OFFICE AND HIGH MASS FOR THE LATE HON. T. D. McGEE, IN HALIFAX, N. S.

FUNERAL ORATION BY THE MOST REV. THOMAS L. CONNOLLY.

We learn from the Halifax *Evening Express* that a Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee was celebrated at St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, on the morning of April 24th. The pillars were draped with black, a Maltese cross in white relieving the sombre ground. The walls of the chancel were also draped, and immediately over the alter was a large white cross. The church was filled, every available seat being occupied. The aisles of the Cathedral being also fully taken up by the vast congregation. Among those present were Judge Jackson, American Consul; the Hon. Alex. Keith, President of the Legislative Council; Andrew M. Uniacke, Esq., the Custos of the County; His Worship the Mayor; Col. Ansell, Town Major; Col. Lowry, and nearly all the officers of the 47th Regiment, and many other prominent citizens. At a quarter past nine o'clock the Archbishop and Clergy entered the sanctuary, and having taken their places around the catafalque, the Office commenced. This over, the Very Rev Dr. Hannan offered up the Holy Sacrifice, the Rev. Cannon Power acting as Deacon, and the Rev. Edward Murphy as Sub-deacon; the Rev. Thos. J. Daly, Master of Ceremonies. The following clergymen were also present: Rev. Cannon Carmody, Rev. Peter Danaher, Rev. Cannon Woods, Rev. Philip Walsh, Rev. Felix Von Blerk, P. P., Cape Canso; Rev. Thos. Allen, Rev. Mr. McIsaac, Rev. Mr. Turcotte, Montreal.

After the Gospel was sung, his Grace the Archbishop ascended the dias, specially erected for the occasion, and delivered an eloquent and feeling panegyric on the deceased statesman. It was a fine effort of manly eloquence, and we regret that our space does not permit us to present it to our readers entire. We give, however, some extracts. The text was the lamentation of David for the death of his friend Jonathan, the son of Saul, whom he loved as his own soul. After describing the grief of the people of Israel on the death of Saul and Jonathan, slain in battle, the Archbishop said:

Mr. McGee, like thousands of others, loved his country not wisely, but rashly and too well. As long as the anomalous and unparalleled nuisance of a State Church in Ireland is forced on a reluctant and downtrodden people, in the words of the O'Donoghue, in the House of Commons, last year, all Catholic Irishmen the world over will have the same feeling. The only difference between them is, and it is a mighty difference, that they are not agreed on the possibility of redressing their country's grievances by physical force, and this is precisely the difference between Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the inexperienced, hot-headed youth in Ireland, and Mr. McGee, the profound thinker, the philosopher, the accomplished statesman in Canada. He was right at heart and at fault in head in the first instance. Taught in the school of adversity, he soon corrected his grave mistake, and became right both ways ever after. Like all young patriots, he wildly dreamt the unattainable; his blinding love for fatherland blotted out the sun itself from his vision; and but for the power of his gigantic intellect in controlling all his emotions, like thousands of others he would have lived on to the end in hopeless idiocy on that one vital point where Ireland and all her best interests are most deeply concerned. Strange to say, after all the sad experience of the past, this still continues to be the difference point between the two Irish parties. Knaves and dupes, and inexperienced boys, still, as of old, dreaming mad dreams of revolution against the most colossal power the world ever saw; and then Ireland's best, wisest, and most patriotic sons frowning it down as a wicked phantom, leading to oceans of bloodshed, without any other possible result but that of wholesale and inevitable national ruin.

To begin and not to succeed, as we undoubtedly could not, would be answering the behests of our direst enemies. To begin and not to succeed, is what time and again blighted the hopes of Poland's nationality and the Southern States in our own time. To begin and not to succeed, is what blasted Ireland's hopes, and dyed her hill sides, her plains, and her cities with the gore of her deceived and persecuted people ten times over and over within the last seven hundred years.

