

that a prominent American politician advised his countrymen to come here armed, and to take the law into their own hands. I do not blame the Americans, if desiring to annex these Colonies, they suppose that we can be forced into Annexation. Mr. Connel General Potter, years ago, advised his Government that, if reciprocity were withheld, these North American Colonies would be starved into Annexation. I hold in my hand a paper published at Washington, from an article in which I will read the following extract:—

"I. G. Hall, Esq., an American merchant from Massachusetts, who has for many years resided in Charlottetown, P. E. Island, where he has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, is now in Washington, and has communicated to the Committee of Ways and Means, and to Members of Congress, a large amount of reliable and a full information in reference to our interests in the trade and commerce of that Colony. Mr. Hall's business brought him in contact with the people in every section of the Island, and he speaks from personal knowledge when he says that a large majority of the entire population are strongly in favor of annexation to the United States."

Well Sir, it seems that this gentleman had another interview with another Committee of the American Congress, for, in the Gloucester Telegraph of the 15th February last, I find the following reference to him:— "Mr. Isaac U. Hall, an American resident at Charlottetown, P. E. I., who has rendered our fishermen all the services in his power during the fishery excitement of the last year, and who has himself been a victim of the Canadian policy, having had three vessels seized, although he has long been doing an extensive business in the Province, was before the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations, on Wednesday, and testified in relation to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the Canadian Government. Mr. Hall testified that the course pursued by the Canadian authorities was adapted, and evidently designed, to break up the whole fishing business of the Americans along the provincial coasts. While the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island were friendly to American fishermen, and desirous to do everything possible to aid them in their business, the English and Provincial Governments were doing everything in their power to break up the business; and if this country was not prepared to relinquish the whole fishery business along the north-eastern shores, it would be necessary that prompt and energetic action should at once be taken. Of late the whole management of the fisheries business, on the part of the Provincial Government, had been in the hands of the English mercantile agents, who administered it according to their own taste, and were just as effectually destroying our fishing interests in those regions as the Alabamas did our general mercantile interests during the war of the rebellion."

We are all desirous to bring about a return to our former commercial relations with the States, and are unanimous in our recognition of the benefits we received from them. It is somewhat strange to see members of the late Government, now that they are in opposition, disapproving of the resolution. When in power they were compelled to enforce the treaty of 1817, as expounded by the Law Officers of the Crown, and issued orders to the officials of the Customs Department to carry out the law. If their opinions, expressed in this debate, should be brought to the notice of the International Commission, what opinion would be entertained of us by the able men composing that body?

Hon. Mr. Sinclair suggests the word "ports" instead of "waters" in the Resolution.

Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR.—The hon. member states that members of the late Government are acting in a spirit of deference from that which animated them when in office. In this he is widely mistaken. The resolution justifies and confirms the action of the late Government. I submit that the resolution would be improved by the substitution of the word "ports" for "waters." We only suffered by the exclusion of American fishermen from our harbors, and with any change beyond the three-mile limit we had no concern. As to the employment by us of cutters and gun-boats, I am pretty sure that if we had adopted that policy, we would not be in as good a position as we are at present. The hon. Leader of the Government says that the part of the despatches which has been withheld from the House is private and confidential. Well, Sir, I never yet heard of a despatch, one part of which was of that nature, and the rest of a public character. Despatches are, as far as my knowledge enables me to judge, either public or private.

Hon. J. C. Pope willing to adopt Mr. Sinclair's suggestion.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT.—I readily adopt the suggestion of the hon. member as to the substitution of "ports" for "waters" but who he charges the Government with having submitted "garbled" despatches. I beg to deny his assertion. As I understand the term, his language would convey the idea that we had omitted portions of the Despatch, and they conveyed an erroneous impression of its meaning. The hon. member is in possession of the substance of the despatch, and he will find many instances in Great Britain, Canada, and other Colonies, where portions of such documents are withheld for the allowed reason that the publication of the entire documents might be prejudicial to the public interests. The resolution as amended contains a stronger expression of our opinion than the original, and if any hon. member has any suggestion which he thinks would still further improve it, we shall give it our best consideration.

