

and paraphernalia of royalty from juxtaposition with the great and glorious republic." The Brotherhood say President Roberts has more sincere followers at the present moment than President Johnson. This may be prejudice; but they affirm that they are ready to go further in support of Roberts than the copperheads and conservative republicans would in favor of the occupant of the White House. One thing may be relied on—when the Fenians move this time they move with a vengeance. A large body of men, said to be composed of Fenians, drills regularly at Burlington, Vt. They are all armed. At St. Alban's and other places on the American border, men of unmistakable Fenian aspect appear and disappear in a suspicious manner. One can hardly think that these men will be mad enough to attempt a second raid upon Canada; but when it is considered that the United States contain so many idle and reckless adventurers, ready to take a hand in any game that may present itself, and that this Fenian force is a most popularizing, another raid on Canada, and even on our own inoffensive Province, does not appear so improbable. It would seem that both the American and Canadian Governments anticipate something of the sort; for we see it announced that a body of U. S. troops has been hurriedly despatched over the Hudson River Railroad to Oswego, and that some of the regular forces stationed in Canada have been moved towards the frontier. We presume the authorities have such information as justifies these precautions, and it may be that the unusual silence of the Fenians now is only an evidence of their greater earnestness and prudence.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—The Richmond Enquirer of a few days since, has the following:—

An affecting scene took place a few days ago at the police-station, which melted more than one stern heart to tears. A young man of most respectable connections had been arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and was raving like a maniac in his cell, and when his aged mother, attired in widow's weeds, entered the station-house, and requested to be allowed an interview, the request was granted, and she stood face to face with her erring son. The surprise almost sobbed him for a moment, and he greeted her with manly tenderness, but the demon of intoxication soon broke forth in fresh ravings. The mother endeavored to calm and soothe him, but without avail; his dulled ear was deaf, even to the tones of maternal love, and retiring from the cell, she sank into a seat, while the sobs so long choked down, burst forth with passionate vehemence for her son,—her fallen son, her fond hope and pride, the prop and stay of her old age,—for whom she would willingly have laid down her life. For two hours her uncontrolable agitation had full sway, and then, with an effort at calmness, she departed. It was a scene which none could view without emotion, and spoke in thunder tones of the evils of strong drink. For your own sake, for your mother's sake, for God's sake, spurn the intoxicating bowl. It is fraught with ruin to body and soul; it is a liquid fire; distilled damnation; the strongest weapon of all the devil's potent enginery. Don't drink. The ruddy bowl may invite, but there is death in every sparkle; tears and sighs in every glowing drop. It will deprive you of health, fortune, reputation, and friends; mar your every prospect, blight your every hope, bring down the grey hairs of your parents in shame and sorrow to the grave, and finally consign you a poor, bloated, disgraced wreck, to a pauper's trench in Potter's field. Boys, don't drink.

On March 1st the Queen held a Levee, or Drawing Room, or something of that sort, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley was presented. A private letter from London describes the costume he wore on the occasion viz., white satin breeches and waistcoat, white silk stockings, knee and shoe buckles, light blue coat trimmed with silver, and a cocked hat.—*St. John Freeman.*

It is said that the "Prime Minister" of Nova Scotia was, on that occasion, got up in a precisely similar manner, except that his breeches were crimson plush. His cocked hat was made of an old Colonel.—*He Chron.*

FROM THE STATES.

Arrival of R. M. S. Africa.

[From the Halifax Express.]

By the R. M. S. Africa, which arrived at this port last night, we received New York and Boston papers to the 26th and 27th inst., respectively. The most important items of news have been anticipated by telegraph. A despatch from Washington says the Judiciary Committee will probably report in favor of Senator Wilson's resolutions to release Jeff. Davis. It is also believed that Congress will adopt the resolution, and that Davis will be released in a week.

A Washington paper of Tuesday last says that the receipts from internal revenue sources continue to be below the daily average called for by the official estimates. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it is confidently believed by reliable official authorities that the total for the fiscal year, shown on the 30th June next, will equal, if not exceed, the regular estimates upon which the revised law of last July was based.

