

# The Herald.

VOL. III.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1867.

NO. 18.

## THE HERALD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING BY

EDWARD REILLY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

at his Office, corner of Kent and Prince Streets.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD."

For 1 year, paid in advance, £20 0 0

half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Of every description, performed with neatness and dispatch

and on moderate terms, at the Herald Office.

ALMANACK FOR FEBRUARY.

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon, 4th day, 2h. 5m. evening, S.W.

First Quarter, 11th day, 9h. 28m., evening, N.E.

Full Moon, 18th day, 3h. 28m., evening, N.E.

Last Quarter, 26th day, 7h. 20m., morning, N.E.

DAT	DAY	SUN	High	Low	
MONTH.	WEEK.	rises	m	m	
1	Friday	7 29 4 59	8 32	4 44	
2	Saturday	28 5 1 9	32 5 31	33	
3	Sunday	26 20 10 20	6 18	36	
4	Monday	25 3 11 6	sets	38	
5	Tuesday	24 4 11 46	6 34	40	
6	Wednesday	22 6 20	sets	44	
7	Thursday	21 8 0 24	8 42	47	
8	Friday	19 9 1 6	9 47	50	
9	Saturday	18 11 1 48	10 53	53	
10	Sunday	16 13 2 32	11 57	57	
11	Monday	14 15 3 17	morn.	0	
12	Tuesday	12 17 4 7	1 3	4	
13	Wednesday	11 18 5 7	2 10	9	
14	Thursday	10 19 6 12	3 14	9	
15	Friday	9 20 7 23	4 13	11	
16	Saturday	7 22 8 32	5 7	15	
17	Sunday	6 23 9 35	5 41	17	
18	Monday	4 24 10 31	rises	20	
19	Tuesday	3 26 11 19	6 51	23	
20	Wednesday	14 27	even.	7 56	
21	Thursday	6 59	29 0 47	8 59	
22	Friday	58	31 1 29	9 59	
23	Saturday	56	32 2 11	10 58	
24	Sunday	54	33 2 52	11 59	
25	Monday	52	35 3 36	morn.	49
26	Tuesday	50	37 4 20	0 54	47
27	Wednesday	48	38 5 15	1 45	50
28	Thursday	46	39 6 9	2 36	52

## PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 1, 1867.

Provisions.	Price
Beef, (small) per lb.	3d to 7d
Do by the quarter.	3d to 4d
Pork, (carcas)	3d to 4d
Do (small)	4d to 6d
Mutton, per lb.	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb.	3d to 5d
Ham, per lb.	4d to 6d
Butter, (fresh)	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Do by the tub.	4d to 6d
Cheese, per lb.	8d to 10d
Eggs, per doz.	1s 3d to 1s 4d
Barley, per bushel.	3s 5d to 3s 9d
Oats, per do.	3s 2d to 3s 4d
Vegetables.	
Peas, per quart.	1s 8d to 2s
Potatoes, per bushel.	1s 8d to 2s
Poultry.	
Geese,	3s 6d to 3s 6d
Turkeys, each,	4s to 5s
Ducks, per lb.	1s to 1s 6d
Fish.	
Codfish, per qll.	20s to 20s
Herrings, per barrel.	20s to 20s
Mackerel, per dozen.	2s 6d to 4s
Lumber.	
Boards (hemlock)	3s 6d to 4s
Do (spruce)	4s to 5s
Do (fir)	3s to 3s 6d
Shingles, per M.	1s 10s to 1s 10s
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton.	75s to 85s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 9d to 2s
Timothy Seed,	none
Clover Seed, per lb.	none
Hempseed, per yard.	4d to 6d
Calphins, per lb.	4d to 6d
Hides, per lb.	4d to 6d
Wool,	1s to 1s 3d
Sheepskins,	3s to 3s 6d
Apples, per doz.	3d to 4d
Partridges,	10d to 1s 3d

## CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., President.

John Ings, Esq., Hon. George Fox, Mr. Thomas Esary, Hon. George Oates, Mr. Owen Connelly, Richard Hazlett, Esq., H. J. Colbeck, Esq., Thos. W. Dodd, Esq., Mr. Armas Lord, Mr. William Dodd, Thomas Deaneley, Esq., Mark Butcher, Esq.

Business taken Daily.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

H. F. PALMER, Secretary.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent St., Charlottetown, Feb. 16, 1867.

## NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

THIS HOTEL, formerly known as the "GLOBE HOTEL," is the largest in the City, and centrally situated; it is now opened for the reception of permanent and transient Boarders. The subscriber trusts, by strict attention to the wants and comfort of his friends, and the public generally, to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 25, 1866.

## Discounting Again!

DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY

WITH

DELANY & BYRNE!

WE want MONEY to pay our Bills, and in order to obtain it, we will, from this date, offer our entire STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE!

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Skeleton Skirts,

Etc., etc., etc.

At a Discount of Twenty per cent.

FOR CASH ONLY!

We will give 10s. worth of Goods for

We will give 20s. worth of Goods for

We will give 30s. worth of Goods for

Larger Bums in Proportion.

This is a good opportunity for those who have money to invest it to advantage.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Queen Street, next to Hon. D. Brown's.

Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1866. 1 p e sp

## STELLA COLAS,

Rimmel's Stella Colas Bouquet,

dedicated by permission to this

talented Artist.

Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night

As a rich jewel in Ethio's ear.

Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

Alexander, Guards, Fragrance, Cologne, Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millifleur, Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, West End, New Mow's Hay, Love Myrtle.

The Bard of Avon's Perfume, in a neat Box; Sydenham's Eucalyptus, Treble Lavender Water, Extract of Lavender, Flowers, Verbena Water, Terebinthine Sachet, Perfumery, Decemetary Souvenir, Shakespeare Golden Scented Lockets, Extract of Lime Juice and Glycerine, for making the Hair soft and glossy; Rose Leaf Powder, an improvement of Violet Powder; Bloom of Ninon, for the Complexion; Delineator Powder for removing superfluous hairs without any injury to the skin; Napoleon Pomade, for dressing the Hair; and instantaneous Hair Dye, for graying the Hair and Whiskers a natural and permanent shade without trouble and danger.

Rimmel's Rose Water Crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties. W. R. WATSON.

Drug Store, Dec. 22, 1864.

## A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked, if allowed to continue.

British-made, a Permanent Cure, or an Incurable Lung Disease.

is often the result.

## Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Having a Direct Influence on the Parts, give Immediate Relief.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumption, and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country, being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered.

SOLE IMPORTERS.

Oct. 6, 1866. 17

## JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING

At all his branches, thankful to his Friends and the Patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at

OLD STAND,

Queen Street.

and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.

Entrance at side Door.

Queen Street, July 11, 1866.

## DONALD M'RAE,

Merchant Tailor,

And Dealer in

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Queen Street,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Aug. 8, 1866.

## THE LAST CAUTION!!

As the season for Shipping has now far advanced, and as those indebted to the Estate of the late PATRICK SHELLENS have come forward to pay up their respective Accounts, the Subscriber hereby intimates to them that on the closing of the Navigation

Defuters will be Sued indiscriminately.

R. J. CLARKE,

Agent for above Estate, ex lit

Oswell Street, Nov. 15, 1866.

## Fresh Ground Rice,

FOR Sale by

W. R. WATSON.

Jan. 9, 1867. 3

## DEFERRED MATTER.

SUPREME COURT.

In the case of James Cameron, whose trial was going on as we went to press this day week, the Jury returned a verdict not guilty. Joseph McNeil, tried for an assault on a Constable in the execution of his duty, was also acquitted. Patrick Lyons, indicted for obtaining goods by means of a forged order, purporting to be drawn by M. Macdonald, Esq., of the North River, and John Story, for taking out of the Post Office a letter addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Senter, and abstracting money therefrom, with the intention of appropriating the same to his own use, on being arraigned, severally pleaded guilty. On Saturday, the Grand Jury made presentments against Angus McDonald, Lot 36, Margaret Hughes, Bridget Pembroke, and Daniel Webster, for selling spirituous liquors without license.

The case of James Palmer vs. Neil Currie, came on for trial on Monday, and occupied part of two days. This was an action to recover damages for a breach of contract. About a year ago the Defendant—a shipwright—entered into a written agreement with the Plaintiff, who at that time had a vessel on the stocks at Crapaud, to lay the deck and finish all the carpenter work above the beams to the satisfaction of the latter, who was to find the materials. The grounds on which the Plaintiff claimed damages was, that the Defendant had failed to fulfill his contract within the time specified in the agreement, that bad material had been used, that the work throughout was done in a rough and unworkmanlike manner, that it would not pass Lloyd's inspection, and consequently prevented the sale of the vessel, to the great injury of the owner. On the part of the defence, it was contended that the nonfulfillment of the contract was caused by the Plaintiff, who did not supply deck planks, boards, &c., as they were required, that the material which he did provide, was so sappy and inferior in quality, that a neat and good job was an impossibility, that the Plaintiff saw the work as it went on, and the fact of his settling and paying for it, warranted the presumption that the workman was completed to his satisfaction.

Alexander, Guards, Fragrance, Cologne, Princess of Wales, Rimmel's, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Millifleur, Essence Bouquet, Patchouly, Violet, West End, New Mow's Hay, Love Myrtle.

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## PLAINTIFFS IN ROBERTSON'S CASE.

but for this Company the foreign office would have charged more than double our rates, and if they had not every loss as we have done, they could not have done more for the assured than we have accomplished. If such is the case, then, our total premiums amounting to £25,000, is at least the amount of savings effected to the pockets of insured, which, otherwise in hard cash or sterling exchange, would, ere this, have found its way to the coffers of the foreign office. Add to this the fact that, for the support and efficiency of the Fire Department, this Company has always entertained the most liberal terms. Our contributions for this object, including the grant of £300 during the past year, towards the purchase of the Steam Fire Engine, amount to the sum of £460. We need not ask if any foreign office would have done likewise.

We would also recommend that our appeal be made to the City to prohibit the further erection of wooden buildings in already thickly settled parts of Charlottetown.

Your Directors, in relinquishing their trust, desire to express their belief that this Company is as much required and equally calculated to promote the best interests of the insured as at any previous time.

By order of the Directors,

HENRY PALMER, Secy.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, Kent Street, Jan. 19, 1867.

