pondent dedicates his sword to the redemption of the Mexican Republic, and we are sure that, though he may be the first to have avowed his mission through the columns of a public journal, thousands of his comrades, from those who wear the stars upon their shoulders to the no less bold and determined men who have proved their courage in the humblest military sphere, have already turned their eager gaze southward to where the spirit of republicanism languishes in the armed grasp of an invading imperialism. Will the veterans of Sherman and Grant be content with the laurels they have wrung from the Southern people—laurels that they can never wear without an honorable regret that they are stained with the blood of their own countrymen?—Not so, while a field is open before them where they may cull new glories over which no shadow shall linger, and where the old companionship in arms that once existed between them and their late enemies can be re-established to their mutual pride and honor.

Nor will the veterans of Lee and Johnston and of the other brave, though fallen, chieftains of the South, be less disposed to follow the march of military events that inevitably leads to Mexico. The war-worn soldiers that have struggled so heroically against overwhelming numbers, are now, most of them, homeless and destitute, many of them without means of sustenance, save what is offered by the immediate necessities of a foreign war; all of them depressed in spirit, and yearning for activity and excitement to offset their bitter recollections. Side by side with their victors, they will press on to the rescue of the Mexican Republic, asking no better opportunity to prove that their present discomfiture was owing to no lack of soldierly skill or courage.

Besides, there is an element of retribution to incite the Southern people to antagonism with Maximilian. He is but the tool of the Emperor Napoleon, the projector of the enterprise against Mexican republicanism, the power that consummated it, and without whose bayonets and cannon the throne of the usurper would be overturned by the unaided action of the Mexican people. The South has its accounts to settle with the Emperor Napoleon. His subtle policy has been their *ignis fatuus*, luring them with false hopes, throwing a treacherous light upon their path, holding before them the vision of promises never to be fulfilled, and deserting them in their calamity to transfer his polished cajolery to the Federal Government in its hour of triumph. If their love of Republicanism could not impel them to arm against Maximilian, their hatred of the French intrigue would be a sufficient impulse. The doom of the Franco-Austrian dynasty on this continent is sealed. It is not necessary for the Federal Government to declare the Monroe doctrine; the people will vindicate it upon their own responsibility. Maximilian has invited American immigration. The invitation is accepted; but the immigrants will go *with weapons in their hands, and for other purposes than he designed*. If the forewarning murmur of coming events is audible to him, even now he can hear the tramp of fifty thousand war-tried men, marching from all points of this Republic to concentrate upon the territory that he has stolen from republicanism; and before their path his empire will vanish like a mist before the rising sun.

PEACE OUR GREAT NEED.

Now that our great civil conflict is drawing to a close, the hearts of the people are filled with joy in view of the return of peace and quietness, and the reign of order, industry and prosperity. The hope of all sensible and right-minded people is, that the peace now dawning upon us may be permanent and universal. We have seen and heard enough of the horrors and devastations of war. We want peace, not only among ourselves, but with all the nations of the world. We need it above all things, for many years to come, to enable us to heal the wounds, and repair the wastes of our great conflict, and to work out the grand destiny to which Providence has called us.

We trust the good sense of the people will utterly repudiate the teachings of those who would lead the nation into new conflicts with foreign powers on account of their injustice or want of sympathy with us in our time of trial. Those journals and politicians who talk of turning our vast navy against England and France, [illegible] We can very well afford to let the moral sense of the world judge between us and foreign powers who have been unfriendly. Nay, we may expect these powers will themselves, in due time, see and feel ashamed of their treatment of us, and we can afford to wait patiently for this result. Our great business now is to arise and build on the foundation of those grand principles of order and freedom which the war now closing has established, and to fill the land with fruits of peaceful toil and enterprise. An immense field is open to free and paid labor, and the country, no longer embarrassed and cursed with slavery, waits for the culture of our hands, ready to return a hundred fold the investment of capital and industry. Our political system, no longer vexed with the elements of an "irrepressible conflict," is destined to flourish in vigor and beauty never before realized, if we can only apply all our energies to its development.

