slumbers by the firing of rockets, the ringing of bells, and the performances of the military bands stationed there. The cause of this uproar was the issuing of the following proclamation, which was distributed among the citizens and posted on the street corners:—

Viva el Imperio!!!
Viva el Emperator!!!

Vera Cruzians—One of the most acceptable events to all true Mexicans has just taken place in the nation.

His Majesty, the Emperor, who has made so many sacrifices for the welfare and felicity of our beloved country, has given the greatest proof of the regard which it deserves. While bowed down by the natural emotions which agitated and are still agitating his mind, in consequence of the illness of his august and noble spouse, our beloved Empress, it was for a moment believed that he would abandon the country temporarily, to dedicate himself to her, and to comply with the sacred duties of affording his worthy consort those attentions she stands so much in need of in her present delicate state of health; but the Emperor still sacrifices himself for us, placing his duties as a man after those of his honor as a monarch, and in the present critical moment, while he is traversing the country, declares solemnly that he will remain at the front and will struggle without rest until he has shed the last drop of his blood in defence of the nation.

Vera Cruzians! let us congratulate ourselves and give thanks to Providence for having saved the integrity of our land, and let us salute with all the ardor of our hearts the day of the resurrection of our nationality on the eve of its disappearance.

D. Burran, Chief Political Prefect.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 1, 1866.

THE TWO RICH MEN OF NEW YORK.

Mr. A. T. Stewart is not what is called a liberal man. He seldom looks at a subscription paper. With him begging is at a discount. He has little sympathy with vagrancy. Men and women who seek his presence seldom gain much by an interview if money is the object. Indeed, it is very difficult to gain access to him in any way. He is intensely devoted to his business, and works more hours probably than any merchant in New York. He controls his own affairs with despotic sway. His partners have no control over the business, but are interested merely in the profits. He buys and sells as he pleases without consulting any one.

In his down store he has a small office, where he spends his time from early business hours till dark. No man goes up stairs without running a gauntlet. A gentleman meets all comers at the lower door with:

"What is your business, sir?"

"I want to see Mr. Stewart."

"I must know your business or you cannot see him."

"My business is private. I want to see Mr. Stewart personally."

"Mr. Stewart has no private business, sir. Unless you tell me what you want Mr. Stewart will not see you."

If the response is satisfactory he is allowed to go up stairs. Here he is met by another gentleman and put through another rigid examination. The usher disappears behind a glass partition. Soon Mr. Stewart will be seen peering at the visitor. If he likes his looks, he admits him; if not, he sends him away. No man who has run this ordeal once will do it a second time without a cause. But, on great occasions, the donations of Mr. Stewart are princely; he proposes now to devote millions to build houses for the poor. If the city refuse to give the site he will still carry out his plan.

Unlike Mr. Stewart, William B. Astor is always acessible. His rooms are on Prince street, a door or two from Broadway. They are the same that were occupied by his father. He has a front and back office, where the business of his great estate is carried on. The door is wide open between the two offices. A person asking for Mr. Astor is directed at once to the rear room. At a common desk, crowded with papers, sits a German looking man, about seventy, heavy moulded, tall and stout. His eyes, which are small, with an expression bordering on stupidity, are fastened on the visitor, and Mr. Astor waits his utterances. He wastes no words. His answers are yes or no, with an answer that admits of no debate. All day long, from 10 to 5, Mr. Astor sits in his office, and sees all comers. He is master of his business. He knows the rent of every house, the duration of every lease, the times and terms of payment, with every foot of land. At 5 o'clock he rises, and with a slow and sluggish gait turns into Broadway, and walks to Lafayette place, where he resides, for his dinner.

He has two sons, John Jacob and William B., jr.—These two young men are in business with their father. No bankers in New York attend to business more closely. They walk down Broadway in the morning and up at night with the great throng of business men, as if they, in common with so many others, had a fortune to make. Much of the tact and shrewdness of their grandfather attaches to them. They cross the old proverb that wealth does not descend to the third generation. Besides what they have inherited, they have made a fortune of their own, and should their father die tomorrow, they have ability, industry and adaptedness to business to maintain the honor of the name and carry the estate in their father's style. They are modest and retiring, and without affectation. John Jacob is tall, large, heavily built; with sandy hair and complexion, resembling his father. He went to the field in 1861 and did good service for the national cause. Wm. B., jr., is tall and slim, with black hair, of a genteel build, and is said to very much resemble his father.