In various forms and under every variety of pretext, resistance to English power in Ireland was resorted to under Henry the Seventh, Queen Elizabeth, the Commonwealth, William, Prince of Orange, George the Third, Queen Victoria in 1848; and again last year, almost under my own eyes, on the occasion of my late visit to Ireland; and oh! for my country. And what was the result? I could have wept—I could have sunk into the earth with shame and mortification. To dignify such an insane movement with the name of rebellion would be an insult to common sense, as it would be giving a false meaning to the expression. With all the show of an embryo republic, and the hubbub made, and the money paid in, and the assurances given that the power of England would be speedily crushed, and her empire in ruins, there was no rebellion—not even a decent faction fight worthy of that name. Five or six cowardly assassinations of Ireland's Catholic children, including my ever-to-be-lamented friend, Mr McGee—several women and children blown up—a few unoffending citizens of Canada shot on their own soil, are all that can be boasted of. After all said and done, this is the only advance made towards the avowed object of overthrowing British power in Ireland. And it is so, not because the Irish are not brave, and in a certain sense patriotic as ever, but because the wiser and more numerous portion of them, who had something to lose, ever looked on the physical force scheme as utter madness, and most fortunately and most correctly decided on the better expedient of endeavoring to right their country's wrongs by other and more feasible means. After the oppression of seven hundred years, thanks to God and the growing intelligence of the age, and, shall I say it, to the genius of the Catholic religion, which, I know, to a large extent is gradually permeating the upper classes in England, the dawn of practical emancipation is already upon us, and, like all the choice gifts from God, it comes from a compass point from which it was least expected. The peace of Fenianism, no doubt, may have contributed its quota, but, like the scares of all the rebellions before it, without the change that has taken place in English public opinion it could have effected nothing. If the Fenians met the British army in the field, as they promised to do, and killed fifty thousand of their enemies, every man of sense well knows that their short lived victories, like those of the Southern States, would have no other effect but that of riveting their chains the more cruelly. Twenty years ago the most sanguine friends of Ireland could not have possibly anticipated the great moral victories that are being achieved in England before our own eyes. What all the men and means of poor Ireland could never have effected, will be soon and triumphantly accomplished, please God, without the shedding of one drop of human blood. Within another short year I believe the last imprint of the bond chains of centuries will be rubbed off our limbs, and the Irish catholic will be on a footing of perfect equality with every other man in the empire.

Such are the two antagonistic principles of physical and moral force, the right and the wrong of the two political parties in Ireland, as tested and proved by the infallible criterion of palpable and unquestionable results. Physical force in Ireland always failed, for the obvious and mathematical reason, that it was ever a question of the weaker against the stronger. Once that the strength of the weaker is tested to its utmost, and that the last of its resources is exhausted, the next move, the next effort needed and not forthcoming, is the death-knell of the whole. The last man killed, the last shot fired, the last shilling expended, and then the stronger—as Russia in Poland, and the North in the Southern States—is not merely in the ascendant, but is the only force in the field. The weaker is not only vanquished, but is annihilated as a force. If it survives at all, it lives only at the mercy and toleration of the victor. Whether right or wrong, never was there a people who fought so gallantly and so challenged the admiration of the world as the South in the late civil war. Within three short years, four or five hundred thousand of her chivalry and her manhood were hurled into bloody graves, and what is more lamentable, all this blood, instead of serving, has, I fear, only destroyed the cause for which it was poured out in oceans.

(To be Continued.)

News by Telegraph.

LONDON, May 27.—Despatches have been received from Shanghai, which state that the Chinese rebels have laid siege to the important commercial town Tientsen, on Pehio River, about 70 miles from Pekin, and the port of that capital. Michael Barrett, *alias* Jackson, the Fenian, who was convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Newgate, this forenoon. A Commission appointed by the Resolution of Parliament to investigate and report upon the condition of the Laws of England bearing on the subject of naturalization, and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed and is composed of the following members:—Lord Clarendon, President; Mr. Charles Adams, Secretary; and Messrs. Kingslake, Philamore, Forrester and Harcourt. Parliament is waiting for further despatches from the Abyssinian expedition, and the action on the vote of thanks to Gen. Napier, proposed by Mr. Disraeli is consequently deferred.

LONDON, May 27, p. m.—Telegrams have been received, giving the particulars of a very formidable revolt which has just broken out in the Province of Bosnia, Turkey. Troops are being rapidly pushed forward from Constantinople to quell the disorder. A treaty for the mutual protection of naturalized citizens, which the American Minister, Mr. Bancroft, has been negociating with the Bavarian Government, has been signed. Prussia has taken the initiative in the proposed general disarmament. By command of King William a reduction is to be forthwith made in the land forces of the kingdom.