According to the New Orleans Times, the amount of cotton which had come to hand since September 1, of last year, was 1,524,093 bales, showing a supply in six months equal to the estimated amount, at the beginning of the season, that would be in the market during the whole year.

ATROCIOUS AFFAIR.

A despatch stated a few days ago that Escobedo, the Liberal General in Mexico, had ordered the execution of all prisoners of foreign origin taken with arms in their hands in a battle which had taken place a couple of days prior to his issuing of the order. Later accounts state that this inhuman command was carried into effect, and that one hundred and twenty-three men, French by birth, who had enlisted in the opposing army of Miramon, who had been taken prisoners, were marched out and executed in cold blood. "One by one," says the report, "the prisoners were shot, and each bloody body was left as it fell for the next victim in order to look upon. We are informed that but few of the doomed victims faltered; and when marched out for execution most of them sang the Marseillaise Hymn." The bloody monster who ordered this cowardly butchery also ordered a grand ball in honor of the event; he invited one hundred and fifty of the chief ladies of the place, and was surprised to find but fifteen present. Whether he ordered the remaining one hundred and thirty-five ladies to be executed or not we are not informed. Nothing more inhuman, more utterly infamous than the above narrated atrocity has occurred within the history of modern wars.

In Congress on the 26th inst., a fracas occurred between Mr. Binzham, who acted as Judge Advocate in the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and the celebrated Benj. Butler, during which the latter declared that the hanging of this lady by Court Martial authority was the murder of an innocent woman. He accused Mr. Binzham of having withheld exculpatory evidence in that important case.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE HERALD.)

The Examiner of the 25th ult. shows its Editor in his true colors, in the means used to try to prejudice the electors of this District against Mr. Reilly. He says the small office-holders under the late Government are working "might and main" to secure Mr. Reilly's election. This, certainly, appears small on Whelan's part, in writing what he himself knows to be false and to the contrary. Such staff can only serve to blindfold narrow-minded people that do not see the difference.

It is certainly very ungrateful of Whelan to disown the services of the Conservatives of Head St. Peter's Bay, some of the office-holders in particular, who went to so much trouble at his last election in getting up a grand display to follow him to Morell, which was more than ever the Liberals done for him at any of his former elections; and to prove the falseness of his assertions he has now got a Tory office-holder canvassing the District for him and his colleague, in the person of John A. McLean,—this is an undisputable fact which cannot be denied.

Mr. Whelan will not gain much support for himself or his amiable colleague here by propagating mean falsehoods, to the refutation of which I believe Mr. Reilly would not stoop.

Hoping, in future, that the Editor of the Examiner will be guided by truth, which he will find to gain him more respect than the course he is at present pursuing, I beg to subscribe myself

AN ELECTOR.

Head St. Peter's Bay,
April 3, 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

MAJOR POLLARD AGAIN.

