daily income from the landed interest of the farm was $2,000, and, by her will, the property, with all her possessions in money, was left to her adopted son, J. W. Steele, then about twenty years of age. In the iron safe was $150,000, two-thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin, before young Steele, who appears to have nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampires, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as had been that of many an older man who had made his "pile on oil," and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia savour of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, horses, faro, and general debauchery soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrissey, M. C. "went through" him at faro to the amount of $100,000 in two nights; he bought high priced carriages, and after driving them an hour or two, gave them away; equipped a large minstrel troupe and presented each member with a diamond pin and ring; and kept about him besides two or three men, who were robbing him day after day. He is now filling the honorable position of doorkeeper for Skiff and Gaylord's minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive, but not strictly classical phrase, completely "played out."

MISFORTUNES OF POPES.

If Pius IX. should be driven again from Rome he will have the consolation of reflecting that he is not by any means the first of the long line of Popes who have endured the miseries of exile. The following list, long as it is, does not comprise all the Popes who have suffered from violence of faction in war:

Pope Liberius was imprisoned by a heretical Emperor; Silverius died in exile. Vigilius was imprisoned and exiled; St. Martin died in exile, a martyr; St. Leo III. was driven to Spoleto; Leo V. was dethroned and cast into prison; John XII. had to fly from Rome; Benedict V. was carried off into Germany; John XIII. fled from a Roman faction and took refuge in Capua; Benedict was imprisoned and murdered by a Roman faction; John XIV. was cast into the prison of St. Angelo and died of hunger; Gregory V. was compelled to fly from Rome, by a civil tumult; Benedict VIII. was driven from Rome by a faction; Benedict IX. was twice driven out; Leo IX. was dethroned by the Normans; Gregory VII. went from land to land, and from kingdom to kingdom, and died in exile; Victor III. could not so much as take possession of his See and died at Benoventum; Urban II. was restored by the French Crusaders; Pascal II. was carried off by Henry V., and imprisoned; Gelasius II. was compelled to fly to Gaëta; Honorius II. was compelled to fly into France by an anti-Pope, who usurped his See; Eugenius III. was driven out of Rome by Arnold of Brescia; Alexander III. on the very day of his consecration, was cast into prison; he was consecrated not in the Holy City but in a village church; he was obliged to enter the mountains for safety; he passed his time wandering from Terracini to Anagni, from Anagni to Tusculum. Urban III. and Gregory VIII. could not even take possession of Rome; Lucius III. died in Verona; Gregory III was compelled by an insurrection in Rome to retire to Perugia; Innocent IV. fled to Genoa; Alexander IV fled to Viterbo; Martin IV. never entered Rome; Boniface VIII. was a prisoner at Anagni. Then came the great western schism, which lasted seventy years, during which time seven Popes resigned in Avignon Urban VI. fled to Genoa; Innocent VII. fled from the factions in Rome to Viterbo; Gregory XI. fled to Gaëta; John XXIII. fled from Rome; Eugenius IV. was besieged in his own palace by an anti-Pope and was obliged to fly to Florence. Still more recently, almost in our own times, Pius VII. was held in captivity by the first Napoleon. The Catholic sovereigns, in fact, have seldom scrupled to make war upon the Pope when it seemed for their interest to do so."

The snow storm which visited the State of New York and the eastern coast in the early part of the present month, was the most severe one that had been experienced since 1835. The railways were blocked up and travel suspended. For nearly three days no trains left and very few entered Albany and other places along the line of the New York Central railway. Five hundred passengers were detained for twenty-four hours between Schenectady and Albany, trains being unable to get through, and much suffering prevailed, especially among the lady passengers. Between Albany and Boston the railway was covered in many places with snow, to a depth of fifteen feet. On the Hudson river road trains were scattered all along the route, struggling to cut through snow banks. It was impossible to get either in or out of Albany, all the country roads being blocked up. Several horses and one or two human beings, it is reported, lost their lives in the endeavor to push through drifts. In Troy, Rochester, Oswego and other places the storm is spoken of as equally severe. Trains on the railway were in several places buried completely out of sight, and in Troy several of the street cars were entirely covered. In one place near the city a snow bank was over twenty feet in depth and extending for a long distance. The Lake Shore railway between Buffalo and Dunkirk was entirely abandoned, owing to the great fall of snow along the route.