LONDON, May 27.—The greatest event of the year on the English Turf took place to-day on the Epsom Downs. A vast throng was present, business was almost suspended. The Prince of Wales and other male members of the Royal family were present. The day was delightfully fine and the course was in capital order. More than the usual interest was taken in the race in consequence of the heavy amount ventured by the Marquis of Hastings in backing his horse "Lady Elizabeth" against the field.

LONDON, May 28.—A despatch from Warsaw reports that bands of Polish exiles said to have been recruited in France, have appeared on the frontier of Gallicia, and making riotous demonstrations. It is believed that Lanqueiwiz, leader of the last Polish insurrection, is at the head of these bands.

LONDON, June 1.—Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, the two Dublin editors who were imprisoned, have been released on a writ of "error."

PARIS, May 26.—Marshall Neill, in an official report, declares the Chassepot rifle the best firearm known. He also states that these guns are now manufactured in government arsenals at the rate of sixteen hundred a day, and that all the infantry of the French army are now supplied with them.

MONTREAL, May 28.—The troops in the garrison here are under orders. The soldiers, wives at St. John's have been ordered out of the barracks, and accommodations for two thousand troops are being prepared. The hospitals are provided with field planters. Government detectives patrolling frontiers.

MONTREAL, May 29.—It is understood that a number of officers of the volunteers have sent in their resignations in consequence of dissatisfaction at the provisions of the New Militia Bill. The Adjutant General declined to submit to them to the Governor-General at a moment when the country was threatened with danger. Trade dull and the country orders are lighter than usual in consequence of the Fenian rumours

OTTAWA, May 29.—Gunboats have been despatched to patrol the neighborhood of Prescott and Kingston.

New York, May 27.—Secretary Stanton has resigned the portfolio of War. General Townsend has taken the office *ad interim*.

NEW YORK, May 27, p. m.—General Schofield has been appointed Secretary of War.

Gold 140¼.

NEW YORK, 29th.—Haytien advices of the 25th inst., state that Salnave's adherents have recaptured a fortress near Port au Prince, from the rebels, and the inhabitants of that country are flying in all directions. Salvane is preparing to desperately resist the expected attack of rebels. The British war steamer *Phœbe* arrived at Port au Prince on the 18th, and was hailed by the foreigners with great rejoicing, but she sailed for Jamaica on the 20th. Foreign consuls still refuse to surrender the refugees in their consulates.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A Montreal special says that the utmost alarm was caused by the commanding General receiving telegrams of Fenians gathering at Buffalo and St. Albans. A battery of Artillery has been ordered to the frontier and were under arms all day Friday. Two companies have left for St. John's. It is understood that the two hundred Fenians at St. Albans will receive arms and uniforms from Boston. A case of blasting fuse seized at one of the wharves Thursday night. The man in charge escaping after attempting to stab a policeman. It is rumoured that many of the volunteers are Fenians, who will fire on their officers on getting into battle. Desertions are taking place at Prescott, and the garrison there is reported disaffected.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A cable despatch states that the Marquis of Hastings lost £100,000 on that Derby races on Wednesday, and committed suicide that night.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Ex-President Buchanan died this morning at his residence, Wheatley, Pennsylvania. Gold 139¾.

PRECIOUS REMEDIES AND THE PRECIOUS METALS.

There is a name familiar as their own, to the sick of all nations, which will be remembered like those of Sutter and Hargreaves, the gold discoverers of California and Australia, and that name is Thomas Holloway. His remedies accompany emigration on its march to every point of the compass; and when the cadets of enterprise faint by the way, under the enervating influences of disease, these inestimable restoratives recruit their physical energies, and enable them again to press forward to the goal. What would these colonies do without them? In a commercial point of view they are of no small importance to our merchants, while to the invalid they are the *elixir vitæ*.

