ment; then searched for a paper or parcel in a nook in the desk. I did not observe her closely until she turned around facing me."

"I am guilty," she said, in the same low tone of sorrow. "Yes, guilty in the eyes of the world, but not in the sight of heaven. I was insane when I did the deed. Insanity has its cunning—delirium its passionate sense of revenge. They broke my heart, and destroyed in my bloom all the flowers of my life. I am a maniac even now, for I feel no terror in my crime. I have long looked for this hour, and am ready for it. My dead body the law may have, but with no sense of shame.'

As she spoke she swallowed a dull, grayish looking powder, threw up her arms, and fell back in her seat—dead!

A Telegraph Round the World.

The London *Daily News* of the 20th of October, says:—"The rapid development of sub-marine telegraphy is one of the chief marvels of our age. When we remember that only twenty years have elapsed since the first experimental cable was laid across the English Channel, we shall better realize the extraordinary fact that the construction of a line between the American coast and the Empire of Japan is the only thing needed to complete the telegraphic circle of the globe. The missing link in this splendid chain of intercommunication is about to be supplied by Mr. Cyrus Field, of Atlantic Cable celebrity, who has projected a line from Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, to Hakodadi, in Japan and from thence to the Russian naval station on the coast of Asia where across the steppes of Siberia the telegraph ic wire penetrates to St. Petersburgh, and is united with every part of the great European system. This new line the estimated length of which is 4 370 nautical miles, will touch at Atcha one of the Aleutian Islands. A second route projected by Mr. Field is identical with the first, as far as Atcha from which place, however, it pursues a more southerly course until it makes land at Yokahama—a distance from the United States of 4,235 miles. From Yokohama it describes a sergment of a circle until it reaches Shanghai—a further distance of 1,010 miles. Returning to the Japanese city another branch crosses the Island of Niphon and the Japan Sea, and joins the Russian lines at Possiette. A third and last route starts from San Francisco, traverses the North Pacific to Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, connects this group with Midway Island and from thence journeys to Yokohama—a total distance of 5,573 miles. Making an allowance of 20 per cent for slack, the length of cable required for the first route is 5 244 miles; for the second, 5,244; for the third 8,463. This calculation of course implies that each line will terminate at Possiette, which is 1,480 miles from Yokohama. As the leading statesmen of Russia have always exhibited a keen appreciation of the practical value of the telegraph, it is not surprising that they should take the deepest interest in a collosal enterprise which, when carried out, will bring St. Petersburg into instantaneous communication, not only with Japan, but also with the chief cities of the American Union. As soon as either of the routes which we have been able authoritatively to describe is completed the earth will be belted with telegraphic cables. When 'Pucks's girdle' has spanned the Pacific, it will be easy enough to send a message round the globe in forty minutes—a sufficiently near realization of the great dramatist's oft quoted line to make his fancy appear prophetic. We may also add that it is in contemplation to lay a cable between Honolulu and the Australian colonies thereby establishing direct intercourse between Melbourne and San Francisco. This line is thus divided:—San Francisco to Honolula, 2 093 nautical miles; Honolula to Fiji Islands 2,950; Fiji to New Caledonia, 810; New Caledonia to Brisbane, 8000 — 6 653; add 20 per cent for slack. 1 331 length of cable 7 894 nautical miles. Brisbane is already connected by land lines with Sydney. Melbourne and Adelaide, also with Port Darwin on the north coast, from which place a line to Java is under contract for construction. The Dutch Colony is now in direct relation with the India and Chinese cables."

An American Estimate of Sir Alexander Cockburn.

The English arbitrator in the convention of Geneva, Sir Alexander Cockburn, is as most of our readers know, the lord chief Justice of England. He is not only profoundly learned in the law, but has much of the statesman's capacity, and exhibits in his occasional remarks to counsel, plaintiff or defendent, a rare knowledge of human nature. When at the bar, he was famous for his management of stupid, obdurate and tricky witnesses, and for the thorough manner in which he identified himself with his client. He was as much the actor as the advocate; and his powers in this line were such that Douglas Jerrold or Thackery we have forgotten which—once remarked: "In my time, I have heard Sir Alexander in pretty nearly every part I have heard him as an old man and an old woman. I have heard him when he has been a ship run down at sea and when he has been an oil factory in a state of conflagration. Once, when I was foreman of a jury, I saw him poison his most intimate friend, and another time he did the part of a pious bank director in a fashion that would have skinned the eyelids of Exetor Hall He is not bad as a desolate widow with nine children, of which the oldest is under eight years of age; but if ever I have to listen to him again I should like to see him as a young lady of good connections, who has been seduced by an officer in the Guards.' What an intellectual contrast his Lordship offers to the American arbitrator. Charles Francis Adams.—*Boston Courier*.

Winter is now fairly upon us and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook, teamster, or any other man, is to take a good stock of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" and "Parson's Purgative Pills." Many months of labour may be saved by this precaution.