Correspondence.

MEETING AT BALDWIN'S ROAD.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, a Public Meeting of the Electors residing at the above-named place and adjacent settlements was held at the school-house, Lot 51, for the purpose of making a selection of one candidate to represent the western section of this District, in conjunction with Mr. Chas. Clay, who has been unanimously appointed for the Eastern section, in the House of Assembly, and to request that he should allow himself to be put in nomination at the next General Election. The meeting was duly organized by appointing Mr. Manassah Rowe to act as Chairman, and the undersigned to act as Secretary.

Mr. William Lewis having been proposed and seconded by an overwhelming majority at a former meeting, held at Cardigan New Bridge, as a fit and proper person to represent this section at the ensuing Election, thought himself duly bound to make a few observations relative to several important questions now before the public. He accordingly referred to the extravagance of the present Government in squandering the public revenue, without the sanction of the Legislature, in building barracks, drill-sheds, and other monuments of folly—in paying grants-in-aid, in supporting themselves in useless Delegations! Even Trade Missions, or "wild goose stages," to British or other places beyond the Province. He spoke of the very important Act of last session, viz., the Election Act, which, in addition to its other provisions, gave to Responsible Government and the extension of the Franchise at time of the zenith of the Liberal Party.

The Hon. Joseph Wightman, who had also been proposed at another meeting, held at De Grove's Marsh, and seconded unanimously, made his appearance upon the floor, and began his address by declaring his disapprobation to any scheme of Union which would deprive us of our Constitution, and declared, as his opinion, that the Delegates who attended the Conference in Quebec, during the autumn of 1864, were promoted some situations which would enable them to have undue control of the affairs of P. E. Island, and also expressed, as his belief, though he could not by any means prove his assertions, that the resolutions which were passed by both branches of the Legislature, condemnatory of the proposed Union of the Colonies, were withheld from the Imperial Parliament by the members composing our present Government, in order, if possible, to prevent our determination in relation to that question from being known at the Home Office. He also referred to the extravagance of the present Government, and condemned their proceedings for curtailing our Free Education system; he promised, if returned to a seat in the Legislature, that he would do the utmost of his power, to influence the Government to repeal that Act, depriving the school teacher of one-third of his salary.

Mr. E. D. Clay, the representative of Mr. Chas. Clay, who arrived at a late hour, was the next who addressed the Chair. He merely referred to their proceedings during the previous meetings, and, with the permission of the audience, read a very flattering and highly praiseworthy letter from his brother, Mr. Charles Clay, expressing his regret that indisposition prevented him from attending; but assuring them that in him the Liberal party would find a ready champion and willing supporter of any measure calculated to promote the welfare of the community at large. At the conclusion of this letter, Mr. Clay was highly applauded.

A division of the house then took place, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Lewis or Mr. Wightman would be the object of their choice; when, out of the number present, amounting to between 150 and 200 electors, only 37 could be persuaded to support Mr. Wightman. Notwithstanding the vast majority which appeared in favor of Mr. Lewis, he, on hearing that Mr. Wightman was determined to take the field at the coming election, whether supported by those present or not, honorably resigned, for fear that he would be the cause of injuring the Liberal party.

After some time, the Hon. R. Mooney was called upon to address the Chair. He done so at considerable length and with much ability. His remarks were characterized throughout with a considerable quota of intelligence and judgment.

A motion was then moved, to the effect that the minutes of this meeting be published in the periodicals, particularly in the *Herald* and *Islander*.—Carried unanimously.

On motion, James Campbell, Esq., took the Chair. A vote of thanks was then tendered to Mr. Rowe for the excellent manner in which he discharged his duties as Chairman. Three cheers were given for the Queen, three for the Lieutenant, and three more for Messrs. Lewis, Clay and Wightman. The meeting then broke up.

PATRICK J. MULLIGAN, Sec'y.

