2nd year—1st Division.

1st prize of Grammar, 2nd of Geography and History—Miss Mary Morrisey.

2nd prize of Geography, Writing and Good Conduct—Miss Emma Newberry.

1st prize of Grammar and Geography, 2nd of Arithmetic and Good Conduct—Miss Eva Murphy.

2nd prize of Geography and Arithmetic—Miss Jane Newberry.

1st prize of Grammar, Geography and History, 2nd of Music—Miss Mary McEwen.

1st prize of Grammar, 2nd of Geography and Arithmetic—Miss Jane Muckler.

Prize of Reading and Fancy Work—Miss Rose Reilly.

2nd prize of Geography and Fancy Work—Miss Mary Frances Griffith.

3rd prize of Writing, History and Arithmetic, Miss Mary Ellen Doucett.

2nd prize of Reading and Writing, Miss Ellen Lantry.

1st prize of Grammar, Geography and Reading, Miss Mary Ann Dinn.

3rd prize of Reading and Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Mary Walsh.

3rd prize of Grammar, Geography and History, awarded to Miss Ellen Kelly.

2nd year—2nd division.

1st prize of Reading, 2nd of Grammar and Arithmetic,—awarded to Miss Catherine Peddin.

2nd prize of Reading, Arithmetic and Fancy Work, awarded to Miss Mary Carroll.

2nd prize of Reading, and 3rd of Grammar, awarded to Miss Emily Doucett.

3rd prize of Grammar, Geography and Writing awarded to Miss Jane O'Halloran.

3rd Division.

1st prize of Reading, Spelling and Geography awarded to Miss Amelia McDonald.

1st prize of Spelling, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, awarded to Miss Flora McDonald.

3rd prize of Geography and Reading, awarded to Miss Ellen Quirk.

3rd prize of Reading and Spelling, awarded to Miss Annie Quirk.

1st prize of Arithmetic, 2nd of Geography and Reading, awarded to Miss Ellen Mabbitt.

3rd prize of Writing and Spelling, awarded to Miss Mary O'Halloran.

3rd prize of Reading and Spelling, awarded to Miss Alice Morrisey.

4th Division.

1st prize of Reading, 2nd of Spelling, Miss Virginia Newberry.

1st prize of Spelling and Multiplication Table, awarded to Miss Ellen McDonald.

1st prize of Spelling and Good Conduct awarded to Miss Ellen McDonald.

1st prize of Spelling and Good Conduct awarded to Miss Catherine Kelly.

Prize of Good Conduct awarded to Miss Lizzie Kelly.

Musical Department.

1st prize awarded to Miss Emily Watters. 1st prize of Vocal Music awarded to Miss Mary Watters. Badges of Honor for Music awarded to Misses Catherine Eckstadt, Mary Clarke, Sarah Watson, Georgie Stephens, Margaret Walsh.

1st prize of Fancy Work awarded to Miss Lillias Watson. 1st prize of Assiduity awarded to Miss Margaret Bowers. 1st prize of Drawing awarded to Miss Mary Clarke. 1st prize of Religious instruction equally merited by Miss Catherine Eckstadt and Anastatia Sinnot, prize drawn for by lot—won by Miss Eckstadt. 1st prize of Domestic Economy awarded to Miss Appoline Gaudet. Prize of Excellence equally merited by Misses Appoline Gaudet, Mary Ann Kelly, Lillias Watson, Mary Clarke, (won by lot, and awarded to Miss Lillias Watson.) Also the 'Crown of Gratitude' that was presented to his Lordship at the last Examination, and which he reserved for the young lady that would signalize herself by her good conduct during the year, (won by lot, and awarded to Miss Mary Clarke.)

Prize of Excellence, Junior Class, awarded to Miss Mary McEwen. Crowns for Good Conduct awarded to Misses Margaret Walsh, Grace Howatt, Annie Connell, Georgie Stephens, Mary Ann Blake, Sarah Watson, Minnie Stephens, Emma Newbery, Ellen Blake, Anastatia Sinnot, Agnes Readin, Eva Murphy.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

TACTICS OF THE UNION SCHEMERS.

