

and, on gaining a rising ground, he sees the object of his hopes and fears gazing unconsciously in the field, about a half-a-mile off. He pulls up to gaze at his eyes upon it, and chuckling, thinks he has done the poorest collector.

Hark! what does he hear in the distance? It is a horse—a horse, and on its back Quillan.

With a cry of horror Cuppage lashes his horse, and dashes down the steep in the direction of the cow—on, over hedges, and ditches, and stone walls. Some late sown to guard the riders, for neither gets a fall. On—on, if the race were a hundred yards longer, Quillan would win; but Cuppage keeps the lead.

In the next field unconsciously cropping the clover is the cow; a large fence impracticable in horses, separates her from her pursuers. Cuppage leaps off and dashes at an open place, gets through in spite of the fence.

There are two ways to reach a cow, by the horn or by the tail. He looks at the cow's head, but the cow looks viciously at him; and he prefers the safer and more ignominious method, and grasping the cow by the tail, he exclaims in a solemn voice:

"I hereby declare that I seize this cow, which is found on the lands of the Orange Free State, for county use by him to me, and I call you, Peter Quillan, to be witness to the seizure."

"With all my heart," Mr. Cuppage, said Mr. Quillan, from the other side of the hedge. "And I—here be seized Mr. Cuppage's pony—dear me, that I seize this pony, which I find on Mr. Orange's lands, for county use by him to me, and I call you, Mr. Cuppage, to be witness to the seizure. I wish you good morning, Mr. Cuppage."

And he rode off, leading Mr. Cuppage's pony by the tail, and leaving Mr. Cuppage gazing in a bewildered manner at the cow, and the cow gazing at her tail. Mr. Cuppage's pony, however, did not seem to look the thing very much to heart, but certainly he took the thing very much to heart, and had thoughts at one time of emigrating to America, but gave it up, hearing of the buffalo hunt there. His first and only hunt is ever before his mind; he is a typical disposition, and talks mysteriously of the land of fate; and of being "done" by a poor-stealer collector.

Instead of French, the fabled Paris are about to wear as fashions—the luminous curls, from Mexico. Six of these jewelled insects arrived by the last Mexican steamer, and were assigned to the eminent naturalist, M. Pasteur. At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, experiments were made as to the light qualities, and an analysis of its quality. It is proved to be sufficiently strong to admit of reading by the light of one candle, which, although of the nature of a glow-worm, exceeds it in intensity and steadiness, casts no shadow, and has a slightly yellow tinge. Serious efforts are being made to acclimatize and propagate these insects in the tropics.

In an age when religious controversies have assumed new forms and vigor, the appearance among us of a heretic, and in a few years, old may be regarded as an event of no mean interest. Mr. S. L. Thornton, of the Elms, Birmingham, now has in his possession the largest copper idol ever brought to this country, and one of the modern wonders of the world. It was discovered in India by laborers while digging through a mound for a new railroad.

Correspondence.

It is altogether needless for me to make any remarks on the able manner in which your journal is conducted, for every public paper of the stamp of the Herald speaks for itself, and in the present case, it is especially so, and should the Herald proceed in its career with the same spirit of patriotism and devotion to the true interests of the country as it has hitherto done, no doubt remains but it will attain the admiration of its contemporaries, and ultimately obtain a decided success. Yes, Mr. Editor, I am proud to see, by every successive issue, that you are truly devoting your paper to the wants of the people, and that you are not content to be content with the eyes of the Island, but point them in order that they may penetrate and follow, turn by turn, the intricate mazes of the Delegation, and moreover, that you wisely caution them against the latest intrigues and schemes of self-interested political Union advocates. Let the farmers, being so kindly awakened by you, arise from their actual state of torpor with regard to the Union, and must eventually prevail on the Delegation to see that they are not unwisely in every district, and disperse the agitation, so that when the Unionists commence the attack, they will not be taken by surprise and unprepared, and thus permit their rights and best to be trampled under foot.

