must have recourse to some extraordinary means to save for me and for posterity a portrait of the hero of Arcola.'

She sat down in the arm-chair, and she beckoned to Le Gros to have his easel in readiness. Then with a tender voice she called Napoleon to her, and, opening both arms, she drew him down on her lap, and in this way she induced him to sit down quietly a few moments and allow the painter the sight of his face, thus enabling him to sketch the portrait.

At the end of this peculiar sitting, Bonaparte smilingly promised that he would next day grant the painter a second one, provided Josephine would again have the "extraordinary means" ready. She consented, and for four days in succession Le Gros was enabled to sit before him a quarter of an hour and throw upon his canvass the features of the General, while he quietly sat in Josephine's lap.

This picture, which Le Gros thus painted, thanks to the sweet *ruse* of Josephine, and which was scattered throughout Europe in copper-plate prints, represented Bonaparte, with uncovered head, holding a standard in his hand, and with his face turned toward his soldiers calling on them to follow him as he dashed on the bridge of Arcola amid a shower of Austrian balls.

It is a beautiful, imposing picture, and contemporaries praised it for its likeness to the hero; but no one could believe that this pale, grave countenance, those gloomy eyes, and earnest lips, which seemed incapable of a smile, were those of Bonaparte as he sat on the lap of Josephine when Le Gros was painting it.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN!

There is no aspiration so glorious as the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz. And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honour than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kossuth visited the United States he was designated by one of the clergy as the "providential man." Surley Professor Holloway, who has travelled over most parts of the world, better deserves that title. His general establishment in London has been the fontal source of health to millions of the afflicted. His agencies, established in every city and town of the universe, are the PEOPLE'S DISPENSARIES. What is true of the popularity of his medicines in London, is true throughout the world; for wherever civilisation has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated. From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertized in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and colour, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of disease. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly commend them. In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims than any other medical discoverer of this or any other age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central office in London sends out annually more than three hundred thousand pounds' worth of his medicines! The statistics of the cures effected by their means cannot, of course, be ascertained; but judging from the facts within our limited sphere of observation, we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record. Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.—*Chicago Times.*

ACROSTIC.

H ark! the death-bell now is tolling,
O n the air its mournful wail,
N earer still the peals are rolling
O ver mountain, hill and vale.
R ound the hearth-stones of our Island
A ll is sadness, grief and woe,
B itter pangs our hearts are rending,
L iberty has felt the blow.
E ver green thy memory be,
E ver faithful and sincere,
D ear to every son of Freedom
W as he whom we now revere.
A ll who love fair Freedom's standard
R aised by him upon our shore,
D oomed, the tyrants fell before him,
W e his early loss deplore.
H e is gone, the noble-hearted,
E very one his death bewail,
L ong the pride of our fair Island,
A nd its prop when tyrants railed
N ow in death lies cold and pale.

UNA.

Rollo Bay, Dec. 20th 1867.

News by Telegraph.

London, Dec. 19th—even.

The explosion of nitro glycerine at Newcastle on Tyne was more serious than at first reported.

The Sheriff and town Surveyor, who were badly injured, have since died of their wounds.

Eight persons all told lost their lives by the explosion.

The report of the revival of negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to Schleswig is doubted, but it is now said that active negotiations will be resumed in January.

It is reported that a paper has been found at Wolverhampton which shows that the Fenians in England had organized a plot to plunder all the armories of the militia forces in England.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £277,000.

Paris, Dec. 20.

Moniteur has later details of recent battle in Pacina Lopez, by neglect, not only lost results of his victory but was turned on by his vanquished enemy and badly beaten. Loss of Paraguayans very heavy.

New York, Dec. 20.

The *Times* contains an account of a swindle perpetrated on Judge Bernard, of this city, by which a bogus diamond broker obtained $40,000 from the Judge.

Gold 134.

London, Dec. 20, even.

A bill for the re-organization of the army is now under discussion in the French Senate. Its adoption is urged on the ground that such a measure is necessary on account of the German situation, and of the revolutionary aspect of affairs in Italy.

The apportionment of the quotas of taxes, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the payment of the Austrian national debt, among the provinces of the Empire and the kingdom of Hungary, has been formally announced and established by a decree which has passed the Reichrath.

Four men who gave their names as English, Multrani, O'Reef and W. Desmond, were arrested in this city last night on suspicion of being connected with the recent Fenian outrages.

The alarm caused by these outrages here continues. The magistrates are all swearing in special policemen.

