And moves to death with military glee,
Boast, Erin, boast them, tameless, frank and free,
In kindness warm, and fierce in danger shown."

Let the statesmen of England recall the various battle-fields on which those "stately ranks" of Irishmen have fought and bled for England's glory, and then ask themselves whether it is not worth the trying to make Irishmen *friends* instead of *slaves*. In the British American Colonies, and in Australia, the Irish are as loyal to the Imperial Government as any portion of the mixed population amongst whom they live,—why should they not be the same *at home?*

This is surely a question worth considering, a question easy of solution, and the British statesman who solves it in a manner satisfactory to Ireland, will be entitled to the lasting gratitude even of his own country. British bayonets are no cure for any of the ills that afflict Ireland; they are, in the long run, as ineffectual against rebellion as they are against famine and pestilence.—Equal laws for all, and a wise and provident legislation, are the only remedies for such chronic diseases as those of Ireland.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Meetings have been held in some of the principal cities in the States to take measures to alleviate the necessities of he poor in the South. A letter received in New York from the Southern Relief Commission, dated Lancasterville, Lancaster District, S. C., Feb. 18, says:—

"This District, owing to the disasters consequent upon the war, and the almost total failure of the crops, is in a most deplorable state of destitution of the necessaries to support its people and live stock. The District contains about ten thousand population, and *not more, perhaps, than twenty families of the whole number have a supply of food for the season.* There are about five hundred individuals in a very alarming state of want, and unless immediate relief is afforded, *many of them must perish by starvation.* The balance of the population, not including the twenty families, and the five hundred individuals, have very limited supplies of provisions on hand."

A few days ago thirty thousand bushels of corn went from New York to the South, and 500,000 bushels more are wanted.

The world renowned showman, P. T. Barnum, has been nominated as Congressman for the fourth District of Connecticut. The New York Herald, in giving him a certificate of character, makes the following remarks:—"If any one who has access to his library in Bridgeport would make a few extracts from that valuable book, showing how he managed Joyce Heth, the woolly horse, the Feegee mermaid, the nigger turned white and the white man turned nigger, the fat woman and the bearded woman, the learned seal, the Greenland whale, Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, the petrified horse made of plaster of Paris, the wild buffalo hunt in Hoboken, the baby show, the dog show, the shanghe chicken show, and the many monstrosities whereof that volume so disingenuously treats, it would be contributing a good deal towards the proper understanding of a wooden nutmeg Connecticut politician. The radicals have selected Phineas T. Barnum as their standard bearer, with the expectation that he will be able, from his long experience as a showman, to manage the menagerie in Congress. The result of this election will be waited for with great anxiety all over the world."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—There will be fifteen entrances to the great International Exhibition at Paris The great size and intricate forms of the building and grounds of the Exhibition render a map almost necessary; and the Imperial Commission has adopted a system of nomenclature which is at once useful and picturesque. All the main avenues of the building, as well as those of the garden, are named after the various parts of the world. Thus, the great avenue which leads from the front entrance of the park across grounds through the entire length of the building and again across the grounds to the back entrance, in all a distance of three thousand two hundred feet, is called the Avenue d'Europe. The broad passages which radiate from the centre to the circumference are named after French provinces, while in the foreign portions of the building are streets called Holland, Belgium, Russia, Austria, England, &c., every country represented having a street bearing its name. For the first week the price of admission will be twenty francs (four dollars) for the opening day, and five francs for the remaining six days After that the general rate of admission will be one franc. Those who desire to avoid a crowd can enter before the regular hour for opening by paying two francs. Season tickets twenty dollars. Numerous and extensive refreshment saloons have been constructed. Each nation will have one.

LONDON MISERY.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 26.]

A correspondent supplies us with the following description of the state of things at the East End of London:

For two days I have traversed the Isle of Dogs, and have made it my business to inquire into the misery which prevails there. I am informed, without permitting myself to believe it, that 20,000 skilled workmen and laborers were employed a little while since in the shipbuilding yards, whilst it is now doubtful whether 4,000 find the means of earning their daily bread there.