SINCE our last issue, the Royal Gazette has appeared, containing the dismissal of Major Pollard from the Volunteer Militia Service. This appears to us to be the last act of an arbitrary proceeding, which has aroused no small degree of indignation in the community generally. A mass meeting was held in the Temperance Hall on Monday evening to express sympathy with the Major and condemnation of his treatment. The account of the meeting we subjoin. The Patriot and the Summerside Journal have already taken the Major's case in hand, and placed the facts before the public in their true light. Several of the Volunteer Companies feel so deeply in the matter, that they are going to give up their arms, and, altogether, the prospects are that Major Pollard's dismissal is going to act most disastrously upon the Volunteer and Militia organization. There is one chance left to obviate this difficulty, and that is, for the Commander-in-Chief to reconsider the whole affair, and reinstate the Major in his former position, with the addition of the appointment and pay of Inspecting Officer of Militia. The Legislature can manage the latter appointment, and we trust that His Excellency will perceive, before it is too late, the unfortunate position in which he is placed by his hasty and summary proceedings. Although Major Pollard has been degraded as far as his enemies can degrade him, yet it must be a satisfaction to him to know that he enjoys the esteem and sympathy of the whole community, without regard to creed or class. His military superiors may, perhaps, from motives which would not bear investigation, wish to ignore Major Pollard's claims to promotion and reward, and to remove him from their path; but the public at large are ready to acknowledge his important services to the Volunteer and Militia force, and are determined, if they cannot reward him as he deserves, not to allow him to be crushed without a protest against the high-handed and ungrateful treatment to which he has been subjected.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday evening last, 8th inst., a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown—numbering over seven hundred persons—was held in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the recent dismissal of Major Pollard from the position which he held in the Volunteer Militia. On motion of Hon. Geo. Beer, seconded by Mr. Archd. McNeill, P. W. Hyndman, Esq., was called to the Chair, and P. S. McGowan having been appointed Secretary, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of the manner in which Major Pollard had been treated in having his services so summarily dispensed with by the Commander-in-Chief, without being granted the privilege of a fair and impartial trial, and without ever having his offence properly stated to him. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting on the part of Mr. Pollard, and though the Chairman called upon any person taking the opposite side to express his views, no one came forward to justify the action of the military authorities towards the Major. After a discussion of the subject, the following Resolution was moved by Geo. Alley, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Williams, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, J. B. Pollard, Esq., late Major in the Volunteer Militia Service, has been connected with that organization for the past twenty years, and has, in the various capacities held by him therein, largely contributed to place that service on its present footing of efficiency in drill, discipline, and military knowledge; and whereas the Commander-in-Chief has dispensed with Mr. Pollard's services without an investigation of the supposed charges preferred against him;

Be it therefore Resolved, That this meeting hereby records its disapproval of the course adopted towards Mr. Pollard in thus summarily dispensing with his services, and its regret that the Commander-in-Chief had not exercised his legal prerogative of instituting a Court of Enquiry to investigate the supposed breaches of discipline and military regulations alleged to have been committed by him.

An address to Mr. Pollard, which had been prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, was then submitted to the meeting for its approval, and it having been unanimously adopted, it was moved that it be presented to that gentleman as an expression of the feelings of the meeting. The motion having been carried, these cheers were given for the Queen, and three for Mr. Pollard, and the meeting dispersed.

The address and reply were as follows:—
TO J. B. POLLARD, ESQ., LATE MAJOR OF 1st QUEEN'S CO. VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

DEAR SIR;

We, your fellow-citizens, beg to express to you our appreciation of the important and efficient services which, for upwards of twenty years past, you have rendered the militia and volunteer organization of this Colony,—services which, on more than one occasion, have received the justly-merited approval and commendation not only of the highest military authorities of this, your native land, but also of the most distinguished personages and military officers who, as visitors to our shores, have had an opportunity of judging of your abilities.

By your disinterested zeal and self-sacrificing devotion in the cause, from your earliest connection therewith, and your superior knowledge of drill and military tactics, acquired from a service extending over such a long period of time, in every gradation of rank, from that of a private to your late position, the Volunteers, as then commanded, attained a higher degree of efficiency while the organization was sustained upon a purely voluntary principle, than the present military force is ever likely to acquire.

During the visit to this Colony, in the year 1860, of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Volunteer Artillery Company, under your command, enjoyed the unprecedented and distinguished honor of forming a Body Guard to the illustrious visitor, and during the

period of his stay, although very many salutes were fired, not the slightest accident occurred to mar the rejoicings of the occasion—a circumstance contrasting favorably with the discharge of similar duties performed by regular troops in the neighboring Colonies, where loss of life was sustained.

The hearty co-operation of the Prince of Wales, Irish, and other Volunteer Companies on the same occasion, and their able discharge of the several duties assigned to them at that time, elicited the flattering compliments of His Royal Highness, and furnish a proof of the efficiency of the Volunteer organization as then constituted.

As the representative of a population of eighty thousand, your gallant and successful competition against the representatives of the six hundred thousand inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the inter-Colonial Shooting Match, held at Truro, N. S., in the year 1862, won for yourself, throughout British North America, the reputation of a first-class marksman, and has assisted to earn a character and standing for the Volunteers of P. E. Island unequalled by those of the Sister Colonies.

We might refer to many other instances corroborative of your zeal and interest in the Volunteer cause and of your efficiency in drill and your valued services as a Volunteer and Volunteer Militia Officer, but as they are so well known to the public, we deem it unnecessary further to particularize.