Bad enough to look and feel bad yourself; but no excuse for having your horse look and feel badly when for a small sum you can buy "Sheardan's Cavalry Condition Powders," which given in grain two or three times a week, will make him look and feel well.

One peculiar caractistic of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of discomposing the food in the Stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity with which patients take on flesh while using the article.

Correspondence.

TO "GEORGE W. HOWLAN."

Sir,

HAVING failed to manfully defend yourself against the charges of political deception and treachery preferred against you at the Saw Mill Bridge meeting, you now endeavor to cover your retreat by attacking me through the columns of a newspaper. Your literary performances on the platform are, in all conscience, discreditable enough; in the press they beggar criticism, and are beneath contempt. What you lack in ability and knowledge is, however, fully made up in venal mendacity and gratuitous assertion. I pass by with contempt the air of superiority affected in your letter published in last Monday's EXAMINER, as the laughable production of your overweening vanity and presumption. Ignorant and vulgar persons like yourself sometimes resort to that dodge; men of education and ability never.

It seems you do not agree with me in the opinion that "Mr. Howlan is a political babe, an ignorant mountebank, without followers, an Executive Councillor despised by his colleagues, and a politician whose published letters would disgrace a ten-year-old school boy." You do not consider this language "very elegant"; but you must remember that physicians invariably employ that kind of medicine which is best calculated to remove disease. It would be useless to refer to you in the language which should be used towards a scholar and a gentleman, such form of expression you could not understand and you certainly would not *feel*.

You seem to be much elated at your present "political position," although it is anything but an honorable one. You owe your seat in the Legislature to other and more powerful influences than your own, and your political record is an exceedingly barren one; you have the reputation of being a mere pot-house politician: your name is not connected with any useful or creditable legislation, and you are utterly incapable of originating any measure beneficial to the country. Whilst led by Messrs Coles, Whelan and Hensley, you committed no very serious political blunder, though your ignorance and imprudence frequently made you a laughing-stock to the House of Assembly. When by accident you were constituted a kind of semi leader of a political party, your incapacity at once became apparent, and coupled with your treachery and audacity, caused, in a few months, the disruption of your followers.

At the last general election you went to the country as an advocate for Sectarian Schools. On that question you caused the defeat of two of your own party, Messrs. Bell and George Sinclair; two better, and I have no doubt, more religious men than yourself. The constituency to which you appealed was in favor of the measure you then advocated; on the faith of your professions and declarations you were elected. After the election you still pretended to favor the same cause, and by your machinations broke up the Liberal party, because some gentlemen representing Protestant constituencies refused, as you all along well knew they would, to violate their hustings' pledges in the matter. You expressed your determination not to cease agitation till the principle of Sectarian Schools should be acknowledged by Government, and grants obtained for all the Catholic educational establishments in the Colony. You condemned as '*heretical*' a statement in my election card in favor of our present school system, which you proclaimed to be pagan and infidel.

Now, in the face of all these loud professions and open declarations, what means did you adopt to secure what you asserted to be the object of your desires? You abandoned the politicians with whom you had always been connected, joined your political opponents, associated yourself with men, some of whom had charactereized you as "a political blackguard," and one of whom declared, in his place in Parliament, that he considered himself disgraced by sitting in the same House and breathing the same air with you. What did you gain for your co religionists by all this personal humiliation? NOTHING! absolutely nothing! And you were obliged to give your *written* pledge that you would sink in oblivion the very principle for the *non-acknowledgement of* which you had separated from your Liberal allies. Read the record of your political infamy. It is as follows:—

"*Memo*" of the policy to be pursued by the government about to be organized by the Hon. James C. Pope, on the question of Denominational and Sectarian Schools and Confederation:

"1. No grants of public money to be given to any denominational or sectarian school.

"2. The question of Confederation not to be agitated, nor any *propositions of Union* to originate from the government of the colony, but should the Imperial Government or the Dominion Government propose terms of Union, they shall not be accepted without first appealing to the people at the polls.'

There is a monument of your statesmanship and ability Shame, eternal shame upon you! You assert that paganism and infidelity are rampant through the land, and yet you—the self-constituted champion of religious education, the meek and modest Christian, the political Moses to whom your admiring countrymen, with hopeful hearts, looked up for the blessings of religion pure and undefiled, instead of giving them the bread they sought, gave them worse than a stone, and actually bound yourself not to ask what you had declared was necessary for their soul's salvation. Enough, Sir! Apart from the language of irony, it is plain that no politician ever acted on any public matter with more treachery and deception than you have done on the School question. Yet with characteristic effrontery, you, who have sold your own constituency, and every other one in the Island holding similar opinions, prate about "double-dealing, selling the rights and liberties of constituencies, &c." Is it true, sir, that you induced your Catholic colleagues to sign a "bond," the terms of which had been previously arranged by you and one or two of those to whom you sold yourself, on the delusive promise that at some *indefinite* period public grants would be given to Catholic *schools*? Your conduct on the Railway question somewhat explains your action on the School question and in connection with Mr James Pope's vote in your favor at the last general election goes far to make believe that you had completed your arrangements long before your Catholic supporters in the Legislature saw the precious memorandum by which you settled for Prince Edward Island, the important subject of religious education,—a subject which, in your own eloquent and appropriate language, occupies "the attention of some of the ablest minds on *both sides of the Atlantic as well as in Europe*."