News by Telegraph.

Paris, Dec. 20.

The Moniteur, in an editorial this morning, thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

Lisbon, 20th.

The U. S. ironclad Miantonomah, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th.

Paris, 20th.

Le Temps this a. m. announces its unqualified belief that the Emperor Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of the Archduke Maximilian.

N. Y., 21st.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned yesterday till Jan. 3d.

Griffin and Knapp, said to have stolen $250,000 in bonds from the Royal Insurance Company's Office of this city, have been arrested in Montreal. They were accompanied by two women, and were having a gay and festive time at the Ottawa House.

The Grand Jury in Washington has commenced taking testimony in relation to the complicity of John H. Surratt in President Lincoln's assassination.

London, Dec. 21.—The London *Telegraph* says it knows positively that stephens is still in foreign territory and that the Government is fully aware of his movements, so that should he land on any part of the Isles he would have little time for mischief. The *Telegraph* also says that the reports that scores of coffins have been buried in Ireland filled with the best breech-loaders are wild, but incapable of immediate disproof.—Consols 90-5-20's 72¾.

London, Dec. 24.—The *Times* considers affairs of the Holy See in a critical condition, despite tranquil appearances.

BY CABLE.

Paris, 20th.

The Budget of M. Fould, French Minister of Finance, shows that the Revenues and expenditures of France are in a state of equilibrium, and declares that the proposed scheme for the re-organization of the Army will involve no increase of Taxes, but will prove a fresh guarantee of peace for the future.

It is reported that M. Fould has loaned 90,000,000 francs to the Government of Spain.

Pesth, 19th.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria, recently adopted by the Lower Chamber.

In the Hungarian Diet to-day, M. Favernicus announced that the Emperor had resolved to restore the Constitution to Hungary.

London, 20th, evg.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest to 35 per cent.

New York, Dec. 27.

Financial crisis prevails in Havana. Several Banks suspended. A general crash expected.

Maximillian remains in Mexico. He will submit the continuance of the Empire or Republic to the voice of the people.

Terrible massacre occurred on the 22d inst., near Fort Phil. Kearney. Colonel Nolletterman, Capt. Brown, Lieut Grannard and ninety infantry and cavalry were surrounded by the Indians and every one killed. Gold 131⅞

London, Dec. 22.

The *News* after reciting the history of the "Tornado," wherein it appears that she sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 27th, for Callao, Peru, and when near that port was unlawfully seized by vessels of the Spanish Navy and her crew subjected to unusually cruel treatment, emphatically says that Spain must apologise or indemnify.

It is reported on the continent that the French authorities in Mexico seized the baggage of the pseudo-Maximilian which had been conveyed to Vera Cruz. It was alleged that among this baggag were secreted a number of private letters which have a tendency to compromise the Emperor Napolon with the United States Government, Maximilian haughtily refused to give up the letters when they were taken possession of as above stated and he himself held prisoner.

Gold 133⅞.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 2, 1867.

1866.

"FORSAN ET HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT."—*Virgil.*

The year 1866 is gone, but it has left its impress on the age. It has left to the Historic Muse many important events to chronicle; events which will impart a character to the era in which we live, which will be perused with pleasure and interest by the student of history, and on which it will be entertaining to reflect during our musing moments in the misty future. It has its category of human crime, its terrific and devastating wars, its numerous and destructive fires, its contagious diseases; in short, it equals any of its predecessors in the many incidents with which it is chequered. During this year a great and mighty nation has been humbled; another, flushed with victory, and hitching on its powerless little neighbors, has gained, by its precedency in military affairs, and its increase of territory, a prominent and enviable position among the great nations of Europe. Thus it is that Time, operating upon nations as well as upon individuals, surely and steadily works its changes. The lapse of a few years—nay, of a few months,—as a retrospective view of the past year proves, sometimes effects surprising changes which are attended by consequences, in some cases beneficial, in others, injurious to the welfare of society. Just at present, everything is quiet; but how long this peace will remain undisturbed is very problematical. The relations existing between some of the Great Powers, the jealous eyes with which they watch one another, and the several great questions at present engaging the diplomacy of Europe, may at any time plunge that Continent into all the horrors of a fearful war. But to descant on what may or may not occur hereafter, is not at present our intention; but merely to take our usual glance at the great and ominous events which render memorable the year just terminated.