After which a good deal of discussion arose, in which Hon. Mr. Coles, Hon. Mr. Beer-Hon. Dr. Johnston, Hon. Mr. Hazard, Wm. Heard, J. W. Morrison, H. J. Colbeck, Esquires, Messrs. Bertram Moore, Standford, and others took part, regarding the liability of the Company in cases where property was destroyed or stolen during removal from buildings on fire. The matter was undecided, and left in a great measure, to the decision of the Directors, according to the equity or particulars of each individual case.

The Hon. Dr. Johnston having observed the great amount of extra labor entailed on the Directors in investigating and settling the claims on the Company for loss during the past year, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Board of Directors for their assiduous attention in adjusting said claims.

The President informed the Company that the time was passing away, and that they had better proceed to the business of the evening, viz: the election of a new Board of Directors, five of whom were to be taken from the old Board, when the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz: Hon. George Coles, Hon. Geo. Beer, H. J. Colbeck, William Brown, Artemus Lord, Owen Conolly, Mark Butcher, John Ings, Thomas Dodd, William Dodd, Thomas Esary, Bertram Moore, and J. D. Mason, Esquires.

The President being requested to vacate the chair, and William Heard, Esq., called thereon, the thanks of the Company were tendered to the President for his efficient services during the evening, and duly acknowledged by him.

## THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.

The new Market House, which is the largest and best building of the kind in the Lower Provinces, was opened yesterday. It is 150 feet long, 45 feet wide, 30 feet high, and contains 100 windows and ten doors. The cellar, which covers the same area as the building, is 9 feet deep, walled with stone from the bottom, and divided into 10 apartments. In the roof there are 8 ventilators, four on each side, and above the whole rises a cupola, whose summit is 85 feet from the ground. The market will be held on the lower floor, which is divided into three sections, of which one has been set apart for the butchers, one for country produce, fruit, fowls, &c., and the other for the sale of provisions. The butchers' department contains 14 stalls, besides two large tables in the centre, which are equal to eight stalls more. In the end set apart for the country market are four large tables, and a counter round the wall for baskets, &c. The market is heated by four large stoves, with pipes so arranged as to convey the heat to every part of it. The cellar and butchers' stalls will be let by the City Council, and form one of the sources from which the Corporation will derive a revenue. The upper story, when finished, is intended for a public Hall. In consequence of the recent heavy snow and bad state of the roads, the display of country produce was exceedingly limited. The butchers' department, on the other hand, was well filled with beef, mutton, pork, &c. James Reddin, Esq., one of the City Fathers, purchased from Mr. Bridges, the first meal sold in the new house, and on the opening of the first Market House, built in 1818, Governor Smith bought every article offered for sale in it for about 25s. or 30s. Times have changed considerably in that interval. Yesterday, the butchers' market would cost between £200 and £300, and was then considered much more in excess of the wants of the country than the one just opened. The new Market is faithfully built, and reflects great credit upon the contractors, Messrs W. and D. Fraser. These gentlemen tendered for the work, when both labor and material were cheap, but in consequence of the recent calamitous fire, the work and lumber went up so high that a contract that would not be more than remunerative, becomes a losing one. Under these circumstances, we think the Messrs. Fraser are in equity, entitled to something in addition to the amount of their contract, and we trust their claims will receive the favorable consideration of the civic authorities. We are not an advocate for setting aside the terms of written engagements, and it should be resorted to only on very exceptional cases. Such, we believe, is that of the contractors in the present instance. The public should receive no man's services without compensation.

Charlottetown has now the most commodious Market House in the Lower Provinces. Georgetown is provided with one equal to its present wants. Summerside is an important place of business, but it has neither a regular market nor market house. Let the people make an early application to the Legislature, and have this want supplied. We shall be glad to give them every support in our power. Summerside like other progressive towns ought to have a Market House, and is entitled to a grant of money from the public treasury to aid them in building one.—Pat., Jan. 26.

## MECHANICS' FISHING COMPANY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the above company was held last evening, when the Directors presented a statement of their operations during the past year, which, considering the circumstances of the Company in the first year of its existence, and the fact that fishing

at the Annual Meeting of the above Company, held in Temperance Hall, this evening, pursuant to notice published in the newspapers, the President in the Chair, the Secretary was called on to read the notice convening the meeting, the object of which was then declared, and having ascertained that the number required by law were present, the Secretary then read the following

operations during the past year were everywhere un-  
precedentedly profitable, showed a very favorable re-  
sult. The Company declared a dividend of 20 per cent  
on their paid capital; after which the following persons  
were chosen Directors for the current year, namely:  
Messrs. John Cairns, J. W. Falconer, W. T. Morris,  
Benjamin Williams, John Ross, James Barrett, and John  
Leclair.

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE MECHANICS' FISHING COMPANY.

