THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1870. NO. 3.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 8th day, 3h 20m., morn., S. W.
LAST QUARTER, 16th day, 4h. 47m., morn., N.
NEW MOON, 22d day, 9h. 9m., even., N. W.
FIRST QUARTER, 29th day, 6h. 21m., even., N.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S length
		h m	h m	m h	m h	h m
1	Tuesday	6 46	4 42	morn	4 56	9 56
2	Wednesday	47	40	0 42	5 5	53
3	Thursday	49	37	1 47	7 0	48
4	Friday	50	35	2 47	7 54	46
5	Saturday	52	34	3 48	8 45	42
6	Sunday	53	33	4 52	9 28	40
7	Monday	55	31	5 52	10 9	36
8	Tuesday	56	30	rises	10 49	34
9	Wednesday	57	29	5 40	11 24	32
10	Thursday	59	27	6 20	even	28
11	Friday	7 1	26	7 0	0 39	25
12	Saturday	2	25	7 51	1 27	23
13	Sunday	3	24	8 47	2 4	21
14	Monday	5	23	9 42	2 52	18
15	Tuesday	7	22	10 46	3 35	15
16	Wednesday	8	21	1 58	4 32	13
17	Thursday	9	20	morn	5 28	11
18	Friday	10	19	1 7	6 20	9
19	Saturday	12	18	2 12	7 32	6
20	Sunday	14	17	3 26	8 30	3
21	Monday	15	16	4 36	9 25	1
22	Tuesday	16	15	6 11	10 29	58
23	Wednesday	18	15	sets	11 12	57
24	Thursday	20	15	6 6	morn	55
25	Friday	22	14	7 7	0 2	51
26	Saturday	24	14	8 11	0 55	50
27	Sunday	25	15	9 20	1 50	48
28	Monday	26	12	10 31	2 44	46
29	Tuesday	28	12	11 35	3 36	46
30	Wednesday	29	12	morn	5 32	45

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, Nov. 11, 1870.

Provisions.

Beef, (small) per lb.	4d a 9d
Do. by the quarter	3½ a 7d
Pork (carcass)	5½ a 6½d
Do. (small)	5d a 8d
Mutton, per lb.	3½ a 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d a 6d
Ham, per lb.	7d a 8d
Butter (fresh)	1s 3d a 1s 5d
Do. by the tub	1s 1d a 1s 2d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d a 10
Flour, per 100 lbs.	19s a 20s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	17s 0d a 18s 9d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 0 d a 1s 1d

Grain

Barley, per bush.	3s 6d a 4s 0d
Oats per bush.	2s 3d a 2s 4d

Vegetables.

Green Peas, per quart	6d a 9d
Potatoes, per bush.	1s 2d a 1s 3d
Turnips per bush.	10d a 1s

Poultry.

Geese	2s 6d a 3s
Turkeys, each	4s a 7s 6d
Fowls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	1s 8d a 3s 0d
Ducks	1s 3d a 1s 6d

Fish.

Codfish, per qtl.	20s a 30s
Herrings, per barrel	25s a 40s
Mackerel, per doz.	

Sundries.

Hay, per ton	65s a 75s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Clover Seed, per lb.	
Timothy Seed, per bush.	
Homespun, per yard	4s a 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d a 9d
Hides, per lb.	4½d a 4½d
Wool	1s a 1s 6d
Sheepskins	3s 0d a 3s 9d
Apples, per bush.	3s 0d a 4s 0d
Partridges	1s 0d a 1s 6d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!

(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)

HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

(*North Side Queen Square*)

CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.

Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.

President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STEWART, Esquire.
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Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 12 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,

Rustico, - - P. E. Island.

President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Cards.

ARCHIBALD MACNEILL,
Reading Room Proprietor,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
AUCTIONEER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - - P. E. ISLAND.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1870. 1y

ALBERT HENSLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW!
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE:—Two doors below Bank of P. E. I.
Great George Street - - - Ch'town.
December, 1869.

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
DesBrisay's Block,
(Next Apothecary's Hall)
QUEEN STREET.
RESIDENCE:
North American Hotel.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY!

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Mutual Fire Insurance Office, May 7th, 1870.

GENERAL
MINING ASSOCIATION!!