Recent accounts from Bathurst, Ballarat, Mount Alexander, and the various gold districts on Macquarie and the Turon, mention some of the most extraordinary cures on record, accomplished solely by these remedies. The habits of the diggers, their diet, and their constant exposure to the direct rays of the sun, tend to inflame the blood, and produce eruptive complaints of a painful and dangerous character. Wounds and abrasions, which otherwise might be of little consequence, become frightful sores under these circumstances, and all ordinary diseases are rendered tenfold more obstinate and malignant by the excitement of mind and body which prevail at the diggings. Hence scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, suppurating ulcers, tumors, abscesses, bad legs, erysipelas, and rheumatism are among the most severe scourges of the population of the gold fields. We have it from the best authority that the stereotyped prescriptions of the regular pharmacopœia are literally wasted upon external disease in the gold regions. "Nothing," says a medical man writing from Bathurst, "nothing arrests the mischief and restores the patient in such cases, save Holloway's Ointment, assisted by the internal operation of Holloway's Pills. The effect of the latter medicine in bilious fever, congestion of the liver, stomach complaint, diarrhea, piles, and all diseases of the mucous membrane of the bowels, is equally prompt and decisive; it seems to change, as it by a miracle, the condition of the whole system. The fever abates, the bile resumes its regular flow, the stomach recovers its tone, the discharges become healthy, the irritation of the bowels ceases, and appetite, strength, and hopefulness return. These results, where such a complication of ailments as we have described exists, are simultaneous, for it is the peculiar property of the Pills to act specifically upon every diseased internal organ at the same time. The blood, like electricity, circulates the fires of disease through the system, is purged of its impurities by the operation of this great remedy, and it may justly be regarded as the most reliable medicine extant for all internal disorders.—*The Gold Finder*.

The Herald.

Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

TRADE OF THE COLONY.

THE Customs Accounts for the past year indicate a most healthy condition on the part of the trade of the Colony. The ordinary exports of the colony, which comprise its natural productions, amounted to £260,470 sterling. In addition to this, there were 18,611 tons of shipping sent home for sale, which were valued at £111,846. The total exports, therefore, of the past year, amount to £372,316 sterling. Turning to the imports for the same period, we find that they amount to only £294,443, stg. Thus, it will be seen, that the balance of trade in favor of the colony last year, is exactly £77,883 stg. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs, and shows that the productive powers of the country are being rapidly developed. Trade is being conducted on a safe basis, and as a natural consequence, the wealth of the country is increased in the same ratio. The combination of circumstances to which this healthy state of trade may be set down, is an improved mode of agriculture among our farmers, and the introduction of mussel-mud as a manure; an increase of cultivated lands, an increase of productions, and an increase in the price of agricultural produce; low taxation; and non-interference on the part of the Legislature with trade. So long as this combination exists, as we have every reason to believe it will for many years, it is no effort of the imagination to augur the brightest future for the Colony. Although the wheat crop last year was unprecedentedly good, yet we regret to find that since the opening of the navigation this spring, a much larger quantity of breadstuffs has been imported than within the same period last spring. For example, last year, up to the 31st of May, there were imported only 1989 barrels of flour, and 1295 barrels of cornmeal; whereas, up to the 1st of June, 1868, 7091 barrels of flour and 2212 barrels of meal have been imported. This is rather unaccountable to us, and is a condition of things which ought not to exist. We look forward to the time when the increase of scientific farming among our agriculturists will do away altogether with the importation of breadstuffs, for there is no reason in the world why sufficient grain cannot be grown in this Island to feed its population. Comparing the general exports of last spring with those of the present, up to the close of May, we find them as follows.

	1867.	1868.	
Oats	32,301	87,495	bush.
Potatoes	29,786	55,943	"
Barley	142	100	"
Turnips	1150	1957	"
Pork	1745	968	bbs.
Oysters	176	45	"
Oatmeal	191	101	"
Eggs	307	285	"

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THE editor of the *Islander* suggests the following amendments to the Education Act of this Island, as likely to meet the views and wants of all classes of the population:—

"*Whereas* it is expedient to encourage the establishment and maintenance, in the Towns and Villages of this Island, of Schools for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of all ages; and also that superior schools or colleges throughout the Colony, in which the higher branches of Education shall be taught, should be entitled to receive aid from the Public Treasury:

"*Be it therefore enacted*, as follows. Any individual, or association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within any Town or Village in this Island, a school or schools, and therein gratuitously instruct poor children in the elements of an English education, shall be entitled to receive therefor, from the Treasury of this Island, an annual allowance equal to——for each and every child that, during the year, may have been so instructed. Every individual, association, or corporate body, that shall hereafter establish or maintain within this Island, a superior school or college, and shall provide such school or college with a sufficient number of teachers competent to impart a knowledge of the several branches of learning enumerated in the Act of the Legislature of this Island, relating to the Prince of Wales College, shall be entitled to receive from the Public Treasury an annual allowance of——for each and every pupil that, during the year, may have been instructed in such school or college.

