[*From the St. John, N. B, Telegraph, Sept. 12.*]

WHOLESALE SLANDER.

The following article appeared in a leading editorial in the Charlottetown *Patriot* of Thursday last. The *Patriot* is edited by one "Elder Laird."

EFFECTS OF CONFEDERATION.

It seems that some of the manufacturers in St. John, New Brunswick, are not reaping the golden harvest which they anticipated from Confederation. We are not the least surprised that they find they cannot compete with the older and more extensive establishments of Canada; but as many of the manufacturers of that Province did all in their power to bring about Confederation, in order that they might have a market of "three millions of people," we do not pity them much when they realize as one of the first fruits of their pet scheme, that their real market is more circumscribed than ever—that instead of their taking possession of the Canadian market, the Canadians have come in and almost driven them out of the New Brunswick market. We would really like to hear more about this subject; perhaps the St. John *Journal* will condescend to enlighten us on the grand results of Confederation thus far in developing the manufactures of his part of the Dominion. Meanwhile we give as our authority for the decline of certain branches of manufacture in St. John, the *Colonial Monitor* of that city, of 24th August, from which we take the following extract:—

"The advocates of Confederation prophesied great things for this Province if its inhabitants would only support their pet lambs.

The scheme has been carried, through deception, and where are the benefits which any of our mechanics or manufacturers have received or are receiving.

We would like to be informed by Mr. Parks, how much cotton, etc, he has sold to the Canadians; by Mr. Broad, what number of Edge tools he has sent to the Upper Provinces; by Messrs Hall, Valpey and Francis, how many pair of boots and shoes they have received orders for from that precious place—Canada; by Mr. Harris, the number of stoves, ploughs, etc, which have been ordered from him for the "promised land."

While waiting answers from these parties, we will let the people know what is going on.

A better article in cotton at a cheaper rate, has been received here from Canada. No orders have been received by Mr Broad from Canada for any of his stock. The city is crammed with boots and shoes of every kind, from Montreal, which undersell our home manufacture. Mr. Harris, instead of being able to employ more men, and pay them better wages, is not able to pay the men he had before Confederation, and instead of casting stoves, etc, he is importing them from that great country—we suppose cheaper than he could manufacture them here.—There is not a Moulder at present woking in his Foundry, they all have made a strike for more wages and the cash instead of the truck system. A number of them have gone to the United States and the remainder intend to start a Co-operative Foundry, a Stock List for which is now receiving signatures. Shipbuilding is very dull, the only person doing anything in this line, worthy of note, being Arthur McDonald, Esq, a gentleman who is strongly opposed to Confederation.

The Mispec Works have suffered much from Confederation, from the fact that a New Dominion Tweed, manufactured in Montreal or some of the other large cities, has taken the place of the Mispec manufacture in this city.

Other interests have suffered, among which we would name Mr. Foster's Tack Factory.

The *Patriot* pretends to be a respectable journal, and its Editor is an Elder in one of the Churches. It has denounced in the bitterest terms everything approaching to untruth in its contemporaries; it has taken high "moral" ground in waging political warfare. In short, the *Patriot* is a Pharisee after the strictest fashion, and its Editor is *par excellence* the model, high toned, religious, patriotic, newspaper man of the Anti-Confederate world of P. E. Island. Yet, we find this most pious and godly gentleman quoting from an infamous sheet, and giving currency to diabolical falsehoods aimed at the credit of the manufacturers of St. John, merely for the sake of damaging the cause of his political opponents. If P. E. Island has more such holy men connected with he. Press, the Colony must suffer greatly in the estimation of persons beyond her limits; she will be held up before the world as the breeding place of individuals who under the cloak of religion indulge in the most abominable practices—men who employ the vilest weapons to disparge honorable opponents—men who regard neither truth, justice, honor, nor reputation—men who are corrupt in mind, depraved in heart and vile in action. We use strong language, but the circumstances will be found to justify our energetic protest against the system of wholesale slander of which the *Patriot* is a chief apostle. A more infamous attempt to injure the standing of a manufacturing and commercial community, even to singling out the names of individuals, was never before perpetrated; and we trust that the Press of P. E. Island, without distinction of politics, will do the manufacturers of St. John the justice of publishing our refutation of the malicious falsehoods directed against their credit and standing.

The general charge made by the *Patriot* is that "*certain branches of Manufacture in St John" have "declined," owing to the Canadians having come in and almost driven them out of the New Brunswick market;*" and this charge is attempted to be established by certain details with which the names of individuals are associated.

Now for the facts:—

1. Mr. R. S. Foster, of the Tack Factory, states that he is doing a larger business this year than in any previous year. Anticipating Confederation he ordered additional machinery in the spring, and intends to still further increase the number of his machines next year. The abolition of duties has already resulted favourably for Mr. Foster's establishment Mr Foster is at this moment filling an order for $1,000 worth of Tacks for Canada, and his agent in Canada informs him that he can sell $10,000 worth in Canada next year. Mr Foster's Factory turns out twice as many distinct *kinds* of Tacks as are made in any factory in Canada So much for the Tack Factory.

2. The Tweed and Cloth Factories may be taken next in order. The Secretary of the Mispec Factory Company, informs us that the demand for the Company's manufactures, instead of falling off, has largely increased, since Confederation The Factory has at present all the demand it can readily supply. "Within three weeks after Confederation," says the Secretary, "we sold $5 000 worth of our goods in Halifax, which would not have been sold there had we been obliged to pay the old duty of ten per cent, amounting to $500 dollars." Messrs Smith, Wright & Co., who manufactured Tweeds and Flannels, are now importing additional machinery from England with a view of extending their operations, the demands for their goods being fully equal to their present facilities for supplying them. Letters received from their Canadian correspondents on Friday, inform them that the samples which they have just sent to Canada are regarded there as well worth the prices they have marked them at, and they confidently anticipate orders from that quarter. So much for the Tweed and Flannel factories.