The guards around the prisons have been strengthened, and warehouses in the city are carefully watched during the night.

Troops were suddenly ordered to Portsmouth to day and left on a special train.

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of those who were killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell prison, was concluded this afternoon.

The jury returned a verdict, charging Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, who were arrested on the 18th, with the crime of murder in having caused the explosion which resulted in the death of the deceased.

London, Dec. 20.—Midnight.

The prisoners English, Maltaney, O'Reele and W. Desmond, who were arrested last night, were brought before a justice for examination to-day. The testimony so far elicited goes to show th[illegible] had something to do with the Clerkenwell explosion. They were remanded to jail for further examination.

It is reported that the Emperor has proposed to Belgium, Holland and Switzerland that they will join France in a Customs Union. Belgium is said to have declined the proposition on the ground that she has already concluded a military and commercial alliance with Prussia.

A report is current at Berlin that the Grand Duke of Baden will abdicate and leave the Duchy free to join the North German Confederation.

Montreal, Dec. 29.

A number of officers belonging to the Canadian Volunteer service, have left for Rome to join the Papal army. A recruiting office has been opened here with the object of raising a regiment for Papal service.

New York, Dec. 31.

Gold 133¾.

London, Dec. 22.

The Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against expected movements of the Fenians.

The Troops which were yesterday despatched for Portsmouth were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The London *Observer*, in its issue of Saturday, says that the British Government, in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians, is acting with a full knowledge of their recent plans.

The alarm caused by the Fenians is subsiding.

Advices from Japan announce that in accordance with the commissioners of Foreign Powers, the ports of Yeddo and Osaka will be thrown open to Foreigners for settlement and commerce on the 29th of January.

The new constitution of Austria which recently passed the Reichrath has been promulgated throughout the Empire by Imperial decree.

The Bill for the re-organization of the army which has been under discussion for the past week in the French Senate was introduced in the Corps Legislatiff by M. Gressier, and was debated during the sitting yesterday.

M. Gressier, on reporting the Bill, made a speech defending the features and character of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for an early war, because in reality it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted that the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future.

London, 22.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, also spoke in support of the Bill. He strongly protested against the opinion which had been expressed that the introduction of the bill was not proposed by the Government as a temporary expedient to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the general efficiency of the military force of the Empire.

M. Jules made a powerful speech in opposition to the Bill. Towards the close of the sitting the vote was taken and the ministry was sustained by a majority of the Chambers.

A long and angry debate in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the Government on the Roman question terminated yesterday. The final vote was taken, and the Government was sustained by a majority of two.

The announcement of the result was received by the opposition with loud cheering.

Gold 133.

Charlottetown, Dec. 30th.

The expected rising of Fenians in England and Montreal yesterday, did not come off.—Reported scheme to blow up English Cathedral. Water Works guarded. Troops ready to move.—Revolution in Yucatan assuming large proportions. Santa Anna proclaimed Dictator.—Indications that English Government have information that a general attempt will be made by Fenians to rescue the Fenians in various parts for complicity in late outrages. Precautionary measures are being taken by the Government to meet emergencies.—The *Times* editorially fears Abyssinian War will be protracted till next year.—Gold 134.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 30.

Fiendish outrages characterized Fenians in Dublin; large number of letters received at Post Office, directed to prominent officials, loaded with explosive materials designed to kill the recipients. No one yet killed. Policeman horribly mangled with opening one.—Napier gone to Abyssinia.—Gold 133¾.

Dec. 31.—Fenians stormed Martello Tower, near Cork, overpowered guard and escaped with considerable amount of arms and ammunition.—Believed the true culprit who fired fuse at Clerkenwall prison has been recaptured.

ST JOHN, N. B., Jan. 2.

Reported that men who stormed the tower near Cork, all came from the United States—sent over by Fenian Brotherhood there.—Two Head Centres and five Captains have been arrested in South Wales.—Government determined to proceed with prosecutions against Sullivan, of the Dublin *Nation*, and others, who took a conspicuous part in the Fenian processions.

St. John, Jan 3.

Arrangements made by which half a million dollars in Government notes, redeemable in specie in St. John, be issued for this Province through Bank of Montreal. No cable or other news of the slightest interest. Gold 33¾

ST. JOHN, Jan. 4.

Positive advices just received from Africa leave no doubt that Dr. Livingstone is alive and well.—Fearful explosion of powder took place at Wychung, opposite Hankow, (China,) attended with great loss of life and property. Viceroy's palace blown into the air.—Gold 133¾.