"The Proprietor or Proprietors of every such school or college, who may be desirous of obtaining public aid, under the provisions of this Act, shall give to the Government of this Island, a notice in writing, of his or their intention to apply for such aid, such notice shall state the locality in which the school or college is situated, the nature of the instruction therein given, and the names of the teachers employed therein, and shall be given to the Colonial Secretary of the Island.

"In every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have applied for public aid, there shall be kept a daily record of the attendance of pupils, a copy of which, verified by the signature of the principle master of such school or college, shall be filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary of this Island, every three months, and the average attendance shown by such record, shall be taken as the basis to determine the allowance to be paid from the Public Treasury to such school or College as aforesaid.

"Every such school or college, the proprietor or proprietors of which shall have given notice of his or their intention to apply for public aid; shall at all times, after the giving of such notice, be open to the inspection of any person or persons who may be appointed by the Government to inspect and report upon such school or college.

"No grant of money shall be made under the authority of this Act, in aid of any school or college in which students seeking to enter such school or college, shall be required to subscribe any religious test, or to make any declaration of religious belief, or which shall require students thereat to attend the religious services of any particular Church or sect of Christians, nor to any school or college, at which the semi-annual attendance of pupils shall be shewn by the official register to be less than——.

We agree with our contemporary, and think so highly of his proposed amendments, that we commend them to the careful consideration of our readers.

PURCHASE OF THE HON. J. C. POPE'S ESTATE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the tenants on this Estate was recently held to discuss the expediency of the Government purchasing the same upon the terms of its proprietor. The meeting was, we learn, very unanimous in the opinion that the Government ought to close with Mr. Pope's offer, which was twelve shillings an acre, with arrears thrown off. In obedience to the wishes of the people interested, the Government entered into negotiations with Mr. Pope, and after a little haggling upon both sides, the bargain was closed at eleven shilings an acre. There are 7521 acres on the Estate and the cost of it is £4000. It is a very valuable Estate, nearly all cleared, and within a convenient distance of Summerside and Crapaud—both shipping places of importance. Under the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, this Estate could not be bought by the Government, and, as a consequence, the people on it, and their posterity after them, would have had to drag out an existence in the dependent position of tenants, were it not that the Government introduced into the Legislature last session, and passed a short Bill extending the provisions of the Land Purchase Act, Although Mr Pope, as far as we could ever learn, was an indulgent and liberal-minded landlord, yet, we cannot help congratulating his former tenants upon the speedy prospect of their becoming freemen—the owners in their own right of the land upon which they have spent their strength, capital and industry, and which they have brought to a very fair state of cultivation. Their position will soon be an independent and a happy one—happy because it affords the consciousness that whatever labor is expended, and whatever improvement is effected upon their farms, is for their own benefit and that of their children. This is the position to which every tenant has a right to aspire, and we hope to live to see the day when it will be fully realized throughout the length and breadth of Prince Edward Island. There is not much doubt but that the Estate will prove fully selfsustaining, because the land of which it is composed is all good, and the tenants on it are a most industrious and thriving class of people, who are quite willing and able to pay whatever price may be set upon it to secure the Government from loss.

THE City Fathers should see that their bye-laws with respect to clearing out nuisances from back-yards, &c., before the 1st of June, are strictly carried out. The city is in danger enough from the impure state of its wells, without adding thereto by the foulness accumulated during winter, and still remaining unremoved.

THE Editors of the *Patriot* and *Islander* are waging an internecine war on the Education question: the latter recanting his former opinions as to Catholics and their religion, now favors sectarian education. His motives, however, are clearly understood by all denominations; formerly he sought to avail himself of a Protestant majority, which he endeavored to unite against the Catholic portion of the community, and in favor of the party with which he was connected; now, he desires to use the Catholics and the Education question simply for the purpose of regaining power! In this attempt we believe he will fail, as he deserves to do, because no one can believe him to be sincere. People look for consistency in Editors and party leaders: Versatility implies crude opinions, formed from motives of expediency, rather than conviction. Abler men than the Editor of the *Islander* have recently, elsewhere, found it impossible to educate a party up to their latest ideas, particularly if these should happen to be opposed to their former strongly expressed opinions. But hostile as our two contemporaries are to each other, they are always ready for an assault on the Government.