I AM authorized to give orders on the Mines belonging to this Association, for Cargoes of COAL, on favorable terms, at prices named below, viz:—

		Isl'd. Cy.
Old Sydney Mines, Large,	$2.25	13s. 6d.
" " Small,	0.75	4s. 6d.
Albion Mines, Pictou, Large,	2.25	13s. 6d.
" " Small,	1.25	7s. 6d.
Lingan Mines, C. B., Large,	1.75	10s. 6d
" " Small,	0.80	4s. 10d.

Coal delivered free on board at the loading wharves at the mines.

A discount allowed on Albion Large Coal, for quantities over 50 tons.

G. W. DEBLOIS.
Ch'town, Aug. 31, 1870 3m

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE Subscriber having removed next door to the old Stand, begs leave to intimate to his patrons and the public in general, that he has fitted up a new Tobacco Factory, on an extensive scale, from which he will supply his customers on the most liberal terms.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of Fancy PIPES, 20,000 CIGARS, 400 boxes LOZENGES, 800 dozen SHOE BLACKING, 12 gross BLACKLEAD, 8 cases MATCHES, besides a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which he invites the attention of intending purchasers.

CHARLES QUIRK,
Upper Queen Street.
Ch'town, Sep. 7, 1870. 3m

Extra Shoe Nails.

TACKS, &C.,

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

S. R. FOSTER,

AT THE

New Brunswick

Nail, Shoe Nail, and Tack Works.

OFFICE,—Warehouse and Manufactory,

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All goods in this line, of
Superior Make and Extra Finish,
are kept constantly in stock, and supplied at FAR LOWER RATES than can be purchased for in any other Market.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED.

Prompt Attention and Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sept. 21, 1870. 2m

ROME.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON THE INVASION OF ROME.

Pilate seeing that he prevailed nothing, but that rather tumult was made, taking water washed his hands before the people, saying, "I am innocent." (S. Matth. xxvii, 24.)

THE following is the peroration of Archbishop Manning's address on the "Roman Invasion." They who perused the portion given in our last issue, will be able to say whether or no the Roman question be yet ended:—

"Here then ends one period of the Roman question. But a far wider, darker, and more lasting period is, I fear, before us. The year 1796 raised a question which was not solved till Europe had suffered for 20 years. The future of the world is dark indeed. The blood already shed between two great nations may be little compared with the stream which will flow if these principles gain a head. No washing of hands before the people will cleanse any man, be he preacher or demagogue, prince or statesman, who shall teach men this Gospel of Anarchy.

S. Paul has foretold the coming of one whom he calls "the lawless." No word more truly describes the state of the modern world. All ages have, indeed, been lawless in the sense of violence which breaks the law. But the modern world is lawless in that it rejects the idea of law, and destroys the basis of law by resolving all authority into the will of numbers. The idea of right as limiting popular aspirations is extinct. Facts are taken to be just because accomplished, as if robbery could become lawful by completion. The logic of facts is the series of wrongs which once begun, necessitate each other. And the logic of facts is one of the supreme reasons of state. The popular will may aspire after its neighbour's house and goods, all right and justice notwithstanding; for the popular will is a law to itself, and makes law by its aspirations. What it desires it wills, and what it wills is right. What is this but the reign of license, the corruption of liberty, the extinction of morality, the negation of justice—which is the negation of God! And yet such is the substitute in the modern world for the even law of nations and of God, which, at least by public recognition, ruled and sustained Christendom.

And with this lawlessness comes the supremacy of might; once right and might met together, sanctioning and confirming each other's acts. Now, might without right tramples down right without might. The weaker perish and the stronger reign, till, by mutual destruction, men and nations execute on each other the just judgment of God. That this is in store for Europe if these principles prevail, who can doubt? That this will be the solution of the Roman question, if this sacrilege be not repaired, is sure as to-morrow's sun.