When the report of the Quebec Convention first came to light, much against the will of those who favored that document, a grand attempt was made by monstrous misrepresentations on the part of three of our Island Delegates to convince the people of the great advantages which would result from annexation to Canada. First in point of importance came Colonel Gray's manifesto, which as a production of imagination might rank with Robinson Crusoe, the Arabian Nights Entertainments, the Mysteries of Udolpho, or any other similar work of fiction that has charmed the hours of boyhood. The Col. Secretary's labored figures were dryer than the Colonel's romantic pictures, but not more reliable as data upon which to found an argument for a Confederation of the British North American Colonies. Whatever of argument appeared in the *Examiner* on the Union Question was not from the pen of the principal editor, as he was avowedly studying the question—he was afraid to shock the confidence his friends had in his public honesty by suddenly proclaiming his inconsistency in reference to a Union of the Colonies "whether federal or Legislative"—either of which would be "absurd" so long as it recognized our connection with the Mother Country; and he was *unable* to advance one argument to convince the people of this Island that it would be to their advantage to be ruled and taxed at will by a Government a thousand miles away. His intellectual and argumentative efforts were confined to mean, scurrilous attacks on all who dared to expose his inconsistency and the schemes of his colleagues.

This, we say, was the plan adopted by Messrs. Gray, Pope & Co., to carry Confederation *after* the details of the scheme came to light through the agency, we believe, of an anti-Union Delegate; for, at first, it was determined to submit the measure to the Legislature if a majority in both Branches could either be wheedled, bullied, or bought over. As actually happened in Canada, the people were not to be consulted at all in the matter. This may be, and has been denied; but we still believe it to be true, because it was told to an intimate by a babbling Delegate shortly after his return from Canada. This plan, having failed, however, in consequence of the independence of the vast majority of our legislators, and the mass of the people being too intelligent to be duped by the Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk-representations of Col. Gray, or the smuggling arguments of Secretary Pope, the next plan adopted was to abuse and bully, and insult every person who didn't choose to agree with them. They have told us that this Island is a wretched sand-bank, and that the decision of its inhabitants could neither accelerate nor retard Confederation, which would and ought to be forced upon them whether willing or not. The latest phase in the policy of our local plotters is contained in the *Islander* of the 14th inst., which seeks to allay the suspicions of the people and throw them off their guard by informing them that it is useless on their part to discuss anything in reference to Confederation at the present time. Of course, Messrs. Pope & Co. desire nothing better than that the people should not trouble themselves about Confederation, but just permit a few cunning politicians to do the thing some fine morning by a *coup de main*. When the scheme shall have been carried, we may then discuss it to our heart's content; and when bitter experience shall have taught us that it is "not all gold that glitters," and that we have been irredeemably bound over—tenants and freeholders, Catholics and Protestants—to be taxed and fleeced at will by a Canadian Ministry—the authors of all this mischief will be beyond the reach of the resentment of the people—luxuriating on fat offices at Ottawa, while their victims in Prince Edward Island bewailed their simplicity every time the tax-collector visited them. This little game would answer admirably; but there is one great drawback to its success—the people are too wide awake to be trapped by any of Mr. Secretary Pope's plots. The Colonial Minister told us last winter that no colony would be coerced into Confederation; and the London *Times* and other leading papers inform us, in the face of the latest despatches on the subject, that the Mother Country has no constitutional power nor even the desire to force the small Island of Prince Edward into the proposed scheme against her own will. The *Islander* may, perhaps, buoy itself up with the hope that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will acquiesce in the desire of the Imperial Government as expressed through Mr. Secretary Cardwell, to accept an expensive and cumbrous piece of governmental machinery in the place of their present cheap, simple and free constitutions, and in that event that Prince Edward Island will follow suit. We look upon the acquiescence of these Provinces as a very unlikely contingency, but even if the reverse were the case, it does not follow that this colony must or will also surrender its constitution, with its advantages and important privileges—not the least of which is that which reserves to us the right to legislate for ourselves, to tax ourselves and to spend our revenue as we think proper. For the want of this right, how many grinding evils having afflicted portions of mankind! Ask the oppressed Poles if they sigh for legislative independence—if their struggles for freedom or the right to govern and tax themselves have been but the criminal outbreaks of *youthful* folly. Ask the Hungarians the same question; and ask the exiled and impoverished Irishman what has driven him and his kindred forth wanderers from the rich and beautiful land of their forefathers. Legislative independence would have rendered them comfortable and happy at home, and having found that great boon in a New World, shall they surrender it again at their own option, or through the wiles of cunning and ambitious politicians If so, the experience of the past and the teachings of history have been lost upon them; for although we may and have been told that our local Parliament will be left to us under Confederation, yet the intelligent reader who has carefully read and studied the constitution prepared for us at Quebec, knows that such Parliament will then be a mere expensive humbug—having no more power and not as much dignity as the Corporation of Charlottetown. The Federal Parliament, in which our voice and influence will be nothing, will have supreme power to tax us and legislate for us at pleasure, and it would be far better for ourselves to have no local Parliament than a mere sham.