The destructive war waged by Prussia and Italy against Austria and some of the German kingdoms surpasses in importance any other occurrence of the past year. The success that everywhere attended the Prussians, is almost without a parallel. Their prompt seizure of Hanover, their immediate invasion of Austrian territory, spreading desolation through the enemy's country, and the superiority of the needle-gun in the work of deadly carnage and bloody strife, strikingly contrasted with the tardiness of Benedek, the Austrian Commander-in-Chief, and with the faulty negligence or want of foresight on the part of the Austrians, in not having procured a more modern and improved style of armor. Too conservative in her character, and weighed down by a heavy national debt, it was an easy task for the Prussians to bear off from her the palm of victory. In consequence, her national standing has been humbled; she no more directs the Germanic Confederation, while her enemy, victory perched on her banner, not only lords it over the German States, but also influences more than ever the diplomacy of Europe. These, however, were not the only consequences of that bloody game. The Italians, although ignominiously whipped on land and sea, have obtained the rich and populous Province of Venetia, which they could never have gained had they not been in alliance with a more brave and powerful nation. The success of the Prussians and Italians is no stain on the escutcheon of Austria. In every battle the most obstinate bravery was evinced by the Austrians,—the most indomitable perseverance characterized them; but these qualities did not suffice in the face of the superior weapon with which the Prussians fought. Whenever they met the Italians in stern conflict, they secured an easy triumph. The hotly contested battle of Verona and the naval engagement of Lissa—in both of which the combatants were on an equal footing as regards numbers and similarity of arms—will be recorded to the credit of Austria and will, in some measure, compensate for the defeats sustained at the hands of Prussia.

The removal of the French troops from Rome, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, is an event which elicits much attention on both sides of the Atlantic, affecting, as it does, the religious interests of upwards of two millions of people. In opposition to the wishes of his countrymen, and to give Italian scheming a chance to carry out its malicious designs, Napoleon removes the French troops, who, ever since the fiasco of Garibaldi, in '48, have protected that city from the evil machinations of infidelity. This act on the part of the Emperor will necessarily injure his popularity among his countrymen, and be viewed with displeasure by the whole Catholic world. He is, however, bound by treaty to defend the Pope's dominions; and the honor of the great Nation over which he presides, we have reason to believe, will not be compromised without a struggle—especially in a matter so materially affecting the welfare of her holy religion.

The Cretan insurrection, which has caused much loss of life, has, according to the latest accounts, ended in the discomfiture of the insurgents. It furnishes the Emperor of Russia a good reason to have the Eastern Question opened up. He professes ardent sympathy for the Christians, suffering from religious disabilities under Turkish rule. He desires to call the attention of all Europe to the state of things existing in the East, and for this purpose invites a convention of the Great Powers. But is he actuated by a wish to benefit Christianity? Or is it an extension of territory he is looking for? If it is the former, why does he persecute his own Catholic subjects? We fear he wants to make religion subserve him in carrying out his ambitious designs on Turkey. He is closely watched by the other Powers of Europe; and any violation of existing treaties will be followed by an immediate declaration of war. Before leaving this part of our subject, we make bold to remark that the existence of the Turkish Empire, with its present institutions, is a reproach to the Christian nations of the present day. The Turks, given up to the most indolent habits, engrafted by the practice of the impure doctrines of Mahommedanism, and degenerated from the eminent qualities of their ancestors, are unworthy of being the possessors of such an excellent and fertile tract of country as Turkey. Having a climate equal in salubrity to any country in Europe, and a soil which, properly cultivated, yields valuable products, intersected by the great Danube, and indented by numerous Bays, in which fish abound, this country, under the fostering influence of Christianity, would rival in power and wealth any nation of the globe.

England, during the past year, enjoyed peace; and, if we except the agitation incident on the Reform Bill, and the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, she had nothing of a political nature that would be of interest to recount. That the English will have a Reform Bill on a liberal basis, there can be no doubt; much excitement may be caused, and a change of Ministry may again take place, before it will be adopted. Fenianism in Ireland must be pretty well played out by this time. The vigilance of the Government has prevented an outbreak; and it is not very likely that the people, seeing all their material for war seized, and no men of standing engaged in the movement, will hazard a rash attempt at insurrection, which would certainly call forth a repetition of the horrid scenes of '98.