The future of the Church may now be cloudy, but in the evening there shall be light. The Church may have to suffer, and in all probability it will, but all the more surely it will do its work. There is, to-day, a kindling of indignation throughout the Catholic world wheresoever the tidings of this great wrong have spread; and where the indignation is, reaction will follow, and the nations of the Christian world will pronounce whether they consent to the spoliation of Christendom to gratify the aspirations of a Revolution. If there be yet life in the Christian world, the temporal power of its Head is not dissolved. If it be dissolved, then it will be known that there is no public religious life left in nations and states which once were Christian. But the undying Church will still remain—the living among the dead. Be then of good courage. To-day, in 10,000 homes, and in 10,000 sanctuaries, millions of hearts are lifted up in prayer through the intercession of the Mother of God to Her Divine Son. You will, to-day, adore His Divine presence in the most Holy Sacrament, and pray to Him that He may put forth His power upon earth and still reign. Keep yourselves innocent of this great offence. Protest not only before Him but before men, that you abhor this sin and sacrilege. Do not share, even by silence, with those who consent in this deed. Speak out boldly and plainly, that all men may know your fidelity, and fear not. No man has laid hand upon the Vicar of Christ and prospered. For a time they may seem to be in great power, and to flourish as a green bay tree, but in a little they will be gone and their place shall know them no more.

So it has been from the beginning. The Emperors of heathen Rome laid hands upon the Pontiffs and perished. The Greeks of Constantinople, Barbarian hordes, Lombards of the North of Italy, Normans of the South, Counts of the Marches, nobles of Rome, Emperors of Germany, Emperors of France, I mean the First Napoleon, for of the Third, in profound compassion, I say nothing. All those strove with the Pontiffs and have passed away. Now, last of all, Italy lays its hand upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and they who wish well to Italy are full of fear in its behalf, for he whom it has dethroned is the Vicar of One who shall judge the world."

THE ASPECT OF ROME.—Our Roman correspondent writing a day or two after the occupation, describes the religious and social aspect of Rome, and what would meet the eyes of the Pope if he crossed the bridge of S. Angelo:—"The vilest caricatures of his august person and dignity are to be seen in every print and photograph shop. The most infamous books are sold at every street corner. Haunts of infamy, licensed and registered, are being instituted in the public squares, and abandoned women are, to-day, for the first time in Rome, allowed to ply their trade in the public streets. In the Colisseum the Piedmontese cavalry is stabled—the horses are literally eating their fill rage on the little altars of the *Via Crucis*, which the faithful know and love so well. The *custode* was, he said, almost rejoiced that the horses were there, as they were, at least, inoffensive, compared to the Roman rabble who had occupied the Flavian Amphitheatre, the day before, and who had made the air ring with blasphemies against Christ and His Vicar. The schools are being submitted to secular jurisdiction, the seminaries are in many cases closing, the convents of active nuns are discussing the question of their dispersal, as they can no longer go about the streets without insult, and the order is now published on all the walls that no religious body can legally sell or mortgage its own property—being the first step to confiscation. Unfrocked friars, suspended priests and pedlars are selling baneful books, vile pamphlets on the confessional, tracts, and the spurious versions of the Bible are to be seen in many of the streets, and a staring placard on the walls announces a translation of *Lelmer!* It is probable that Pius IX will leave his prison only to find himself in the midst of all this sink of impurity and blasphemy. Can there be reconciliation between the Revolution and the Church on such a basis as this? Is this the Utopia of Liberal Catholicism?"

On Wednesday last, between 4,000 and 5,000 of the chief Catholics of Belgium met at Malines, and after sending expressions of sympathy and religious alliance with the Catholics assembled at Fulda, they signed and published the following Protest:—

"MOST HOLY FATHER,—

The first thought of the Belgian Catholics assembled at Malines, under the presidency of their Bishops, is to address to the Head of the Church, their beloved Father, a testimony of their respect, of their inviolable fidelity, and of their filial affection. Despoiled of his throne, a captive in the Vatican, persecuted by the Revolution, Pius IX is now dearer to us than ever, and misfortune only tends to attach us more firmly to his cause. Prostrated humbly, Most Holy Father, at the foot of the Apostolic Chair, from whence descend upon the world infallible teachings and paternal benedictions which strengthen our hearts we acknowledge in the Vicar of Jesus Christ the plenitude of those rights which come from God Himself, and the free exercise which of Providence guaranteed to him by Civil Temporal Power which an unprecedented outrage has just robbed him of. In the face of our country, and of the whole world, we denounce this outrage committed by the invasion of Rome and of those provinces which had remained subject to the Holy See. By the law of nations it is a usurpation; for it is the violent confiscation of a neutral State, and of the most legitimate and most Venerable Sovereignty in the world. In point of honor it is an act of cowardice, because it is the work of physical force, oppressing the weakness of right. As regards the sacred feelings of the heart, it is a parricide; because it is a crime of the most ungrateful of sons against the Common Father of the great Christian family. As regards the Church and God, it is a sacrilege; because it is the violation of the right of Jesus Christ Himself represented by His Vicar. It is the destruction of that bulwark providentially contrived to secure the independence of the Priesthood and the liberty of our souls. On all these grounds we energetically and solemnly condemn the iniquity committed at Rome, and we appeal from the accomplished fact to the indignation of all true Catholics, to the conscience of all honest men, to the judgment of history, and, above all, to the justice of God. With these sentiments, Most Holy Father, we beseech your Holiness to bless us, your most faithful and most respectful children."