In submitting the first annual report of their working  
for the past year, your Directors have to be able to  
appear before you with so favorable a balance sheet,  
showing the amount of £300 in favor of the Company,  
as the result of our operations during the past year.  
Considering the various difficulties with which your  
Directors have had to contend, this result is most grati-  
fying. Your Directors would ask the Company to bear  
in mind that, in undertaking the management of your  
affairs, they did so with but little experience in such  
matters, and had, on many points, gradually to feel  
their way, and perhaps occasionally learn something by  
 bitter experience. It must be borne in mind that fishing  
operations on our coast have been followed during the  
past year with unprecedentedly poor results, no Com-  
pany, so far as known to us, having paid over working  
expenses, and many private individuals, who were thus  
engaged, have also lost heavily by their transactions.

In addition to these drawbacks, your Directors would  
simply remind the Company that they have been placed  
at a disadvantage when compared with past years, on  
the large amount of duty requiring to be paid on account  
of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The large  
amount of £250 has by us been paid as duty during the  
past year.

In view of these and many other difficulties which  
might be mentioned, your Directors consider that they  
may well compliment the Company on the satisfactory  
position in which the affairs now stand.

No doubt your Directors have had their shortcomings,  
and have, in some matters, failed from the want of ex-  
perience. But, trusting that the Company will be con-  
scious to which they are entitled from the difficult position  
in which they have for your been placed in managing the  
affairs of the Company for its past year, and hoping that  
their successors in office may profit by their experience,  
and that next year's accounts may indicate a still more  
favorable state of matters, they beg leave to subscribe  
themselves,

On behalf of the Directors,  
JOHN CAIRNS, Pres.  
J. W. FALCONER, Secy.  
January 25th, 1867.

#### Correspondence.

##### PUBLIC MEETING AT SOURIS.

Pursuant to notice, a Meeting of the Electors of the  
First Electoral District of King's County was held at  
Souris, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock,  
Messrs. Joseph Henaley and the Hon. E. McEachen,  
were present. Notwithstanding the severe  
snow-storm that prevailed that day, the meeting was  
well attended.

The meeting was called to order, Mr. Gabriel Mc-  
Donald in the chair, and the undersigned appointed  
Secretary. The chairman announced the object of the  
meeting, which was to select two fit and proper persons  
to represent the suffrages of this District in the forth-  
coming Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Henaley being called upon, rose, and  
in a very able address, reviewed the most important  
questions of the day connected with our Colonial Par-  
liament. He reviewed briefly the proceedings of the  
Government, and spoke at some length on the impor-  
tant question of Colonial Union, bearing upon this Is-  
land; he likewise spoke of the Education Act,  
Edmund Kitchin, Esq., was the next speaker. The  
gentleman spoke briefly and pointedly, and in a  
clear and concise manner, of the various defects of the  
Administration, and a decided opponent to Confedera-  
tion. He touched briefly on the doings and misdoings  
of the Conservative Government.

The Hon. Emmanuel McEachen addressed the meet-  
ing at considerable length. He reviewed the questions  
brought before the Governments during his term of office—  
justified his own conduct as a supporter of the Gov-  
ernment. He gave a brief account of his "stewardship"  
—declared himself as firmly opposed to Confedera-  
tion as ever. He likewise spoke of the Education  
Act, and considered the merits of the "stewardship"  
—declared himself a moderate Conservative.

Alex. Beaton, Esq., and Mr. McPhee addressed the  
meeting. Mr. James Moynagh read a very spirited ad-  
dress. On the whole, the Liberal element greatly pre-  
vailed.

The following resolutions were then put to the meet-  
ing, the first of which passed without a dissenting voice:  
Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph Henaley and Edward  
Kitchin, Esq., be nominated by this meeting as the best  
candidates of the Liberal party, and that we pledge our-  
selves to support them at the ensuing election. This res-  
olution passed unanimously.

Moved by E. B. Muttart, Esq., M. D., seconded by  
Charles McEachen, Esq.—  
Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that  
the two members who represented us during the last  
session be nominated again as candidates for the suffrages  
of this District. This resolution did not pass.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, after  
which the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL McDONALD, Secretary.  
Souris, Jan. 23rd, 1867.

##### PUBLIC MEETING AT ROLLO BAY.

According to announcement, a meeting of the electors  
of Rollo Bay and vicinity was held at Rollo Bay  
Cross Roads, on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., Mr. Daniel  
McDonald in the chair. The object of the meeting was  
to select two candidates to represent the suffrages of the  
forthcoming elections for the House of Assembly.

The Hon. Joseph Henaley, the late representative of  
the District, was called on. This gentleman addressed  
the meeting at great length, and touched upon all local  
political matters of importance, and at the close of his  
address was loudly applauded. Edward Kitchin, Esq.,  
then addressed the meeting as Mr. Henaley's colleague.  
He spoke briefly—declared himself an anti-Confederate,  
and opposed to the Government. The Hon. Emmanuel  
McEachen also addressed the meeting. He spoke at  
considerable length—reviewed all questions of impor-  
tance that came before the Government last session, and  
gave his reasons for supporting the Government as he  
did. Michael McWade, Esq., Messrs. McPhee, Stephen  
Campbell, and James Moynagh, each addressed the  
meeting.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting,  
and carried with but one dissenting voice:  
Resolved, That the Hon. Joseph Henaley and Edward  
Kitchin, Esq., be the two Liberal candidates to represent  
this District at the forthcoming elections for the House  
of Assembly.

Messrs. Henaley and Kitchin were greeted with three  
hearty cheers by the meeting. After the usual vote of  
thanks was given to the chairman, the meeting quietly  
adjourned.