ST. JOHN, Jan'y. 6.

The late Collector, H. B. Smith, to be interred tomorrow. The Commander-in-Chief in Ireland is actively engaged in disposing troops to meet possible outbreak, particularly in the counties Cork and Tipperary. Hopes general Conference on Roman question abandoned by France.

Gold 133¾.

Boats left for Cape Tormentine at 9 o'clock.

More boats left Cape Tormentine this morning at half past 7 o'clock.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 7.

London, 4th.—Fenians surreptitiously entered magazine at Cork and carried away half a ton of powder. No clue to the perpetrators of the act. The Clergy of Limerick have affixed their signatures to documents declaring there can be no peace in Ireland unless treated like humanity.

Boat left Cape Tormentine at 7 o'clock with mails and eight passengers.

Havanna, Dec. 26.

A despatch from Mexico states that the revolution in Yucatan, is assuming large proportions. Santa Anna had been proclaimed Dictator by the Revolutionists, and was expected hourly to arrive from Havanna with men and a million of dollars.—The fort and town of Sisal were in the hands of the rebels, but the port was blockaded by two Mexican gunboats. A number of officers who formerly served under the Emperor, had arrived at Sisal from Matamoras. On the 16th an engagement took place between the Mexican gunboats and the batteries on shore.

The coast of Yucatan, in the vicinity of Sisal, was diligently watched, to prevent the landing of troops coming from any foreign country to aid in the rebellion. When the steamer left Vera Cruz on the 20th, the Mexican steamer Tobasco was ready to sail for Sisal on the next day, with an expedition to establish the authority of the Mexican Government at Sisal. She had on board 500 or 600 men and several pieces of artillery. Santa Anna is in the city of Havanna. Many ex-Imperialist officers have arrived here. They all seem to be busily engaged.

The Austrian steam Frigate *Novara* was appointed to sail from Havana, for Trieste on Wednesday, the 4th inst., with the remains of Maximilian on board. The special correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphs that he has seen the remains, and that the eyes, hair and beard are wanting. The party accused of having thus mutilated the remains is the embalmer, and he has been imprisoned at the capital of Mexico.

A private letter from Sweden says that the suffering there is inconceivable, owing to the scarcity and high prices of food. People are starving because they cannot purchase breadstuffs, owing to the failure of the crops. The writer suggests that a few cargoes of flour, wheat or rye, would not only pay an immense profit, but would be received with gratitude.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 8, 1868.

FENIANISM.

SINCE Last we appeared before you, dear friends, Fenianism has exhibited itself under a most repulsive aspect. At this we are not surprised, for we felt assured that the spirit which called that Organization into existence in a time of profound peace—at a time when the Gates of Janus were closed throughout the Empire of Britain, and when the chances of a successful rebellion were hopeless, would be galvanized into a state of unnatural activity on the execution of three disciples of the Brotherhood at Manchester. Our telegraphic despatches fully corroborate this view of the case and it is now manifest that a reign of retaliation has been inaugurated which will stop at no excess of criminality or folly. There are many wiseacres in this community who may look upon anything we may say upon this subject with suspicion; but we think we can safely say that, writing from a British American standpoint, we have shown that in Irishmen and Catholics in these Provinces, where the fullest measure of civil and religious liberty prevails, no more loyal subjects to the Crown of England can be found. Let us not, however, be misunderstood. Catholics,—especially Irish Catholics.—are loyal because they enjoy, in proportion to their numbers, a full measure of civil and religious liberty; because no disabilities here, as on the other side of the Atlantic, exercise sway, and, in fine, because the more equal competition to which all classes are subjected, have secured them a fair share of this world's goods and honors. Self-interest is the talisman which secures the loyalty of Irishmen in these Provinces to the British Throne, as illustrated during the the Fenian raids of two years ago. At the present moment the act of Habeas Corpus, which secures the freedom of the subject, is suspended in Ireland and in England, so that any man, upon the merest suspicion, or at the instance, mayhap, of some implacable enemy, may be arrested and thrown into prison for an indefinite period of time without trial, judge or jury. The lesson is a new one to England; but for the past seven centuries it is an old story in Ireland, varied by periodical famines and unsuccessful rebellions. As a British subject, sincerely attached to British Institutions and to the dynasty of Her Gracious Majesty, we express the honest opinion that until the Irish peasantry are possessed by Parliament in an actual interest in the soil they occupy and cultivate, until the Irish Church Establishment is abolished, and until the Irish people are possessed of a local Parliament under the British Crown, by which to regulate their own internal affairs, Fenianism will have its active supporters and sympathisers. The authorities may create a wilderness and call it peace; they may erect gibets throughout the length and breadth of the land, and they may sacrifice hecatombs to the offended majesty of the law; but we solemnly repeat the conviction that so long as the first causes—legitimate causes, we emphatically say—of disaffection exist, so long will illegal combinations exist; so long will suspensions of Habeas Corpus take place; and so long will the miserable spectacle of hanging and quartering which has been presented to view for centuries past, be repeated. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," wrote the poet COWPER; and perhaps some centuries after this, English statesmen, who are proverbially slow to learn, and constitutionally averse to being *driven* to do what is right, may come to the conclusion that the employment of the bayonet and its accompaniments, to secure good government in Ireland, is, after all, somewhat more expensive and troublesome than removing grievances which are patent to everybody but themselves. We leave the melancholy subject with the grim satisfaction that, as we are not responsible for the wrongs and crying evils of Ireland, so we are not responsible for the irrepressible though misguided and foolish Fenian movement, which occupies so large a share of public attention at the present moment; but before concluding we would warn our readers to beware of the many sensational telegrams with which they are inundated, as to the atrocities of the Fenians. In a time of public excitement, it is natural to suppose that whatever of an extraordinary or criminal nature may take place, should be laid at the door of an inflammable association like the Fenians. It must be borne in mind, however, that designing men are only too ready to seize upon the credulity of the public, and magnify even the most trivial circumstance or accident capable of a rational interpretation, into "stratagems and spoils" of the most sombre hue and the direst significance. With this proviso, we shall give the telegrams and news from England and Ireland just as we receive them.

