

Judge, I can't speak, said Walker. I'm entirely
up. This is happiness I never could have believed
I would have expected such a wife.
"Do not your wife yet," said Jane maliciously.
Walker hung down his head, and said nothing.
"Well, then, judge," continued the merchant, "here is
another knotty point to settle."
"Pray what is that, sir?" asked William Moss, with a
good-natured smile.
"Why, here's your son wants not to be behind your
daughters; so he has inveigled me out of my Kate."
"What?" exclaimed the judge, quite more amazed and
puzzled.
"Yes, dear father, it is not fair that Amy and Jane
should marry first," replied Charles laughing.
"But you never saw this young lady before," said the
judge.
"Oh yes, I have," said the young man, smiling, while
the whole party, despite their own private matters of in-
terest, listened attentively.
"My dear son," said the father, much moved, "this is
a very strange day. It cannot be said I am about to
lose any of my children—but all are about to marry.
And this occasion, I can say is God's best gift to all."
"The joy of the whole party now knew no bounds.
Such a merry marriage-day had not been known for some
time. All the painful incidents of the past were for-
gotten for a moment, and the minister, who had been con-
versing seriously with Harold, turned and intimated
that he was ready.
Suddenly Helen Barton was missed.
"This is what has happened."
As soon as the father recovered, she slipped out of
the room quite unobserved, and speaking with one of
the negroes, found that Barton, handcuffed and other-
wise secured, was in the Black House, while his captors
rehearsed themselves in the kitchen. Passing rapidly
across the grounds, she in a moment more confronted the
marshal's officer.
"I want to see my husband for ten minutes," she said
firmly.
"One of the men raised his head; the others continued
sitting."
"I am Mrs. Barton?" he replied respectfully.
"Never refused a wife in my life—I guess I won't
begin now," said the officer of justice warmly, and he
rose from his seat.
"Thank you," said Helen, simply.
The man took a key, and guided by a hint from Helen,
took his round at the back of the Block until he turned
the inner side of it, quite unperceived.
In another moment, Helen was inside the Block,
locked in her husband, who sat moodily on a chair.
"James," said she gently.
"What was that?" he replied, raising his manacled
hands. "Do you come here to insult my misery?"
"No, James—I come here to comfort and console,"
said Helen warmly.
"Can this be true?" said that man of sin to himself,
"then get me a drink of water." "No, James; I cannot do that. I would if I could.
But this I will do—I will follow you wherever you go—
I will nurse you in prison—I will try and ease your un-
happy moments, and poor wretched thing, an endeavor
to lead you to repentance."
"And why all this?" asked Barton, overwhelmed with
remorse and astonishment.
"Because you are my husband."
"Helen!" exclaimed that man, starting up and then
falling on his knees, "if I escape with my life, if I rid
myself of chains, and fly to some distant spot where I
can breathe my soul in obscurity, will you forgive me
wholly, entirely?"
"Forgive you, James—I will love you," cried the
woman wildly.
"And I have forgiven this girl under foot. Go, Helen,
I cannot speak more now. Let me think. The sub-
limity of woman's devotion is too much for me. I can
not comprehend it."
"I will not leave you," said Helen; and she sat down
a little distance off.
There they found her; but no argument or reason
would make her move; and about half an hour after-
wards she left the Block in company with her husband.
Two spies who had crept from prison, and both by
and by disappeared.
The man who had been taken from prison, one was
Helen; the other was Fanny, who had been taken from
prison, by daily labor and industry, and the exercise of
social duties, to expiate the crimes of his hour of am-
bition.
And the others were married. First Charles, then
Reginald, then Walter; and never did three couples ap-
pear better to merit their full cup of joy.
Reginald pulled down Snow Hill, and greeted a fine,
open, clear morning on its side. He called it Amy Hall,
differing for ever the disagreeable epithet it had so
long suffered under. He lived there, loved and respected
by his friends and a numerous family, for all of whom
he provided well out of his ample patrimony.
