

On bursting into the house a scene met their gaze that beggars description, and caused the stoutest heart to tremble with an indefinable horror. Up and down the room, frantic with terror, rushed the mother-in-law, her dress clotted with blood which, but a few minutes before, had coursed through the veins of the child that reclined in her lap, while the young wife, stupefied by what had taken place, was more dead than alive. In the uproar and confusion no one thought of making a search for the author of all the misery, and it was supposed that he had fled, but about an hour and a half afterwards his body was found, life being extinct, his throat being fearfully gashed from ear to ear, while around and beneath him the floor was covered with a crimson torrent.

Jealousy was undoubtedly the inciting cause which led to the perpetration of the fearful deed, although it is not known whether he ever had any ground for suspicion or not, his wife being of prepossessing appearance and highly respected. He had been a soldier in the army of the Potomac, and was attached to the signal corps. His mother lives in this city, and is a devout member of the Methodist Church. His wife is a young woman, not yet twenty years of age. Taken all in all, it is a sickening affair, one that causes the cheek to blanch, the nerve to quiver, and all to wonder that such things can be. As may naturally be supposed, the citizens of Manchester are in a fever of excitement, as such a tragedy was never known in their midst before, and it is hoped will never be again.

RECONSTRUCTED GERMANY.—Perthes, in Leipzig, has published in a pamphlet, with three maps, an essay taken from Petermann's "Geographical Journal," upon the "Political Reorganization of Germany." In this a number of interesting statistics are given, of which we extract a few for the information of our readers.

Prussia had, before 1866, 5,068 square miles of territory, and 19,304,843 people. She has now 6396 square miles and 23,590,543 people. She has gained, therefore, 1,309 square miles, and 4,285,700 inhabitants.

The States she has swallowed are Hanover, with 698 square miles and 1,233,492 inhabitants; Kurhessen, with 172 square miles, and 737,263 people; Nassau, with 85 square miles, and 466,014 people; Frankfurt, with 14 square miles, and 89,887 people; Schleswig-Holstein, with 320 square miles, and 961,996 people; ten square miles taken from Bavaria, with 32,976 people, and 20 square miles taken from the Duchy of Hesse, with 72,192 people. The reckoning is by German miles.

Prussia contained before 1866, 2,504,179 persons of other nationalities, not speaking German. The foreign element is very little increased by her recent conquests. The strength of the Protestants has been increased, as Prussia, before 1866, contained sixty per cent. of Protestants, and thirty-six per cent. of Catholics, while now the Protestants make sixty-four per cent., and the Catholics only thirty-two per cent. of the population.

In the whole North German Confederation, which now includes 29,220,862 inhabitants, the Protestants are 71 per cent., and the Catholics only 26 per cent. The Confederation has a merchant marine of 7,167 ships, and 1,336,719 tons, greater than that of any nation, excepting only the United States and England.

MEXICO.

The arrest in Texas by General Sheridan, on the presumed authority of the United States Government, of the Mexican Ortega, is an extraordinary proceeding. Ortega is by the Mexican constitution the actual President of what remains of the republic, as successor to Juarez in a contingency where no election could be had. In defiance of the organic law, Juarez after the expiration of his term took possession of the government for another period; but this usurpation was resisted by Ortega, and by all the chiefs of the liberal party above the character of brigands. Juarez is at this moment discarded by those who are making war on the Empire in the name of the republic, and has no following but the little crowd of politicians and a band of seven or eight hundred partisans with him at Chihuahua. His authority is repudiated, and the generals and troops of the republic refuse to obey his orders or recognize his power. Ortega was on his way to Mexico, and on his arrival, the republicans would have rallied round their constitutional head. It was to prevent this result that Ortega was arrested, forbidden to proceed to Mexico, but told he might return to New Orleans. It is not necessary to show that such an act is an outrage upon all law; because the principle that might is right has controlled American politics too long for us to expect either government or people sacrificing any supposed advantage to respect for what is right, lawful or decent.

