

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Dear Sir,—

As your patriotism does not appear to be of that narrow, prejudicial, Jewish kind, limited to your own family and breed, I hope you will be kind enough to publish the following letter; and if there are any expressions in it which you or others may consider too strong, I hope you will remember it is a reply to a violent and abusive attack made on an association to which I belong, by "R. McDonald," the favorite paragon of the so-called "Patriot," whose patriotism would not allow it to be for once guilty of publishing the reply to its cherished favorite.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

Sir,—In the "Patriot" of the 6th inst. I find a letter abusing the Tenant League in general, and misrepresenting and abusing the Campbellton branch thereof in particular, and as I have the honor to belong to that branch, I hope you will be kind enough to allow me a word in reply.

The abusive letter I allude to is signed "R. McDonald," and, as he says he owes no place on the Island, he dates his letter from no part of it, and appears to be a hired agent, or some poor speculator in search of a job. It has not to be shown, however, that a home-healing is the most disinterested judge of passing wrongs, that self-praise is a true sign of merit, or that a person who is neither landlord nor tenant carries the opinions of the British North American Colonists in his waistcoat pocket, simply because he is a good citizen. R. McDonald may indeed begin his letter with a statement to that effect. R. McDonald next favors the world with the great discovery that a contract is binding in law, and gives us his opinion that the applicant, Jew's exclamation, "I shall have the pound of flesh that is in the bond," is the perfection of human morality. R. McDonald seems to consider himself quite infallible on law and the practice of the civilized world. Chief Justice Coke and the most eminent writers on British law, however, laid it down as a maxim of British law that "the extreme law was extenuation." The Government of France did away with landlords, the Government of Canada did away with landlords, the Government of Prussia did away with landlords, the Colonial Governments of what afterwards became the United States of America, did away with landlords, the Government of Norway did away with landlords, and these Governments broke private contracts between landlords and tenants, not being afraid that the great R. McDonald would, in the height of his ignorance, tell them that the inflexible and enforced landlord claims. Somebody should look after this poor man, for vanity and ignorance have ever been the fertile parents of insanity. The public good is the first duty of all Governments, and where that good requires private contracts to be broken, they should be broken. Let us hear what Mr. Haythorne, a most respectable gentleman and a resident Proprietor of this Island, writes to the Government on the subject of landlord contracts. Mr. Haythorne says:—"I do not hesitate to express my opinion that every Proprietor who will not consent to submit his estate to the regulation of competent and disinterested parties, ought to be compelled to do so by legislative enactment." Hear again his words expressing his opinion of the landlord and tenant system, published also in the "Islander":—"It is less than a century since that the British community, and impoverished the whole of its lands, by the introduction of a new system, which, banished from the banks of the St. Lawrence, still finds a refuge in Prince Edward Island. Such is the language of an honest man, a landlord, and a gentleman." R. McDonald goes on to say that the Campbellton branch of the Tenant Union pronounces the conduct of Sullivan, in paying his rent, a gross violation of the contract of tenancy. The Campbellton branch of the Tenant Union does not make any such charge against Sullivan. It is a gross calumny. It is a gross falsehood. It is a gross lie. R. McDonald, of no place in particular, that one of the ten commandments is, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and they consider the miscreant who does bear false witness and deliberately misquoting a public resolution for that purpose, devoid alike of honor, truth and morality, even though he may be neither a landlord nor a tenant, or even a candidate for office. R. McDonald praises Sullivan, but let us hear the opinion of a far more candid opponent who writes against the Tenant Union in the "Islander" of the 11th inst., and signs himself "Angus McPherson, Esq." "But I ask what could be more senseless than to give heed to a man who avowed himself a champion of the Tenant Union, ready to be sacrificed on the altar of his country for the wrongs of an oppressed tenantry, publicly declare, time after time, he would no longer pay rent, strongly advised others to do the same, and then, a few weeks, denied all connection with the Tenant Union, and paid his rent?" Such is the candid opinion entertained by honest men opposed to the Tenant Union, of two-faced characters like Sullivan; but R. McDonald is the worst offender of such men, for he follows feeling makes people wondrous kind, and, of course, the man who can muster up unblinking impudence to say he is a fair judge of the Tenant Union, and at the same time, deny and abuse it to the uttermost extent of his little abilities, must naturally enough sympathize with the man who would sell the Tenant's soul with a hiss; but many are the grievances of the Tenant, they have not the misfortune of being deceived by such characters as Sullivan or R. McDonald. R. McDonald next takes up the off-putting falsehood that the Tenant Unionists committed violence without making the smallest attempt to show that the leaders of the Union ever encouraged the violation of the law. With respect to the funds of the Tenant Union and their publication, that is a question for the Tenant Unionists themselves, and they are satisfied with the way the funds are used, they are satisfied with the way the funds are used, they are satisfied with the way the funds are used.