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In the last few Nos. of the Herald, I have noticed with delight some excellent instructions on Agriculture, which I consider the most useful and necessary matter that could be treated in a public journal. It is well known that the mass of the population of the Island are farmers, and therefore it is, that nothing ought to be of more general interest and more intrinsically valuable than agricultural education, which would place them on a fair and equal footing with the more advanced nations of the world. The candidates for the country schools, who pass some several months at the Normal School, for little or nothing else, might receive a thorough course of Agriculture which they could afterwards impart to their pupils without the least inconvenience. While, on the other hand, it would be of incalculable worth to them. By such means, the Island would rapidly advance in prosperity and social amelioration, and the work of the future would be made easier and more profitable. The candidates for the country schools, who pass some several months at the Normal School, for little or nothing else, might receive a thorough course of Agriculture which they could afterwards impart to their pupils without the least inconvenience. While, on the other hand, it would be of incalculable worth to them. By such means, the Island would rapidly advance in prosperity and social amelioration, and the work of the future would be made easier and more profitable.

The logic of events has, therefore, proved to England that her colonies are, in the present state of the world, a source of moral and material weakness to her; and the fact has been more strongly impressed upon her through certain revelations which have quite recently come to her knowledge through Russian official documents and newspapers. The London Times has published these documents, and we are told that the plan adopted by Russia when expecting a war between herself and the Great Western Powers, was to have dispatched one division of her fleet to the southern Pacific, on the breaking out of hostilities, to sack and destroy every town of importance belonging to the British at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, New Zealand, and other places in that quarter of the globe. That this would have been of easy accomplishment, is evident enough, and the fate that awaited Canada and these Lower Provinces can also be readily arrived at. With this view of the situation, which we think is a correct one, we are surprised that the Parent State should recommend her American Colonies to form themselves into a Confederacy for defensive purposes; nor are we at all astonished that colonial politicians, of whatever party they may belong, should seek to urge forward and force upon a scheme which would vastly elevate their own status and place within their reach "loaves and fishes" of enlarged proportions.

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ambitious labor and industry, these will vanish, and he will then find that P. E. Island is that "golden home" so long sought after. The emigrant could equally as well seek the golden soil of Australia or California, or the stirring factories of the United States, but nowhere will he enjoy himself in the same social, moral and physical manner as he can in P. E. Island. After these reflections, I come to the conclusion that our Island Government should take the two advantages—Agriculture and Emigration—into their consideration, for we may rest assured that we can never expect to mount the hill of splendor and glory until our Island is more thickly inhabited, until our back-woods are cleared, and until it is placed under an improved system of Agriculture. It is also obvious to all that these things cannot be successfully carried out unless by the aid and sanction of the Government. Let the Government bring these matters before their consideration at the ensuing session, then shall our Island be justly entitled to the appellation of "Garden of America," which Yankees are sometimes pleased to give it.

Having in return to those and similar questions some future occasion, for the present.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Indian River, Nov. 26, 1864.

REVIEWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
Sir,—Permit me to occupy a short space in your paper while I express the pleasure I experienced in attending a lecture on the evening of the 9th inst., delivered in the Prince of Wales Institute, by the young man named John Campbell. The lecture was entitled, "A few of the many Virtues we ought to possess," and was handled in a very original and admirable manner. Indeed, I might safely affirm that I have heard many lectures in my lifetime delivered by more experienced persons, which were inferior in point of interest and information to the one to which I allude, and which was the first given by the lecturer. It was most interesting and instructive, and the order and progress observed throughout the proceedings, and especially during the animated discussion raised by Messrs. J. Murphy, Callaghan, King, and Ransome, and others at the conclusion of the lecture, that I wish to be pleased. It speaks well for the intelligence of the people of this Colony, and for the good sense of the Prince of Wales Institute, where old and young may converge and impart information to each other, and participate in interesting discussions, which are both instructive and instructive. Nothing can be more indicative of the progress of a community than to see a neat church, schoolhouse, and literary society therein, and the community which does not possess these can hardly be said to be civilized. May the Prince of Wales Institute continue to flourish, a source of mental improvement to the people of Lot 15, as it has been a source of pleasure for one or two hours to me.

Lot 15, Nov. 19, 1864. A TRAVELLER.

The Herald.

Wednesday, November 16, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

"The situation" of affairs in the United States loses its interest to-day to the people of British America, and more especially to the inhabitants of this Island, in consequence of the scheme of Colonial Confederation which is proposed to them for acceptance. The time was in British history, when Imperial Statesmen gazed in wonder at England, in her Colonies and vast possessions throughout the world, and when the energy and talents of those Statesmen were directed to the increasing of that power and those possessions; but the rapid growth of nations such as the United States, whose ships whirled every sea, and whose naval and military power is little if at all inferior to that of the Mother Country; and, above all, the improvements which Science has effected within recent times in the weapons of modern warfare, have completely changed the views of English Statesmen in reference to Colonial possessions.

