Longworth, Royalty; Edwin Locke, Crapaud; Thomas Alley, Charlottetown; Henry J. Cundall, do; Thomas Beers, Cherry Valley; Angus McAulay Tracadie; Alfred LaPage, Royalty; Samuel Drake, Lot 49; Thomas Desbrisay, Charlottetown; John H. Gates, do.; John A. McDonnell, do.; William Brown, do.; George L. Dogherty, do.; and W. E. Dawson, do.; Esquires.

Having been sworn in, His Lordship the Chief Justice addressed them, and said:

Mr. Foreman, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

You will be gratified to learn that the criminal cases for your consideration at this Term, in so far as the court is informed, are only three in number, two larcenies, and a case of assault and battery upon, and rescue from, a Small Debt Court Bailiff, of a party in his custody under Execution.

This state of the Criminal Calendar of the most populous County in the Colony, for a period of time, extending over nearly half a year, is most satisfactory as regards the paucity of crimes of magnitude; but cannot be taken as a correct index of the state of the County in regard to the lesser description of offences, such as larcenies, and receipt of stolen goods and assaults and batteries, many of which are tried and disposed of by the City Police Court, under local acts, giving it summary jurisdiction in certain cases.

The local statutes relating to the issue of licenses, authorizing the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, require you to present all persons guilty of retailing such liquors without license, and under these Acts you have the power of suspending or annulling the License of any Inn or Tavern Keeper offending against these provisions in the management of his house, as one of public entertainment, and the Acts in question direct the Court to bring these matters to the notice of the Grand Jury at every Term.

At this Term also you are required by law to present to the Court tests of competent persons to fill the offices of Fence Viewers, and Constables for the several Settlements in your County; and it is necessary that in the exercise of this duty you take care that no place requiring such officers be omitted in your test, an event that not unfrequently happens, occasioning serious public inconvenience.

These are the only remarks now necessary to make to you, gentlemen, beyond assuring you that you may always depend upon receiving the aid of the Court in the performance of those important duties which devolve upon you as the Grand Inquest of this County.

As will be seen by his Lordship's charge to the Grand Jury, the Criminal Calender is light, and contains no offences of an aggravated character. The Record causes are as follows:

J. S. Carvell,	*vs.*	James Stewart,
J. Cantwell and ano.	"	John Conoly and ano.
J. Lamphier	"	J. T. Jenkins
R. Heartz and ano.	"	Thomas Owen
J. H. Gates	"	Geo. Proud
R. Hearts and ano.	"	Wm. Dark
J. A. McDonald	"	John McNally
E. Locke and ano.	"	P. Monaghan
W. H. Wilson	"	M. Coffin and ano.
Albert Kelly	"	N Cousins
T. W. Dodd and ano.	"	B. Bell and ano.
James Palmer	"	Neil Currie
Patrick Breen	"	John Conoly
R. B. Stewart	"	William McKay

These, with twelve summary suits and five appeals, comprise the civil side of the docket for the present Term.