Baldwin's Road, Jan. 11th, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—When I last addressed you, my strict attendance to daily avocations prevented me from extending my remarks; but, as a few leisure moments are now at my disposal, I readily avail myself of them in order to accomplish my undertaking. The "Land Commission," which many of the toil-worn and long-oppressed tenantry were taught to regard as an Institution expressly designed to ameliorate their sufferings, having signally failed to effect an adjustment of their aggrarian grievances, was it not an indispensable duty incumbent on the Government, as a proof of the unfeigned sincerity with which they were actuated in instituting that "Commission," to have devised other measures, based upon equity and moderation, and through the instrumentality of which the tenantry of all grades, rich and poor, might be enabled to cast off the odious and galling yoke of proprietary oppression? It was a fact well known to the Government that the great majority of the tenantry were, from cruel proprietary exactions, so impoverished as to render them unable to comply with any exorbitant demand that might be made of them with regard to purchasing their farms. Under these inauspicious circumstances, which might easily be regarded as a presage of the widespread dissatisfaction and great evil which would inevitably occur from a perpetuation of such flagrant injustice, the Government, if possessing genuine sympathy for the tenantry, and actuated by their pretended ardent zeal for their sufferings, should have evinced this sympathy by, at least, being favorably disposed towards them. But here the Government palpably betray the cunning duplicity they so long practised under the mask of justice and clemency. Instead of passing a measure to facilitate the purchase from the proprietors, they adopted one so repugnant to the prevailing wants of the tenantry, and so exorbitant in its demands, as to effectually obstruct them from ever becoming freeholders. Let any ingenuous person read the "Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill" with impartiality, and after having done so, then give expression to his unqualified opinion, and I hesitate not to say that he will fearlessly declare that one fourth of the tenants could, under its operation, never effect the purchase of their farms. This undoubtedly being a true representation of the affair, could we for a moment suppose that the premising part of the tenantry would be recreant enough to degrade themselves so far as to drag out a miserable existence in the penury entailed on them by the perfidy of a proprietary Government? No; the supposition would be preposterous, and unjustified by precedent. It is not at all likely that, in this enlightened and progressive age, the intelligent, industrious and enterprising people of P. E. Island would acquiescently tolerate a Government so despotic in its tendency. The tenantry, seeing no end to the complicated and harassing perplexities which they have so long experienced, and despairing of having them redressed, or even mitigated by legislative enactment, resolved on forming themselves into an organization which, through indefatigable agitation and moderate resistance, might extort from the proprietors terms more equitable than were yet offered, and better adapted to the circumstances of the tenants in general. This determined exertion on the part of the tenantry to extricate themselves from base serfdom, was magnified by the Government into a rebellion, destroying all law and order, and from which the country was destined to sustain incalculable injuries. In this critical emergency no time was to be lost in transporting troops thither, to suppress this formidable rising of the oppressed, duped and injured tenantry of P. E. Island. The troops were brought; but I have not been informed where or when the sanguinary battle was fought, in which the insurgents were defeated. Judging from the alarming reports that were propagated by Government organs, we would be induced to believe that we, on the arrival of the troops, were to behold a *Lexington* fought in this Island. The armed soldiery, who stationed in various parts of the country, for the purpose, it was said, of protecting the majesty of the law, but the tranquil state of affairs did not afford them an opportunity to display their tactics and military prowess. The tenantry did not assume a hostile and menacing attitude, because they were not actuated by any disloyal motive. They merely demanded of the proprietors a fair chance of purchase 1866 terms, and it was nothing but justice that this demand should have been conceded. The Government, however, before rashly proceeding to inflict a foul stain upon the character of the Colony, by ordering troops, should have had the moral honesty to take into consideration that the tenantry had been unfairly dealt with, and should, by amply atoning for the injustice done, endeavored to appease their just indignation. But an idea so just and appropriate in its nature, it appears, never entered their minds. More injustice and more extravagance were yet to be shown. Barracks were to be erected; men in arms were to be remunerated for the entertainment of so. Here; liquors were to be bought; special constables were to receive their pay; soldiers were to be clothed in the civilian costume, and various other attendant necessary for the campaign were to be provided. The items which compose this tax, including others too numerous to mention, have, in the aggregate, cost the country about $11,000, which added to the $3,000 squandered on that land Commission, and the $1,000 on the Fifteen Year's Purchase Bill, with, in round numbers, $15,000. Here, then, ye poor taxpayers, look at this enormous sum of the public money actually dissipated, for the express purpose of perpetuating your insufferable burdens; and, I presume, you cannot, in justice to yourselves, and in honor to your country, continue to support a party who have thus shamefully wrung you.