"Walter built himself a house half-way between the
Moss and Amy Hall, where he spent much of his share
of the paternal estate in pictures, and continued, with
his dear wife, those studies that had made them ac-
quainted.
Charles and Mr. Andrew Carstone first began the ex-
tension of the Moss into a town, for they both built fine
houses close to it.
Mrs. Carstone—Fanny—came out, and rejoiced much
when she saw her daughter in her arms. Communion
in those days was so slow, that before she came
out there came another Fanny, whom she loved even
more than her own last one.
Judge Moss lived to a good old age, and saw his
children and children's children growing up around him.
Harold was a quiet, hard-working farmer, who
making an inheritance for his son. He avoided the
Indians for the future, but met them often in fair open
places.
Corney King stopped in America. He could not
leave Mr. Carstone, and hearing his wife was dead, he
stayed, and became a farmer, and not an unsuccessful
one.
Harriet and Spitz Jones both lived and disappeared
somewhere out West, and were heard of no more.
And after all those troubles and difficulties, there was
no one more happy than Amy, and, as she always called
her, dear Cousin."
THE END.

The Herald.
Wednesday, February 14, 1866.
FREE TRADE AND RECIPROcity.
Our despatches of last week announced to us the
terms upon which the American Government is prepared
to continue the Reciprocity Treaty. As those terms
will doubtless be submitted to the Legislature for ap-
proval or rejection, it is proper they should be thor-
oughly canvassed and understood. As we understand the
telegram, the American Government proposes that, in
addition to these articles hitherto admitted into the
Provinces duty free under the operations of the exist-
ing Treaty, the following shall also be included, namely:—
"Salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, ma-
chinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch,
boots, shoes, leather, horses' shoes, horse shoe nails,
harness tacks, beads, matches, music, musical instru-
ments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, tinplate, delaine,
coarse shawls, satinet, sheetings and shirtings, worth
less than one dollar a pound."
This certainly is a pretty extensive list, and the field
which it throws open to Provincial enterprise, skill
and industry is large beyond anticipation. In granting
Reciprocity, as we take it, in these articles, the Amer-
icans are willing to place themselves on a perfect
equality with Provincials. They ask no undue ad-
vantages that we can perceive. If the proposition in-
volves a loss of revenue to the Colonial Governments,
it also suggests the growth of manufactures within
the Provinces, and promises the building up of a
"foreign trade" from which the most hopeful things
may be expected. It is, therefore, rather surprising
that the *Islander*, which one week, in the interests of
Confederation, advocates free trade, and in the next
rejects the doctrine—because proceeding from the
Americans—which it previously held. It is obvious
that the first effect of the new arrangement would be
a loss of revenue on both sides, for it cannot be sup-
posed, as the *Islander* suggests, that the Americans
are so very silly as to seriously ask those Provinces to
admit duty free the articles above enumerated on any
other terms than those of reciprocity—or, in other
words, that the same class of goods be also admitted
into the United States duty free. The proviso, that
Provincial manufactures and productions may be sub-
ject to the imposition of the same internal taxes as
are those of the Union—a proviso which is evidently
intended to prevent an undue advantage which might
otherwise be enjoyed by the Provincials over their
heavily-taxed Republican neighbor—proves that our
interpretation is correct. Reciprocity in manufactured
articles such as those specified, without the stipulation
just mentioned, would speedily prove ruinous, if it
would not altogether destroy the manufactures of the
States. Even under existing tariffs, which sufficiently
guard the manufacturing interests of the States, it is found
that, in consequence of those high general taxes which
are the natural results of an enormous war debt, many ar-
ticles can be manufactured much cheaper in the Provinces
than in the Union. But with the abolition of duties
on these articles, and an exemption from "internal
taxes," it can readily be understood how great the ad-
vantage in well-informed circles at the Federal capital is
No American Government, having a due regard for
the interests of its own subjects, however liberal or
generous for free trade, would make the same offer bet-
ter terms than those sketched out in last week's telegram.