3. With regard to Mr. Harris's case, it is utterly untrue to state that he has imported stoves from Canada. Several Agents of Canadian Stove Manufacturers were in our City soliciting orders. They called on Mr. Harris, who examined their Price Lists and found that he could make the articles and sell them at figures considerably lower than the offers made by the agents. One of these agents, however, urged Mr. Harris to consent to his sending him a half dozen of a certain "fancy" article of stove, and Mr. Harris finally agreed to his proposition. The stoves have come, but Mr. Harris informs us that, since seeing them, he has satisfied himself that he can make the same article and sell at a lower price than they can be laid down for here. Mr. Harris writes us: "As far as I am capable of judging, I have no fear of successfully competing with the Canadians in this—Stove making. With reference to men, I have been paying higher wages this season than heretofore, and have full as many hands employed at present as before Confederation, with the exception of moulders who are on a strike in all the Foundries." Mr. Harris gives employment to nearly as many men as will be found in any Foundry in Montreal, the seat of the manufactures of the Upper Provinces. His sales in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island are increasing. So much for Mr. Harris's case.

4. The Shoe Factories were then next assailed—Messrs. Hall, Francis and Valpey, by name Mr. Valpey states that the Canadian dealers themselves admit that it is useless to attempt to sell Boots and Shoes in St. John or compete with our local Factories. Mr. Hall tells us that a Montreal dealer informed him that at the prices at which our St. John Factories turn out work, our Boots and Shoes can be sold in Canada at a profit; and Messrs. Francis inform us that they have already had orders for their goods from Canada. It is a wholesale falsehood to assert that St. John is "crammed with Montreal Boots and Shoes." Only one dealer here has made a purchase in Canada, and that at four months credit, whereas our Factories go on the cash principle, or "equal to cash." The Montreal traveling agents went home without orders from here. This statement is confirmed by the Montreal *Trade Review*, which also cautions the Montreal manufacturers against anticipating a rush of orders from the Maritime Provinces. We may add that our large Factories are doing as much business as they can conveniently attend to. Messrs. Hall, Valpey and Francis enjoy a large trade with Nova Scotia and the Island, as well as with New Brunswick, and that trade is largely facilitated by the removal of internal duties. They are confident of holding their own against all comers. So much for them.

5. Messrs. Broad and their Edge Tool Factory come next. Messrs. Broad assert that, as far as they are aware—and they keep themselves well informed on the subject—not $20 worth of Canadian edge tools have come into this Province in the last two years. Canadian agents have been seeking to introduce their tools into P. E. Island, a district which Messrs. Broad supply to a considerable extent; but the latter are at this moment selling an equal description of tools in Prince Edward Island at ten per cent lower rates than the Canadians can place them at. Messrs. Broad's trade with the Island continues to increase, notwithstanding the supposed operations of Canadian agents and the extreme dulness in ship-building. Messrs. Broad having as such as they can do at present to supply the home demand, have not sought to enter the Canadian markets; but they state that, last year, extensive lumbermen from the north of Maine, on the frontier of Canada, brought large orders of Axes from them, notwithstanding that Quebec was quite near them and transportation charges from there were comparatively trifling. Messrs Broad's advices from Canada are so encouraging that they anticipate entering the Canadian markets largely next year. So much for them.

6. Next we take up the New Brunswick Cotton Mills, of Messrs. Parks & Co. The statement to the injury of this establishment is, that they cannot manufacture for Canada, and that "a better article" of Canadian make, "and at a cheaper price," is sold in this city. The slander is clearly met by the following statement from the managing partner:—

"N. B COTTON MILLS,
Sept. 10th, 1867.

During the past few months we have put up shafting to drive 3000 additional spindles and 70 looms, of which we have a large portion already in operation.

Since the 1st of July we have had frequent offers to buy, at our figures, from large Canadian houses, but as we had not more stock on hand than was required for our customers here, we said we had none to sell.

A few days ago we did sell and forward to Montreal six bales of grey cottons and cotton warp, purchased by one of the largest houses in Montreal.

There has been some grey cotton imported here from Canada, but we were selling at the same time as good an article at least two cents a yard cheaper.
JOHN H. PARKS."

We have thus refuted every syllable of the fabrications concocted by a black mailing sheet in this City, and endorsed, republished and circulated by the Charlottetown *Patriot*. We have not space to give to the indignant comment which such a duty necessarily suggests,—we simply leave the matter in the hands of the Press of P. E Island, satisfied that the profession there contains some gentlemen too deeply interested in the good name of the Colony to allow the *Patriot's* slanders, at the expense of honorable, enterprising, business men, to pass unrebuked.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF HALIFAX.

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

My Dear People,—

In reply to the many objections urged about the interference of the clergy in politics at the approaching election, I beg to say that the Catholic Priest, like the clergy of all other denominations, has never foresworn one iota of his rights as a citizen in a free country, to do what all others can do in reference to politics. To contravene this thoroughly understood principle, would be absurd in common sense, opposed to the teachings of the Catholic religion, and was emphatically condemned by the highest authority in the Church, in the Syllabus issued some two years since by Pius IX.