Nothing better could be expected from you, who whilst professing to be an Anti-Confederate, endeavored, when Mr. Tilley was here a couple of years ago to sell your country, by trying to induce leading Catholics in Charlottetown to support Confederation, on condition of getting a railway through the Island. Having failed in that, you favored a railroad on the probable condition of getting the Island into Confederation. No one who knows you well believes that you are a disinterested advocate of the railway policy of the Government. Your suspicious absence from the meetings of the Executive when the O'Brien tender was being disposed of, shows something of *your* "cowardly double-dealing"; whilst your vote as an Executive Councillor against giving to the unfortunate French sufferers by the late Franco-German war, the small sum appropriated for them by Parliament, and which, as a member of the Assembly you had promised indicates a strange want of honor, and of charity, towards the countrymen of many of those who largely contributed to your 'overwhelming majorities.'

Having thus acted falsely to all parties, and proved yourself recreant to every principle you ever professed, can you now expect to be trusted? Will you bring your co-religionists into still further contempt by continuing to put yourself forward as their political leader? And what kind of opinion will be entertained of the desciples whose teacher you are? The estimate will certainly not be very complimentary to them. Pray save them that reproach, as you cannot longer trade on the School question.

Your assertion that I contested elections on different and inconsistent political principles is utterly untrue, and your statement of the cause of my opposition to the Government is equally false.

I shall now have done with you for the present. I feel that I have devoted too much attention to you, and I fear it is too much to hope that anything I have written will have the effect of lessening your vanity. I have no doubt but you will preserve your consistency to the last, and that as you became a member of the present Government, by betraying your co-religionists, you will, if permitted, retire from the political stage, by selling your country.

W W SULLIVAN.

Ch'town, Nov. 29, 1871.

CHINIQUYISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—As you have published in last *Examiner* the article from the *Record* of the Presbyterian Church, I wonder will the *Herald* still insist that it never published anything concerning the Chiniquy Missionaries being at Rollo Bay and Souris, converting the French people in those places to Chiniquyism? Will the *Herald* still deny that Elder Laird is not the agent of the above named *Record*, that defames the French Catholic population of this Island and Nova Scotia? What a fine thing it will be for the Catholics of Prince Edward Island to have the Elder as their political Leader!!! Will the *Herald* still deny that the *Presbyterian* newspaper, printed by Mr. Laird, did not contain speeches of Mr. Laird himself, and different Reverend Divines, proving the evils of Convent education in this Island? and will it deny that in the same number of said *Presbyterian*, printed by said Elder Laird, that there was a letter from Chiniquy himself, blackguarding the young women for going to confession to Bachelor Priests?

Will it still insist that said *Presbyterian* newspaper publishes nothing derogatory to the Catholic Religion? and will any person believe that David Laird is not the individual that prints and publishes all those libels against everything sacred belonging to the Catholic Church?

Oh! but says the *Herald*, Mr Laird does all this for pay, the same as you, Sir, print an advertisement for pay. I must stop; it is disgusting to think or believe that there is any Catholic so depraved as to defend such villainy

Yours, &c,

I. K. R.

Rollo Bay, Dec. 1, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir:—Please publish in your next issue the following, written in a very great hurry, and oblige,

***

East Point, Dec. 1, 1871.

"Retribution," in the last *Herald*, Alias Daniel McDonald, late Post Office Clerk, appears to think there is not an Irishman at East Point who can wield the pen or defend the right.

Dan is well known here and I will let him see shortly, that he does not reflect the sentiments of all the Catholics of East Point; he may be perfectly cognizant of the views and opinions of a few restless, disappointed persons, who live in the immediate vicinity of the needle point of the Island, but he need not think that he can answer for the Catholics, from the extreme East Point to Souris West; and I tell him he had better make a tour of that portion of the Island, and he will find it would have been better for his prospects of office, if he had adhered to his first love, and shunned the society in which he is now found. That there is an Irishmen at East Point, and scores of them ready to defend the actions of the Government, he will find ere long.

Yours,

AN IRISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;—It is the duty of the Catholic members of the Legislature to insist on having a Grant given to our College, in proportion to our population, and that of the Prince of Wales College; and I am sure that there is sufficient liberal minded Protestants in the Legislature to admit, in their place, the justice of our demands. Neither are members of the Legislature any longer bound by their signatures to that foolish Memorandum, especially since it is the order of the day, with the Opposition, *to encourage* as many as they can to violate their obligations, for the purpose of ousting the present Government, so that they may step into their places. The School Question is therefore, from this ont, to all intents and purposes, an open question. It is consequently the duty of all of them who are endowed with the least sense of justice, to see that we get our fair share of the public money, for undoubtedly it is our right, and nothing else will ever satisfy us

Therefore, let it be agitated in every legitimate way, until justice is done us. There is not the least doubt but there are enough of honest Protestants who will ultimately assist us for that purpose.