We regret the disposition manifested by certain journals and orators to aggravate the irritation toward England and France, and to hold out threats of what we can and will do when our internal conflicts are ended. We rejoice in believing that our Government is too wise and prudent to follow the promptings of such counsellors. At the same time, their influence abroad is wholly mischievous, and ought to be frowned down everywhere.—New York *Citizen*.

Pierre Beauchamp, a Canadian carriage-maker, who once kept his shop in Craig street, Montreal, has been appointed carriage-maker to the Emperor Maximilian, and is dazzling the eyes of his subjects with a resplendent piece of handiwork.

Messrs. Tucker, Thompson, and Cary, three of the persons charged with being implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, have published letters in the Montreal papers, declaring the charge to be false.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR,—In undertaking to collect a few of the literary gems of which the chuckle-headed knight of the Orwell Mills is the author, I shall enter into no controversy with him on Confederation or any other question, as I am well aware that he is not capable of forming an intelligent opinion upon a much less important subject than a Union of the Colonies. Reason or argument might, for all useful purposes, just as well be addressed to the old wind-mill itself as to its proprietor; and, under any circumstances, a few bushels of "grist" would be quite as effectual in changing the views of the "smutty" miller as a change of wind in turning a weather-cock; so that his hostility or partiality either to men or measures is equally futile and impotent.

In his budget of billingsgate to the *Examiner*, the knight of the wind-mill whines because his scurrilous letter was sent back to him, and for which he had to pay double postage. To a fellow of such doubtful morality, the loss of fourpence was more serious than the loss of his reputation; and I should say that if he had personally presented that letter, the application of a cowhide or the *argumentum a posteriori* with a pair of good thick boots would be the most appropriate acknowledgement of its receipt. He then proceeds to say that the "*thing* who has the management" of the *Herald* recommended the publication of the knight's letter in the *Little Joker*. This, certainly, is choice language from a numskull who presumes to prate about "personal abuse," and it is positively *rich* coming from a bilious creature, who reminds one of a smoked herring more than anything else. The reason assigned by the Knight for the non-publication of his letter in the *Little Joker* is worthy of an idiot, and is only equalled by his cool impudence in requesting you to publish a lot of reckless and defamatory inuendoes against yourself. Hear him: "I do not feel disposed to gratify his *morbid craving for worldly honor by allowing him to figure in its columns*." This idea, especially when applied to an editor of a newspaper, who can gratify his "morbid craving for worldly honor" every week in the year by writing for the press, if he feels disposed to do so, or if he deems it conducive to "worldly honor," is worthy the cranium of some unfortunate in the Lunatic Asylum, and I would charitably recommend some of the Knight's friends, if he has any, to engage apartments for him from Mr. Gidley. Thither, I must conclude, he is fast hastening.