The triumphs of science during the past year are not the least important events worthy of notice. That great improvement in the art of war, the needle gun, in its own way benefits humanity, notwithstanding the havoc it is capable of committing. In proportion to the number of men engaged, fewer men were killed at Sadowa than at either Solferino or Magenta. It quickly decided the matter in dispute between the belligerents, and thus save thousands of lives which otherwise would have been sacrificed. The successful laying of the Atlantic Cable forms another item in the history of the past year. After incurring such expense on this undertaking, the success of which was considered doubtful, the Company have succeeded in splicing the two great Continents, to the incalculable benefit of humanity, and to the great credit of the scientific ability of the present age. Beneath the foaming billows of the great Atlantic, the little spark which Franklin first drew out of the clouds, heralds the news of events which may involve the destinies of a nation. Truly might the Latin poet boast—*nil mortalibus ardui est.*

Since the great rebellion in the United States, there is little of a warlike nature occurring on the Continent of America to interest the reader. Casting our eyes to the Republics of South America, during the past year, we see the same disorders reigning, the same contests retarding their prosperity as on previous years. The war between Chili and Peru, on the one part, and Spain on the other, which resulted in the bombardment and destruction of the prosperous city of Valparaiso, has been settled by the intervention of France and England. Little Paraguay, obedient to the dictates of Lopez, has proved herself almost a match for Bolivia; but she will eventually be compelled to succumb to the overwhelming force which the Allies can bring into the field. The condition of Mexico is not much improved; and, from the aspect of affairs in that turbulent country, it may easily be inferred that the existence of Maximilian's Government will be of short duration. After the millions of money spent by Napoleon to prevent Mexico from becoming a victim to anarchy, the revolutionary spirit cherished ever since it ceased to be a colony of Spain, does not seem to be abating. The stability of Maximilian's throne stands more endangered by the large accession of power and influence the Republicans have received in having gained to their ranks the Church Party, and by the agreement entered into between the United States and France, whereby the latter country promises to withdraw the troops during the ensuing spring.

The contrariety of opinion existing between the President and Congress of the United States with regard to reconstruction, has been an all-absorbing topic in that country during the past twelve months. The Fall Elections have sent in an overwhelming majority on the Republican ticket; and there is no doubt but that President Johnson will have to yield to Congress on the different matters at issue. The Northern States seem determined not to admit their "wayward Sisters" to a representation in Congress, till they shall show more sorrow for past transgressions and more loyalty to the Constitution they sought to overthrow. The Roberts or American branch of the Fenian Brotherhood created during the summer of '66 a great deal of excitement throughout the British Provinces by their military operations against the Canadas. Backed up by many influential and wealthy American citizens who wished to avenge the depredations committed by Southern privateers, and connived at to the last moment by the American Cabinet, Roberts thought that the conquest of Canada could readily be effected by the men and resources he had at his command. On the 30th June, one thousand men, under the command of O'Neill, crossed over to Fort Erie; and, after fighting and defeating the 'Queen's Own' at Ridgeway, were obliged to re-cross in consequence of the interference of the American Government. They left several of their men, who, under sentence of death, are hostages for the future good conduct of the Fenians towards Canada.

Coming to our Island home, there is nothing of note to particularize, except the Charlottetown fire; and the bountiful harvest with which Providence has rewarded the farmer's labor. Though the fire, unprecedented in the Island's history, inflicted a loss of fifty or sixty thousand pounds on the community; still, it is a sign that there is capital in our midst when we see so many spacious buildings so quickly erected. The large quantity of pork, potatoes, grain and other products exported this year, is a sure index of the thriving state of the Island; and when, by the management of a good Government, our land difficulties will be removed, our roads improved, and the country opened up, we can safely predict for the Island an era of prosperity that will compare with that of any other country in America.

A NEW POLICY.