I saw the island under the guidance of Dr. Sargent, one of the good Samaritans of the "St. Luke's Relief Fund," a gentleman who is intimately and painfully acquainted with the destitution and misery caused by the almost utter stagnation of labor. Before visiting the sufferers at their homes, the doctor suggested that I should go and look at one of the largest establishments on the island, and he forthwith took me to the Milwall Iron Works. There I was introduced to the resident manager, whom I found seated in a wilderness of an office, making an effort to alleviate the distress about him. *Crowds of famishing laborers, with their wives and children, surrounded the entrance gates, anxiously expectant of the basin of soup*—prepared, possibly, in some old rusty ship's cheldron; and on the stairs and along the passages we passed patient groups waiting for the small relief that might be afforded them. These works were formerly alive with the labor of from 4000 to 7000 men; now it is like the frame without the picture. We crunch over a waste of frozen snow, and find ourselves, as it were, in a forest of dense pines. They are the scaffoldings that surround each empty dock, where there was life and noise enough at one time, while now we hear nothing but the sound of our own voices. In the huge sheds and shops miles of shaft have ceased to revolve; a perfect network of machinery is frozen into inactivity. This is a picture of one yard out of many on the island, and those firms that are still at work are struggling along short-handed.

And now let me tell you what I saw in the homes of those who once peopled these yards. Of the feeble women, with woe-begone children in their arms, who move slowly through the streets, the bleak easterly wind rustling the few thin garments left to them—of the hard gaze of want which belongs to half the people we met—I shall attempt no description. In short, there is scarcely a house in any yard that will not furnish details of starvation and misery. I visited scores of those abodes, and the instances I have quoted are taken, with little effort at selection, from my notes. The simple fact is that this wretched little Isle of Dogs has thousands of creatures dependent upon public charity. The cry among the workmen is, "Why don't the government give us some ships to employ the yards now at a standstill?" I know nothing about that matter, but I do know every man of us with a pound to spare ought to spend it in the alleviation of the miseries rampant now in the far east of London.

A Boston paper says:—It is shown that the liberal army in Mexico musters about 56,000 men, and that there never was an army in that country under better military arrangement. There are so many American and French soldiers in it, and its discipline is so perfect, that an early and triumphant success over the Imperial. ists is deemed almost certain.

The Herald.

Wednesday, March 20, 1867.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A *Royal Gazette* extra, dated the 15th instant, and issued from the Office of the Queen's Printer, the Hon. E. Whelan, gives the names of the new Executive as follows:

The Hon. George Coles, President of Council.
" Joseph Hensley.
" W. W. Lord.
" A. A. McDonald.
Robert P. Haythorne, Esq.
Geo. W. Howlan, Esq.
H. J. Cudbeck, Esq.
Alex. Laird, Esq.
Benj. Davies, Esq.

The following appointments have also been made:—

Colonial Secretary—Hon. George Coles.
Attorney General—Hon. J. Hensley.
Treasurer—Hon. James Warburton.
Controller of Customs—W. E. Clark, Esq.
Queen's Printer—Hon. E. Whelan.
Assistant Col. Secretary—J. W. Morrison, Esq.
Clerk of the Leg. Council—John Ball, Esq.