The Catholics of Germany have drawn up a Protest full of heart and determination. On Wednesday last, a great pilgrimage from different parts of the Fatherland, gathered round the shrine of the English S. Boniface, at Fulda. There they poured forth their prayers for the Holy Father, and there before Heaven and earth they registered their determined Protest.

At Geneva, in like manner, a Protest has been drawn up and signed, and so also in Holland. From all parts of Italy they are coming in—from Naples and Sicily; from Venetia and Piedmont; from Bologna and the Marches; from Tuscany and Modena, and other parts of Italy.

The following is the form of the Protest issued for signature in England:—

"We, the undersigned Catholics of Great Britain, have witnessed with grief and indignation the invasion of the States of the Church, and the assault and capture of Rome, by the army of King Victor Emmanuel.

"We hold that to witness these events in silence would be to connive at a blow to those first instincts of honor and justice, without which security and freedom are impossible, whether for States or individuals.

"We protest against these acts, in the interests of public order, of morality, and of religion.

"We invite all good citizens to join us in condemning this great crime against the Law of Nations.

"We invite all honest men to join us in condemning this unjustifiable spoliation.

"We invite all faithful Catholics to join us in condemning this Act of Sacrilege."

A Catholic Congress is to be held shortly at Geneva, composed of representative Catholics from all the nations of Europe. Its object is to devise measures for the restoration of the Sovereign Pontiff to his rights and to perfect liberty, and to organize such a movement throughout Christendom as shall, by degrees, compel the prudence of Governments to secure the inviolable liberty of the Head of the Church.

THE POPE'S PROTEST.

The following protest, in Latin, has been addressed by the Pope, to each Cardinal, and was distributed in the three hundred vestries of Rome:

"PIUS IX., POPE.

"Beloved Son, Salutation and Apostolic Benediction: Our Lord Jesus Christ, who humbles and elevates, mortifies and vivifies (1st Kings, chapter 2, verse 6), scourges and saves (Tobias, chapter 13, verse 2), has recently permitted that this city of Rome, the seat of the Supreme Pontificate, should fall into hostile hands, as well as the remaining portion of the Pontifical state which the enemies had for some time considered it expedient not to usurp. Yielding to the impulse of our fatherly love towards our beloved sons, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, and seeing in them co-operators in our supreme apostolate, we have this day resolved, in our mourning and sorrow, to declare to them, as is required by the duty of our ministry, and as even the voice of our conscience urges us to do, the inmost feeling of our soul, which makes us to detest and publicly and openly to reprobate the state of things now existing. We, who, although unworthy and undeserving, exercise the power of the Vicar of Our Lord Christ on earth, and who are the pastor over the whole House of Israel, find ourselves now practically wanting that freedom which is absolately indispensable to us in order to govern the Church of God, and to maintain its rights; and we feel it is our duty to issue this protest, which we moreover intend to have published, that it may be known as it is proper it should be, by the whole Catholic world! And when we assert that this freedom has been ravished and taken from us, our adversaries could not reply that this complaint and this declaration are without foundation. Indeed, any one who possesses good sense will understand and confess that having no longer that supreme and free power, in virtue of which we enjoy the right of our civil *Principate* in the use of public means of conveyance, and in the public circulation of letters, and being unable to trust the government who has arrogated this power, we are really deprived of the necessary and speedy way, as well as the free faculty of treating the affairs, which the Vicar of Jesus Christ and the common Father of the Faithful, to whom his sons so numerously come from all parts of the world must treat and administer. This observation has again been confirmed by a fact within the last few days. Persons going out of our Palace of the Vatican have been searched by soldiers of the new government, who wanted to know if they were not carrying something under their clothes. A complaint was lodged against this proceeding, and the reply was that it had been done by mistake, and an apology was offered for it. But who can tell how easily errors of this kind can be repeated, and lead to others? Moreover public education in this august city is threatened with a very serious evil. Before long the academic year will be opened at the university. This establishment, which has heretofore enjoyed exemplary tranquility and order, although about twelve hundred young men are there assembled, being the sole place where so many Christian and honest parents can send their children to be instructed, without the risk of being corrupted; this establishment, either on account of the false and erroneous doctrines which are now prevailing, or on account of the animus of those who have been chosen to propagate them, must fall, as will be easily understood, into a state very different from what it was. It was made known that the laws in operation in Rome should remain in their integrity and inviolability after the occupation, but in spite of such declarations the parish registers are taken away by force and examined, and it is not difficult to guess that such information is therein searched for as will, doubtless, be useful to draw up conscription lists, and for other ends which are easily imagined. It must be added that attacks and offences inspired by the desire of vengeance and by party spirit are left unpunished, and that a similar impunity is assured to the authors of those shameful and unworthy outrages with which our faithful bodies of troops, who have so well deserved of society and religion, have been loaded, to the great grief of all honest people. Lastly, ordinances and decrees concerning church property have already showed the tendency of the usurpers. Therefore, against all those things already accomplished, as well as against those still worse which are imminent, we intend to protest in virtue of our Supreme Authority, as we now protest through the present letters, by means of which we let you know, beloved Son, and also each of the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, a brief statement of those particular facts, moreover reserving to ourself to enter into the matter more fully elsewhere.