I would not, what confidence could be placed in a man, who would place the liberties of his country on a par with his own aggressions, as did Mr. Whelan in his "The Union" and his "The Union" and his "The Union." Mr. Whelan avowed his determination to oppose Confederation at every hazard, that it would be ruinous to P. E. Island, and we have his solemn word for it. Mr. Whelan was in the wrong, we are at once set down as being so, and he is left an extreme anti-Unionist, and returned a "red-hot Unionist." The answer is plain and inevitable, Canadian and Canadian champagne! He left our shores an extreme anti-Unionist, and returned a "red-hot Unionist." The answer is plain and inevitable, Canadian and Canadian champagne! He left our shores an extreme anti-Unionist, and returned a "red-hot Unionist." The answer is plain and inevitable, Canadian and Canadian champagne!

"Monarchs of all they survey, as they imagined, and that, though young in years, you were able to cope successfully with them, and to lay bare their shallow schemes of self-aggrandizement." "Gang all alike!" "There are too many persons, who imagine they demonstrate the superiority of their views by denouncing all the politeness and deceivings of life, and therefore, justify themselves in indulging the vilest imaginations and shameful licentiousness. Thus, to these plump, bloated, virtuous and honest men, the most progressive—desolate of the "inner light"—the strongest and the most, characterizes those gifted individuals. The immediacy of presumption exhibited by these men; their arrogant pretensions; the complacent smile with which they listen to the echo of their own braying, should be enough to disgust the great majority of sensible people; but unfortunately there is a class that, in the name of progress, attack some importance to all this rant and cast.

these resolutions as a proof that the Tenant League pledged itself not to pay rent, he stated what he had to be untrue. Hoping you may excuse the length of this communication, which the length of that to which it is an answer renders necessary.

I remain yours, etc.,
CORNELIUS O'LEARY.
Campuspe, 30th January, 1866.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A few days ago, a friend handed me a late number of a certain journal, supposed by the good people of East Point to be "The Patriot." The number in question must have been sent gratuitously by the worthy Editor, some flimsy copy—as all honest people this way, have ceased to condescend or support a paper, containing anything but the most virulent abuse, coupled with the most unblushing audacity, with an utter disregard for truth. What disturbed the Editor's equilibrium, and caused such an effusion of bile, was the issue of the late Election, in the First Electoral District of King's County, in favor of the Hon. Edmund McEachern to the office of the Editor's nominee. Consequently, he made a furious rattle upon that portion of the Electors, who had independently chosen to support a man from among themselves, a man whose conduct in the office of the Editor's nominee. Consequently, he made a furious rattle upon that portion of the Electors, who had independently chosen to support a man from among themselves, a man whose conduct in the office of the Editor's nominee.

Now, to return to the insane ravings of that noted worthy who edits the "Islander" and the "Patriot." In the next place, our representative, after receiving our support, and making a formal bow, or "giving us a shake of the finger" for a plumper, returned to Charlottetown, and gave us a further trouble about us, Mr. Henley, doubtless, is a gentleman who minds his business, while we get to mind ours; but let him beware—there is a day of reckoning coming, and that, not far distant, when we will have the pleasure of dancing him from the Island, and his family benefits has been conferred upon us during his campaign in the House of Assembly.

There are too many persons, who imagine they demonstrate the superiority of their views by denouncing all the politeness and deceivings of life, and therefore, justify themselves in indulging the vilest imaginations and shameful licentiousness. Thus, to these plump, bloated, virtuous and honest men, the most progressive—desolate of the "inner light"—the strongest and the most, characterizes those gifted individuals. The immediacy of presumption exhibited by these men; their arrogant pretensions; the complacent smile with which they listen to the echo of their own braying, should be enough to disgust the great majority of sensible people; but unfortunately there is a class that, in the name of progress, attack some importance to all this rant and cast.

