The Herald.

VOL. II. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1866. NO. 43

THE HERALD

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EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

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" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR AUGUST.

MOON'S PHASES.

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

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL,

KENT-STREET, - - - CHARLOTTETOWN

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

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

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

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

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E. REILLY.

Herald Office, March 21, 1866.

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

REMOVAL.

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

To the Corner of Great George & Kent Streets

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

LARGE STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET ARTICLES in variety.

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

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

Advice to the Poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 16, 1866.

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY,

Sail Maker,

DESIRES to return his thanks to his friends and customers in town and country, for the Patronage bestowed upon him during the last twenty years that he has been in business in this City; and begs to inform them that, in addition to his Sail-Making Business, he will, on the arrival of the *L. C. Owen*, from Liverpool, and *Ariadne* from Glasgow, open a

SHIP CHANDLERY & HARDWARE STORE,

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Cordage, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., Anchors, Chains, Iron, Steel, Spikes, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

May 9, 1866. 6in

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THE Subscriber offers for Sale at the Kent Street

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Kent Street, April 25, 1866.

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TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE—

400 Cedar Posts,
40 Tons Picton large Coal,
50 do. do. small do.
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A lot of Chain, 5-8th
Standing Rigging,—suitable for a Schooner of 35 tons.
4 bbls. Pogies, 1 Bass Mill.

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May 2, 1866.

T. T. T.

HUDSON & WRIGHT

Offer for Sale at the

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Grocery Depot,

A SUPPLY OF

TEA,

Direct from LONDON, which they warrant equal, if not SUPERIOR, to any ever offered for sale in Charlottetown.

Kent St., May 30, 1866. R. W. 1m

PORK AND BEANS.

Prime Mess Pork,
American White Beans,

CHEAP FOR CASH at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

VIRGINIA LEAF TOBACCO.

(Manufactured by J. & T. Morris,)

Retailing low at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

SUPERIOR MOULD CANDLES.

(Manufactured by D. Griffith,)

Wholesale and Retail at

HUDSON & WRIGHT'S.

Kent Street, March 21, 1866. 3m

TURKEY FIGS!

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

For sale by—
City Drug Store, Dec. 20, 1865. W. R. WATSON.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from our last.)

Hon. the President: Then his honor is opposing the Bill for local purposes. It is not intended for Georgetown or any other local place, and I do not think it is a fair way to discuss the bill.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: With all due deference to his honor's experience, I say there is nothing unfair in taking any town or section of the country for illustration.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I did not think his honor from Bay Fortune would have let that "cat out of the bag."

Hon. Mr. McDonald: It may apply to other places as well as Georgetown. As far as Georgetown is concerned there are more non-resident than resident voters, and I suppose it will be an advantage to them. But the principle is wrong, whether applied to Georgetown, Summerside or Princetown, or any other locality. It is the principle I look at, and am opposed to, and for that reason I have moved the amendment.

The question was then put on the amendment and the Committee divided:—

Contents—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Walker, and Dingwell—3.

Non-Contents—Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Yeo, Anderson, McLaren, Ramsay, President and Henderson—7.

So the amendment was lost.

The House then resumed and progress reported.

A message was brought from the House of Assembly by the Hon. Mr. Davies, with a bill "to appropriate certain monies therein mentioned for the services of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six."

Adjourned till three o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, the election bill was again committed, and reported agreed to without any amendment. A motion having been made, that the report of the committee be now received, the Hon. Mr. McDonald moved an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Dingwell, that the bill be referred back to the committee for the purpose of striking out all that permitted electors to vote in more than one district, and inserting the amendment which he had proposed while the House was in committee in the forenoon. The House divided on the amendment.

CONTENTS—Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Dingwell, and Walker.

NON-CONTENTS — Hon. Messrs. Attorney General, Anderson, Ramsay and Beer—4.

So the amendment was lost, and the question was put on the main motion, which passed in the affirmative.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was then read a second time and committed—Hon. Mr. Walker in the chair.

Some objection was made to a grant of £80 for wharfage for the mail steamers at Brule, but, after some desultory debate, it was agreed to.

Respecting a grant of £254 for Poplar Island Bridge, Hon. Attorney General remarked that it was in contemplation to construct a new Bridge at the North River Ferry, in substitution of the one for which this grant was given; therefore the impolicy of giving large grants to the present bridge was evident. A bridge, said his honor, at the North River Ferry would be an almost incalculable advantage to the people on the South side of the Island between Charlottetown and Bedeque.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I think the people should pledge the members at the next election, or make up their minds to be heavily taxed, for new offices are being created, and the public expenditure is rapidly increasing.