On Wednesday, the case of Carvell *vs* Stewart came on for trial, and occupied the whole day. This was an action brought to recover a claim for tonnage. It appeared from the evidence that on the 15th of December, 1865, the "Artic," owned and commanded by Capt. Stewart, on her voyage from Boston to Charlottetown, with 1012 barrels of flour belonging to the Plaintiff, worked her way through the drifting ice, &c., to Trout Point, at the eastern entrance of the harbor, and, finding the tide against her, there dropped anchor. Mr. Carvell, hearing that a schooner with a signal flying for a steamer had been seen in the Straits two days previously, and believing her to be the "Artic," entered into an engagement with the Steam Navigation Company, and agreed to pay them $100, if, finding Capt. Stewart inside of Point Prim, they brought him into port. Shortly after the "Artic" had come to, the *Princess of Wales* hove in sight, steamed up, took the schooner in charge, and towed her up to Peake's Wharf. When the Steamer came alongside Capt. Stewart, in reply to a question as to who would pay the Steam Navigation Company was told that that matter had been already arranged by Mr. Carvell. The Schooner was then made fast to the Steamer, and towed in. The defence set up by the defendant's counsel, who did not deny that the services were performed, was that Capt. Stewart neither made a contract with the Steam Navigation Company, himself, nor authorized any person to do so on his behalf; that he did not require the assistance of the Steamer, and could have made his way into port without such assistance. Mr. Carvell made the contract on his own responsibility, and on account of the interest he had in the cargo. On the other side it was argued that the mere fact of Capt. Stewart's being taken in charge by the Steamer with his consent, was evidence of an implied contract with the Steam Navigation Company, and that the claim now made, was both a legal and an equitable one. It was an advantage to him to get his vessel, at that late season of the year, into port and out of danger, and he should pay a proportion of the expenses so incurred by the Plaintiff. The Jury held, that there was in the circumstances of the case, sufficient evidence of an "implied contract" found for the Plaintiff, and assessed the damage at £10. For the Plaintiff, Messrs. E. Palmer, C. Palmer, and McLeod: for the defence, Messrs. Longworth and Hensley.

Breen *vs.* Conoly, was commenced on Thursday afternoon, and took the whole of Friday. This was an action brought to recover the amount of three joint and several promissory notes, purporting to have been made by John Conoly and James Costello in favor of the Plaintiff. All the notes were dated 18th of March, 1865, at which time Conoly and Costello were carrying on business as brewers and distillers, in partnership. The notes were filled in by Costello, and signed by him in his proper hand writing. Conoly's name, though he could write, was to the notes as a marksman. They were witnessed by Anne Breen, whom Costello married some six months subsequently, viz: in October, 1865. In July following, the partnership between Conoly and Costello was dissolved. The principal witnesses for the Plaintiff were Costello and his wife, both of whom testified to the execution of the Notes, and the payment of the money. Conoly swore positively that he never made his mark to the notes, and knew nothing of them until a year afterwards, when Costello paid his mother the interest of the money. Conoly's explanation of the transaction was, that if paid at all, the £100 was given to Costello by Mrs. Breen, and was intended as part of her daughter's dowry, in anticipation of her marrage with Costello, and now when the partnership was dissolved, and the parties to it had become bad friends, this suit was instituted by Breen to make Conoly pay the notes, as he had assumed the liabilities of the late firm. Verdict for the Plaintiff for the amount of the notes and interest. For the Plaintiff, Messrs Hensley and Longworth; for the defence Messrs C. Palmer and McLeod.

The Queen *vs.* William Harris and Cyril Brown. Indictment for stealing a quantity of wool from the carding mill of William Bagnell, Esq. A true Bill. When the prisoners were arraigned, Harris pleaded guilty. Brown pleaded not guilty, was tried and convicted.

The Queen *vs* William Hundleigh. Indictment for stealing two woollen rugs, the property of Charles Lord, Esq. A true Bill. Prisoner tried and acquitted.

The Queen *vs* James Cameron. Indictment for stealing a sheep, the property of John McLeod. A true Bill. Prisoner's trial going on as we write.

The Grand Jury made the following presentments:

Against John Storey, for obtaining from the Post Office a letter addressed to Mr. Sentner, and after reading it, abstracting money therefrom, with the intention of applying the same to his own use.

Against Joseph McNab, for an assault upon Michal McBride, a constable, in the execution of his office. An Indictment founded on the presentment in this case, was subsequently brought down a true Bill.

Against John McNab, for refusing to assist Michal McBride, a constable, in the discharge of his duty. McBride was executing an execution for debt, issued from one of the Small Debt Courts, and in such a case no person is bound, when called upon, to assist a bailiff, otherwise, every man in the community might be made a bailiff's assistant. No further action was therefore taken on this presentment.