Juarez, the puppet of the United States, owing his position to its support alone, will not hesitate to sell whatever provinces of Mexico it covets at a cheap rate, and take his payment in American intervention to thrust on the Mexican people an usurper. Ortega is a man of a different stamp, he would be willing to accept American aid to restore the republic, and willing to make great sacrifices to pay for it, short of the cession of its territory which is forbidden by the constitution. Therefore Ortega is arrested as an impediment to United States intrigue.

News by Telegraph.

Rumored serious outbreak in Ireland! Troops and Marines ordered there! Stephens to head the rising.

LONDON GLOBE SAYS SERIOUS TROUBLE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AT THE BOTTOM OF FENIAN OUTBREAK!!

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable importance, and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of national troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday afternoon, and transports were being prepared all last night at Portsmouth. A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown from the war steamer *Plymouth*. A gun-boat at Chatham was ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm was felt at Cork and throughout Ireland generally. The *London Times* of this morning believes the chief organizer, Stephens, will command at the rising, if he has not already. The *Globe* editorially hints that more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian movement.

SEIZURE OF MEXICAN TERRITORY BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, (evg.)

Highly important news was received to-night by the Government from Rio Grande, to the effect that General Sedgewick, commanding the United States forces, moved into Mexico, between Guadalupe and Matamoros, and took possession of the latter city, announcing that his intention was to protect American residents doing business there. The occupation of Mexico's territory, by the United States troops, caused great excitement on the Rio Grande, and is received here with intense surprise. It is not believed that this action has been contemplated by this Government, though it may be a part of the Sherman-Campbell programme. Gen. Sheridan is on the Rio Grande; his course in the matter is awaited with interest.

Gold 142.

PARIS, Nov. 28, evening.

It is reported that arrangements have been made between the Governments of France and the United States, that a tract of territory shall be devoted to the French colonization. It is also stated that an arrangement has been agreed upon that French bond-holders shall not be disturbed in their rights.

TORONTO, Nov. 28.

In the matter of the Fenian prisoners, the judges have not given their decision on the application to set aside the verdicts and grant new trials. It is rumored that the cause of the delay is, that the Courts intend refusing the rule and are preparing an elaborately-written judgment, setting forth at full length the grounds on which the decision is based. If so, it is the intention of the prisoners' counsel to apply to have the question referred to the Court of Error and Appeal. If they do so, two of the judges must concur that the objections are well founded, otherwise the judgment already given stands in full force.

The journeymen printers of this city have struck for higher wages, in consequence of the increased price of all necessities. The demand has been generally acceded to by employers.

LONDON, Nov. 29, noon.

It is said more troops are about leaving for Ireland—including a Battalion of Guards.—The *London Times* of to-day says peace will soon be declared between Spain and Chili and Peru.

MADRID, Nov. 29th.

The Queen of Spain intends to visit Lisbon on the 1st December.

BERLIN, Nov. 29th.

The Ministers from the former kingdom of Hanover are generally withdrawing from the European Courts.

DRESDEN, Nov. 29th.

The Saxon Chambers have unanimously approved of the conditions of peace.

FENIANS ON THE BORDER.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 1st.

No Cable news. Fears are entertained of a raid into Vermont during the trial of Fenian prisoners at Swetsburg. Object, the rescue of the prisoners. Fenians are gathering at St. Alban's and on the frontier.—Gold 141½.

LATEST.

NEWS OF STEPHENS!

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Rumored that Stephens is secreted at Paris. The United States Minister read to Napoleon a grave despatch from Seward, requiring France to fulfil her engagements—the Emperor made no reply.—Consols 90.

Great excitement in Ireland—Martial Law proclaimed in Limerick.—Gold 140½.

LATEST.

ST. JOHN, December 5.

Dec. 4.—Secretary Seward has received a despatch from Consul Hale, at Alexandria, arrested Surratt, one of Lincoln's assassins.

Grand Reform demonstration at London, passed off without disturbance. Gold, 140½.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the Electors of the Second District of Queen's County, was held at Mount Mellick School House, Lot 49, on Saturday, Dec. 1st. The object of the meeting was to choose a person to fill the vacancy in the Legislative Council caused by the expiration of Hon. John Goff's term of four years.