He then proceeds to eulogise the Delegates in a manner that must be rather nauseating to those gentlemen, and endeavors to *prove* that they never can do wrong *because*, at one time or another, they have done some good for their country! The sudden conversion of some of the Delegates and their very suspicious conduct with reference to Confederation are before the public, and from which legitimate inferences can be drawn without being chargeable with "mendacity and vilification," or with possessing "small minds that would think little of selling our rights and liberties for a mess of pottage." No one but an ass like the Knight of the Orwell Mills would hold such views in reference to public men; and anything the HERALD has said in reference to their public acts might, without the slightest impropriety, be endorsed by every honest man in the community. Although it may not be necessary to inform the intelligent reader that Judas was unexceptionable in his character until he betrayed his master and accepted the SILVER, yet it is evidently requisite to inform the Knight of this truth in order to overturn his "argument." Treason against a people has never yet been accomplished but by those who had previously borne good reputations, and although I do not say that all or any of our Delegates were bribed by silver or the prospect of place and power, yet I do say that some of them are not above suspicion—the Knight of the wind-mill to the contrary notwithstanding. The Knight has paid our Delegates a very poor compliment when he informs the public that he believes "the proposed federation of British America would prove injurious to P. E. Island," whilst, at the same time, he exonerates—don't they appreciate the compliment?—any of these gentlemen from the suspicion that they would "knowingly sacrifice the interests of their country." This simply amounts to a declaration that the Delegates are inferior in point of intellect to the "thrice double ass" of the Orwell Mills in not perceiving the injurious effects to this Island of Confederation on the conditions contained in the Report of the Conference. The Knight winds up a lot of ungrammatical and fulsome flattery to the editor of the *Examiner* with the following choice specimen of composition: "This is the man *which* your "envenomed" pen has cautioned the country to *beware of!*" I might, Mr. Editor, go through his letters and point out dozens of "elegant extracts" like the foregoing; but, probably, were I to do so, your patience and that of your readers might become exhausted thereby. I will, however, give your readers the benefit of two side-splitting documents which appeared in the *Islander* some time ago over the signature of the "Jeremy Diddler" of the Orwell Mills. They were called forth by two addresses being presented to him—one from trustees and the other from pupils—whilst he was "abolishing illiteracy" in the back-woods. These documents ought to be printed on letters of gold and presented to the Legislative Library to be preserved as unexampled monuments of human folly and stupidity.

In reply to the address from the Trustees, who compliment him for his great talent and acquirements, he says:—

"It is also gratifying to me to *test* that the fruits of my adopted system *has* proved such a *prerogative* to the pupils entrusted to my care; and that my close *adherence* and strict *observance* to the *punctuality* of *attendance* also figures a space in your kind address. I am aware that I have gained the confidence of my scholars; but probably that is owing to the influence of their parents, with the good example they set before them; and as regards their progress, I must confess that I have always found them *obedient, docile* and *mannerly*, possessing *generally*, without exaggeration, a *predominant development* of their *intellectual* and *reasoning faculties*. Should I have the happiness of again entering into agreement for another period with you, I will continue to exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to impress upon the minds of your children the *example* that has been so highly approved of by you, and as I have never found them acting *pragmatically* in *anything*, nor *contradistinguished* or *any other qualities than those I have named*, it would prove a HYPOCHONDRIACAL STROKE to me to leave those with whom I have spent so many happy hours.

"J. H. FLETCHER."

In reply to his pupils he says:

"It is a source of pleasure to me to *test* that my EXERTIONS HAVE BEEN duly appreciated by both parents and children since I came among you, and that my *mode of indoctrination* has given, as you say, universal satisfaction to you all.

"However ILLAUDABLE I may be of your RECOMMENDATION, I assure you that I have endeavored to ABOLISH ILLITERACY—to *elevate* you, as far as my abilities allowed, to an *unmoveable standard* in *education*—to EXTIRPATE all kinds of MALIGNANCY, and to inculcate upon your minds the virtues of truth and honesty. It afforded me the greatest pleasure, when I first came among you, to find you possessed of such powers of *investigation* and *discrimination*, combined with many other PROMINENT ORGANS, so well adapted to EDUCATIONAL DESIGNS. It is also gratifying to me to *test* your eagerness in wishing that I shall continue among you, and should the *melancholy news arrive of my* DEPARTURE, it would be a DOLORIFIC stroke to me to leave you with whom I have spent so many happy hours; and unless some unseen accident arise, I shall again have the pleasure of *exercising myself* to the utmost degree for your future welfare. Should I retire, I hope you may be blessed with a teacher who may rule you with *candor* rather than *harshness*, and have more ability than I possess. I receive your address with pleasure, leaving you under the protection of an Almighty Being who alone can arrange matters for our present and eternal welfare.

"At present, I remain,
"Yours, truly,
"J. H. FLETCHER."

"O, dear discretion, how his words are suited;
The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words, and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnish'd like him, that for a tricksy word,
Defy the matter."—*Merchant of Venice, Act 3, Scene 2.*

If these, Mr. Editor, do not reveal "J. H. Fletcher, Orwell Mills," in his true character of an unvarnished simpleton, I fail to discover what will; and if they do not cause this distinguished eulogiser of the Union Delegates "to hide his face from public view," it is because folly, stupidity and vanity are possessed of a thicker skin than even an elephant. I shall return to him again as I have a half finished with him yet.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obd'ts servant,
May 8, 1865. JUVENIS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT LOT 34.