Yours,

McI.

Head St. Peter's Bay, Nov. 28, 1871.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 28th 1871,

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR,—In your paper of the 25th inst., you have thought proper to introduce my name as well as that of my son as connected with the Engineering department of the Railway, and attack J. C. Pope as having imported one of his relations from New Brunswick to the exclusion of the young men of this Island. In the first place Mr. Pope did not know of my son's coming here; he had been employed two years in the Intercolonial Railway, in connection with Mr. Cox, and when that gentleman came here and wanted an Assistant, knowning my son was competent, he had him telegraphed for to come over, and although I *say it*, I doubt very much if you have a young man on the Island who could have taken his place, better educated, or of better character generally. But Sir, you go further and say this young man's Father is a friend or connection of J C. Pope and ask what claim has he upon the Island? In answer to this I have to say that he or any other employee has no claim beyond doing his work and receaving a fair remuneration. But if you are going to measure the patronage of the Railway Department by the claims of the natives of the Island, I think you have made a great mistake when you attack the Government and my son on that score. In the first place I am a native of this Island, and have had large transactions with it particularly when I ran my Steamer the *Lady Le Marchant* under contract with the Government, and afterwards employed by the Admiralty. My Father was also a native of the Island, my Grandfather was a Rector of this parish 45 years, and I believe the first Clergyman who ever came to the Island. My Great grandfather, Colonel DesBrisay, was Lieutenant Governor of the Island, whose commission I have in my possession, dating as far back as 1692; and on the other side of my family the Stewarts and Wrights held equally high positions. These are not the reasons why my son was employed, but because he is competent to do his work; at the same time since you have asked what claims my son has you have them in addition to his qualifications.

Your obedient servant,

L. P. W. DESBRISAY.

Political Meeting at Georgetown.

The adjourned Meeting of the electors of Georgetown and Royalty, was held in the new Court House, on Friday evening, the 24th inst., at 6 o'clock, D. Fraser, Esq., in the chair. A number of electors from other districts attended, and a strong force—Government and Opposition—mustered from Charlottetown. Hons. J. C. Pope, E. Palmer, F. Brecken, A. A. McDonald, L. C. Owen, E. McEachen, J. Wightman, Messrs. W. W. Sullivan, D. Currie, R. Shaw, W. Sanderson and others, addressed the meeting.

The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to approve of or condemn the course taken by the Representatives of Georgetown, in withdrawing their support from the Government.

Mr. Munro said, that he felt it his duty to his constituents and the country at large, to support the Government no longer. He entertained the highest respect for the gentlemen composing the Executive, and felt it an honor to have been once allied with them; but as a verdict has been pronounced against them, throughout the length and breadth of the land, and as he had a political reputation to establish, he could not conscientiously support them. He did not accuse them of dishonesty, directly, and found no fault with them until after the prorogation of Parliament. He was still an ethusiastic Railway man, but he wanted the road built honestly. He claimed for himself a share of the honor of having introduced and passed the Bill last session. He did not condemn the Government on personal grounds. His charges were: 1st—spruce sleepers; 2d—lengthening of the road; 3d—terminus at Charlottetown; 4th—changing the route through Strathalbyn to favor the contractors. He also referred to Mr. Duncan's appointment. These several charges were dwelt upon by Mr. Munro in a calm, dispassionate tone.

Hon. J. C. Pope, as Leader of the Government thought it his duty to answer the charges. He felt sorry that the Georgetown members had withdrawn their support from his Government. He spoke in the highest terms of the Representatives of Georgetown, and the support he received from them last session. In answer to the first charge brought by Mr. Munro, he mentioned several roads in which spruce sleepers were used, and said it was never the intention of the Government that the road should be entirely built of spruce. He read the letter of Mr. Schreiber, in the *Islander*, stating that not more than twenty-five per cent. of the sleepers would be spruce. The length of the line could not yet be determined, and he expressed it, as his opinion, that it would not exceed 120 miles. The terminus at Charlottetown was not yet decided upon, but he believed it would prove more beneficial to have the line run along the heads of all the wharves. He denied that the route was changed to favor the contractors—it was to favor the interests of the country at large. He said that the road would be honestly built, and that he had no other object in view but the promotion of the welfare of the Colony. He repudiated the idea of his connection with a Ring, and said he was prepared to defend his actions before the proper tribunal—the Parliament. He would not give up the reigns of power until the meeting of the House; for any other conduct would be a tacit admission, on the part of the Government, of the existance of corruption and dishonesty in carrying out the Railway policy.

Mr. Pope's speech was attentively listened to, and made a very good impression on the audience.