"As the wolves that headlong go
On the stately Buffalo."

We can hardly believe the Editor-in-chief of the *Patriot* to be the author of the very illogical article entitled "A Contrast," in the issue of that paper of the 16th ultimo, unless, indeed, recent illness still depresses the physical and mental energy of our worthy contemporary. One would suppose the writer of that article, or some of his connections, had a snug little estate to dispose of, the value of which it was sought to enhance, by advocating the increase of the maximum rate, now limited in the Land Purchase Bill to 7s. 6d. cy., per acre. How many estates does our contemporary believe would be offered for sale at, or below 7s 6d., if the maximum price of the Land Purchase Bill was raised to, say, 10s. cy. per acre, for example! Yes, the Editor of the *Patriot* says the Land Purchase Bill requires an amendment of this nature, and he blames the Government because they did not ask for more extensive powers of purchasing than can be accomplished with a credit of £10,000! Apparently he has forgotten that application has recently been made to most of the Proprietors, some of whom absolutely refused to sell, while others made demands absurdly exorbitant. A few only treated the subject in a candid manner, and to these, very liberal offers were made. The Government, no doubt, understands how to act, in case an emergency such as our contemporary contemplates, occurs. Their remedy against private speculators, is to tender Proprietors a fair price for their estates, and thus leave the narrowest possible margin for profit in cases where large amounts of arrears exist. We maintain that the Government have acted in good faith, both towards Tenants and Proprietors: their offer to Lord Melville, based on the principle of capitalizing the net rental of the last seven years, shows that they fully recognize the difference in value of two such estates as his Lordship's and the Cunard's. We know of no other principle of valuation than that adopted in the case just referred to: Lord Melville's estate has for many years been under the management of an experienced agent, and the civil power has been supported by British soldiers introduced especially for that purpose, housed and maintained by our contemporaries and their friends, the partizans of the Proprietors, and amongst them we, sincerely regret to include the Editor of the *Patriot*. The Sullivan estate affords another example of the *bona fide* character of the offers made by the present Government to the Proprietors. Miss Sullivan was offered the same price as the owners of the Cunard estate had accepted two years previously. The offer, which, we understand, would have amounted to £17,500 stg., was refused! This is, we think, a very suggestive fact, and it reflects no credit on the Colonial Office, that a Proprietor should be encouraged by the expectation of support from the Imperial Government, to refuse so liberal an offer in the hope of eventually realizing larger amounts from the hard earnings of industrious men. We affirm that the position of the Colony is improved by the course the Tenant League or Composite Government," as our contemporaries delight to title the present Executive, have adopted. Instead of commencing a crusade of spoliation, they made formal proposals to purchase, and, as a proof of their sincerity, they were prepared to pledge the public credit to obtain funds if required; after their overtures were rejected, they proposed a compulsory measure, but at the same time expressly disclaimed all intention to dispossess Proprietors by unfair, unjust, or unconstitutional means. The Land question had been materially altered by the purchase of nearly 300,000, acres and by the proposal, then made for the first time, to settle the matter definitively, by purchase at fair rates; to be ascertained, not by the Tenants or their nominees, but by resuming enquiry with that especial object, at the point where the late Commission failed to take effect. This moderate, just, and equitable proposal was styled by the Secretary of State "a direct appropriation of private property"—a misapplication of terms, we venture to think, as in the general acceptation of the word appropriation, there is implied—the abstraction of one person's property and applying it to another person's use—without consideration—which was never intended. A *bona fide* proposition, such as this, merited, we think, something more from the Duke of Buckingham than a stereotyped reply, and reference to the "views expressed by former Secretaries of State."

The policy of the Government, if it had been accepted by the Proprietors, would have afforded them an opportunity of escaping with credit, from the very invidious position they occupy with reference to the rest of the community. The country had come to the conclusion that it was preferable to make a great effort and shake off the incubus which oppressed it, rather than submit to the annual depletion caused by payment of rent, with an occasional outlay of exceptional character in building Barracks and military Expenditure. Government did not blame Proprietors for the existence of the Leasehold System, or even for its continuance up to that time: they afforded the Proprietors an opportunity of entering within the pale; they said, allow us to purchase your rights at their fair value; you can then, if so disposed, labour like others in this industrious hive, build houses, or ships, cultivate the soil, embark in trade, and win golden opinions, instead of sullen looks.