There is one more point upon which we shall offer a few remarks before concluding. It has often been asked how it is that the Union Delegates persist in advocating the "Great Scheme," in opposition to the wishes of their constituents and of the people of the Island generally. The answer is to be found in the efforts of the Canadians to force Confederation upon the Maritime Provinces, and in the declarations of Hons. Messrs. Cartier and J. A. McDonald, before the Canadian Parliament last winter;—having been asked if the *first* Federal Parliament would be elected by the people, these gentlemen said in reply that it would not, but would be constituted by selecting the required number of members from the various Parliaments existing at the time. Hence it is that the Col. Secretary and his Union colleagues wished the people of this Island not to discuss Confederation, and hence it is that these *disinterested* gentlemen can act in defiance of the people, for if the question be carried in the neighboring Provinces, it will then be attempted to be carried through our Legislature without any appeal being made to the people. Once carried in that way, the Union Delegates will, no doubt, be selected as members of the Federal Parliament for five years, and during that time their nests will be so well feathered at Ottawa, that they won't be under the necessity, nor will they venture to apply to the people to represent them for another five years. This is the game and a very cunning one it is; but it only requires to be exposed to defeat it. We shall return to the subject next week, and expose more fully the dishonesty and inconsistency of the more prominent Union advocates.

TENANT UNION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

We make the following extracts from the Government organ of Friday last:—

"On Saturday last, the Deputy Sheriff of the County proceeded to Lot 31, in order to levy two executions—issued at the suit of the Proprietor—upon the goods and chattels of Messrs. Large and George Clow, tenants on that Township. When the Deputy Sheriff reached the farm of Mr. Large, no goods or chattels were to be found, all having been removed by Mr. Large and his friends—members of the Tenant League—who appear to have had notice of the intended visit. If the Deputy Sheriff failed to find the goods and chattels of Mr. Large, he had the satisfaction of meeting Mr. Clow and a number of his friends, who, forthwith, mounted horses, etc., formed an escort, and conducted the Deputy Sheriff and his assistant to the City—Mr. Clow performing the part of standard-bearer, by carrying the flag of the Tenant Union. On reaching the Town, the procession paraded through the streets and proceeded to one of the taverns, where, we understand, speech-making commenced. While the Tenant Leaguers were celebrating their triumph over the Deputy Sheriff, the Proprietor and the Law, the *Fi. Fa.* which the Deputy Sheriff had in his possession for Mr. George Clow—and which he had kept secret to himself until he had returned to town—was returned, and a *Ca. Sa.* handed to the Sheriff, who forthwith arrested Mr. Clow and committed him to the jail of the County. No attempt at rescue was made by the Leaguers, who appear to have returned peaceably to their homes, doubtless less jubilant than they were when they entered the City.