We should take these facts into consideration before im-
puting to that Government any spirit of "unfairness" or
the still worse motive of "coercion" towards these
Provinces. For ourselves, we honestly confess that
we did not expect the renewal of the Treaty on any
such favorable terms, and we rejoice to find that no
narrow or hostile spirit has actuated the American Gov-
ernment in its dealing with this important subject.
Those unfriendly feelings which existed during the
civil war have evidently subsided, and the Americans
are now prepared to negotiate a Treaty as extensive
and liberal as their financial circumstances will admit
of. We can discover no unfairness in the imposition
of a fixed "internal tax" which is simply intended to
place manufacturers on both sides on a level—without
undue advantage to either party. This, at all events,
is our view of the subject, and we sincerely hope that
honesty and impartiality will characterize its discus-
sion, both in the press and in the Legislature, so that
a rational decision may be arrived at. The farmers
and other consumers of the country will understand
that reciprocity or the abolition of duties on those spe-
cial articles, implies that they can be obtained at a
much cheaper rate than they have hitherto been, what-
ever it may denote to "our manufactures." But even
in its operation with regard to the latter, we believe
the advantages will be all on the side of the Provinces.
We have said that the first effect of the proposed ar-
rangement would be a loss of revenue to the Colonies;
but its ultimate and most important effect will be to
largely attract to the Provinces the capitalists and man-
ufacturers of the United States. There are several
reasons to justify us in this supposition, among which
may be mentioned that the cost of living, rent, taxation
and labor are much cheaper in the Provinces than in
the United States. These are most important consid-
erations, and taken in connection with the fact that the
Provinces afford ample facilities for the prosecution of
manufacturing operations, will prove a powerful
stimulus to local manufacturers and capitalists, as well
as a strong inducement to many Americans "to pitch
their tents" within the Provinces. These might we
spread our sails to meet the favoring breeze—to land
up "a large foreign trade," in comparison with which
the markets of four millions of Canadians would sink
into insignificance, and from which the loss of "revenue"
anticipated would scarcely be experienced. These are
the views suggested to us from the limited information
contained in the telegram which we published last week;
and the receipt of details will, we have no doubt, more
fully confirm us in these opinions.

RAILWAYS.
The railway discussion proceeds apace. The *Patriot*
has declared itself against progress. We regret this,
because ten years will not elapse until the proposed
railway, by an accomplished fact, and our contemporary,
unless it comes to a sudden end, will see the error
of its present course. If the Legislature will people
of this Colony refuse of themselves to build railways,
foreigners will step in and build them for us; for it is
utterly impossible that, with the Nova Scotia and New
Brunswick railroads joined with those of the United
States, this Island can remain separated from New
Brunswick and the continent of America by twelve
hours in point of time, when the distance can be ac-
complished much more cheaply and comfortably in five
or six hours. The extension of telegraphic communica-
tion to this Island was a project against which much
more cogent reasons could be employed than against
the construction of railways; yet we have all lived to
know that the utility of telegraph offices and to
experience their benefits. So will it be with railways.
The cost of building in this Island has been estimated
at £2,000 per mile, which would give an aggregate of
£240,000 for forty miles. When the nature of the soil
and the physical aspect of the Colony are contrasted
with those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, where
the highest estimate building railways is set down in
round numbers at £13,000 per mile, we think the
Islander's estimate is pretty close to the mark. Now,
the interest on £240,000 at six per cent, amounts to
£14,400 per annum; but we feel assured that even at a
very low estimate, the railway would yield over and
above its working expenses during the first years of
its running, one-half of the above interest, which would
reduce the actual burden of the Colony to £7,200. The
question, then, is,—can Prince Edward Island bear
this burden? We have stated that more than this sum
has been wanted to no purpose on useless delegations,
&c. Now, why not employ the revenue in promoting
a public work of this nature, instead of in paying for
useless delegations, which only do mischief, and in
building castles, outposts, &c., etc., which may be
thrown aside in six months. The fact is, that until
economy is forced upon the Government by the con-
struction of important public works, the revenue of the
Colony will be frittered away into one benefit or
equivalent to show for it. A colony without public
works may be compared to the improvident man who
has wasted his means in idle amusements, or in specu-
lations which yield no profits himself or those around
him; but the Government or the individual who can
point to a solid investment, which reason and common
sense assure him is likely to prove remunerative to
himself, and advantageous to the community at large,
—an investment which sensible men regard as a fitting
equivalent for his money—may be excused for possess-
ing an empty purse. We should never blame a Gov-
ernment which employed its revenue in purchasing
large estates for the benefit of the people, in building
light-houses, bridges, railways, or other useful public
works, because we know the money thus invested can-
not fall to effect much individual and public good—
especially in a young colony like this, which only re-
quires a liberal expenditure of capital in developing
its resources to secure its prosperity and contentment.