The Government, as here given, contains within itself the elements of strength and permanence. Impracticable views and obstinacy may mar its popularity, and neutralise its efforts to legislate for the benefit of the country. The force of association, however, and a mutual regard for each other's opinions will, after a short experience, tone down what are considered the jarring elements of the Cabinet to unanimity and harmony of action. No Government could more fairly represent the voice of the country, and should dissensions unfortunately arise among its members, we shall despair of ever obtaining a popular Government sufficiently united to carry out the wishes of the people, and to legislate for the true interests of the Colony. The opportunity, as we observed in a former No. of the HERALD, is favorable for the Liberal Party to display their administrative abilities. They have the experience of the past to guide them, and the numerical strength to adopt a vigorous, patriotic and progressive policy. We hope that judgment and ability will not be wanting to make the best use of these advantages. The country expects much from their Party, and it will be the fault of the Liberal members themselves if a reasonable share of satisfaction is not afforded. A considerable amount of fault-finding has been indulged in during the past week by supporters of the Government, chiefly in reference to the distribution of public patronage. If the retention of certain Conservative officials were a permanent arrangement, the censure levelled at the Government would be justifiable; but when we know that such is not the case, we hope the Government will be allowed a reasonable time to make all its appointments, and to get properly under way. The appointment of Mr. Whelan to the Queen's Printing is one which has given more or less dissatisfaction, and one out of which political capital is attempted to be made. We are as much opposed as any one can be to the giving of public offices to Confederates; but under the peculiar circumstances in which the Government were placed, we cannot well see how the Queen's Printing could have gone otherwise than it did. Mr. Whelan is pledged to *oppose* Confederation; and we scarcely think he will venture to violate that pledge. Should he do so, the Government would be justified, nay, bound, to cancel his appointment. The various other public offices still at the disposal of the Government will, without doubt, be given to its supporters, and the "new broom" vigorously applied to its enemies. A bold, straightforward course, which will generously recognize the claims of its most prominent supporters, is the one which is best calculated to inspire confidence in the Government, as it is also the one which is expected by both friends and foes. We shall say no more at present about this matter, nor have we deemed it necessary, in so far as the Liberal members are concerned, to say this much, but rather to counteract the efforts which are cunningly made by the enemies of the Liberals to sow dissensions within their ranks.

FAMINES

APPEAR to be peculiar to British soil. A highly flattering idea of the extent of the British Empire is given by the figurative expression that her drum-beats follow the setting sun; but we have never read or heard that any poet or descriptive writer has taken the trouble to inform us that the grim and deathly spectre which heads this article is a companion of the aforesaid drum-beats in their march after the sun. It is, nevertheless, an undoubted fact, as deplorable as it is peculiar, that upon the theatre of the British Empire alone famine enters at short intervals of time, and in different sections widely separated; but always with results that shook the sensibilities of humanity. The numberless human skeletons—the despair and misery that attend upon the performances of the gaunt spectre, Want, are mournfully pointed out in the Irish Famine of '47 and '48, and in some of the English manufacturing districts within a later date. More recently we have had intelligence of a desolating Famine in that land of Oriental luxury and fabled wealth—India—where, in the course of a few months, one million of people were starved to death. In some localities, over three-fourths of the people were carried off, and still the work goes on. The question naturally arises—how are these famines to be accounted for? It is singular that in no other country in the world do we find such wholesale famines. It would appear, therefore, that in the British Empire there must be something in its social system or its laws, radically wrong and different to those of other countries. The evil does not lie in an over crowded population, because the same evil exists to as great an extent in countries where famines are unknown, neither does it lie in the general spirit of the British Constitution, which is universally acknowledged to be as free and enlightened as any in the world. The fault, in our opinion, is due to the application of the laws, especially with regard to landed estates and the rights of property. Most of the large landed proprietors within the realm owe their title to conquest, and this title has been confirmed by the laws of the land. The great mass of the people have had no more interest in the soil than the cattle which graze in the fields. In order to meet the exactions of Proprietors, and the machinery of the law kept in operation for the benefit and protection of landowners, the peasants were compelled to live from hand to mouth, and, as a consequence, were unable to save anything for times of sickness and scarcity. In most countries of Europe how vastly different is the system. The land has been so subdivided, that almost every man is an owner of a plot which no government or proprietor can interfere with. The happiness and prosperity of the people—instead of protection of the "sacred rights" of property, as in England—was the basis from which the governments of France, Prussia and Austria started, and we have yet to learn that this was a wrong basis, or that any serious evils have resulted from its adoption. In Belgium, where the land is so subdivided that almost every tiller of the soil is restricted to half-a-dozen acres, the position of the Belgian peasants is, by the concurrent testimony of all writers, superior to that of the same class in every other country of Europe. We would judge, from these facts, that the landed system peculiar to the British Empire has more to do with the famines which periodically visit it, than anything else—more, at all events, than most British writers, who have examined the subject, are disposed to admit. There is nothing in the social habits of the people of India, or in the result of their crops of recent years, to satisfactorily account for the famine of last year, any more than there is in the habits of the Irishman who lives in poverty in his own country, and removes to another portion of the Empire, and becomes rich. There is something beneath the surface which requires probing—and the sooner it is discovered and remedied the better, unless, indeed, in imitation of the laws of nature, we come to the conclusion that the stronger and more ferocious animals are perfectly right in preying upon the weaker species.