On Tuesday morning last, the Deputy Sheriff and three assistants again left Town for the purpose of serving legal process on the goods and chattels of James Proctor and Charles Dickieson, of New Glasgow, for arrears of rent. They proceeded, unmolested to the residence of Mr. Proctor, where they distrained on a horse and waggon, took them with them, and returned homewards. At Wheatley River Bridge—if we are correctly informed—they were met by a number of Tenant Leaguers, and among the number was Mr. Proctor. Proctor, then and there, wanted the Sheriff to take bail for the horse and waggon, but on declining to do so, it was arranged that the matter was to be settled in town the next day. Shortly after leaving Wheatley River, the Deputy Sheriff and his assistants were again overtaken by a number of the Leaguers, and violent language and threats were used towards the party, who, notwithstanding, proceeded on to within about seven miles from Charlottetown, when they stopped for a few moments at a roadside inn for the purpose of feeding their horses,—while here, the Leaguers came up to them again, and demanded the horse and waggon they had in their possession of Proctor's, and declared that they should not take them one step further. The Deputy Sheriff declining to give up the property, the road was blockaded with horses, waggons and men, and on an attempt to force the blockade, a fight ensued, the Leaguers attacking with stones and sticks. The Deputy Sheriff was badly wounded in two places on his head, and had his arm fractured by a blow from a stick, and the horse and waggon which he had seized, rescued. We understand the Sheriff's officer and his men fought desperately, and finally succeeded in carrying off the ringleader, Charles Dickieson, and lodging him in jail in this City, where he will, no doubt, remain for some time.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the Government scribe justly exults at the defeat which the Tenants have met in the capture of Clow and Dickieson, as a triumph of law and order over lawlessness and disaffection. Without stopping to inquire into the share which the writings of the Col. Secretary and the promises of his friends, and, indeed, of politicians of both stamps may have had in bringing the Union into existence, we would wish to know what excuse can be offered for the extravagant action of the Government in empowering the Sheriff of this County to swear in *sixty* special constables, as currently reported, at an expense to the country of twenty shillings a-day per man, in order to suppress any disturbance that may arise with the Tenant League, when, according to the Government organ of Friday last, as quoted above, *three* men can perform that duty? Apart from any consideration of the principles of the Union or their tendency—for in this case we learn the Union repudiates the conduct of Dickieson in resisting the officers of the law—we must say that the Government are bringing things to a queer state when men can be dragged from their homes and their business, and taxed to an unlimited extent for special constables and troops for the sole purpose of enabling a few trumpery proprietors to collect rent from their refractory tenants. The late Duke of Newcastle gave the *sharks* to understand that if they refused to sell their land at a reasonable rate, they could not calculate upon receiving any assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the event of a conflict arising between themselves and the tenants; they *have* refused to sell to the tenants except at such rates as the latter could not comply with, and still they have the modesty to ask for special constables and troops to collect their rents. A patriotic Government who had to deal with the land question of this Island would feel, that they neglect the duty for which Government exists when they leave the mass of the people no option but to live in misery or fly the country; and the most scrupulous theorist of the rights of property should be satisfied to see the late Duke's alternative strictly fulfilled. In Prussia, Austria, France, Russia and Belgium, the possession of landed property has been regulated by changes quite as sweeping. The Government threaten to call in troops to aid in the collection of rents; but if the troops are called in, and the tenants suppressed and driven from their homes, have the Government and their proprietory friends considered what the state of affairs will then be, and what the *bright* prospects that will present themselves for Prince Edward Island! They may make a wilderness and call it peace, but we don't think they will have much of a claim on the respect of those who wish to see the Island happy, prosperous and free, nor on the gratitude of posterity. If the Government in power are determined to annoy, provoke and harrass the tenants, and to perpetuate a remnant of serfdom and barbarianism, they should at the same time use their influence and *power* with the stiff-necked proprietors to induce or compel them to part with their lands at a fair valuation which will come within the reach of the tenants, and thus avoid the difficulties of the present and the future. If the matter were left, as suggested by the late Duke of Newcastle, between the proprietors and the tenants, the difficulty would be speedily and effectually adjusted; but if the utterances of the Government organ are to be relied, what between troops, special constables, &c., &c., we see a gloomy prospect in the future for this Island.

MASTER AND MAN.

