the water impure, full of vegetable matter, distasteful to the palate, and unwholesome. At that point the White Nile is joined by the Blue Nile from Abyssinia, a river of mountain origin, and accordingly of sweet and wholesome water. The effect of the two streams is the purification of the White Nile water. The main stream commences its course through sandy deserts, loses its vegetable matter brought down from the morasses, and continues northwards until it reaches N. lat. 17 37, where it is joined by its last tributary, the Albara, a river similar in character to the Blue Nile, but inferior in volume, being, however, the affluent which carries the entire drainage of Eastern Abyssinia to the Nile. From this latter point of junction, the Nile flows, unaided by other tributaries, through upwards of 14 degrees of latitude, or, allowing for the winding of the river, about 1,100 miles through deserts of burning sand, until it meets the Mediterranean. When he reached the Albara, in June, it was no longer a tributary, but a sheet of glaring sand; along its bed, 500 yards in width, the eye sought in vain for a drop of water. The banks of the dry watercourses were about 30 feet in depth; and a thread of green foliage was all that marked the river's course along the yellow dreary desert. For 180 miles there was no change in the glaring bed of sand; here and there were steep banks fringed with trees, and at intervals a deep bend in the river's course broke the monotony by forming pools from a quarter of a mile to a mile in length. Crowded in these deep but insignificant spaces, are immense crocodiles, turtle, fish of monstrous size, and some hippopotami—prisoners in the dry season, but set free by the rains. Suddenly the scene changed. On the night of the 23d of June a sound was heard like distant thunder. The Arab servants rushed down to the river to secure some skulls of hippopotami, which, after shooting, had been left there to bleach, and before they had secured the last, the water was up to their waists. The following morning, at the same place, a turbid flood 500 yards wide and 20 deep, was boiling onwards towards the Nile. In Abyssinia, whence these waters came, the rain did not fall in particles, as with us, but in water spouts or perfect sheets. The rainy season lasted three months, corresponding exactly with the period of inundation in Egypt. From what he saw, therefore, on the Albara, and from what he afterwards had the opportunity of witnessing a year later at another point, he was satisfied that the extraordinary rainfall in Abyssinia and the quantity of soft mud carried down by the waters, and scooped at one point alone from a valley two miles wide, afforded the key to the formation and annual irrigation of the Delta of the Nile. On his subsequent expedition to the White Nile, Sir S. Baker declined to speak at length, the account having been already published, but described very graphically his meeting with Captain Speke and Grant, for whose approach the natives had prepared him by descriptions of "two white men with some curious kind of fireworks." To those brave men the highest honors were due for what they had achieved, and he cheerfully and gratefully bore testimony to the fact that it was owing, in a great measure to the information which they placed at his disposal, and more especially to the map which they prepared and gave him, that he was afterwards enabled to succeed as happily as he had done. Owing to the war that was raging at the time, Captain Speke was not able to pursue the windings of the river in the unexpected direction which these suddenly took, but he himself took great pains in following up, and establishing the perfect accuracy of the conjectures made by Captain Speke, upon which as he said at the time, doubts would be thrown on his return, by somebody who knew "little of the Thames, and still less of the Trent." Sir S. Baker admitted that the instruments used in the expeditions of Captain Speke and Grant were not altogether reliable, but contended for the perfect accuracy of those he himself had carried, which were tested at Kew, before his departure, and again upon his return.—*The Churchman.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Dear Sir,—I wish to let your readers and all the rest of the world and his wife know that our harbor is still open, being almost as clear of ice now as it was in the sultry dog days of summer. The Schooner "Margaret," Capt. J. McDonald, owned by the Messrs. Leslie, arrived here to-day from Newfoundland. Fears were entertained of her safety, no account of her having been received here for the last month, but she has luckily arrived with a valuable cargo of 330 barrels of good herring, which will most materially assist us in keeping an honest, healthy Lent. Souris is frequently spoken of as being an out of the way place, behind the times, etc., but if there is another harbor on the Island at the present time as clear of ice as ours is, we should like to hear of it. We prophesy a good time coming for this unassuming little village; and as a thoroughly Liberal and progressive party is soon to take "a trick at the helm" of State, we most confidently expect to see Souris receive her just share of public money, advantages of steam communication, etc., which will eventually result in our occupying that position which our place and people are justly entitled.

Yours, truly,
ONE OF THE DANCERS.