THE DOMINION TARIFF.

IT will be remembered that when Confederation was first mooted in this Island, those who favored the scheme denied in the most positive terms that taxation would be increased thereby. The Hon. Messrs. Coles, Palmer, Beer, and other anti-Confederates, who predicted, with unerring certainty, the increase of Government expenditure and taxation under the new constitution and who fortified their position by figures which were fixed upon a reasonable probability at all events, were ridiculed in unmeasured terms. Well, the Dominion has been in existence since June last, and the result of its operation upon Nova Scotia, as we have shown in a previous No. of this paper, has been that, under the old Tariff, that Province has paid into the Ottawa Treasury, over and above what it received out of it in the way of a capitation grant, &c., $1,000 per day! Under the new and increased Tariff, however, which has just been imposed, and against which both Confederates and Antis in the Maritime Provinces exclaim, as well they might, this loss will be much increased. As to New Brunswick, we will let the Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle* speak. Writing of the debate upon the Tariff in the Dominion House of Commons, this correspondent says:—"The interests of New Brunswick did not suffer at the hands of Mr. Anglin. No man could have excelled him in minute accuracy, comprehensive knowledge, and cogent reasoning. He proved beyond the possibility of cavil the effect of the new tariff upon the revenue of New Brunswick. Tilley did not venture to question the correctness of Anglin's figures, by which he showed that the New Brunswick revenue would yield an increase of about *three hundred and fifty thousand dollars!* Heavily as the new tariff will press on Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it is only the first instalment of what is to come." We thoroughly agree with this correspondent that, disastrous as the new tariff is to the Maritime Provinces, it is only the first instalment of what is to come. When the Hudson Bay Territory comes to be paid for, and other immense public works provided for, the stamp duty and an increased tariff must be supplemented by other modes of taxation. Another confident assertion of the Confederates which has been rudely dispelled is, that the Upper and Lower Canadians, in all matters affecting themselves as distinguished from the Maritime Provinces, would not combine to oppress the latter. Now, the debate on the tariff shows the contrary, and proves that the anti-Confederates were the more reliable in their view of the working of the scheme. Whilst the tariff expressly protects the agricultural and other products of Canada by the imposition of a heavy duty upon imported oats, wheat, flour, meal, rye, &c., of which she has a surplus, the coal and other interests of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, of which the Upper Provinces are deficient, are sacrificed by allowing the same products of all other countries to compete with them upon an equal footing. Upon this point, the correspondent from whom we have already quoted says:—"The division lists will afford to the people of the Maritime Provinces a sad verification of the oft-repeated prediction, that when our interests clashed with those of the Western section of the Confederacy we would certainly be outvoted by an Upper and Lower Canadian combination. In the late division on the tariff, nearly the whole mass of Upper and Lower Canadian members threw out the amendments supported by the combined majorities of Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers." With these important facts staring us in the face, with regard to the effects of Confederation from the stand-point of sectional interests and taxation, who will say that we were not right in keeping aloof from an experiment in Government whose benefits are extremely problematical, but whose burdens are unpleasantly realized. We may be told that the scheme has not had a fair trial, and that it is premature to pronounce upon its success or failure, that, in fact, we have merely given the debit side of the account, without taking into consideration the credit. Well, perhaps so. We have given the debit side alone because we failed to discover the credit, and we simply give the facts as we find them, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