The meeting was organized by appointing Nicholas Jenkinson, Esq., Secretary. Though the notice was very short, yet the house was crowded with Electors representing a large part of the District, from Orwell to East River.

By request of a deputation of several persons, who waited on R. P. Haythorne, Esq., he attended the meeting and gave his views on the various questions of the day in a very satisfactory manner.

The clear, connected, and eloquent manner in which he treated the different subjects under consideration, showed not only a cultivated understanding, but extensive information.

The address was listened to with much attention, and approved by several persons who addressed the meeting. In dissenting views of Mr. Haythorne were received without a dissenting voice, excepting a misunderstanding about pledging himself against Confederation on any terms, which was satisfactorily explained.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting:—

Moved by Mr. Alex. McNeill, seconded by Robert Stewart and passed almost unanimously:—

Resolved, that this meeting nominate Robert P. Haythorne, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the Second Electoral District of Queen's County in the Legislative Council.

It was then moved by Samuel Drake, Esq., and seconded by Peter Bourke, Esq., that this meeting nominate Hon. John Goff.

On the latter motion no action was taken by the meeting. The meeting then closed with the usual vote of thanks; and the departure of Mr. Haythorne was witnessed by three hearty cheers for him. No person could witness the affection and regard manifested for Mr. Haythorne by his former tenants without being convinced that the charge of ingratitude for favors received is a foul libel on the people.

A series of meetings will be held in different parts of the District, of which due notice will be given.

By order,
ROBERT STEWART, Sec'y.

Dec. 3, 1866. (*Islander and Patriot please copy.*)

The Herald.

Wednesday, December 5, 1866.

CONFEDERATION.

We do not know what hopes the Confederates entertain of seeing Confederation carried through the Imperial Parliament during the approaching winter; but the few of them who still advocate the measure in this Island, seem to cling to it with the tenacity of despair. They repeat fallacies about legislative unions, taxation and tariffs which have been exploded long ago, just as if the mere repetition of them were a source of hope and consolation. All the discussions in which they engage about Scotland and England tell more against Confederation than for it. Most intelligent Scotchmen admit that unless their country were depopulated, it could not fail to make rapid progress in the industrial arts and in commerce. If the Confederates could prove that the discovery of the art of printing, of steam navigation, and the formation of coal and other mineral deposits were in any way connected with the union between Scotland and England, the argument sought to be deduced therefrom in favor of Confederation might then be of some value. The fact is, the development of manufacturing enterprise among the Scotch, could not well be retarded by any combination of circumstances, nor under any form of Government. Neither history nor experience serves to show that Scotland is in any way indebted to her political union with England for her present position and character as a manufacturing country; but both the one and the other sadly testify to the fact that the Act of Union has left the mass of the Scotch people in a worse condition, if anything, than they were previous to the time of James the First. We will not speak of the influence of the Union upon the Scotch character, nor of the fact that centralisation drives forth from Scotland the most enterprising and gifted of her sons, and places her in the humiliating position of being indebted to England for the vast majority of the Professors of her Superior Schools; but we will mention as one of the real and

most palpable results of that Union, that more than half the land of Scotland is in the possession of ten or twelve men. The same result is witnessed in a greater degree in Ireland. Who does not know of the periodical famines and wholesale emigration peculiar to both countries; and if we seek the cause, may it not be found in the question—Can similar peculiarities be seen in any country enjoying self-government? The Irish and the Scotch are more of a dispersed people to-day than the Jews. Union fastened upon Scotland and Ireland vastly increased burdens and a rapacious aristocracy who monopolised the whole lands of these ancient Kingdoms, and kept the mass of the people in the direst poverty. These are the real results of legislative unions, and whatever of prosperity or enterprise is to be witnessed in the countries named, it is due to causes over which no mere form of government could have any control. Indeed, we cannot help thinking that if both Scotland and Ireland, with their fine resources and capabilities, were permitted to direct their own affairs by means of unfettered local parliaments, they might soon boast of possessing happy, prosperous, educated and powerful populations.