Hon. Mr. Beer: Taxation has not increased much of late, but our mercantile operations have increased—the revenue has increased, and of course there is a corresponding increase in the labor of collecting it, which must be provided for. A few years ago our revenue was only £40,000, now it is nearly £70,000. I do not think we are running the country in debt without having something to show for it.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: Though the country is prospering and the revenue has increased, yet still the public debt is increasing. Last year, though the revenue was the largest we ever had, yet it was not sufficient to cover the expenditure. If some change is not made we will soon be in the same position as Canada.

Hon. Mr. Beer: We are not more than one year's revenue in debt, while the other Colonies are six, eight or ten years.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: What is the use for us to be condemning the policy of the other Colonies if we follow the same course ourselves?

Hon. the President: The expenditure of the past year would be considerably within the revenue if it had not been for the extraordinary expenses which were incurred in consequence of the tenant league disturbances, but the people have themselves, not the Legislature, to blame for that.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I admit that the people of Queen's County have been the cause of that expense, but I do not see that they have been the least curtailed in the expenditure.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: If his honor would fully consider the amount of extraordinary expenses which have been incurred within the past year, and which the government could not avoid. I think he would not be so much disposed to find fault; and if he had a fair chance of seeing what independant members of the government have had to do, myself for one, giving our time when we do not even receive our travelling expenses, I think he would admit that we are not overpaid.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I did not allude to the expenses of the Executive Council, and if his honor will look at the debates of former years he will see that I was in favor of paying the members of the Government their travelling expenses when they were chosen from the country.

House resumed and progress reported.

Mon. Mr. McDonald moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter the act constituting the Legislative Council elective, and on doing so observed that the object of it was to have the election at a more convenient season of the year. By the present law the time for holding the election was confined to a few days before or after the second day of December, and the roads at that season were generally bad, and the rivers almost impassable. It was therefore thought advisable to give the Government power to call the election at a more convenient season.

The bill was then read a first and second time, committed, reported agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Beer, a bill to amend the election law was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 10th.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Walker, the appropriation bill was re-committed, reported agreed to, read a third time and passed.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. McDonald, a bill to alter the act constituting the Legislative Council elective was read the third time and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

DESPATCHES.

Committee resumed.

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: I have observed that four members of the Executive Government, out of nine, of which that body is composed, are favorable to Confederation with the other Provinces. I do not know how such a state of things can exist while such a large majority of the people and of their representatives are opposed to it. These facts, your honors are aware, are immediately made known to the Canadian Parliament, and they may have an injurious effect upon the people of this Island. I think your honors will agree with me that while four out of the nine members of the Executive Government are favorable to Confederation, not one in twenty, perhaps not one in fifty, of the people are favorable to it; and my object in speaking is to show that the Executive Council is not a fair representation of the people. I know it is a delicate matter to interfere with the Government, but an independent member like myself is in duty bound to speak out, and your honors, I am sure, as well as the great majority of the people, will bear me out in my assertions. I merely make these remarks so that persons at a distance might not be misled by supposing, from the construction of the Executive Council, that the people were favorable to Confederation. I do not know that it is the intention of your honors to pass any resolution on the subject which might affect the Government; I have no desire to do so; but there is a duty devolving upon the members of the Legislature to guard and protect the interests of those whom they represent, and I would have my sentiments go abroad, that, while the Executive is so constructed, it is not a fair representation of the country at large.

Hon. Mr. Beer: As a member of the Executive Council, I deeply regret that there should be found in the Executive Government, four members who approve of the principle of Confederation, though I know that two of them are decidedly opposed to the terms of the Quebec Report. Still, looking at the despotic manner in which it is endeavored to carry it in some of the neighboring Colonies, I consider it dangerous even to admit the principle; and I must say that those four individuals do not reflect the wishes of the majority of those who sent them to the Legislature, but of a very small minority. I feel myself very much dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs in that respect, but we have humbly tried to discharge our duties by unanimously voting against the adoption of the Quebec Scheme. I hope that, before we meet again, those gentlemen who have voted in favor of Confederation will give place to those who will represent the wishes of the people.