THE SELKIRK ESTATE AGAIN.

THE editor of the *Islander*, with the praiseworthy design of reinstating himself in the good graces of the "poor Highlanders" of Belfast, again reverts to the purchase of the Selkirk Estate. This time, however, he admits that although the Government of which he was a confidential adviser, charged the settlers on that Estate a price which would yield more to the Government than the original cost and expenses; yet, that the terms of the Land Purchase Act, which refer to the self-sustainment of all Estates purchased thereunder, admit of a different construction to that given by the *Islander*. The language of the Act is, that the prices fixed upon and determined shall be regulated "so that a sufficient price be charged *in the aggregate* to cover all costs and expenses of the purchase, transfer, survey and management of the lands, ... it being intended that this Act shall, if possible, be *self-sustaining.*" The editor of the *Islander* is not altogether positive whether this applies to each Estate *singly*, or to all in the *aggregate*, purchased under its provisions. If it applies singly to each Estate, then, of course, the purchasers of the Selkirk property ought not to be made pay more than the original cost and expenses; but if the intention of the Act is, that one Estate shall be taken with another so as to make the whole *self-sustaining*, then the late Government were right in fixing the value of the Selkirk Estate at the rates which they did. Now, our own individual opinion is, that the Land Purchase Act was intended to be a self-sustaining measure, and that if one estate purchased under its provisions were bought at a high rate and another at a low one, an average price should be struck with the view of preventing a loss to the revenue and thus entailing an unfair tax upon freeholders. It appears to us that Mr. Pope himself, when confidential adviser to the late Government, held this view, as also did the members of the late Government. Otherwise their conduct would be inexcusable in charging the settlers on the Selkirk Estate a higher price for the fee simple of their farms than the law demanded, nor is there any doubt upon our mind that had the late Government secured a new lease of power at the last election, the point of law raised by the *Islander* would never have been started. The question is as dishonest as it is unfortunate for our contemporary; for if it be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, and he should decide that the interpretation now put upon the Act by the *Islander* is correct, and that the late Government were not justified in demanding from the "poor Highlanders" more than the bare cost and charges of the Estate, of course the present Government will rectify the error of their predecessors and entitle themselves to the gratitude of the holders of the Selkirk Estate. If, however, he should read the Act in the same light as Mr. Pope did when he and his friends were in office, and had the power of doing justice to those "poor Highlanders" whose condition he now affects to commiserate, a very unprofitable agitation will be the result. That this is what the *Islander* desires, there can be little doubt; but he may find before the question is settled, that the cheap popularity which he covets will descend upon those whom he does not regard as friends. As far as we can learn, there is not the slightest agitation among the holders of the Selkirk Estate; and we think they would be very great fools to allow themselves to become excited by the designing clap-trap of the editor of the *Islander*, who, however clever he may be in raising expectations in the minds of "poor Highlanders" and others that may never be realized, failed, according to his own showing, to secure the rights of his constituents when he had the power to do so. Dryden, in giving the character of Bolingbroke, describes him as "everything by turns, and nothing long;" so, the editor of the *Islander*, from being the champion of the exercise on the part of Government and Proprietors of the most arbitrary power a few "revolving moons" ago, has now degenerated into a blatant demagogue, against whom all honest men should be on their guard. Otherwise he will dig a pitfall for them where they shall assuredly "come to grief."

REFLECTIONS SUGGESTED BY A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.