In view of these facts, it is with extreme regret that we learn, from a correspondence in the local papers, of your recent dismissal from a service to which you have gratuitously devoted so much time and attention, and in which you have evinced so much talent and ability. We fail to perceive from the facts before the public any just cause for so summary a dismissal, and cannot but express our unqualified disapproval of the extraordinary course pursued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in his refusal of a Court of Enquiry to investigate the alleged breach of the supposed "orders or military usages" charged against you, and in his dispensing with your services without a trial.

We beg to tender you our sincere sympathy in the circumstances in which you are placed, and to express the hope that your case may be reconsidered, and that the time may not be far distant when you will occupy a prouder and more honorable position than you have hitherto attained,—a position to which you are justly entitled, and one in which your valuable services will be adequately remunerated.

On behalf of meeting,
P. W. HYNDMAN, Chairman.
P. S. MCGOWAN, Secretary.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: The address which you, on behalf of the meeting held this evening, have presented to me, I need not assure you, gratifying to me. I fear, however, that my services have been overrated by you, much of the credit being due to the hearty co-operation of the officers and men under my command. I am happy to find that the manner in which my services have been dispensed with by the Commander-in-Chief has met with the disapproval of so large a number of my fellow-citizens—Volunteers and civilians. I have, since my connection with the Volunteer movement, received many kind attentions, and many marks of respect; but I can truly say that the present moment is the proudest one of my life, and the recollection of it death alone can blot out. As regards the concluding part of your address, I can, of course, say nothing; but your presence here this evening gives me the assurance that my services in aid of the Volunteer cause have not been unappreciated by my fellow-townsmen. I therefore, Gentlemen, tender you my sincere thanks for the address you have presented me, and the expressions of sympathy therein contained.

And have the honor to be, Your obedient servant,
J. B. POLLARD.
By order,
P. S. MCGOWAN, Secretary.
Charlottetown, April 9, 1867.

For the information of our readers, we publish below the editorial article from the Patriot, in reference to the St. Patrick's Day Sermon in this city, to which we alluded last week, and also the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald's letter thereon. The matter in dispute is placed in so simple a light, and the truth so plainly told in the Rev. Doctor's trenchant letter, that comment on our part is rendered unnecessary. Had the Rev. gentleman placed the Scottish motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," over the storned battery, we would consider the picture complete:

[From the "Patriot," March 28.]
Twelve months ago, the observance of the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was, in this community, attended with a good deal of uneasiness and bad feeling. With a change of Government, we thought nothing unpleasant or disagreeable would have occurred this year to call for censure or mar the harmony of St. Patrick's day celebration. In this, however, we were, it appears, mistaken. On Sunday, the 17th inst., a sermon was preached in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city which offended some and surprised many of our citizens. By invitation, a young Scotch priest occupied the pulpit on this occasion, and so un-British were the Constitutional doctrines enunciated in the sermon that a Roman Catholic gentleman connected with Her Majesty's Army marked his disapproval of them by at once walking out of the Church. He also felt constrained by a sense of duty to report the circumstance to the officer commanding the Troops. The sermon, it is reported, was more suitable for a Fenian circle than for a congregation of loyal British subjects. Had the preacher been an Irishman, we could make some allowance for passionate appeals and fervid eloquence on the subject of Ireland's rights and wrongs, but coming from the lips of a Scotchman, we consider the sermon referred to, judging by report, as an attempt to pander to Irish prejudices and tickle the palate of ignorant Fenian sympathisers. For this, at a time like the present, there can be no defence. The only excuse that can be pleaded in palliation of such thoughtless conduct is that his reverence was a young man. Let us hope that the offence may never be repeated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PATRIOT.

SIR:—Yesterday's issue of the Semi-Weekly Patriot was handed to me this morning, and my attention was drawn to certain editorial remarks made by you in reference to the "Anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint," and as these remarks contain charges of a very serious nature, I trust your own sense of honor will dictate to you the justice and propriety of allowing me to say a few words in reply through the same medium by which these grave charges have been given to the public.

