The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866. NO. 44*

THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

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 AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 3d day, 3h. 4m., evening, S.W.
New Moon, 10th day, 10h. 24m, morning, S.S.E.
First Quarter, 18th day, 5h. 4m., morning, N.
Full Moon, 25th day, 11h. 21m., evening, N.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon rises.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Wednesday	4 47	7 25	3 54	10 3	14 38
2	Thursday	48	24	4 45	10 36	35
3	Friday	49	23	5 42	11 18	31
4	Saturday	50	22	6 45	morn.	32
5	Sunday	51	21	7 53	0 2	30
6	Monday	52	19	9 2	0 54	27
7	Tuesday	53	17	10 6	1 52	20
8	Wednesday	54	15	11 5	2 53	19
9	Thursday	55	14	11 57	3 56	18
10	Friday	56	13	morn.	sets	16
11	Saturday	57	11	0 26	7 30	13
12	Sunday	59	10	1 27	8 9	10
13	Monday	5 0	9	2 7	8 38	8
14	Tuesday	1	7	2 45	9 8	5
15	Wednesday	2	5	3 24	9 38	2
16	Thursday	3	4	4 6	10 9	0
17	Friday	4	2	4 51	10 13	13 56
18	Saturday	5	0	5 40	11 17	53
19	Sunday	6	6 58	6 32	morn.	50
20	Monday	7	57	7 27	0 2	48
21	Tuesday	8	56	8 25	0 53	46
22	Wednesday	9	54	9 23	1 40	42
23	Thursday	10	52	10 18	2 36	39
24	Friday	12	50	11 8	3 35	36
25	Saturday	13	49	11 55	rises	34
26	Suuday	14	47	even.	6 57	30
27	Monday	15	45	0 58	7 30	27
28	Tuesday	17	43	2 53	8 4	24
29	Wednesday	18	41	2 49	8 40	20
30	Thursday	19	39	3 34	9 20	17
31	Friday	21	37	4 28	10 0	11

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

☞ The BEST OF LIQUORS always on hand. Good stabling for any number of horses, with a careful hostler in attendance.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I
Nov. 25, 1865.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review. (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866:

(Payable in United States currency.)

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
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A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent *to one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood, for $48.00, and so on.

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☞ A few copies yet remain of all the Four Reviews for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 *Walker Street, New York.*

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By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

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FOR SALE at the Subscriber's Bookstore, at reduced price, the September, October, November, December and January, Numbers of this MAGAZINE. They are unusually interesting, from the fact of containing the commencement and continuations of the memoirs of the Confederate war for Independence.

E. REILLY,

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £12,675.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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H. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 15, 1866.

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

Grocery Store,

(Next door to Douglass's Furniture Rooms,) at extremely LOW PRICES, the following articles, viz:—

Flour,	*Tea,*
Cornmeal,	*Salt,*
Sugar,	*Rice,*
Kerosene Oil,	*Molasses,*
Tobacco,	*Pork,*
Soap,	*Candles,*

STARCH, and almost every other article to be found in a general Grocery Store.—Parties will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES PEARDON.

Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—
400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Pictou large Coal.
50 do. do. small do.
1 Anchor, 2¼ cwt.
A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bast Mill.

Also,—1 Mare, 6 years old, suitable for general purposes.

Apply to J. P. IRVING,
At Mr. DeBlois's Office.

May 2, 1866.

STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's stella Colas Bouquet, dedicatd by permission to this talented Artiste.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night,
As a rich jewel in Ethiop's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexandra,	Guards,	Fragebane,
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Jockey Club,	Wood Violet,	Millefleur,
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The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham Eau de Cologne, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavendet Flowers, Verbena Water, Tercentenary Sachet, Perfumedr Tercentenary Souvenir, Shakespear Golden Scented Locken Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement oil Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninion, for the Complexion, Depilatory Powder for removing superfluous hairs without injury to the skin; Napoleon Pommade, for fixing the Mustachos, and instantaneous Hair Dye, for givingt he Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger,

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties.