MILLNER'S FARM LANTERN.—Mr. Geo. W. Millner, of this City, has designed a new Lantern, which he calls a "Farm Lantern," which is admirably calculated for either town or country use. It is hexagonal in shape—five sides of which are glass, and the sixth tin. It is intended for the simplest of all lights—a candle; but a lamp can also be used in it. Mr. Millner sells these lanterns by wholesale and retail, at an extremely moderate price, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public for their simplicity, utility and safety.

☞ It is understood that the partial elections consequent upon recent appointments, will take place upon the 17th of April—nomination, the 10th. We understand that the Legislature will not meet until after these elections.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated in the usual way by the Irishmen of this City. The members of the Benevolent Irish Society formed in procession, and, headed by the Amateur Band, marched to Divine Service in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, at 10 o'clock. The Very Rev. Dr. McDonald celebrated Mass, and the Rev. Ronald McDonald pronounced a most excellent discourse appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Henry Gaffney presided at the organ with ability, and discoursed at the proper intervals during the services some favorite Irish airs in fine style. A collection of £28 was also taken for charitable purposes. As a continuation of the festival, the members of the St. Cecilia Choral Society gave a very agreeable Concert in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday evening. It was well patronised, and realized a handsome sum, also for charitable purposes.

THE Election for one Councillor to represent the Second Electoral District of King's County, in the Legislative Council, in the place of the Hon. James McLaren, deceased, came off on Thursday last. There were only two candidates in the field, namely, Daniel Gordon, Esq., of Georgetown, (Conservative) and William Clements, Esq., of Murray Harbor, (Liberal.) The result was: Gordon, 616; Clements, 565. This leaves seven Liberals to six Conservatives in the Council. It is rumored, but with what truth we cannot say, that the appointments and proceedings of the new Cabinet exercised an injurious influence upon the Liberal interest in the Second Council District of King's County. At all events, it is certain that the attempt to appease the Conservatives by retaining in office certain officials of that Party, is a delusion. Such an arrangement, while it does not secure the Conservative support, tends to alienate the good will of the most energetic and influential among the Liberal ranks. We hope the lesson will not be thrown away upon the Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.—An English Mail was received at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on Thursday evening last. The latest dates are to the 2nd instant, and bring details of the Fenian disturbances which had been previously reported by telegraph, and which are now almost subsided. Railway and steamboat accidents, and details of the Reform movement make up the sum of the English news by this mail. The Eastern Question absorbs general attention upon the continent of Europe, and threatens to lead to complications which can only be adjusted by an appeal to arms.

COMPLIMENTARY.

ON Sunday morning last, being the Anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, a number of the Irish Catholic young men of Charlottetown paid to their esteemed Parish Priest, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, a most graceful and well-deserved compliment, by presenting to him a valuable Gold Watch. An Address was also presented at the same time, to which, as well as the reply thereto, we have much pleasure in giving insertion. The address of the young men so fully expresses our own feelings in reference to the great services of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald to the Catholic community of Charlottetown, that further comment upon our part is unnecessary. We allow, therefore, the address to speak for us:—

To the Very Rev. D. McDonald, D. D. and V. G., Parish Priest of the City of Charlottetown.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR;

We, the Catholic young men of the City of Charlottetown, animated by a common feeling of gratitude for the interest evinced by you at all times for our welfare, spiritual as well as temporal, have chosen this auspicious day, the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, a day on which millions of our countrymen, at home and abroad, assemble together to do honor to their country and to him in whose honor and commemoration this festival has been consecrated, to convey to you, Reverend Sir, an expression of unfeigned attachment to your person and sacred office.