Souris, January 11, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 16, 1867.

"MISREPRESENTATIONS."

The unblushing effrontery of the editor of the *Islander* was never more fully exhibited than in a short article with the above heading, which appeared in the "Organ" of Friday last. In commenting upon our reasons for the delay in dissolving the House of Assembly, the Editor of the *Islander* repeats a very stale dodge of crying out "ignorance," "falsehood," and "misrepresentation." Charges of this kind coming from one whose whole political stock-in-trade just now consists in misrepresentation—and who has never scrupled at an equivocation or a downright falsehood when the truth would not serve him, are rather amusing. We have nothing to gain by "misrepresentation" in reference to the dissolution of the House. Whether the elections take place immediately, or six weeks hence, does not make the slightest difference to us personally, however vital it may be to the interests of the Islander. It is piper's news to tell us that the law requires a partial Council election to take place every four years. Even if we were as ignorant of the "law" as the Editor of the *Islander* himself was when he had Mr. J. T. Thomas for a client in the Supreme Court, his "substantial reasons" are not improved thereby, but for the life of us we cannot perceive where we have shown gross ignorance of the election law, or where we have been guilty of misrepresentation. We presume the *Islander* will not deny that the law requires the House elections to be held every four years. If he has any doubt upon the point we beg to refer him to Sect. xxxvi. 19th Vic. Chap. 21 of the Revised Statues, and he will have it removed. This act received Her Majesty's assent on the 22d day of October, 1856, and notification thereof was published in the *Royal Gazette* of the 27th day of November of the same year, and the then existing House of Assembly was dissolved by Proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor on the 6th day of May, 1858. This is quite as specific as the law in reference to the Council, and for the same reason that the *Islander* gives for holding the Council elections last month, the House Elections ought to have taken place last June instead of nearly six months afterwards in midwinter. By what authority does the *Islander* assert that the first Confederate Parliament will not be constituted from the Legislatures existing at the time the Union comes into operation? We know that the Hon. Mr. Cartier is at direct variance with the *Islander* on the point. We distinctly remember reading his exposition upon the subject while the Quebec Scheme was under discussion in the Canadian Legislature. This is really an important point, and one upon which the country should be correctly informed. The Quebec Scheme is silent in reference to it, except in so far as relates to the Legislative Council of this Island. The *Islander* is, in our opinion, guilty of misrepresentation when it says that the "nomination" of Councillors for this Island for the Confederate Upper House "rests with the Government of the day." If we understand the Quebec Scheme, the Island contingent of four members to the Council are to be elected, whilst in the other Provinces they are to be nominated, as stated by us, and admitted by the *Islander*. The 14th section of the Quebec Report provides that "the *first* selection of members of the Legislative Council shall be made, *except* as regards Prince Edward Island, from the Legislative Councils of the various Provinces, so far as a sufficient number be found qualified and willing to serve; such members shall be appointed by the Crown, at the recommendation of the General Executive Government, upon the nomination of the respective Local Governments," &c. With reference to the members of the Lower House, the Quebec Scheme is silent as to how they are to be selected. We again ask the *Islander* upon what authority it states that the first Confederate House of Assembly will be elected? By the time he does so, we may be able to lay our finger upon the expressed opinion of Mr. Cartier, to which we have alluded. As the General Parliament reserves to itself the right to constitute and define the Electoral Districts of the Confederacy, it follows that that Parliament must be in existence before the Districts are defined, and hence that the first Parliament is to be selected, as stated by the Attorney General for Canada East, and not selected, as stated by the *Islander*. The fact so far remains as we stated it, and the fact explains the reason why the Editor of the *Islander* is anxious that a plain law should be violated in delaying, to an indefinite period, a dissolution of the existing House of Assembly. The quibblings of the *Islander* are too contemptible to be further noticed.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