W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

Fresh Jersey Peaches,

IN TINS.

WARRANTED to be a superior article. For sale by W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1865.

TURKEY FIGS!

TURKEY FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS,
ZANTE CURRANTS,
Jordan Almonds,
Filberts,
Walnuts,
Ground Spices,
ESSENCES,
Gelatine,
Baking Powder,
Pickles and Sauces,

For sale by— W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store Dec. 20, 1865.

WHOLESALE!

BY the recent arrivals from EUROPE, the Subscriber has COMPLETED his

Spring Importations,

comprising a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

—OF—

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,	BRANDIES,
IRON,	WINES,
STEEL,	IRISH WHISKEY,
SHIP CHANDLERY,	SCOTCH WHISKEY,
SADDLERY,	HOLLANDS GIN,
GLASSWARE,	OLD TOM,
PAINTS,	ALCOHOL,
OILS,	DEMERARA SPIRITS,
SCHOOL-BOOKS,	OLD JAMAICA RUM,
STATIONERY,	LONDON STOUT,
SMALL WARES,	" PALE ALE,
CONFECTIONARY,	DUBLIN PORTER.
&c.,	&c., &c.

which are offered WHOLESALE, by the Bale, Package, or Piece, at small advance on costs and charges.

DANIEL BRENAN.

May 23, 1866. 3m

REMOVAL.

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND has removed from his late residence on Queen Street,

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that, by late arrivals of direct importations from EUROPE, he has greatly added to his

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

DR. SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

☞ The DISPENSARY is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Dear Sir;—In your issue of the 26th ult., I observed a communication over the signature of the veritable "Emanuel McEachen,"—"the Wild Man of the East,"—referring to the *published reports* of two political meetings, held, one at Souris and the other at East Point. The *reports* in question were sent by me to the *Examiner*, and published in said journal. Your learned, erudite, talented and *truthful* correspondent not only attacked the reports in question, but made a furious *raid* on me, with the intention, I suppose, of annihilating me—and which, I may here remark, he has not yet accomplished;—yet, Mr. Editor, it was nothing more than I expected from Mr. McEachen, as it is a well-known fact that he can neither restrain or command that turbulent, overbearing, and indomitable passion of his; neither has he got common sense enough to enable him to write a civil letter. It is hard, says the old proverb, to learn old dogs new tricks.

Now, Mr. Editor, for a review of Mr. McEachen's "few lines." The honorable gentleman regrets to have to say, that the reports are *tremendously* incorrect, jumbled, and garbled, so as to change the sense, &c. I will discuss singly each and every part of the reports which he says is incorrect, and then I will fearlessly appeal to the public who attended those meetings for a verdict.

1st.—Mr. McEachen says, "that it is not true that at the Souris meeting he complimented the electors on their support of a gentleman so well worthy of confidence as Mr. Hensley. In reply, I have to say that he *did* say so—if not in the exact words of the report, yet substantially so. That was the meaning that I, and the majority of those who attended the meeting, could glean from his vague remarks,—in fact, every person with whom I have spoken on the subject, says that Mr. McEachen *did* make use of language the same in substance as that contained in the report. He stated further, that Mr. Hensley did as much for his constituents as any man, situated as he was, (in the minority) could do. Then the learned correspondent makes good use of his long shanks, and strides off to East Point, and from the published report of the meeting held there (E. P.) finds the