Then followed a long and animated discussion, able speeches were made on both sides—charges were brought against the government and denied; allusions were made to subjects foreign to the object of the meeting,—among which were:—the Ring, O'Brien, Burpee, Boyd, Spruce Sleepers, Stumps, Crooked Line, Oat Ring, the Press, Peter Mitchell, Fraser, Sir John A. and the state of his health, Confederation, Election in Charlottetown, Local Patronage, Tenants' Compensation Bill, &c., &c.

The assembled electors listened patiently to this discussion, and at half-past four, on Saturday morning, John Scrimigeour, Esq., moved, and Michael Hessian, Esq., seconded a Resolution condemning the Government in strong terms. This Resolution, at the request of Mr. Munro, was withdrawn. Mr. Munro then submitted the following:—

Whereas the Government agreed that one Railroad should be built with spruce sleepers, in a country where we have cedar and juniper, and there are grounds for believing that the road will be unnecessarily lengthened on account of making it so crooked, thereby entailing an unwarrantable outlay of public money, and other reasons, therefore

Resolved, that our representatives, Messrs. Moar and Munro, had good grounds for withdrawing their support from the Government.

Wm. Sanderson, Esq., moved, and C. Owen, Esq., seconded the following:

Whereas the present Coalition Government having passed a Railway Act, with the approval of this constituency, and having let the contract, and the work of building the road is being vigorously carried forward, and whereas the members of this Town and Royalty, after supporting the Government in the passage of said Bill, have thought proper to withdraw their support during a recess, thereby showing a want of judgment and Parliamentary knowledge unbecoming the Representatives of this constituency, who now see with alarm an attempt being made to hand over the Government to an Opposition not capable of successfully carrying out the railway policy with justice to this constituency; therefore

Resolved, That this meeting express their disapproval of the course pursued by their members in deserting the Government without the consent of their constituents, and thereby attempting to hand over the Government to an Opposition who have hitherto been opposed to the policy of the Government with respect to the Railway to Georgetown.

Mr. Sanderson's amendment was put and with great difficulty the Chairman declared it lost. Three cheers were give for the Representatives, three for the Government, and three for Georgetown.

After a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

T. McDONALD, Sec'y.

Georgetown, Nov. 25.

Late Telegraphic News.

London, Nov. 24

Eight persons were killed by the colliery explosion on Wednesday.

The English ship "Nonpariel" from Bombay for New York foundered July 20th; all but three of the crew drowned.

Madrid papers state that England is ready to receive favorable proposals from Spain for the restoration of Gibraltar.

Brussels despatches say excitement continues. The mob to-day broke the windows of the obnoxious members of the Chamber

A large number of the sympathizers of the ex-Emperor to-day made a demonstration in Paris They traversed the Faubourg St. Germain with shouts of 'Vive Napoleon.' There was no interference by the Government Two French Frigates are crusing off the French ports nearest England to prevent Napoleon's landing.

New York, Nov. 24.—The cable reports consols 93 3-8 Breadstuffs quiet.

The conditioa of the Prince of Wales is unchanged. Some apprehension of an unfavorable change is expected especially as his father died of a similar complaint. There are rumors on Change, that the case is worse than the Bulletins represent.

Fenian procession and meeting in Cork last night, in honor of Martin. No distnrubace.

New York, Nov 24.

Grand Duke Alexis visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis yesterday and returned to New York

London, Nov 25.

A despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says "a Steamer from Alegria, with pilgrims on board on their way to Mecca, was run into here yesterday Seventy lives were lost, but none were Europeans."

The official bulletin published this morning says of the Prince of Wales: "Symptoms were more favorable yesterday. The patient was easier during the day; after dark the fever increased. His Royal Highness, however, passed a comfortable night."

The French Government has forwarded a notification to the English authorities of its determination to terminate the Treaty of Commerce between France and Great Britain.

A despatch from Berlin says, considerable uneasiness exists in the public mind, concerning the best policy to be adopted towards France by Prince Bismark. The newspapers discussion upon the matter continues It is reported that Bismark contemplates re-occupying the six French Departments lately evacuated on the ground that M. Thiers' tenure of office is a very precarious one.

In the Swiss war is found a curious item appropriating two cents daily for the support of three cats, who act as guardians of the corn stores of the confederation against rats.

"What makes you so g'um, Tom?" "Oh, I have had to endure a sad trial to my feelings?' "Why. I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on."

The Examiner.

Ch'town, December 4, 1871.

PATRIOTISM.

IT has often been discussed, whether patriotism is acquired, or a natural endowment. We admit that this is a question difficult to determine. Patriotism is, probably, partly acquired and partly the gift of nature. That which inspires a people with blind devotion to their country, is doubtless more of a natural product than an acquired one. On the other hand, a qualified submission of the citizen to the claims of the state, and an intelligent abnegation of selfish calculations, are probably acquisitions, the result of a correct estimate of what is essential to the general interests of a nation. This is a certain amount of liberty that a good citizen is willing to sacrifice for the general good.