We saw, Reverend Sir, from the time of your induction to the Parish of Charlottetown, that your conduct was governed by a generous zeal and determination to elevate both morally and socially the flock consigned to your charge by Almighty God. And we who have been in an especial manner benefitted by your holy ministrations and who have received so many unmistakeable proofs of your care and solicitude for our eternal welfare, could no longer refrain from giving expression in a manner more substantial than words are able to convey, to the deep feelings of love and veneration by which we are actuated towards you personally and towards the Holy Catholic Church with whose sacred ministry you are associated.

We, therefore, beg to present you with a Watch and Chain, a donation from the Catholic Young Men of Charlottetown, and we hope that this interchange of kindly feelings will but serve still further to develop the mutual good fellowship that now so happily exists between you, Reverend Sir, and the Catholic young men of Charlottetown.

In conclusion, Reverend Sir, allow us to indulge the fond and endearing hope that the pleasure we now experience in presenting you with this gift will be gratefully reciprocated by you; and that, when some of those young men who have now the happiness to be sharers in this donation may be separated from their Island Home, that, at least, on each anniversary of St. Patrick, when their hopes and aspirations will instinctively vibrate between the love they owe to their native land and that sincere and more ardent love they owe to virtuous Erin, not least in the train of the past associations of their young manhood will be the recollection of the meeting between you, Reverend Sir, and the Catholic Young Men of Charlottetown.

Richard Reddin,
Charles Riley,
Michael Foley,
Patrick Blake,
B. D. Reddin,
Patrick Foley,

On behalf of the Young Men of Charlottetown.

[REPLY.]

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS;

Please accept my warmest thanks for your kind but too flattering address, and the very handsome present accompanying it; and while I must frankly and honestly confess that I am quite undeserving of this unexpected compliment, I must nevertheless admit that such an act of kind munificence reflects not the less credit on your youthful, noble and generous hearts.

Judging from the tenor of your kind address, I fear, my kind young friends, that you take me not for what I am, but for what I ought to be; and that you give me credit not only for any little good I may have done amongst you, but also for a great deal more which I should have done. I can, therefore, only accept your graceful compliment and elegant present as payment in advance. I am only contracting a debt, but it is a debt which I shall endeavor, with the Divine assistance, to liquidate to the best of my humble ability.

I do not estimate your handsome present, rich as it certainly is, by its mere intrinsic value; for if I had any particular ambition to wear a gold watch and chain, I can assure you that I could have, without the least inconvenience, satisfied my ambition in this respect long before I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance; and were your generous gift not worth the one-hundreth part of its real value, I feel in my heart that I could not cherish it the less, as long as it was a token of respect and good will towards me from that portion of the community so interesting and so dear to me as the Catholic Young Men of the City of Charlottetown.

Were I to give way to my feelings for the moment, and begin to give expression to the thoughts that come rushing on my grateful mind, I would not know when or where to stop. Let me merely say that my being presented with a gold watch and chain by the Catholic young men of the city of Charlottetown, on so auspicious an occasion as the time-honored festival of faithful Erin's glorious Apostle, is a fact of which I hope you, my dear young friends, need not be ashamed, and of which, believe me, I shall ever feel justly proud.

This elegant time-piece, as often as I shall hear its clear ticking, will ever remind me of the many golden hours that I have spent, and still hope to spend, among my own darling boys of Charlottetown, while these bright golden links will be an emblem of those sacred ties of charity and kindly feeling which unite us, for a time here below, and which, I hope, through the mercy of Almighty God, will unite us for ever in a better world.

Gentlemen, for yourselves and all the other young men who have so kindly joined in this expression of their good will towards me, please again accept my warmest thanks.

D. McDONALD.

Charlottetown, March 17th, 1867.