2nd charge, viz., "that he did not say the Government acted *properly* in bringing the troops here last summer." In reply, I have to say that it was hard for me or for any other person to divine what the honorable gentleman did mean, or *actually did say*, when speaking of the troops. I wonder if he is aware that when speaking of the troops, he made use of all his fiery eloquence to justify the Government for *that* very act. I am sure that if he did not make use of the word "properly," yet, in justifying the Government, he was justifying his own vote on that question. And further, when sitting in the "cushioned seats of the Big House," he thought it very *proper*; if not, his honor and integrity would not permit him to make a most heart-rending speech, such as he did on that occasion, when he pictured in glowing terms the desolation and misery that would overflow our beautiful little Island—when brother would be called on to fight against brother—better to maintain the majesty of the law—that ten red-coats would do more to quell an insurrection than a hundred civilians,—consequently, he voted for that paragraph in the address—the celebrated *ministerial* document of which he says so much. Is a man to say one thing on the floor of the House of Assembly, and then, to use a vulgar phrase, to eat his own words when he meets his constituents? In denying that part of his celebrated East Point speech, he is condemning his own actions. "O, consistency (!) thou art a jewel" rarely to be found in the breast of an inconsistent politician. "Alas, poor Yorrick!" Is he aware that in that *heart-rending* speech, he made reference to the "Newfoundland Fencibles" as a precedent for THAT act of the Government. Did Alex. Beaton, Esq., at the Souris meeting, ask him if the Government were justifiable in building the barracks, etc.? I think not; yet Mr. McEachen introduced the Newfoundland Fencibles on the carpet, and did the same at the East Point meeting. I would ask any person of common sense who has read what he says *he actually did say*, if he would not *actually* come to the conclusion that Mr. McEachen did think it *proper*? I here challenge him to prove that he was elected to support the Government on the Barracks and Military questions—at least that part of the military question which refers to the bringing of the troops here, to collect rents for the proprietors. Mr. McEachen says that "the bringing of the troops, the erection of the barracks, and the suppression of the riots, were all accomplished facts long before the election came off here last winter; yet, with all these facts staring us in the face, he was elected with the distinct understanding that he should support the Government." UNTRUTHFUL! TREMENDOUSLY SO!! Now, Mr. Editor, any man who would make use of such expressions as Mr. McEachen during his canvassing tour through the District, previous to the late election, and then make use of such expressions as those contained in the above quotation, must be devoid of every vestige of truth and decency. Let him beware; the confidence reposed in him by the electors, and *betrayed*, so soon as he secured a seat in the "Big House," will yet raise a storm about his head that all his fiery eloquence cannot ward off. Did he forget the fact, that during his canvassing tour he met me, and asked me if I would not vote for him? In reply, I asked Mr. McEachen what were his political principles—Liberal or Conservative? What was his answer? I will go in as an INDEPENDENT MAN, to support the Government as far as I think *proper* or advantageous to my constituents, and to oppose them when occasion requires. And he further said, that he thought the Government would be smashed, and a third or middle party formed in their stead. Consequently, I supported him, and how many more were deceived in the same way? I may say, fearless of contradiction, that *every* Liberal vote he got, he got it not as a supporter of the Government, but, on the contrary, as an *independent man*. Notwithstanding all this, he has the effrontery to say that he was elected with the *distinct understanding* that he would support the Government! *Punica Fides!* The learned gentleman might, with becoming propriety, cry out with *Cassio*, in Shakespeare's *Othello*:

"Reputation! reputation! reputation! Oh, I have lost my reputation! I have lost the immortal part of myself; and what remains is bestial. My reputation! Oh, my reputation!"

The next charge is, that he did not say the Government would be defeated, etc., had it not been for him. But I say that he *did* make use of expressions which implied that the Government would have been defeated on the Confederation question had it not been for him; that it was *his* resolutions that saved the Government. The honorable gentleman admits that the resolutions were *his*; yet he says that they were not *drawn up* by him. Well, if they were *his*, it would be but just and reasonable to suppose that a man of Mr. McEachen's spirit and independence would not hook on the public as his, what he had not the ability to *draw up*. But the learned gentleman did not think that that part of his speech would be reported, and if not, why it would be all right, the people would credit him with what he never did. Yet he admits that, were it not for *his* resolutions, the Government would resign, etc., and if *his* resolutions—according to his own letter—did not save the Government from a "smash-up," I do not know what did. I would ask him was he aware that there were parties here who knew so much about *his* resolutions as he did himself? Why did he not tell us that it was the editor of a certain journal that drew up the anti-Confederate resolutions which Mr. McEachen says were *his*? Why did he not tell us that these resolutions were merely "tabled" by him? yet he has the hardihood to assert that they *were his*.