A meeting of the tenants on the Estate of the Rev. Jas. F. Montgomery, Township 34, was held on Saturday evening last, the 13th inst., to take into consideration, an offer recently received from their landlord to accept £4000 cy., for 6,300 acres of land, if paid in cash, and to remit all arrears, provided the rent of the present year is paid, and of all subsequent years till the purchase is effected. Mr Robert Robertson was called to the chair.

A committee consisting of Messrs. James and Robert Robertson, Isaac Thompson, Haythorne, and J. S. McLeod, had been appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of preparing and presenting a memorial to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying that a measure might be introduced into the Legislature to provide the means of assisting tenants to purchase their farms to the extent of two thirds of the sum required; also to communicate with their Landlord, and ascertain the lowest price he would accept.

Mr. Montgomery's letter was read to the meeting; it is as follows—addressed to the persons forming the above named committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I must first express my regret that I have been unable to answer your communication sooner. The delay was caused by my having been unusually occupied with the duties of my calling, which have prevented me, even now, giving that full consideration to the subject of your letter that I could have wished.

I am glad to hear that a good feeling exists among the tenantry of Lot 34, and the more so, because I am convinced that no harmonious settlement of the question at present agitating the Island, can be arrived at, so long as the landlord's interests are ignored, or treated as altogether subsidiary. I must remind you, that the tenants have already received various advantages; if I mistake not, all your leases bear that the rent is to be paid in British sterling money, which is a direct gain to the tenants of 25 per cent. The Act of last Session, too, gives the tenant a further advantage, since I suppose there is hardly an acre of ground in Lot 34, which is not worth 15 years purchase. This being the case, it cannot be thought strange or hard that I should decline making much more pecuniary sacrifice.

In answer then to your question, what is the lowest price I would accept per acre, I have to state, that if farms are to be purchased separately, I am not disposed to take less than the terms specified in the Fifteen years purchase Bill; and you cannot, I think, be surprised at this, as you must be aware that to sell seperate farms is very disadvantageous for me; as in the event of many being sold, there would remain only the skeleton of a property which would be troublesome and expensive to manage.

I would therefore press upon the tenantry the propriety of endeavoring to unite in carrying out some scheme for purchasing the whole of my share of Lot 34. If this were done, *but only in this case*, I would accept a considerably less price. The rental of my share of Lot 34, is £343 1s. 4½d., which at 15 years purchase is £5146 5s. 7½. cy. If the tenants can arrange so as to purchase the whole in one transactiou, but not otherwise, I would take £4000 cy., the purchasers relieving me of all expenses of transfer, and for this I would also make over to the purchasers all arrear of rents, provided always that the present year's rent, and of all subsequent years, until the transaction is completed, are regularly paid. As to the mode in which this may be effected, you are better able to judge than I am. I should prefer that the Government should buy the whole, in which case a large part of the price might be paid in debentures. Should any question as to details arise it would save time if you would communicate with me, through my agent, Mr. Haviland, as in such matters I must be guided much by his judgment.

I remain yours, faithfully,
JAMES F. MONTGOMERY.

Edinburgh, April 13th, 1865.

It was explained by the committee that Mr. Montgomery's offer could only be rendered available by combined action, as the Reverend Gentleman did not engage to sell at the reduced price, unless the whole Estate were taken off his hands. Also, that the measure of last Session to assist tenants in the purchase of their farms, did not apply to the present case, it being intended for the assistance of individuals, and did not contemplate wholesale purchases from proprietors.