In conclusion, I beg to remind the evil-tongued worthy who edits the "Islander"—should his political views be promulgated in the good people of the north side of East Point would willingly accommodate him with an old cow, in which he might engage extensively in the cod-fishing, which might recall vividly to you, Mr. Editor, will pardon me for occupying so much of your valuable space.

I remain, &c.,
A DOWN-EASTER.
East Point, Feb. 23, 1866.

The Herald.
Wednesday, March 7, 1866.

THE FISHERIES OF P. E. ISLAND.

The Fisheries around the shores of this Island are generally admitted to be a mine of wealth, richer and more inexhaustible than the gold fields of California. When engaged in by persons of enterprise, they have proved a most lucrative branch of business—profitable alike to individuals and the colony at large. It becomes therefore, necessary, now that Reciprocity with the United States is about to be negotiated, to inquire whether or not this comparatively neglected source of wealth can be developed so as to neutralize the injurious effects which will result from the loss of the Reciprocity Treaty. I. C. Hall, Esq., has shown how this can be done. For the past eight years he has been engaged in carrying on the fishing business in the most profitable way—namely, by boat-fishing. There were last two coopers on the Island, and as the evidence of law it has increased since that time, it may be mentioned that there are now forty coopers constantly employed in manufacturing barrels, but still the supply is unequal to the demand. The barrels manufactured on this Island are superior to those manufactured in any of the British Provinces, and are equal to American barrels in every way. Last year, irrespective of other fish, there were 12,000 barrels of Mackerel exported from this colony to the United States.

Fish Inspection Act of this Island is a counterpart of the American one, and hence the brands of this colony are accepted without question in the United States, when those of Nova Scotia are not. From this it can be seen that the prosecution of the fisheries of this Island has been commenced, on a sound basis as far as legislation is concerned; and even boat-fishing, directed by such men as Mr. Hall, has been conducted with such profit as to himself and those in his employ, that others have followed his example with equal profit. The fishing interests of the colony have received most beautiful impetus. Last year there were upwards of 50 large boats (owned between this colony and the North Point)—engaged in fishing, but men of enterprise and capital—Mr. Hall among the rest—were now fitting out vessels after the best American models to engage in fishing next summer. The effect of this will be to put the fishing industry on a footing of equality with the other branches of the colony, and, more than all, the young men of the Island, as we have just stated, retained and profitably employed at home. Gloucester, with its fishing fleet of 400 vessels, many of them manned and commanded by F. E. Islanders, is an illustration of the advantages of vessel over boat-fishing, and how a town may be built up by engaging in the former. Gloucester, it may be stated, is largely inhabited by British colonists—half the population being of the British natives of Nova Scotia and this Island. There is no reason why this should be the case. Prince Edward Island has only to adopt the American system of fishing—best in that to build first-class vessels and employ the best men that can be procured—and, in the Spring, start off to the American vessels, for the banks of Newfoundland and the Bay Chaleur, for cod-fishing; and in June commence the mackerel-fishing, and follow it up until November, after which, freights of Island produce can be taken; and about the 1st December, purchase in Newfoundland a cargo of frozen herring, packed without salt, and sold during the winter at enormous profits in New York, Philadelphia, &c.—to build up her fortunes, and render Charlottetown the rival of Gloucester. This, according to Mr. Hall, is the proper method in which to conduct the fishing of this Island, and now is the tide in our affairs, which, if taken as the flood, is sure to lead to fortune. Under ordinary circumstances, the fisheries of this Island could not fail to become developed in the proportion described by Mr. Hall, by the operations of trade and enterprise; but since the American proposal to impose a duty of two dollars a barrel upon mackerel exported to the United States, by industrialists, it cannot be supposed that the young fishermen of this colony can compete with those of the United States, in the face of such a prohibitive duty. For cod, hake, and other fish of that kind, profitable markets can be found in many parts of the world, and therefore the duties directed against them need not be dreaded; but in the case of mackerel, the United States is the only country where this fish is largely consumed. It is an error to suppose that all or even the greater part of the mackerel, which find their way into the United States, are caught in British American waters. They are brought beyond the marine league which is fixed by the Convention, and the fishing interests of the Province, and hence the effect of the proposed duty of two dollars per barrel on all mackerel received into the United States, except those caught by or taken in the vessels of that country, will be to enable Americans to undersell provincialists in this article, and to destroy the profitable mackerel business now prosecuted by the latter. Now, in order to protect the growing trade and prosperity of the colony, and to counteract the hostile legislation of the United States, Mr. Hall suggests that the Legislature of this colony should grant a bounty to provincial fishermen equal to one-half the proposed American duty. In doing so, he submitted a statement showing that the Revenue of the colony would be the gainer by granting a bounty of a dollar a barrel on mackerel. We shall now give the abstract in question, merely remarking, that as proceeding from a gentleman of large experience, who thoroughly understands what he speaks about, it is worthy the serious attention of the Legislature and people of this colony. Here it is:

Suppose that we are entering on a new business, we build 25 vessels at a cost of \$5,000 each. These place their gross earnings at \$10,000 per annum each.