It was a Catholic Archbishop, Stephen Lancton, at the head of the Barons at Runnymede, who for a first time wrung from a tyrannical monarch Magna Charta, as the sealed guarantee for evermore of the rights of the people to hold their elections and have a voice in the framing of their own laws. Instead of having degraded his sacred character by heading a revolution, rather has he ever been hailed by all Protestant and Catholic writers as the saviour of his country and the founder of her liberties and her grandeur. Not a century since the dawn of civilization, in which Bishops and Priests, and Ministers of all denominations, have not held, if not the first, at least a front place in the politics of their native land,—not a country at the present day in which they are not engaged in public and political affairs of the greatest moment. In the House of Lords in England, in the Senate of France, in the Cortes of Spain, in the highest state positions of Austria, on the throne at Rome, in the ranks of opposition, and among the people in Ireland and in Poland—where an Archbishop and many Bishops are at this moment undergoing imprisonment of life through love of fatherland—Clerics have, in my opinion, more than vindicated their rights as citizens in all things pertaining to politics. In the neighbouring Republic, two Catholic Bishops were sent, not long since, from the North and South to represent the two sections of that country at the highest courts in Europe, and had their distinguished services acknowledged by those who sent them. Some few weeks ago, the newspapers announced that there were eighteen Ministers of different Protestant denominations in the Local Legislature of Rhode Island. All this may be in excess; it may be right or wrong. It is not religion, but the individual alone that is responsible.

The Catholic Priest gives up some of his natural rights, but he does not renounce even one of his privileges as a citizen at Ordination. He may mix in politics, therefore, like all others; and why not? Is a tradesman, or a farmer, or a shopkeeper, or a man in the other learned professions, to have the cares and blushing honors of state thrust on them, and enjoy privileges denied to the most intelligent, and, I will add, the most honest, the most whole-souled, and the most disinterested portion of every community, I ever knew? Will the Catholics of the city and county of Halifax, for example, take Messrs. Power and Cochran (decent men in private life) as their guides, leaders and representatives, and fling aside their Archbishop and Priests, who for twenty-five years have been with them in religion, in politics, in education, in fever, in small pox, in cholera, at the risk of their lives; who to-day live but for their honor, welfare and salvation, and who to-morrow, without any empty boast, are ready to die for them, if necessary? If they will, I say they will be most appropriately served, and the members and their constituents, in the esteem of the intelligent community, will be worthy of each other. But if they will not (as I am convinced), not I, but the whole Catholic people themselves will benefit and largely benefit by the result.

As the only Catholic community in Nova Scotia of Irish extraction, with the Archbishop at your head, you are, and always must be something—and mark you, *only something, only one in nineteen*. The Archbishop without you, or you without him, will be of little moment. Any adroit man, Catholic or Protestant, can start up, by and by, as in the present instance, and cut up, and divide, and kill you out politically. Here, as in New Brunswick, that greatest of blunders may be found out, and felt to the quick, before many days, and then the Catholics of Halifax would clearly see that they were never again to have *even one* of their own caste and creed to do battle for them in the Legislature, or say one word in their defence. There are only two communities among a hundred and eighty-one in the whole Dominion, that have any chance of sending two, and only two members of our race and faith to Ottawa; and in these two they are vieing with each other to pull themselves down, and blast the only hope that is left for them.

If Mr. John Tobin, after twelve years of public service, were not the man of their choice, they need not hold a public meeting beforehand and adopt another candidate, as he was chosen twelve years since by an unmistakable majority; and whether I approved or disapproved, I would not only not obstruct, but I would go heart and hand (as I ever did) with my whole Catholic people. To attempt to thwart, or to oppose, or to divide them, I would look upon as mischievous meddling in politics—injurious to my position, and a dark spot in my public life.

As it is, John Tobin still remains the nominee of the Catholic people of Halifax. No one else up to the present moment has been substituted in his stead, in the only decent and Christian manner in which it ought to have been effected. The attempt to appeal to the constituency of the country at a general election, without that previous and honourable understanding, is, in my conviction, an attempt to ruthlessly split up the most happy and united people in America, and to weaken and degrade them before the world. Were we all united, we should not be half, or anything like half, among six thousand voters; divided, we are sure to be nowhere.

On the merits of Confederation I will say but little. Instead of regretting it, I feel proud of the humble share I had in its advocacy. I know for certain it will be a blessing for the whole country: Catholics as well as Protestants. In this I am far from being infallible. I may be mistaken, but it is not too much to assert that I am quite as competent to form an opinion as those who, without the requisite public qualifications, now presume to be your leaders. It is not in the power of the whole Dominion, and the British Empire along with it, to bestow the Cardinal's hat said to be in the gift of Ottawa. I could not leave Nova Scotia for any other position in the Catholic Church, even if I tried, and if I could, in the incipient autumn of life (as I now am), all the money of the Dominion could not induce me to abandon the Catholic people of this country, with my present associations and feelings in their regard. As long as they are with me, I shall be with them, in religion and in politics, and in everything else, heart and soul. I have no personal want unsupplied; I have no other ambition, and live and labor for nothing else but to lift them up in every way I can.

More competent, therefore, than other leaders, and a thousand times more disinterested, and further removed from all personal feelings and petty passions, I now do what twelve or thirteen Catholic Bishops throughout the length and breadth of the whole Dominion have done before me, and that is, to express, in the most emphatic manner, my approval of the scheme of Confederation which I regard as the greatest temporal blessing ever vouchsafed to Nova Scotia. I am perfectly certain that at the next general election the whole country will be unanimous on that point. If any or all the evils will come, which are now announced by its opponents,—if we are to be overwhelmed with taxes, and have our trade destroyed, which is nothing more than an electioneering scarecrow,—the men now in opposition well know that they cannot make a single step in advance to save us. As a party, with all the ability and good intentions in the world, they will be utterly powerless to defend our rights, or to obtain for us a single privilege. All united, they will count, from present appearances, not quite twenty against a hundred and sixty, in a House of one hundred and eighty-one Members; and every reasonable man must see that it is the friends and not the opponets of that overwhelming majority, who can, by possibility, obtain for Nova Scotia all that she is justly entitled to.

For these reasons, and numerous others not alluded to, as a Christian and as a man enjoying the full right of every other citizen, I will feel it a sacred duty of conscience, to vote on next Wednesday, for THE WHOLE UNION TICKET—the WHOLE FIVE AND NOTHING BUT THE FIVE; and in honor of me, and still more for their own benefit, I ask my whole Catholic people to follow my example.

