

218,220 for this estate, besides interest, and of this sum, as I have said, \$11,220 was paid by the people themselves, leaving \$206,000 to be paid directly by the Government, therefore, this can be considered as a loan, and the Government, in the present case, in my opinion, the duty is to pay it. If, however, a loan is desirable, it is not, I contend, good policy in the Government to go to England for it when it can be obtained as cheaply at home. Owing to the fact that the money was abroad when they got it at home, if a loan was obtained in England you would, I fear, only receive 2 1/2 for £100, and have in addition to pay interest on the £100. It is not so clear that you have as great an advantage in the present case as we believe, a loss of £200,000 on the estate in question. Suppose that all the land was sold and the deposits paid; there could not be more than £24,400 of a loss. But out of the twenty per cent, which would be paid to the Government, five per cent, has been paid by the people. We may, therefore, reasonably expect that the estate will be self-sustaining, when so much has been paid in the course of about nine months. It may be said that the Government should have five per cent, some object would be gained in obtaining it.

MR. P. SINCLAIR.—It appears to me, Mr. Chairman, that the discussion of this paragraph has taken as wide a range as the one of last evening. No doubt, however, there are alterations in this class requiring to be considered. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition attempted at the beginning of the debate to show that the credit of the Land Purchase Bill was due to the late Government. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition's Bill is entirely due to the Liberals. But, Sir, there has been much discussion on the subject of a loan. The hon. the Attorney General has spoken on this subject, and it is a gentleman who is well acquainted with the details of the Land Purchase Bill, his opinion should carry much weight. I consider that it is the duty of every member of this House to support no measure that is calculated to bear injuriously upon the people of this Island, and that every member should be guided by his opinion that the withdrawal of so much money has affected, and will affect the people, it is our duty to prevent such a measure if possible. We know very well that the Banks afford great facilities for the raising of money. When a farmer wishes to purchase four or five acres at a time when he cannot conveniently pay for them, he gets some friend to join him in a note, and by getting this note discounted he obtains money to buy the articles he requires, and in this way obtains them at a cheaper rate than if bought on credit. If, then, this money is to be taken out of the Banks, and our circulating medium lessened so that that accommodation is curtailed, it must affect us to a very great extent. If the money were to be paid in the Island no loan would be required. I consider, Sir, that those hon. members engaging in an irrelevant discussion have not the interest of the country at heart.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—I do not understand the argument of the hon. member for the County of Down. He must remember that the money borrowed will eventually have to be paid in England.

MR. P. SINCLAIR.—The country may be in a very different position ten years hence. If we do not do anything to relieve the country now, we shall be in a very different position ten years hence, or when the principal of the loan is payable, will be able to look after itself.

Hon. Mr. McALAY.—There is much in what has been said by the hon. member for New London, (Mr. Sinclair), but he forgets the fact that if a loan is obtained in England, the interest will have to be sent from the Island. The hon. member for the County of Down, however, has not taken into account the fact that if a loan is obtained in England, the interest will have to be sent from the Island. This is a strong argument in favor of borrowing the money required on the Island. If a loan is obtained out of the country, the capital now here would seek foreign investment.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND.—I am surprised that the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Duncan) should state that the Curator Estate will be self-sustaining, when he must be aware of the Report that was sent to the Council Board. How can he be so confident that the Curator Estate will be self-sustaining? There was little or no loss on that Estate? He has also tried to impress us with the fact that only £7,000 will be really taken from the circulation by the Curator Estate payments, but he must remember that by taking that sum in exchange for the Curator Estate, the circulation is really lessened by three times the amount. This withdrawal of specie takes place at a time when we cannot afford to have any portion of our circulating medium withdrawn. As regards the loss to the country, and the purchase of the Curator Estate, it must be remembered that there are large tracts of that Estate which will never sell for the price paid by the Government for them. The Commissioner of Crown Lands has estimated that when he made his report he thought that the loss would probably be £30,000. I would be sorry to make the loss £20,000 or £10,000, but I think that the estate cannot be self-sustaining. The hon. member must bear in mind, that though a large amount has been paid in by the people, the Banks have to provide exchange for the whole amount which has to be remitted.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—I said that £11,220 had been paid by the tenants, and that therefore there would be only £7,000 left for the Government to pay.

Hon. Mr. HOWLAND.—Yes, but the whole £18,000 is drawn in exchange. If the amount which had to be paid were four times greater, say £72,000, it would cripple all the Banks in the Island. This smaller amount than £18,000, would be a proportionate effect. The hon. member says that there is always sufficient money in the country to purchase our produce, wool, &c., for export. He must remember that by the purchase and shipping of this produce, exchange is obtained, and there is no withdrawal of money from the country.