In reference to the opening paragraph of your editorial, I will only say that those gentlemen who manifested such strange symptoms of uneasiness, (but of the Titus Oates stamp) and who gave evident proof of bad feelings twelve months ago, only brought upon themselves the ridicule and contempt of all right-thinking men in the community. You say that, "with a change of Government, we thought that nothing unpleasant or disagreeable would have occurred this year to call for censure or mar the harmony of St. Patrick's Day's celebration." In this view of account, nor am I aware that anything unpleasant or disagreeable has occurred, as far as the Catholics of this community are concerned. But you go on to say that, "in this, however, we were, it appears, mistaken," and then go on to give your reasons, from which it appears that you are still laboring under a slight mistake.

In the early part of this month, the Rev. Ronald B. McDonald was invited by me to preach in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on the Feast of St. Patrick. I did not invite him because he was Scotch, English, Irish, or French; but knowing his generous and obliging disposition, well known piety, and highly cultivated talents, I thought he would not refuse my request, and that his discourse would be worthy of the occasion. In this I was not disappointed. Mr. McDonald kindly accepted my invitation, and accordingly came to town a day or two previous to the 17th. He submitted to me the

manuscript of his discourse, and after a careful perusal I found it to be what any man, acquainted with Mr. McDonald, would expect—a very able production, and which would stand the test of the severest criticism, either in point of style, Theology, sound Christian morality, or loyalty to the British Throne. The young orator took for his text the prophecy of Baruch, v. chapter, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6th verses. In the course of his sermon he dwelt principally on the glorious mission destined by Almighty God for the Irish people in diffusing, at an early period, learning and piety through Continental Europe. He referred to the labor and zeal of Columba of Iona, of Columbanus, and other names illustrious for learning, piety, and apostolic zeal. He showed why it was that Continental Europe, from a sense of gratitude bestowed on Ireland the glorious title of Island of Saints. He spoke of the undying fidelity with which the sons of St. Patrick, under the most trying circumstances, ever clung to the ancient faith. He said that as gold was tried by fire, so it is only under trials and afflictions that the noble traits of individuals or nations are brought out in bold relief. He spoke in well-merited terms of the learning, piety, and Christian zeal of Irishmen, lay and clerical, of the present day, in diffusing religion and piety all over the world. He did not forget to point out how guarded the sons of Ireland ought to be at the present time against the machinations of irreligious and designing men, who would attempt, by wicked counsel, to lead them from the path of duty and religion. He said that there is many a broad acre, many a beautiful sloping waste, and many a roofless cottage untenant in Ireland, while those who might have tilled and occupied them are employed in heaving down the forests of America, digging in the mines of California or Australia; or, perhaps their bones lie mouldering in the soil of some foreign battle field, or scattered over the bottom of the broad Atlantic. I have not the manuscript in my possession, but this is the sum and substance of the whole discourse, and if there be anything un-British in all this, I cannot, for the life of me, see it.

The comments and opinions with which you have favored the public in reference to this sermon, but always with the saving clause, "it is reported," are too contemptible, and beneath notice. Words are double-edged, and will cut both ways. This being the case, I will merely use your own words, and make them cut in a direction quite different from what you intended. I merely change the subject of one or two of your own sentences, leaving the object and predicate in peaceable possession, and then your language will read thus:—"Had the gentleman connected with Her Majesty's Army been an Englishman of the honest 'John Bull' stamp, we could make some allowance for his conduct; but coming from an Irishman, or at least, the son of an honest Irishman, we must consider the conduct referred to as an attempt to pander to Protestant prejudices, and tickle the palate of a few would-be-aristocrats, who very likely laugh at him for his trouble. The only excuse that can be pleaded in palliation of such thoughtless conduct, is that the gentleman in question is a young man. Let us hope that the offence may never be repeated." This is what is called, in military tactics, storming your No. 1. or A. Battery, turning the guns and making them play, with deadly effect, upon yourself and the gallant young Knight who had the misfortune of being placed under cover of your artillery.

Had the young gentleman to whom you allude as your authority, and whom you would represent as the public censor of clergy and laity, been for a few times present on similar occasions in Quebec, Montreal, or any of the other unquestionably loyal cities of British America, perhaps he would have reconciled his ideas of loyalty with those of good manners and ordinary common sense.

