

"A Naval Officer has informed our contemporary the *Standard* that the walls of Portsmouth were placarded last week with a notice that Nelson's old flagship the *Victory* was about to be sold. Another correspondent of the same paper has since contradicted the statement. We have reason to believe, however, that the "Naval Officer" was correct, and that the fate of the *Victory* has been for some time in suspense. If our information is correct, the idea of the Admiralty is to retain some memorial of the old ship, but they are at a loss to know how to dispose of the whole. We wonder if the enterprising American who offered to purchase the Vendôme Column of the late commune of Paris could be got to look at this bargain—if Nelson's coat and sword and a few of the old flags from Chelsea Hospital and St. Paul's were thrown in! What is the use of our national relics if they have no market value? and if they are worth anything, why should we not proceed to realize? By all means take advantage of the opportunity when the *Victory* is sold to turn some of the old properties into cash, have a clearing sale at the Tower itself, and when the *Victory* sails for her new moorings let the bones of Nelson himself go with her."

On the 21st October, 1805, Nelson fell on the deck of the *Victory* at Trafalgar in the arms of victory, in the discharge of duty, and by his death saved the National existence of Great Britain a worse disaster than that which has befallen France, and let it be forever remembered that he had Whig traitors to contend with. Their worthy successors only carrying out the policy which, before now, placed their country under the feet of the nations.

They are the worthy successors of the scoundrels that sold their king, and not disciples of their great prototype that sold his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver.

Let them consummate the disgrace of the country that keeps such fellows in power and places a German Jew pedlar in a position to insult the memory of England's greatest seamen and purest patriot, all their efforts cannot wipe out the glorious story from the pages of history, nor the memory of the Immortal Nelson from the hearts of those seamen who can remember that England once had a Navy.

By all means send the hero's bones from a land cursed with judicial blindness, from a race of degenerate selfish pedlars who neither knew nor care for the National honour for which he fought and died, and let Ichabod be written after the proud name of England "whose home is no longer on the mountain wave," whose sons have degenerated into Gibeonites for the service of Mammon, glorying in their degradation and feeling pride in their slavery.

During the recent Session of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in Ottawa, the Board of Trade of this city presented three papers which were accepted as the basis of a National Commercial Policy; they were, "The Canal Policy of the Dominion of Canada," "The North Shore Railway," and "Emigration," the resolutions by which

they were adopted laid it down as a fundamental principle that the development of our internal resources and the colonization of the country were the objects towards which all our energies were to be directed, and that our foreign relations were secondary matters. The necessary connection of the subjects treated arises from the proposition laid down in the paper on the North Railway, that works of such a description tended to develop new sources of industry, and, as a consequence, induced a flow of population towards those points at which such centres of profitable employment existed. The paper on "Emigration" proved that the United States owed its influx of foreign population to the fact that the land *bonus* to railways made all its enterprises, public works, and, therefore, it would be a matter of necessity on the part of the Canadian people to inaugurate a system of public works, and that such should be a matter of State Policy. We do not advocate a system of grants of Public lands to railway companies but we feel that the Government should undertake the great works on our canals and Pacific Railway in the interest of the country.

It is hardly possible that our increase from immigration reached 20,000 souls during the year 1871, while the following statement shows what the United States has done in that particular.

The number of persons coming yearly into the neighbouring Republic is, as everyone knows, very large. During 1871 it reached the large amount of 228,962 at New York alone, and it is curious to note the various nationalities of those who thus sought a home in the Western world. According to the most accurate return the record stands as follows:—

Country of Birth.	Country of Birth.
England.....36,316	Norway..... 3,743
Ireland.....62,600	Denmark 3,053
Scotland..... 9,147	France..... 2,574
Wales..... 4,836	Switzerland... 4,054
German and Austrian Empire 77,995	Italy..... 2,739
Sweden.....12,799	Miscellaneous 9,095
Total in 1871.....	228,962
Total in 1870.....	213,554

Comments are needless, but a change of system or rather the adoption thereof is imperatively necessary.

The orators, politicians, and people of the United States are never tired of lauding the beauty and value of their institutions; advocates of the blessings of Republican rule point exultingly to the success of that especial favor of Government on this continent, and English demagogues think the *ne plus ultra* of Constitutional perfection will be reached when universal suffrages, the ballot, and absolute sovereignty of the people shall have been attained.

When the people are all sovereigns there is nobody to obey, and this axiom is beautifully illustrated by what is now taking place in New Orleans, the capital of the State of Louisiana.

The Legislative body of that State con-

sists of a Senate and House of Representatives, both elected by the people, in both houses there is an overwhelming majority of Republicans, and a very small number of Democrats, as the two political fanatics in the United States, rather strangely call themselves. The Republicans are divided, the larger section being led by Warmouth the Governor of the State who has been elected to his office by the people.

The smaller section of the Republicans and the Democrats are led by Carter, the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

So very bitter is the animosity existing between those factions that very little sufficed to bring them to blows, the cause of hostilities, appears to have been umbrage taken at the conduct of the Governor Warmouth in appointing one Pinchbeck, one of the class known as *Yaller Niggers* to the vacant post of Lieutenant Governor. In order to ratify the appointment an extra session of the Senate had to be called, and it is at this course the Carter party are offended; the framers of the Constitution of the United States and all the subordinate States having forgotten the keystone of Constitutional Government, a responsible Ministry; the meeting of the regular session of the Legislature was the signal for action on the part of the Carter party, they at once denounced all the proceedings as illegal and fraudulent and commenced the necessary proceedings to impeach the Governor.

On the 3rd inst., while those proceedings were debating in the House of Representatives amid much excitement, a member whose seat was being contested proposed that the Speaker should vacate the chair. A rush was made by the "ayes" to eject him therefrom, but they were met by a strong body of men who had been held in reserve and entered the Chamber by the Speaker's private door. After considerable fighting Carter kept possession of the Chair.

Next day the Governor ordered out 200 Metropolitan Guards, to protect his friends from the Speaker's armed bands, the latter applied to General Emory, the officer in command of United States troops for assistance to keep the peace and got 200 coloured soldiers and two Gatling guns.

Upon affidavits duly made warrants were issued against the Governor, four of the State Senators, fourteen members of the House, the Sheriff, chief of police, and two police captains, on a charge of conspiracy to hinder the execution of the laws.

The Governor and nine others were actually arrested and brought before a United Commission, but were discharged on bail.

In the House five of the Governor's faction whose seats were contested were summarily unseated and the contestants placed in the vacant seats.

An attempt to break up the quorum by the Governor's faction leaving the Chamber in a body failed, while Carter's party in the Senate had been for some days cruising up and down the river in a United States