

We give to-day a full report of what the Hon. J. Howe, Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, said on the resolution in a powerful and eloquent speech of considerable length. He said he had listened to the gentleman who had preceded him with delight, and he had not a single word to say with an interest which he could not describe. It was the first opportunity he had had of meeting in the same room and upon the same platform representatives of the freedom, the intellect, and the progress of their distant southern hemisphere—(hear, hear). Therefore, if that section of the press were more than to bring together the leading men from the western and southern colonies of Great Britain, it would have done a great service. Although this was the first time they had met, it was not the first time they had thought the same thoughts, entered the same struggles, labored in the same offices, advocated the same principles, or upheld with the same vigor, the same firmness, and the same loyalty, in distinct portions of this empire, the flag of England, her honor, her glory, and her renown—(cheers). Nova Scotia, which he represented, had a small population, not quite as large as England, but very much like it in many respects. It justly felt to be a part of the British Empire, and he believed God originally intended it for an island, but bethinking himself of the modern invention of railroads, he justly attached Nova Scotia to the main land by an isthmus of land.

UNITED STATES. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is not often that we have read a Message delivered by the President of the United States to the Congress assembled, with so much interest and satisfaction as we perceive that sent by President Lincoln to both Houses on the 1st inst. It is an able document, manifesting a thorough comprehension of the peril in which the integrity of the Union is placed, and a profound understanding of the means most likely to be found effective in averting a vital disruption. These opening sentences, in their simple pathos must have come home to the heart of every loyal American. "It has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of the prodigious crop of cotton, which has been the best light God gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way, all will be well."

"Lincoln justly laments that this terrible internecine war has, for a moment, radically changed the occupation of the American people; and that the extent of the calamity is such that nations with which the United States had enjoyed an increasing commerce for more than half a century." The allusion to the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the Slave Trade is referred to with "special pleasure," and acknowledgment is made that, "on the part of the United States, the treaty has been marked by jealous respect for the authority of the United States, and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens." This does not mean that the treaty was not a just and honorable one, but that the United States have not been less than just and honorable in their conduct towards England.

"Mistakes" as to the efficiency of the blockade are candidly admitted, and regretted, ingeniously and courteously, in terms like these: "A blockade of 3000 miles of sea coast could not be established and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing colossal errors, and inflicting national injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects." "A civil war, occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, necessarily invites complaints of the violation of neutral rights, and collisions with the maritime pretensions, and possibly, to produce national reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of this kind, claims, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is, however, a large and important number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to give the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants.

"There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Government of these States are not at once prepared to redress." Congress is asked to co-operate with the Executive in measures proposed for facilitating emigration of free negroes to Liberia and Hayti. The Executive, as yet, the only countries to which Colonists of African descent can go with the certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating emigration do not seem willing to emigrate to these countries, but to some other place. I think their interests demand, in this respect, is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to these countries from the United States.

"The Republic is congratulated on the undisturbed state of its foreign relations. The Message says: "During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed have been manifested by those neighboring whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own." The all-important matter of finance is dealt with at length, and we think, in a masterly manner. Assuming Mr. Lincoln's premises to be correct, it is certain that no emergency in the future is to be feared, and that the States to supply the means of war, promptly and vigorously. The vast issue of paper currency is justified by the necessity of the case; and a return to specie payments, at the earliest period compatible with due regard for all interests, is most strongly recommended.—Halifax Star.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE MESSAGE. The Times says that the President has to say of prospective emancipation and of the colonization of the enfranchised slaves will not command universal assent, and deems it very doubtful whether Congress will enact the laws necessary to carry his recommendations into effect. But no one can doubt that the President has made them from the most patriotic motives, and with a sincere desire to contribute all in his power to the permanent settlement of the most important question of the age.