I am sorry to be placed under the disagreeable necessity of appearing in the columns of a newspaper, but your remarks of yesterday have left me no alternative. I can assure you—and I must also speak for my Rev. friend in his absence—that you could not have touched either of us on a more sensitive point than by calling in question our loyalty to our gracious and virtuous Queen, and to the British Throne. I trust, however, that we have too much regard for the feelings and practice of the Christian religion, and too lively a sense of honor and loyalty to make us ever feel ashamed to appear in the company of the most loyal of Her Majesty's subjects. I can also assure you that we have too much respect for the name we inherit to crouch down like mere criminals, and listen in silence to a lecture on loyalty, chivalry, honor, or valor from you, Sir, or from any gentlemen whose names have yet to find a place in connection with anything glorious or heroic in the annals of the British Empire.

Gentlemanly and Christian treatment is only what I reasonably expect to receive at your hands; for any person acquainted with my disposition will bear me out in saying that it is not a desire to provoke idle, useless, or angry controversy, but a stern sense of duty and honor, that has driven me. I may say for the first time in my life into the columns of a public newspaper; and let me hope that under such peculiarly disagreeable circumstances, it may also be the last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral,
Charlottetown, March 29, 1867.

The Nomination of Candidates for vacancies in the House of Assembly for the First and Second Districts of King's County, and the Third District of Queen's County, comes off to-day; but we are not prepared to give the names of the candidates, as we have not yet learned them. Should there be any opposition in these Districts, it will prove rather embarrassing to the Government to have four of its supporters—three of them the principal office-holders—absent from the Legislature for ten days after its meeting. However, we do not anticipate that the minority will attempt to take any advantage of this circumstance during the interval between the 18th—the day of the meeting of the Legislature—and the 28th—the day of the return of the Writs. The only difference is that business will be more or less delayed thereby.

The meeting called by J. D. Hazard Esq., Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society, in the Temperance Hall, last Friday, for the purpose of forming a Society for the culture and manufacture of Flax, was a failure, owing to the bad state of the roads. It is now proposed to open a subscription list for the names of parties favorable to the movement, and to petition the Legislature for a grant in its aid. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope to see it carried forward to a successful issue.

We have received from the 'Johnson Type Foundry, Philadelphia, the January number of their 'Typographic Advertiser.'

In the notice of the death of the late James Flynn, of Winter River, a mistake occurs relative to the number of children left by him. The number ought to be ten instead of "two," as therein printed.

We are pleased to learn that the Summerside section of the Rev. Mr. Frame's congregation, which has half his services, at a meeting held on Monday evening last, after subscribing a large amount to assist in clearing the debt of their commodious and elegant Church, unanimously agreed to pay their Pastor one hundred pounds per annum.—S. J.

WILD GEESSE have been very plenty in the market for the past few days—much more so than usual.—We saw one Indian yesterday with a dozen, and we have heard of several sportsmen from the City having 'bagged' a like number.—T. L.

MEETING AT FORT AUGUSTUS.

A number of placards having been posted up at the Fort Augustus, Monaghan and several other settlements on both sides of the Hillsborough river, purporting that a Public Meeting would again be held at Mr. James McDonald's, Fort Augustus, on Wednesday, the 3d April, instant, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to represent this district in the House of Assembly—a few of the neighboring settlers attended to know the meaning thereof, when shortly after one o'clock Mr. John Ross, of the Weekly, Messrs. Leonard Wood, John Wood, James Wood, Martin Myres, Charles Stewart, and one or two others from Lot 48, came there, who, after severally expressing their disapprobation of the Hon. Edward Whelan's appointment to the office of Queen's Printer, Mr. Ross signified his intention of offering as a candidate to oppose the Hon. Mr. Coles, should he only get a person to propose and second his nomination therefor. A motion was thereupon made to appoint a Chairman and Secretary, but which offices none of the people of Fort Augustus or any of the neighboring Settlements would accept, alleging that the meeting was sought to be got up surreptitiously, and without any one knowing who were its authors. Mr. Leonard Wood admitted that it was him who got the placards printed, but that it was by direction of one James Smith—a School master on the Monaghan road,—that he did not come there to support Mr. Ross exclusively, but would support any other who might offer against Mr. Coles.