"Meanwhile, let us fervently and incessantly pray Almighty God that He will enlighten the minds of our enemies, in order that they may cease loading their souls with the more and more overwhelming weight of ecclesiastical censure, and provoking upon themselves the terrible wrath of the living and all-seeing God, whose arm no body can shun. We, on our part, pray the Divine Majesty, with constancy and humility, imploring also the intercession of the Immaculate Virgin and of the Brother Apostles Peter and Paul, and let us do so with the holy confidence that we shall obtain what we ask, because the Lord helps those who are in tribulation, who invoke Him in sincerity. Meanwhile, praying that Our Lord Jesus Christ may bestow peace and joy on thee, beloved son, we, from the bottom of the heart, give the Apostolic blessing.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, on the 29th of September, the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 25th year of our Pontificate.

"PIUS, P. P. IX."

COLONIAL.

NEW ZEALAND.

We are now in the autumn of 1870, and it is needless to say what subject of interest and speculation is absorbing the attention of the public. But it will probably not be needless, and will certainly not be uninstructive, to recall the subject by which public attention was engrossed in the autumn of 1869. At that period we were all agitated, not to say alarmed, by the aspect given to what was termed the Colonial Question. It would have been more correct to speak of the New Zealand Question, for that was the real origin of the disturbance; but, nevertheless, representatives of other Colonies were assembled in London, and announced themselves as sitting in permanence for urgent purposes of discussion. It was intended to put a strong pressure on the Government, and the alternative presented to us was, in fact, nothing less than that of radically reconstructing our relations with the Colonies or forcing them into secession and hostility. As we have said, the true and only question concerned the liability of this country to undertake certain military duties on behalf of the Colonists of New Zealand. There was at that moment a regiment of British soldiers still stationed in the Colony—the sole remnant of a garrison once 10,000 strong. These troops were under orders to return home, and it was emphatically affirmed by those who had certainly good means of information that if those orders were carried out it would be impossible to calculate the consequences to the Colony in the first place, and to the United Kingdom in the end. However, the Government persisted in its resolution, and the troops were removed. Within the last few days we have published the actual results of this policy as visible in the condition and prospects of the Settlement just twelve months afterwards. The contrast between the prediction and the event, the alarm and the reality, is sometimes incredible, and may well remind us that no evils cost so much trouble as those which never happen.