The *Islander* of Friday, the 21st ult., contains a very vindictive and malicious attack upon the Hon. Mr. Palmer. That gentleman is accused of having betrayed the Conservative Party, and of having broken it up. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more untrue, and a charge of that kind, coming from the *Islander*, is all the more ungrateful from the fact that not only in past years has he been the unflinching champion of the Conservative Party, but even within the past two years he voluntarily withdrew from the Executive when he thought his presence there jeopardised the Party. We always looked upon his resignation at that time as one of the greatest mistakes of his life; for had he taken "the bull by the horns," and appealed to the country upon the question of Confederation, he would have been handsomely sustained; and his accusers to-day might have found it necessary, ere this, to employ their peculiar talents in other lands than Prince Edward Island. He acted otherwise, and the Popes and their Confederate friends retained their position in the Government, and ruined it. Mr Pope and his friends, and not Mr. Palmer, we repeat, ruined the Government and the Conservative Party, and, having done so, it is the sublime of impudence, and the basest of ingratitude now to accuse a gentleman, who has grown old in the service of his Party, for the very faults of his enemies. The head and front of Mr. Palmer's offending is that he spoilt the pretty plot of the Confederates upon their return from Quebec in 1864. Had he been willing at that time to betray his country, he might have retained the friendship of his present enemies, and there is little doubt that he would now be one of the Judges of the land. The fact that he has stood by his country in the hour of trial has raised him immensely in the estimation of every honest man, despite the bitter hostility of the Confederate faction, who seek to ruin him; and we say now, as we have said on several other occasions, that whatever the result of the coming elections may be, we hope he will receive a substantial reward from his country for his faithful services during the last two eventful years. With his past history we have nothing to do. We believe him to have been often opposed to progress, and, upon personal grounds, we ought, perhaps, to rejoice at the attempts that are being made to injure him. We forget, however, our personal feeling, and his past history as a politician of the tory school, and remember, with gratitude, the one great service which he has rendered to the Island in its greatest strait. For his unflinching opposition to Confederation, under the most trying circumstances, we think the country is indebted to him; and even if it be true that his opposition to Confederation has been the cause of breaking up the Government, he thereby establishes one good claim upon the gratitude of the Liberals. That the country would be sorry to see him sacrificed, either upon party or upon private grounds, we have every reason to believe; and, for ourselves, we should simply regret it as a mean action, worthy only of some contemptible faction which had lost all sense of shame and honor. The object of the writer in the *Islander*—however cunningly he may conceal it from public view, and however safe he may think his secret—is, to so manage matters that the coming elections will result in the return of about equal numbers of both Political Parties, and hence necessitate that coalition for which the *Examiner* sighs. Should this be realized, of course Mr. Pope and his Confederate friends, both Liberal and Tory, would be the "leading minds" in the Government, and their chances of carrying Confederation in this Colony would, as a matter of course, be much brighter than if either Political Party held the reins of power. Confederation, then, as how, must be an "open question," and what that means can be easily told by pointing to the present position of Nova Scotia. Now, although the liberties and independence of the Colony have—thanks to the intelligence and stern determination of the people—been thus far preserved, yet, we are not to conclude that all danger is therefore past. The most splendid victories have often been followed by disaster on account of subsequent division and folly on the part of the victors; and in this Island, where public opinion is almost unbroken in reference to the Quebec Scheme of Union, there is danger to be apprehended from the wiles of the many political serpents, with glittering scales and fascinating eyes, which are perpetually gliding and twisting in our midst, seeking to sting to death the freedom we possess. One of these wiles we have just exposed; but if the people are only true to themselves, and, disregarding mere party names, entrust either the Hon. Mr. Hensley or the Hon. Mr. Palmer with the reins of power, we feel convinced that the Quebec Scheme, or any other Scheme of Union, will never be imposed upon the people without their own free will. The chance is now presented to them to preserve intact the high privilege of self-government, without which wealth, education, country and resources, and even life itself are worthless; but if Mr. Pope's plan succeeds of having a majority of one Party in the Upper House, and a majority of another in the Lower House, the choice of our future position and government may never return. We have confidence in the intelligence, discernment and patriotism of the people; and we feel certain that they will place a handsome majority at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Hensley in the Lower House, as they have done in the Upper—a majority which, while it defeats the schemes and hopes of the Confederates, will also guarantee the Colony its independence and its privileges. Faction and Party cries are the levers by which Messrs. Pope & Co. now seek to gain their ends. Every petty office-holder and every simpleton in the country who is incapable of reasoning or of judging of the importance of the crisis now upon the Colony, will become the ready dupes of men like Mr. Pope; but these are as the drops in the bucket compared with the vast body of the people, who have cleared and tilled, and who own the soil. Having expended their sweat and toil, in summer's heat and winter's cold, from youth to old age, in acquiring a competence, they are not now going to place themselves, their posterity and their property utterly at the mercy of a Government thousands of miles away in the back woods of Canada, and upon which they cannot exercise the least influence. No! No! Mr. Pope and his friends cannot succeed in their little plot, and as they are so enamored of Ottawa, we can predict, almost with certainty, that next Spring, or before it, they will be forced to start on their "own hook" for the capital of the "New Nationality," there to receive, from their Canadian masters, the rewards for which they labored so zealously, but vainly, in this wretched patch of sandbank called Prince Edward Island.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Islander* of Friday last attempts to be sarcastic at our expense. We have to confess that, from the various buffetings, kicks, cuffs, sneers and jibes which we have received for the past four years, we are now insensible to sarcasm coming from the *Islander*, or, indeed, from any other source. We have come to the philosophic conclusion of Falstaff, that "men of all sorts take a pride to girt at us," and that it is needless to retort. The matter about which the *Islander* brings us to task is the Government expenditure for imported Stock, and the Model Farm. We admire the discretion of our contemporary in singling out only one item of the Government "extravagances" given by us, and allowing the rest, such for instance as the military expenditure, the whiskey supplies, the delegations to Brazill, etc., etc., to pass into oblivion; but even with reference to the Stock and Model Farm, we still adhere to our former opinions, that the Stock was inferior, and that the money spent on them was little better than wasted. We will prove this by referring to the facts and figures of the importations, and then leave the public to decide if the *Islander*, and not the Herald, "is most extravagant and unworthy of credit." The Stock imported in the Fall of 1864 cost the Colony, in the first instance, £1468, and the cost of keeping them until the following Spring, when they were sold by public auction, brings the former amount up to about £2000. Now, what does the reader think this wonderful Stock—which "was approved by one of the best judges in England"—realized? Something less than £300! Why, there was Stock exported to Cape Breton that very same year which was far superior to the imported Stock; and we also know that while the Government was spending thousands of pounds for a further importation, quite as good Stock could be purchased for less money on the Island. The Rev. Mr. Phelan, of Tracadie, offered to the managers of the Model Farm a young blood Horse superior to any that has been imported by the Government. We think that Dr. Jenkins or Mr. James McGill can testify to this fact. A much larger price was paid for an imported animal, and Mr. Phelan's horse has been lost to the Colony. This is the *economical* way in which the Government attended to the agricultural interests of the Island. We are by no means opposed to an efficient Agricultural Bureau, if we may use the term—a department by means of which farmers in every section of the Island could, at all times, procure good Stock and good Seeds; but it must be patent to every person not a fool, that for all practical and useful purposes, the Royal Agricultural Society has, for some time past, been little better than a farce. The Model and Stock Farm, up to the present time, has also been almost valupless for the purposes for which it was instituted. A few gentleman farmers around Charlottetown, and a few friends of the Government—the Leader himself among the number—may have derived some advantage from the useless expenditures for so-called agricultural purposes; but what benefit, we should like to know, have the farmers of King's or Prince County received for those outlays? In fact, the truth which we wish to impress is, that the agricultural interests of the Island are worth attending to at all, care should be taken, in the first instance, that the money appropriated to those interests be judiciously expended in purchasing really good Stock and Seeds, and in the second, that the advantages to be derived from such importations of superior Stock and Seed be distributed equally among the three Counties, so that every section of the Island may participate in the benefits which the possession of improved Seeds and Stock is certain to confer upon an agricultural people. How far the Government has succeeded in effecting this may be judged from the actual position of our Agricultural Societies, and of the Model Farm. The proceeds realised from the sale of the imported Stock point out the same moral—the opinion of the *Islander* and of the "best judges in England" to the contrary notwithstanding. Agriculture, the Fisheries, Education, Postal and Steam communication, the Small Debt Courts, Free Trade, and the total abolition of landlordism—these are the subjects which ought to and which *will* engage the attention of the Government and the Legislature which is soon to succeed the present extravagant corruptionists, whom a long tenure of office has debauched and blinded. Their own selfish interests and those of their friends have superseded these of the country—in the matter of importing Stock as well as in other things—but we do hope and trust, for the interest and credit of the Colony, that the reign of terror, extravagance and deception is almost at end, and that, before the "Ides of March," men having the confidence of the country, and with a firm desire to promote its best interests, will have assumed the reins of Government.