W. S. McNeill, Esq.—Advantages of Americans fishing in our waters.

MR. McNEILL.—I have my doubts as to whether Capt. Hardinge's instructions last year differed from those under which other officers acted in previous years; but I hope we shall have no such recurrence of such proceedings as took place last summer. I approve of the first part of the resolution, but the latter part of it might as well be omitted. It says "The Committee, however, express a strong opinion against allowing such vessels the privilege of our inshore fisheries without the United States granting us adequate trade concessions in return." Now, Sir, I do not consider our opinion to have any weight con-

ceding free trade by inducing them to hold it out as a lure to Annexation. Such sentiments find no response in the bosom of our people, who have a loyal and intelligent preference for their own limitations over those of their republican neighbors. The hon. member (Mr. McNeill) if he did not know himself an Annexationist, yet went very near the line. There are, and I presume always will be, in every country, some persons disaffected with its institutions; there are many of that description in the States. And although that country, with a population of forty millions, and a magnificent extent of country, and every variety of soil and climate and an unequalled water communication, has maintained the union after a severe struggle, the inherent permanency of its institutions has not been as severely tested as those of Great Britain. There is not more patriotism and moral worth in the States than in Britain, and while the former country can point with just pride to its merchant princes, to its eminent agriculturists, to its distinguished literary men, it will be found that its best men are not in political life. The cabinet at Washington is not responsible to the people as is the Mother Country and those Colonies. We all know that the late President (Mr. Johnson) narrowly escaped conviction on impeachment, but pending the trial, he still retained possession of the white House and full executive power as the chief magistrate of the nation, in despite of the people. That a greater deference is paid to popular feeling in the Mother Country needs no other proof than the records of the Imperial Parliament shew at the time when, some years ago, a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French was in existence. Lord Palmerston at the time, one of the most popular Ministers that England ever had, introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, having for its object, the extradition of political refugees. The sentiments of the people were adverse to the measure, and Palmerston found that his popularity, great as it was, would not be adequate to resist the outspoken opinions of the people, and he consequently had to withdraw the measure. Again, Mr. Disraeli declined to introduce a reform bill which the British public demanded he had to retire, and he sought the seat of office to Mr. Gladstone. Such submission to popular control cannot be witnessed in the States. The fact is, we have all the freedom afforded by American institutions, and more. We can admire the American people and cultivate the kindest spirit towards them, without neglecting the stern duty imposed on us of protecting the best interests of our own country. I believe that we shall have free trade with the States as soon, and no sooner, than the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Mr. McEACHEN.—It cannot be said with truth that the British Government is indifferent to the prosperity of the Colonies. If such is the case why would they incur the trouble and expense of sending the national ships to protect our fisheries. Hon. members on both sides of the House should admit that the removal of the restrictions on American fishing vessels last year, in answer to the remonstrance of the late Government, indicated their willingness to carry out the wishes of the Colonists. I give full credit to the late Government for the able manner in which they represented the matter to the Imperial authorities, and now when the Joint Commission is about to commence its labors in Washington, it will doubtless be part of its business to endeavor to arrange our trade relations with the States. It is consequently our duty to express an opinion on the matter, for if we manifest a spirit of indifference, they will probably not trouble themselves about our affairs.

Hon. Mr. Perry in favor of asserting our rights.

HON. MR. PERRY.—It is admitted on all sides, that the Island prospered under the Reciprocity Treaty, and that the resort of American fishermen to our shores was productive of great benefits to the Colony. We are not to blame for the abolition of the Treaty. That abolition was the act of the American Government, which imagined that the British people sympathized with the Southern States during the Civil War. I was surprised to hear it stated that Capt. Hardinge exceeded his orders last summer in preventing American fishermen receiving supplies. I believe that he acted within the scope of his instructions, and anxious as I am to see a revival of our former trade with the States, we must manfully assert our rights. If we do not the Commission at Washington may naturally say that we do not care for them. I am sorry that the Island is not represented on the Commission. As to the future change in our political position referred to by the hon. member (Mr. McNeill) it will be time enough to discuss that when the occasion shall arise. As one member of the Commission, I can only express my regret that the resolution is not worded more strongly. As to keeping American fishermen outside the three-mile limit, that system all sorts more profitable employment for our boat fishing during the warm weather, and in summer more mackerel are taken in three than in thirty fathoms of water. The Americans may allow the fish beyond the limit by the use of more attractive bait than we use, but that affords no reason why we should abandon our rights to the inshore fisheries. I would be pleased to hear that the Commission had requested our Government to send representatives from the Island to attend to our interests at its sittings.

