which they complain of, but the inconvenience of taking away their horses at that busy season. However, this change will remedy the evil in a great measure. As regards the change in the other Counties, I cannot speak particularly, but I have heard complaints with reference to the term in King's County, on account of the state of the travelling on the second Tuesday in March.

DEFERRED MATTER.

"Temperantia iter ad astra."

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The last lecture before this Society was given by the Rev. D. McDonald, P. P., East Point, on the evening of Monday, the 6th March There was a large and respectable audience in attendance, and certainly the time and attention of those present were well repaid by listening to the excellent lecture which was read to them by the zealous and reverend gentleman, who came all the way from the East Point for the special purpose of endeavoring to promote the cause of Temperance. The Rev. Mr. McDonald produced many striking illustrations from the writings of distinguished medical gentlemen and others, of the advantages, in all cases, both to individuals and society,—to the mind and to the body—of temperance over intemperance. His own experience and observation in various parts of this Island were also given in favor of total abstinence. The Rev. gentleman's lecture was well delivered, well received, and, what is of more importance, has been productive of good results, in stimulating the members of the Society to active exertions in the cause of Temperance, as the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, on the 20th inst., clearly demonstrated. The ostensible object of that meeting was the election of several office-bearers, who had not previously been appointed; but a Constitution was, at the same time, submitted, clause by clause, to the members, by the President of the Society, D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., and, with one slight alteration, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was largely attended by the members, both old and young, and various suggestions, for the good of the cause and the success of the Society, were submitted and commented upon. The greatest unanimity and harmony prevailed. The Society will, for the future, or until further arrangements be made, meet twice a month until the first of May next, and once a month during the summer season. Due notice of these meetings, and the objects for which they will be called, will be given by the Secretary. The adoption of badges by the members of the Society was unanimously resolved upon—the only difference of opinion being as to the design—which will be submitted at the next meeting. It is also in contemplation to have a Tea Party, under the auspices of the Society, during the ensuing summer, and we trust that this will be a strong inducement to the juvenile portion of the community to array themselves, without loss of time, under the banner of the ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, and that on next night of meeting, and on each succeeding one, there will be a large addition to the number of its already numerous body.

Before the meeting was dismissed, the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V.G., who has taken a lively interest in the Society since its commencement, expressed his approval of the evening's proceedings, pointed out some of the benefits which are already to be witnessed from the adoption of total abstinence principles, and encouraged present to renewed zeal and perseverence in the good cause which they had taken in hand—a cause which cannot fail to promote their own best interests, as also those of the community in which they live. By the good example which the members of the Society would doubtlessly exhibit rather than by indiscreet officiousness and disputation, the principles of Temperance may be reasonably expected to make head-way, until finally, those who are now hostile or indifferent, will be brought to recognize the necessity, the justice and the benefits of those principles.

ST. DUNSTAN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Vice President, Mr. E. Reilly, delivered a short but interesting lecture on Temperance, before this Society on Monday evening, the 3rd inst. St. Andrew's Hall was densely crowded on the occasion, with an appreciative and attentive audience, upon whom the lecture evidently made a favorable impression. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald, V.G., spoke, after the lecture, in language of compliment to the lecturer, and of encouragement to the Society and the cause of Temperance, as did also other gentlemen who gave expression to their views. When the meeting was dismissed, shortly after nine o'clock, some formal business was transacted by the Society, and several new members were added to its numbers, after which it was adjourned for a fortnight.

On Monday, the 17th instant, there will be a general meeting of the members of the Society.

April 4, 1865. P. BLAKE, Sec'y.