The history and experience of the human race are against ill-assorted unions. They are generally brought about by fraud and severed by violence. The union of different races even in the case of Upper and Lower Canada, has culminated in a mockery upon constitutional government. That union can not endure for any length of time, and if the same jarring elements which render it abortive are to be brought into a more extensive union, may we not expect a more ridiculous result, and eventually perhaps the employment of the Republican sword to cut out this incurable ulcer from the body politic? If the political union of different races, possessing different instincts and religious opinions, has resulted in failure, how much more disastrous will the experiment prove where hostile interests are added to its other difficulties, and a system of centralisation introduced which must of necessity end in despotism! Should the experiment be tried, our firm conviction is, that it will not stand the test for three years.

As to the discussion which is now being carried on in England upon the subject, it is difficult to say what effect it will have. Mr. How and his friends have displayed much tact and ability in the way in which they have brought Confederation before the people of England. His first pamphlet was a bomb-shell which had the effect of arousing the English press to a proper appreciation of the subject, and of forcing the traitors from Nova Scotia, who had hitherto done nothing but indulge in feasting and rioting, into something like activity and drawing from them some awfully dreary communications to Lord Carnarvon.

Mr. Anand, in replying to these, has proved more than a match for Dr. Tupper and Mr. McCully put together. Mr. Howe's second pamphlet, which we finish to-day, is, in our opinion, intended to make confusion worse confounded; but Utopian as his scheme may appear, it is, inasmuch as it secures for us a fair hearing from such a distinguished Tribunal as the British Parliament, infinitely to be preferred to a plan which places us utterly at the mercy of a lot of wrangling, extravagant, unprincipled and drunken Canadians. With the real aims of Confederation before them, and with the protests of Nova Scotia and Canada, and the hostility of Newfoundland and this Island to the Scheme made manifest, we cannot believe that Her Majesty's Government will hastily pass it. There are other obstacles to prevent its accomplishment. The Canadians are pledged to the Quebec Scheme; while the Nova Scotians and New Brunswickers are pledged to modify it. Now, anxious as Mr. Tilley may be to participate in the honors and emoluments of the New Nation, he will hardly falsify his pledges to his supporters, and hence he will have to retire from the Conference. With Dr. Tupper it is different. Rather than face a betrayed people, he would agree to the Quebec scheme, or even a worse one, if it could be devised; but Her Majesty's Government can hardly pass over the indignant protests of that Province, and should the matter be referred to Nova Scotia for her decision, as is likely to be the case, Confederation will receive a knock on the head from which it will take some time to recover. Altogether, there seems to be a fair prospect of a general roar and smash-up in the Confederate camp. In this Island, we are soon to have a general election, but throughout the whole Confederate ranks there is not one who dare go to the hustings on that question—none so poor as to do it reverence. Of the only two Confederates who stand the ghost of a chance of being re-elected, one (the Hon. Mr. Whelan) has had to pledge himself to abstain from advocating Confederation in the Legislature, and the other (Hon. Mr. Hayland) while depending upon family influences to be returned for a rotten borough of about one hundred voters, prudently observes a discreet silence on that subject. Of the balance who made up the eight or nine Confederates in the last House, the country very wisely rejects the batch. Not all the pledges they could make within a moon, could secure them a dozen votes. *Requiescant in pace.*

MR. HAYTHORNE OR MR. GOFF?