"Why dost thou converse with that trunk of humours, that bolting-hutch of beastliness, that swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge bombard of sack, that stuffed cloak-bag of * * * * * * * * * * that reverend vice, that gray iniquity, that father ruffian, that vanity in years? Wherein is he good, but to taste sack and drink it? wherein neat and cleanly, but to carve a capon and eat it? wherein cunning, but in craft? wherein crafty, but in villany? wherein villanous, but in all things? wherein worthy, but in nothing?"—SHAKESPEARE—*Henry IV. Scene IV. Act* 1.

The Penny Whistle of this week devotes nearly three columns of its space to the humane task of endeavoring to ruin the character and business of a young man commencing life, and whose chief fault it is that he labors under a physical infirmity with which it has pleased Providence to visit him. We have been accused of the *crime* of lameness by the respectable journal indicated. From the Editor-in-Chief and from quack doctors this grave offence has been repeatedly hurled at us; and when we stand forth alone—asking but a fair field and no favor—and chastise with the weapons of truth the foul indecency of our opponents, they either make whining, *ad captandam* appeals to the public and their friends, or turn short round upon us and recklessly accuse of every crime in the calendar. If this mode of warfare be deemed fair and honorable, and the evidence by which our reputation is sought to be ruined considered conclusive, there is not a person in the community, however exemplary his conduct and against whom not even the breath of slander has been raised, but whose character could be destroyed by a vindictive and malicious enemy. We are willing to allow ours to undergo the most rigid scrutiny; nor would we think of replying to the malicious charges of our enemies in this community, were it not that parties at a distance, who are not acquainted with us, might believe us guilty if we did not give an immediate contradiction to those charges, and place the *onus* of proving them on our opponents. What the latter say or think of us, we don't care the value of a bad farthing;—having extracted the sting from them by a simple statement of the truth, they are now perfectly harmless, and are at liberty to buzz as much as they please. We are bound to teach them that we are not so easily to be "crushed" as they imagined—that vain "boast" was made rather too soon; and they may now endeavor to console themselves by a melancholy contemplation of the ruins by which they are surrounded.

The Master has summoned his Man Friday or Frederick to substantiate a lot of defamatory charges against us which we pronounced last week to be deliberate and malicious falsehoods, and which we have openly challenged and defied our opponent to prove.

We will enter into no defence of the Herald in the course it has seen fit to pursue with regard to the *public conduct of public men*; we have reason to know by our increased subscription-list that the public has approved of that course, and the defenders of Mr. Secretary Pope's indecent attacks on Catholic females may think what they please about our motives in opposing annexation to Canada—that bigoted land where Catholic churches are burned with impunity in open day—and in exposing the inconsistency of the advocates of the Great Unfair Scheme. Neither will we waste our time and space in *disproving* that we are not regarded with "contempt" by the "whole community," that we are not the "meanest object in the animal creation," the "dirtiest ruffian in the land," a "yelping cur," "an ugly hobgoblin," "a brute," "an ugly venomous reptile," "a beast," &c., &c.; nor in *proving* that our opponent is the most respected gentleman in the Island, the noblest critter in the universe, and is an honest, chaste, truthful, sober and handsome christian,—and, although seldom in his place in the House of Assembly, and even when there, *not* supported by the best legs in the world, yet he may be a faithful representative—an honor to any District in the Island. When the vote was taken on the Bible question when first brought up in the House of Assembly, this honest representative of the people was absent from his place therein and from his duty; *helplessness* kept him away whilst the then Member for the West River gave the casting vote on the question—a vote which ruined the Major with his constituency and caused the complete overthrow of the Liberal Party. Our opponent considers himself an honor to his constituency for all, and entitled to their gratitude and confidence. We enter into no controversy about the matter; we leave it between him and them to settle.