Ireland, and Scotland, 200,000 adult men and women able to work and earn their own bread—(hear, hear)—who cost the British Government a sum much more than a million a year, and who are now being sent to the Colonies by any organization, or any instrumentality, could direct the attention of the parochial authorities of the Government to the subject of emigration, there was no reason why these men should be buried and kept imprisoned in public hospitals, living on the bread of the industrial classes, and yet not adding anything to that labour—(loud cheers). In Australia or Nova Scotia, if a healthy adult, or even a boy went begging, he would be laughed at and scorned. It was not because he lived the North American colonies that he was said to be a pauper, that he was degraded, to England, with all the noble territory at her disposal, with Australia inviting her able-bodied men, with the North American colonies opening their lands and giving them almost for nothing, that there should live in this glorious island one man who is unable to work, and who is out of employment—(hear, hear). We are now maintaining 30,000 policemen and constables to keep our population in order—three times the whole army of the United States before the civil war began. He was not quite sure that it was not a great evil to the people of the North, Wellington when he fought all the battles of the Peninsula; but he was quite sure that it was much to have an army to be maintained in a well governed country—(hear, hear). Having given some statistics with regard to the colonies, the honorable gentleman then proceeded to speak of the efforts of honorable and disinterested gentlemen who had promoted that Society—strengthen them, aid them by their countenance, give them their sympathy and their cordial and hearty co-operation. He could assure them they were engaged in a good work, and that there was nothing that he would do to assist them in their noble self to him upon this great subject, he had not a shadow of a doubt that every man and woman then present would bid to the Society God speed. Thanking them for the attention with which they had listened to his remarks, the honorable gentleman resumed his seat amidst prolonged applause.

THE ARBITRATION CLAUSE.

The Government which studiously ignored and set aside every salutary element in the Award, and have sought the irregular action of the Legislature in sustaining of the Arbitration clause, and possessed a face of "triple-brass," in presuming to present themselves before the people. They calculate, and we should hope, on the ignorance of their supporters, and on the knavish fanaticism of their pulpits. But did we only seek the gratification of our personal revenge against men who dare to take such liberties with the good name and confidence of their supporters, and with the very religion of God, merely to maintain themselves in their paltry offices, we should be well contented to await the righteous retribution which is due to them. They are also terrible in their wrath when they find themselves shot and poisoned not only in their politicians, but in their minister. Now, what would be the first effect of confirming this arbitration clause? Clearly, and by necessity, legal implication—the confirmation for ever of every landlord title, good and bad, throughout the Island. We perceive the anxiety of the spurious landlords and their possessors, and we also observe the great, equitable and legal reasons which the Duke of Newcastle and the honest portion of the proprietors had for rejecting this fraud upon the rights of the people.

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THE EXAMINER.

Charlottetown, December 22nd, 1862.

THE PUBLIC DEBT AND EXPENDITURE.

There is an old saying, that "figures cannot lie," and we hope the truth of it will be fully appreciated by the supporters of the Government when they examine the public accounts, a very brief abstract of which is furnished in the following statement obligingly published by the Examiner of the 22nd inst. By this it will be seen that in the years 1856, '57 and '58, the Liberals spent on roads, bridges and wharfs £10,414 more than the Tory Government have done in the corresponding periods of 1859, '60 and '61. In the same years—'56, '57, and '58—the Liberals expended for the encouragement of Agriculture £1765 10s. 4d. more than the Tories did in the corresponding periods of '59, '60 and '61. These two amounts, for two very important services, make £12,182 10s. 4d.—and actually two thousand pounds more than was added to the whole debt of the Colony during the eight years the Liberals held the reins of Government. When the Liberals came into office the debt was £28,579 10s. 9d., and when they went out in 1859 it was £29,847 only £241—showing an increase in eight years of only 241—during which time the Liberal Government expended forty thousand pounds on the purchase of lands—constructed a free system of education of very great cost, amounting, in fact, in the eight years, to fifty or sixty thousand pounds more than was spent in a like period by their predecessors for the same object—besides, as we have already shown, spending thousands more on roads, bridges and wharfs than the Tories did. Now let us deduct the £29,000 paid for lands from the debt of £29,847, as it stood in 1859, and it will be seen that the Liberals positively reduced

the first debt of 1851 by ten thousand pounds. The increase of the debt up to the 31st January last was thirty thousand pounds, because, as the Examiner admits, the amount then against the Colony was £29,847 10s. 9d.—now we may safely assume that, according to the manner in which the Government have conducted our public affairs, there will be ten thousand pounds more added to the debt by the 31st January next—thus increasing the public liabilities that bear interest to the enormous extent of forty thousand pounds! Let us not be misled by the Examiner's statement that the debt will be set aside by the amount of quibbling or evaporation. There are the figures staring the Government in the face—the Examiner does not deny their correctness—they cannot lie—and they clearly attest to the incapacity and mismanagement of the party now in power. What can the Government show for the enormous increase of forty thousand pounds to the public debt in less than four years!—at the rate of something more than ten thousand a year! There is really nothing deserving of the least notice, if they tell us that they purchased the Sikkir Eglaj and the barrens of Lot 54, we must remind them that they have brought tremendously about those notable speculations; and they have declared that the lands bought by the present Government have not only paid for themselves but have left the Government a handsome sum in hands by way of profit. Let the people then ask, in the name of all that is just and righteous, why the Colony has been saddled with forty thousand pounds more than it was four years ago?