If we were to judge from a paragraph which has recently gone the rounds of the papers, we should say that Summerside is going to immortalize itself by electing, for a second time, as its Parliamentary representative, Daniel Green, Esq., M. P. P. It is said to have been one of the curses of American politics, that knaves and mountebanks managed to fill the Senatorial and Congressional benches, while the men of really intellectual and moral worth in the Union, retired in disgust from the political arena. Without wishing to insinuate, in the remotest degree, anything against the moral character of Mr. Green, we think we see in his election something of the same principle which is said to have operated so injuriously in the politics of the neighboring Republic. We are, by no means, an implicit believer in phrenology; but we have watched Mr. Green for four years in the House of Assembly, and, while we have come to the inevitable conclusion that either in a ship-yard or a blacksmith's forge, he was eminently calculated to acquire distinction, we are utterly at a loss to know what his qualifications are for a seat in the Legislature. Why Summerside elected him, Heaven only knows. The intellectual inhabitants of that rising city may have discovered traits of brilliant genius about him not visible to other eyes, and thence imagined that, by honoring him with their suffrages, he would, from the Parliamentary benches of the Colonial Building, shed a reflected lustre upon them for their judgment and independence in selecting so intellectual and worthy a representative. To a disinterested spectator, however, it would seem that, from among a circle of dunces, he was deemed the dullest, and, on that account, selected as the best qualified to follow his "Leader" through thick and thin, without once investigating the subject before him, or calculating the possible effects of his vote upon the interests of the country. In the cause of enlightened progress and parliamentary independence, we allude to this subject, in the hope that Summerside, and other constituencies that might be named, will select from the ranks of their respective parties, men of ordinary intelligence, at least. It is positively disgraceful to the intelligence of the country to witness the number of living blocks who sat in the last House—men who were merely capable—and without any distinct consciousness of what they were doing—of saying "Yes" or "No," just as they were required. As to the interests of the country, Heaven help them, in so far as these men formed any correct appreciation of them. Mr. Byers—vulgarly called "Black Bill"—is just as competent to calculate the parallax in altitude of a fixed star as members of the Green stamp are to form an intelligent estimate of the wants of the country. The tenants have often complained that their interests have been either overlooked or betrayed by one party or another, but it seems never to have occurred to them that the very evil of which they complained was, in truth, the result of their own act in returning stupids to Parliament, whose votes were more likely to do harm than, by any probability, they could do good. All the evil that has ever been inflicted upon the country has been done in this way. A *few* clever men, through proprietary interests, and devoted to maintaining intact the landlord system, secure seats in the Legislature, and the large body of the tenants, deceived by mere Party cries, return men of the most meagre intellect, who are led by the nose by the few, to the incalculable injury of themselves, their constituents, and the country at large. The history of the Land Question proves this, and if it does, it is surely time for the country to initiate an amendment. There may, at times, be a difficulty in selecting the most suitable men; but, in the case of Mr. Green, that constituency must be wretchedly deficient in material if it could not find an improvement upon him. For four years he has sat in the House, and pocketed £120, but beyond that, we would like to know what else he has done—what benefit he has conferred upon his constituency or the country at large? His greatest friend, the blindest partizan, cannot point to one new idea that he ever gave utterance to during his parliamentary career—to one beneficial measure, to any one act that he initiated. His greatest merit is that he is, from *necessity*, a silent member; and if he only had judgment enough now to withdraw altogether from political life, he might be esteemed for the possession of more brains and sense than his history as a politician entitles him to. We now leave the subject, which is general enough in its bearings, to the consideration of the public.

PATRONISING.

Any person at all acquainted with the political history of Mr. ex-Secretary Pope and his brother, the Leader of the Government, is well aware of their domineering, bullying disposition. Unless they have full control of a Party, they work to ruin it. Long standing friends, politicians of years and experience, are called upon to submit to their schemes and dictation, and if they have the independence and the honesty to act and think for themselves, they are remorselessly sought to be crushed by the ambitious and domineering *Popish* duett. At one time it is the Hon. Mr. Haviland, at another, it is the Hon. Mr. Palmer, then again, Mr. David Laird or Mr. D. Currie, and now it is K. Henderson and Mr. Howatt. As long as the Hon. J. C. Pope deemed his influence paramount in the Fourth District of Prince County, Mr. Howatt received scant courtesy from him; but now that the Leader finds himself hopelessly in the mire and his influence gone, in consequence of his treacherous and delusive $800,000 bubble, he can condescend to become patronising and conciliatory towards Mr. Howatt, whom he finds he cannot oust from the Fourth District. Nearly a column and a half of the last *Islander* is specially devoted to a homily to Mr. Howatt, in which he is by turns bullied and coaxed. The forlorn hope of the editor of the *Islander* that he still possesses influence enough to have a majority of members returned to the House of Assembly to obsequiously follow him and his brother in all their tortuous courses, is so palpable in the article alluded to, and at the same time so grotesquely ludicrous, that we feel sure Mr. Howatt and the Fourth District will join in the general laugh which the *Islander* excites. It appears that Mr. Howatt, like every honest man in the country, has felt himself compelled to denounce the glaringly reckless extravagance, duplicity, and bungling of the present Executive; and at certain meetings held in the Fourth District some days ago, he was, while exposing the follies and crimes of the Government, opposed by the Hon. J. C. Pope, who, according to the *Islander*, refuted Mr. Howatt's charges. "Never," says the truthful and consistent organ of the Popes, "was an easier task imposed upon the leader of a Party than that of refuting these charges." This is really rich. If Mr. Howatt had asked the Leader what return, for instance, his brother, the ex-Secretary, had made for the £1,300 which he received out of the public chest last year, we wouldn't mind the trouble and expense of attending the meetings to hear the sudden gush of eloquence and logic by which the Leader so easily explained away that little item.