The New Zealanders desired the retention of a British regiment as an indispensable symbol of Imperial power, countenance, and support. They feared the native tribes would look upon the Colonists as deserted if the red-coats were withdrawn, and would be induced to rise once more in universal and irresistible rebellion. Te Kooti was the Chief whose intrigues and designs were principally dreaded, and we were warned that more than one repetition of the Cawnpore Massacre might be apprehended from his ferocity. At the same time it was argued that the resentment of the Colonists under these sufferings would be extreme, and that nobody could foresee the end of the dangers to be thus incurred. We were at the pains of pointing out at the time that Te Kooti's whole scheme of action—so far as he had one—had been deranged and destroyed even before the reports of his proceedings reached this country, and we observed also that, if he or any other native Chief should really be found troublesome, the strength of the Colony itself, even in the Northern Island, was amply sufficient for the preservation of order. We have now to record, as the experience of the year brought up to the 4th of last August, that this rebel, though still at large, has never been anything but a fugitive; that he has been tracked and hunted with more or less success during the whole time; that no further thought is now given to his movements; and that the visions of Maori wars have been entirely dissolved. But this is the least extraordinary part of the story.

The whole subject of last autumn's agitation—the conduct of the Imperial Government towards the Colony—has been taken into consideration by the Colonial Parliament, and after a vote of censure, as we may call it, had been flatly rejected in the Lower House, three Resolutions were carried in the Upper. The first of these stated that the interests of New Zealand would be best consulted by her remaining an integral part of the British Empire; the second, that there were not sufficient grounds for believing Englishmen to desire the contrary; the third, that, under the circumstances, it was not advisable to prolong the controversy, or to refer to past misunderstandings. Nothing could be more sensible than such views, or more politic than such proceedings, and so entirely do we approve the last Resolution that we shall adopt it ourselves, and say nothing of "past misunderstandings," except this,—that the expression conveys the exact truth of the whole case. It was in a misunderstanding that the whole unpleasantness arose, and nothing, indeed, but a misunderstanding of the most extraordinary kind could ever have suggested the belief that any considerable or even appreciable number of Englishmen desired to see a separation between Great Britain and her Colonies. No such wish was ever entertained.

The explanation of this better feeling is as agreeable as the fact itself. Our Correspondent describes the change of public opinion as a "sudden waking from a hideous nightmare to a full consciousness of power, security, companionship, and light." The Colonists understand at once their strength and their opportunities. Instead of dreaming about insurgent Maoris, they are planning railroads, waterworks, and telegraphs. They are considering a comprehensive scheme of colonization, and are willing to apply a million sterling to the encouragement of immigration. The resources of the Colony, as they clearly discern, are almost infinite, and need only development. One of the most judicious measures before the Legislature concerned the employment of natives on public works in the Northern Island. This plan would have the double effect of providing the Maoris with peaceful occupation and bringing the country itself more effectually under the control of civilization and government. If ever men were born soldiers, the Maoris are these men, and yet even they may occasionally have gone to war as much for subsistence as anything else. It will be no slight advantage to turn these skilful warriors into hardy laborers; and surely the genius which produced all those impregnable earthworks in the shape of fortified "pahs" might be easily diverted to the more useful arts of civil engineering.

It is intimated that, except for the purpose of putting this particular work in hand without delay, the Colonial Legislature might actually decline, in its altered mood, the pecuniary assistance which the Imperial Government has recently offered. By way of evincing the sympathy of this country with the Colonists, Ministers offered to guarantee a colonial loan to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling: but the Colony itself, after a calm review of its own resources, is now proposing to raise, on its own unassisted credit, just four times that sum. Naturally, therefore, the question is asked whether the aid which is not required for the larger loan can be needed for the smaller, and so firm is now the belief of the Colonists in their future prosperity, that a trifling difference in the interest annually payable appears unworthy of consideration. It is impossible, in short, to conceive a more satisfactory report of affairs than that now before us, and if, as we are assured, nothing beyond the maintenance of peace is needed to convert all these anticipations into realities, the end ought not to be doubtful. We do not expect that Maori outbreaks will at once become things of the past, but a judicious employment of friendly natives, combined with the requisite display of colonial strength, will surely reduce the wars of former days to the dimensions of petty disturbances.

A SUCCESSFUL BANK.—About a year ago the Bank of New Brunswick increased its stock 50 per cent., taking the whole increase from the "rest" of the Bank and bestowing it upon the shareholders. Thus one holder of one original share of 50 pounds currency became possessed of three new shares of $100 each. The original shares, a little more than a year ago, were sold at 67 per cent. premium; and now the shares sell at 67 per cent. premium, which is equivalent to a premium of 135½ per cent. on the original shares.