☞ A correspondent in the last *Islander*, who signs himself "Humanitas," complains that the Committee which was appointed at a public meeting held in the Court House in February, 1863,—having for its object the consideration of the propriety and necessity of erecting a House of Industry in Charlottetown for the worthy and indigent poor of both sexes, and all ages,—to report on that matter, have not done so yet, although nearly fourteen months have elapsed since they were appointed. We, ourselves have often wondered what became of that Committee, as their long silence would lead us to the conclusion that they were defunct. We trust the press and the popular voice will awake those gentlemen from their long dormant condition, and will lead to some prompt action in so important a matter. Is a House of Industry necessary, and shall we have one or not—these are the questions to be answered.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—St. John's papers of the 22nd ult. have been received. The question of Union of the Colonies had been discussed in the legislature, and a resolution adopted declaring no decision should be arrived at until after the next general election, which is to be held in November. A statement from the St John's Agricultural Society, laid on the table of the Assembly, states that during the past five years 4316 sheep, 82 cows, 7 horses and 228 goats, were destroyed by dogs in various parts of the Island. The vessels comprising the sealing fleet of St. John's, including the steamer *Osprey* from Halifax, had proceeded on their voyage. The outfit of vessels, men and tonnage, does not materially differ from last year. The *Ledger* states that there remain of the sealing fleet in Harbor Grace, 7 vessels, and that none have yet sailed from Bridges or Carbonear. Intelligence from the westward report fair prospect for a successful codfishery. There is a general scarcity of provisions in the market.—Flour has advanced in price.

The negro troops, under Weitzle, who first entered and took possession of Richmond, are having their praises sounded through the Union for their valor.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

THE POSSE COMITATUS.

FALSTAFF: How, now, lad? is the wind in that door, i'faith? must we all march?

BARDOLPH: Yes, two and two, Newgate fashion.

FALSTAFF: Bardolph, get thee before to Coventry: fill me a bottle of sack; our soldiers shall march through; we'll to Sutton-Coldfield to-night.

BARDOLPH: Will you give me money, Captain?

FALSTAFF: Lay out, lay out.

—Henry the Fourth.