The Tabular Statement before us gives some information on two points which gave rise to a great deal of contention while the Liberals were in office. We were told that the charge for printing and stationery was shamefully excessive and extravagant under the Liberal Government—that Mr. Welch was deriving enormous emoluments from the office of Queen's Printer—that the work should be set up to competition, and that a great saving would be effected thereby. We believe that some small jobs in the printing line have been done by contract—at least, it appeared to be miraculous to observe, that the jobs never, by any chance, went into the hands of a printer opposed to the Government; and we firmly believe that if an out-and-out Liberal offered to do the work for nothing, he would not be allowed to have it. But with all their nonsensical talk about saving in the items of printing and stationery, the fact is, that the present Government have, on the average, gone beyond their predecessors in the charge for printing and stationery. Look at the Tabular Statement, and it will be seen

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, GEORGE COLES. Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1862.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN—In my last letter to you I merely glanced at the conduct of the Government in reference to the Land Question. I will now take a more general review of their political career during the last four years.

You are well aware that when the last general election was about to take place, the loudest cry of the Tory party was regarding the public debt. They told you that the country was ruined by the Liberals—that the Government was bankrupt, and the people taxed to an unbearable extent. For all these evils they promised remedy, if they were allowed to take the Government. They promised to pay off the public debt—to lessen public taxation, and to bring prosperity to our languishing trade. How have they kept their promises? Why, they have more than doubled the public debt. When the Government fell into their hands the debt of the Colony, bearing interest, was about £28,000—now it is nearly £58,000. This they cannot deny. Instead of giving encouragement to trade and commerce, as they promised to do, they have crippled every branch of industry by largely increasing the taxes on all imported articles—on some goods the duties have been increased 100 per cent, and in no case has there been the least reduction made. They raised an outcry respecting the multiplicity of public offices, and they promised to abolish all offices that were not necessary for the public service. They declared that the Land Office was not necessary—that it ought to be shut up, the members dismissed, and the balance of the public Lands sold at auction for any price they might bring. Clerks in the other offices were also declared to be a useless charge on the revenue, and we were told that they should be dismissed. Let us see how they have kept their promises in reference to these matters. Notwithstanding all their objections to the Land Purchase Bill, two estates have been bought under it, with money obtained at a higher rate of interest than the Liberals paid, and a second official has been added to the department devoted to the business. In the Executive Council, where two Clerks were formerly deemed sufficient to perform the duties allotted to them, there are now no less than four clerks. It is well known, too, that the most disgraceful jobbery is practised in some of the public offices—for instance, the salaries of some officials are paid out of the Treasury for the support of other persons who do not appear before the public as the recipients of such favors. Look at the office of Attorney-General. Mr. P. Brecken is nominally the incumbent of that office, but it is well known that Mr. Palmer performs the principal part of the duties belonging to it, and pockets, if not the whole, the greater part of the salary; while he receives considerable fees as Queen's Counsel in criminal cases. There can be no objection to Mr. Palmer receiving the full reward of his political exertions, but he and his party took the reins of Government with the express declaration that no member in either branch of the Legislature should hold an office of emolument, or handle public money for their own advantage, as it was said to have a corrupting influence. Now we know that Mr. Palmer has used his position for his own pecuniary advancement and other members of the Government in the House of Assembly have used their position to draw public money into the pockets of their brothers and other connexions, which is just the same as if they were filling their own purses out of the public chest, while the people have been denied all constitutional control over those delinquent. There is no part of Her Majesty's dominions wherein such a system of Government prevails as that of this Island. In every other Colony the principal public officials are directly responsible to the people. Here the most unpopular men are thrust into office, and the people are debarred from expressing an opinion on their promotion. But you have now the opportunity, and I trust you will use it, for remedying this state of things.