THE LATE REV. DONALD McDONALD.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a public meeting held in the new Presbyterian Church, at Orwell Head, on Thursday, the 14th of March inst., at 7 o'clock, afternoon, in answer to a previous call, and which was constituted by inviting E. Lamont, Esq., to the chair, and appointing the undersigned Secretary, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously carried:—

1st. Resolved, That a suitable monument be erected to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. McDonald, Minister of the Church of Scotland, as a token of sincere respect for departed worth, and due appreciation of his long and faithful services in the Ministry of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

2d. Resolved, That in order to provide for the requisite outlay, a Secretary and Treasurer be forthwith appointed, for the congregation at Orwell Head, who shall be prepared, on and after the 18th day of March instant, to receive contributions and keep a correct list of contributors names together with the sums respectively deposited; and that Mr. W. McPhail be respectfully requested to accept of that appointment.

3d. Resolved, That as this meeting is aware that several others, who have not been under the special pastoral care of the late Rev. Dr. McDonald, including personal friends and several of his brethren in the Ministry, are anxious to contribute their mite of respect to his memory—contributions from such will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

4th. Resolved, That in order to engage the simultaneous co-operation, as far as may be practicable, of all the other congregations that have been under his ministerial charge, the minutes of this meeting be published in all the Island newspapers.

EWEN LAMONT, Chairman.
WILLIAM MCPHAIL, Secretary.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE REV. DONALD McDONALD—The friends of the late Rev. Donald McDonald, who are willing to erect a Monument to his memory, can have an opportunity of doing so by leaving their names and contributions with Dr. Sutherland, Charlottetown; Messrs. McLeod, Southport; John Bell, Cape Traverse; William Matheson, Rustico; Alexander Campbell, DeSable; Donald McEachern, Nine Mile Creek; John McDougall, Black Point; Angus McFadyen, Bannockburn; Donald McDonald, North River; Murdoch Lamont, Scotch Settlement, Bedeque Road; Alex. McBeath, St. Peter's Road; Donald Ramsay, (shipbuilder), Summerside; John McEachern, (tanner), Lot 49; Torquil McNeill, Malpeque Road; Elias Roberts, New Glasgow Road; Donald Compton, Belle Creek; Samuel McLeod, Murray Harbor; John Stewart, Georgetown Road; John Murchison, Point Prim; William McPhail, Orwell.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

Chief,—His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Esq., Lieut. Governor.

At the Fourth ANNUAL Meeting of the Caledonian Club, held in the Club Room, Charlottetown, on Monday evening, 4th March, inst., the following gentlemen were appointed Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Col. Gray; re-elected.
1st Vice President—Hon. Patrick Walker; re-elected.
2nd Vice President—Hon. James Duncan; re-elected.
Directors—Neil Rankin, Augustine McDonald, Adam Murray, John A. McDonald, Esqrs.; Colin McLennan, M. P. P.; Messrs. Michael McCormack, Neil McKelvie, John Ross, Alexander Robertson, Robert Young, Alexander Martin, D. W. Fraser, and Alex. McKenzie.
Corresponding Secretary—W. G. Sutherland, M. D.; re-elected.
Recording Secretary—Mr. A. G. McDougall; re-elected.
Treasurer—J. W. Morrison, Esq.; re-elected.
Marshal—William McGill, Esq.; do
Standard Bearers—Messrs. George Munroe, Allan McDougall, and William Robertson.
1st Piper—Mr. Donald McFayden.
2nd Piper—Mr. John McKinnon.

Charlottetown, March 13th, 1867.

BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday last, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.:—

Patron—Hon. D. Brenan.
Vice Patron—Rev. Thomas Phelan.
President—James Reddin, Esq.
Vice President—D. O'M. Reddin, Esq.
Assistant Do.—Mr. Thomas Foley.
Treasurer—Mr. Francis M'Carron.
Secretary—Mr. Walter C. Grant.

Committee of Charity—Mr. John Bowers, Chairman; Hon. F. Kelly, Messrs. Martin Hogan, Michael Kelly, Peter Doyle, John McQuillan, John Connolly.