This term, F. S. Longworth, Esq., Attorney, was admitted a Barrister of the Supreme Court, and Mr. William D. Haszard applied for examination, preparatory to his being entered a Law Student in the office of Edward J. Hodgson, Esq

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR—Any person who has witnessed the views of parties on the subject of Confederation, cannot have failed to observe that very many among the Clergy, and more especially among the Scotch clergy, are warm advocates of this measure. To most of the people composing their congregations, the reason for this does not very clearly appear. I have heard it said, that those clergymen referred to imagine that if Confederation is carried, and were to include this Island, our population would be greatly increased by immigration, and that this, with equalizing our currency to that of the adjoining Provinces, would greatly improve the condition of many poorly-paid clergymen. An increase of a clergyman's congregation, where the amount of his stipend depends on the number who subscribe to him, might certainly better his circumstances; and if he could earn his salary in this Island, and *spend it* in the neighboring Provinces, the change in the currency might also be in his favor; but this would be rather inconvenient economy, and as immigration is not a favorite measure with our rising generation, who think that land is both dear and scarce enough already for them, I confess I do not see any strong argument in the reasons which are supposed to influence the clergymen referred to, if they are really the true reasons. It is much to be lamented that any clergyman, if he has the interest and welfare of his flock as much at heart as he has his own, would for a moment endeavor to prejudice them in favor of Confederation, a measure which, after being well considered, has been solemnly condemned by the voice of nearly the whole people and the supreme power of the land. There is one thing that many of those congregations have the advantage of, and that is self-government. When their minister takes a course plainly opposed to their interests, the remedy is in their own hands.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

BY-THE-BY.

Lot **, January 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The Editor of the *Islander*, Mr. William H. Pope, is not very well satisfied, as it appears, about the prospect of the representation of Charlottetown. What a pity it is, and how unfair to Mr. Pope, that his friend, the Hon. Daniel Davies, is to be dropped. "No more useful member than Mr. Davies," says Mr. Pope, "ever represented the city."—This would certainly be true in one sense, had Mr. Pope not omitted in the sentence the prepositions "to me," after the word member. Mr. Davies, had he maintained his principles, might have been re-elected; but he too readily "drifted into Confederation," and made fast his painter to Mr. W. H. Pope's *Confederate cruiser*, and hung by his stern so close and faithfully, that it would be a pity to deprive Mr. W. H. Pope of an appendage so much valued. It is for this reason, then, most likely that the electors have made up their minds to relieve Mr. Davies from the representation of Charlottetown by returning in his place a gentleman who will represent something of more consequence than the interests and prospects of Mr. W. H. Pope, *i. e.*, the retention of our present Constitution and the inestimable blessings of self-government, which we at present enjoy.

Your obedient servant,

INDEPENDENCE.

January 14, 1867.

A LETTER FROM "FELIX GALLANT, CROSS ROADS."

Mr. Hediteur,—

You mus excuse a poor Frenchman, but I wis I had de larning to let de peep kno de fac, if he is tru.—Wils I was goin to Town, I call to feed my horse, and I meet my cousin Jo.; he jus cum from de town. I ax him de nuse from de town. "Well," says he, "Felix, I heer de peep talk a grate deal abot de Governmen.—Dere is fore or five peep now got de Governmen in his own sharge; won't give him up; do jus as he like. I heers him talk grate deal about de pops; dey say dat Bill he mak his bruder Jim give him £50—for what you tink, Felix?—for luk at de barroks, or luk at de drill-shed. If he is tru it is too bad. However, he mak him do it." "Well," I tell to Jo., "I bil de barroks, mak de shed, and make a grate mony dril for de peep, and I never sharge one quarter dat sum, when dey fin everyting himself." And dey say the Governmen fin a man to overse all de work. By gar, dat man get whatever he want, and he keep all de muny he reserve—never min who he belong to, by gar he keep him all. And dey say he mak all his property over to Jim, and den he laff at de peep wen dey wants der muny. Dey say he got tirteen hunder pound besid his pa, fur to go to see de bray-seals last sumer. He do no good at all to any but himself to keep away from his crediter. By gar, dat is de man; but bimny—min what I am goin to tell to you—he will fin his mistake when we got de nu Governmen. He will be dun for, dey say. He can't get de Kornal to help him now, dey say, he foun him out at last. He go wit Jim to hooper Corner, and hold a meetin, and dey tell steve Write he must prose Jim; if not, dey will not want de stor at Summside. De fac is, dese fellers do jus what dey like wid de Governmen and de muny, and we mus get petition to brak de Hous soon, or de country will be ruin. I heer Jim go to Cornelius howet's hous, and since dat he bos he bot all de Howets for a bottel of wiskey. But I beleve de peep begin to fin him out now pretty well, since he put out Mr. Hendersen all himself. By gar, why don't de Counsel giv up to him and resine his seets; he kan do everyting he like all himself—dat is always de way wid de Pops. You'll heer all when you go to town, Felix, and moch more dan I tell to you."