Hon. Mr. McLaren: It is well known that the present Government was constructed before the question of Confederation came up, and we cannot control the opinions of men; but as long as they do not take action, (and those who have voted in favor of Confederation have pledged themselves not to do so until after the next general election,) I do not see that there is any great danger to be apprehended. At the next election the people will have power to control them, or to displace them if they think proper to do so. We cannot change the present construction of the Council without a dissolution of it, and I think it is better to continue till the general election, and then let the people do as they please. The question, we know, was not brought before the Legislature as a Government measure, but as an open question, and I, for one, would not deprive those who differ from me in opinion of the privilege which I claim for myself—the privilege of expressing my opinion on any subject that comes before us.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: I am not aware that the fact of my being a member of the Executive Council precludes me from exercising my right as a member of this House, and I do say that, in view of responsible Government which we enjoy, every representative of the people should be strictly a ministure of his constituency, and that the present construction of the Executive is an anomaly—that it and the principles of responsible Government do not harmonize. But in mitigation of that I would state that when one of that number, a member of the House of Assembly, accepted a certain official appointment, and appealed to his constituency after declaring that he was a "red-hot unionist," with that fact before them, his constituency returned him, and I understand from public prints that he had given a pledge that, so far as their interests were concerned, his particular views on Confederation should be kept in abeyance. How far that has been the case, it is for them, in the first place, and for the public, in the second place, to put the question. I hold that the only consistent representative of the people is he who acts like his honor at the opposite end of the table (Mr. McDonald) who, if he holds opinions favorable to Confederation, has locked them up, and advocates the views of the people. That is the duty of every representative. If his views undergo a change, and he holds opinions antagonistic to those of his constituents, it is either his duty to convince them that they are wrong, or, failing to do that, to retire and let the people return another who will represent them. I said, not many days since, that so far as I was personally concerned, there was no change in my views. I see an announcement in print to-day that some of those who opposed Confederation are only lukewarm; but I tell your honors, and the public, that I am not lukewarm, and that my opinions are not grounded on prejudice. They are grounded on common sense and intelligence. I cannot refrain from noticing a remark which I have heard, that the British Government would coerce us into Confederation. I say they cannot coerce us. "What," it may be said, "cannot Great Britain, which could scatter these Colonies to the winds, coerce us?" No; the tenacious grasp with which they hold their constitutional rights and the liberties of the subject prevents them—the relations between the Sovereign herself and the Commons prevents them—their greatness, not our smallness, stands in the way of treating us unconstitutionally. What would be the moral standing of Great Britain were she to drive a Colony like this—a Colony which had been once unfairly treated by having its soil granted away, piecemeal, to absentee proprietors—if a second injury should be inflicted upon it? While we had a voice to speak, or a page to write, it would go down as a stain upon that great nation. Therefore, I hold that they cannot, consistently with their own moral standing, coerce us into Confederation. I will never believe that they will do so till I see it accomplished. When we have a chance of entering the Union upon favorable terms, suited to our peculiar position, I will not withhold my consent; but till then I will never consent to anything of the kind.

Hon. Mr. McDonald: His honor who has just spoken has candidly admitted that the Executive Council, as at present constructed, is in opposition to the principles of responsible Government, and that fact is patent to all who have observed the course pursued by the Government on the subject of Confederation. His honor from the second district of Queen's County (Mr. Beer) says that a very small minority of the people are in favor of Confederation, and I quite agree with him on that point. He also says it is dangerous to admit the principle of Confederation, and that four members of the Executive Council, who should reflect the wishes of the people, reflect the wishes of a very small minority. Then, as his honor has admitted that the Government does not reflect the wishes of the people, I hold that it is his duty to move a vote of want of confidence in it.

Hon. Atty. Gen.: This discussion, perhaps, has taken your honors by surprise, as it has myself, seeing it is almost the last hour of the session. I did not expect that such a discussion would have to come up without a resolution having been tabled for twenty-four hours, and therefore I am not prepared to enter fully into the question, but perhaps little needs to be said to put the matter as it stands. We find there are a number of gentlemen in the other branch of the Legislature exercising their opinions, as they have a right to do, and as I am doing now. Four members of the Executive, I understand, are in favor of Confederation; but that great subject, we must recollect, was agreed to be treated as an open question. It has been so treated by these gentlemen, and we cannot now turn round and quarrel with them for exercising their opinions when it was agreed that it should be an open question; though I can only express my regret that any gentleman in the Government or out of it should hold such views. However, they may consider my views on the question quite as erroneous; but this being the case, so that understanding was freely made with the Government last session and this session, I do not see how members belonging to the Government could find fault with them for expressing their opinions in the Legislature. All I can do is to express my regret that it had not been made a Government question both last session and this session. However, that is the way the question now stands, and it will be for the people to say whether those individuals are the persons who should represent them or not.

