Autobiography.—Part III.: To a Lark: The State and Prospect of Parties. We have called attention before to the advertisement contained in this paper in reference to the reprint by Leonard Scott & Co., No. 28, Walker Street, New York, of Blackwood's Magazine and the four Quarterly Reviews. The price at which they are published here, within the reach of any person of moderate means, and it is essentially necessary in order to be posted up on the current literature of the day and the great movements, both in science and politics, which from time to time take place throughout the world, to be possessed of those publications.

PERSONAL.—On Monday last the Hon. Mr. Henley and Lady left this City for England by Halifax. Mr. Henley has for many years been a successful member of the legal profession, and the Attorney General of the Liberal Government. His close application to the duties of his profession, to some extent, impaired his health. We need scarcely add that Mr. Henley carries with him the respect and admiration of all classes in the community. The Hon. Gentlemen and Lady were accompanied to Pictou by His Honor the Chief Justice and many other friends. On the passage they enjoyed a beautiful sea breeze and a clear sky. The whole party partook of an excellent repast prepared by Mr. McKinnon, steward of the "Heather Bell" in his usual good style and taste.—*EX.*

CHERRY.—The opening game of the season was played on the new grounds of the Club, on Thursday, the 8th inst. The match was between eleven of the Senior and twenty-two of the Junior or Junior Club, and was decided in favor of the Senior Club the 1st innings. Score—Senior Club 102, Junior Club 10. The Junior Club throughout played an up-hill game with great pluck and perseverance, and we venture to predict that before the end of the present season a return shall be made to a different result. We are also requested to state that the day's practice on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at three o'clock. The next match will be played between the married and single to-day, the 14th inst.

LATEST FROM EUROPE!

Arrival of the "Africa."

HALIFAX, June 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship "Africa" arrived at this port this morning at 6 o'clock, bringing London dates to the 27th.

New Brunswick Railway Bonds were quoted at 93, Nova Scotia 96 & 99.

Wilder says:—Everything indicates that we are at a short distance from the general Election. Everywhere constituencies are on the alert, and in every direction new men, with no political antecedents, but with plenty of money in their pockets, which they will spend freely to secure the object of their ambition, are preparing about to fix their attentions on any constituency disposed to listen to them."

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount, which has stood at 4 per cent since the 4th inst., was on Thursday reduced to 4 per cent.

THE ALABAMA CLAIM.

In the House of Commons, on the 25th, Sir J. Walsh asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether Her Majesty's Government had received from the Government of the United States any formal or official demand for compensation for American subjects injured by the Alabama, or any other Confederate cruiser, alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston said that a correspondence had been going on for some time between the Government of the United States and Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. He had received within the last few days a further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams, but there had not been time to reply to it. He might add that, in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its views on the subject, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

To our mind the reply of Lord Palmerston is a little evasive, although Wilder says:

"It is satisfactory to learn from Lord Palmerston that the version which the *Out* gave of this correspondence is altogether incorrect. There has undoubtedly been some further correspondence, but it has been conducted on each side in the most amicable manner possible, and, judging from his lordship's speech, there is no reason to apprehend that any other reply will prevail during the time the question remains unsettled."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

PARIS, May 26.—The *Constitutionnel* says:—We learn that the Government of the United States have taken measures to repress any attempt to effect illegal enlistments, and to put a stop to any proceeding undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico in violation of Federal laws. Instructions to this effect have been forwarded to the United States attorney at New York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same time to it. It is stated at the last meeting of the French Cabinet and Privy Council, M. Fould advocated the immediate withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico, and informed the Council that he has thought it his duty to send a despatch to the Emperor embodying his views.

Some idea may be formed of the importance attached by the French Government to the recent news from America from the fact that none of the papers brought by the Steamship *Africa* have been allowed to reach their subscribers in Paris, except the *Courier des Etats Unis*, which, being an organ of the French Government, naturally does its best to make things pleasant. Even the American dispatches published in the French papers were carefully revised by Government officials, and other precautions have been taken to prevent intelligence of the actual condition of affairs from coming out. All these attempts at suppressing information have to reach the apprehensions current in Paris of coming complications with the United States.

The Paris correspondent of the *Evening Herald* believes that orders will be issued to the French navy to French squadron to intercept any filibustering expeditions from the United States to Mexico.

FRANCE.

La France says:—"The French and English government feel no disposition. Both have observed towards the United States a policy of conciliation—they have not ceased to receive from them the most modest declarations, and they have no reason to believe that any untoward facts will occur to alter their friendly relations."

NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Cardwell made a pleasant statement in the House of Commons, to the effect that the last mail had brought half-a-million of money in debentures, towards the expenses of the war in New Zealand, and when the colonies there have to pay for their quarrels with the natives, they will be less ready to provoke them.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

PARIS, May 26.—*La Patrie*, at this evening, says:—Queen Isabella has invited the Emperor to pass through Spain on his return to France. His Majesty replied, thanking the Queen for her gracious invitation, adding, however, that he was unable to accept it, since his stay in Algeria had already exceeded the period originally fixed. *La France* states that the Emperor is not expected to arrive at Toulon before the 8th or 10th of June.

The Montreal "Gazette" is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received from London, England:—"The visit so far of the Delegates, I understand, most satisfactory. They had an interview with the Duke of Cambridge yesterday, and to-day they met Lord Dudley and Ripon, (Secretary of War.) Their interviews at the Colonial Office are, as I am led to infer, most satisfactory. This is cheering news, and it is not the less pleasant as it comes with the announcement of an advance in the Canadian securities. On the 23rd inst., an advance of £1 was noted in our Government stocks, £1 10s in G. T. stock, and £1 to £2 in its preference bonds. A similar increase is also noted in Great Western securities—its six per cent. bonds raising as much as £3. A portion of the rise in all these securities is doubtless due to the settlement of the much vexed postal question with Great Trunk Railway Company."

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The extent to which fanaticism prevails in this city without detection or punishment, is a disgrace, not only to the morality, but to the civilization and good name of Halifax. If they go on much further in this way, we bid fair to equal the barbarous methods of China, who expose their infants systematically to destruction.—*Hx. paper.*

We notice by the papers received this morning from England, that the Hon. Mr. McGee has been most handsomely received in Ireland, and in company with the Canadian Delegation at present in London, he was entertained at dinner by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. Cardwell, on the Queen's birthday-day.

The French Steamship of War, the "Jean Bart," arrived at Halifax, on the 6th, from France. This vessel is a first-class frigate, and has on board a number of naval cadets on an experimental cruise.

The bill for abolishing the Post Master-General's Debt, has been decided in the Legislative Council of the N. B. Legislature.

Joseph W. Lawrence, Esq., has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Railways in New Brunswick, vice Robert Jardine, Esq., who has resigned.

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12—Celerity...
13—Lone...
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Butter (fresh)...
Do, by the tub...
Lamb per qr...
Pork Do...
Do, (small)...
Mutton, per lb...
Butter, per lb...
Do, by qr...
Cheese, per lb...
Tallow...
Lard...
Flour, per lb...
Flour, per bu...
Do, per bu...
Do, per bu...
Oatmeal...
Eggs, per doz...
Potatoes, per bu...
Butley...
Onions...
They need...
Chever and...