New Application of the "Running Drill."—We learn that at the last meeting of the Executive Council, a *quondam* military gentleman, (who has had the honor, for some time past, of being one of Her Majesty's advisers, but who, at the expiration of his four years' sitting in the Legislative Council, abandoned his seat thereat with the design of securing a constituency for the Lower House) presented himself as usual at the Executive Board. The President of the Executive very politely informed the ex-military gent. that, as he no longer held a seat either in the Legislative Council or the House of Assembly, his presence was not required in the Executive. The military gentleman demurs, and declines to retire; but the President and his followers refuse to transact business while the military gentleman remains. This decision brings matters to a crisis, and, as a consequence, the military gent. was put to the "right about" in no time. He went through the "running" drill in the most approved fashion, to the delight and relief of the President and his friends, but to the no small chagrin of the military gent., whose remembrance of his former profession thus vividly called to mind, was anything but agreeable. He avows his disapprobation of the "running" drill as thus illustrated, but, at the same time, he thinks he will make a more successful "run" for Murray Harbor—a constituency which some knowing ones pretend to say will put the "run" on him. Joking apart, we think the majority of the Executive—who appear to be the mere creatures of the Popes—have adopted rather a high-handed course in ordering Mr. Henderson to vacate his seat at the Executive Board. The course adopted is not only unparalleled, but is well known to have been pursued in consequence of Mr. Henderson's anti-Confederate views, which are antagonistic to those of the majority of the Executive, and more especially antagonistic to those of the Popes. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has also been led into the trap to sacrifice Mr. Henderson. If the latter gentleman is not entitled to sit at the Executive Board, in consequence, as it is alleged, of no longer enjoying the confidence of a constituency, surely the Government themselves, having forfeited public confidence,—as the result of the Council elections shows—and no longer possessing a majority in the Legislature, should equally be sent about their business with Mr. Henderson. Let His Excellency act impartially in this matter, and he may, in the end, find it more satisfactory to himself, and more in consonance with public opinion. If Mr. Henderson, we again repeat, is no longer competent to form a portion of the Government, in consequence of his having forfeited public confidence, his colleagues having equally forfeited that confidence, deserve also to be deprived of their portfolios. If this rule of fair play is not observed, the little game of spleen and *finesse*, which is now being played, may have rather an unpleasant *denouement* for His Excellency and his advisers. As the whole affair is seen through, we hope this hint will not be lost.