Hon. Mr. DUNCAN.—The Banks do not require to have gold in their vaults, for they can issue three times the amount of their paid up capital, if they think that will be in demand upon them. I think I have made it clear that the Banks are not discounting because the discounts are not required for circulation.

Progress reported, and House adjourned for one hour.

THE CRETAN REBELLION.

THE DEPART OF OMAR PASHA.
A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Cana, Candia, on the 12th ult., says:—

"The last act of the Cretan military endurance is over. Omar Pasha, with all his host, is repulsed disastrously from all his attacks on the mountain passes, and is now moving eastward, ravaging everything as he goes. He has informed the Cretans that if they do not surrender he will cut down all the trees on the island; and in the vicinity of his late defeat he has already destroyed 8,000. This is the Turkish civilization."

"We have had a rapid succession of battles. Omar Pasha had hardly moved out into the interior when Hadji Mikali, moving across from Omato with his Lakotas, found a body of Turkish troops, two battalions and some irregulars—moving out on a reconnaissance, and went at once to attacking them, driving them down, after a two days' fight, to Mikala, where, the second day, reinforcements reached the troops, and the Hadji withdrew."

"As I advised you some weeks ago would be the case, the Pasha made a strong double movement on the town of Sphakia, in the direction of Kato, and in the direction of Kato, Pasha making an incursion at Kato. All three attacks were repulsed. Omar Pasha attacked at Gatooropolis, but was pushed back to Epitropi in a battle which we have few details. The attack from the south sea side was also repulsed, as must have been expected, and Mehmet Pasha attacking Krapo on Saturday morning, fought a desperate battle at ten o'clock, and then withdrew, pursued nearly to the sea side at Nerokhori, five or six hours from Krapo. The rout was complete. His trenches camp at Oryza was useless, and to save his communications with Omato Pasha, who has his depot at Drama, he was obliged to retreat to Antryo, abandoning his original base at Kalyves. His loss is stated by the Cretans at 2,000, which may not be exaggerated as the Cretans are excessively favorable to the Greeks, especially in pursuing and cutting off stragglers."

"Omar Pasha then pushed, or rather led some reconnoissances with 1,000 men; but not finding any result, he decided to abandon the attack, and moved off towards Retina, threatening and destroying, and, perhaps, hoping that Cretan would be rash enough to come down into the plain and meet him, or determined to get into Lassithi and beat the new forces landed there before they should have gathered the people together."

"No sooner was the menace withdrawn from Sphakia than Hadji Mikali moved back to the mountains of Omato, and thence made a descent on the plain of Cana, burning and ravaging the Turkish property at Agra, Antrona, Galasus, Perouglia, &c., within gun-shot of Cana. The defensive corps left to guard the plain was very small, and though the guns at Leda belittled the danger, they didn't strike any where, and the Hadji walked over the course."

"The panic is extreme; the Turks finally despair, and if the Christians now take it into their heads to descend on the large but comparatively empty camp in the vicinity of Cana, they will make a rich booty with small loss."

"The thing must end now soon. Any further continuation of the war is a disgrace for which the Christian powers are responsible, as it will result in nothing but the desolation of the island. Now pile up the American contributions and send them quick."

Another correspondent of the same journal writes from Candia on the 17th ult. "When Omar Pasha was removed from the command of the Turkish forces in Crete, he declined to the Porte that nothing less than 100,000 men would suffice to reduce the island. Omar Pasha undertook the task with 40,000, and after his departure Mustafa Pasha promised a present of \$500,000, which he should bring him news of Omar Pasha's defeat."

"The news has come. It was received, in the night, last Friday, by the Greek ambassador, who hastened at once to the Russian embassy and roused the ambassador to tell him the glad tidings. The next day the official Turkish papers denied the truth of the report, but it is confirmed by private letters. The following extracts contain all the particulars thus far received:—

"Syra, May 10. "The arrival here of Mr. Johnston, whose visit to Crete on business I recently mentioned, enables me to send you a few trustworthy items as to the fighting which has at length taken place between Omar Pasha and the insurgents."

"The main action at the beginning. On the 1st inst., Mehmet Pasha moved out of Retimno with a strong force to attack the insurgents collected at Argyropolis, near the former town. The rebels, after a short resistance, were driven off their ground, and on the following day Omar Pasha, on his way to Sphakia by the dnie of Kikiritaki, joined his victorious lieutenant—with what further force was sent to him by Mehmet Pasha. On the 4th, Mehmet was sent on with some 8,000 men towards Sphakia by way of Krapo and Asylos. At the former of these points he is said to have been attacked by 4,000 insurgents with great advantage of ground, and after a vigorous fight is said to have been driven back to his camp at Vrees. About the same time Omar Pasha, after having been repulsed at Argyropolis, and also repulsed at Epitropi, where he is said to have been 'repairing damages' on the 6th inst.

