THE CAREER OF A FORGER.

The Glasgow Herald gives some curious particulars respecting the antecedents of Greatrex, the photographer, who was recently arrested in New York city on the charge of having been the principal in the late extensive forgery of bank notes in Scotland, and sent back to that country. It says:—

"Greatrex was known in Glasgow as an active member of the Plymouth Brethren. In this city he frequently preached, and is said to have converted some well-to-do citizens, who are now zealous in the faith. The talent which he possessed for this kind of harangue was strikingly exhibited on the occasion of Pritchard's execution, when, mounting a rostrum erected near the screen railing about three o'clock in the morning, he sought to improve the coming spectacle to the assembled multitude.

The same ostentatious display of piety led him to exhibit a series of boards bearing Scriptural exhortations, such as appear on the walls of schools, in the show-room of his photographic establishment; and his studio, also, was well supplied with books of a religious character. Added to a very prepossessing appearance, his gentle and dignified manner was well calculated to gain for him the favorable regard of those with whom he came into contact. In short, he possessed all those graces of person and manner which, if employed only as a mask for hypocrisy and deceit, make a man one of the most dangerous enemies to society.

Whatever fears Greatrex may have at first entertained as to his apprehension, he had evidently adopted the belief latterly that his plans to outwit the authorities had been completely successful. Accordingly, we find from a letter which has just been received from the bank clerk who went to America along with Superintendent McCall, that he had commenced operations as a preacher and revivalist in New York and its neighborhood, and had seemingly attained to a measure of popularity, which was denied him in this country.

It would appear that after his arrival in America, Mr. McCall advertised in the New York *Herald* for a first-class photographer, the advertisement being worded in such a way as was thought most likely to attract the attention of the person "wanted." Amongst other replies to the advertisement was one which, from its guarded tone and the character of the handwriting, McCall believed to be from Greatrex. This letter appears to have communicated the applicant's address, and the clue thus gained was at once followed up.

Mr. McCall, with one of the New York detectives and the bank clerk, who knew Greatrex by sight, went on an early morning to a German lager beer saloon, commanding a view of the boarding-house in which Greatrex was supposed to have taken up his quarters.—Several hours passed away with no result, but they were, by-and-bye, rewarded by seeing Greatrex and the young woman who went after him from this country, put their heads out of the window as a band of music passed along the street.

The officers waited until Greatrex quitted the house for an afternoon stroll, when they followed him. He had taken off his beard and whiskers, and wore his hair after the manner of the Yankees, but notwithstanding this change in his appearance, the bank clerk at once identified him. The American detective then came forward and quietly slipped his arm within that of Greatrex, accosted him by name, while Mr. McCall took him by the other arm, and the trio walked in the most friendly way along the street. Greatrex did not speak for some time, but when addressed by the bank clerk he started, his face became flushed, and he affected not to know the person who was speaking to him.

As we have already hinted, Greatrex had so improved the shining hour in America as preacher and revivalist, that at the time of his apprehension his settlement over a Baptist Church in New York was considered an extremely probable matter. He occupied one of the New York pulpits in place of Rev. Dr. Adams, who appeared to have been pleased with him, and recommended him as a suitable pastor to a congregation out of town, which had been deprived of its spiritual guide.

With a view to secure this appointment, in all likelihood, Greatrex had labored for four or five days in the neighborhood of the vacant church, where a great work of revival was going on. He also turned his talents to account in seeking to convert his fellow-lodgers in the boarding-house. Upon this point a writer says: 'I know most of those in his lodging. He was there very busy in what he called the Lord's work. The lady of the house, aged about sixty, I think, he had been very anxious about, and had reasoned often on others. He prayed regularly in the house, and altogether was very good. Greatrex told that he was a victim—a sort of martyr for others. However, none here who knew him would believe a word he says."