We briefly announced in our last issue that the Sheriff of this County, John Morris, Esquire, had called out the *Posse Comitatus* to enable him to arrest a person named Fletcher, who resides some eighteen miles from Charlottetown, on the Georgetown Road, and close to the County line. The Deputy Sheriff says that Fletcher was rescued from him by the tenant procession that paraded our streets on St. Patrick's Day; but several persons say, we don't know how truly, that the Deputy is in error, that the person whom he attempted to arrest is an inhabitant of East Point, and, therefore, out of his bailiwick. However this may be, summonses were issued and served upon very many of our citizens, commanding them to render their assistance to the Sheriff in enforcing Her Majesty's laws. The *posse* was composed of nearly every class in the community—merchants, mechanics, proprietors, land agents, sea-captains, natives and foreigners; and much indignation existed among the conscripts at the action of the Sheriff, who, in their opinion, unnecessarily resorted to an obsolete practice. But those who make the Sheriff the butt of their indignation, do that officer a great injustice, as it is well known that he acted under the direction and in accordance with instructions received from the Government. He, therefore, did not exceed his duty, and should not be held accountable for this outrage upon the feelings of the citizens of Charlottetown. To the Government, and to the Government alone, must attach the blame, and that, too, not merely for having the *posse comitatus* needlessly called out in this instance, but for having the country in the disturbed state in which it is at present. Meetings were held at nearly all the street corners, besides three or four at the *Weekly* office and the Temperance Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, which were largely attended by those summoned, and also by those who *expected* to be summoned to attend the Sheriff on Friday morning in the discharge of his duty. The lawyer's offices, too, were crowded with members of and delegations from the *posse*, all in quest of some musty volumes of forgotten lore from which they might either prove the whole procedure to be illegal, or show that exceptions should be made in favor of some particular individuals. *Bacon's* and *Viner's Abridgements*, *Harrison's* and *Comyn's Digests*, *Coke upon Lyttleton*, *Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England*, *Hale's* and *Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown*, *Watson* and *Impey on the Duties and Office of Sheriff*, *Evan's Statutes*, with nearly all the other statutes passed since the reign of Henry the Fifth, together with a number of other works of anterior date "too numerous to mention," were all "turned over" and partially perused with great avidity by the gentlemen of the *posse*, more than one of whom urged age and hoary locks as a plea for exemption, whilst others claimed to be afflicted with nearly all the ills that human flesh is heir to: but all to no purpose. Notwithstanding that they acquired a great deal of valuable information from the Law Books, still visions of fine and imprisonment were before their eyes, and placed them in utter darkness as to what course they should pursue under the circumstances. The question was discussed in its various aspects—such as the power of the Sheriff to summon, the consequences of a refusal to attend on the part of those summoned, and the probabilities of resistance on the part of the tenants. A remonstrance was sent to the Lieutenant Governor, but His Excellency refused to interfere in the matter. It was finally acquiesced in that, however uncalled for and injudicious the act of the Sheriff might be, he was, nevertheless, empowered with the authority to call out the *posse*, nor could the latter, without the most serious consequences to themselves, in being fined and imprisoned, and to the Colony, in having martial law established and our independent Government irrevocably taken from us—a state of affairs which would, doubtlessly, afford much satisfaction to the Colonial Secretary and his brother Unionists—refuse to obey his call. Protests and expressions of sympathy for the tenantry were embodied in resolutions by a majority of the *posse*, however, and forwarded on the morning of Friday to the District wherein Fletcher resided, so that no show of resistance should be offered. On Friday, about 8 o'clock, the motley crowd composing the *posse* assembled, according to order, in front of the Sheriff's house, on Queen Street, where that latter functionary proceeded to call the roll, and some twenty-five were found to be absent. The remainder, about one hundred in number, were then commanded by the Sheriff to attend him immediately to Prince Street Wharf, and thence to Southport, where the roll would be again called and further instructions issued. The march immediately commenced—the *posse* being attended by a large concourse of people who assembled to witness the embarkation on board the Ferry Steamer "Ora." Some of the *posse* were mounted, others in carriages, and others again on foot, but all appeared to have paid due attention to the commissariat department, judging by the number of knapsacks strapped on their backs, and the black bottles that peered from sundry side-pockets of many of the conscripts. From the frequency and agility with which the fluids were passed round even before leaving the wharf, it was greatly feared that demoralization would overtake the *posse* before they should proceed far, and that their tracks in the almost impassable mud would be wide in the extreme. However, the steamer, in two trips, having hurried them from our sight, we are indebted to a gentleman who formed one of the *posse*, for the following truthful account of the accidents and casualities by the way, and the results of the raid, which, it is needless to say, was a most gigantic farce, as half a dozen constables would have been quite sufficient to perform the duty for which the *posse comitatus* were called out.

Nothing very remarkable transpired during our passage over the Hillsborough, nor indeed until after the Commander-in-Chief had called the roll and drew his army up in order. The word was then given, and, with a truly military dash, the infantry—under Brigadier General Curtis—commenced their march through the tenacious mud. On splashed the horsemen, all but *one*, whose steed, no doubt, indignant at the ridiculous expedition, *in toto*, bolted, and, coming in contact with the corner of a building, seperated the fore wheels from the body of the chariot, and the charioteer, alas! was precipitated full length. (W.—right into a mud puddle.) "*A braver youth, of more courageous heart, ne'er spurred his courser at the trumpet's sound.—But who can rule the uncertain chance of war.*" Little dismayed at this, the survivors pushed on through mud, mire and muck, burning with a sort of *joyous indignation* at every body and every thing—that gave rise to the raid.