It would, therefore, be inapplicable to their case, and the more so, as before any assistance could be obtained half the purchase money must be obtained by the tenant, and the failure of a few individuals might invalidate the whole transaction. The Committee, therefore, were not disposed to recommend waiting till another Session, and making another appeal to the Legislature, which would probably end in further disappointment; they had, therefore, applied to the President of the Union Bank, and that gentleman, after consultation with the Directors, had complied with their request to advance whatever sum might be required. His letter, which was as follows, was then read:—

UNION BANK, Charlottetown.
12th May, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—

In answer to inquiries regarding an advance of monies, say £4,000, to purchase Rev. James F. Montgomery's Estate in Lot 34, I have to state that this Bank will advance that amount on the security of the estate, and will accept payments from the individual tenants in part payment of their respective farms, at the acreable price £4,000 bears to the whole of the tract, viz: 6,000 acres, in payment of our advance, and will give to the extent of 5 to 6 years to repay the amount, at 7½ per cent. interest.

Your obd't servant,
CHARLES PALMER,
President.

To Messrs. Haythorne, James Robertson, and Isaac Thompson—Committee.

The Committee advised that the Bank's offer be accepted—it had many advantages: no money was required to be paid down; 5 or 6 years was offered to complete the transaction; the annual interest at 7½ per cent. would be less than the present rent, and the transaction would take immediate effect. Some doubts and difficulties were raised, fears were expressed lest, after a portion was paid, default might be made and the whole swept away, and the unfortunate tenant sold up by the Bank. It was urged in reply that defaulters were subject to the same liabilities at present if they failed to pay their rent, and would be so also, if they borrowed of the Government. Also, that the larger the sum paid on account the less was the liability to such contingencies as were apprehended.

The following resolutions were then moved by Mr. Haythorne, seconded by Mr. Isaac Thompson, and carried unanimously; the tenants on the estate of the Rev. James F. Montgomery, holding 6,300 acres of land on Township 34, being assembled to consider an offer from their Proprietor to accept £4,000 cy., paid in cash, for his interest in the above named quantity of land, in place of £5,147 5s. 7½d., which he might demand under the provisions of the 15 Years' Purchase Bill, also to remit all arrears of rent, the present year's being paid:

Resolved, 1st. That the said offer of the Rev. James F. Montgomery is, in their opinion, exceedingly liberal and generous, and fully meets their views with regard to the settlement of the land question on this estate, and ought to be, and is hereby accepted.

2nd. This meeting having also had under consideration an offer from Charles Palmer, Esq., President of the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, to advance whatever sums may be required for the purpose of carrying the said purchase into effect, is of opinion that the said offer should be accepted.

3rd. That a committee of 7 persons, of whom four be a quorum, be appointed to obtain the signature of each Tenant to an agreement binding himself and his heirs to complete the arrangements proposed; also to communicate with the President and Directors of the Union Bank, and generally to do whatever they may deem necessary in furtherance of the object contemplated.

4th. That the said Committee be instructed to write a letter to the Rev. James F. Montgomery, informing him that his tenants on this Township are prepared to accept his offer; and tendering him their sincere thanks for his liberality and promptitude in answering their application, as well as for the forbearance and urbanity which have ever characterized his dealing with them.

5th. This meeting cannot separate without expressing a hope that the conduct of the Rev. James F. Montgomery, in consenting to sell, on terms so advantageous to the tenants, an estate unsurpassed in intrinsic value, whether as regards quality of soil, situation or title, by any other in this Island, may speedily be emulated by other absentee and resident Proprietors; and this meeting further declares its readiness to promote a settlement of the land question on other estates, by advocating the cautious use of Government credit, as well as by every other legitimate means in their power.

The following seven gentlemen were then appointed a Committee:—Messrs. James, Robert and Alexander Robertson, Haythorne, Isaac Thompson, J. S. McLeod, and Lawson, Little York.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. George Beer for his advice and attendance, and some other complimentary resolutions were passed before the meeting separated.