Much may be said in favour of the Proprietory system, as it exists in England and Scotland: in those countries the principle that "property has its duties as well as its rights" is fully recognized; there the Landlord—as a London paper lately observed—finds the fixed capital employed on the farm. He builds and maintains the farm-house and offices: the fences, field gates and farm roads are constructed by him; draining also is usually done at his expense. Thus the Tenant's outlay is confined strictly to the cultivation of the soil, the payment of wages, the purchase of live stock, manures, &c. This capital can be withdrawn without difficulty, and reinvested elsewhere in case circumstances render it expedient. In Ireland, and Prince Edward Island, but notably in the latter, the Landlord finds none of the capital, fixed or otherwise, employed in the cultivation. He grants a lease of forest land, and looks on with complacency while his Tenant converts the Wilderness into a Farmstead: this is in most cases, as stated by the Government in their "minute," the labour of lifetime, and would be undertaken with far greater confidence if the tenure was freehold, and the occupier consequently less liable to lose his improvements in case of sickness, accidents or unforeseen misfortunes. We may be told that Landlords rarely exercise their right of re-entering; that may be so, but, "arrangements" are frequently made which result in a change of Tenants, and the abandonment of his improvements by the man who ought to have the most enduring interest in them.

We have no desire to embitter the relations between Landlords and Tenants, or between the Farmer and the Government: We should regret to see a sort of Guerilla warfare commenced which might, no doubt, be waged in a manner very annoying to Proprietors, who on their part, would of course indemnify themselves by greater strictness towards their Tenants. Thoughtful, considerate Proprietors, and some such there undoubtedly are, must be sensible that their private interests cannot long be permitted to interfere with the progress of the Colony: We invite them, therefore, cordially to review their recent decision, to study the signs of the times, to contemplate the proposed 'disendowment' and disestablishment of the Irish Church, the coming settlement of the Irish land tenures, and not to forget the allusion of their wily supporter, the Editor of the *Islander*, to the fable of the Cumean Sybill!—CONTRIBUTED.

JUDGING from appearances, the Summerside *Progress* says it greatly fears that "steamer-nights" and "shedaddling" will soon come to be synonymous terms in that interesting Town.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May contains so many articles of interest, that we feel bound to call the attention of our readers to it with more than usual earnestness. For some time past we read each number as it appeared with just a shade of disappointment, and quietly laid it aside: but the May number has made such an impression upon us that we shall not be disposed to part company with it readily, even though we are impatient for its successor. If we may draw an augury of the future, we should say that the Magazine is about to recover all the freshness of its early days. We hope that our anticipations will be realized, and that the promise of the present number will be fulfilled by those that are to follow. A glance even at a part of the contents will be sufficient to show that there is attraction for every reader.

The first article is an historical sketch—"Lord Chesterfield, the Man of the World." Many have heard of Chesterfield's Letters, but few know anything of the man. The present biographical sketch is very readable, and will give a more correct opinion of him than is likely to be formed from reading his book.

"Horse-flesh" contains a few hints to those who are making up their minds to introduce a new article of diet.

"Unlucky Tim Griffin, his Love and his Luck," is the commencement of a new and lively story, which will cause this number to be much called for, and we advise any one hesitating about subscribing to hesitate no longer.

An article on the Odes of Horace appeared in the April number, and in the present issue the subject is continued, and illustrated with numerous translations and running notes on the best Odes. These translations are made upon the principle of producing as exact an imitation as possible of the original form of the metre employed by Horace, with such modifications as are necessary to harmonize the rythm to the English ear. Every classical scholar will be delighted with this article. A continuation is promised.