Next comes his grumbling about the celebrated "Caucus meetings," in reference to which he said that the members of the Government would have more quarrelling (or something to that effect) among themselves, than they would have on the floor of the House of Assembly. Every question was to be discussed there in private, then the *people's representatives* (!) would come to the House of Assembly prepared to vote in a body. He feels a little hurt, to be sure, to think that the members of the "God-fearing Government" who sat with him in confidential "caucus," would find that he betrayed them, and exposed their secrets to the world.

The next part of his "few lines" worthy of notice is, that he challenged his opponents to name one objectionable vote of his, etc. Does he remember, during his speech at Souris, that he was frequently taunted about the barracks and military questions? Does he know that although his explanations might have been satisfactory to himself, that they were not satisfactory to the majority of the independent electors who attended the meeting? Is he foolhardy enough to think that people are bound to believe all that he, or any other worsted politician, (whose political career is to an end) may say?

He then says, that the only fault Mr. Hensley had with him was, that he sat on the opposite side of the House. Mr. Hensley said that he did not come to the East Point to dictate to the people with regard to their representative. And further, Mr. Hensley is not so fiery and hot-brained as to give publicity to every expression, couth or uncouth, that comes to his mind, like some more of our would-be politicians.

Your *candid* correspondent admits "that at the Souris meeting a majority of the people were against him." Passing strange, indeed, that so much of the *tremendous report* was correct. But he says there was only a majority—not an overwhelming one, to be sure; but I beg to "jog his memory a *leetle*," and ask him was he aware that when the resolution calling him out as a candidate was put to the meeting, consisting of 500 electors, *only two* ayes appeared in his favor, yet there was *only a majority* against him?

Now, Mr. Editor, I think I have answered all of your honorable correspondent's *tremendous charges*; yet I cannot help remarking, that the honorable gentleman's speech, as reported by himself, must have received a considerable quantity of *varnish* from the gentleman who kindly volunteered to take it down *verbatum*, for the purpose, I suppose, of preserving it and handing it down in all its purity to succeeding generations, as one of the quaint old rigmaroles of the pseudo-politicians of the present day.

Before concluding, I would like to ask your veritable correspondent if he knew of any man who, on the day of the Souris meeting, went into a "grog shanty"—not a very respectable one at that—and then and there got two, or perhaps three, points in the wind, and after coming out, chased a respectable young man, belonging to Souris, with no less a weapon than an axe, which the gentleman handled with as much skill and dexterity as any Red-skin ever did a tomahawk. Moreover, I would like to ask him if he knew of the same person making a couple of kicks at the young man in question. One of the kicks took effect; and the consequence was, that the recipient of the kick was in a serious condition on the following day from the effects of the kick of the celebrated "ankle shanker,"—probably the man was only dancing the Highland Fling, Gillie Callum, or some other National strain.

I wish the Hon. Mr. McEachen a pleasant trip and good sale for his "big" cattle, when he arrives at his destination, St. Pierre. The talk down this way goes on to say that the parties who spent so much rum previous to the last election, in order, it is said, to procure Mr. McEachen a seat in the "Big House," do not feel inclined to take so active a part in the ensuing election; neither do they intend to be so free about their rum,—consequently, the "Wild Man" has got to depend on his own resources. And the talk goes on to say that he is off to "French" St. Pierre for a whole cargo of that wholesome beverage.

In the last part of his "few lines," he speaks about the Queen's English and *bits of poetry*; but I beg to remind him that any person more deficient of the Queen's English than he is himself, is not fit to appear in public; and further, that the bard who immortalizes him in song, need not trouble himself much about the poet's license. In conclusion, I beg to call his attention to the lines of Pope:

"What though no bees around your cradle flew,
Nor on your lips distilled their golden dew;
Yet have we oft discovered in their stead,
A swarm of drones that buzzed about your head."