"The Areadi made two fresh runs to Crete, and the first one of these was so adventurous that the Greek papers of the particulars, as given in the Greek papers here, will not be without interest."

"She ran out of Syra during the night of Monday, the 9th ult., under the command of Capt. Anghelieri, of Psara, with a cargo of melle-gus and war material of all sorts; touched at Gythion, in the Morea, on the 11th, and after having landed her cargo, she was waiting for her steamer to come on to Souya, which she reached about seven o'clock at night. Although the captain went on with the landing of his cargo, at the same time taking on board about 20 sick and wounded volunteers, and some 20 women and children. About half past eight o'clock, when a third of the cargo had been got ashore, the look-out reported the cruiser was only about half a mile off. The boats were at once hoisted, and the Areadi slipped off in the deepening twilight, but just as she was doing so the Turk sent up a rocket, and was immediately joined by another corvette and a gunboat, all three bearing down upon her. Areadi and opening a heavy fire upon her. But the latter vessel, steaming at the rate of seventeen knots an hour, soon got out of range of the Turkish guns unharmed, leaving her adversaries far behind her. The captain had put out every light on board, and his phantom ship vanished in a moment, like the phanton ship of the sea. The Turkish cruisers were continuing their futile cannonade. One of the Syra papers states that the Turkish gunboat Faudis was accidentally hit in the cross-fire, but this appears improbable, as the Areadi's log reports that the Turks burned blue lights in order to recognize each other, which has to be refuted."

"The Areadi landed 700 volunteers, without so much as seeing a Turkish ship."

"If Omar Pasha cannot at once take the field again and carry the rebel strongholds, the independence of Crete will be secured. The Luxembourg question has been settled, and the Emperor is now ready to turn her attention again to Turkey."

"Nubar Pasha, the skilful American Minister of the Vicerey of Egypt, has at last carried his point with the Porte. With threats in one hand and gold in the other he was irresistible. The title granted to the Vicerey is equivalent to that of King, and he is to be independent in everything except his command of the army to pay tribute to the Sultan. The Porte submits to this humiliation with a very good grace, and it is perhaps as well for the Sultan as anything else. He keeps his tribute money, and money is what he wants more than anything else."

"The following extract from *l'Egypte*, the official paper of the Vicerey, shows how the Emperor has been treated, and what the Government expects Europe to believe in reference to his horrible extortions:—

"The Vicerey left us yesterday on his return to Alexandria, after having remained 48 hours in Tanrah. His Highness designed to receive the sheiks of the villages, to learn from them the state of the country and of its inhabitants. The sheiks replied that everything appeared happy; and shortly afterwards a petition was presented to him, containing a list of persons subscribing spontaneously, or a national loan, to the extent of 50 Egyptian piastres per *Jeddan*. The sum total amounted to nearly 1,000,000 of talliers. His Highness was exceedingly gratified at this offer, but he is understood to have refused it. It is to be regretted that the Emperor will not himself be outdone by the Delta, and that she will also present her list, which would enrich the state by about £3,000,000 sterling. After that to hear it asserted that the lillah is unhappy—when he himself proves that he has nothing to desire and proposes of his own accord to contribute millions to the coffers of the Government."

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE CZAR.

(Despatch to New York Herald.)
The Monitor's official account of the attempted assassination of the Czar of Russia, is very full and interesting, and it does not say it was aimed at the Czar, but further says the ball struck the head of the horse of the groom in waiting, who was riding the door of the carriage. The weapon struck and the groom fell, and the Czar, who was obliged to save him from the rage of the police. The prisoner says his name is Derjagoff, a native of Volynia. "Le Dru" confirms the report that the pistol barrel says the intended assassin fired a double-barrelled pistol. It further says that the deed appears to be political passion and personal hatred of the Czar. It is believed that he had no accomplices."

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"In a certain school in Springfield, Mass., the lady teacher, a few days since, had occasion to punish a little boy for using profane language. There being no other child in the class, she took the idea to make him think he had got to stand near by with a pair of tongs and watch until he caught a rat that should come up from below. Stationing him she gave him strict injunctions to remain in his place, and not to stir up any kind of commotion, and if he did stir up any kind of commotion, after he had stood there a couple of hours, to send him to his seat. Judge of her surprise, when two minutes afterwards he fastened the tongs to a genuine live fellow of the kind, who, with a pair of tongs, was fastening him up. "By jinks, I've caught him!"