On Tuesday, the 16th, this Committee had an interview with the President of the Union Bank, and made arrangements which afford good reason to hope that this fine estate will be at the disposal of the Tenantry at a price little, if at all, exceeding 13s. currency per acre, including all expenses of transfer, the terms of re-payment being also exceedingly liberal.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout the most dreadful of all diseases, because their victims know that they are safe at no season, and at no age secure. Holloway's Ointment, after fomentation of the painful parts, gives greater relief than any other application; but it must be diligently used to obtain this desirable result. It has been highly recommended by rheumatic subjects of all ages and of both sexes, for rendering these attacks less frequent and less rigorous, and for repressing the sour perspirations and soothing the nerves. In many cases, Holloway's Ointment and Pills have proved the greatest blessings in removing rheumatism and rheumatic gout, which has assailed persons previously healthy and at the prime of life.

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 24, 1865.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

No. 4.

THE Confederation project has undergone a great deal of discussion through the Press, in the Legislature, and at public meetings. Resolutions condemnatory of the scheme concocted by the Quebec Conference have been passed, in great numbers, by persons of all classes, creeds and shades of politics in all parts of the Island. Indeed, the inhabitants of this Island are almost unanimously opposed to Confederation on the terms and conditions agreed to by a majority of those who represented, or rather, by the majority who misrepresented them at Quebec. Various estimates have been made relative to the expense of the new plan of Government to this Colony in the event of the consummation of the proposed Confederation. Those opposed to the scheme have shewn that an Union on the terms now before the public would be an "expensive sham," which would prove ruinous to the interests of this Colony. As the Union bubble has long since exploded, and as the plans and schemes of "red-hot Unionists" have gone "aglee," it may be of some importance, if not of some advantage, to the public, and particularly to Anti-Unionists, to know what the Union Delegation business has already cost this Island. We will now inform our readers of the sum voted by our so-called Anti-Union Government to pay the expenses which attended the Conferences on the Union question. The sums paid to the Delegates appointed to be present at a meeting of Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to listen to proposals for an Union of the Maritime Colonies, and the expense of the Ball given to "our Canadian visitors" amount to £733 4s.; the Delegation to Canada cost £735 1s 3d., so that the whole Delegation business so far has cost this Island £1,468 5s. 3d. But there is no guarantee that this sum is all that the "Intercolonial Sprees" will cost "little P. E. Island." Our readers will remember that the Delegation of Messrs. Pope and Palmer to England to confer with the Proprietors relative to the "Royal Land Commission and Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill," formed the subject of money votes both last Session of the Legislature and the Session of 1864; they will also remember that not quite half of the sum which Messrs. Pope and Palmer received—£981 6s. 2d.—was voted on the first occasion. It may therefore be reasonably assumed that the Union Delegation is to be treated in a way similar to the Land Delegation, and that only half the sum intended to be given to pay the expense of the Conferences held last autumn has yet been voted. We dare say Canadian "statesmen" would regard the £1,468 5s. 3d., already paid by this Island towards the expense of the Delegation, as a mere trifle, not worth mentioning; but the poor tenantry of P. E. Island will regard it in another and very different light. If the money had been expended upon anything of a particle of benefit to the Colony, there would not be so much reason to complain of extravagance as there is under the present circumstances of the case. The Legislature of this Colony did not authorize the Government to appoint Delegates to assist in drawing up a Constitution for the whole of British America, but merely as we have already remarked to be present at a meeting of gentlemen from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to report to our Legislature any propositions for a Union of the Maritime Provinces, which might be made by those gentlemen. But "our Canadian visitors" very soon influenced our Government and got them to appoint, without the consent of the Legislature, Delegates to bring about a general Confederation of British America; and the sum which we have above mentioned has been given out of the Treasury of this Island to pay the expense of said Delegation. Not only has the Union business been of no benefit to this Island, but, without a Confederation at all, and irrespective of the expense which has attended the Conferences, it is likely to prove a loss to our people of £1,500 per annum—the salary of the Lieutenant Governor—which, in all probability, will in a very short time have to be paid by this Colony. This, then, is a part, and it may be only a very small part of the "golden prospect" which the gentlemen who attended the Quebec Conference have opened to our view.