We were led into the above train of thought, by reading the last *Herald's* frequent and loud professions of patriotism. The Editors of the *Herald*, in a half a dozen editorals—in last week's issue—proclaims his love for his country, and his anxiety about "the unconscionable waste of public money—the jobbery and corruption practised on every hand—the tyrannical disrespect for the people's wishes, and the huge debt, contracted through a reckless expenditure, and which bids fair to cripple the colony for long years to come.". Such expressions sound well, and did we not know the writer, we would feel like taking him by the hand, and congratulating him upon the honesty and manliness of his position. As it was, we began to speculate upon Reilly's stock of patriotism; whether it was acquired or innate. We concluded that the ex-Queen's Printer, having no bright youthful associations to hold his native land in affectionate remembrance, his gushing professions of patriotism are not, at all events, natural. Is it then acquired? We have already defined acquired patriotism to be the amount of discomfort and suffering a well-disposed citizen is prepared to undergo for the general good. We cannot for a moment conceive of Mr. Edward Reilly's being put even to inconvenience, much less suffering, for the benefit of his fellow citizens. It was looked upon by the old Roman, in the infancy of his country, "to diminish his substance, not the part of a man, but of a widow-woman." Our amiable friend of the *Herald* seems to have inherited the greed of the old Roman, without the honor and manliness characteristic of that sturdy race. Self-interest is the main spring of all his actions, and self the object of all his devotion. It must be confessed, that he might have chosen a more captivating idol to worship, but there is no accounting for some men's tastes, nor for some women's, either.

One thing is certain, that Mr. Reilly's patriotism is neither innate nor acquired. It is counterfeited, like that gentleman's orstory. This accounts for his noisy profession of undying love for his country. In ancient times, on the death of a party, his relatives hired mourners to celebrate his sepulture with becoming honors. It was observable that these mourners were more noisy in their lamentations than those who grieve from the heart. So it is with the weeping philosopher of the *Herald*. He is attempting to make the people believe that he is bleeding on account of their sufferings. Poor Reilly, what intense agony he must endure!

The celebrated Dr. S. Johnson, while annoyed and disgusted with the loud and boastful declarations of assembling patriots, enunciated the proposition, that, "patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel." The tyrants, who are planning the destruction of a free people's liberties, and the leveller, who declaims against tyranny and the inequality of property, being alike their nefarious work, by proclaiming their love for the sufferers and down-trodden people. To come nearer home, is there any one among us so simple and credulous as to believe that the ex-Queen's Printer is working for the benefit of the people, or that he is actuated by one single patriotic motive? He, doubtless, thinks that by such means, he can divert public attention from his own iniquitous conduct. It is by such jugglery as this, that he hopes to deceive the people of St. Peter's. They know him too well, by bitter experience, to allow him to impose on them any longer. At first, St. Peter's district returned him to the House of Assembly a bitter anti-Confederate, but no sooner did he secure his seat, than he advocated the measures which before the people, he not only condemned, but denounced those who then supported them, as traitors. At the approach of the succeeding election, dreading to encounter an outraged and deceived constituency, he made an abject but timely recantation. Even his suppliant attitude then would not have saved him from utter defeat, were it not for some underhanded scheming, dishonorable alike to Mr. Reilly and to some of his professed political opponents. The people were, at all events, surprised and disgusted at the result of that election, by seeing the most unpopular candidate returned, with a small majority. Verily, Mr. Reilly is a capital patriot, and makes a good thing out of the business.

What would be the Railway Policy of the Laird & Reilly Coalition?