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—There are, I believe, a great many candidates in the field for the Cardigan District, and, among the whole of them, there are none should be chosen in preference to Donald Munro, Esq., by the Liberals, as his votes will show, by reference to the Journals of the House, where he may defy his opponents to prove that he ever gave one vote injurious to the interests of the Island; and surely they can place more confidence in his honesty, as their representative, than they can in any of the new-made converts to Liberalism, who always supported heretofore at every election the enemies of the people and the most bitter Tories, and, when they have the chance, they should return a man who "would be above suspicion." It is not for the purpose of making speeches they should send to the Legislature a representative of their District, but a man who, they may be sure, will give an honest vote, and who will not vote their old enemies to power, when he would have the chance of doing so. No doubt but there will be many advisers, telling the people to return none but a good speaker; but let them recollect that the Liberal party will have plenty of speakers in the House, and all they require of the people of Cardigan is to send a member who will assist them in *voting*. They will not require any assistance in the speech-making line at all. Of this they may rest assured, as Mr. Coles and a few friends that will be returned along with him, will be quite sufficient for that part of it. Munro is a good, sensible speaker, a plain reasoner, concise and brief. He is also a man of good, sound knowledge, and has an extensive information on any subject that will be brought before him in the House. I was very glad when I seen his card in the *Herald* last week, for I believe there is no Liberal District in the Island but should be proud to return a man of such known uprightness and patriotism. I am sure the Liberals of the Belfast District would vote again for him to a man; but Belfast is not a Liberal District now, although at the time they elected him, they were as Liberal as the Cardigan District is now; therefore I have no doubt but they will return him with a handsome majority over those new-made Liberals, who disagreed with the present Government, and who, all their life time, done everything to injure the Liberal cause. Have nothing to do with such men. People of Cardigan, beware of deceivers. Return Donald Munro who, when the bribe was offered, refused to desert the people, and who knows, and proved it to the satisfaction of the people, that honesty and a good name is before riches. Hoping that you will give this a place in your widely circulated paper,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours, etc.,

TRUTH-TELLER.

Feb. 12th, 1867.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that I seen a report of a meeting at Baldwin's Road, published in the papers, where they appeared to be for a Mr. Clay; but perhaps what accounts for that is, that Mr. Munro had not come out then; but it is to be hoped that the Irishmen of that road will stand true to themselves, and vote for an honest Celtic Scotchman that will not deceive them.

T.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Dear Sir,—By reference to the *Examiner* of the 11th inst., I find that the editor takes some unwarrantable liberties with myself. I am not, at present, sufficiently recovered from the effects of the murderous attack made on me by some of his "dear friends" to review his editorial at length. Let it suffice to say that a more monstrous or iniquitous tissue of falsehoods than his leader contains on so limited a subject, it has never been my lot to peruse; for, on carefully scanning the article, I find it to contain no less than *seventeen* of the most palpable misstatements, each of which I am fully prepared to combat.

I would a thousand times rather be the "half-crazed" backwoods school-master than the infamous liar that the editor of the *Examiner* is; and if I had the choice of selection, I would forever voluntarily remain in honest obscurity than prove myself the rowdy and political bully that he proved himself at the Head of the Bay, on the 6th inst. Whelan must be utterly lost to shame when he has the effrontery to record falsehoods by the dozen in a half-column editorial, without considering the risk he incurs of having himself exposed as a wanton slanderer.

The free and independent electors of St. Peters' certainly have large forbearance to permit themselves to be bullied into accepting, at this most critical period in our Island politics, as representative for their suffrages, a man of Whelan's moral calibre, and very humane disposition, who can lie by wholesale, and make a jibe of a murderous assault on a fellow-being.

Not wishing to trespass further on your too valuable space, I reluctantly leave him for another week, when he may regret ever having come in contact with the "half-crazed" school-master.

I remain, etc.,

JAMES J. O'REILLY.

Byrne's Road, Lot 39, Feb. 15th, 1867.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FORT AUGUSTUS.

Pursuant to a public notice, a very large meeting of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County was held on the 9th February, inst., at the house of James McDonald, Esq., at Fort Augustus, for the purpose of receiving from their late representatives an account of their stewardship, during their past term of office, and for the purpose of nominating their Candidates for the approaching election.