Cholera, erump in the stomach and bowels, and Neuralgia, which so speedily prostrate the system, may be prevented and cured by a timely use of Blood's Rheumatic Compound.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The Chatham *Planet*, which is published by one colored man upon another in the village of Sibleyboro, on Wednesday last, says: "On the day before mentioned, two colored young men, named John and Joseph, were walking along the road towards the house of the latter, where the former was proceeding to engage after some money belonging to him, in the possession of John's father. The two were going along together, when John, in sport, with a stick he had in his hand, dashed some water out of the ditch over Paul. This led to a quarrel, when Paul, in a fit of anger, instead of desisting, John lifted some mud upon the stick and deliberately plastered it upon Paul's coat. This was too much for the latter, who seized upon John, and being much the more powerful of the two, he threw him down upon the ground. Thus of course, he injured the other, who said to Paul that 'if he came to his house he would give him a cutting.' Paul must have considered the remark as not said in jest, for he immediately returned to his home, and as they approached, John hurriedly jumped the fence before the other, and went to the house, where he picked up an axe that was lying by a wood-pile near the door, and then, walking back to Paul, he delivered a blow with it below the ear and lengthwise across the throat, making a fearful gash, and cutting through the windpipe. The noise of the attack brought John's father out, who was horrified at the sight of the murder, and immediately ran back to Paul, who, in a fit of anger, saying that he had killed Paul, and that he always thought he had done something of the kind some day. From this it must be inferred that John was a very bad man, and a very controllable temper, which on this occasion found vent in shocking a manner. A messenger was at once despatched to Benham for medical aid, and Drs. Vauveller and Hicks lost no time in attending to the patient, who, however, was sewed up, and he was then removed to his own house. In the meantime John made good his escape, and has not since been heard of. The blow received by Paul was of too fatal a nature to be cured, and he died on the Friday morning following, and was buried on the same day by Dr. Vauveller, and a verdict of wilful murder returned by the jury against John, for whose apprehension a warrant has been issued, and a reward offered."

"The prisoner showed no sorrow for the crime which he had attempted to commit, and only expressed regret at his failure."

"In the course of the day the President made a speech condemning the attempted assassination, and expressing his sympathy with the august guest. His sentiments were loudly cheered. Paris is illuminated to-night."

THE FENIAN FRAUD.

There should be an end to the mischievous agitation of the Fenians—an end to the villainous deceptions and delusions by which wicked adventurers are fattening upon the plunder drawn from a credulous, earnest and liberty-loving people. The English government came to the Fenian cause, and the Fenians, in return, the Irishmen recently convicted of treason in Dublin. It acts wisely in commencing their sentences to imprisonment. Had it hanged them it would have added fuel to the fire; it would have furnished new capital to the worthless criminals; there would have been no appeals to the people, and under the existing state of feeling in this country, the Fenians have forced a few deluded wretches to slaughter; and all to find once more a way into the pockets of the classes they have already victimized so deeply."

The Fenian clamor has become a nuisance and a pestiferous evil. Its sham has been ably aided by the fact that when something was being done, the Fenians were a chance to fight—nothing was done. The heads of the organization on both sides of the Atlantic lacked both heart and brains for the high purpose in the name of which they had gathered the earnings of their dupes. But this did not stop the eyes of the people; and now they lend themselves to the purpose of man who has been called upon to lead. Thousands relinquish their occupations to rush to the border, to be fooled and starved, at best, perhaps shot. It is time they opened their eyes and gave up this miserable game. Though two or three thousand Irishmen should suffer in Canada the miseries of martyrdom, Ireland will be in no way benefited, and the Fenians, in Ireland, bring them out here with that money you are so ready to lavish in these more that useless attempts. Here there is room enough and chance for all. Emigration is the best remedy, and the one that will most injure Ireland. It could be better, certainly, if the people were to be made to see that the Fenians are Fenian pretenders and to give them up; but as there seems little chance of that, it is to be hoped that the officers of the law may get some hold of the managers of this vast conspiracy to defraud the whole body of our Irish residents of their savings.—*New York Herald*.

A Town Under Snow.—A California paper gives a rather hard to believe story of the depth of the snow on the Sierra Nevada mountains, in February and March, by describing a visit of a merchant named Adams, from the valley to the mining town of Meadow Lake on the top of the mountains. He procured a pair of snow shoes, and took the tracks of some who had gone over the day before, and he was not long in reaching the town, where the town should be, but not a house was visible. While he was looking around, a man suddenly came up out of the snow, like a mermaid out of the sea. Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was man or a spirit. "Why," said the fellow, "the place is 'the pliaz.' Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. "Oh, yes, come along!" A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought him to a round hole in the snow, and Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was man or a spirit. "Why," said the fellow, "the place is 'the pliaz.' Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. "Oh, yes, come along!" A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought him to a round hole in the snow, and Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was man or a spirit. "Why," said the fellow, "the place is 'the pliaz.' Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. "Oh, yes, come along!" A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought him to a round hole in the snow, and Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was man or a spirit. 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