"Twere worth ten years of peaceful life,
One glance at his display."

The military expenditure was also brought up, and the deep disgrace inflicted upon the Colony by the hurried calling in of troops, the Delegations to Quebec, Brazil, etc., all of which the Leader found no difficulty in defending. Even the squandering of the revenue in supplying a lot of drunken constables with whiskey, while engaged in harrassing defenceless women and children, was approved of. Good Heavens! to what a depth of degradation has public morality fallen, when the Leader of a Government unblushingly approves of whiskey-drinking at the public expense! To show that we do not misrepresent, we give the very words of the *Islander:*

"The building of the barracks was a consequence of bringing the troops. If the troops were necessary, so are the barracks. Mr. Howatt also censured the Government very severely because the troops which went into the country had drunk a large quantity of spirits, supplied at the expense of the Government. The troops were sent into the country at a most inclement season of the year. They had to endure many hardships on the way, and sleep in barns. They were accustomed to the daily use of spirituous liquors, and we assume that no reasonable member of the Conservative party would defeat a Government, because that Government had sanctioned the payment of a few pounds for whiskey supplied under such circumstances. These are specimens of the ridiculous charges which Mr. Howatt preferred against the party which he was elected to support."

We are glad that the Leader of the Government is exhibiting himself in his true colors, and that the editor of the *Islander* is effectually aiding him to do so. While their bowels of compassion are moved for the "hardships" endured by a lot of rough soldiers and constables engaged in collecting proprietory rents, and while supplying them with the best of eating and drinking—"the best Scotch whiskey included"—and good pay into the bargain, as a slight compensation for their "hardships," there is not a word of sympathy for the unfortunate tenants who, with their wives and children, were mercilessly driven forth into the woods at an "inclement season of the year," for shelter and protection. Their little substance—the sole dependence for their daily existence—might be snatched from them at the approach of a long and rigorous winter, but no "whiskey" or supplies were deemed necessary for them by our paternal Government. All sympathy and consideration are reserved for the tenant-hunters, who were supplied with every necessary at the expense of the country. And this ruthless conduct is defended to-day by the *Islander* and by the leader of the Government in a stump oration! O wise, paternal, good, and honest Government! What think you, intelligent people of Prince Edward Island; what think you, honest and independent men of Prince Edward Island, of the Leader and his abettors, after the exposition they have just given of themselves? Will you again trust them with your confidence and support to be again trampled in the dust, vilified and abused as rebels, that in the end you may be sold to Canada?—Forbid it, God.

The *Islander*, in its new-born phrenzy, scouts at and utterly repudiates the idea of any man in the Legislature presuming to exercise the smallest share of personal independence. Once a representative calls himself a Conservative or a Liberal, he must that moment yield up his convictions and his personal independence, to follow, perhaps, some scurvy "leader" in every movement he makes, whether right or wrong. Let the country ponder, while it is yet time, upon the following extract from the *Islander*:—

"The truth is, we have party government, and unless a man is prepared to defer to the opinions of the majority of his colleagues, he had better leave representation to those who will."

O shade of Duncan McLean! that the *Islander* should live to broach the monstrous doctrine of abject servility and festering corruption against which you so long and eloquently contended. The degrading *fact* is before us, and the damning evidence which supports it will go far towards inspiring every manly and independent breast with a feeling of loathing and disgust for the corrupt faction which promulgates it, and will add immensely to that advancing wave of popular opinion which will presently sweep from power the audacious corruptionists who seek to sway the country to their own selfish interests.