Hon. Mr. Brecken's speech.—Whilst cultivating kindly spirit towards Americans, should protect the best interests of our own country.

HON. ATTY. GENERAL.—With the latter part of the resolution no well wisher of the Island can find fault. When the hon. member for New London makes it a charge against the Government that they have not brought down the whole of the despatch, I ask him, does not the very fact of this question being before the High Commission justify our action? Do the British Commissioners show their hands to the Americans? If it would be imprudent in them to do so, it would be equally so in us to make known a confidential communication on the subject. The Government have acted with a view to the best interests of the Island, and there is no ground for the assertion that we have "garbled" the despatch in question. I am as desirous as any one to see free trade but I have to receive nothing in return. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty the literature has been of a very one-sided nature indeed, and it is time that we should retain whatever privileges still remain to us, particularly as the Americans have not manifested a spirit of generosity towards us. I believe that no greater obstacle to our obtaining free trade is to be found, than in the utterance of Annexation principles, because the Americans believe that Annexation will be forced on us, and the feeling in favor of it will be more extensively diffused and intensified the longer they continue their present system of excluding us from their markets. While the hon. member from Carleton Place (Mr. McNeill) and others express sentiments in favor of Annexation, they prevent the Americans con-

ceding free trade by inducing them to hold it out as a lure to Annexation. Such sentiments find no response in the bosom of our people, who have a loyal and intelligent preference for their own limitations over those of their republican neighbors. The hon. member (Mr. McNeill) if he did not know himself an Annexationist, yet went very near the line. There are, and I presume always will be, in every country, some persons disaffected with its institutions; there are many of that description in the States. And although that country, with a population of forty millions, and a magnificent extent of country, and every variety of soil and climate and an unequalled water communication, has maintained the union after a severe struggle, the inherent permanency of its institutions has not been as severely tested as those of Great Britain. There is not more patriotism and moral worth in the States than in Britain, and while the former country can point with just pride to its merchant princes, to its eminent agriculturists, to its distinguished literary men, it will be found that its best men are not in political life. The cabinet at Washington is not responsible to the people as is the Mother Country and those Colonies. We all know that the late President (Mr. Johnson) narrowly escaped conviction on impeachment, but pending the trial, he still retained possession of the white House and full executive power as the chief magistrate of the nation, in despite of the people. That a greater deference is paid to popular feeling in the Mother Country needs no other proof than the records of the Imperial Parliament shew at the time when, some years ago, a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of the French was in existence. Lord Palmerston at the time, one of the most popular Ministers that England ever had, introduced a Bill into the House of Commons, having for its object, the extradition of political refugees. The sentiments of the people were adverse to the measure, and Palmerston found that his popularity, great as it was, would not be adequate to resist the outspoken opinions of the people, and he consequently had to withdraw the measure. Again, Mr. Disraeli declined to introduce a reform bill which the British public demanded he had to retire, and he sought the seat of office to Mr. Gladstone. Such submission to popular control cannot be witnessed in the States. The fact is, we have all the freedom afforded by American institutions, and more. We can admire the American people and cultivate the kindest spirit towards them, without neglecting the stern duty imposed on us of protecting the best interests of our own country. I believe that we shall have free trade with the States as soon, and no sooner, than the Dominion of Canada.

W. S. McNeill, Esq., not in favor of Annexation.

MR. McNEILL.—My remarks, to which the Hon. Atty. General has taken exception, were not an expression of a desire for annexation. I am an annexationist; but on the contrary am willing to live and die under the old flag. I merely referred to changes which in the lapse of time, might probably take place, and I think I have heard the Hon. Atty. General state as his opinion that it was doubtful if, in case of war with the United States, Great Britain could protect these Colonies. He stated that loyalty was a day's question of the pocket. I have said and I repeat that the British Government has treated this Island unfairly. It gave away the whole area of the Island and promised bounties to our fishermen which it afterwards refused to sanction.

Hon. D. Davies not giving up our rights.

HON. D. DAVIES.—I am perfectly willing to hold out all reasonable inducements to American fishermen to come to our ports and get their supplies, and to the transshipment of their fish; but I will not give up all our rights for nothing. I shall support the resolution as amended. With reference to what has been said about "garbling" the despatch, I think the reason assigned by the Hon. Leader of the Government for the omission of part of it is quite satisfactory. I recollect hearing the hon. Mr. Coles and others of the Old Liberal Party say that under responsible Government, there would be no more confidential or secret despatches, but if my memory serves me, they, when in power, withheld some and portions of other despatches. However, I suppose that when the Fishery Question is settled we shall have the entire despatch. H.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck on influence of the Colony.