WHEN we heard from various sections of Queen's County that Mr. Haythorne was likely to be the choice of the people to fill one of the vacancies in the Legislative Council for this County, we were very well pleased at the intelligence; and when we gave expression to that pleasure we were not aware that Mr. Goff again intended to offer his services to the people in the capacity of a Councillor. From the last *Islander*, however, we find that such is the case; for Mr. Goff has issued a card to "the Electors of the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County," wherein he says: "I feel it my duty to offer myself again as a candidate further to represent you in the Council." Without all attempting to dictate in the matter, we think it would have better become Mr. Goff not to attempt to force himself upon the people, but rather to allow the electors of the Second District to decide for themselves in the selection of a candidate. Mr. Haythorne, we feel satisfied, is willing to pursue this course, and so far from manifesting any eagerness to acquire the prefix of "Honorable" to his name, it is only the strongly expressed and voluntary wish of the people that would induce him to enter the arena of politics. We are not surprised that thus far Mr. Haythorne is the favorite, and that public opinion points to him as the right man. As a landholder he has voluntarily parted with his Estate to his tenants upon the most liberal terms; he has also materially aided in transforming other leaseholds into freeholds. A long resident of the county, he intimately knows its wants, and he has ever lent his services to supply them. As a scholar and a gentleman, he has, in the interests of the people, discussed the politics of the day; and, amongst other subjects, Confederation, in a calm, dignified and logical way. His education and his temperament, while unfitting him for the noisy and heated discussions of the Lower House, eminently qualify him to revise the hasty legislation of the popular branch of the Legislature, and hence the reason of his choice. In fine, there is, in our opinion, no gentleman on the Island better qualified for the position of a councillor, and certainly there is none with a better claim to it. His past history and services are his best recommendations, and should the Second District fail to return him to the Legislative Council, where his progressive conservative views, his education, his

position and his patriotism would add to the character of that Body, the ingratitudes, disgrace and loss be theirs. As no party cries or side issues can enter into this partial election, so we trust none will be attempted, and in any case we think there can be no doubt as to Mr. Haythorne's election. Were every constituency, as the Second District promises to do, to make up its mind to leave ambitious and aspiring chukcheads—whether wealthy or not—at home, and select their most educated and otherwise best qualified men to represent them in Parliament, party politics could seldom degenerate into an unmitigated evil. That rancor which is engendered by knives for the purpose of leading simpletons by the nose, could never exist, and we should seldom behold the pitiable spectacle of a lot of automatons with closed eyes, nodding and gaping, and following through all his tortuous motions the footsteps of some designing "leader" with more regard for his own interests than the welfare of the country. What we want is men of education, wealth and patriotism, like Mr. Haythorne, wherever they can be found—men of moderate views, who cannot be led by the nose into any act of political folly or violence; and then the country stands a good chance of having its affairs conducted with economy, skill and ability. We think there ought to be no two opinions in the matter of a choice between Mr. Goff and Mr. Haythorne. They are both Conservatives. The former may be an estimable gentleman in every relation of life; but we scarcely think his most ardent friends will give him credit for having performed the same amount of public good as Mr. Haythorne, or with possessing the rare intellectual abilities of the latter. Mr. Goff might with a good grace retire in his favor, and thus mark his appreciation of the services of a really good man. The act would redound more to Mr. Goff's credit than if he were to achieve a doubtful triumph after a contested election. Let it not be said that the country is ungrateful for the services rendered by Mr. Haythorne, or that it is incapable of appreciating true worth and ability, and above all let there be no factious or unworthy attempt made for some object of political *finesse*, to bias the Second District to do an unworthy act to its benefactor by even dividing its support with another. We shall be pleased to chronicle that Mr. Haythorne will be allowed "to walk the course."