We shall now enter into the charges which he has made against us. He accused us of having used his subscription-book to create a list for the *Vindicator*; we denied the accusation, challenged him to prove it, and stated how our subscription-list was formed. If any doubt existed as to our innocence, we think it must be removed by the wretched attempt at proof which our opponent makes: he merely *repeats* the accusation, and then pronounces the repetition to be "conclusive evidence." Such "evidence," we need scarcely say, wouldn't hang a dog; and wretchedly hard up must that "ablest" politician and writer be who is compelled to resort to such a clumsy dodge to to sustain his rascality. The "private" office to which he alludes was always open, and resorted to by the office-hands indiscriminately. Our object in visiting the *sanctum*—if we did so at 8 o'clock in the morning, during the week previous to our leaving, a circumstance about which we have no knowledge whatever—must have been to have our account settled. It appears the office is generally deserted about 8 o'clock in the morning; this is admitted. Now, what we want to know is, if there was no one present but ourself when copying this wonderful subscription-book, how could our opponent become aware of our dishonesty?—and if caught in the act, why is not the name of the detector given? The fact is, the whole charge rests upon a mean suspicion or a pure invention; one charge proved false, all the rest fall to the ground. We repeat again, therefore, that we neither used nor had in our hands at any time his subscription-book; and in proof of our assertion we can refer both friends and foes to the Catholic Clergymen of this Parish, who are well aware how the *Vindicator* subscription-list was "created."

Our opponent makes a vile use of the letter of the Rev. Rector of St. Dunstan's College. We explained last winter why that Rev. gentleman wrote the letter in question. Our opponent may assert "he knows" why Mr. McDonald "wisely separated" himself from the *Vindicator*—"bosh," we say. His "knowledge" might be very interesting, if detailed; but we have no hesitation in saying that it would prove a "mare's nest," as all of his discoveries in reference to us have hitherto proved. His object evidently is to get us to make statements with regard to the Rev. Mr. McDonald which might involve us in an unnecessary and annoying discussion with that gentleman. We are not to be trapped by such a clumsy device; and all we have to say on this point is, that if the Rev. Mr. McDonald, whose name has been so unnecessarily dragged into this degrading discussion, has anything to say which can aid or comfort our opponent, he is at perfect liberty to say it.

We challenged and defied the Man in the Glass House to give the name of one solitary individual in Prince Edward Island to substantiate the false, vile, and intamously malicious charge which he made against us in the concluding part of his first indecent article, with the reminder that if he failed to do so, he should stand before the public—the Court to which we both now appeal—a self-convicted moral assassin. Has he done so? No!—*because he cannot*. It is true he reiterates his charge, and sneakingly says he can prove it before a Court of Justice—where, we may say, he may yet be called upon to do so. In the meantime we ask the public, if our opponent could procure any person to prove his wicked statement, is it likely, after swearing, as he did some days ago to a gentleman in this City, that he would "crush" us, that he would hesitate to parade the name with a flourish of trumpets? We brand him as a cowardly, malicious and deliberate slanderer, even though he should perjure his own guilty soul to sustain his monstrous charge. Either that or the man's departing memory has played him false while referring inadvertently to some of his own notoriously numerous cases, or to some smutty story of his boon companions, as we feel truly thankful that we were never in the private company of our opponent half a-dozen times in our whole life. Let the public make a note of these facts, and beware of the man for the future. His Canadian masters, too, can see from this what a precious champion they have down here.

Our opponent will effectually demolish what he designates "a falsehood" with regard to political intrigues if he can get the uncompromising Leader of the Opposition,—to whom we alluded last week—to assert that no overtures had been made to him. Can he do so? Let the public wait and judge between us. The denial of the Government subsidized penny whistle we believe to be a mere quibble.

We shall now prove that we worked for our *grateful friend* for some for or five months (about a third of the time stated by our *truthful* adversary) nor when we could obtain employment no where else, but solely to oblige him—as we didn't want work at the time. Having become wearied of serving men who certainly were not superior to us in point of education, we were about to study for the medical profession, left our employer, and, at the earnest solicitation of our defamer, who could get no other competent person at the time, we consented to assist him in printing the House of Assembly Journals until the opening of the navigation, when, unfortunately for us, we permitted ourselves to be led into investing some £300 of honestly-acquired money in the *Vindicator*. The following letter, which is a reply to a short note addressed by us to Mr. David Laird—a thoroughly disinterested person in this controversy—fully substantiates our statement:—

"*Patriot*" *Office*, July 25, 1865.

"Dear Sir,—You left Mr. Hazard's Office in the winter of 1862, contrary to my desire, and a press of work coming in a few weeks after your departure, I believe that both Mr. Hazard and myself expressed to you our wish that, if the nature of your engagements permitted, you should return to our employ.