On Saturday, the 15th Dec. last, the Schr. "Jane," of Souris, P. E. Island, Capt. D. McCormack, while on a voyage from St. Pierre, Miquelon, fell in with the Bark "Alma," of Belfast, Ireland, bound to New York, 35 miles S. E. Canso, in a sinking condition, The Captain of the Bark desired Capt. McCormack to lay by him that night. The wind increasing fast, and the "Jane," in the act of hauling up close to the Bark, split her jib, which caused her to take in jib and lay too under a balance reefed mainsail. At 10 o'clock, saw Bark's light, and at 2 in the morning also. The wind then had increased to a hurricane, and blew so for three hours. In the morning the gale moderated,—a heavy sea running. Could see about seven miles, and no bark to be seen. Supposed her to sink with all hands. The crew were pumping and her decks in the water.

The "Jane," on arriving at Souris, left for Charlottetown on Wednesday night, the 26th Dec., and on Thursday night experienced a heavy gale from S. East. Between Point Prim light and the Block House, got in the ice, dragged down to two fathoms water under St. Peter's Island; at half past four in the morning struck adrift, got double reefed mainsail and bowed off the jib and ran for the Block House; jib was carried away and got into the ice under Smith's. Lay there until Saturday at noon, the wind came to the westward which parted the ice, and got into Rocky Point Wharf. Had it not been for the bravery of the Captain, crew and some four passengers, the good "Jane" and perhaps all hands would have been lost. The passengers proceeded from the vessel ashore under "Aberdeen" Smith's, on the ice, and were conveyed down to Mr. Burdett's, Rocky Point, where they were well accommodated for a day and night before leaving for Charlottetown.—*Com.*

☞ If some of our policemen were to look after their sons, there would be fewer riots about our streets at nights than usually occur—a fact which we have occasion to know since New Year's Eve, when a certain *Swan* make himself particularly obnoxious by his drunken brawling.

From the *Examiner* we learn that the Hon. A. A. McDonald polled 538 votes, and his opponent 405,—giving to Mr. McDonald a majority of 133 votes.