DESPATCH IN REFERENCE TO THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Some time ago, while the Right Honorable Edward Cardwell was Secretary for the Colonies, he intimated, in a despatch to the Government of this Island, that upon the expiration of Lieut. Governor Dundas's tenure of office, the Imperial yearly grant for the payment of the salary of the Governor of this Colony would be withdrawn. Mr. Cardwell's despatch naturally led to much discussion in the House of Assembly, and eventually to the adoption of a Joint Address from both branches of the Legislature, to the Imperial Government, showing reasons why the grant should be still continued. In due course of time, the joint address was presented to the Lieut. Governor for transmission to the Colonial Office, which was accordingly done. In transmitting the Joint Address, His Excellency, without the knowledge of his advisers, sent a private despatch of his own, which completely neutralized the action of the Legislature, and placed the administration and the Colony in a very mean light before the Home Government. When the Hon. Mr. Coles, in his place in the House of Assembly, last session, asked the Leader of the Government for any despatches that might have been written in reference to the address of the Legislature, the latter complied; and, on the following day, in submitting the despatch, a copy of which we are about to give, he made the startling announcement that neither he nor his colleagues were acquainted with its contents until it had been placed in his hands that day. After reading the Governor's despatch, the reader may well judge of the spirit and independence of a Government which submitted without a murmur to be rapped over the knuckles in so severe a style. As to the nature of the Governor's complaints, we must admit that they contain a great deal of truth; and it is simply disgraceful to the Colony that they are true. Policy, if not common honesty, should compel us to defray the salary of the Private Secretary, whose business hours are altogether taken up with the public affairs of the Colony. What must Her Majesty's Government think, when told that, while the Governor's salary is paid from the Imperial Exchequer—an exception to all the other British North American Colonies, which have to pay not only the Private Secretary, but also the Governor, who is likewise supplied with a dwelling, furniture, light and fuel,—the Government of this Island is so mean as to withhold the paltry salary of the Private Secretary, to do away with the guard at Government House, and to permit that building almost to tumble to pieces? We have no reason to exult at such a state of affairs. When we remember that these "retrenchments" emanated from Mr. ex-Secretary Pope, we are not surprised that the *Islander* should seek to defend them from the attacks of the *Patriot* and the *Bulletin*, when the latter journals felt constrained, during the past summer, to refer to the disgraceful condition of Government House. The policy and conduct of the *Islander* are not calculated to remedy the evils complained of, nor yet to raise the Colony in the esteem of the Mother Country. This, for reasons of his own, and which are not hard to divine, may be the very object for which Mr. Pope seeks; but, however that may be, we feel sure that the Governor's despatch will be read with surprise and pain by many, and will cause them to tingle with shame at the excessively small and parsimonious spirit which guided the Government of the day in dealing with the Governor and his residence. In hoping, for the credit of the Colony, that a change with regard to these matters will soon be initiated, we give the Governor's despatch without further preface:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
7th April, 1866.

No. 30.

SIR;

I have the honor to enclose an Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the continuance of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island.

The principal reasons urged in this Address are the alienation of the lands in this Island in 1767. The fact that at the time of the surrender of the Crown Revenues to the Colony, provision was not required to be made in the Civil List for the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, and that at that time the Secretary of State informed the Lieutenant Governor, in his despatch No. 93, of 27th December, 1849, (54) that he had no reason to suppose that the Imperial Parliament was likely to withdraw the provision made for that service.

The Crown Revenues surrendered at the time of the introduction of Responsible Government, were those derived from the permanent Spirit Duties, the sale of Crown Lands and the Quit Rents, which were together estimated by Sir Donald Campbell to be of the annual value of £2,600.

I wish that the Legislature had placed it in my power to recommend this address for your favorable consideration; there are, however, some points, which, in the interest of the office which I hold, I think it right to bring under your notice.

I regret that the Legislature should apparently have thought proper to have reduced, as low as it well could, the comparatively small expenditure incurred in connection with the maintenance of the office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Amongst other retrenchments, I may remark, on the Legislature having ceased to make any provision for the salary of a Private Secretary.

I have no hesitation in stating, that a Private Secretary is necessary to the Lieutenant Governor of this Colony, in his official capacity, and that the salary of the Lieutenant Governor is barely adequate to meet the requirements of his position, much less to enable him to appropriate, out of it, a sufficient sum to pay a salary of a Secretary.

On my arrival here, in 1859, I found the Government bound, by hustings pledge, to discontinue the very small amount, £66 13s. 4d., which had previously been appropriated for that service. In consequence, I believe, of the knowledge that I had brought from England a Private Secretary, on the understanding that the small salary I have mentioned was attached to that office, that sum was granted for the period he was with me; at the expiration of a year, he resigned his office on receiving another appointment elsewhere, and since that time no provision has been made for the salary.

For more than five years I have, in consequence, been dependent upon the chance circumstance of a relative of my own, having given me his assistance as a Private Secretary.

Another retrenchment was made about the time of my arrival, by the withdrawal of two out of three men who had previously been allowed as Gate-keepers or Messengers.