We all remember the great affair, which nearly resulted in a war between Great Britain and the United States. That difficulty cost England some millions of pounds sterling when it need not have occasioned her the expenditure of one shilling had there been no colonial possession such as Canada to defend. She would have maintained her honor, and her flag, her superiority over the sea, and her position, which was in her hands, by her superior, but singular position, her very safety itself imperatively demanded, and which must be maintained at all hazards and at all costs. English Statesmen do not, however, appear to think that it is either wise or necessary to keep up a large military force to defend an exposed and almost indefensible frontier line of a distant colony like that of Canada; in fact that such a policy tended in the present day to weaken rather than strengthen the Empire.

Crowding on the Great affair, came the difficulty with Russia in reference to Poland. The almost unanimous wish of the English people was to join with France at that time, and strike to the dust the haughty despot of the North, the cruel oppressor of the brave and unfortunate Poles; but the reflection forced itself upon the British Cabinet, that the concentration of a naval and military force sufficient in conjunction with that of France to crush the Autocrat of all the Russias to the voice of reason, justice and humanity, would have left the Colonies, in a defenceless condition—a helpless prey to the enemies and rivals of the Mother Country, and the victims of her policy. Rather than permit herself to be dishonored and her prestige lost in thus allowing these possessions to be wrested from her grasp at an unfavorable moment by a hostile Power, she permitted herself to be insulted and snubbed in a manner that in former times would have been resented in the most summary manner, and suffered Poland to be scourged and re-enchained—a scandal and a reproach to the civilization and chivalry of the Nineteenth Century.

The logic of events has, therefore, proved to England that her colonies are, in the present state of the world, a source of moral and material weakness to her; and the fact has been more strongly impressed upon her through certain revelations which have quite recently come to her knowledge through Russian official documents and newspapers. The London Times has published these documents, and we are told that the plan adopted by Russia when expecting a war between herself and the Great Western Powers, was to have dispatched one division of her fleet to the southern Pacific, on the breaking out of hostilities, to sack and destroy every town of importance belonging to the British at the Cape of Good Hope, in Australia, New Zealand, and other places in that quarter of the globe. That this would have been of easy accomplishment, is evident enough, and the fate that awaited Canada and these Lower Provinces can also be readily arrived at. With this view of the situation, which we think is a correct one, we are surprised that the Parent State should recommend her American Colonies to form themselves into a Confederacy for defensive purposes; nor are we at all astonished that colonial politicians, of whatever party they may belong, should seek to urge forward and force upon a scheme which would vastly elevate their own status and place within their reach "loaves and fishes" of enlarged proportions.

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part of the scheme, however, in so far as it relates to this Island, and also the plan of representation, are sufficiently strong reasons to justify us in the rejection of the whole project. Our desire is to be placed on the same footing as the Great Western Territory and Vancouver, which have the privilege of entering the Union at their own pleasure or as they see fit. We will not consent to enter prematurely and on ruinous terms; and it is simply ridiculous to attempt to frighten us by saying that we shall be forced to do otherwise.

The questions at issue, then, are: immediate confederation, ultimate separation from the Mother Country, defencelessness, taxation and beggary; or, the protection of the Mother Country, legislative independence, property and happiness. All the sophistry, eloquence and reckless assertion of our local Union advocates cannot conceal these facts from the present generation, regret having used due caution and procrastination in dealing with the Union question. Posterity will also honor those who may incur the wrath and contempt of the "leading men" who seek to force upon this Colony, on very objectionable conditions, a scheme of Union which our peculiar and exceptional position tells us cannot fail to prove injurious in its operations.