Nothing would more readily tend to an expansion of
trade and the rapid growth of enterprise, industry
and wealth in this Colony, than the employment of capital
and untalented labor in the building of railways. The
impetus which labor of all kinds, whether employed
in commerce, agriculture, the mechanical arts, or even
the commonest of manual labor, would experience,
would be felt from one end of the Island to the other.
In calculating the increased expenses and burdens
which the building of a railway would impose, those
which should also be borne in mind, and from a calm
survey of the whole question, we think the intelligence
of the Island will decide that the time cannot be far
distant, if it has not now arrived, to commence build-
ing a railway from Charlottetown to Summerside, with
branches to wherever necessary. No reasons have yet
been advanced to prove that the project is either un-
timely or impracticable—the only difference thus far
being in the estimated cost of the work, and our own
conviction, that wherever the funds may come from,
or whatever the opinions of the press or the Legisla-
ture may be, five years will not elapse until the force
of circumstances compel the erection of the proposed
line. The action of the Summerside meeting, if fol-
lowed up by petitioning the House of Assembly, will
enable the Island Legislature to assume the task, which
will otherwise be held hold by our neighbors or by
strangers. We say this even after having imposed on
ourselves the penance of reading the hypocritically
tiresome communication of "Proser," like Falstaff's
bill of items, it bears the proportion of a pennyworth
of bread to a deal of sack, and its argument may be
summed up in this—that steamers and stage-coaches
are sufficiently comfortable and speedy modes of con-
veyance to meet the wants of this Colony for all time
to come. Time, in the estimation of the active por-
tion of mankind, is equivalent to money; but we may ex-
press a writer like "Proser," who manages to spend a
considerable portion of his time in losing about, if he
cannot appreciate the truism. It is also a positive
waste of time to argue with a critic who betrays his
ignorance as the very outlet—not of railways nor of
"engineering"—only—but even of the geography of
the Island. We may be excused if we do not place
implicit confidence in the judgment or information of a
writer who is under the impression that the distance
between Charlottetown and Summerside "as the crow
flies," is forty miles, and the same number of miles by
water. We shall, however, in another article consider
all the objections that have been thus far raised against
the proposed railway by both the *Patriot* and "Proser,"
who, we have no doubt, will receive ample justice at
the hands of the *Islander*.

The resignation of a Mr. Brown, member for Yar-
mouth, N. S., on the grounds that since the new Fran-
chise Act came into operation, he no longer consid-
ered himself a legal representative of the District which
he represented in the Legislature, has placed the
Government of Nova Scotia in an awkward position.
Dr. Pepper, knowing that he has not the confidence
of the country, is afraid to meet the difficulty in a con-
stitutional manner,—by a dissolution of the present House.
Such was the way in which Governor Bannerman, in
1857; dealt with a similar case in this Island, and he
was triumphantly sustained by the people. The people
of Yarmouth approve of Mr. Brown's course, and are
determined to return an opponent to the existing Gov-
ernment. The Halifax *Citizen* says:—
"The writ is not issued yet for the Yarmouth election,
but it is not much chance for the boat; there is none
for the rump. Your duty is done; mine to remain here.