According to announcement, a numerously attended meeting of District Teachers was held yesterday in the Normal School rooms. The various defects in the present Education Act and the amendments required to render it just to the Teacher and satisfactory to the country, were ably pointed out. The principal questions of discussion were the uses and advantages of the Normal School in our educational machinery, the necessity of a more efficient system of school visiting, and the increase of Teachers' salaries, with a gradation in the scale of payment according to length of service. After these subjects had been fully considered, a committee was appointed to prepare a draft petition to be presented to the Legislature, setting forth the teachers' grievances and suggesting the alterations they wished to be made in the laws relating to education. As the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in all the papers, we expect to be able to give the Secretary's report in Thursday's issue.—*Pat.*

Hon. Daniel Davies, who was absent on a short visit to England, came passenger by the *Africa* to Halifax, and arrived in this city on Thursday evening last.

The Charlottetown Militia were out under training for several days lately, and have made very satisfactory progress in their drill.

REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL ATTENDANT
AT THE
LUNATIC ASYLUM,

For the Year 1866.

JANUARY 31, 1867.

GENTLEMEN;

In accordance with our usual practice, I have the pleasure of furnishing your Board with this our Seventeenth Annual Report of the Lunatic Asylum; to which is appended a statistical Chart exhibiting at one view the facts and results derived from the experience of the past year, comprising the age, species of insanity, and social condition of the patients, with some brief remarks which have occurred to me as being interesting and practical.

On examining the said chart, it will appear that during the past year not less than 46 cases of insanity have been placed under our treatment. Of these, 30 remained in hospital at last report, and 18 cases have been admitted during the year; but of these 18, three were readmissions of former patients, and 2 were chronic cases of many years standing; of the remaining 13 cases, 7 have been discharged, cured,—having recovered their reason—the amount of recoveries making a per centage of 54 on all recent cases. Thirty-six patients now remain in hospital, viz: 21 males and 15 females. The number discharged during the year has been 12, viz: 8 males, and 4 females. No deaths have occurred during the last 12 months, nor have we been visited by the attack of any important disease.

The unimproved stationary cases amount to 11, viz: 8 males and 3 females—13 have improved, 12 much improved, and 10 have recovered their reason, while 36 yet remain under treatment.

In last year's report, the per centage of recoveries in all recent cases, amounted to 50, whilst in the present instance it has amounted to 54. Thus, the number of patients admitted, cured and relieved exceeds that of any former year since the opening of the institution.

The number of paupers has been reduced to four only, they are all infirm, superannuated men, whose united ages amount to 309 years.

With regard to the internal economy of the institution as respects cleanliness, order, warmth, ventilation, and general comfort, our most sanguine wishes have been realized, with the single exception of limited accommodation. During the last few months when many applications were made for admission, we found considerable difficulty, as every apartment was occupied.

This leads me to suggest to your Board the urgent necessity of enlarging the Building, by the addition of a wing, carried out in the rear, in accordance with the original quadrangular plan of the Building. This would afford ample accommodation for the next 20 years; for, until some such plan is adopted, we shall be necessitated to refuse further admission to applicants for some time to come. I have also to state that the fencing around the men's exercising yard will require to be renewed, which, when completed, will enable us to dispense with some extra means of restraint.

In my former Reports, I adverted to the evils resulting from neglecting the insane, for, laying aside humanity, and the interest of the patients, it would be preferable even in an economical point of view, to give them the benefit of early medical and moral treatment and have now to observe that even when the case is incurable, it is the interest of the community to have it properly attended to.

Many patients are permitted to go at large, in consequence of their being supposed to be harmless. Harmless they may have been, and harmless they might remain under proper management; but when left to their own guidance, and the excitement of the world, no one can tell how soon their insanity may compel them to some act of violence.

When an individual imagines himself to be a supernatural being, to be favored with Divine revelations; to be commissioned to redress grievances; to have suffered, or to be threatened with injury; to be conspired against, or to be poisoned, he is *dangerous to the leiges*; and however calm he may seem, however sane on other subjects, however acute he may be in business, he ought not to be suffered to remain at large, but ought to be placed under treatment and control. During my experience with the Insane, I have had ample illustrations of the truth of these remarks.

Trusting that the preceding results will meet with the approval of your honorable Board,

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant
J. MACKIESON.

To the Board of Trustees, Lunatic Asylum.