I would advise the proper authorities to be on the alert for those J.P.'s, who are off on a smuggling trip to St. Pierre, the rum mart. By giving publicity, Mr. Edstor, to this letter in your earliest issue, you would confer a favor on your humble servant,

DANIEL McDONALD.

Souris, August 1st, 1866.

P.S.—Other papers please copy.

ADDRESS TO MR. MICHAEL MURPHY, TEACHER, FORT AUGUSTUS.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Trustees and inhabitants of Fort Augustus School District, beg very respectfully to tender our sincere thanks to you as a faithful teacher in this District for the last two years; and now, Sir, we can only say that, as you have engaged in another District, we lament your departure, and feel satisfied that your instructions in that locality as teacher will prove beneficial, morally as well as intellectually, and wish you every prosperity for the punctual manner in which you have discharged your duties,

And remain yours,

Michael McBride,	
John Hogarty,	
Michael Dalton,	
Philip Duffy,	
John Duffy,	
J. J. Fletcher,	
John Bennett,	
Peter McNelly,	
Hon. F. Kelly,	
James Power,	
James Mitchell,	
Robert Duffy,	
Michael Hughes,	
Patrick Hughes,	
John Power,	
John Carr,	and others.

REPLY:

To the Trustees and Inhabitants of the Fort Augustus School District.

GENTLEMEN,—I have only to say, in reply to your address, that it would be my pleasure to remain with you, only I have taken the advantage of a more favorable situation, and wish you every success with your next teacher,—that he may be more able to discharge the necessary duties of his office,—and feel much pleasure to know that you have appreciated my labours.

With respect I remain,
Yours truly,
MICHAEL MURPHY, teacher.

Fort Augustus, Lot 36, July 19, 1866.

ADDRESS TO MR. JOHN BASSETT, TEACHER.

SIR,—As you have given up our School with the intention of leaving the Island, we, the undersigned, both for ourselves and the other inhabitants of the Covehead Road School District, consider it our duty, previous to your departure, to present you with a farewell address, as a token of our esteem and regard, during the time it has pleased you to remain amongst us. You have now been in charge of our School for the last two years, and during that period, as well as on a former occasion, you have always discharged the duties devolving on you as a School Teacher in a satisfactory and creditable manner,—pleasing alike to both parents and children, by whom you will be remembered as a good and kind teacher, whose method has been to govern your pupils by mildness and persuasion, rather than by harshness and severity; and were you disposed to continue teaching any longer, we would be desirous to engage you again.

Since our acquaintance with you, now extending over a period of eight years, we have ever looked upon you as a person of sober and temperate habits,—as a person possessing an unblemished character, and as a useful member of society in general. That you may preserve these qualities unimpaired wherever your lot may be cast; that your earthly career may be happy and prosperous, and that you may in the end enjoy the happiness of heaven, is the wish of

Your obedient servants,

LAWRENCE WHELAN,
MICHAEL HOWLETT,
THOMAS MORRS,
EDWARD MULLIN, J. P.
THOMAS MCGRATH, J. P.

Covehead Road, P. E. Island, July 21st, 1866.

REPLY:

To Messrs. LAWRENCE WHELAN, MICHAEL HOWLETT, THOMAS MORRS; EDWARD MULLIN AND THOMAS MCGRATH, ESQUIRES:

Gentlemen,—I beg to return my heartfelt thanks for your very flattering address. I am truly grateful for the kindness and civility shown to me on every occasion during my stay amongst you; and for the high opinion of my character and the good wishes for my future welfare accept my warmest thanks. As it was with you, gentlemen, some years ago that I first engaged as a School Teacher, your having taken me the second time is a sufficient proof that my services were appreciated; and it is gratifying to know that I have discharged my duty, while in care of your school, in a satisfactory and creditable manner. I desire to acknowledge the encouragement you have given to education in your providing a suitable and well-finished schoolhouse. This, together with the good attendance of scholars, would be sufficient to stimulate a Teacher to apply himself with diligence in the execution of his duty. And did I intend any longer to pursue the avocation of a School Teacher, I should certainly accede to your wishes in desiring to engage me for another term. But it is useless to continue. The system of education in this Island is daily retrograding. The Government, in this respect, is wholly indifferent to the wants of the rising generation. This fact, combined with other circumstances, has at length induced me to throw up the occupation altogether.

In conclusion, I hope your next teacher may be a person whose conduct in general will merit your approbation; that the harmony and good will existing among you at the present time may be of long continuance; and, finally, I hope we may all meet together in that kingdom where sorrow never enters and friendship never dies.

Believe me to be, gentlemen, yours, with the greatest sincerity,

JOHN BASSETT.

Covehead Road, July 21st, 1866.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS AT THE LATE FIRE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown, held at the City Hall, on Sunday, 15th July inst., His Worship the Mayor stated, that he had called the present meeting for the purpose of steps being taken to provide for the immediate necessities of the sufferers by the calamitous Fire of that morning; upon motion

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed for the above object, to consist of Councillor Brecken, Hon. George Coles, Owen Connolly, William Dodd, Thos. Alley, Simon Davies, and William Weeks, Esqrs.

It was further ordered that a Subscription List be opened forthwith, to raise the necessary funds, and a Committee, consisting of Hon. Daniel Davies, Fredk. Brecken, Hon. Daniel Brenan, Hon. George Beer, and Thomas W. Dodd, were appointed to solicit aid from their fellow-citizens.

PETER MCGOWAN, City Clerk.

List of Subscriptions, to date, in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous Fire in Charlottetown:

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor,	£20	0	0
Mrs. Callander,	7	10	0
George D. Atkinson,	5	0	0
His Worship Mayor Haviland,	20	0	0
Hon. George Coles,	5	0	0
Owen Connolly,	10	0	0
Thomas Alley,	5	0	0
William Weeks,	5	0	0
William Full,	5	0	0
G. & S. Davies,	10	0	0
William Dodd,	5	0	0
Frederick Brecken,	10	0	0
Carroll Brothers,	12	10	0
G. W. Dubois,	5	0	0
Charles Young,	15	0	0
Samuel Martin,	7	0	0
Wm. T. Pethick,	7	10	0
James B. Pollard,	7	10	0
W. & A. Brown,	10	0	0
Henry Hassard,	6	10	0
John Robins,	5	0	0
Wm. Heard,	5	0	0
Beer & Sons,	5	0	0
Francis Longworth,	1	10	0
Edward Palmer,	5	0	0
Owen & Welsh,	10	0	0
William Cunard,	25	0	0
Mrs. Alexander,	5	0	0
Victoria Lodge, Free Masons,	10	0	0
Saint James' Church (Kirk)	10	0	0
John W. Morrison,	3	0	0
Judge Peters,	25	0	0
A Friend, per Wm. Dodd,	5	0	0
Colonel Paton, 4th King's Royals,	5	0	0
Robert F. Haythorne,	5	0	0
William Swanston,	5	0	0
John Ings,	5	0	0
George Tweedy, Lot 50,	3	7	0
Stephen Bentley,	15	0	0
Rev. Mr. Parnther,	2	10	0
Thomas Hanford, St. John,	7	10	0
Summerside Bank,	25	0	0
Mrs. Stevenson (Proceeds of Concert)	20	0	0
Thomas Pethick,	20	0	0
Major Beete,	5	0	0
Joseph Hensley,	10	0	0
James Duncan & Co.,	20	0	0
John Quirk,	2	10	0
Daniel Rodgers,	10	0	0
Ralph Beecham,	10	0	0
Estate of late Jas. Peake,	50	0	0