Yours truly,
D. LAIRD.

Mr. E. Reilly.

We always lived without our accuser's assistance, and indeed to ask for employment from him would be the last resort of any person with the smallest particle of brains and hands to work. With regard to the balance of our wages in his hands, we shall only say that we presented not merely an account thereof, but almost wore out a pair of boots attempting to obtain payment—the *veracious* Frederick to the contrary notwithstanding. We now conclude with the Master, assuring him that his contempt—*his!* "oh, the father!"—is more grateful than his favor; but before assuming any ridiculous airs in future, or unprovokedly endeavoring to crush a young man upon whom he meanly and suspiciously looks as a rival in journalism, let him remember the past. Now for the Man Friday.

There was an allusion in last week's Herald to a certain tale-bearer, known as *Frederick*, who immediately assumed the cap which he knew fitted no one else. We shall deal short measure to this babbling fool and tattler, who is unworthy of being noticed except to caution the public against the fellow's lying twaddle, and perhaps the task is unnecessary, he is so notorious. It shall afford us much pleasure to knock the Man's and the Master's heads together to teach them discretion if not manners, whenever we shall deem the pastime necessary. He commences by threatening violence to us. He once before made a blackguard of himself by assaulting a gentleman on the public streets, who had kicked him from a private residence into which he meanly thought to *sponge* during a private party. He got hided for his pains, and the circumstance has been immortalized by our Island bard, whose poem on the encounter we may produce hereafter for the amusement of the Town. We would advise him to put his threat into execution, and we venture to say his Master wouldn't know him after the feat. As far as deliberate lying and low scurrility are concerned, he is equal to his master and in every way worthy of him. We have disposed of his master's lies in reference to the subscription-book, and our "account" so that there is no necessity for us to go over the same ground again in order to refute the jackeen Frederick. Having supported, for two years, at a very serious pecuniary loss solely out of our own pocket, a paper in the interests of Catholics, and at a time when it required some moral courage to do so, we can afford to despise Frederick's feeble efforts to damage us with our fellow-Catholics. The Master has been unable to do *that*, and we are very sure the Man is not. A fellow to whom money is everything, who would sell his soul for the vile dross—who has been charged with swindling the Grand Division—a once notorious drunkard, who has been repeatedly kicked from his master's service for his dissipation and—something more—who thought to defraud the keeper of a humane institution whom he was bound by every consideration to honestly recompense, has the hardihood to prate to us about pauperism, to rudely invade the sanctity of domestic life, to drag the names of third persons into this wretched squabble, and invent deliberate falsehoods in reference thereto. If family affairs and relatives are fair game, we shall "a tale unfold" in reference to drunkenness and debauchery, which shall make this half-witted fellow regret his indiscretion to the latest days of his life. He gives us the chance now, but we refrain out of regard for the feelings of his relatives, who are not strictly responsible for the fellow's folly. Let him not tempt us again, as we promise nothing but what we shall accomplish. We shall shortly deny that we were ever intoxicated in our lives, either at Covehead or elsewhere, and we know that our readers will believe us when we say that the *quondam* sot who accuses us of intemperance has, when reeling through our streets, drunk more intoxicating liquors in one day than we have in the whole course of life.

His lying balderdash is unworthy of further notice, and we shall conclude our exposition of this worthless babbler, by simply saying that our "late respected partner" well knows the falseness of the statement made by Frederick in reference to this office—statements which are as insulting to our late partner as to us; and by giving the following character of the Min Friday, which we copy from the "Proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Prince Edward Island, at their Annual Session for the year 1864," wherein he is charged with the attempt to obtain money under false pretences—otherwise, by attempting to swindle: We hope Frederick *won't* place the following cap on his thick-witted pate:

Committee Room, Grand Division,
November 1, 1864.

To the Grand Division, S. of T. of P. E. Island.