† THOMAS L. CONNOLY,
Archbishop of Halifax.

BISHOPSVILLE, Dutch Village,
September 13th, 1867.

P. S. It is not my wish that any Catholic should ruin his family, or make any serious sacrifice, in voting for either one side or the other.

[*From the Toronto Leader*]

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

Except the elections of 1847-8, the history of Canada presents no parallel to the overpowering force of public opinion demonstrated by the present elections. The Government of the Dominion has made so clean a sweep that what remains is hardly worth the counting. And the Government of Ontario will soon feel the saitiety of success, though in a less degree. It is pretended by the Opposition journals that our classification of members elect is not what it should be; that we claim for the successful party—the great Union party—more than it is entitled to. Vain attempts are made to point out anomalies. It is said that where a favored candidate fails of success, his opponent is set down as an Unionist. There is neither mystery nor inconsistency in such a case. There are many constituencies in which there is no Opposition candidate; and though a public journal may prefer one to the other, that does not alter the fact that his opponent is a supporter of the Government. In contests of this kind, the winning candidate must be set down as ministerial. The friends of the Government are certainly under no temptation to claim members whom they are not entitled to rank as on their side. There is no possible object in trying unduly to magnify an overgrown majority by claiming as ministerial members whose position is at all doubtful. The temptation is rather the other way. Neither Government will be under any temptation to try to coax doubtful members over to it. The door is open and if such members like to enter it, they will be at full liberty to do so. But it will hardly be considered an act of grace or condescension on their part; but rather a simple act of common sense and somewhat tardy patriotism. The Government of the Dominion is much more likely to be embarrassed by an overweighted majority than by a paucity of supporters; and that of Ontario will be under no necessity of seeking to make converts from the ranks of the Opposition, which will be none too powerful for the work they have to do. These Governments have too large a stock of common sense to be rendered supercilious by their good fortune. At the same time they will be spared the humiliation of being obliged to stoop to questionable means to secure the needful support in Parliament. The relations of members of Parliament to ministers and of ministers to members will be of the most desirable kind. In this respect, the new Dominion will make a good start; and it is one of the best possible guarantees for purity of administration.

But if the Opposition be small, there is no reason why it should not moderately be active and energetic. We only hope that while it displays these qualities, it will eschew faction, and give in when it has fought a good fight and been worsted, on the various questions as they arise. It will be a great advantage to have a large majority of both Legislatures disposed to consider the various important measures which must necessarily be submitted to them, on their merits. Whatever opposition there is at the start will be merely an opposition to men. It is not to be expected that upon the measures of the two first sessions there will be perfect unanimity of opinion, even among those who are supporters of the Ministry There will be room for honest differences of opinion; and these, in their development, will aid the elucidation of the questions under discussion. But this is something very different from faction or even a set and dogged opposition, of which the invariable tendency is to become more obstinate from the rough friction of unyielding antagonism.

The Opposition that has fought the battle at the polls has been shamefully led to defeat A bad leadership, fastening on a bad cause, is at the bottom of the whole disaster.

We are instructed to inform the readers of the *Examiner* that if Parsons's Purgative Pills fail in any instance to give satisfaction, the money shall be refunded. Cut out this notice and take it with you.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—The best remedy that has ever been discovered for this dreadful disease is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. We do but simple justice to the medicine, as well as to the public, when we recommend the same for general use.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—The success of the New Dominion Elections presses the question of Confederation more and more upon our attention, and notwithstanding the great bugbear of taxation (which has nearly frightened us out of our wits) kept before us by anti-Confederates, we can see no alternative but to accept it on the best possible terms, as soon as we have an opportunity to do so.

There is no doubt but P. E. Island would be materialy benefitted by the Union, but it would be useless for me to attempt to enumerate all the benefits that we would derive from it, as it would tax the ability of our ablest politicians to do justice to the subject; but the idea will suggest itself to our small farmers and tradesmen, who ought to take the most lively interest in the subject, of what would be the benefit to them of an influx of capital, the development of the various resources of the different Provinces, the establishment of manufactures of all kinds, consequent on the New Dominion assuming a national responsibility; it would also give an impetus to our Agriculture, our fisheries and our commerce. The Confederated Provinces, containing within themselves the elements of national greatness, may, at no distant period, become a power second to none on the face of the earth.

It would be folly to suppose that P. E. Island can remain long in its isolated condition. Who will guard our fisheries? Who will protect us against foreign aggression? in the neighborhood of a power whose policy is to extend the Stars and Stripes over the whole American continent, from the Gulf of Mexico to Behring's Straits. The British Government will not protect us, as they have given us an opportunity to join our more powerful neighbors for self defence. The new Dominion will have to take charge of us, whether we like it or not, to guard our fisheries, and protect us against foreign aggression; and if we go into the Union, we may be also assured of the co operation of the British Government, but not till then; and if the Confederate Government do not make us pay for such protection, it is their own fault, not ours. In view of those dangers, would it not be better to accept Confederation at once, on the best terms that can be obtained, and thereby strengthen the New Dominion, by co operating with them in forming a strong and powerful Government that could afford us the much needed protection, and also insure us the co operation of the British Government against foreign aggression.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,
A. NATIVE.

Sept. 10, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Having observed in the *Herald* newspaper, of the 18th inst, a low lying and malicious attack on the Collector of Excise and Controller of Customs, headed "Personal," I beg leave to ask you to publish in your next issue of the *Examiner* the accompanying statements from the Broker in the office and the Gauger at the Port of Charlottetown, and as to my pocketting fees for testing Liquors imported, I am satisfied to know that neither Government nor Importers have been asked by me to pay for that service, and I have neither directly nor indirectly received one cent in that capacity. In conclusion, I can honestly say that my highest aim has been in the discharge of my Official duties, to act with integrity and fidelity; and I think that an Editor of a newspaper must be sadly at a loss for matter wherewith to fill his sheet, when he, incited by a low, drunken, unprincipled sot, makes such an assault on the Collector as is contained in the article alluded to.