On reaching the Five Mile Run, the gallant steeds, like several of their brave riders, *went in for a drink*, when one of the chargers—a never-to-be-forgotten nag—selecting the centre of the stream, proceeded gently to descend until he had reached a lying posture. The rider, seeing his danger, at once disengaged his feet from the stirrups, and prevented further accident. On reaching Pownal, great preparations had been made to welcome the *posse*—flags, mottoes, etc., stretched across the road. As we passed the farm houses, scarcely a man could be seen—every one that was able to shoulder a broomstick was supposed to have repaired to the seat of war. A horn would occasionally sound in our ears, but nothing dismayed, on we pressed, with valor truly patriotic, until one spot brought us to a stand: 'twas a blacksmith's shop, around the sooty front of which a grotesque battery had been erected, which was composed of several pieces of old stove pipe pushed through as many pieces of old board, behind which stood the gunners, with wooden legs, straw bodies, paper faces, and night caps, etc., etc. On nearing our destination, we found no opposing force, all was quiet; no man stood in our way but a man of straw, who had been placed at the main gate. I believe he was captured and conveyed towards the metropolis. He was treated in a much better manner than any of the *posse* were, who had to pay their own ferriage, costs and charges. Several small accidents occurred on our road homewards, such as breaking carriages, shattering shafts, being run over with wagons, pitched from our horses, galled feet, &c., and some, 'tis said, returned rather swipey from the inglorious expedition.

Notwithstanding the burlesque character of the whole affair, we have to congratulate the tenants for the good sense they have displayed on this occasion in keeping within the bounds of law, as we trust they will on all future occasions, until by constant legal agitation on their part and friendly legislation on the part of an independent and honest House of Assembly, the land question shall be effectually and satisfactorily settled. We can tell them what the consequences of resistance would have been on Friday last: martial law would have been established in this Colony, and its independent or separate Government withdrawn for all time to come—the very thing which a few scheming politicians, and possibly the proprietors themselves, would most of all desire—as in that case all hopes of redress or alleviation through agitation, resistance or legislation, would be both vain and fruitless. When the present crisis in Colonial affairs shall have passed—which cannot be distant more than a few months at farthest, and when a new body of men are returned to our House of Assembly—the combination of time, favorable circumstances, the influence and exertion of the tenants, and the action of the Legislature, will, without doubt, have the effect of removing for ever the rent-paying system which has so long obtained in this Colony and retarded its prosperity. All the advantages which resistance, if successful, could afford, would then be obtained, whilst all the evils and miseries consequent upon unsuccessful resistance would be avoided. Let the tenants take heart; their cause has gained ground by this raid—an effect the very opposite to that expected and foreshadowed by the Colonial Secretary in a recent editorial in the *Islander*; and the proprietors will yet be glad to sell the lands which they claim, upon just and reasonable terms.

The *Examiner* says: "It was Mr. Palmer who advised the calling out of the *posse comitatus*—at least such is the report we have received." Now, as we desire to see justice done to all parties, we must inform our contemporary that the "report" received by him is not correct, and that it was *not* Mr. Palmer who advised the calling out of the *posse comitatus*. A few weeks ago the editor of the *Examiner* informed the public that the Government had no confidence in Mr. Palmer, and that it was on that account, and in order to have a legal adviser at the Council Board, they appointed Mr. Haviland Solicitor General. Is it not, then, more reasonable to presume that it was to Mr. Haviland they resorted for advice in the important matter of calling out the force of the County. We, however, should be sorry to accuse Mr. Haviland with being the adviser of the performance of such a farce. *It was the Government that instructed the Sheriff to call out the posse comitatus.*

ARRIVAL OF THE *COMMERCE*.