Your Committee appointed to examine and report on all bills submitted at this Annual Session, beg to report that they have examined the following Accounts as certified by the Grand Scribe and recommend their payment, viz:—

Bro. P. G. W. P. Laird,	£0 14 0
" P. G. W. P. Cooper,	1 5 6
" Grand Scribe, salary and disbur'ts,	7 2 8
	£9 2 2

They have also examined an account submitted by Bro. D. G. W. P. Hughes, for printing and binding the Journals for the July Session, and regret to find that Bro. Hughes has deviated so widly from the style of the Journals of this Body printed by Bros. Laird and Cooper, in both the pamphlets published by him, but more particularly in that for which the payment of £6 9s. 10½d. is now claimed.

On carefully comparing this Pamphlet, with that printed by Bro. Cooper in the spring of the present year and containing 71 pages, your Committee find that one of Bro. Cooper's pages contains more than twice as much reading matter as one of Bro. Hughes's, so wide a deviation from the original specification, that your Committee feel called upon, in justice to the other parties tendering for the work, as well as to this Grand Division, to condemn it in the strongest terms. In order to place this matter in the clearest light, your Committee submit that had the last printed Journal been executed by Bro. Cooper in the same style as his pamphlet of 1863–4, the whole of the proceedings of the July Session, printed by Bro. Hughes (44 pages) would have been compressed into, at the most, one-half that number of pages, and the amount, (as neither Bro. Laird nor Bro. Cooper have ever made any additional charge for folding and stitching merely) would have stood thus:—

Bro. Hughes's Account for the service,	£6 9 10½
Bro. Cooper's Tender, viz:—1 3-8 sheets at 50s. per sheet of 16 pages,	3 8 0
Leaving a balance in favor of this Grand Division, of	£3 1 1½
Had Bro. Hughes printed the proceedings of the several Sessions for 1863–64 in the same style as the above, and at the same rate, the cost would have been, at least	£22 0 0
Whereas, Bro. Cooper performed the work for	16 17 6
Showing a saving to this Grand Division of	£5 2 6

Your Committee can only account for the amount paid to Bro. Hughes for the Journals for the April Session, held at Alberton, from the fact that Bro. Trowan, who held the Tenders, was not present at that Session, and it will be found on reference to his Tender and Bro. Laird's, that Bro. Hughes received more than he was entitled to. As the Journals printed by Bros. Laird and Cooper were the guide for Bro. Hughes, your Committee, in justice to these Brothers, and also to this Body, consider Bro. Hughes should not receive more for printing the July and April Journals (there being no report from the G. W. P. at the July Session) than £9, instead of the sum received by him and charged, amounting to £13 8s.

On reference to the Journals of January 26, 1864, it will be seen that Bro. Laird received for printing the Journals of 1862 and 1863 (four Sessions, including the Annual Session) the sum of £15.

In justice to all concerned, your committee feel compelled to remark, that the result of putting up the printing of this Grand Division to competition, is most unfortunate, and that if contractors are to be allowed to pay little or no attention to the conditions of their Tenders, the sooner the system is abolished the better.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion that Bro. Hughes' Account for the Journals of July and April Sessions, should stand thus:—

Journals for April,	£5 18 9
Do. July,	3 1 2½
	£8 19 11½
Cash paid,	6 18 1½
Balance due Bro. Hughes,	£2 1 10

Your Committee would recommend that the Account of £6 9s. 10½d. be referred back to Bro. Hughes for correction, as they cannot for a moment suppose that that Brother would receive from the funds of this Grand Division (made up as they they are from many Divisions who are not represented at this meeting) any amount unless the same was justly due.

Annexed will be found a certificate from John Ings, Esquire, Queen's Printer,

Respectfully submitted in L. P. and F.
JOHN W. MORRISON.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Civic Elections.—Our annual civic elections take place on Tuesday next, so that if the citizens of Charlottetown desire to make a change at the Council Board or to carry out any specific course of action in reference to city matters, they should begin at once by holding meetings and nominating candidates. There are several matters in connection with city improvements which should be discussed by the citizens at Ward and City meetings and insisted on being effected. If the present time is allowed to pass without any action being taken either as regards side-walks, a market house, or other local matters, things will be allowed to jog along in the same thriftless, dilly-dallying manner as they have ever since the City has been incorporated.