WM. E. CLARK,
Coll. and Controller.

Sept. 21st, 1867.

Fitzroy Street, 20th Sept., 1867.

W. E. Clarke, Esqr.,
Collector of Customs and Excise.

Dear Sir,—Observing an article in the *Herald* newspaper, under the head of "Personal," I beg to say that the statements therein expressed are totally unfounded and untrue, as far as I am personally acquainted with the matter—and further state that you have always acted towards me on all occasions on the principles of a gentleman, with honor and integrity, for which I feel grateful.

I have the honor to be, Dr. Sir,
Your ob't servant,
ROBT. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, 19th Sept., 1867.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your note of yesterday's date, calling my attention to an article in the *Herald* newspaper, of the 10th instant, under the head of "personal;" I have to state that the charge made in that publication against you is, as far as I am concerned, or have the means of knowing, without any foundation. In truth, the fees to which I am entitled having been invariably paid to me by you in full.

I am Sir, your ob't servant,
W. S. LONGWORTH,
Gauger for the Port of Ch'town

To W. E. Clarke, Esquire,
Collector of Customs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—The primeval days of our good old City are surely either forgotten or at least not thought of by us with sufficient respect. Who would have thought that that venerable old building the City Hall, the ornament of the City, and the monument of the artistic taste of our respected City Fathers, would in our days re-echo from its ancient walls the sounds of festivity and mirth, and that the halls of justice in which our fathers impartially meted out justice and mercy, would be decorated with all the trappings of a ball room, and the lovers of the dance revel there in full possession; yet such has been the case—*mirabile dictu.*

Some of the bachelors of Charlottetown, on Thursday last, with the able assistance of two other gentlemen, decorated the upper room of the Old Court House, with great taste and skill, and made the old room present quite a different and much improved appearance; and having collected the beauty and wit of the City to grace their entertainment, began the enjoyment of the evening, about half past eight o'clock. The lack of gentlemen might, perhaps, have been perceptible had not some of the officers of Her Majesty's ship "Favorite" added opportunely to their number. The young and the old, equally forgetful of the cares and troubles of life, and of the occasional groanings of the old building, mingled in the gay throng and participated heartily in the enjoyments of the evening. Although comparisons are not fair to all, yet I cannot but think that the selection of Ladies does credit to the taste and the good appreciation of beauty of the hosts Everything was done well, and refreshments were provided with no unsparing hand, to revive the spirits of and reanimate the dancers; and the sounds of music and dancing were prolonged to an early hour.

Whether the "manes" of the ancient founders of the Old Hall were disturbed in their rest, and the moanings and creakings heard in the building were the sepulchral tones of their voices raised in horror at its desecration, an answer were better not hazarded; but let those groanings, whatever be their cause, serve as a warning, that perhaps on the next similar occasion the old building may collapse, and bury its occupants and itself in its own ruins.

Thinking that the Gentlemen Hosts deserve great commendation for their efforts and the hearty thanks of their guests, and hoping I have not taken up too much of your valuable space,

I remain,
Yours, &c.,
ONE OF THE TRIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir,—

I have long wondered that no one has publicly noticed the manner in which the steamer "Heather Belle" is made to perform her duty towards the inhabitants of Souris and vicinity, and feeling sure that such might easily be rectified, that is is only just to the people of Souris that it should be, and that at once—I take the liberty of writing you on the subject, in order that those who have authority in the matter may be made aware of the facts.

The "Heather Belle," by her contract, for the performance of which she receives a handsome grant from Government, should visit Souris once a week, in order that the Public may obtain freight and passage to and from Charlottetown and intermediate ports, and have all the benefits that *should* arise from steam communication, but unfortunately the arrangements are so badly made that I fear she will not prove of much benefit.

First, whilst she drives off the former sailing packets, which of course cannot compete with her, and monopolizes the carrying trade, she performs the service herself in such a way that no one obtains satisfaction. Saturday being her regular day to arrive, she generally gets here about seven in the evening, and not until she is actually at the wharf can one tell her exact destination; therefore, those who may wish to ship by her cannot reasonably be expected to have their freight ready at any particular wharf—being uncertain as to whether the boat will come to that wharf or another a mile or more away. Then all is hurry and confusion to get freight to or from her before she leaves again, such being the uncertainty and shortness of her stay. In the fall, when the days get short, it will be dark before she arrives, and if she should remain all night she will be off again at *any hour* the Captain wishes on *Sunday*—thereby shutting out all freight; and even passengers cannot depend on her hour of departure; for if twelve be the hour named, if there is even a suspicion of wind, off she goes at ten. Then again, though having no regular wharf appointed, although there are plenty of wharves to be obtained, the passengers are generally landed at Mr. Knight's wharf, amidst the most nauseous and disagreeable odors that can be imagined, occasioned by the fish offal that is everywhere so plenty that in wet weather it is difficult to keep ones' feet.

In fact, Sir, the whole *duty* of the steamer is performed in such a way that one would suppose her visit to Souris was merely a most disagreeable necessity that they strive to perform in an equally disagreeable manner—(and in this they succeed admirably)

It all resolves itself into this: if the Government pay the steamer to come to Souris, they should make, or cause to be made such arrangements that the people here may benefit by her, otherwise it is a mere waste of money. Now, if the boat came on Wednesday, and remained here till say eleven or twelve o'clock on the following day, having a regular wharf to come to, and a *regular* hour for *leaving*, then people would have some degree of satisfaction in employing her; but if affairs are left as they now are, the boat will get little or no freight from Souris this autumn; where, were it otherwise the probability is, that she would get large grain freights; besides this, by her coming on Saturday night and leaving at once, or even waiting till Sunday, passengers are kept at Georgetown till Monday morning, when even by the stage they can go into Town in one day at a less expense.