What have the party in power to show for the enormous increase of the public debt? They have not spent any money in fostering trade of any kind—they have constructed no public works worthy of notice—they have spent very little money on roads and wharfs compared to that which was spent by the Liberal Government for the same service; and it is notorious that very many of the bridges and wharfs throughout the Island are now in a shamefully dilapidated condition. They have given very little or no money to encourage Agricultural Societies; by which, our principal resources might be more fully developed than they are. The few Agricultural Societies that did exist before the advent of the party that they have now dwindled away to insignificance, because that party converted those Societies into political combinations and factions. It is true that Education costs more than it did under the Liberal Government, but the Legislature's Education are less widely diffused than they were five years ago; for, indeed, not more than half as many children appear to be found at the public schools now as were there under the late Government. This waste of the public money and neglect of the best interests of the people is only what might be expected. It is the duty of the School Visitor to see that Teachers conform to the law with regard to the attendance of pupils. But the Visitor never seems to think of doing the work for which the public

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the Tories paid for printing and stationery £281 13s. 11d. more than the Liberals did in 1859. Then, the other matter about which the Tories made a terrific outcry was the charge for repairs to Government House. Col. Gray was awfully indignant on that subject—the country, he said, was ruined by having so much money lavished on Government House—£200 a year he considered quite sufficient to meet all the requirements of that establishment. "Better," says he, "burn it down than spend more than £200 a year on it." But what has been the cost of Government House under Tory management? We find by their own statement that in three years they spent one thousand eight hundred and sixty pounds eighteen shillings and six pence on repairs to Government House; while in the three previous years the Liberal Government spent fifty thirteen hundred and forty-one pounds, fourteen shillings and two pence, making a difference in favour of the Liberals and against the Tories of £519 4s. 6d.—for the cost of Government House!

The charge for printing and stationery under the Parliamentary Reports of Committees on Public Accounts, in which shallow excuses are made for the excessive expenditure of the Tory Government—such as the charge for the reception of the Prince of Wales, repairs to Government House, opening of new roads, surveys of public lands, Land Commission Hearing, Volunteer Hearing, &c., &c. The Tory Committee of the House of Assembly said these things "ought not to be considered as forming part of the ordinary expenditure of the year" in which they appear as part of the public indebtedness; the Examiner thinks so, too, and endorses the opinion of the Committee. But this is sheer nonsense. It would be quite easy for the servile apologists of any Government to find excuses for extravagance in the expenditure of the public money.

If we were so disposed, we might make out a large catalogue of excuses for the Liberals on this principle. We might, for example, point to the vote of £2000 for the Patriotic Fund in 1855—£20,000 for public lands—large sums for bridges at Fife's Ferry, Wheatly River, Souris, an expensive Ferry Wharf in Charlottetown, and several hundreds of pounds for renovating the Normal School Building—and then demand that the money paid for all these things should be deducted from the general charge against the Colony while the Liberals held office. We would be deservedly laughed at if we made such contemptible excuses for our party; and the Government who try to excuse their waste of the public money by adopting similar excuses, framed by a corrupt and prejudiced Committee of a defunct House of Assembly, cannot fail to incur the derision and contempt of every intelligent man in the community.

TABLE showing Annual Expenditure during the years 1856-7, 1857-8, and 1858-9, as compared with Annual Expenditure during the years 1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62.

Table with columns for Conservative Government (1859-60, 1860-61, 1861-62) and Radical Government (1856-7, 1857-8, 1858-9). Rows include items of expenditure such as Roads, Bridges & Wharves, Public Buildings, and various salaries.

The undersigned hereby certifies that, at the request of Mr. Ings, he carefully compared the several items of Expenditure contained in the foregoing Table with the Public Accounts, as the same appear in the Journals of the House of Assembly, and found them correct.

JAMES ANDERSON, One of the Auditors of Public Accounts.