HON. MR. CALLBECK quite coincided with the resolution before the Committee, for it was well for the people of this Colony to protect their rights and privileges. The Americans had not relaxed their tariff in the least in our favor, a though we had granted them many favors, and therefore it would be unfair to give up our privileges to them. In reference to our fishery and navigation laws, the Americans had the best of the bargain, for there was no reciprocity; but if reciprocity could be brought about, the advantages which it would confer upon these Provinces would be very great indeed. He thought that under the present state of affairs, it would be well for the people of the British Colonies to take a stand and maintain their rights in reference to the fisheries. The resolution was very complimentary to the late Government of which he was a humble member, and could not but be acceptable to the opposition side of the House. He was severely prepared for the remarks which fell from gentlemen of the Government on this question. He had once been told by the advocates of Confederation, that the Colony was so small and unimportant that its government would have no influence with the Imperial Government; but he had felt then, as he did now, that Great Britain would not look upon us with contempt because our number was small. He was now happy to find that there was no authority now that of the hon. Leader of the Government to prove that our influence with the Imperial Government is very great, and that the minute of Council of the late Executive had the effect of allowing our trade with the Americans to go on undisturbed, and the American fishermen to enter our ports and transship their fish. It is also said that that minute of Council had an effect throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada, allowing American like privileges in its ports. He was happy to find that this Colony was no so insignificant as was supposed by some of our Confederates. Our influence was, a short time ago,

said to be scarcely anything at all, but now it appears, we have as much as any other Colonial Government.

Hon. J. C. Pope on the loyalty we owed our own country.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT had never stated that this Colony would have no influence with the Imperial Government on account of its being small. What he did state was, that when such a petty Government as that of this Colony undertook to make treaties with Great Britain, or any other general, the affair was a farce, and showed a want of loyalty to Great Britain. Some members of the opposition had said that this Colony should be prepared, in case of a difficulty between Great Britain and any other power, to take the strongest side. If anything showed a want of loyalty, it was such sentiments as these. He looked upon the negotiations with the British Committee as a farce from the very first, and maintained that the late Government took upon themselves powers which they had no right to assume, and which only made them ridiculous. It had been stated by some members on the other side of the House that this Colony had the right to make trade arrangements with a foreign country; but there are certain regulations which the Government of this Colony may make, such as regulating the tariff of a certain country; but they have no power to frame a tariff that will distinguish between one country and another, or to make treaties of any kind. He (hon. Leader of the Government) was not one of those who thought we should be prepared to join the strongest side, or to go with the enemy if he were the stronger, in case of a difficulty between Great Britain and any other power.

MR. McNEILL said that what he had stated in reference to the matter was that we should consider what our position would be in case of a difficulty between Great Britain and a foreign power and be prepared for what would take place. He did not say that we should raise a force to resist the British Government in case the enemy were stronger.

HON. LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT said that as long as we were under the protection of the British flag we should be loyal to it. He did not believe in scheming or planning by pre-arrangement, for fear we should be swamped. It was not within the province of this Legislature to do so, and it was a disloyal sentiment to entertain. The expressions made by the members of the late Government in presence of the Committee of Congress, with regard to the power of our Legislature, were calculated to lead the people of the United States to believe that the Government had the power to make treaties in reference to trade. Anything having a tendency to cause another Government to believe this, was calculated to do mischief, and to defeat the object which we were trying to accomplish. He believed that the late Government did try to make the best trade arrangements they could with the Americans; but the whole affair was a farce from beginning to end, and instead of doing good, did a great deal of harm. In every treaty or settlement that had been made between the British and the Americans, the former had always had the worst of the bargain, whether in mercantile or shipping affairs, or in the fixing of boundaries. Nearly all our privileges had been granted or given away, but still had the fisheries left, and the British Government admitted we had the control over these, but if the mother country did not protect them we were powerless to do so. All that could be done was to give an expression of opinion that we will not give up our fisheries unless some equivalent in our trade relations with the United States, is received in return. This was nothing but fair, and he therefore hoped that some benefit would accrue to us from the High Commission now sitting in Washington. As to the Tories, he looked upon them as the most progressive men in the Colony, for they worked for the interests of the country, upheld the majority of British law, and did not agitate the public mind on anything that could not be accomplished.