IF in an odd freak of the turnings of the political Wheel of Fortune the Laird & Reilly Coalition should come into power, it would be a serious matter for the people of Souris and St. Peter's especially, to reflect upon the probability or improbability of their having Railway Branches. Mr. Laird represents a District that never wanted the Railroad, because it has abundance of shipping facilites, Souris and St. Peter's have the utmost need of Railway communication. While oats are bringing 2s. 6d. cash in Charlottetown, only 1s. 10d. trade is given in St. Peter's. Were there Railroad from there to Charlottetown, the farmer would get the same price at his very door—less about 3 cents per bushel, the cost of transportation. This would be a benefit to him of about 5d. per bushel, and in the aggregate would be a very great gain to that section of the country, which so badly needs good shipping facilities. But we need not go on to prove the necessity of Branch Railroads from the Eastern part of the Island. The people there will have to bear a portion of the taxes for the building of the Main Road, and unless they have branches, they will derive but little advantage from the Main Line. Mr. Laird has told the people of Rassa and Rona, and the country generally, that the Railroad is going to overwhelm us with taxation, and going to plunge us into Confederation, and a hundred other evils, "too numerous to mention." He was elected to Parliament especially to stop the Railroad. When he gets into the place and power upon which, he imagines, he has reached the threshold, he will find that his constituents will remind him of his promises He must say to them: Gentlemen, I would stop the Railway if I could; I would not be in a Government, nor a supporter of one that carries on such a ruinous work; but bad as it is, the Contract for building it is made, and the breaking of it would cost such heavy damages, that we must let it go on. They might answer, very well Mr. Laird, but can you not repeal the law, and stop the branches? If he did not answer that he would, his political career, in that part of the country, would be doomed. If he said he would prevent the branches being built, and did not try with his whole might to do so, he would be a traitor to them. But we will not suppose that he would not carry out the wishes of his constituents; we are most firmly persuaded, and have the most abundant reasons to believe that if he could he would "stop the Railway," much more the Branches to Souris, St. Peter's and Tignish. The people of these places are really in a dangerous position, so far as their best interests are concerned. It is not improbable that Mr. Laird will come into power, and he will be raised to power by the very representative who knows all this, and who, at all sacrifices, should not allow St. Peter's especially to be betrayed. Mr. Reilly might wish to have the branch to St. Peter's, but what will his wishes amount to with a government that must depend for its existence upon the behests of Rassa and Rona! In the so-called "new government," Laird would be the guiding spirit; Reilly the merest parasite. One would be the backbone, the other an excresence to be cut off whenever a suitable opportunity offered. Laird would be the sturdy oak; Reilly the broken reed. Laird's policy would predominate; Reilly's would be to whimper in public, and to chuckle over his share of his "public plunder" in private. Rassa and Rona would rejoice; St. Peter's and Souris may have to bitterly regret. We have now done our duty by pointing out the almost certain disasterous results to the people towards the eastward, if Mr. Laird should come into power. All along we have advocated the interests of that part of the country. We were never fully satisfied that the branches were not included in the first contract. If Mr. Reilly were true to his constituents, it might have been done. If the government could not, or would not carry out his firm demands to have them in the first contract, that was his time to break from them. But he let the golden opportunity slip—so far as he is concerned—we beleive forever. But it is not yet too late for the branch lines to be secured. Though Reilly has gone too far in binding himself with Laird, yet, Messrs. Hooper and McLean, if they take a proper stand, can prevent the impending evil to their constituents. If they can not support the present Government, they can prevent any other government from being formed that will not most solemnly and publicly pledge itself to give their constituents branch lines. Whether a government giving such a pledge, with Rassa and Rona in the background, would be long lived, only the great future can decide. Whatever the upshot may be, the interests of the Belfast district, and Souris, and St. Peter's districts on the Railroad question, are directly opposed; and it is evident that instead of a Laird & Reilly Coalition existing any length of time, either one or the other must go to the wall.

THE NEW POLICY.

The following detached editorial in the *Patriot* of 18th Nov., though it speaks for itself, seems to challenge a passing remark:

"The loss of the schooner *Rocket*, on Indian Rocks, is another argument in favor of a Lighthouse at Wood Islands. When the Victoria Breakwater is completed, as we hope it will be at no distant day, a light there will be absolutely necessary. Belfast District struck the first effective blow against the "able men's" administration, and we believe was instrumental in saving £30,000 on the letting of the railway contract, and for that reason we wish to see it, and all *outlying districts* liberally dealt with, and their local wants provided for. The Island owes the Fourth District of Queen's County *a debt of gratitude* for its manly and independant vote in July last. It then spoke for the country at large, and pronounced against an extravagant Government."

We cannot, for a moment, subscribe the principle so boldly foreshadowed, if not embodied, in the above sentences. Had the majority of the electors of the Belfast district, at their partial election in July, been less easily led by the unpatriotic and selfish appeals made to their prejudices, passion and predispositions, and liberally supported the railway policy of the present age, they had been no *more* or *less* deserving of consideration at the hands of the present, or of any other government, for reasonable demands, they might prefer to meet their district's requirements in the matter of a "breakwater" or "lighthouse" or any other local necessity or improvement. If the member elect for Belfast imagines, for a moment, that any individual member of the House of Assembly is returned to that body to legislate for the benefit of the residents of his particular district, to the prejudice of those of any other or others, he is, so far, as much behind the age as we can not but fear many of his constituents to be, and may thus, in a certain sense, be styled their worthy representative. Carry out Mr. Laird's principle and he would, had he the chance, when in power, refuse any further government aid to the residents of Tignish and Souris, and their respective localities, for instance, because they support a policy of progression and improvement, so happily inaugurated by the incipient construction and intended completion and maintenance of railways through the length and breadth of this Colony. It is not so clear what the writer of the paragraph means by "*all outlying districts*"—the italics *here* and *further on* are our own. Does he mean to hold out to the electors of any district that, shall they still inanely oppose the further construction of railways in the Island, or shall they even vote against the present government at any future time—which is more to his purpose a good deal—a promise that their local wants in return for, and in proportion to such opposition, shall be provided for in so far as his own vote and influence in the Legislature may be concerned. Not a very healthy system of electioneering or legislation this, anyway.

If the Island owes a "*debt of gratitude*" to the Fourth District of Queen's County for its last July vote, *i. e.* for returning Mr. David Laird to the House of Assembly, the best way for the Island to repay it will be by *greatly assisting* its inhabitants, *irrespectively of the record of their suffrages at their last partial election*, in running a branch line of railway from St. Andrew's Road to Murray Harbour, or *from* any *to* any locality they may prefer.