Mr. James Callaghan was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John A. Lawson, of Mount Stewart, Secretary of said meeting. The Hon. Mr. Coles being first on the platform, reviewed, at considerable length, the acts of the present Government during the past eight years, including the Land Commission, the Delegation to England and elsewhere, the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill, their action on the Loan Bill of their predecessors in the Government, and the Land Purchase Bill of the former Government, which the present parties so loudly censured; both of which measures they have now to approve of and attempt to copy. He also glanced at their amendments and alterations of the Free Education Bill, rendering it almost nugatory; also, the new Barracks and Drill Sheds, together with their oppressive measures against the Tenantry, involving an expense of over £20,000, besides the Seven Miles of Cloth and other military equipments for Militia and Volunteer service, increasing the public debt of the Colony from £39,000 to the enormous amount of £150,000! and upwards, and which the Government, or its organs, have not presumed to deny; and last, not least, the invidious machinations on Confederation with Canada, which he dwelt on at considerable length.

Hon. Mr. Kelly next addressed the meeting—Said he was much gratified at seeing so many of his constituents assembled from the different sections of the District, to whom he now felt much pleasure to return the trust placed in his hands since the summer of the year 1858, and gratefully to thank them for the high position in which they had placed him from that time to the present. He did not now come before them to solicit their votes to continue him as their representative, or intrude himself on their further notice as such, unless his past services and line of policy merited their approbation. As a member of the Legislature, or as a private individual, he would, on all occasions, oppose Confederation with Canada on any terms; believing that this Colony would not be worth living in if under the Canadian Government. He knew, from sad experience, the misfortune and degradation for ever entailed on his native Island by its absorption or confederation with Great Britain, effected by the culpable supineness and credulity of its people to the flattery and finesse of Cornwallis and his witty minions—many a bitter day and year they deplored their folly and misfortune. Many were the petitions they got up praying to have their Constitutions restored to them—public meetings of millions of them assembled under the peaceful leadership of the late Mr. O'Connell, the then greatest and best man in Ireland, at the celebrated hills of Tara, and elsewhere, to petition for the repeal of that hated union; but from which meetings they were dispersed by parks of artillery and troops of cavalry—there was to be no Repeal—*neither will we ever get repeal* if once we lose *our* parliament.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne, the new member elect for the Legislative Council, was then introduced for the first time to this part of his constituency, where he was unanimously greeted with enthusiasm. He also reviewed the policy of the present ruling party since their assumption of the Government, contrasting very favorably the acts and measures of their predecessors in comparison to theirs. He gave his views of the Quebec scheme of Confederation at much length, together with that on Education, and all the other topics in agitation, regarding the public expenditure, revenue, and many other interesting matters with which the audience were much delighted.

Hon. Mr. Lord also addressed the electors in a brief, humorous, and appropriate speech, on the different subjects connected with the discussions of the day, which was listened to with marked attention and satisfaction by all present.

After several very appropriate speeches by Francis McQuade, Esq., Mr. John Mooney, William Clark, Esq., and a few others, the following resolutions were put from the chair, viz:

Moved by John A. McDonald, Esq., and seconded by Francis McQuade, Esq.,

"Resolved, That this meeting, having the most perfect confidence in our present and long-tried representative, the Hon. Mr. Coles, as the able advocate of every beneficial measure for the people's good, gratefully acknowledge his past services to this District in particular, and knowing his determined opposition to the obnoxious scheme of Confederation with Canada, we, therefore, respectfully invite him again to be one of our representatives, and pledge ourselves to secure his return at the coming election." Carried unanimously.

Moved by John A. McDonald, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John McCarron,

"Resolved, That the Hon. Francis Kelly, as one of our members in the Legislature for the past eight years, having procured more substantial benefits for this District than it ever before obtained, and having the fullest confidence in his trustworthiness, integrity and abilities, and being well assured of his opposition to the attempted Confederation of this Island with Canada, we, therefore, also respectfully invite him to stand for re-election in this District, and that we will secure his return."—Carried unanimously.

It was then moved that the Chairman vacate the chair, and John A. McDonald, Esq., be called thereto, when a vote of thanks was carried and tendered to the chairman.

It was also resolved and agreed that the report of this meeting be forwarded for publication in the Island newspapers as soon as convenient.

JAS. CALLAGHAN, Chairman.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 20, 1867.

THE GEORGETOWN COURT AND THE ELECTORS FOR KING'S COUNTY.