DANIEL McDONALD, Chairman.  
January 23rd, 1867.

intercepted correspondent. The writer to whom I refer  
seems to take particular delight in misrepresenting and  
distorting the Hon. James Warkentin, without any ag-  
gravation whatever. Mr. Warkentin is an honest and  
man, a gentleman who is respected by all classes of the  
people; and his return at the late election would have  
been certain were it not for Hon. (?) James Yeo's  
Leclair.

That big "Ledger" keeps the noted clerk from at-  
tending all political meetings, and for this reason he is  
a hired reporter who attends them, and is consequently  
a biased and untrustworthy witness. The reporter is a  
"phonographic reporter," misrepresents the delib-  
erations of a meeting to his master, need not be  
wondered at, when we remind the reader that he uses  
neither pencil nor paper to record occurrences, nor do  
I believe that he could use them, even if he were pro-  
vided with them. He should not, in any case, trust his  
dilapidated memory with lengthy details, for the observer  
can readily perceive that that faculty has passed its  
meridian height long ere now.

This distinguished reporter has friends very much like  
himself, although they hold no such honorable office as  
he. The Ledger causes them to go round with their  
pencil in their hands, and their pen in their mouths,  
and the day is not far distant when they shall be  
found to pay for the "shillaboo." This is sufficient to  
show that those who voted for Mr. Yeo are neither  
"free nor independent;" if they were otherwise, Mr.  
Warkentin would have been returned by a very large  
majority.

The Reporter and his friends are Jobs in the state,  
and piercing thorns in the Church, where they will  
neither lead nor drive unless they have their own way in  
all matters.

When I shall have a more convenient season, perad-  
venture I will return to the subject again.

Your own servant, in humility,  
JOHN O'GROAT.  
Grand River, Jan. 18th, 1867.

#### The Herald.

Wednesday, February 6, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the "Herald"  
Office whose Accounts have been furnished up to January,  
1867, are hereby notified that the same must be paid before  
the 15th of February next.

EDWARD REILLY,  
Herald Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867.

#### THE LAST DITCH.

The corrupt Confederal faction, at present in power,  
seem to have at length reached their last ditch, and in the  
very throes of death seek to evoke the demon of  
religious discord in their own behalf. In order to re-  
tain their positions, and to draw the wool over the eyes  
of the public, a writer in the last *Islander*, who  
dates his letter from Belfast, but which might more  
truly be dated near "Mount Edward"—the classic  
locality of the famous writer in the *Islander*—contains a  
violent reference to the defined *Victorians* and  
*Protestants*. The plea that is put forward as a justification  
in order to divert their minds from the obvious im-  
portant political questions now before the public, is  
that an anti-Confederal "journal in this city, in giving  
a list of the candidates for the various districts,  
incidentally mentioned the name in connection with  
St. Peter's, and hoped that we would receive the votes  
of all the anti-Confederates—both Liberal and Con-  
servative—of the District! Truly, this is a cogent  
reason for the country to go into convulsions of rage,  
and to return Messrs. Pope & Co. to power!

Comparisons are said to be odious, and if we felt "dis-  
posed" as Mr. Gump would say—to follow in the  
footsteps of the famous writer in the *Islander*—we could  
make some of our Confederal friends wince upon the  
score of consistency and companionship; but to  
further, because such a proceeding has no bearing  
upon any public question. At the same time the  
people at large must note the fact, that while the Con-  
federates, for their own selfish purposes, can forget  
their deadly feuds, and fraternize with each other, and  
"grease each other's palms," and play into each other's  
hands, a matter of course, which no body should  
object to, an anti-Confederal cannot use common  
courtesy towards a contemporary without being  
stammered and misrepresented in the most villainous  
manner, and the whole country attempted to be set by  
the ears. Both the *Victorian* and the *Protestant* are  
now dead and gone; their faults ought to be buried  
with them; and no one but a fool or knave would seek  
to resurrect them. The country has a more important  
duty to discharge than to discuss what Mr. Reilly may  
or may not have done years ago; but it is rather a  
singular thing that both Mr. Belfast and Mr. W. C. Clark,  
St. Peter's, and also the Editor of the *Examiner*,  
seek to base their political salvation and that of their  
respective parties upon our connection  
with the *Victorian*. Mr. Clark thinks we ought not  
to get in for St. Peter's, because we once edited a  
Catholic newspaper; and for the same reason a  
"Belfast" thinks that Mr. Clark ought to be pre-  
ferred, and the Confederates ought to be returned to  
power. In fact, there never was a poor "fellow" in  
a more unfortunate position than we are. We are  
perpetrated upon all sides; both Catholics and Protestants  
are attempted to be set upon us; and if the country does  
not unite to a man in abusing and kicking us, and  
rewarding the Confederates with the fat of the land,  
besides finally sending them to Ottawa for life, it is  
because the *Islander* and the Leader of the Government  
fail to recommend such judicious course. The  
"Leader," on Thursday night last, made a violent  
harangue in the Temperance Hall, wherein the very  
profane, honest and consistent leg of a Belfast  
"Electors" were used by himself. In fact, we are  
strongly inclined to suspect that either the Leader or  
his brother is the same individual as "elector," whose  
letter is dated January 23, but which must, to secure  
insertion, have been in Mr. Ing's possession previous  
to, or early upon that day! The air, scope and  
tenor of the letter are so disreputable and dishonest  
as to be certain to meet with the disapprobation of  
every intelligent man in the country. The violence of  
the pretended elector will assuredly recoil upon his  
friends, who are forced, as their only chance of  
defending the people and holding on for some years  
longer to power, to resort to such unworthy dodges as  
the present. In conclusion, we would remark that if  
Mr. Clark is holding with zeal for the Liberal cause,  
and wishes to use the *Victorian* against us, as he seeks  
to do, among Mr. Webster's friends about St. Peter's,  
he ought to leave an avowed Liberal constituency  
that the *Islander* of King's, and betake himself to Halifax  
or Melampus, which he represented before. In either  
of those districts he might use the *Victorian* to his  
own purpose to some advantage, and perhaps secure  
his election; but should one in number to the Liberal  
Party. But we rather think, after all, that even if he  
did set the course here plotted out, and gave vent to  
his latent bigotry and low cunning that is in his