There is another subject of more intimate importance to us, and we could not decently count of the substantial and incalculable benefits derived from the operation of this noble institution, I'd here allude to the Free Education Act, which the maladministration of the Tory Government has recently rendered a disgrace to this Colony. The Liberals, in the plenitude of the laudable spirit of enlightenment and progression that invariably characterizes their political career, devised this measure, and effectually sustained it during their administration. Some of the highest intellects that the country could boast of, were employed in the then honorable and remunerative vocation of school-teaching. Our schoolmasters, as a body, were respected in their profession, honorable in their conduct, exemplary in their manners, and possessed many excellent qualities which rendered them, in every respect, competent to impart to the youth entrusted to their care, that inappreciable fund of knowledge which rendered them useful and accomplished members of society. But alas! for our schools; we can no longer boast of their dignified position. These men of talent and extensive literary acquirements are now no longer to be found adorning the ranks of the schoolmaster. They no longer devote their untiring energies to the dispelling of the clouds of ignorance that hover o'er the youthful mind, and diffusing around them the brilliant rays of knowledge which light up the gloomy way, and which, in the words of the poet,

"Is the wing whereon we fly to Heaven."

It was not any aversion to the vocation, as it originally existed, which caused such excellent men to abandon it; but possessing a just idea of their worth to the community, they would not servilely condescend to serve under a Government incapable of appreciating their services. But, I imagine, I can hear some enthusiastic supporter of the Government who, regardless of the literary interest of the rising generation, assert that the country cannot afford to pay school-masters a higher salary! Before making such silly assertions, these persons ought to take into consideration the fact, that it would tend more to the immediate advancement and future prosperity of the country to pay competent teachers a salary adequate to their abilities, than to be paying W. H. Pope £1,300 for "chasing butterflies" in Brazil. The time is, however, at hand, when we will have an opportunity of testifying to the world that we are tired of such injustice; and I entreat you, young men of P. E. Island, to prove yourselves, at the approaching elections, worthy of your Franchise, and unreservedly use it, in opposition to those men who have, from injudicious legislation, almost destroyed the noble institution (Free Education) from which you have derived inestimable benefits.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jan. 15, 1867. VERITAS.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 30, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the "Herald" Office whose Accounts have been furnished up to January, 1867, are hereby notified that the same must be paid before the 15th of February next.

EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867.

A WHINE.