Total cost and earnings,	\$375,000
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To build these 25 vessels, you have to import from oakum, all points, sails, cordage, cables, anchors, &c. The man who cut the timber and haul it to the yards with the shipwrights, caulkers, painters and riggers, are all consumers of dutiable goods. Then your nets, books and lines, pay duties. With 15 men to each vessel, you have 375 men. These men require large outfits of clothing, boots, shoes, &c. Vessels are always large consumers of tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, Liverpool, and other commodities. At one dollar per barrel, you have paid out \$250,000, one-half say, \$125,000 will go to the fishermen to spend for themselves and their families.

I look on referring to your Imports of last year, your duties averaged a little above 10 per cent. including free goods. I consider it safe to assume that of the three hundred and fifty vessels, the cost and earnings for one year, that one-half or one hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred dollars will pay duties at 10 per cent, which gives us eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars revenue.

On the basis of ten thousand dollars earnings to each vessel, I assume that their catch will be 600,000 cwt, which sells at \$12.50 per cwt. At one dollar per barrel, you have paid out \$18,000, and received a revenue of \$18,750. Now, compare the present with the condition of this Province, at the end of ten years, with the same number of vessels to be built to engage in the same business, and you have:

250 vessels that have cost,	\$1,250,000
Their earnings,	2,500,000
Total cost and earnings,	\$3,750,000

A case of supposed infanticide in this city was discovered on Saturday last on the premises of D. McIsaac, Esq., who requisitioned the City authorities with the fact, and also of the name of the party whom he suspected to be the perpetrator of the unnatural crime. A servant girl named Ragson, who was in his employ for a few days only, and who left the city on Friday, in the Eastern Express. Two constables were dispatched after her on Saturday, and succeeded in arresting her and bringing her to town. The case was laid before a Coroner's Court on Monday, when the girl made a full confession, to the effect that she left her home some weeks ago, in order that her friends might not discover her condition. She hired as a servant girl for short intervals with one or two families, from which she was discharged in consequence

being unable, from delicate health, to discharge the duties required of her, and eventually Mrs. McIsaac employed her for a short time. At this latter place, without Mrs. McIsaac's knowledge or that of any of her family, the child was born on the night of Sunday, the 25th ult., and being dead, as the girl asserts, was by her wrapped in an old apron, and thrown into the receptacle of a necessary outbuilding. Mrs. McIsaac's suspicions had been aroused as to the condition of the girl, and she was discharged on Tuesday, the 27th. After the girl left, some circumstances came to Mrs. McIsaac's knowledge—such as the loss of some bedclothes in the servant's room—which convinced her that all was not right; and having made Mr. McIsaac acquainted with her suspicions, it was determined to communicate with the city authorities on the matter. On Saturday, therefore, two policemen were sent to search the premises, and at length the child was found in the place indicated. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Jenkins, who examined the child, the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts (sworn to by different witnesses) as to the mother, and the finding of the child. The Jury could not, however, agree as to whether or not the child had been killed or otherwise. The girl has, in the meantime, been committed to jail, and a second investigation was to take place before the Police Court yesterday.

Tax Rev. A. McDonald appears to think that "Auditor" defended Fenianism. Such was not the case. Auditor's "severe" strictures were directed against what he conceived to be the injudiciousness of the Rector in introducing such a subject to the notice of the Catholic community of Charlottetown. He feared that the only result of the discussion would be to leave an impression that Fenianism existed in the community, and that the Rector experienced the necessity of defending the organization, against which the Catholics of Charlottetown should be on their guard. Some other "severe" strictures of a personal nature were also contained in the communication of "Auditor," and because we have refused to publish them, we have been rapped over the knuckles. We do not suppose there is a spot on the face of the earth where Fenianism has less of a foothold than in this Colony, and it is, therefore, with extreme regret we learn that "Auditor's" views have been verified since last Wednesday's discussion. Fenianism. Had we been permitted to offer this explanation on Wednesday evening, a great deal of wrong-motivated might have been saved, and the injustice shown of bringing us to task, before a public meeting, for refusing to publish what we considered at the time to be a "severe" attack on a Catholic clergyman. Others may endeavor in and publish such attacks; we will not, whatever the provocation and however much "regret" may be evoked by our course of action. We hope this explanation will satisfy all the parties interested in this unpleasant affair, and that we shall hear no more about it.