The difference between a Tory and a Liberal was, that the former did not agitate the country for what could not be obtained, while the latter was continually employed in that way. The Liberals were continually endeavoring to subvert the British Constitution; and the hon. member for Kingston was prepared to go over to the Americans, and fight against Britain and her institutions. He took that hon. member as the very extreme of Liberalism, and he believed that his sentiments were disloyal, for he (Mr. McNeill) stated that if there was any chance of our being overrun by the Americans, we should join them, and save ourselves.

W. S. McNeill, Esq., on the difference between Tory and Liberal.

MR. McNEILL could not allow the remarks of the hon. Leader of the Government to pass unobserved. He would ask what measure of any importance had ever been carried into effect without agitation? The radical reform question was agitated in Scotland for a long series of years, and at last the very principle that was contended for was conceded. The Tories had always cried out in reference to every great public question, don't agitate, don't agitate; but the hon. Leader of the Government need not be alarmed, the country was not now going to be agitated by either of them. It was a favorite doctrine with some of the Tories that the people should be schooled up to an appreciation of any great public measure. Let the hon. Leader of the Government try it in reference to the proposed railway. He was quite right in agitating the subject, but he (Mr. McNeill) did not care how long he agitated the matter, as long as he did not force the railroad upon the people without their consent. Let the people be educated up to the question, till they were unanimously in favor of it. The British Government never gave us our rights unless we were unanimous in demanding them.

Hon. Mr. Callbeck in defense of late Government.

HON. MR. CALLBECK said that the late Government in cultivating friendly feelings in their intercourse with the Americans were just as loyal as the Hon. Leader of the Government. That hon. gentleman was condemning the course pursued by the late Executive, while at the same time he expressed approval of their action in reference to the Fishery Question, in the resolution before the Committee. The late Government never opened negotiations of any kind with the American Congress Committee and

never professed to have any power whatever to interfere in international affairs; but the members of that Government expressed their opinions as individuals to the members of that Committee in reference to the trade relations of the two countries, and had a perfect right to do so. These American gentlemen were just as well posted in international law as the hon. Leader of the Government, and never thought for one moment that the then Government could raise international laws. They were anxious to drive a good trade with this Colony, knowing that the late Executive had no power to negotiate any trade relations with a foreign nation; but both parties knew that the Legislature of this Colony had power to regulate our tariff to suit any particular case as long as it did not distinguish between one country and another. There could be no question that good had sprung out of the Congress Committee, for suggestions had been forwarded to the Imperial Government, to which a reply had been received that those observations would not be lost sight of in future negotiations with the United States on that matter. Something had arisen from the Minute of Council in reference to the transshipment of fish &c., by the Americans, and why might not good result from the Minute in reference to free trade with them? He did not mean to say that anything was done by that Committee, for they merely met with the members of the late Government and conversed with them upon the trade relations of the two countries; but this interchange of ideas had something to do with the suggestions which followed in the communications between the Government of this Colony and the Imperial Government. If those American gentlemen came down here to test public opinion, their best plan would have been to test the then Government as to their loyalty to the Mother country, and if they did so, they found the Government of that day as true as the present or any other Government of this Colony, to the sovereignty of the British Empire.

(Continued in Examiner.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR.—In looking over the last issue of the Examiner, which accidentally fell into my hands a day or two ago, my attention was attracted by a communication, signed by a gentleman who, it appears, is supposed to have acted as Secretary to a meeting held in St. John's some time ago, with reference to the Railroad scheme.

As acting Secretary to this meeting, he has been brought to task by a writer in the Standard Progress, signing himself Quix, for disingenuously suppressing the notice of a certain resolution, or amendment, which was introduced during the few cursory remarks made by several gentlemen on that occasion.