The *Islander* of Friday last contains a sort of whining article relative to the difficulty which the *Conservative* Confederates experience in finding constituencies for the forthcoming elections. The Organ assumes that no *Liberal* politician will be rejected on account of his Confederate views,—thus intimating that the Conservative Confederates alone are doomed to martyrdom. The only Liberal politicians who have at all been known to entertain Confederate views are the Hons. A. A. McDonald and E. Whelan. The first-named gentleman's views were extremely moderate, and even such as they were, he never forced or obtruded them either upon his constituents or the Legislature. But notwithstanding this, he had to sign a *written pledge* to oppose Confederation before he could secure his election; and, while giving Mr. McDonald credit for the strictest integrity, we think the condition imposed upon him by his constituents a wise one. Mr. Whelan has intimated his willingness to sign a similar pledge, and, should he fail to do so, he will not be elected. Will the Hons. Col. Gray, J. C. Pope, Dr. Kaye, D. Davies, T. H. Haviland, and Messrs. Green and McLennan do likewise? and if so, can they all be trusted? We doubt it. In reference, however, to the *Islander's* insinuation, we think we can very positively assure the Organ that the Government which is to succeed the present one, will not be permitted to tolerate within its Council any person who is known to lean towards Confederation, much less any person who has openly advocated the Quebec Scheme. If we thought so, we should never have written a line about politics or against Confederation, and we know that a sentiment of this kind is entertained by the people generally, whose wishes upon the point dare not be disregarded. We hope, therefore, the Editor of the *Islander* will make his mind easy, and apply the balm of this assurance to his wounded feelings. His present position reminds us of the hunted fox, which, after all its doublings and twistings, is at length brought to bay by its pursuers, and quietly yields up the ghost; so with the Editor of the *Islander*, for, notwithstanding all his cunning and accustomed luck, he is compelled at last to give an account of his stewardship to the people, whom he has maligned and sought to betray, and, as might naturally be expected, he finds the proceeding a very painful and difficult one. Hence, when he can no longer help himself, he comes to his marrow bones, and piteously prays for a new lease of power which will enable him to accomplish his ambitious and unconstitutional designs. His tender sympathies are suddenly aroused in behalf of the Conservative Party and the country generally, and, as a *dernier resort* to save them both, the "iron rod" is held up as a bugbear to frighten those conscientious and "unbiassed" masses (see his last pamphlet) who, according to Mr. W. H. Pope, constitute the rank and file of the anti-Confederates, into voting for Messrs. Pope & Co. The secret of all Mr. *Islander's* poorly-awakened zeal is to be found in the opening sparks of his leading editorial, wherein we are informed, with a demonstrous "truly loyal" nose, that "the English Mail, which was received in Charlottetown on Saturday night, brought no communications from the Colonial Office on the subject of the Confederation of the British North American Colonies." Aye, there's the rub! The announcement of "no communications from the Colonial Office" dispels the last hope of gentle coercion which the *Islander* has cherished for many a long day, and forces the Organ of the Confederate "Rump" Government into unwonted bluster in the interests of the Conservatives. The game, however, played not like in the day to save Messrs. Pope & Co. from a disastrous defeat, and no man, whether Conservative or Liberal, who has the interest of his country at heart, will so stultify himself as to vote, at the present time, for any of the Pope Ring, that the Executive have so generously survey gratuitously in untrue, as it is well known that the Hon. T. H. Haviland, Mr. W. H. Pope, the Hon. J. C. Pope, the Hon. D. Davies, and others that might be mentioned, have received, all or directly as public officials, or indirectly as ship-owners, proprietors of wharfs, and shareholders of steamboat companies, etc., etc., large amounts from the public treasury. But whether their services have been gratuitously given or not, the ambitious and selfish objects for which they are now striving, by their advocacy of Confederation, are so patent to every one, that they cannot, with safety to the country, be trusted again with power. All the manœuvres of the *Islander* to attain the one grand point of a life office under a Confederate Government, are thoroughly seen through, and were it not that he has everything staked on the issue of his policy, he would quietly yield to the popular voice, and learn to cultivate submission by rehearsing in private life, for the remainder of his days, BARNAULD'S delightful "Ode to Content"

"No more by varying passions beset,
O gently guide my pilgrim feet,
To find thy hermit cell;
Where in some pure and equal sky,
Beneath thy soft, indulgent eye,
The modest virtues dwell."

In gambling, it has been ascertained, after long and patient investigation, that games of chance are, after all, subject to certain laws which are well defined. The political gambling of the *Islander* has been to us a subject of speculative study for some time past, and we think we have discovered, with some certainty, the law which directs its movements. For example, when Confederation looms up, and "advices" from England and Canada report the prospect encouraging, the Indian Brave, when about to be tortured and scalped, exhibits no more sublime indifference to his fate than does the *Islander* for our paltry local politics; but when "no communications" are received from the Colonial Office, then the zeal of that paper for Party interests is something to be admired. In fact, the mercury in the thermometer betrays no more sensibility to the influence of heat or cold—we use cold in the common acceptation of the word, because we are aware that science does not recognize such a term—than does the *Islander* to the "advices" which it receives from its Confederate friends abroad. At one time it is in the seventh heavens of extacy,—in the region of "shooting stars," and, apparently, far beyond the range of mere sublunary matters, whilst at another, as Confederation vanishes, a visible depression of spirits sets in, which might be compared to the deflection of the tail of the Bird of Paradise during its gyrations upon the Golden Ring. *Then*, the "iron rod" and the interests of party become objects of vast importance. *Ken*, the insolence and arbitrary conduct, which (when the prizes and rewards of Confederation were deemed within grasp,) rent a strong Party and sacrificed its staunchest friends, are abandoned to give way to hypocritical and whining petitions for Union. The same symptoms are manifested by most of the office holders in the Colonial Building, who generally take their cue from their Confederate masters in the Executive. But this conduct only makes them contemptible in the eyes of all independent men, and the cause which they advocate to be regarded with suspicion. We could admire the man who, whether rightly or wrongly, takes a firm stand upon the broad and important question of Confederation, content to rise or fall upon the merits of that measure—as Mr. Tilley did in New Brunswick—but those shuffling, mercenary cacons, who, during their election rendered doubtful by the advocacy of their views, loudly abandon, for an unworthy motive, "the greatest question which the present generation has had placed before them," are worthy only of contempt, not should the slightest confidence be placed in them by the public. They deserve to be kicked out of every constituency where they may present themselves for election; and should the Editor of the *Islander* and his friends meet with that fate, they will have few sympathisers. With the reign of terror and of tenant hunting in remembrance, it is folly for the "organ" to attempt to frighten the electors from returning to power a staunch anti-Confederate Government, pledged to reform and improvement, by pointing to an imaginary "iron rod," for, while Confederation is held in suspense over their heads, and the most unscrupulous efforts are being made to have this Island "legislated" into that Scheme, the *Islander's* bugbears will only be laughed at. Those efforts might prove effectual if the parties who use them were retained in positions of power and influence, but, when deprived of their "little brief authority," they become perfectly harmless. That this is the view which the vast majority of the electors will take of the matter at the coming elections, we have not the slightest doubt, and we think the *Islander* can very safely make up his mind to see this result accomplished.