PORTRAIT OF AN OFFICE-HUNTER.

MR. W. E. CLARK, AS A POLITICIAN.

At a Public Meeting at Morell on the 2d instant, the above named gentleman was openly accused of some very inconsistent, blundering and humiliating conduct while he held a seat in the Legislature, and an office under the Liberal Government. Mr. Clark, as a matter of course, denied the correctness of the accusation, and challenged proof. He shall have it to his heart's content,—not indeed because he is again seeking to aspire to public life by favor of the Second District of King's County, or because we have any personal feeling in the matter, but for the far higher reason that his parliamentary conduct on the occasion to which we refer, was the means not only of irreparably ruining his own reputation as a public man, but was also the cause of ruining the Liberal Party from that day to the present. Should he unfortunately again succeed in coming to the surface, even under the guise of a Liberal and anti-Confederate, he would, in our opinion, prove a source of weakness and mischief to the Party to which his interest might attach him. We desire to record this opinion for future reference in the unforeseen and unexpected event of his becoming a M. P. P.

The facts of the case are, that in the Session of 1857, when the Public Accounts were under consideration, the Disbursements of the Land Office came up for discussion. Now, if there was anything wrong about these disbursements which an office-holder under the Liberal Government,—as Mr. Clark was at the time—could not consistently support, his plain duty, as an independent and honest man, was to throw up his office in the interests of the country and his own convictions. The Hon. Mr. Palmer—the then Leader of the Conservative opposition—imagined he discovered something wrong about the expenditure of the Land Office, in vouchers not being produced for a certain item of £267. Knowing the dissatisfaction which prevailed in reference to the management of the Land Office, Mr. Palmer very cunningly moved a resolution calling for those vouchers, and censuring the Government. Mr. Clark, in opposition to his Party, voted for this resolution, which, had it been carried through all its stages, would have resulted, it is believed, in the overthrow of the Liberal Government, under which he held the office of Collector of Customs at the time. The Hon. Mr. Coles, as Leader of that Government, immediately pointed out to Mr. Clark his anomalous position, and informed him that if he was prepared to take sides with the Conservatives against the Government, he should also be prepared to take the consequences—that is, to resign his office. Accordingly, when the Resolution was reported to the House, Mr. Clarke voted against it, and proved himself either a blockhead or a poltroon. He saved his office of £300 a year at the sacrifice of his convictions and independence, and he shortly afterwards published the following shuffling excuse—which placed his case in a worse light than before, and himself in a more despicable plight—in the *Examiner:*

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Having noticed in the *Islander* of the 17th instant some remarks in reference to a vote given by me in the Assembly, when the House had under their consideration the report of the Special Committee on the Public Accounts—I wish to offer a few observations, in order to set myself right with the public, and to remove some misunderstanding which seems to prevail in reference to the vote alluded to.

The report of the Committee on Public Accounts having been fully examined and discussed, without the minority having been able to prove any important error or discrepancy, there remained only the disbursement accounts of the Public Land Office. The memorandum of these accounts I had not seen previously to the evening of its being produced, and I was anxious to see vouchers for at least some of the items contained in it. The Hon. Colonial Secretary and other members, who expressed full confidence in the correctness of the disbursement accounts, and who were desirous to bring the discussion to a close, as some country members, whose votes were of importance, purposed to leave town the following day, strongly argued in favor of adopting the report, without waiting for the production of the vouchers. At this time there was a resolution before the Committee, offered by the Hon. Mr. Palmer, which made some allusion to the absence of the vouchers, and which contained a censure upon the Government for paying the disbursement accounts of the Land Office without warrants having been issued in the usual way. The Hon. Col. Secretary explained why this was done, by stating, that as the Land Commissioner had funds in his possession, being moneys for the purchase of lands, it was found to be more conducive to the public service, and to the convenience of private individuals, to pay for small services rendered from time to time, than to wait for the usual Council days, and suffer the delay always consequent on the issuing of warrants; and they accordingly authorised the Commissioner to use the funds in his possession for his disbursement Bills. With this explanation I was satisfied to leave the responsibility of the act to the Government; but still I was desirous to keep open the enquiry into the Public Accounts until the vouchers for those disbursements were laid before the House, so that the Opposition should have no cause of complaint—every other part of the Accounts having undergone the severest scrutiny, and for this reason I argued against the Hon. Col. Secretary, until both of us became rather excited by the zealous advocacy of our conflicting views; and it was during the excitement of debate that the Colonial Secretary somewhat tauntingly alluded to my supporting the minority in opposition to the Government under which I hold office. *Confused and irritated,* I replied to the taunt, by stating that I would not be deterred from exercising a free will by any considerations for my office; and having no alternative, I said I would vote for Mr. Palmer's resolution; to which Mr. Coles replied, that I must, therefore, be prepared to take the consequences.