Instead, however, of attempting to make some kind of excuse, I may state that, our valiant Secretary berates the writer in the Progress in a manner not worthy of a Christian gentleman. Now, Sir, for the benefit of those who are not cognizant of the facts, I may state that I was present on the evening referred to, and that on comparing what actually occurred at the meeting, with the letter of the writer in the Progress, I find that the letter has stated nothing more than the plain facts, except that portion which made reference to the "floating population." When our Secretary estimates the class referred to, at not more than "six," I believe to be correct, at least, as far as I had an opportunity of ascertaining. The number of persons present, I believe, with Quix, did not exceed fifty or sixty; but this can be easily accounted for, by the extreme cold, and tempestuous nature of the weather, on the day of meeting; but it is with the suppressed resolution, we have principally to deal; perhaps he could inform us as to the parties who acted as his advisers in this nefarious proceeding, for I am not content to believe that he acted in the matter, on his own responsibility.

The report of the Secretary, published only in the Standard, I have never seen; but I have been informed on good authority, and from the letter of Quix, that a certain resolution, which should have been embodied in the report, was totally suppressed by our honest Secretary.

Now, Sir, I would ask what confidence can be placed in the integrity of a man, who, in the most gloomy manner, attempts to falsify a notice of this description? A falsification it undoubtedly is, for an individual may be guilty of such a crime, only by commission, but also by omission. Our "Secretary," on his confession, for he does not attempt a denial, has evidently committed a breach of faith towards the public, and in the light of a man in whom the public has placed so much trust, he must be regarded, for all time to come.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., &c. G. B.

Lot 45, April 10, 1871.

"ANOTHER FISHERMAN" SHEWING THE GOOD QUALITIES OF ONE OF OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.
DEAR SIR.—A review on a letter of an old and experienced fisherman, appeared in the Examiner of the 3rd, inst., by a person who subscribes himself Mac, East Point, who doubts very much, the experience of the venerable Old Man McDonald, the writer of the fishery letter, of the 13th of March. It is a pity Mac could not have been induced to speak with of some body before he dies, or some thing to a purpose that would be useful to the country. When McDonald writes he wants to bring about something of importance to his native country; probably he is as old as he subscribes himself to be. I know him many a day to beat from cod-fishing ground six or seven miles, the wind blowing a gale from the south, so that his friends despaired of ever seeing him; he was known once to save a whole boat crew of ladies and gentlemen in an open boat, going to Cape Breton to see their friends, when half way, it came to blow a heavy gale from the north east, that vessel got into the North side of the Island. Having got tired of the boat fishing—he went vessel fishing for years, with both English and Americans, with whom he became acquainted to cure and make fish so well, that the French of Arichat, bringing them to market, sold them at their own make of fish, they were so well known at market to have the best made fish, that he is ever since in the trade of bringing and making fish himself. He might add more as having vessels, under his own charge and that he fished, and supplied others; so if Mac doubts of his experience, no one else doubts of it that knows him. He is also a man of good judgment, and experience on other matters of importance to the country, as well as fishing. We know exactly what he meant by his letters, that as long as the American vessels can fish in our waters, the preventing them of fishing in a small strip of water, all around the sea-board, is very little use, and he knows it well from his experience; he has boats out every day, fishing these years; they very seldom do they ever stop, until they get out to three and a half, and five miles, where, generally, the boat fishing, is done best. Macdonald is not writing for interest, he wishes both parties to be in friends, as the country is no use to us, as Mac's review wants to prove it is otherwise, when he sells them Jenny Lind potatoes, it would be another fishery with him. I am content to see no treaty, and we are now likely to get a large one in earnest in McDonald's next letter, that may probably end in whales, as being a species of the dog-fish kind. I am sure that the old gentleman would give in his next letter a description on this topic.

ious tribe, that was so plenty round the East Point, he might find in his next letter, that the old gentleman might find out, young on his hands like the wandering Jew, that lives so long.

Yours, Respectfully,
ANOTHER FISHERMAN.

April 17, 1871.

A WEST END NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.
SIR.—The attention of our City Fathers has been frequently called, within the past three weeks, to a nuisance which exists near St. Peter's Church, which up to the present time has not been removed, but has been increased, and made more offensive by parties over whom the City authorities have the entire control. With persistence in the neighboring Provinces and every likelihood of our sharing in it in the course of a few weeks, we cannot be too careful in sanitary arrangements. I therefore, trust that either the Corporation or the Health Officer will see that the nuisance complained of, and others of a similar nature are immediately removed to a sufficient distance from the City where their baneful influences cannot be felt.

By inserting this in the next issue of your widely circulated journal you will confer a favor on the residents of the West End, and the citizens generally.