HURRAH FOR THE ANTI-CONFEDERATES!

LEADING English papers, such as the London *Times*, the *News of the World*, the *Illustrated London News*, etc., received by the last English Mail, contain paragraphs to the following effect:—

"The delegates from the British North American Provinces, in session for several weeks at the Westminster Palace Hotel, have succeeded in revising the Quebec Scheme so as to secure unanimous vote of all the Provinces represented—that is to say Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The resolutions passed at Quebec in their revised form have been forwarded to Earl Carnarvon for consideration. All the knotty points and difficulties which presented themselves, so far as colonial interests are concerned, have been successfully combated. Provision is made for enabling the colonies of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the North-West Territory, and British Columbia to enter the Confederation on equitable terms hereafter. A draft bill based on these resolutions, it is expected, will be prepared and submitted to parliament early in the ensuing session."

No wonder our great Confederate champions should feel rather disheartened upon reading the above news, for, by it, all their cherished hopes of coercion are scattered to the wind. Nothing can be more satisfactory to the people of this Island than the above paragraph. Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick may join in a Confederacy, but no compulsion will be used towards the non-consenting Provinces. "Provision is made for *enabling* the Colonies of Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, the North West Territory and British Columbia to enter the Confederation upon *equitable* terms hereafter." Precisely so! Nothing could be more or more agreeable. We shall take our time first to ascertain accurately the success of the experiment to establish a "New Nationality" in British America, and if we find it succeeds well, why then all we have to do is to apply for admission upon "equitable terms." We felt full confidence in the wisdom and justice of Her Majesty's Government, when local plotters would sap that confidence by intimations of coercion. Coercion may, perhaps, proceed from the Confederate Government upon the suggestions of their ready tools and agents in this Colony, but never from the Imperial Government; and the people can afford to laugh at the former, if they are only true to themselves at the coming elections.

and reject, without hesitation, all our Confederate schemers. Now is the time to pay them off for all their insolence, all their mischief, and all the trouble and expense caused thereby. Had they their own will, our self-government was gone long ago; but now is the time to punish them and to preserve our liberties. With a Confederate Government in existence, ready and anxious to extend its power over the independent non-consenting Provinces, the necessity is greater than ever, because the danger is more imminent, to return true and *pledged* men to the Legislature who are willing and competent to thwart the hostile measures of scheming Canadians. Let the people be everywhere thoroughly alive to their own interests, and maintain their high vantage-ground (won after a hard and protracted struggle) by sinking all petty and party differences, and uniting to oppose the smooth, polished and insinuating enemies with whom we have to deal. Let this be done, and we venture to say that Prince Edward Island will be clear of Confederation for a long time to come, and her condition will be such, in a few years, as to be the envy of adjoining countries. Our only danger now, or in the future, will be the presence in the Government and Legislature of Canadian agents, anxious for the opportunity to betray the country. If these are cleared out, we shall be safe enough.

THE DISSOLUTION.

The rumor, to which we gave circulation last week, concerning the dissolution of the House of Assembly, turns out to be correct; for the *Royal Gazette* of last week contains a Proclamation concluding as follows:

"And I do further declare that I have this day given orders that Writs for calling a new General Assembly be issued in due form, the said writs to bear teste on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH day of JANUARY inst., and to be returnable on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH day of MARCH next."