ANOTHER CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Last week we exposed Mr. Sutherland's cunningly devised scheme for imposing on the minds of Presbyterians by secretly circulating one of his own productions—tastefully in style and abominable in spirit—which he had the impudence to entitle a "Pastoral Letter," as if breathing the spirit of the whole Presbyterian body. We have now another production from the same press—probably from the same pen—which was intended only for very secret circulation. This is a Circular Letter to candidates for Legislative honours, in which those who support the Government are requested to subscribe to five articles of faith—1st.—To give no grant to St. Dunstan's College. 2d.—Not to withdraw the grant from Prince of Wales College. 3d.—To require the Catholic Schools in Charlottetown, and the Acedian District Schools to be placed under the same regulations as are imposed under the other District Schools. 4th.—To compel all Government officials, large and small, not only to vote for the Government, but to give pecuniary contributions to aid them in their election contests! And 5th.—To vote for the incorporation of Orange Lodges, as regularly established institutions of the Country. It may seem incredible that such restrictions should be imposed upon Government candidates; but we positively assure our readers that a printed Circular containing these restrictions has been issued from the "Monitor" office—has the words "Private and Confidential" at the top, and of which the following is an exact copy:—

There is scarcely any comment required for this thing. Its infamy is too indelibly stamped on every line—and its meanness and baseness are too plainly conspicuous under the fourth head to call for a single remark from us. We shall, however, say a few words about it. The first and second articles are put down merely to excite the fears and prejudices of Protestants. No man or no body St. Dunstan's, or disloyal Prince of Wales College. We are not aware that any of our public men has given much attention to either of these questions. As regards the third article, we desire to inform our readers that the St. Dunstan's Schools in Charlottetown are as completely under the control of the Board of Education, and are as alike subject to the Education laws, as any of the other public schools; while the Acedian Schools receive less public money, and enjoy only the poor privilege of having Catholic prayers occasionally read therein. But the fourth article exhibits the meanest of all that was ever heard or thought of to secure the subservience of the officials. The holder of the most contemptible office is not only required to vote for Government nominees—but he will be compelled—poor devil!—to put his hand in his pocket to help the Government in their election troubles; and if he has a soul above buttons, and says he won't, he must pack his traps and leave his appointment as soon as possible. We all remember the silly outcry that was raised when Mr. W. E. Clark, The Tories were frantic when Mr. Colles reminded Mr. Clark that it was not becoming or proper for an official in the receipt of a large salary to oppose the Government under which he served. "What," screamed the Tories, "shall it be said that an official cannot give an independent vote on a public question? Is a man's independence to be sacrificed because he holds an office? Down with such tyranny! Let every man do as he likes, whether he is an official-holder or not!" All this was very fine talk in the case of Mr. Clark, who, while holding one of the best offices in the Colony, and which we have no hesitation in saying he filled in the most efficient manner—was disposed to give aid and comfort to the enemy by voting against the Government on a vital question. Now, however, Government officials, from Heads of Departments to Hog-reeves, are not only required, on pain of dismissal, to vote for every Government nominee at the hustings—but—oh, shocking degradation!—to club their pounds, shillings and pence towards raising a fund to meet election expenses—to stand the service to get back into the House stable and service tools like some they lately had there, and who disgraced a position for which God and Nature never intended them!!! Come, "Loyal Orangemen," send round your hat! if you are "dreadfully hard-up" for the "sineas of war," we—even we, "Greeks" as we are—will give you a "pecuniary contribution" if it will serve to relieve the ill-paid and unfortunate officials.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK PRESS ON THE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

The Colonial reputation which Mr. Secretary Pope has acquired for himself and for the Government who employ him is one that no public man need covet. His conduct as a politician, and especially his hypocritical zeal for Protestantism, have attracted the notice of public journalists in all the British American Provinces, who have pronounced the severest condemnation of him and his employers. Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, each in its turn has denounced him. The Press of New Brunswick has castigated him, several times, with unmerciful rigour. A few weeks ago we read in the St. John Morning News a very able article on Pope's last attempt at a Label-Suit against ourselves, in which the Colonial Secretary was held up to the scorn and reprobation of the public. The News containing this article was put into our hands while travelling in the Railway cars from Shediac to St. John. Singularly enough, it formed the subject of conversation with several intelligent gentlemen, fellow passengers, who knew nothing of us, but who seemed to be conversant with Mr. Pope's character from the hearty way in which they endorsed the sentiments of the News, and from occasional allusions to other passages in the Secretary's life not touched upon by the St. John paper.