We perceive by the speech with which the Governor of Nova Scotia prorogued the Legislature of that Province a few days ago, that the Government of this Island are to be invited to again appoint Delegates to reconsider the formation of an Union which the Delegates assembled in Charlottetown last year pronounced to be "impracticable." It is very probable that our Government, through their extreme "courtesy," will again take upon themselves to appoint a Delegation; and, of course, as a "practical result" therefrom ten or twelve hundred pounds will be voted next Session by a servile majority of the Legislature to pay the expense thereof. If the Conservative members of the Assembly, or rather those of them who call themselves Anti-Unionists, had had sufficient independence last Session to vote for Mr. Sinclair's Resolution prohibiting the Government from appointing a Delegation during the recess of Parliament, the country would be saved from further expense. They, however, for reasons best known to themselves, thought proper not to do so, and if the Colony be put to further expense for Delegation "Sprees," the people will know the parties who deserve the blame.

THE ROADS.—Never, we believe, since Prince Edward Island has been privileged with a Government, have the roads been in such a wretched condition as they are at present. When the Liberal Party were in power, the annual revenue did not average more than £35,000; but still, with this amount, derived principally from a 5 per cent. tariff, they managed to convert a good many leaseholders into freeholders, to pay our schoolmasters from £50 to £60 per annum, to keep our roads and bridges in tolerable repair, and to develop and stimulate the industrial resources of the country to an unparalleled degree, for whatever of prosperity has since attended the country has been the legitimate result of the legislation of that party. But now with a 10 per cent. tariff, and a revenue of £64,000, the schoolmasters are paid at starvation prices, and the roads and many of the bridges throughout the country are in a positively dangerous condition. The public revenue is squandered in useless delegations and in satisfying the claims and demands of needy hangers-on of the Government, and the country is allowed to go to the dogs. It is all folly for the people of this Island to reject Confederation unless they insist upon the public revenue being expended in the internal improvement of the country. At the present moment there is not a light-house between Charlottetown and the East Point, and the storm-tost navigator is permitted to trust implicitly to Providence and his own ingenuity to escape the perils of the deep. The roads from this to the same place are almost impassable, and the bridges are dangerous to man and beast; and where does the money go? The people must wake up to a sense of their own duties, as their representatives are delightfully unconscious of everything save their own interests and those of their relatives. The facts which we have here set down can be meditated upon with profit by the people until the next General Election, when we hope the intelligence which rejected a scheme of Confederation, founded upon deception, will give some practical proofs of a desire to improve this at present "wretched sand" or *mud* "bank," by every means within the reach of practical legislation.

UNITED STATES.—The rebellion is at length suppressed, and the Washington Cabinet has set itself with energy to the task of reconstruction and pacification. The people all over the South are coming forward voluntarily to take the oath of allegianee, whilst the rebel Generals who have surrendered are permitted to depart from the country without molestation from the Government. In a short time unrestricted commerce and social intercourse between the North and South will prevail as of yore, and powerfully tend to allay those bitter animosities which burned so fiercely between the late contending and hostile sections. The navy has been considerably reduced, and four hundred thousand of the Northern army have been disbanded—most of whom, no doubt, will return to peaceful pursuits, whilst those who prefer a life of war and excitement, will hasten to Mexico, and, under the banner of ex-President Juarez, strike at the power of Maximilian. Both North and South are willing to become reconciled for this congenial task of upholding the Monroe doctrine, which is more than likely to triumph under that system of neutrality and non-intervention laid down by the European Powers during the late rebellion. Our despatches and American intelligence fully detail the plan adopted for the downfall of Maximilian's, or rather Napoleon's new Empire, and the re-establishment of the Mexican Republic. With Jefferson Davis and the more prominent leaders of the rebellion who have been recently captured, and are now undergoing their trial for high treason against the United States Government, it is difficult to say what the result will be. If they escape the gallows, the fact will be unparalleled in the history of rebellions, and will speak as highly for the humanity and generosity of the Americans as do their superior intelligence and industry over the rest of mankind. Who that remembers the atrocities of the thrice-accursed Cossacks at Warsaw, and all over Poland, is ignorant of the fate which awaits unsuccessful rebellion in despotic countries; and even under less absolute Governments, it would not be difficult to speculate on the fate of Davis and his confreres. With those views, we shall await with much interest the result of those trials, which shall acquire additional importance when viewed with the light of historic examples of the past.