No doubt the Government will, in their disbursement of Public Money, consider a part of the £500 grant to the steamer as already expended for Souris; but if they wish Souris to benefit by it, they should see to it that such arrangements are made that people here are enabled to do so.

Apologizing for troubling you so far,
I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
A RESIDENT.

Souris, September 13th, 1867.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 23, 1867.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ELECTIONS.

The elections in the above named Province, for the Dominion Parliament, have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Confederates. The latter claim at least twelve out of the fifteen elected. Messrs. Anglin and Smith—members for Gloucester and Westmorland—are the only really out-spoken opponents of Confederation we have heard of; and they do not say they will go to Ottawa with the intention of opposing the Government, but rather disposed to give it a fair trial. On the whole, the Opposition has been most wofully beaten in this part of the Dominion. When, as the result of the previous General Election in New Brunswick, a most decided verdict was given by the people in favor of Confederation, it was said by the enemies of that great measure that the Fenians were bribed to invade New Brunswick, in order to make the people vote as they did. Well, there has been no Fenian "scare" this time, and the declaration in favor of Confederation is stronger than it was at the last election. In fact, the Union sentiment is *growing stronger everywhere.*

The Hon. Mr. Tilley was elected for the City of St. John by the overwhelming majority of 792. Let a certain person here, who prayed for his defeat, take what comfort he can out of that. The same individual sighed ardently for Tupper's defeat, and declared that with the overthrow of both Tilley and Tupper he would be quite content. Contentment and he must be strangers for a long time, for as we have seen, Tilley and Tupper have been elected by overwhelming majorities.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The elections for the Dominion Parliament, and for the local Legislature, in the Province of Nova Scotia, commenced and terminated on Wednesday last, the 18th. Our latest dates from Halifax up to the time we write (Saturday.) are to the 19th, but we regret to say, they are very contradictory. The papers in the interest of the anti Confederate party—the *Morning Chronicle* especially—claim to have won the *whole nineteen seats for the general Parliament*, besides an overwhelming majority for the local Parliament. The *Chronicle* claims to have won Halifax County and City, but the figures it publishes, as the official returns, certainly do not substantiate the claim—shewing a majority for the Union Candidates of about 400 over the anti's. It is pretended by the *Chronicle* that there were no returns from Cumberland up to the 19th, but, from the information which has reached us from all quarters, there is little doubt that Dr. Tupper has won his election handsomely. This, the Doctor's opponent, the Editor of the *Chronicle*, would not wish to admit; but the whole truth must come out shortly.—The Confederate papers are apparently willing to acknowledge that, all through the Province, the majority is against them—which, indeed, was expected everywhere; and it appears, beyond doubt, that two of their best men have fallen, namely, Archibald and Henry—the former one of the Secretaries of State in the Dominion Government, and the latter, lately Attorney General for Nova Scotia, and both Delegates at the Quebec and London Conferences. But the Confederates claim to have carried Halifax City and County by handsome majorities, and several of the out Counties also, including Cumberland, where the bitter fact must be confessed by anti-Unionists on Declaration day, that Dr. Tupper has triumphed over all their opposition.

We take the following election intelligence from the *British Colonist* of the 19th inst:—

The battle at the polls, between Unionists and Anti-Unionists, has at last been fought out. Halifax city has thrown a majority for the Unionists of upward of 400.

The voting commenced in earnest immediately on the opening of the polls at eight o'clock. Struggling in one compact mass around the polling places, might be seen the young, the aged, and the infirm—clergymen, merchants, bankers, mechanics and professional men—all anxious to reach the goal and give their votes. As the immense crowds surged to and fro in the struggle for place, nothing harsher than a lively sally or a quick repartee from one individual of either party to another, was heard; and though one of the most exciting election contests that has ever occurred in this city was progressing, the best of humour prevailed. For the first three hours or so the candidates at each of the polling places were almost neck and neck—the Unionists leading in each ward but by a slight majority. Between twelve and one o'clock, however, signs of weakness began to be observable in the Anti camp. The names of the candidates on their ticket were less frequently heard in answer to the query from the polling officer—"For whom do you vote?" While louder and oftner the names of "Tobin and Shannon. Hill, Tobin and McLeod," sounded on the ear. The day was now lost to the Antis. To keep up the courage of the party, however, a bulletin, filled with bogus despatches, giving to the Antis throughout the Province success everywhere, was issued from the *Chronicle* office, and circulated at the different polling places. This false intelligence, it was thought, would turn the tide that was now overwhelmingly setting in favor of the Unionists. The trick failed, however, to have the desired effect. The Union tide rolled uninterruptedly on to victory. The game of brag was at an end. There could be no longer any doubt as to the extent of Union feeling in the Metropolitan city. Bravely the Union Ward Committees poured in their men. Larger and larger grew the majorities in each ward. As the hour of five approached it only served to increase the ardour of the Unionists. Though victory was already inscribed on their banners, as far as Halifax city was concerned, still the work of bringing up Union voters went on. Five o'clock came, and gave the Union Candidates a majority of 412.

At the latest accounts previous to going to press the Union Candidates for Halifax County were 234 a head. There were still ten polling districts to be heard from.

The subjoined telegrams have come to hand:—

PUGWASH, Sept. 18, 1867.—Poll closed here. Tupper, two hundred and eleven; Pineo, two hundred and thirty-eight; Vickery, one hundred and ninty-nine; Annand, two hundred and eight; Purdy, two hundred and three; Fullerton, one hundred and eighty-five.

THE UNION TICKET RETURNED FOR CUMBERLAND.—Messrs. Tupper, Pineo and Vickery returned by a majority of 50, over Annand, Purdy and Fullerton.