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THE local papers are complaining of the backward state of Queen Square, notwithstanding the amount of money appropriated for its improvement. Stray cows, pigs, geese, &c., are allowed to wander over it by day and night, and fatten at the public expense; but worse than all, a lot of vandals, by whom the city is infested, cross the Square in all directions and destroy the trees which have already been planted. The fact is, the Square, instead of being an ornament, is a disgrace to the city, and but very poorly contrasts with Hillsborough Square, which has been beautifully laid off, planted, and ornamented, principally by the public spirit and good taste of a few private individuals. The introduction of flower-beds and a water-fountain are now only required to complete this Square, which will then be an ornament to the city, and a delightful promenade for the citizens on fine summer evenings. As for Queen Square, we very much fear, that until something like proper supervision is adopted with regard to it, and strict rules laid down, with a guard or watchman appointed to see them carried out, all the money employed upon it will be wasted.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a tenement house on Pownal Street, owned by Philip Coyle, Tobacconist. Although the alarm was speedily given, and the fire companies and engines promptly on the spot, yet, owing to an inadequate water supply, the building was completely destroyed, as also the one contiguous to it, owned and occupied by Michael Treanor, Preventive Officer. Both houses were insured in the London and Lancashire Office. This fire shows how necessary it is to have commodious water-tanks on all the principal streets of the city, for without them, a steam fire engine is of very little use. The sooner, therefore, the City Fathers set about supplying this indispensable necessity, the better for the security of the city.

William Parton, in his *Atlantic Monthly* papers, says the Roman Catholic Church has for many years carefully anticipated the progress of population Westward, and by small investments in land at points along the probable directions of future railways, has become very wealthy. "A professor in one of our wealthy colleges," saw, two years ago, at Rome, a better map of the country west of the Mississippi than he ever saw at home, upon which the line of the Pacific Railway was traced, and every spot was dotted where a settlement would naturally gather, and a conjecture recorded as to its probable importance."

THE salmon, lobster, and oyster trade of this Colony is assuming larger proportions year by year. Messrs. Wilson and Waddell put up eleven thousand five hundred cans of lobsters last year, most of which found a ready sale in England. Mr. Cairns has been engaged in the salmon preserving business for several years, and annually exports a large quantity to Britain. This year, Messrs. Wilson and Waddell intend to preserve 20,000 cans of lobsters and oysters, and the other parties engaged in the business intend to prosecute it on a larger scale than they have hitherto done. We wish them all success.

A Quebec paper says:—The Committee on fisheries have prepared a list of questions relating to sea and fluvial fisheries, and navigation. The members will take a number of copies of these questions home with them and distribute them to parties from whom information may be expected. Answers are to be sent during recess to Mr. McCready, Clerk of the Committee. Next session of Committee will consider the answers and make their basis of recommendation to the government.

A LETTER from the Magdalen Islands, dated May 1, say:—"Among the fishing vessels arrived, is one from Prince Edward Island, and the master of which is going to put up herring for the Scotch market (Glasgow.) He requires 600 barrels for this year, and he has his own men to pack the fish. He will take the fish to Prince Edward Island, and from there he will ship them by some large vessel bound home." Who can this be? Our friend Cairns.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from a familiar correspondent, Augustine Callaghan, Esq., of Lot 11, a biographical sketch and eulogy of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The article is well-written, and, as far as we are acquainted with the public acts of the martyred statesman, is a faithful record of his life. We have, however, already published a lengthy biography of Mr. McGee, and, from the limited extent of our space, we are reluctantly compelled to decline the clever contribution of our correspondent.

THE conviction and execution of the man who fired at the Duke of Edinburg has followed swiftly on his crime. the attempt to murder is still a capital offence in Australia; it was classed among capital offences in England till within a few years ago, when it was taken out of that category by special Act of Parliament. Why the colonial law has remained unaltered is not very easy to say. It may be because murders are more frequently attempted among the lawless bushrangers of Australia than amidst other populations.

THE *Moniteur Acadien*, a paper published at Shediac, N. B., in the French language, and in the interests of the Acadian French of the Maritime Provinces, after being suspended for some months, has again resumed publication under different Editors and Proprietors. Under its new management, the *Acadien* has greatly improved in tone and spirit, and we hail its reappearance in our sanctum with pleasure. *Succes, mon ferc, et voyage de long cours!*

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April is an interesting No. Among the articles is a Review of Montalembert's "Monk's of the West." We must say, however, that a person would form a very erroneous idea of Montalembert's work if his knowledge of it were derived solely from this review of it. Malleson's French in India; the Irish abroad, and Western China, are also very interesting articles.

THIS Island has been honored by receiving, through His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, sumptuously bound copies of "The Early Years of the Prince Consort," and "Leaves from the Journal of our Lives in the Highlands," as a donation to the Legislative Library from Her Majesty the Queen, and bearing Her Majesty's autograph.