with an area larger than Italy, and having greater notions of its own importance than little Natal, although the latter boasts of being as big as Holland and Belgium combined. This extent of territory would itself be sufficient for any ambitious gover for to rule over; but if the proposed Confederation be consummated, the Orange State, which forms the inland connecting link of the colonies, will, in all likelihood join the Union, and its area, targer than France, will be no mean addition to the magnitude of the Dominion. The large-native population that has to be dealt with will, however, render necessary arrangements that were not required in Canada. There are at least six millions of hostile natives near to the settlements, and many more some distance off. But all obstacles, it is believed, will yet be overcome, and the great new Dominion of South Africa be firmly established.

Sitting Bull is evidently a cause of much

the great new Dominion of South Africa be firmly established.

Sitting Bull is evidently a cause of much anxiety to the neighbouring government. They are distrustful of him. General Miles is much alarmed about his movements and the strength of his force, as Gen. McLellan was of the much smaller army of General Lee before the seven days fighting in the wilderness. From Bismarck, Dakota Territory, General Miles sends news as follows:—Sitting Bull is camped on Frenchman's Creek, and has over 1,000 lodges with him, including the escaped Nez Perces and the recently deserted Indians from the agencies. The latter number 280 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,300 warriors, and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed. The 'Agency Indians are armed with Sharp's rifles, and have plenty of ammunition. They have also a large number of government horses and mules. With him are all the powerful hostile chiefs. A short time ago Red Bear deserted his agency with 200 lodges. This was just after he returned from Washington. Two companies of infantry have been sent to Fort Peck to hold it against attack. It is evident that a southern movement is intended by the Indians, as they have been seen within 10 miles of Fort Peck. Gen. Miles can only put 500 soldiers in the field. It strikes us that Gen. Miles is unnecessarily nervous. Sitting Bull appreciates too well his refuge on Canadian soil to make it a base of hostile operations against the Americans.

When the Italian Language First. operations against the Americans.

WHEN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE FIRST WHEN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE FIRST APPEARED.—The extraordinary fact is that, though the Italian language in its present form does not appear in any documents of which we have cognizance before the eighth century, and then only fragmentarily, yet suddenly, on the revival of letters, it burst forth complete, and almost perfect, without going through the 'gradual changes which can be clearly traced. Surely this indicates that it had long existed in the common speech of the people. If it appears as a finished language in literature in general inished language in literature in general espects by the twelfth century, in a form which for 600 years has scarcely altered, it is not to be supposed that it then suddenly sprang out of the earth, but that it had long existed as a language. Even then, when it first appears in its present form, Latin continued still to be used in all documents and in literature. documents and in literature; and when Dante broke from its fetters to write hisgreat poem in the common tongue, he was guilty of a violent literary innovation. Nor without hesitation and long consideration did he decide upon this course. He at first contemplated writing his "Commedia" in Latin, and only after repeated trials finally decided upon the vulgar tongue. Petrarch had less courage, and wrote his poem, "Africa," by which he thought to immortalize himself, in Latin; whereas, in fact, he is only known at the present day by his poems in the language of the people.—North American Review.

THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—The indis-soluble connection of the enjoyment and the dignity of property with the discharge of public duties was the pre-eminent merit of feudalism, and it is one of the special excellencies of English institutions that they have in a great measure preserved this connection, notwithstanding the necessary dissolution of the feudal system. This achievement has been the result of more than one agency, and of the accumulated traditions of many generations. The formation of an unpaid magistracy, and the great governing duties thrown upon the House of Lords, combined with the vast territorial possessions and the country tastes of the

possessions and the country tastes of the upper classes, have made the gratuitous discharge of judicial, legislative, and administrative functions the natural accompaniment of a considerable social position, while the retrospective habits which an aristocracy creates perpetuate and intensify the feelings of an honourable ambition. The feelings of an honourable ambilion. The memory of great ancestors, and the desire not to suffer a great name to fade, become an incentive of the most powerful kind. A point of honour conducive to exertion is created, and men learn to labour with that of the social c they deem most desirable. A body of men is thus formed who, with circumstances peculiarly favourable for the successful propeculiarly favourable for the successful prosecution of important unremunerative labours, combine dispositions and habits eminently laborious, and who have at the same time an unrivalled power of infusing by their example a love of labour into the whole community. The importance of the influence thus exercised will scarcely, I think, be overlooked by those who will remember, on the one hand, how many great nations and how many long periods have been almost destitute of developed talent, and, on the other hand, how very little evidence we have of the existence

nations and how many long periods have been almost destitute of developed talent, and, on the other hand, how very little evidence we have of the existence of any great difference in respect to innate ability between different nations or ages. The amount of realized talent in a community depends mainly on the circumstances in which it is placed, and, above all, upon the disposition that animates it. It depends upon the force and direction that have been given to its energies, upon the nature of its ambitions, upon its conception and standard of dignity. In all large classes who have great opportunities, and, at the same time, great temptations, there will be innumerable examples of men who neglect the former and yield to the latter; but it can hardly, I think, be denied that in no other country has so large an amount of salutary labour been gratuitously accomplished by the upper classes as in England; and in the present day, at least, aristocratic influence in English legislation is chiefly to be traced in the number of offices that are either not at all or insufficiently paid. The impulse which was first given in the sphere of public life has gradually extended through many others, and in addition to many statesmen, orators, or soldiers—in addition to many men who have exhibited an admirable administrative skill in the management of vast properties and the improvement of numerous dependents—the English aristocracy has been extremely rich in men who, as poets, historians, art-critics, linguists, philologists, antiquaries, or men of science, have attained a great, or at least a respectable, eminence. The peers in England have been specially connected with two classes. They are the natural representatives of the whole body of country gentlemen, while, from their great wealth and their town lives, they are intimately connected with that important and rapidly increasing class who have amassed or inherited large fortunes from commerce or manufactures, whose politics during the early Hanoverian period they steadily r

W. M. GILES, Esq., DEAR SIR: I used your Iodide of Ammonia Linimant on Flora Temple's high pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful;

THE WEKEL MAIL TORNIO PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I ISS

ONTARIO ASSENBLY

A SECURITY OF THE PRIDAY I INTERNATION OF THE PRIDAY

The standard street and the street of the st