At the close of the Poll in Pictou town, the members stood thus:—*For the House of Commons*—McDonald, (Confed.) 136. Carmichael, (Anti) 131.

Local Legislature.—Union—Fraser, 127; McKay, 112; Holmes, 126. Anti—Wilkins, 138; Murray, 142; Copeland, 143.

A later telegram says:—"Pictou has gone Anti. Antigonishe the same."

BRIDGETOWN, Sept. 18.—Anti Candidates all elected.

Mr. Archibald has been defeated. Majority not accurately known, but not large.

Reports say that Kings, Hants and Lunenburg are all gone Anti. We give the rumours as we hear them, but, of course, there is nothing definite known.

Let the result of to-day's election throughout Nova Scotia be what it may—Union is safe beyond the reach of its enemies. Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick have secured the success of the General Government. Unionists, if defeated in this province, can yet view with pride the splendid edifice they have aided in rearing. They are not disheartened. The Union will live and flourish, and will fully vindicate the brightest promises made for it by its friends.

From an editorial article in the Halifax *Evening Express* of the 18th—published after the elections were over—we make the following extracts:—

"The great trial of strength has at length taken place, and though of course the results are yet far from being fully known, we have reason to know that in spite of bribery and corruption, the most open and shameless ever practised, the issue will be such as largely to disappoint the Annexation party. In Halifax city, as will be seen, the total Union majority is about 400. When we take into consideration the great number who did not vote at all, the immense bribes that were offered and given to parties who would not vote for the Anti ticket to keep out of the way, we have reason to be gratified that the city has done as well as it has. It will be seen that there is a majority in every Ward, and had there been no bribery the Wards would have doubled their majority. As it is the Anti-Unionists have been sorely out in their calculations, as we are informed that in Ward five alone they expected a majority of 190. As it is, the majority is upwards of 100 the other way."

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"One confident boast, however, has been scattered in the winds, the boast that the anti-Union party would carry the whole 18 counties, would send 19 men to Ottawa, and 38 to the Local Legislature. The mist of misrepresentation has been thoroughly dispelled, and even should it turn out that those calling themselves anti-Unionists should have a majority in the Local Parliament, on which at present we can pronounce no opinion, the result so far proves how entirely the public sentiment of the Province has been either mistaken or misrepresented by the opponents of Union."

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"Looking over the whole Dominion, we find that the elections are now determined in nearly every county throughout the four Provinces. The total Union majority is so sweeping that it has left behind it the merest handful to form an opposition; about a dozen out of 65 in Quebec; about 30 out of 82 in Ontario; two out of 15 in New Brunswick, and giving the most favorable proportion, not more than 12 out of 19 to Nova Scotia, thus giving the Government a majority of 88 in a House of 187 members. We trust that this great fact will convince extreme men, that a policy of conciliation and of peace will be most advantageous at once to themselves and to the country."

ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY'S LAST LETTER.

We reprint in another column the last manifesto which His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has published on the Union question. Some of the Halifax papers has described it as a "most important document"—we should be inclined to characterise it as a very *extraordinary* one. Though well written, it breathes the fire of the political partizan. That the Archbishop has a right, as well as every other person in the community, to hold and express his opinions on public questions, is a truism which no one will venture to dispute; but when he uses his exalted position, *as an Archbishop of the Catholic Church*, to turn one party against another, we believe he does the Church much injury, and confers no honour upon himself. He can only succeed in bringing distrust and discontent into the Church, where harmony and good fellowship might prevail, no matter what storms might disturb the political atmosphere. The time has gone by, long ago, *in all intelligent communities*, when the civil rights of a people shall be held only subservient to ecclesiastical influence. Such a thing might have done in Ireland fifty years ago—may be done to-day in localities which are long in the rear of civilization's march, where poor, and easily deluded people are kept in mortal terror of an arbitrary priest's frown. But where intelligence prevails, and the manly spirit which intelligence begets, the attempt of a Bishop or an Archbishop to make the thunders of the Church heard in the political arena, is a melancholy spectacle at best, and a losing one for him in the end. The letter of His Grace of Halifax has not had the desired effect, according to present intelligence;—we are not sorry for it. It is very probable that its tendency has been to exasperate a large portion of the Catholics of Halifax County, who might otherwise be careless or indifferent regarding the elections. The result of the latter, however, very clearly proves that the Bishop's influence is not paramount. He has not succeeded in getting all, if any, of his favourite candidates in; and his rough attempt to put Mr. Anglin out for Gloucester has also signally failed. We hope this complete overthrow of his Grace's influence in the political world will be a warning to all ecclesiastics everywhere not to meddle too much in political affairs.

THE ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

THE prisoners committed by the Mayor to the Queen's County Jail, Charlottetown, to answer at the Supreme Court, in January next, to the following charges, viz: Richard Morris, a fisherman belonging to an American schooner, for having passed counterfeit American silver coin; Christopher Sharp, for embezzlement of a number of silver watches, at Summerside, and Philip Murray as an aider and abettor in a brutal assault upon ——— Blue—effected their escape on Tuesday last, about 10 o'clock, p. m. These criminals, and a fourth, a boy who had been committed for trial on a charge of burglary, were permitted under prison regulation to the airing yard; and while there they removed a small house from its place and carried it near to the fence or wooden wall of the yard, and then mounted it, scaled the wall and gained the street, and effected their liberty, except the boy who was subsequently captured.

The High Sheriff, as we have learned, was at the time absent from the City, and we have not been able to ascertain what, or if any, action was used by his subordinate to capture the men, but we have information of immediate action for their re-arrest having been taken by the Mayor; but notwithstanding the alacrity used towards that disideratum the criminals are still at large.