Mr. John Wood, of Lot 48, was then called to the Chair, and after expressing his own views in regard to Mr. Coles' undue favor towards Mr. Whelan and his hostile bearing to the Tenant League, Mr. Ross, Mr. James Lavery, Mr. James Traynor, junr., of Millcove, Francis McQuaid, Esq., James Traynor of Monaghan, and Hon. F. Kelly, severally addressed the Chair. A motion was made to nominate J. H. Fletcher, Esq., as a fit and proper person to be a candidate for the district, which was negatived, and the following resolution proposed by Mr. James Traynor, of Millcove, seconded by Francis McQuaid Esq., was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That, as a meeting of over 500 electors of this District was held at this place on the 25th day of March now last past, unanimously agreed and engaged to support the Hon. George Coles, the Leader of the present Government, at the coming Election, this meeting hereby reiterates that guarantee that they will return him against any opposition that may offer against him.

(Signed) JOHN WOOD, Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KELLY'S CROSS.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting was held at Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, on Thursday evening, the 21st ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the local interests of this locality.

The meeting was duly organized by appointing Mr. James Gorman, Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary. Several gentlemen present spoke at considerable length of the many disadvantages under which this community labored for many years for want of a Post Office in a central place, in their midst; and also of a Magistrate's Court, as well as a representative in the Commissioners' Court at DeSable. They very justly observed that while the surrounding settlements could boast of having a J. P. at every corner, in many cases within bow-shot of each other, their convenience in this respect has been strangely overlooked. They, however, trusted that the new Administration, which they have always supported, would not on this occasion forget their claims or forfeit their confidence. The business of the meeting concluded by submitting the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable to have a Post Office established at Kelly's Cross, Lot 29, for the convenience of the public, and that a committee be forthwith chosen to draught a petition humbly requesting the Legislature to order a grant in support of the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a Magistrate's Court should be established in this Settlement.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a representative in the Commissioners' Court at DeSable should be appointed from this vicinity.
JOHN BRADLEY, Sec'y.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Two young men named — Morrow, of Bannockburn, and — Munro, of Johnston's Road, servants of Mr. Henry Dunsay, were drowned by falling through the ice, on Saturday night last, near the North River Bridge. It appears they had been drinking at the Queen's Arms Inn, and had been considerably the worse for liquor—a cap and the whip belonging to them having been found on the road about half way between the Inn and the ice. Their cries for help were heard by Mr. Moreside, of North River, who went down immediately to the river, but could see no one. He shouted to them, but there was no reply made. He thought he heard the horse struggling further up the river, whereupon he alarmed the neighborhood; and although several people turned out at once, nothing could be seen of the unfortunate sufferers.

On Sunday morning a large number of the inhabitants of the neighborhood were employed in searching for the bodies, when that of poor Munro was discovered near the edge of the ice on the flats, the tide being at flood at the time of the accident. The other body has not yet been recovered.

We hope the inquest, which has not yet been held, will institute a close enquiry into the facts relating to the condition in which the unfortunate men were, when they were allowed to leave the Queen's Arms Inn. The drinking habits at such road-side Inns are, we regret to say, very much on the increase—are sadly demoralizing and extremely dangerous to the travelling public, and not infrequently result in such calamities as that we have now the painful duty to record.—Ex.

WATSON'S NEW SHOP.—We are glad to see that our enterprising townsman, Wm. R. Watson, Esq., has removed his business to his new brick premises on Queen Street. The present shop is somewhat smaller than the old one, but its internal arrangements are more tasteful and highly finished. The office is a model of compactness, neatness and convenience. With the exception of the counter tops and show cases, which are black walnut, all the inside work is painted white (enamel), while the edges of the shelves, &c., are covered with gilt. This establishment is certainly the handsomest in the city, and at night its brilliant front presents an agreeable contrast to the burned district. Mr. Watson's customers—both new and old—will find his new shop well tended and well filled with the best of everything in his line of business.—Pat.