The appointment of the 26th February for the Polling day of the General Election in King's County, being the day of the opening of the Supreme Court in Georgetown, will produce the utmost inconvenience to all those Electors—and they must be numerous—who, as Jurors, Suitors or Witnesses, are under legal obligations to attend the Georgetown Court. Why such an unsuitable day has been named by the Government we never have heard explained. It is certain that the new Bill, passed last Session, to enable Electors to record special votes, affords no remedy for those who may be absent on duties connected with the Supreme Court, and unless persons so circumstanced can manage to poll their votes at their own Polling Division before they proceed to the Court, they must be deprived of the advantage of voting at all.

In Great Britain instances have occurred where elections have interfered with the business of the Assizes, and the Judges have allowed some latitude to those who desired to exercise their Franchise. We conceive, therefore, that the Supreme Court will not be too rigid in enforcing the rules against Electors who may be a few hours behind in reaching the Court on the first day of its sitting; but we recommend the Electors to poll their votes early in the day, and those who have business at the Court to proceed on their way thereto as speedy thereafter as circumstances will admit.

REVIEW.

Old Portius Cato, who had so much at heart the interest and welfare of the Roman Republic, was accustomed, when debating in the Roman Senate on matters referring to the opulent and powerful rival of Rome, to end his speeches with the very characteristic and forcible sentence: *Carthago delenda est.* When the Islander, equally interested in the prosperity of his isolated home, reviews the acts, the non-fulfillment of promises, and the manifest duplicity of the Government on the great question of the day, he cannot be less emphatic than the old rigid Senator in pronouncing a paraphrase of Cato's sentiment, that the Government must be overthrown. Eight years ago, before the present Party obtained the reins of power, and when no effort was left unexerted to secure the defeat of the Liberal Government, we remember to have heard prominent and blustering Conservatives, at the top of their voice, and in presence of the intelligent electors of Queen's County, make the most extravagant promises to the people—promises which they never intended at the time to fulfil, as the sequel very clearly demonstrates. They truckled with the people, it could very easily be seen, for the purpose of upsetting a Government that had conferred inestimable and lasting boons on the Island, of securing for themselves and partisans the long-desired and much-envied emoluments of office, and of shielding the interest of the Proprietors, a class to which many of them belong, and at whose hands others of them received lucrative employment in the shape of agencies from the able and determined legislation of the Liberal Government. Strict economy was to be observed in the appropriation of the public monies; office-bearers were to be excluded from the floor of the House of Assembly; the Land Question was to be settled eight months after their advent to office; every Leasehold was to be converted into a Freehold; and the Tenantry, who, it was said, received the most manifest foul play at the hands of the Government of that day, would have justice meted out, and would be made, as they deserved to be, independent of all Proprietary claims. Their superior statesmanship and tact would devise measures that would confer incalculable benefits on the Colony. In addition to those promises, they had recourse to other plans more despicable and more dishonorable, which we are glad to see the people have long since regarded in their true light.

After the lapse of eight long years, we look back to see how those pledges were redeemed; how much the public expenditure has been curtailed; how the Tenants have become freeholders; whether office-bearers have been excluded from the floor of the House; whether the Queen's Printing was given by tenders; and we see, but not to our surprise, that in every circumstance directly the reverse has been the case. Take the Land Question first, transcending in importance any other matter that ever engaged the attention of the people, since it affected the bosom interest of the majority of the country, and had a direct bearing upon the prosperity of the whole Island. The famous Land Commission, instituted at an enormous expense to the country, terminated as ingloriously and disastrously as the Leader of the Opposition predicted. Next comes the Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill—the result of an expensive delegation to England—which did the Tenants not a tittle of good, but darkened their prospects by confirming the titles of the Landlords. There can be no better evidence of the worthlessness of this act than that the Tenants in a mass petitioned the Home Government to disallow it. As long as the title of the Landlord was disputed, there was some reason to expect that he might be induced to renounce his claim on terms somewhat favorable or just to the Tenant. The Government did not make proper use of this advantage; and, by the passage of this Bill, have prevented any future Government from using it in making purchases from Proprietors. Profound statesmen and sagacious politicians, as they vaunted themselves to be, and feignedly interested in the welfare of the Tenants, they at length, after spending thousands of pounds in paying Commissioners, and in sending delegations, after confirming the Landlord's titles, and after causing much uneasiness and litigation in the country, found the real plan by which to remove the Tenant grievances—a plan which was no other than the famous Land Purchase Bill, of which Mr. Coles was the parent and founder. Now, it must be remembered that this very measure, which the Tories had ultimately to adopt, received the most determined opposition of the latter, when it was before the House. Let us see what would have been the result had the provisions of the Land Purchase been extended and carried out. With the assistance of a Loan, by sound legislation and a stern mode of dealing with the Proprietors, the Liberal Party, if they had been re-elected to power, could have bought, on the strength of this great measure, all the Proprietor's claims; and the Tenantry would, ere this, have been freed from a yoke always considered galling to their spirit, and injurious to their prosperity.