last political history would be an unsuperable  
barrier to his election. That this is the case, he will  
know; and we feel assured that St. Peter's will teach  
him, when this struggle is over, that the man who  
is known to be one of her representatives, must be some-  
thing more than a bankrupt politician, and that his  
political platform or principles must be something more  
satisfactory than mere attacks upon our private  
character, and unworthy appeals to the religious  
prejudices of any section of people—something more  
worthy than allusions to our having once published  
and edited a Catholic paper.

#### FORCE, OR NO FORCE!

The Confederates, in their advocacy of their plot  
scheme, have always loudly disclaimed against fraud,  
force or artifice being employed to bring the Island  
into the Confederacy. We always doubted these pro-  
fessions of sincerity; but it was rather a difficult  
matter to prove the Confederates hypocrites. Of  
course their actions were often inconsistent with their  
words, and by their actions we arrived at the con-  
clusion that if the Confederates possessed the power,  
or if the chance presented itself to them to betray or  
legislate the Island into Confederation in opposition to  
the wishes of the people, they would not hesitate to do  
so. The history of the Quebec Convention, the  
secrecy observed about the Quebec Scheme, the fact  
of Nova Scotia, the hurried calling in of troops, and  
last of all, the history of the \$800,000 bubble proves  
to us that the wishes and interests of the people would  
have proved a slight obstacle to the consummation of  
Confederation, if force or fraud could be successfully  
employed. But fortunately at this important crisis in  
the history of our affairs, we have more positive proof  
of the treacherous wishes of the Confederates, if they  
possessed the power, than we have time to give to  
at a time like the present, when a Confederal faction  
are making the attempt to raise a religious hue and  
cry in our own behalf, and are engaged in the  
impudent attempt to force a Confederation upon the  
constitency of Charlottetown, we are especially delighted  
that we have the most convincing proof at hand of the  
treacherous designs of Confederal plotters. If the  
people fail to give this proof a careful consideration  
while it is yet in their power to do so, and blindly pre-  
judice themselves to their own ruin, the consequences  
against their consciences, the consequences to them-  
selves, it matters little to us personally—as we have time to  
again show—which Party is in power. We do not  
depend upon a public office for a livelihood, nor have  
we any ambition to obtain a life office at Ottawa at the  
expense of the people, and therefore we can have no  
object in advocating anything which might prove  
injurious to the country, nor can we perceive what  
benefit we can derive from deceiving the public upon  
public questions; and therefore in producing the fol-  
lowing testimony we hope the public will take these  
facts into consideration, and perhaps ask themselves  
if the same can be said of the Leaders of Confederation.  
Well, a good deal has recently been heard of a pamphlet  
entitled "Confederation Question," by W. H. Pope,  
but as the book is a sealed one in Prince Edward  
Island, for the reason that its author used the utmost  
caution to keep it from the public eye in this  
Colony, and sent it to England and the Canadas for  
circulation. The reason for this will be obvious from  
the extract we are about to make, and we again beg  
the attention of Prince Edward Island to the  
language and arguments here employed with those  
of the *Islander*, in the Temperance Hall or elsewhere,  
in stump speeches, as to the honorable intentions and  
conduct of the Confederates.

There is in Prince Edward Island a small minority  
—consisting for the most part of educated men—who  
have the independence to avow that they consider it  
impossible to consider the Confederation as a  
Confederation desired by Her Majesty's Government,  
as well as a majority of their fellow colonists. The  
masses, however, are hostile to any union, whether  
with the Mother Country, or with the Canadas, and  
discontent will cause them to give their assent to  
union with Canada. The people have been led to  
believe that the Home Government will not force them  
into Confederation, and they would not devote their  
reflection, that if forced into Confederation they  
will at least be allowed the benefits offered by the  
Quebec resolutions, and will lose nothing by their  
consent.