Get in and take command of the few it will hold." The
engineer, with fifteen others of the crew and three
passengers, but none of the women got into the boat.
They occurred injuries to the Captain to go into the boat,
but he heroically refused, saying, "No; I will go down
with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe
to land." The boat pushed off, and the captain, true to
his noble heroism, soon met his fate, for, in five minutes
after, the vessel went down, stern foremost, with all
those on board. When she went down an effort was
being made to launch two of the other boats. The en-
gineer and his company were picked up by a vessel,
after having been driven before the wind for twenty
hours. One paper says the news of this sad disaster
will place all Melbourn in mourning.
Ireland is not entirely without sympathy in England.
In a late speech at Birmingham, (Eng.) Mr. Bright, the
eminent reformer, said:
"With regard to the land, there have been two hun-
dred acts of parliament passed in favor of the landlord,
and not one in favor of the tenant. (Cheers.) Look at
this Church. I am always sorry to have to say things
which appear injurious to the character of the Church.
The church religion is one thing, the church political is
another. (Cheers.) Don't let any laboring, earnest
Protestant clergymen in Ireland think I am undervalu-
ing any services they may render to religion. I speak of
the church as a political institution, set up in that
country, not by the opinion of the people, but by the
power of the Tory parties in England. I say that as
long as that church exists, there never will be there-
never can be, in the nature of the human mind, there
ought to be, content and tranquility in Ireland."—*H. Reporter*.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.
H. M. S. *Phylax* sailed yesterday (Feb. 6) afternoon
for St. John, N. B.—*H. Unionist*.
On the night of the 24th ult., the house of Mr. John
Leslie, at Grand Falls, N. B., was destroyed by fire,
and Mr. Leslie perished in the flames.
Gen. Forrest, of the Confederate Army, is selling
groceries at a retail store in Memphis, in which town
Sherman and Johnston recently accidentally met and
bitterly shook hands, subsequently traveling in the
same boat on the Mississippi together. They were
classmates at West Point.
A crowd of Printer's Devils enjoying a sleigh-ride
through the city on Wednesday evening last. And as
the hand of the Union Protection Company was also
out in a six-horse team, the tyros took advantage of
the occasion to follow in their wake, thus enjoying the
music furnished gratis.—*H. Rep.*
The Queen has appointed Mr. Henry Ernest
Butler to be Receiver-General for the Island of
Trinidad. Mr. Butler came to this Island a few
years since in the capacity of Private Secretary to
Governor Dundas.
We are glad to learn that the *Schr. Flying
Dutchman*, belonging to New London, of the
Island, bound to this Port from New York, and
which vessel was supposed to be lost, has at length
turned up at St. Thomas, West Indies.
The *New York Herald* in a double length article
on the reconstruction of the Federal Cabinet, asserts
that Messrs. Stanton, Seward, Welles, Hamilton and
Speed are about to retire, Mr. McCulloch, the Sec-
retary of the Treasury, only being retained. It is
pretty certain that a reconstruction of the cabinet is
contemplated, and the *Herald* for once may have
guessed aright.
The Burns' Club, of St. John, N.B., supped to-
gether at the Keithay House, 24th ult., the Pres-
ident, Robert Keith, Esq., in the Chair. The mem-
ories of Burns, Shakespeare, and Moore were
drank with all the honors.
Carleton, the Great Irish Novelist, is in such
strained circumstances, that a public subscription in
his behalf is suggested.
It is stated that Queen Victoria is one of the most
wealthy individuals in the world, and her riches are
rapidly accumulating.
An English paper says that the money inherited
originally by Miss Burdett Coutts would weigh in
gold thirteen tons.
Late advices from Newfoundland by the steamer
Merlin, which arrived at Halifax on Sunday last,
report the weather as unusually severe, involving
considerable suffering among the wretched poor of
the Island. The cold-fresh, considering the weather,
was good. The Legislature was to have met on the
22nd of February.