The escape of these men from prison and from justice, about noon day, appears, in our view of the case, to indicate a want of proper vigilance, or the absence of common care, on the part of the prison keeper, and our conclusion is formed on the apparent basis that no personal official precaution whatever had been taken. The men were unattended by and out of charge of any prison officer; in fact, there was no official eye upon them—they were loose and untrammeled in the yard, and in the free exercise of uninterrupted sway they deliberately removed, to some distance from its place the house we have above alluded to, and by it effected their escape. All this, which it must have taken some time to have effected, was accomplished at midday, without, as we are reliably informed, the knowledge of any officer belonging to the prison. We trust that the proper authorities will not fail to investigate this grave matter, and in future enforce due vigilance for retention of prisoners; and so far as they may be able, thus subserve the public good.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF CANADA.—We learn from a Montreal despatch, dated Sept. 16, that the revenue and expenditure statements of Quebec and Ontaria for August show excess of receipts over expenditures of four and a half millions of dollars. Poor ruined Canada!

☞ OUR columns, it will be seen, are so crowded with election intelligence from the neighbouring Provinces, and indeed with general news, that we are compelled to defer our purposed remarks, which will be somewhat lengthy, on the Land Question. The subject is one in discussing which there is no occasion for haste. It will keep for any seasonable time.

PREPARING FOR THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The public are aware that the P. E. Island Exhibition will open at Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 9th of October next, as advertised in all the Island papers. We are glad to learn that the accounts from intending exhibitors are highly favorable, and augurs well for the productions of the Colony.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The new Drill Shed, in which the Exhibition is to be held, is a very spacious room, well adapted for the purpose—it is 120 feet long and 60 feet wide.

Two tables are being erected facing the main entrance and in the centre of the building—each table 75 feet long—with a sufficient space between each. These tables are for the accommodation of Exhibitors of articles of local industry, such as Cloths, Knit Goods, Leather, Boots and Shoes, Butter, &c. On the left side of the front entrance a platform will be erected along the whole length of the building, for placing thereon bags of Grain, Seeds, Roots, Fruits, &c., and on the right of the front entrance a space for Carriages, Sleighs, Furniture, &c.; at the north-west end of the building will be erected a suitable platform for the use of His Excellency and suite; on one side of the same a place for the Band, and on the other a room will be set apart for the Commissioners and Judges—to which the latter will retire before giving their decisions. On the grounds attached to the building will be placed Agricultural Implements, requiring large space, such as Threshing Machines, Carts, Ploughs, Truckwagons, Mud Diggers, &c. On these grounds also will be erected pens for the reception of Sheep, Pigs and Poultry. The Cattle show will take place the following day (Thursday) on the same grounds. There are two large stoves fitted up, one at each end of the building, for heating the whole place if requisite. The Exhibition will be open on the *evening* of the first day (Wednesday) until 10 o'clock; a Band of Music will be in attendance, and Speeches and Addresses in relation to the subjects of Local Industry, Agriculture, the Fisheries, &c., may be expected from friends of the Exhibition. The whole building will be lighted up with gas—the chandeliers in the centre and side lights.

It it expected from the facilities afforded intending competitors that a large number of articles of every description will be exhibited; and it is hoped that the public generally will patronize, by their presence on the occasion, an enterprise so eminently calculated to further the best interests of the Colony.—*Com.*

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch from Athens states that Great Britain and France have sent a joint note to Greece, urging the Government at Athens to refrain from hostilities with the Sublime Porte, and maintain strict neutrality on the Cretan question.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12, (eve).—Cotton prices lower for American, but the market is firm at the decline; the days business was firm; middling uplands 45s 1d.; sales over 15,000 bales.....The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, during the twenty four hours, ending yesterday evening, are sixty-two.

GENEVA, Sept. 12, (eve).—The House of Congress which met on the 4th is still in session, and the proceedings attract much attention. At the sitting this morning an attack was made upon the Socialists in the United States, which gave rise to an excited discussion. Some ill feeling was created, and before the close of the session many withdrew from the Congress.

LONDON, Sept. 13, (eve).—The Doncaster races continued to attract the general attention and crowds of visitors. "Vauban" backed for the Doncaster stakes. "Achievement" repeated his victory over "Hermit" for the Doncaster cup. The Parkhill stakes were won by "Emily." "Pace" was winner of a second prize, 200 sovereigns, and the sweepstakes valued at 400 pounds. "Bounce" was again the winner to-day, carrying off the Portland plate, valued at 475 pounds The Doncaster stakes of 770 pounds was won by "Traban," beating "Vauban;" and a second, the Juvenile stake of 80 pounds, was won by "Terponez."

FLORENCE, Sept. 13th.—The Italian Government threatens to commence legal proceedings against Garibaldi if he persists in his preparations for an attack against Rome.

LISBON, Sept. 13th.—The steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived. The allied South American forces had gained recent advantages over the Paraguayans. Just before the steamer left, news reached Rio Janeiro that the allies had captured Corumba, and seriously threatened the fortified position of the Paraguayans at Humaita.

ROME, Sept. 13.—Pope Pius has resolved to call together a general Council of the Roman Catholic Church He has named a congregation of seven cardinals, to whom he has entrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting of the Council.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Sept. 13th.—The United States Steamship *Franklyn*, Admiral Faragut, of the American Navy, arrived here recently, after visiting several places in the Baltic. The customary saintes were fired from the fortifications on shore. The grand feature was a *fete* in the Imperial Palace by the King of Sweden, which was attended by Admiral Faragut and his officers. The utmost good feeling and enthusiasm was manifested.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 13th.—The United States Steamship *Franklyn*, has arrived from Stockholm, and is anchored in this harbor. The Americans were cordially greeted by the people.

LONDON, Sept. 14th.—The ship *Taeping* has arrived at her dock, and has thus won the honor of being the first ship of the China fleet with new teas. Sixteen ships started simultaneously from China. Consols 74; 5 20's unchanged.