Now, in the foregoing remarks we stated that Mr. Palmer refused to sign the Report of the Convention. It is necessary to explain that he appended his signature thereto, not with the view of accepting the details, but merely as a verification of the accuracy of the Report.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The Weekly of the 16th inst. contains an article on the Land Question wherein the tenantry of this Island are advised and recommended to resist the payment of rent. Our readers are aware, that we oppose such an extreme course, which we believe would result in the ruin and desolation of many a happy home. We sincerely believe that the only way in which the leaseholds of this Island can be turned into freeholds, is through legislative action and the direct exertions of the tenants themselves. We oppose the doctrine of resistance because we believe it would bring in its train evils as serious as those which are sought to be removed—because it would result in failure, and lead to breaches of the law, the supremacy of which must be maintained at all hazards—and because all lawful and constitutional means to get rid of Landlordism have not been exhausted. The Tenant Union recommended the appointment of Committees, whose duty it would be to offer to the proprietors of the various Township lands in this Island, such a sum as the tenants thought fair, and which they could afford to pay for their farms. We know, indeed, that this method of settling the Land Question was adopted with success in some cases; but we have yet to learn that it has been generally carried out as desired by the Union and resulted in failure. There are also many other plans which do not involve a violation of the law, by which a combined and hostile tenantry could force an oppressive landlord to sell, through a regard for his own interests, his lands on reasonable terms, and the efforts of an honest and friendly government could do much towards eradicating this only really serious drawback to the prosperity of the Colony, which it presents.

"Agitate, agitate, agitate" was the motto of one of the most celebrated and successful political reformers of modern times. The tenantry of this Island must not grow disheartened, because legislation has not hitherto succeeded in doing much good. The increasing intelligence of the people and a well-timed reasonable agitation, acting either directly on the Proprietors or through the Legislature, cannot fail to remove to a great extent the evils under which the tenants now labor. It is only the vital, spasmodic efforts such as those which now appear to characterize the Union, and extreme, dangerous and unwise measures such as those proposed in the Weekly which will result in disastrous failure. We state this after mature deliberation, and we have reason to believe that the majority of the tenants of the Island will agree with us in this view. If however, the people adopt the advice of the Weekly in preference to ours, we caution them, if they stand in need of the caution, that before openly resisting their landlords, it would be wise on their part to insist that their guides and advisers in the Weekly should first try the experiment of resistance. Let the editor of that paper for instance, first refuse paying his rent in Charlottetown; and when he furnishes an example in his own case of successful resistance, why then, we should advise the tenants in this colony by all means to follow his example. Events are thickening every day, which will greatly assist constitutional agitation and resistance on the part of the tenants, as well as the legislative action of a tenantry House of Assembly, and we again strongly advise the tenants, to exercise patience awhile longer, and try those means which we have pointed out to ameliorate their condition. These means may not succeed according to their own wishes and those of their friends; but if they succeed even partially in removing the pernicious system of rent-paying, they will have been worth the trying. It is our desire as ardently as can be that of any man in the tenant ranks, to see the leasehold system abolished as this Island. We only differ with the Weekly as to the best means of accomplishing that great object. We will not ridicule or sneer at the Tenant Union or its leaders in any scheme they may advocate for the relief of the tenants; but we shall never hesitate to tell them when we think such ill-advised, that we cannot support them therein. They will have our zealous support in every lawful opposition to landlordism, and when we differ from them we shall candidly state our objection for their consideration. At the present crisis in Colonial history, we think the doctrine of resistance singularly ill-advised, for the reason that it would afford the Mother Country a grand plea of severing her connection with this Colony, and forcing her, willing or unwilling, into the proposed Confederation, which we may assure the tenants would have both the will and the power to suppress any disturbance that might originate in a combination to resist the payment of rents. We are not asleep on this question, although we may not seek to publish an elaborate article on it. When we think there is a necessity for speaking we shall be found at our post, either to oppose or support any project relating to a settlement of the Land Question, and leave it to the good sense of the tenants, either to accept or reject our advice.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

THE Delegates who represented this Island in the Quebec Conference have, with one exception, returned home. Their stay in Canada was, we understand, an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable one; but it is said that some of them are in high dudgeon because of the supineness of our citizens in not greeting their return by a public demonstration. Even the good people of Summerside, although possessed of a wooden cannon, did not, it seems, make any attempt at setting their gun on fire in honor of their call at that place on their way to Charlottetown. It may be that all the first is reserved for Mr. Cole, who is yet to come, and whose efforts in the cause of Confederation, entitle him to receive the utmost consideration from the people of this Island in particular. Prior to his departure from Montreal, our Delegates, with the exception of Mr. Palmer, signed the Report of the secret Conference as finally revised, reported, and agreed to in all its details. We are informed, however, that Hon. A. A. McDonald is not a very warm supporter of the scheme, and that he will not be a party to the passing of it through our Legislature without an appeal to the people. We are glad to hear this, as it coincides with our own opinion of Mr. McDonald's honesty and sense of justice. From what we have, however, we believe that those of our Delegates who will endeavor to force it through our Legislature are: Honorable George Collier, Col. Gray, W. H. Fogg, Edward Whelan, T. B. Hayward, W. H. Fogg, Edward Whelan, T. B. Hayward, W. H. Fogg, Edward Whelan, T. B. Hayward.