James Stephens, C. E. I. R., whatever the
mysterious adjunct may be, has been graciously
permitted to extend a respite to Canada from Fenian
invasion. While appointing John O'Mahony Rep-
resentative and Financial Agent of the Irish Re-
public, in Canada against their places, he declared
that the cry raised of "to Canada" instead of "to
Ireland," is mad and traitorous. The great James
is right; madness and treason are certainly the pre-
vailing characteristics of this queer brotherhood and
as their existence has abundantly proved, so we may
soon expect to see the natural and necessary re-
sult, namely, through discomfiture and disgrace.
A reliable Canadian contemporary says that the
opinion in well-informed circles at the Federal capital is
that Mr. Davis "will escape without punishment."
The two brothers, Joe Gross and Jim Mae, are
to punnel each other's neck for the championship of
England.
A Horse is being exhibited, in Berlin, which has
attained the patriarchal period of eighty years.
Edward Booth, the tragedian, brother of the
assassin, made his first appearance in public recently at
the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, he appeared as
Hamlet—was received with the warmest approval,
the men stamped, thumped their hands and hurrahed
continuously; the ladies rose in their seats and waved a
thousand handkerchiefs, he withdrew from the stage
under a fire of cheers and hosannas, related by the
frantic waving of handkerchiefs and hats, and the
mighty cheers of the multitude.
Sir John Gray, M.P. for Kilkenny, has been making
a speech at that place, in which he dealt with several im-
portant questions. He declared that the question of
Reform he should be found in the same lobby with
Mr. Bright; and he spoke most hopefully of
the prospects of obtaining a settlement of the landlord
and the tenant question, and the abrogation of the Irish
Church ascendancy. Sir John Gray said he spoke with
the approval of many other Irish members, and he
sketched a programme which in the coming session
will probably cause some interesting discussions.
The Provincial Delegates were entertained at
Washington, on the 31st January, by about twenty Con-
gressmen. Senator Foot occupied the head of the
table and Mr. Morrill the foot.
The Toronto *Globe* speaking of J. Robinson Connolly's
letter on Fenianism, says:—"more brightly, just and
sensible document does not often fall in our way. There
is no mincing the matters on which it treats. It states
the truth in a fearless manner, and we doubt not, have
a salutary influence."
The Springfield *Republican* says in the winter of 1855
there was eight carrier boys employed to distribute that
paper.—Three of these boys are now cashiers of banks
in or near Springfield.
In reply to a request for permission to give a benefit
at the Newbery (N. C.) Theatre for the widow of Hon-
orable Jackson, H. B. Ellis, acting Assent, Adjutant Gen-
eral wrote:—"The United States military authorities can
never object to a charitable cause. All soldiers owe
a tribute to gallantry and honor. It is presumed that
every officer of this command will esteem it a privilege
to be permitted to engage with you in the assistance of
a lady whose husband was so respected and so remem-
bered."
It is probable that a Telegraph line will shortly
be constructed between Summerside and Alberton.
A Toronto despatch says that the Canadian
Fenians have issued an address to the American
Brotherhood, endorsing O'Mahony, and declaring
that the true and only object of the movement is the
freedom of Ireland, and denouncing the proposition
to go to Ireland by way of Canada.
The New York World says the "colored" men
who crossed the Rio Grande and attacked the Impar-
ialis at Bagdad, were white men with their faces
blackened. It severely condemns their conduct, and
says that, as they are United States subjects, the
American Government will be required to give ex-
planations regarding their conduct; but it has no
fear that these explanations will lead to war.
One of the correspondents of the Boston *Tribune*
was present when Senator Chandler brought in his
"non-intercourse" resolution, and says he called for
the seizure of Canada,—war with England, and in
uttering these sentiments he pounded his desk till the
startled Senate evidently expected to see it shivered
to splinters. "Notwithstanding his violence, the speech
had no effect on the Senate," and seemed to be
looked upon as one of those pardonable ebullitions
which Congressmen will indulge in every now and
then, but especially during the Fenian season.
The present is unquestionably the oddest and
thrust far, the most unprotected season for South
years.—*H. Reporter*.

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