Much of their time spent in agitating and in forming Tenant Leagues would have been devoted to the improvement of their farms, or to some other useful employment; and large amounts of money, spent in establishing and maintaining those Leagues, might have been appropriated to a more profitable investment—the purchase of their farms. Soldiers, in the capacity of policemen, would not have been brought here to enforce the payment of rents. Some vain-glorious Spartans were wont to boast that the Spartan women never beheld the smoke of an enemy's camp, urging this fact as a proof of their superior prowess. The P. E. Islander might have hitherto gloried in a somewhat similar strain; not indeed on account of any great achievements wrought by his valor, but on account of his respect and obedience to the law, his undiverted inclination to pursuits of industry, and his undoubted allegiance to the Mother Country. No longer, however, can the Tenant make this boast; the unsound legislation of the present Conservative Party has placed his character, hitherto unimpeachable, in a doubtful light. Who would ever believe that those very politicians who often whined over the Bloody Despatch, and made so much political matter out of it, would be the very first to enforce its provisions, and to proclaim that a *bloody despatch* would be made of the Tenantry if they would not comply with the demands of the Proprietors? Who would ever imagine that this very Party would be the cause of exhibiting to us scenes witnessed in no other British Colony, and never before in this Island—the expulsion of honestly inclined and industrious farmers from their humble homes, and the terrifying tramp of a military constabulary—pampered, at the expense of the public, with all the luxuries of life, and inebriated by the effects of strong liquor on the brain—let loose to constrain for rents? Surely his keen indignation must be aroused—his acute feelings of resentment must be excited, when the farmer reflects on the time when the glitter of bayonets and the smoke of the hostile camp was open to his view.

To retrench the public expenditure and lessen the public debt, deputies in the public offices were to be dismissed; the Queen's Printing was to be given out by Tender; the Solicitor Generalship was to be abolished, it being considered almost a sinecure office; and every means was to be adopted that tended to economy. It is needless to say that in all these particulars they have been anything but faithful to their promises. Deputies are still retained in the public offices; and three years ago the Solicitor Generalship, with a salary double of that given by the Liberal Government for the performance of the duties of that office, was revived and given to the Hon. T. H. Haviland to heal up the difference occasioned between that gentleman and his Party when he resigned the Speakership of the House. A costly delegation to England, that did more harm than good; another to Brazil, not more successful in its results, the erection of a Barracks, which, on the withdrawal of the Troops next Summer, will only be a standing evidence of the wilful and unpardonable extravagance of the Government, and many other useless appropriations of the revenue, show the great economy which was to be such a prominent characteristic of the Conservative Party. The public debt, when the Liberals retired from office in 58, notwithstanding the large amounts paid towards education and the erection of many wharves, bridges, etc., amounted to the comparatively small sum of £40,000. To-day the Colony has a debt of £150,000, bearing £9000 interest annually; and, in addition, the tariff is increased from 6¼ to 10 per cent. The duty imposed on the necessaries of life is far more than would be required under a Government of mediocre economy; and it is the poor farmer who has to pay it in the end.

Next comes the Free Education Act, originated and put in satisfactory working order by Mr. Coles, but virtually crippled and destroyed by the so-called amendment of the present dominant Party. The reduction of the Teacher's salary to the sorry pittance of £40, has very materially injured the cause of Education, and has obliged men of talent and energy to relinquish the profession—it being unable to afford anything like a comfortable and honorable living. The gross mismanagement in educational matters is so generally admitted, and has been so severely felt, that it shall necessarily be one of the first questions to receive the attention of the next House. Of the inequality of taxation, whereby the farmer with three hundred acres of land—worth perhaps as many pounds—has to pay more for educational purposes than the rich gentleman of Charlottetown, possessed of three or four thousand pounds worth of property. Of the manner in which some of the School Visitors perform the very responsible duties pertaining to their office, we will not at present speak having, extended our remarks further than we at first intended.