But another St. John Editor has drawn a fuller picture of the Colonial Secretary. Indeed, we have read in none of the Provincial Journals any thing so severe as the following article from the St. John Morning Telegraph of the 6th inst. Mr. Pope has never been compelled to submit to more keen literary scolding—and what is best, every word of it is true. Let us further remark, that the Morning Telegraph is a well known Protestant journal of good standing, and always conducted with much ability.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

It is fortunately seldom that British American Colonists are called upon to witness a more degrading spectacle than being present at the funeral of Edward Ives at the present moment. We have narrowly watched the progress of the religious controversy which has late occupied the columns of the Independent Press, and we regret to say that the Island people, and can safely say that it would be an exceedingly difficult undertaking to imagine a more cool, deliberate and disgraceful attempt to prostitute religion, than that set of scoundrel politicians who remain in power in the Island Government, and an official of that Government, the Colonial Secretary himself, have been engaged during the last six months in working up the religious spirit in such a pitch that, in case the Government should be compelled to make an appeal to the people, the whole Protestant population may be ranged on one side, and the whole Catholic population on the other, without respect to the past. We regret to say that a serious abuse of articles in the Independent Press, Government, against the religion of Roman Catholics, copiously interlarded them with special denunciations of the Roman Catholic religion of the Island, and we regret to say that certain he sought the quarrel in the interests of his party, and whose dirty work he does with a zeal that would put a street scavenger to shame. And yet this very christian is himself a man of no religion, without respect to the past. We regret to say that he is infidel, and yet he of all others is the most hypocritical Protestant under his wing, and attempt to excite religious discord among religious denominations, on the belief of either of whom he does not care the least. We regret to say that it is proved that he is the go-between, the stool pigeon, for the Government, when the latter sought the support of the Catholic clergy by offering them a grant of the King's College. The Catholics would have received the grant from the men who now denounce them, had it not been that the "hard headed" Presbyterian supporters of the Government in the Legislature—as Pope himself termed them in working up the religious spirit—had insisted upon their being given the grant. After almost going on his knees to the Roman Catholics, and begging them to come to the aid of the Government, the hiring Pope, by command of his masters, turns about and tells thousands of Catholics that they are to be abandoned by the clergy and people through the Press—all of which he publishes! Judging solely from Mr. Pope's behaviour in print we think he has written himself down a knave.

"This game of religious politics is a favourite recreation against another has become a favourite recreation, with mushroom politicians. Sometimes one denomination is excited, sometimes another; but the more excited in religious matters any one body may be, the more will they be susceptible by politicians for purposes of their own. We can employ no language strong enough to express our abhorrence of such deplorable conduct. It is really disgraceful to the intelligence of the present century that a half dozen men of any political party—unprincipled men—schemers who neither fear God nor regard man, and who look upon religion simply as a stepping stone to assist them in mounting up to the top of the tree of ambition—can set religious sects by their ears and ride into power on the wings of the tempest they have created. For our part, we shall oppose any thing and every thing that looks like a conspiracy on the part of politicians to excite religious animosity, and we shall oppose any thing that looks like a matter of speculation. There can be no objection to voters electing men of their own faith, possessing the necessary qualifications for Legislative office; but when such men as Pope Charlottetown attempt to prostitute the religion of a portion

December 1862.

"Sir:—As you are a Candidate for the Representation of the Electoral District of the County of the next General Assembly, the Members of the LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION resident in the said District desire to be informed that, in view of your determination, in the event of your being returned, to pursue the following course of policy:—

"FIRST.—That you will resist to the utmost of your power, all attempts which may be made by any party now existing, or that may hereafter be formed, to draw from the Public Funds of this Colony, St. Dunstan's College or any other Ecclesiastical Institution whatsoever.

"SECOND.—That you will strenuously resist all attempts to disendow Prince of Wales' College, which is supported by an annual grant out of the Her Majesty's Subsidies in this Island.

"THIRD.—That you will use your best endeavors to place all Schools, male and female, such as St. Charles' in Charlottetown, and the Acedian District Schools throughout the Island, under the same regulations and under the same regulations as the other District Schools. 4th.—To compel all Government officials, large and small, not only to vote for the Government, but to give pecuniary contributions to aid them in their election contests! And 5th.—To vote for the incorporation of Orange Lodges, as regularly established institutions of the Country. It may seem incredible that such restrictions should be imposed upon Government candidates; but we positively assure our readers that a printed Circular containing these restrictions has been issued from the "Monitor" office—has the words "Private and Confidential" at the top, and of which the following is an exact copy:—

"To the Hon. the Members of the Executive Council, Esquire, &c. &c. &c."

"We are an answer in writing, at your earliest convenience, is respectfully requested.