IT has been remarked by an English writer who has given at least one book of merit to the world, that there are scarcely any feelings at all comparable with those which are experienced by a sanguine country youth on the eve of his first visit to London. I am not going to make such a hasty descent from the sublime to the ridiculous as to say that any person is very much impressed by his first visit—or his last, either—to *our* London, but I believe that the above remark, about the London of the world, touches on a chord of the human heart which is the great motive power of one-half the journeys undertaken even in this practical age. If a country lad in England leaves his farm-house or his workshop, he is, three times to one, induced to do so by a strange admixture of curiosity and pleasure, accompanied, perhaps, with a faint idea of doing a little business on his own account. If the city merchant leaves his counting desk for a day or two to take a ramble through the country, he generally does so, not from any superabundant love of Country scenery and country life, but from a motive—selfish, if *you* will, but honest withal—of rational enjoyment.

It was the privilege of the writer of these lines to spend the Christmas holidays in a well-known Acadian District, which, for the present, shall be nameless. I am not going to enter into any description of the exhilirating or other influences of our North American winter, which has this advantage, at least, that, if an enemy attempted to bivouac but one night in any portion of British America, many would never "answer to the long roll again." Neither am I going to bore my readers with a history of various little incidents that accompanied my trip, and my return in due time to my home and my business. I shall not tell them how often my sleigh almost upset, how rudely may faithful horse was driven clean off the road by that stubborn race of mortals, the market people, (who, I verily believe, would think twice before they gave "half the road" to the Prince of of Wales himself, if they met him,) and how every public house on the way appeared to observe with admirable punctuality a species of anti-climax with regard to accommodations. These are little ordeals which every person in a similar situation must expect to pass through, and which no person who has once passed through them, ever thinks about afterwards. But the fine character of the Acadian settler of these Provinces—his native imperturbability under the severest trials, his sly humor, his patient endurance of wrong, his strong love of religion, and (to use a phrase which is, perhaps, too much frowned down on this side of the Atlantic) his pride of ancestry—these are subjects worthy of being written about and read about, by all who can admire human nature in its noblest aspect. The story of his trials, too, during those disastrous wars which ended with the fall of Louisburg, would be interesting in its very sadness, were it not that it would be highly unjust to upbraid Englishmen of the nineteenth century with the brutal savagery of their ancestors a hundred years ago. Let the merciful veil of oblivion be cast over this foul blot on our national history, but let it be recorded in letters of gold how the Acadian people bore up under their trials, how they still clung with a tenacity which did honor to their nationality and their age, to their old faith and their old language, and how they cheerfully submitted to the rule of their new masters, who, we are happy to admit, have since done a great deal to make them contented and happy. And here I must express my disapprobation of the course pursued by a certain class of writers, who may well be denominated as flippant, who do all in their power to place all the sufferings of the Acadian population to the score of Old England. Without wishing to exculpate the British Government of that day from the larger share of the blame, I must say that, in my opinion, much of these sufferings might have been prevented, or at least alleviated, by the French Government, for it can scarcely be believed that such persecutions as the Acadians underwent long after the re-establishment of peace, would be allowed to continue, were a proper representation made by France to England of the sufferings endured by the Acadians of the Maratime Provinces, who, although French Colonists, or their descendants, appear to have been left, after the fall of Louisburg to their hard fate. On whom the responsibility rests, I shall not, however, further enquire, but cheerfully record my conviction that, in all the social and Christian virtues, the Acadians of the present day are not one whit behind their ancestors of one hundred and fifty years ago, as we find them pictured by Longfellow and Haliburton. The latter, indeed, gives us a picture of their happiness and innocence which we, living in the latter half of this bustling and not model nineteenth century, can scarcely recognize as combatable with the follies and foibles of human nature. From that picture, I venture to make the following extract:—"Before bloody war had devastated the fair Province of Acadia," real misery was wholly unknown, and benevolence anticipated the demands of poverty. Every misfortune was relieved as it were before it could be felt, without ostentation on the one hand, and without meanness on the other. It was, in short, a society of brethren; every individual of which was equally ready to give and to receive what he thought the common right of mankind. So perfect a harmony naturally prevailed at all these connexions of gallantry which are so often fatal to the peace of families. This evil was prevented by early marriages, for no one passed his youth in a state of celibacy. As soon as a young man arrived at the proper age, the community built him a house, broke up all the land about it, and supplied him with all the necessaries of life for a twelve-month. There he received the partner whom he had chosen, and who brought him her portion in flocks. In 1755, all together, made a population of eighteen thousand souls. Such is the picture of these people, as drawn by the Abbe Raynal. By many it is thought to represent a state of social happiness totally inconsistent with the frailties and passions of human nature, and that it is worthy the poet rather than the historian. In describing a scene of rural felicity like this, it is not improbable that his narrative has partaken of the warmth of feeling for which he was remarkable; but it comes much nearer the truth than is generally imagined. Tradition is fresh and positive in various parts of the United States, where they were located, respecting their guileless, peaceable and scrupulous character; and the descendants of those whose long cherished and endearing local attachment induced them to return to the land of their nativity, still deserve the name of a mild, frugal, and pious people." As might naturally be expected, avarice has nothing to do with such a character. If the Acadian knows not the rewards of grasping ambition, he is equally free from its feverish disappointments. His small farm—for, in general, owing to frequent subdivisions, the farms of the Acadians are small—produces enough for the sustenance of himself and family, and he never thinks of invoking the cares of to-morrow to mar the pleasures of to-day. He has four or five cows, and he knows that they should give milk enough for *his* dozen of pigs, and, instead of fattening two or three of them for market, as an Englishman would be sure to do, he takes the blessings of Heaven as they are sent, and eats the whole of them. Simple, therefore, is his life, but happy in its simplicity. For generations his character has scarcely undergone any perceptible change; but happily his gentleness, his simplicity, and his cheerfulness have been equally endearing.