Hon. the President: I always thought this question of confederation would have been brought down by the Government; but if it was agreed in the Council that it should be left an open question, I do not see why any one member of the Government should be blamed by another. I know, or at least I think I should know, what would be the position of the gentlemen composing the Government when a measure is carried in the Legislature in opposition to them. There is but one course open to them. I think such a question as this should have emanated from the Government. They should have brought it down and have been prepared to stand or fall by it. But if it was agreed that it should be left an open question, each member of the Government, and the parties supporting them, were at liberty to act as they thought proper. It is not proper then for us to reflect upon the other branch of the Legislature, or upon the Government. The people may have changed their views since the last election, and, till the question is brought fairly before them, we cannot say more upon it.

Hon. Mr. Ramsay: I did not expect this discussion, but since it has taken place I would observe that I am sorry that four members of the Government are in favor of confederation. At the same time I am pleased that only four members of the Legislature, outside the Government have gone with them. I regret that it should go to the other Provinces that the Government is so much divided on this question, for it may be thought that there is the same proportion of the people in favor of confederation; but I have scarcely seen a man, where I have been in the country, who would go for confederation with Canada on almost any terms, and those gentlemen who have voted in favor of it will find themselves in the wrong place at the next election. I believe that, if all the members of the Government would act as some of them appear inclined to do, the Island would be sold at a very small price.

Hon. Mr. Henderson: The remarks of his honor the President call for a few observations from me in my own defence. He put the case hypothetically. He did not affirm that one course had been pursued by the Executive and another by individual members of it, but such might be inferred from the tenor of his remarks. No, it has been an open question, and that has induced me to speak freely against the proposed scheme of confederation. And further, the other Provinces have been spoken of as receiving false impressions of the views of the people from the construction of the Government. I entered fully into the fact that one of the four members of the Government who are in favor of confederation took his seat in the Executive with the approbation of his constituency, by giving a pledge not to adopt any measure in favor of confederation till after a general election; and I said it was for them first, and for the public afterwards to compare his obligation with the drift of his speeches. I would also state that I have been advised by my supporters and by those who have the welfare of the Colony in view, not to give up my seat in the Executive while I could consistently hold it, and their impression is that I am one who will oppose that scheme to the utmost of my power, and failing to have it treated as it should be for the protection of the Island, that I would be the first to resign my seat, and give a note of warning to the people.

The Hon. Mr. Beer proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved, That an humble Address based on the foregoing Resolutions be prepared and forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to withhold her sanction from any measure calculated to deprive Prince Edward Island of the Constitution which it now happily enjoys, and more especially from any measure intended to affect a Union of Prince Edward Island with Canada and the other Provinces of British North America.

The House was then resumed, and the chairman reported a number of resolutions agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Beer then proposed the following Address to Her Majesty the Queen, founded on the resolutions of the House on the subject of confederation, which was unanimously agreed to:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Legislative Council of P. E. Island, having had under our consideration a copy of a despatch from the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell, your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, addressed to His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of this Island, bearing date the Twenty-fourth day of June last, accompanied by a copy of a Correspondence between the Colonial Minister and His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Monck, Governor General of Canada, on the affairs of British North America, including the subject of the proposed Union of the British North American Colonies, in which Despatch His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Dundas is directed by the said Colonial Minister to communicate the said Correspondence to the Legislature of this Island at its then next Session, and at the same time to express the strong and deliberate opinion of your Majesty's Government, that it is an object much to be desired that all the British North American Colonies should agree to unite in one Government; and having given the said Documents that patient and respectful consideration to which all communications emanating from so exalted a source, and having reference to a subject of vital importance to all the Maritime Colonies and Provinces, are entitled, we humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne for the purpose of conveying to your August Majesty the result of our renewed deliberations upon the great question again brought under our notice by your Majesty's Colonial Minister.

First.—We regret our inability to discover, in the Correspondence above alluded to, any sufficient reason to induce us to depart from or modify the spirit of the Joint Address to your Majesty unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council of this Island on the Third day of April, 1865, and subsequently transmitted by His Excellency George Dundas to your Majesty's Colonial Minister, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the Throne.

Secondly.—We do not deem it inconsistent with the most devoted and loyal attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government to declare our firm conviction, that in deliberating upon a question so seriously affecting the liberty, happiness, and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Colony, we ought to be guided mainly by the "well understood wishes of the people" whom we represent, even should their wishes, unfortunately, conflict, as in the present instance, with the declared "policy" of your Majesty's Government for the time being,—the inhabitants of this Colony being, in our opinion, fully competent to decide upon so vital a question as the Constitution of the country in which their lot has been cast, and the means best adapted to promote and perpetuate the stability and prosperity of that country.