Yours Respectfully,
A TAX PAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—"Another Elector" has appeared in your columns, endeavoring to insinuate your sentiments, in reference to Mr. McEachen's backing from certain promises made in his communications. Did he (Another Elector) notice by the Debates of the House, that I did not such thing, even by Mr. E. McEachen's admission or does he think that I would use the veil of secrecy to step aside from truth to slander private character, interfere with "honor," or "pedigree," nor I would never kick the peddler from under the feet of a king, as insinuated in "Another Elector's" letter. I will stop out from behind that protection, and break a lance with him or any other person, who may appear as an apologist for such conduct, as Mr. McEachen's. He outspes the mark if he considers that I am sewing chaff in the part of King's County, as will soon be seen) by bringing a delinquent up to the scratch for the violation of his pledge or promise which can be proved. I deny that ever I mentioned his (Mr. E. McEachen's) pedigree, ancestry, or back-bone in any communication, "Mr. Elector."

"Honor, or shame, from no evasion arise; Act well your part, these all the honour lie."

Whether any point of honor were violated by the breaking of that promise or pledge, seems to be the turning point of "Another Elector's" letter, and which he seems to pass over. The happy man has no idea of Lindley Murray, Oratorography, Etymology, Syntax or Prose, or Oratorical style, he has left all of that for that unfortunate "back-bone" affair.

I will let "Another Elector" pass this time, as you Mr. Editor were so kind as to give the public his communication, verbatim seriatim as it came behind his back. For this reason the Editor, "S. E." know the force and meaning of the language he used in that communication, he said (he Mr. E.) was "never a hypocrite," "said as he was, or used as he was," and never bear such a insult. Oh! precious "Elector's" No. 2, the a-ults of any Electors of your stamp as would compose Pharo's host, could be stowed inside a nutshell. Does "Another Elector" No. 2, understand the force of the beautiful stanza as applied to the feelings of some of the Members, before and after they voted for the Railroad Bill.

"Times and cents; cents and dime; Empty pockets, the worst of crimes." I remain yours, A. ELECTOR.

Souris West.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR.—I perceive that the Railroad Bill has passed, and I consider that it has been done with the consent of the majority of the population of P. E. Island.

I ask you, Mr. Editor, are thirty men empowered to harass a population of one hundred thousand, without their consent? I say, Sir, that it is wrong on the part of the representatives to act contrary to the wishes of their constituents. If the Railroad is to be built, it will be with the people's money. For this reason people should have a voice in the matter, and I know the people of the North Side of King's County are not in favor of the Railroad, unless they receive some corresponding benefit from the transaction. Let the Government give branches to the main line of railroad and then it may give some satisfaction to the hard working population in this place.

Mr. Bowers, dear Sir, please give this communication insertion in your journal, and oblige, Yours respectfully,
ANTHONY MCCORMACK.

Head St. Peter's Bay, King's Co., }
Township No. 41.

The whole length of all the railways in the world is about 120,000 miles. The cost of the same was round numbers ten millions of dollars. Those of Great Britain are the most costly, and those of the United States the least so. The railway system of the world is supposed to give employment to over one million persons.

JOHN P. MOTT'S CHOCOLATE, BROMA AND OTHER COCOA PREPARATIONS, APPROVED OF AND RECOMMENDED FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—To those who desire the best productions of Cocoa, free from deleterious substances, unparelleled in quality, and more nutritious than Tea or Coffee, the undersigned offers the above articles manufactured by himself. His Bromas, owing to the peculiar process of manufacture, by which the oil of the nut is completely neutralized, while all its virtues are retained, affords, as well to the robust as to invalids, and those whose digestion is impaired, a delicate and salutary beverage. That its value as an easily digested and highly nutritious article of diet is recognized by the highest medical practitioners in the Dominion, the following testimonials amply demonstrate.

J. H. P. MOTT.

Having tried the Bromas made by Mr. John P. Mott, of Halifax, N. S., and having been made acquainted with its several ingredients, we are of opinion that it is a combination of once innocent and highly nutritious, not only to persons in health, but also to the weak and debilitated; and that, from the facility with which it may be prepared, and the salutary properties of its ingredients, it is a valuable compound, and we cheerfully recommend it to convalescents and all who require a mild and strengthening food.

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Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Rheumatism, Swollen or Stiff Joints, Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, is "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." We use it, and always recommend it to our friends.