One closing word on his amiable disposition and native politeness. It matters not through what Acadian settlement you travel, or at what part of the day or year, you are saluted on all sides by old and young, and so gracefully, that you can with difficulty believe that such persons could have always lived in the same. You enter the house, always scrupulously clean, with flowers, if possible, on the window, and walls well whitewashed, and you are received with such cordiality, that you are at once taken up with your entertainer. You speak execrable French—most English people unfortunately do—and you make blunders that would provoke the risibility of any ordinary mortal, yet you never see the faintest trace of a smile on the face of your host, and even the younger members of the family manage, somehow, to preserve their gravity whilst you are present. Of course, when you go away, they enjoy the fun amazingly. It has been occasionally said that the Acadians are not so ready to adopt improvements as other people, and I believe that there is some truth in the remark, but all that America could teach them in enterprise, would not equal what they could teach America in the highest and most ennobling features of civilisation."

We are indebted to Hilary McIsaac, Esq., [illegible] lector for the Port of St. Peter's Bay, for the f[illegible] statement of Exports therefrom during the pas[illegible] In reference to the Exports, it must be obser[illegible] they have been larger during the past year tha[illegible] known previous one,—a state of affairs ow[illegible] great measure, to the improvement effecte[illegible] Harbor by the Breakwater partially erected [illegible] There was sufficient produce in the vicinity [illegible] loaded several other vessels had they offered [illegible] purpose. This fact should stimulate the Gov[illegible] to complete this important work with as little [illegible] possible, and otherwise improve the harbor s[illegible] cure the confidence of ship-owners, and afford [illegible] utmost facilities for prosecuting their busine[illegible] following are the vessels, with masters' na[illegible] cargoes, and the ports for which they cleared. [illegible] W. D. Smith, Grant, St. John's, Newfoundland [illegible] cattle, 120 sheep, 4 pigs.
Wild Brier, S. McDonald, H[illegible]bor Grace, 40 b[illegible] 80 sheep, 3 horses.
Elizabeth, C. Deagle, Burjeo, Nfld., 700 bus. po[illegible] bus. oats, 10 sheep, 10 pigs.
W. D. Smith, Grant, Halifax, 2000 bus. potatoes [illegible] oats, 36 bus. turnips, 36 qtls. codfish, 16 ta[illegible] 100 bbls. mackerel.
Louisa Agnes, J. Slewenwhite, Halifax, 1800 bus [illegible]
Kelso, Brigt., D. McIsaac, St. John's, Nfld., 193[illegible] tatoes, 1142 bus. oats, 339 bus. turnips.
Elizabeth, C. Deagle, Halifax, 850 bus. potatoe[illegible] oats, 100 bus. turnips, 10 tubs butter.
Robert Noble, M. A Malone, Liverpool, N. S., [illegible] potatoes, 1400 bus. oats, 462 bus. turnips.
J. Bowl, Brigt., M. English, Liverpool, G. B., [illegible] oats.
Sirocco, Brigt., C. Layton, Harbor Grace, 820 [illegible] toes, 1149 bus. oats, 101 bus. turnips, 10 bl[illegible] bbl. beans.
Wild Brier, S. McDonald, St. John's, Nfld., 30[illegible] tatoes, 2000 bus. oats.
Bark Gladstone, Pope, G. B., 1200 bus. oats [illegible] loading in Georgetown.
Total—13,126 bus. potatoes, 27,893 bus. oats [illegible] turnips, 96 head cattle, 200 head sheep, 14 pig[illegible] 10 bbls. meal, 1 bbl. beans, 20 fowl, 30 tubs [illegible] bbls. mackerel, 36 qtls. codfish.