MEETING OF THE UNION SCHEMERS.—One of the St. John papers announces Mr. Secretary Pope's arrival in that city whence he was to proceed to Fredericton, probably in connection with the steamer *Princess of Wales*' running to Richibucto and Miramichi. We understand that he and the Editor of the *Examiner*, and other Unionists, are to meet the Canadian Delegates at Halifax this week on their return from England, to take sweet counsel together, in the matter of forcing Confederation on the people of the Maritime Provinces, as foreshadowed by the Canadian Delegates. A free and intelligent people, determined on maintaining their own rights, need care little for the caucuses of a few disappointed political schemers; but, at the same time, the reflection must be rather galling to the tax-payers of this Colony that they will be compelled to pay the travelling expenses of their wandering Secretary,—whose whole political career has been a series of plottings against the interests of the people. How long shall this continue?

WE have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter which appeared in a late No. of the *Protestant*, believing, as we sincerely do, that Dr. Hobkirk's skill in curing nearly all the diseases to which the human frame is liable, is deserving of commendation and of being widely known:—

SIR,—I am a resident of Tatamagouchee in Nova Scotia, and was afflicted with a disease of the eyes, known, as I believe, by the name of *Granular Opthalmia*. I consulted many of the most eminent of the Medical Profession in Halifax and elsewhere, and without any success; although they did, I believe, their best, my eyes, certainly, did not get any better. While on a visit to this city last summer I was recommended by D. Stewart, Esq., to apply to Dr. Hobkirk, and I put myself under his treatment for about two weeks, when I was enabled to return home, I may say completely cured. However, shortly after, I was unfortunate enough to be exposed to cold and had a relapse. I immediately returned to this city and again placed myself under Dr. Hobkirk's care, and in little more than a week I was enabled to return home quite restored; and I can confidently assure all sufferers afflicted, as I was, that they have only to apply to Dr. Hobkirk, and under his skilful treatment, I have no doubt their sight will be restored to them. I do this as a simple act of justice to Dr. Hobkirk and to let the afflicted know where to apply for relief.

Your obedient servant.
Charlottetown, May 7, 1865. EDMOND KENT.

PASSPORTS.—Last week we announced that, through the exertions of J. H. Sherman, Esq., United States Consul at this Port, the cost of obtaining passports in this Colony had been reduced from 22s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. This week we have the still more pleasing intelligence to announce that, through the exertions of the same gentleman, the abolition of the passport system altogether may be looked for in the course of a few days. Mr. Sherman is now in communication with the Washington Cabinet for the accomplishment of this object, and we have been given to understand that there is every probability that the next American mail will bring intelligence that the order in reference to passports has been rescinded. Mr. Sherman is entitled to our thanks for his efforts to abolish this system, which is a mere clog on commercial intercourse between these Lower Provinces and the United States, and serves no useful purpose, whilst our own Government deserves censure for their apathy in so important a matter; for had they made the necessary representations to the Washington authorities, there can be no doubt but that the passport system, with all the annoyance, expense and trouble attendant thereon, would have been abolished before this. We shall hail the abrogation of the passport system as the resumption of those friendly relations and good feelings which formerly characterized the intercourse between the people of the Maritime Provinces and their Republican neighbors—a state of things which none but a few scheming politicians whose power to do mischief, we are happy to know, is on the decline, would ever seek or wish to disturb, and to whom, no doubt, these evidences of the good-will of the American Government and people will be received with slight satisfaction. The mass of the people, however, who desire and believe in the friendship and not the enmity of the Americans will receive those harbingers of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse between the Provinces and the United States with sincere gratitude and pleasure.