The division having taken place a few minutes after, in Committee, I voted for the resolution, not fully comprehending its effect; but perceiving on reflection, when the heat of debate passed away, that it contained a reflection on the conduct of the Government, with regard to the mode of paying the disbursements—which I considered objectionable after hearing the explanation offered by the Col. Secretary on that point—*I regretted the error into which I had fallen,* and took the first opportunity to correct it, *by voting against the resolution when it was reported to the House.*

* * * * * *

I remain, Sir, yours truly,
WM. E. CLARK.

Charlottetown, April 25, 1857.

Mr. Clark's vote was an unfortunate one in every way. It ruined himself politically, for he never dared present himself again to the constituency of Malpeque. It also necessitated the publication of the above letter, which was generally viewed as a humiliating apology which had as much influence in overthrowing the Liberal Party as any other cause. If he had an ounce of brains at all he could easily have foreseen the awkward position in which his vote would place the Liberals, and if he had not the sagacity to know the consequences of his act, it would be a very unsafe experiment for any constituency to place him in a position where he might perpetrate a similar blunder, or perhaps a worse one. If he was honest in his vote, or even if his intention were, as some suppose it was, to get favor with the Conservatives, now that their star was in the ascendant, and that of the Liberals on the wane, he ought to have had courage enough to resign his office, and bear the consequences of his voluntary act. To know the disastrous results of Mr. Clark's vote upon the Liberal Party, we have only to say that the Hon. Mr. Lord was, a few weeks afterwards, defeated by Mr. J. C. Pope, mainly on the question of Mr. Clark's unfortunate vote, as we shall presently prove. And a few months later still, after the same unlucky vote had been thoroughly canvassed and made the most of by the Conservatives, a General Election came off, in which the Liberals were shattered and driven to the wall, while Mr. Clark had to hide himself from the storm of popular dissatisfaction. To show more clearly the results of Mr. Clark's conduct, and the light in which it was viewed at the time, we quote from the "Islander" of the 8th of May, 1857:—

"It will be recollected that Clark, on the debate for investigating the outlay of the £267, evinced a disposition to vote with the minority, and that Coles threatened him to do so at his peril, meaning that Clark would be deprived of his office if he did. Clark retorted that Coles was neither the Governor nor the Government, and that he would not vote against his conscience for £300 a year. We must confess our surprise at this solitary display of independence, but gave Clark credit for his spirited conduct. It is very hard, however, to write favorably of any of the Snatcher crew, even when their votes seem to justify it, so thoroughly are they steeped in deceit, selfishness and corruption. Clark in his *humble apology* in the "Examiner" of the 27th April, repudiates any intention of independence or honesty in his vote, and attributes his opposition to the Government on the £267 embezzlement, not to conscience, but to the unmanly influence of a petulent temper, and deprecates any praise from the "Islander" as an honest representative, lest it should "do me an injury," says Marrow-bones, of course meaning with the embezzling Government which he serves. Well, Clark knows his own character best, and if he chose to write himself a dishonest representative and official poltroon, far be it from us to contradict him."

After giving what the editor considers the real reasons of Clark's apology, the "Islander" says:—

"It was then determined to call a full Council, and Wightman and Beaton were sent for, expressly to dismiss Clark. The latter, who had probably read the anecdote of the 'coon which said it would quietly come down and be killed, since it had so capital a shot as Major Scott to deal with,' learning that those gents. were summoned to a special Council on his case, on the 28th ult., saved his office and salary by coming to his marrow bones on the 27th, in the apology for having, in one instance, faithfully served his constituents, which covers him with everlasting disgrace."