THE Halifax *Chronicle*, in noticing our ap[illegible] to the office of Queen's Printer, remarks that [illegible] not indicate that the Government intend eve[illegible] selves to take the Island into the Dominio[illegible] true, we say, and we can assure our conte[illegible] well as others who entertained the remotes[illegible] to the contrary, that this Government not [illegible] "exerted" themselves to bring the Island i[illegible] minion, but never even thought of doing s[illegible] From an intimate knowledge of the state o[illegible] we feel justified in asserting that the co[illegible] small amount of Union sentiment of which [illegible] could boast a twelve-month ago, scarcel[illegible] est portion exists at the present moment. [illegible] ation is stamped out, and the experience of [illegible] ion since July last, culminating in the legis[illegible] Session just closed, serves as a monume[illegible] tinct Union sentiment. On this point the [illegible] is true to the people, and will continue [illegible] their enemies may say to the contrary.

Here is what the *Commercial Bulletin* of [illegible] of the industrial condition of the Northern [illegible]

In no part of the country is industry at s[illegible] capital so unremunerative, and their produ[illegible] paid for as in New England at present [illegible]

Not only are our manufactories closed, o[illegible] short time, and thousands thrown out of em[illegible] our commercial classes are suffering unmea[illegible] the stagnation of trade, and shrinking in va[illegible] the noble race of importing and ship ing m[illegible] the boast of our New England sea-ports [illegible] poured into our markets the wealth of every [illegible] falling into comparitive decay.

In similar gloomy colors does a correspo[illegible] Boston *Journal* depict the collapse of bu[illegible] State of Maine:—

The fact cannot be gainsayed that, go wh[illegible] Maine, business will be found crippled, and [illegible] times goes up on every hand. There will be [illegible] by one half this winter than usual, and there [illegible] tration in our ship building interests that [illegible] can be found upon the stocks.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Irishman [illegible] he recently attended a lecture on temp[illegible] basement of the Wesleyan Church, but w[illegible] appointed to hear one young man indu[illegible] and abuse of the Irish, instead of confin[illegible] the subject announced, and exposing th[illegible] temperance. It is scarcely worth the wh[illegible] respondent to expose the youthful indis[illegible] tural stupidity of the individual refer[illegible] events, we have decided that our space [illegible] profitably employed than in noticing so [illegible]

"Mauoah Rowe" has been received a[illegible] tended to at our earliest convenience.

HARVIE'S PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND [illegible] 1868.—This is a new publication, and [illegible] Laird's "Prince Edward Island Calend[illegible] noticed a few Nos. ago. The matter o[illegible] is more diversified than that of the Cale[illegible] "Ready Reckoner for Oats" which it [illegible] the Tables for reducing the Union, S[illegible] Rustico Bank notes into pounds, shillin[illegible] ought to command for it a ready sale [illegible] country. The printing is the work Mr. [illegible] Kent Street, and is very well executed.

LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.—[illegible] we read as under:—

"A priest and several nuns in Cape G[illegible] were recently arrested for teaching, witho[illegible] the oath:"

These things are done to-day in the [illegible] and yet United States papers have th[illegible] denounce the tyranny of England bec[illegible] century the same things were done in [illegible]

WE have received from Montreal a p[illegible] eighty pages, called "Protection and [illegible] John McLean. The writer is a [illegible] limited extent, and argues his case vig[illegible] but whether his views will secure ge[illegible] Maritime Provinces is extremely dou[illegible] have more time and space at our disp[illegible] sent, we purpose going into this subje[illegible] length.

We have received a letter from a g[illegible] Point contradicting in the most direct [illegible] certain statements published over an [illegible] ture in the HERALD of a late date, res[illegible] agement of the East Point Light Ho[illegible]

WE notice in the St. John Globe [illegible] lengthy and glowing eulogium upon [illegible] Whelan, from the pen of a Charlettet[illegible]

Mr. Henry Lawson, editor of the [illegible] nal, for some time past, has ceased [illegible] this paper. Mr. Lawson is a clev[illegible]

☞ THE LEVEE at Government [illegible] ously attended.