The writer assumes it is highly probable, that in a  
few months an act for the Union of the British North  
America will be submitted by Government to the  
Imperial Parliament. Will the people of this  
Island be so stupid as to consent to a union with  
more than sixty thousand inhabitants to be returned  
to a Union, which Her Majesty's Ministers—  
the Confederates, and they, and the majority of the  
people of Prince Edward Island, comprise Her Majesty's  
subjects, inhabiting the Atlantic Colonies of North  
America, and they, and the majority of the people  
of the connection of the Colonies with the  
mother country, and of their Monarchical Institutions,  
the development of their vast resources, and their  
prosperity, and the independence of the people, which  
is a great commercial people? It is  
very difficult to believe that Her Majesty's Ministers will  
hesitate to legislate this important act, but most  
certainly they will not. The Union, as it is  
and fair. The pecuniary advantage of the  
Confederacy would be deprived, were the Island to be  
allowed to retain its independence, would be very  
great. The Island, which is separated from the  
continent by a narrow strait, would assuredly be made  
the base of smuggling operations, which would most  
seriously effect the revenues of the Confederacy.  
The Confederates, however, are not so stupid as to  
be so easily deceived. They are well acquainted with  
the fact, that the Confederates, who are the  
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#### THE \$800,000 BUBBLE.

When the \$800,000 first started into the view of an  
assured public, the proposition was represented and  
believed to be a bona fide offer emanating altogether  
from the Colonial delegates in London. Some time  
afterwards, however, the Canadian Ministerial papers  
began to blab that the proposition originated, in the first  
instance, with the Island Government. Knowing the  
composition of our Executive to be largely Confederal  
at the time, we were not disinclined to believe the  
Canadian papers; but so never, for a moment, imagined  
that the Hon. J. C. Pope, the "Leader" of the anti-  
Confederal of Prince Edward Island, the introduction of  
the "no terms" resolutions of last session, was the  
father of the whole affair! Recent developments, how-  
ever, taken in connection with the fact that he was  
determined to submit the scheme to a special session of  
the Legislature, and without the direct sanction of  
the people, have proved conclusively that he was the  
prime mover in the matter. The refusal of the Canadian  
alone fortunately spoiled one of the most cunning designs  
ever formed to deprive a people of their liberties, and  
saved Prince Edward Island. The escape which the  
Island experienced from being served in the same way  
as Nova Scotia has been, almost miraculous. Mr.  
Pope's own confession, in a recent No. of the *Patriot*,  
fastens the responsibility of that treacherous and incon-  
sistent act upon him. He admits that he was at the  
Alexandra Hotel in London in November last, and that  
in conversation with the Colonial Delegates, he suggested  
that a money grant of about \$800,000 would gain the  
adhesion of the Island to the Quebec Scheme. "Accident-  
ally," he says, "I was present at the Alexandra  
Hotel," where the delegates put up; and accident or  
business, of course, allowed him to speak about the  
Financial arrangements of the Quebec Scheme, in a  
bearing upon Prince Edward Island. The ordinary  
reader, however, cannot fail to observe that as Mr.  
Pope was committed against Confederation upon any  
terms, and was invested with no official character at the  
Alexandra Hotel, and therefore had no right to offer  
suggestions or hold any communication with the  
Colonial delegates upon the subject of this Island's dis-  
senting to Confederation. No doubt remains upon our  
minds that Mr. Pope's conduct was a treacherous  
one, to commit the Island to Confederation. He adopted a  
sneaking, round-about method to constitute himself a  
"self-appointed" Delegate, for the purpose of playing  
into the hands of the Confederates, and to betray the  
Colony. His own conduct and admissions, as well as  
the testimony of Canadian journals in the confidence of  
the Government, conspire to prove, beyond the shadow  
of a doubt, the Leader's "treachery" in the \$800,000  
affair. It therefore remains for the people to decide  
whether a "Leader" who has been once proved of  
treachery to betray the Colony, is the person to be again  
safely entrusted with power. There can be no doubt  
that if Canada had acceded to the proposition, and if  
acquainted with it for a time, the Island would  
have been included in the Confederation; but as surely  
as either Nova Scotia or New Brunswick; and to  
prompt refusal to modify the Quebec Scheme—and to  
refusal alone, are we indebted for enjoying self-  
government to-day, and possessing the privilege of  
recording our votes for our future rulers. Let the  
electors of Prince Edward Island remember this fact on  
the day of election, and ponder upon the risks they have  
already encountered from base deceivers, and those  
which they will be subjected to in the future if pro-  
tractors are again entrusted with the reins of Government.

#### THE EXAMINER AT ITS OLD TRICKS.

The old saying, that two of a "trade cannot agree,"  
is illustrated in the last No. of the *Examiner*, which  
affects to regard as a "good joke" our offering for St.  
Peter's. The real fact, however, is, that he regards it  
as a "joke" or a "joke," or he would not devote three  
special articles to misrepresenting us; and we think  
the result of the election will show him that mean  
falsehoods are a poor stock-in-trade to go to the  
country with, and that the time has gone by when he could  
boast with truth that St. Peter's would elect Black Bill  
if he desired it, and that a few kegs of bad rum could  
buy all their votes. If Capt. Flinn, Martin McInnis,  
James Hogan, Esq., or any other honest Liberal had  
been chosen as his colleague, we would not have en-  
dured the field, but these gentlemen were too independ-  
ent to serve Mr. Webster's purposes, and he may now  
be very well satisfied if he gets in himself without his  
amiable colleague. He has reason to thank our for-  
bearance, too, or he would find St. Peter's too hot to  
show his nose in. The secret of all his "ferocious  
anxiety" about us, that our prospects are so very  
good, and that, if we were elected, we might, per-  
haps, interfere with his prospects of the Queen's Pri-  
ntership; but that we are not the nominee of any "fac-  
tion" in or out of Charlottetown, he does not himself  
seem to believe. Upon a charge of this kind he  
leaves himself so utterly at our mercy, that we are an-  
ticipated at his hardihood to attempt to make it. The re-  
sult of the election will show him that there is no joke at  
all in the matter, and that about us is no more going to  
serve his prospects in the future than in the past. The  
object of our opposition, as well as that of many of the  
electors, to Mr. Clark, will be more fully made man-  
ifest in due time.