THE steamer *Commerce*,—of the Boston and Colonial Line of Steamers,—Snow, master, arrived at this Port on Saturday morning last from Halifax and Boston, having left the latter Port on Wednesday, the 4th inst. She had not much freight, and only a small number of passengers, among whom, we are happy to learn, is I. C. Hall, Esq. To the enterprize of this gentleman, we may fairly assume, is due the credit of having established this effective line of steamers,—the advantages resulting from which were gratifyingly experienced by the farmers, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and, in fact, by every class in the community during the past season, nor can the benefits to this Colony, from having a direct steam communication with Boston and intermediate Ports, be overestimated, or too highly esteemed. There is not an agriculturalist in Queen's County, who has an article of farm produce to sell, nor a laboring man who depends upon his toil for subsistence, but will directly benefit by such communication. So also will the merchant who expects cash for his goods, and all classes, will benefit either directly or indirectly, by the increased traffic, and the free circulation of money, resulting therefrom. The people and Legislature of Nova Scotia, being wiser in their generation than the economists and philosophers who now rule over us, granted a subsidy of $4,000 per annum to this line of steamers, whilst P. E. Island, which is too contracted an area for the display of the sagacity of some of our politicians, refuses to grant one cent towards that enterprize—an enterprise which is admittedly of more importance to us than to the people of Nova Scotia. Let us examine the cause of this *apparent* blindness, and if, in our examination, we are led to wrong conclusions, we shall be most happy to be corrected. We presume that our readers are aware of the existence, in this Island, of a Steam Navigation Company, composed, in part, or altogether, of members of the Government and their supporters in the Legislature. The boats owned by this Company are patronized by the Government to the amount of £2,600 per annum, and even £20 per annum additional is given towards a wharf, owned by the Leader of the Government, at Brule in Nova Scotia. This Company desires, as it appears to us—for in no other way can we account for the fact disclosed in the foregoing—to enjoy a monopoly in steam communication between this Colony and the outer world; and hence it is that they rejected, and brought their influence to bear in causing others to object, the petition of the American Company for a grant towards their steamers. The true interests of the Colony have been attempted to be thwarted, and its prosperity retarded, to assist faction and a monopoly. We might look in vain through British America for a similar exhibition of folly and blindness on the part of a Legislative Assembly—even the annals of Canada—where political corruption is supposed to exist in all its putridity, would fail, we believe, to reveal such an example of selfishness and unwise legislation, as we have manifested. We have not the slightest objection in the world to our local Company receiving every encouragement from the Government; and had they, or any other enterprizing body of gentlemen in the community, the means of running a good line of steamers between this Island and Boston each week, we should say, by all means give them the preference; but we do detest that dog-in-the-manger policy which refuses to act itself and prevents others from acting.

It is useless to say that the American Company have no right to expect a subsidy from this Colony, or that our revenue will not permit us to grant such subsidy. It must be borne in mind, that for some time to come these steamers can scarcely be expected to pay their working expenses; but, at the same time, they are developing the trade and resources of the Colony and adding to its wealth, and a small subsidy, such as our means would permit, would, at all events, show that we appreciate the enterprize of the Americans. Neither can it be concealed that if so much of the public money were not annually squandered, in sending Delegations to other countries to enslave and ruin this colony, in reviving obsolete, useless offices, and doubling the salaries attached to them, such as in the case of the Solicitor Generalship, and also in paying, out of the contingent expenses of the House, for *wine* and SLIPPERS for hon. members, under the cognomen of STATIONERY, or other *appropriate* name, there need be no such paltry excuse as poverty urged in justification of our refusal to grant a small subsidy to the American line of boats. It would appear, however, that the Americans are to be proscribed, in every possible way, and that the people of this colony are to arm themselves to the teeth, and place themselves in a hostile attitude to their best customers. If we do not succeed in banishing the Americans from our shores, and changing their present friendliness into hostility, we have no reason to be thankful to *some* of our scheming politicians, but rather to the good sense of those whom they seek to insult, and to the general good feeling of the people.

All sorts of Paragraphs.

IMPORTANT FROM THE STATES.—Events of the greatest magnitude are succeeding each other with surprising rapidity in the neighboring Republic. Last week we recorded the capture by the Federal troops of the rebel capital, Richmond, and this week, the despatches announce the capture by Gen. Grant, of Gen. Lee and the greater part of his army. This will undoubtedly hasten the return of peace with all its attendant blessings—a consumation most devoutly to be wished for. The American citizens residing in this city, illuminated their residences on Monday night in honor of the Federal successes, and J. H. Sherman, the gentlemanly United States Consul at this Port, gave a party to his countrymen in the evening. The Volunteer Band was employed by him; and between music and fire-works, the town was all animation until about 11 p. m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—On reading over "Wooden Axle" it seems to us that more blows are aimed at individuals than at the main argument, and by ignorance of science" for building Break-waters, and, therefore, we decline publishing it.