The "Elder" will readily call to mind the admonitory passage in Holy West having reference to the policy of feeding your hungry enemy, that by so doing you may heap coals of fire on his head. We humbly suggest that our proposal for the settlement of this hypothetical debt of gratitude would satisfy all parties, especially the creditors, and would bear, moreover, an appearance of a spirit of Christian Catholicity and charity of feeling, preferable rather to that which would seem to influence Mr. Laird, in his scheme for the introduction, *before*, at *and after* our partial and general elections, of a system of offensively rank and unblushingly degrading public corruption.

We feel pretty sure that the electors of Belfast are not the gullable fools to believe the kind of empty promises, and swallow the fulsome flattery their "member elect" has the vitiated and bad taste to offer them; and it is only as editorial "padding" that the Editor of the *Patriot* is unwise enough to admit such drivelling swaddle as that above into the leading column of his demi-religious, semi-weekly journal.

Location of the Railway Line.

WE see by the last *Islander* that the line of Railroad from Charlottetown to Summerside has been located, and the route approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The route *via* Hunter River has been selected in preference to that through Strathalbyn. The latter, it is alleged, presented very great obstructions, and owing to the hilly nature of that part of the country, would not only necessitate deep cuttings and grades much higher than are allowed by the specifications, which it is thought would delay the building of the road full twelve months; and during the winter season it would be liable to very serious obstructions; and, further, it was urged that under the Railway Act the contractor had a voice in the choice of the route, the Government reserving the right of approval. On the other hand, the more northern route was selected as it is generally supposed it would bring more traffic to the line, and give accommodation to inhabitants of settlements who are far worse off for a harbor than the people of Strathalbyn, and the prospect of having the communication by rail opened up twelve months sooner than it would be had the route through Strathalbyn been chosen, no doubt caused the Government to make the choice they have, independent of all political considerations.

THE MEANNESS OF A GREAT MAN.—Everyone knows that France has to pay to Germany the sum of $1,000,000,000. This amount, with the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, ought to satisfy the greediness of the Count Karl Otto Von Bismarck Schonausen. But such is not the case. What Bismarck wants, is the downfall of France; therefore, he puts every obstacle possible in the way of France, toward paying her debt. As soon as an instalment of thirty or forty millions is received on account of the above $1,000,000,000, Mr. Bismarck does not let that money go in circulation. His object in doing so, is to draw from the market as much gold as he can, and to embarrass the French Government as soon as possible.

If Mr. Bismarck keeps for a length of time the hundreds of millions which he has already received, and the five or six hundred millions in gold, which he is yet to receive, a considerable scarcity of gold will soon be felt all over the world. One billion of dollars, in gold, represents the whole production of California and Australia for ten years, or one half of all the gold found in America since three centuries and a half, or the actual production of all the globe during five years.

When Mr. Bismarck's body will be rotting in its grave, —and that will soon be, he was born in 1814—history will say of him, that he was a man of abilities, but without any magnanimity towards a fallen foe; not only unable to appreciate the feelings of his enemy, but mean as mean can be a Yankee pedlar, brought up in the Five Points of New York.

The hatred of that man towards France, blindfolds him. Whilst he is trying all in his power to ruin that country, he does not see what is going on in his own. At Berlin, for instance, life is 80 per cent dearer than it was a few years ago; fuel alone is 60 per cent higher than it was last year. Prussia is comparatively a poor country, having a sandy and unfruitful soil, and being without any maritime commerce. Nations without a navy, can get wealthy but slowly and feebly, for such nations have no intercourse with distant countries.

Why don't Mr. Bismarck apply his energy and talents to the construction of a Prussian navy, instead of playing low and mean *tricks* on the French nation?

His attempt at the ruin of France, will prove like the attempt of the serpent at the gnawing of a steel file.—*Com.*

WE have received several letters from Souris, condemning in the strongest terms the anonymous scribbler in a former number of the *Herald*, signed "McD," reflecting on the character of the family of the Editor of this paper. We extract the following from a letter received from a gentleman who holds a high position at Souris:—

"I saw, with regret, the undeserved attack made by "McD," on your family, and as I, together with several of my neighbors, attributed the authorship to our Grammar School Teacher, I made it my business to call upon that gentleman, and ask if he wrote the article in question, and I received the most emphatic denial, and a promise that, under the circumstances, he would, over his own signature, in the next issue of the *Herald*, disclaim having written or made any such attack."

Mr. McDonald has, over his own signature, carried out his promise and denied the charge preferred against him. We have been assured that had not Mr. McDonald denied the charge, a document would have been signed by nearly every person in Souris, condemning the slander. The feeling in and around Souris, is that of disgust, for the heartless vagabond who wrote the letter, and for the *gentlemanly* Editors of the *Herald*, who circulated it broad-cast to the world, knowing at the time, they were publishing a most malicious lie, and doing an injury to a family composed mostly of young