FROM JAMAICA.—By the last mail we have advice from Port Royal, Jamaica, up to 8th February. Extracts from a letter from an officer on board H. M. S. "Duncan," to a friend in this city, says that ship will be likely to remain there for two or three months longer, or until the sittings of the Commission, sent from England to enquire into the late rebellion, are concluded, when it is expected she will leave for Havana and thence North.

The sympathy exhibited by the people of England in reference to the rebellion, has caused the blacks to be more insolent, and another outbreak may occur before long. Many of the white population are coming to town for safety; any one of intelligence visiting the mountains would be compelled to direct themselves to the "poor negroes," upon whom much sympathy is wasted. The Commission sits every day, but it is doubtful if anything like a correct decision will be arrived at, as the witnesses summoned to give evidence are afraid to state what they really know, as they are continually receiving anonymous letters, declaring that if they make statements likely to implicate the negroes, they will be killed.

On 4th the "Aurora" had arrived from Bermuda. There was no other news. The weather was hot—the thermometer ranging 82 degrees—and everything else. The "News," however, is reported.

The Rev. D. McDonald gratefully acknowledged the receipt of \$5 pounds, cy., kindly placed in his hands by Neil McKelvey and J. W. Morrison, Esqrs., for distribution from the poor of his congregation. C. Town, March 7th, 1866.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the "Asia."

HALIFAX, March 2.

The Royal Mail Steamer "Asia," Captain R. Inglis, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool via Queenstown.

We clip the following summary from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

Every day brings intelligence of the seizure of fresh batches of fire-arms; but Stephens the "Herald" cannot be seized or found. That he is in Dublin or in Ireland admits of no doubt; and it is clear that the same means which enabled him to escape from prison enables him to be at large.

The announcement was made in both houses that the Government will propose the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, an announcement which was received by the Commons with loud and general cheering. That is what is called "taking the bull by the horns," and the suspension, it is believed will be for twelve months.

From conspiring, the Fenians in Dublin appear to have taken to assassination, which may be described as a cause and effect. A number of wise brothers-in-law has been thrown into a canal and drowned, on suspicion of intending to betray his fellows to the Government. The London Times, of the 14th, has an article on the subject of the Parliamentary Test Oath so well reasoned, and pervaded by such excellent sense, that it cannot fail to have a very salutary influence on the public mind. Our contemporary says:—"Reason and policy combined to demand this simple reform. If we consider the matter in a philosophical light nothing can be more unjust and contrary to all the principles of representation than that a Member should be precluded from forming and expressing an independent judgment on any question that may be brought before him; but that only a wrong to the Member himself but to his constituents, who have the right to represent their opinions."—to the House of Commons, whose number is arbitrarily diminished so far as that measure is concerned, and to the whole country, which loses the discussion of the most important topics. But if we may thus declare a priori that the present case ought not to be imposed on the Catholics, we may also decide, from the experience of thirty-seven years, and from the present state of Ireland, that it is precisely injurious to

above all things it is advisable that the difference between Protestants and Catholics should cease. Opinions like these, in a leading organ of opinion, would not have been uttered so plainly and honestly some time ago; and it is a remarkable proof of the "good times coming" that the only Member of Parliament who objected to the change was Mr. Newdegate, who has obtained any notoriety he may possess by his ultra-Tyranny. That the bill will pass; admits of a doubt in the present state of public opinion.

If Fenianism is to be put down by moral means it must be by statements of another kind. Things have come to such a pass in Ireland that the country must either be ruled by martial law, or the great landowners must work with and aid the Government in ameliorative measures. The poverty of the great body of the masses is making them reckless of their own and others' lives.