The nomination of candidates will take place on the 19th day of February next, and the Election on the 26th. We hope the "Rump" Government, which has the management of affairs in the meantime, will not, by *secret* despatches or otherwise, seek to influence the Imperial Government to "legislate" the Island into Confederation. We sincerely hope that it was for no such unworthy purpose that Messrs. Henderson and Duncan were wedged out of the Government, or that the elections have been protracted until next month. The hope of the *Islander* "that we may reasonably expect that, before the day appointed for nominating candidates for the House of Assembly arrives, our Executive will be made aware of the intentions of the Imperial Government, so far as relates to this Island," would seem to imply that some underhand, desperate plot will be attempted by our Confederate Government to place the Island in a false position. We earnestly hope that the Hons. Messrs. Haviland and Longworth neither consented, nor will consent, to any *private* despatches to the Home Government upon the question of Confederation. We have lost confidence in the "Leader" since, in violation of his pledges, he secretly concocted the $800,000 scheme, which, had it been sanctioned by the Canadian Government, would have been submitted to a special session of our Legislature, and Delegates to London would have been appointed to have Prince Edward Island included in the Confederate Bill upon that basis; but we can scarcely believe that the Hons. Messrs. Longworth and Haviland will ever sanction anything that would savor of treachery to the people, or tend, in the least degree, to cast such a blemish upon their names.

IMPORTANT.

Now, that the time is approaching when every Islander, having the interest of his country at heart, will have to decide whether our autonomy is to be surrendered to a Canadian majority or not, whether a party guilty of so many political sins will hold the reins of power any longer; it behooves those taking a leading part in electioneering matters to be on the alert. The underlings of the Government, tenacious of their petty offices, are exerting all their efforts—and we are given to understand very dishonorable ones, too—to secure the continuance of the present regime. We are not surprised at this; for this class, after enjoying such a long tenure of office, will be loath to part with the emoluments—trifling though they be—accruing to them. We feel constrained to make this remark, from the fact that some of the Road Overseers, with a view, no doubt, to lessen the number of votes likely to be polled against the Government, have refused Certificates to those who have performed their statute labor. Such a dishonorable discharge of duty deserves to be held up to public reprobation; and such Overseers should meet with the scorn of every person who appreciates the right of having a voice in matters of public interest. Certificates for labor performed during the three years previous to 1866, have been given; but, strange to say, those for the past Summer, which entitle their bearers to a vote, have, in a great many instances, been withheld—especially when the crafty underling saw he could impose on good nature without being found out. The amendment to the Franchise, made by the present Party, will, we hope, receive the immediate attention of the New House, since it gives the opportunity to a few blind partizans to curtail the privileges of the Franchise. In the meantime we advise every person who has performed his statute labor to demand his Certificate. The Overseer must give it. If he refuse, there is a way to oblige him. We know some of these cunning officials—at least we have their names—and we will deem it our duty, as a journalist, to publish them if we continue to hear that they persist in their hitherto nefarious line of conduct.

MR. W. H. POPE'S PAMPHLET upon Prince Edward Island, recently printed in the *Examiner* Office, is so infamous in its design of ridiculing and libelling the Colony, for the evident purpose of having it "legislated" into Confederation without its own consent, that he dare not give it a local circulation. We have endeavored, but in vain, to obtain a copy of it for criticism and review. Assassin-like, its author secretly sends it abroad, to England and the neighboring Provinces, upon its base mission of betrayal. Also, for the cause that demands such despicable advocacy! Never was treachery more deep-dyed than that practised by Mr. Pope for his own selfish and ambitious purposes. With the view of enabling the inhabitants of the Island generally to form an idea of the scope and aim of Mr. Pope's *brochure*, as also to reward its author as he deserves, we would suggest to the *Patriot's* correspondent, "Sagittarius," to publish his scathing critique of the former in pamphlet form. We think that if John Yeo, Esq., and the electors of the Second District of Prince County, were to read either the pamphlet in question, or the critique upon it, they would hesitate before honoring—as it is reported (but falsely we think) they are about to do—Mr. Pope with their votes at the approaching elections, and for the reasons we have stated above suggested. Should it not be worth their while to read the critique, they may, perhaps, delay the polling day, in hopes of [illegible]

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