#### THE MECHANIC'S FISHING COMPANY.

The report of  
this Company, which will be found in to-day's paper,  
shows the Company to be in a most prosperous con-  
dition. Considering the many difficulties with which  
the Company had to contend, the result of the Com-  
pany's operations for the past season are more satis-  
factory than could reasonably be expected, and the  
dividend of twenty per cent., which has been declared,  
argues well for the future prosperity of the Mechanic's  
Fishing Company. The Company did not commence  
operations until the season was pretty far advanced,  
and most of those who comprised its numbers had little  
or no experience in fishing. If, under these circum-  
stances, a dividend of twenty per cent. can be declared,  
what may we not expect in the future from the successful  
pursuit of a full season's fishing? We sincerely hope  
and believe that the organization of the Mechanic's  
Fishing Company will prove the dawn of a new era in  
the history of the prosperity of the country; and that  
every year, Prince Edward Island will possess a  
fishing fleet which will rival that of the Eastern States.

An esteemed correspondent residing at Souris,  
writing under date of "January 25, 1867," says:  
"You would be surprised if you were to see the ap-  
pearance of our coast. The harbor is quite clear, and  
the sea of your head of fog is to be seen in any  
direction. Now, if the Confederates would only  
separate Nova Scotia and the Island of Cape Breton  
about twelve miles apart, I would go in for Confedera-  
tion, for then we would have an open sea all the year  
round. The passage is so very narrow now that it is  
catches and stops up with ice. Perhaps they could  
manage to do it, and thus give us an open commerce

all the year round." Perhaps the Rev. gentleman who  
suggested the tunneling of the Straits of Northumber-  
land—who, by the way, is a great Confederalist—  
might point out to the East Pointers the way to the  
realization of their wishes in regard to removing Cape  
Breton from its present position, as nothing appears  
difficult or impossible to his mighty imagination.

#### BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Last week we alluded to a scheme of bribery on the  
part of the Government which, had it been successful,  
would have led to the expenditure of a large amount of  
public money for electioneering purposes. The circum-  
stances of the case, as we have learned them from the best  
authority, are, that the officers and men of the Char-  
lottetown Artillery Company virtually demanded from  
the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. Haviland) a re-  
duction in the price of their new clothing, to the sum  
of about £3 per man, accompanied by the threat that if  
he acceded to it, they would record their votes against the  
Government at the forthcoming elections. Mr. Haviland  
was allowed until Monday evening to determine in the  
matter, and he, without consulting His Excellency, the  
Commander-in-Chief, or the Executive Council, immedi-  
ately wrote to Col. Smith, authorizing him to issue the  
clothing upon Capt. Morris' conditions. Of course, if  
Colonel Haviland's instructions to his superior officer, if  
had been complied with, the Artillery Company would  
have received an equivalent of some two or three hundred  
pounds to which they were not entitled, and if the same  
bribe were given to all the volunteers and active  
militia whom the law eventually contemplates to partially  
clothe at the public expense, it would only cost the  
country about £3,000 to keep a corrupt Government in  
power. The bribe having been made known as the act  
of the Leader of the Government and the Colonial Sec-  
retary, the captains of the various other Companies in  
Charlottetown very naturally applied also for a similar  
bribe or consideration for their men; but Col. Smith,  
who has charge of the clothing, considered these de-  
mands so extraordinary, that he deemed it his duty to  
refer them to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.  
As His Excellency was in profound ignorance of the  
whole affair, the corrupt attempt at bribery was fortu-  
nately nipped in the bud for the present; for, although  
the necessity of Col. Haviland is awaited for in the City  
as a precedent to a final decision in the matter, yet we  
have every confidence that His Excellency will not sanc-  
tion any squandering of the public money so liberally  
placed at his disposal by the unanimous vote of the Leg-  
islature last session for purposes never contemplated  
or provided for, much less corrupt political jobs of any  
kind. The law is, that a sum equal to about one-half  
the price of the clothing, be given to each man, and that  
bonds be required from the Captains of the Companies,  
but if these bonds are to be dispensed with altogether  
or lowered every time a threat is made against the Gov-  
ernment for the time being, all law and all regulation in  
reference to the matter becomes a farce. We must say  
that such a glaring attempt at bribery, on the part of  
two of the principal officers of the Government, has  
never been practised in any colony, and it only goes  
more fully to show how corruptly the monies are likely  
to be squandered by the factious