"A Presbyterian."—We do not feel disposed to interfere in the quarrel to which your communication has reference, as our motives for publishing it would doubtlessly be misrepresented. We therefore decline publishing it. We may say, however, that if either "Wooden Axle" or "a Presbyterian" will consent to attach his name to his communication, we will have no objections to publish it.

"Observer" will appear next week.

SHOW OF FAT CATTLE.—The Easter Show of Fat Cattle for this County came off yesterday. There were ten head of horned cattle exhibited, and taken as a whole, are considered by competent judges, to be the best that have been exhibited on Queen's Square for many years. The display of beef on Friday next, may, therefore, be expected to be very superior. There were also some sheep exhibited, belonging to Messrs. Blake and Bridges, butchers Most, if not all the fat cattle were bought by Mr. Blake. Full particulars will be given in our next.

"THE beautiful collection of furs sent hence to the Dublin Exhibition, by W. J. Coleman & son., will attract much attention there."—*Hx. paper.*

WE learn, from "good authority," that our government is about to send, to the Dublin Exhibition a specimen of the *wool*, which the Colonial Secretary seeks to throw in the eyes of hon. members and the country, in order to force Confederation on them. Sure to take "an honorable mention."

WE are indebted to F. W. Wisdom, agent in the Boston and Colonial Line of Steamers for Turner's Express, and who was one of the passengers on board the *Commerce* on Saturday last, for late Boston and Halifax papers.

THE Small Pox is said to be very prevalent in Boston at present, and the Health Officer for this county, Dr. Johnson, senr., has posted a notice to that effect in the Reading Room, and calling attention to the importance of Vaccination, which will be performed by him gratuitously where persons are unable to pay.

We learn from the last *Islander* that the Union Bank is in a very flourishing condition.

The navigation is now thoroughly open, and steam and sailing vessels, are beginning to arrive and depart from this Port.

The Canadian Delegates leave Boston for England, this day, the 12th inst.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued on the 18th ult.

It is said that the New Brunswick Legislature will meet during the first week in April.

The Sackville *Borderer* publishes a rumor that the Hon. S. L. Tilley is going to England in company with the Canadian delegates.

STEAMERS.—The *Commerce* left here for Halifax and Boston on Monday evening. St. *Heather Belle* started for Pictou with the Mails on Monday morning, and returned yesterday morning. The *Princess of Wales* left for Summerside and Shediac with the Mails yesterday morning.

THE Joint Address of both Branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen and also the Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council on the subject of Colonial Confederation, will appear next week.

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM TOBACCO.—Wm. Thomson aged 17 years, of Pleasant Point, Mariposa, died on Sunday last, the 16th inst., from the poisonous effects of tobacco. It appeart that the young man had such an inordinate love for chewing tobacco that he could not refrain from making use of the weed, even during school hours, and on Thursday last, in order to avoid detection by the teacher, actually swallowed the "quids," juice and all. The poisonous effects of the tobacco were soon manifested by violent vomitting and deathly sickness. Medical aid was speedily procured; but it proved in vain, as sufficient of the poison had become absorbed to prove fatal. He lingered in great distress until Sunday, when death put an end to his sufferings.—*Ontario Observer.*

DEATH AT A BALL.—On Thursday evening, Lutger Quintail, of the Quebec Suburbs, Montreal, while standing in his place to dance, among his friends at a party in that city, turned suddenly pale and fell dead on the floor. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God.

A beautiful young lady named Rogers, sister of John K. Rogers the well-known type founder, while getting out of the cars at the Worcester depot in Boston, Saturday afternoon week, the cars having commenced to back, slipped from the step, and fell upon the track, and the trunk of the car passed over her leg, mangling it from the ankle to the knee in a most shocking manner. She never recovered from the shock, and died during the evening following.