Government House is only partially furnished at the expense of the Colony; the rest, by the Lieutenant Governor for the time being. The House itself has been of some expense to the Colony, owing in a great measure to its having been constructed of wood. I am glad to be able to report that considerable improvements have been made in it since I came here, principally at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

But for keeping it and the Farm Buildings, etc., in repair, £100 a year appears to be now considered adequate, a sum hardly sufficient to make the repairs which cannot by any possibility be avoided.

In fact, the whole expenditure of the Colony towards the support of the Lieutenant Governor, according to the Estimates for the present year, will be—

Government House, - - - £108 0 0

Guard at Gate, - - - 35 6 8

I may further add, that the Lieutenant Governor does not receive any fees or Allowances of any kind.

In my despatch No. 93, of 26th October, 1865 (515), I enclosed a plan of a small farm of about 80 acres, attached to Government House, which was granted in 1789 by Lieut. Governor Fanning for the use and accommodation of the Lieutenant Governor forever.

It was with surprise that I observed from the Journals of the Legislature (Extract enclosed), during last Session, that a petition signed by citizens of Charlottetown had been presented, praying that the Legislature would secure a portion of that ground for a Public Park. I think it but just to remark that many of the leading citizens did not sign that petition.

As no action was taken on the subject by the Legislature, I trust that this attempt to deprive the Lieutenant Governor of a portion of his land may not be renewed. Apart from other considerations, the Farm itself (consisting not of 100 acres as would appear from the petition, but of about 80 acres), although, perhaps, it hardly pays its working expenses, is of very great convenience in many ways, and is more particularly valuable on account of the privacy which it affords.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE DUNDAS,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Honorable
EDWARD CARDWELL, M. P.,
&c., &c., &c.

THE FISHERIES.

The natural effect of the clear-headed bargain about the Fisheries made by our government last spring with the United States, at the dictation of Canada, is graphically illustrated in the following extract from the official report of the Controller of Customs in New Brunswick:—

"Our exports of fish to the States, subsequent to the repeal of the Treaty, will probably very much diminish, as salt fish, caught and cured by British fishermen, are now subjected to heavy duties on their admission into that country, whilst fish caught and cured by American subjects are admitted free. The fee of 50 cents per ton which is now charged by the Provincial Governments for a License allowing American fishermen to fish in British waters, is much less than the duty which is imposed on British caught fish when admitted into the States, and it is the opinion of many practical persons in the trade, that under the present regulations the British Colonial fishermen cannot successfully compete with American fishermen in the markets of the Republic. A practical person of this city informs me, that he, along with a partner, built a new vessel last year, expressly for the Mackerel fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Chaleur; the vessel was 71 tons register, and cost, ready for sea, \$4,800. During last season, when she was employed in the trade, she took nearly 600 barrels of mackerel, which realized in Halifax and Boston, \$6,000; after deducting all the expenses of the season, amounting to \$4,800, she left to the owners a net of \$1,200 or 25 per cent. on the investment. He states the average catch of American fishermen, for the season to be about 10 barrels of mackerel to the ton; and as the license fee is 50 cents per ton, it subjects the American fishermen (if they take out a license) to a tax of about 5 cents per barrel on their fish, but our fishermen are subjected to a duty of \$2 per barrel on taking their mackerel into ports in the United States, giving an advantage to American fishermen over our own people of \$1.95 per barrel, which precludes our people from competing with the Americans in the mackerel fishery, as the States is the chief market for this description of fish. He informs me that he has had to withdraw his vessel from the trade and is now trying to sell her, as she is not suited for carrying lumber."

Will the fishermen cry Hurrah for Confederation and the Canadian party?

IMPORTANT.—*La Minerve*, one of the chief organs of the Canadian Government, publishes the following startling announcements:—

"We learn that on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor-General received despatches from the Colonial Office. One of these despatches states that the possibility of trouble being long in the United States renders incessant vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian authorities."

The wisdom of making public the substance of this important despatch is, to say the least, very questionable, as it must tend to exhibit every effort the Canadians make to strengthen their military forces to some extent an offensive demonstration against the United States. It would be much better to publish the whole despatch now, so that its precise meaning may be understood by all parties. We can