In conclusion, we trust that the people will show themselves acutely alive to their interests at the approaching contest—that they will reflect on the gross mismanagement and deception practiced on them, and that the more recent shuffling of our Conservative Government will meet its due reward—their ignominious deposition from power. Next Tuesday will be an important day for the Island, as it will then be decided whether our public debt is to go on increasing at such an enormous ratio; whether men who are prepared to hand us over to Canada will rule us any longer; or whether useless delegations will continue to be the order of the day, while Education and other important matters are overlooked. In view of these matters we wish the people to remember

"Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

The calumny that we are the nominee of a certain clique, venomously given to the public through the *Examiner*, and industriously circulated through the Second District of King's County, bears on its face such malice and manifest falsehood that we would not have replied to it if we thought that silence on the matter would not be construed against us. The person who has observed how the Herald has been conducted, and the view that it has always taken on public affairs, must know the vicious and lying disposition that impelled Messrs. Whelan and Clark in spreading such a palpable falsehood. But for those who have been partial observers of our line of conduct, a few words may not be unnecessary. Without the expectation of receiving an office, if a change of Government should take place, we have always, through principle, opposed the Conservative Party, held up to the public their extravagance and mismanagement, and have done enough against them to warrant us the belief that we ought to be the last person to be suspected of having any covert connection with any of their factions. We have shown their want of statesmanship, which led to the bringing of troops to coerce the payment of rents; we have always sympathized with the Tenantry on account of the manner they were humbugged and hunted down; we have not endorsed the building of the Barracks, the sending of Delegations to Canada and Brazil, etc. What has been the tone of the *Examiner* on these subjects? We answer, directly the reverse of what it ought to be. The Editor of that paper vilified the Tenantry on every occasion; represented them as banded in an illegal and disloyal organization; and descended to the lowest personal abuse of some of its members. The policy of the Government in bringing the soldiers here was not only endorsed, but admired by him; and, on this account, he could not, as we have done, render assistance to the Liberal Party by showing the extravagance of the Conservatives in building Barracks, paying Whiskey bills, etc. His newly acquired friend and compeer in the pet Scheme, W. H. Pope, had been exercising his magic influence over him. Hence it was that the treatment of the Tenantry was just and proper; the money thrown away on delegations to Canada was a necessary expenditure. The impartial reader, after considering the course the *Examiner* pursued about year ago, will be obliged to acknowledge that Mr. Whelan acted more like a Conservative than a Liberal. If, instead of misrepresenting and maligning us, he had steadily opposed the Government, we think he would have acted more in accordance with the principles of the Party of which he pretends to be so steadfast, exemplary and uncompromising a member.

WORK FOR THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

A few weeks ago, one of our contemporaries complained bitterly of the absence of political excitement among the great body of the people, and strongly exhorted them to arouse from their lethargy and gird themselves for the struggle which is now at hand. Whether this advice was, in whole or in part, the cause of the activity which both candidates and electors now manifest, we do not at present care to inquire; but, certain it is, that the present excitement is unprecedented in P. E. Island's history. From every Electoral District, and, in many cases, from half-a-dozen localities in the same District, we hear reports of meetings held, candidates proposed, and important resolutions introduced. A great want of unanimity on some subjects appear, from all we hear, to prevail amongst the electors; but there are two questions on which they are all but perfectly agreed, and these are the rejection of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation, and the complete political annihilation of the Pope-ish faction. We are not going to find fault with the people for having worked themselves up to such a pitch of excitement, nor with their determination to stamp out, at one blow, both Confederation and W. H. Pope-ery. Our sentiments on the last two subjects are too known to require repetition here; but we respectfully advise the people, whilst keeping their attention fixed on one or two public questions, not to forget others that are of almost equal importance to the country. Some time ago, we, in common with a contemporary or two, drew the attention of our readers to many subjects of the highest interest to the inhabitants of this Island, and, as soon as the "campaign" is over, we hope to do so again. In the meantime, we cannot too strongly impress on the people the propriety of making their representatives thoroughly acquainted with their wants and wishes, and, now, that Confederation has been for the present shelved, and the death-knell of landlordism sounded, let the Colony once more resume the path of progress. Before we can reasonably expect such a consummation, however, there are a great many things to be examined and amended. The interests of agriculture have been, so far as the Government is concerned, sadly neglected; the money that should have been employed in this, our principal branch of industry, has been shamelessly squandered in delegations to the land of "sharks," and in other investments of an equally *profitable* nature. Our Fishery laws would be a perfect disgrace to a Municipal Board, while our Education laws—well, we cannot qualify them in much stronger language than by saying that they would be *ditto*.