Jamaica politics continue to excite extraordinary interest in the mother country. It ought to be mentioned in favor of ex-Governor Eyre, that a number of dissenting clergymen, many of the old residents in the colony, have presented him with an address, in which they declare their belief that he could not have acted other than he did, and it remains to be seen whether this opinion will be confirmed or contradicted by the new authorities now engaged in taking evidence at Spanish Town. Sir George Grey has introduced a bill into the House of Commons, the object of which is to frame an oath which can be taken by all members of the House, without distinction of sect or creed. If the new oath the first part of the oath of allegiance will be retained, and the other parts discarded, and thus the oath taken alike by Protestant and Catholic Members will be assimilated. A few years ago such a proposition would have called out all the latent bigotry in the land; but even ultra-zelots now begin to discover the folly of maintaining old jealousies and hatreds in the presence of a great danger, and in a country which boasts of its enlightenment and liberality.

The Cattle disease is still prevalent.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

At a meeting of Scotch members to-day the general feeling was in favor of extending the Cattle Disease Bill to Newfoundland, and it is understood the Lord Advocate shares this opinion.

Fifty-two Liberals voted in favor of Mr. Ward Hunt's amendment restricting the movements of cattle, and ten Conservatives voted with the Ministry.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—Diario Espanol de to-day says:—"The questions that may be raised by the executive of the September convention France and Italy. The Roman question interests Catholics in general, and the Catholic Powers cannot leave the settlement of this question to hazard or parity. They have the right, and it is their duty, to seek to discover the causes of the political changes which may take place at Rome after the departure of the French, and even to oppose changes by every means in their power."

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

There are some people who pretend to look upon Napoleon III. as a man of no great importance, and many have called him, contradistinctly to his first title, "Napoleon le Petit." Now, that the first Napoleon was, in his way, a great man, no one can deny; but to us it seems equally evident that Napoleon III., instead of being a "little" man, is, in his own way, quite as great a man as his uncle. Napoleon I. held in his hands, for a time, the fate and lot of the great part of the Continent of Europe. His every word and action was studied; and when he went forth with his legions, the most powerful monarchs trembled for their thrones. But, the very combined all Europe against him, and insured his ultimate downfall. His power he rose to the actual sovereignty of nearly the whole of Continental Europe; and, by that same power of the sword he fell beneath the combined powers of Europe and was doomed to pass his latter years in the dreary exile of St. Helena.

But his nephew has exchanged war for diplomacy; and his influence over Europe, though it may not be so great, promises to be more permanent than that of his uncle. We are not here committing ourselves to approbation either of the warlike power of the First, or the political action of the Third Napoleon. But we simply say that the speech and the pronouncements of the nephew are looked forward to, and exercise almost the same influence as the imperial decrees and warlike proclamations of the uncle.

The present Napoleon has just now made his speech at the opening of the French Legislature; and he has, sometimes in clear, sometimes in ambiguous words, given his opinions as to the affairs of the world and the relation in which France stands to different countries. Beginning with England, he repeats the cordial unity between the two countries, is not only unbroken, but that it has, during this past year, been more strongly cemented by the international visits of the English and French fleets. In the affairs of Germany he intends to observe a strict neutrality—at least, so he says—and so, no doubt, he will, until he see that his interference would be profitable to France. Passing on to another country, the condition of which, at this moment, is most thrilling interest to every Canadian, he says:—"Italy, recognized by nearly all the European Powers, has asserted her unity by inaugurating her capital in the centre of the peninsula. We have reason to rely upon the scrupulous execution of the Treaty of the 15th September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the power of the Holy Father." He has lately had interviews with the Sovereigns of Spain and Portugal, and those interviews, he says, have strengthened the friendship between those countries and France. After lamenting the assassination of President Lincoln, and the death of the King of the Belgians, he passes on to the topic upon which his speech was looked forward to with the greatest anxiety. We all know that, with regard to Mexico, France and America are almost at daggers-draws, and the correspondence on the subject is still going on between the two governments. Naturally it was expected that the Emperor would, on this occasion, have given some definite statements of his views. But he used words in two ways—to express or to disguise his opinions. He first points out how advantageous that expedition was for France—raising us summer with that country from twenty one to twenty-seven millions, and, incidentally, as it were, referring to the dispute with America, he says:—"The necessities produced in the United States by the appearance of our army, on our declarations of war, have been very considerable. The American people will comprehend that our expedition, in which we invited them to take a part, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations equally jealous of their independence ought to avoid any step which would implicate their dignity and their honor." Passing from Mexico, to domestic matters, he refers to the visit to Algeria, to