Again, on the 29th of the same month, the Islander says:—

"Sweet William in the Country.—"The apology has sealed his political career."—That was true, at all events.—"Not only his constituents, but other supporters of the present Government, appear to be ashamed to hear either of him or it spoken about. We never knew so silly a transaction." True again. * * * * "Clark's position was the strongest imaginable, and as such, we do not doubt, as the "administration" will never commit themselves to in the Assembly. Evil is often balanced by its concomitant good, and Clark's unparalleled official poltroonery is not without its advantage. Whatever some doubted, or affected to doubt, previously, the question is now demonstrated beyond the possibility of a cavil, that a representative holding a public office *must* vote as the Governor privately directs, when he sees fit to dictate; and, consequently, that no official, though elected to the Assembly, neither does nor can represent the people; and that the latter, who elect him, are either too venal or too ignorant for the exercise of self-government."

In an account of a political meeting held at Barrett's Cross, on the 16th of May, 1857, when Mr. J. C. Pope denounced the Government of the day, and announced his intention of opposing the Hon. Mr. Lord, who had to run his election in consequence of accepting the office of Commissioner of Public Lands, we find the following statement:—

"At the close of the proceedings, the Queen's Printer—the Hon. E. Whelan—afforded no little amusement to the multitude. *Clark's degradation* had been fully talked about during the meeting, and Mr. Whelan, on ascending an eminence for the purpose of haranguing—*in favor of his* £1030 (?)—stated his readiness to answer any questions 'that might be put to him, provided not more than five persons should speak at once.'—No sooner was the little man on his perch, than a sturdy looking Irishman, with an Abrahamic visage, asked him "*Whether he wrote Clark's humble apology to George Coles?*" "What right have you to put such a question to me?" replied Whelan. "The right you accorded me," answered the Abrahamic-looking gentleman. Whelan, seeing no escape, exclaimed, "*I did.*"—Poor Clark!!"

Now, making due allowance for the exaggerations of a hostile paper like the Islander, and simply taking Mr. Clark's letter, written with all tact which its author was capable of exercising, it must be admitted that a more blundering and humiliating record than that which Mr. Clark here presents, has never yet been exhibited by a public man. He must strangely forget his antecedents, and he must possess a large share of cool impudence to seek again to enter public life, and to expect that any constituency could so far forget itself as to entrust its interests to his keeping. Neither Confederates, anti-Confederates, Liberals nor Tories, would be safe in securing his support, for he would be just as likely to betray them by his blundering in 1867, as he did the Liberal party ten years ago. If his talents were of that brilliant order to hide his political tergiversation, we should not be surprised at his soliciting the suffrages of the electors of St. Peter's, nor at their supporting him; but when, in an intellectual point of view, he might not be inaptly compared to a mud-barge, we have no patience with his vanity and ambition, and we sincerely trust the independent electors of the Second District, who, we are sure, will not permit themselves to be led or driven to vote against their own convictions at the dictation of any person, will seriously take these facts into consideration before it is too late to repent of their error. We have placed the truth before the people, and we again request them to ponder well upon it, and to judge and act for themselves. Much trouble will thereby be saved to the Liberal Party, and the electors themselves will have cause to congratulate themselves for not committing, in an unthinking moment, an act which would be certain to bring in its train keen but unavailing regret. Mr. Clark may make the fairest promises and protestations, and he may, for reasons which we do not choose to divulge, receive the support of a few "leading" men, but even in the face of these, we have shown that he is not to be trusted,—that he is not the man for "Galway." We now leave the question to the decision of the honest and independent electors of the District, who constitute the great bulk of the voters, and who are quite competent to form an intelligent opinion of their own, without dictation or instruction from any quarter. There is, however, a duty which the Liberals, both "rank and file," owe to themselves in this case, which if they neglect or hesitate to perform, the consequences be theirs. With this remark we will conclude, leaving for our next issue the official report of Mr. Clark's difficulty with the Liberal Party.

THE ELECTIONS.

Special Elections have been called for the Second Electoral District of King's Country, and the Third District of Prince County, to supply the vacancies occasioned in the first-mentioned District by the death of the late John Sutherland, Esq., and in the last mentioned, by the resignation of the Hon. Jas. Warburton. The nomination takes place, in both cases, on the 14th of February, and the election on the 21st of the same month. Although these elections are, in conformity with the law, to take place at the specified time, yet it is understood that the General Elections for the whole Island are to come off at the same time. It is currently rumored and believed that a Dissolution of the existing House will take place this week, and, as above stated, that the Writs will be issued and returned at the same time as the Special Elections. We hope the electors will be thoroughly prepared, throughout the length and