We cannot, of course, refer this week to one-half the subjects to which the attention of our Legislature should be directed at its next Session, but, before we dismiss the subject, we must briefly refer to a highly-important, but highly-neglected matter—the protection of the public from the impositions of Quack Doctors. People are never tired descanting on the blessings of health; our best poets have made health the subject of some of their happiest intellectual efforts, whilst the wisest and best of mankind assure us that, of all temporal gifts it is the most precious. Yet we, in Prince Edward Island, have, in a great degree, practically ignored this important truth by the extraordinary encouragement that we have so often given to those who trade on man's natural disposition to cling to his existence. Let one of us be laid low by the hand of sickness, and, as a general rule, he takes very little care whether he is attended by a quack or a qualified practitioner; and, in many cases, he can not do otherwise. There is scarcely a thriving settlement on the Island that does not boast of, at least, one of those ubiquitous Quacks. It is high time that an end was put to the maudlin sentimentality which encourages these traffickers in human life. The people have the remedy in their own hands. If their representatives in Parliament fail to set this important matter right of their own accord, they can be told to do so by at once establishing a Medical Board, before whom each aspirant to the practice of medicine should be obliged, by Act of Parliament, to undergo a strict examination, unless he held a certificate of competency from some University of well established reputation. In case of non-compliance with this law, let the offender not only be incapacitated from recovering his fees by legal means, but, if he administered medicine, let him be also subjected to a heavy penalty. Such an Act, and nothing less should be deemed sufficient, would at once secure the public from the infamous operations of those pests of every young community, but would also give protection to the regularly qualified practitioner amongst us, to the skill and integrity of many of whom we cheerfully bear witness. Such an Act as that to which we refer, and which could be easily made out, should contain a clause empowering the Medical Board to take cognizance, not only of the intellectual, but also the moral, qualities requisite for a skilful and upright Doctor. If we look to almost any civilized country, we will find the existence of such a law as we wish to see passed here, together with this clause regarding the moral qualifications of the members of the profession. On this latter subject in particular we may be allowed to cite the following from the 29th Section of the Medical Act for Great Britain:—

"If any registered Medical Practitioner shall be convicted in England or Ireland of any felony or misdemeanor, or in Scotland of any crime or offence, or shall, after due enquiry, be judged by the General Council to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect, the General Council may, if they see fit, direct the registrar to erase the name of such medical practitioner from the register."

We respectfully suggest to the public in general, the propriety of submitting this important matter to the new Legislature at its first session, and as we have no hesitation in declaring that if a generous appeal be made in favor of some such Act as we have proposed, no Government will refuse complying with such an appeal. If such a course be adopted, it cannot hereafter be cast up to us that we have given, not only refuge, but even positive encouragement, to quacks, who would not dare to show themselves in their true colors in any other self-governing country in the civilized world. It cannot then be said of us, *as it can now*, that we liberally patronize a fellow who has no other qualification for practicing medicine than that, after having acquired a smattering of Chemistry and Physiology, he went off the Island, and returned with half the alphabet stuck to his name.* The first thing, however, to be done, is to return to the Assembly such persons as are *willing* and *able* to attend to the wants of the country, and this, we hope, that every elector in the Island will bear in mind on the 26th instant.

* Whilst incidentally introducing the case of this scamp, who, we may say, does not live quite a hundred miles *out of* Summerside, we are reminded of an anecdote related to us some time ago, which we had almost forgotten. A gentleman, who was inclined to joke occasionally, asked his servant who had just seen the fellow's card, what was the meaning of all these letters after his name, when the servant readily answered by asking the following question: "Do you think that I would be so *impudent* as to understand all the big titles of that great man?"