We are informed that it is in contemplation to form five regiments of Halifax Militia, from 1st to 5th, into Artillery Corps. This if carried into effect will necessitate a change of uniform, and cause a large amount of expense and extra drill to the officers belonging to the regiments who are to be detached for that service.—*Express.*

The Toronto *Globe* of the 24th inst., says the result of the action of Nova Scotia in the Federation question, will be that the Canadian Government will speedily be called on to adopt a new policy on the whole subject.

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.—This is a pamplet printed it is said, at the expences of the public, and made up of a series of leading articles written by M. Cauchon in the *Journal de Quebec*, in favour of the Ministerial scheme of Union. It must not be confounded with another pamphlet, on the same subject by the same author, but in which views diametrically opposite were put forward, and warmly sustained by M. Cauchon in 1848. If the two pamphlets were bound up together, they would make an extremely funny book.—Montreal *True Witness.*

In a printed circular the United States Secretary says:—

"Passengers, other than immigrants, and the wife and children of any gentleman, accompanied by said gentleman, arriving in the United States from Halifax and other ports in the British Provinces—excepting those in Canada—must be protected by a passport, issued by the proper authority, and duly countersigned by a United States Deplomatic or Consulior officer residing abroad."

The above is important as settling a question about which a number of different opinions exist.

"A correspondent, writing from Savannah, says it is sad to look upon the Southern women, as they pass through the streets with pale countenances and deep mouring garments. Terrible indeed had been the loss of Southern life, and especially of young men of education and good social position. The awful slaughtar in the fields of Virginia, and at the Southwest, has carried disolation to the homes of the South to a much greater extent than at the North. The rebel generals have often thrown their battallions upon federal batteries, (sweeping them into oblivion, hundreds at a time,) with a recklessness of consequences that made, on one occasion, even such a veteran as Gen. Phil. Kearney shudder. It was thus that Magruder's men, advancing in the face of a federal battery of forty or fifty guns to almost certain death.—The South is full of mourners."

The Revenue Schr. *Daring*, Capt. O'Brien, arrived yesterday afternoon, from Sable Island, with wrecked materials and the crews of the Brigt. *Wm. Bennett*, of St. John, N. B. It appears from the report made that the Brigt. with a cargo of potatoes and oats, from P. E. Island, bound to New York, was cast away on the Island on the 19th of December last, and fortunately, through the efforts of those on the Island, the crew and passengers, not however, without the loss of one of the men, who died on his way to the station from the effects of his exertions in rescuing the crew and passengers. The name of this man, we understand, is Peter DeYoung, and, if we mistake not, belongs to the South East Passage. Besides the crew on board there were two female passengers and an infant, and the whole party have been on the Island for three months, during which time they have been comfortably cared for by the Superintendent, of the Island, Philip Dodd, Esq.—*Hx. Express.*

THE VOTE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFEDERATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—It would appear by a telegram to the *Unionist* that the returns give 13 members for Confederatton; twenty-eight against. Whole vote, however, nearly equal—total Anti, sixteen thousand; total Confederate over fifteen thousand! Political parties about equal. We are enabled to furnish our readers with information entirely reliable furnished by telegraph late on Saturday evening, which will cheer the hearts of a good many friends of Union in all the Provinces. Who will doubt for a moment, if the vote east in New Brunswick is so nearly equal, as it appears to be, what is likely to be the case in a very few months more in the sister Provinces.—*Hx. paper.*

Some of the morning papers are laboring to prove that the Anti-Confedegate majority is very small after all—some 445 or thereabouts. The means they take to arrive at such a result are as ridiculous as the calculation itself is absurd.

Omitting Northumberald, in which the contest was a mere party contest, which, although the morning papers claim the whole vote as Pro-Confederation the Attorney General, one of the delegates, was defeated, and Mr. Hutchison, who refused positively to give his adhesion to the scheme, was returned second on the poll; ommitting also the votes given to the Kent canndates to whom we have referred, the whole vote stands thus:—

Against it, - - -	46268 "
For Confederation - -	27509 votes;
Majority against Confederation.	18759.