The public have not yet been favored with the report in an official manner, but the *Monitor* of Thursday last publishes a statement which we suppose may be taken to be quasi-official, from the fact that those of our paper say he has "every reason to believe" that it is substantially similar to the forthcoming Report. In its general outline, the statement to which we refer does not differ from what we have published and commented upon in previous Nos. of this paper. We perceive by it that although New Brunswick is to receive from the Federal Treasury a sum equal to £19,087 10s/6 of four currency per annum for ten years, besides her annual grant of 80 cents per head of her population; and Newfoundland, besides her grant of 80 cents per head and the interest on the difference of debt in her favor is to receive £46,875 per annum for ever. P. E. Island is not to receive one farthing but the bare grant of 80 cents per head, as ascertained by the census of 1861; and the small amount for interest on the difference between her debt and the debts of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The £200,000 which Mr. Cole proposed should be given as a free grant to this Island by the Federal Government, is not mentioned, neither is there anything said concerning the loan of £400,000 which Mr. Whelan held forth as guaranteed to us by the Federal Government. Our receipts from the Federal Treasury will be as follows:—

Interest on proportion of debt in our favor, £36,682
Capitation Grant, 19,405
Total, £46,087

This, then, is the sum that we are to receive from the Federal Treasury per annum. And on this point we beg leave to correct the mistake which our friend, the Editor of the *Protestant*, has made in saying that "the receipts from the per capita grant increase with our population." Such is not the case. Our population is to be adjusted every ten years, but for capitation grant, the population by census of 1861 is made the basis of calculation. In consideration of our receiving the above sum per annum, we are to surrender to the General Government our present revenue of £50,000, less the amount at present received by land assessment, which is not more than £25,000, as well as all our public works and property. We would thus incur a loss of nearly £29,000 the first year which loss would increase every year with our increasing revenue. But as the tariff is to be raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. under the Federal Government, our annual loss would be increased accordingly, without our receiving any corresponding advantages. The annual average increase of our revenue for the last 14 years was £3,947. At this rate of increase, our revenue contributed to the Federal Treasury 28 years hence will be thus:—

Present revenue less land assessment, £46,087
Increased by new Tariff, say, £139,000
Total revenue contributed by us in 1891, £185,087
Our receipts from Fed. Treas. for year 1891, 46,087
Loss to P. E. Island for the year 1891, £138,999

The sum which we would thus lose annually, if placed at interest under our present state of things, for a period of ten years, would, taking interest and principal together, be nearly sufficient to purchase the balance of our Township lands.

Having abandoned their idea of obtaining a grant of money from the Federal Government or any guarantee for a loan therefrom, those of our Delegates who favor Confederation content themselves by saying that we shall be greatly benefited, in the event of its taking place, by reason of our being placed in a better position for self-defence, and of our being freed from the control of Downing Street. But as the Conference at Quebec admitted that this Island cannot be fortified so as to render it capable of resisting an attacking foe with any chance of success, we may therefore very reasonably conclude that out of the large sum of money which, in the event of an Union, we shall have to pay into the Federal Treasury, not one farthing will be expended in fortifying any of our ports. Nearly all the money required for military purposes will be expended on military works in Canada, thus affording employment for the Canadian mechanics, as well as enriching that Colony generally by extending its commercial relations with other countries. With reference to our being freed from the control of Downing Street if we become a part of the proposed Confederation, we can see the slightest prospect of anything of the kind; so far from it, indeed, that all Bills passed by our Local Legislature, instead of having to encounter only the opposition of the Home Office, as they do at present, will be liable to be vetoed by the Governor-General, who will be a sub-agent for the powers at Downing Street. The

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