Your sarvant,

FELIX GALLANT.

Cross Roads.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

To dogs give bones; to Quebec schooners yellow gold;
For these are pleasures by their natures sought.
The patriot's treasures are not bought, or sold;
For *these* there's no price-current in his thought.

MAC.

M——e River, Jan. 1867.

The Herald.

Wednesday, January 23, 1867.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the "Herald" Office whose Accounts have been furnished up to January, 1867, are hereby notified that the same must be paid before the 15th of February next,

EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867.

A LITTLE PLAIN TRUTH.

THERE is a lesson in the history of Newfoundland which should be earnestly taken to heart by the electors of this Island, and we are reminded of it by the leading editorial in the *Islander* of the 18th instant. Most of our readers are aware that Newfoundland, both at the polls and in the Legislature at its last sitting, almost unanimously pronounced against Confederation, and refused to send delegates to London to assist in having that Scheme carried into Law. Judge of our surprise, therefore, when we learned, for the first time, the other day, that delegates were secretly despatched by the Government of the Colony to co-operate with those from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick! This treacherous act has resulted altogether from the people and the Legislature tolerating in the Government a certain number of Confederate gentry, whose influence has at last proved paramount. Alas for Newfoundland and the honor of her Confederate rulers! Her case, however, is nearly similar to that of the other Provinces which took part in the Quebec Conference. Where bribery and deception failed, treachery came to the rescue. Such is the history of Confederation. In Prince Edward Island every art was tried to betray, coax or bully us into Confederation; but, thank God, these have so far failed. The elections have been staved off beyond the usual time, in the ardent hope that some fortuitous circumstance might arise which would drive the Island into Confederation, and render another election altogether unnecessary. This, too, has failed, and now that an election is *inevitable*, (no thanks to our Confederate plotters,) the *Islander* makes a desperate effort at the twelfth hour to persuade the country that it cannot do better than entrust its interests for another four years to the safe keeping of our Confederate Government, or, at the very least, that it ought to re-elect our chief Confederate plotters. Electors of P. E. Island, remember Newfoundland! Remember Nova Scotia! The side issue set up by the *Islander* in defence of the Government, is only intended to blindfold the people. The acts of the Government are so indefensible, that even life-long Conservatives, and nearly every petty office-holder in the country, are among its most earnest opponents. We are not surprised at the office-holders leaving the Government to its fate; for, like the sagacious rats, they have wisdom enough to abandon, in time, the doomed and rotten ship. Their conduct, however, shows what is in store for the Government. Never, since the Colony has enjoyed a separate Constitution, has any of its Governments less to show of a satisfactory nature, after eight years of power, than the existing Government. They found the Colony some £38,000 in debt to be sure, but this was after the Colonial Building and several Lighthouses had been erected, the Free Education Act set in operation, and a large quantity of Public Land purchased. The Tariff was only 7½ per cent then, and although the Public funds were, for a short time, somewhat below par in consequence of the hostility of a knot of land and money-jobbers, who always opposed every measure for the improvement of the country, yet the foundations of the prosperity of the country were laid deep and strong by the first Liberal Government, and the evidence of the fact is to be found in the existence, at the present moment, of numerous banks. No such monied monopoly can obtain again, and Government securities will always be certain to command a premium, or, at the very worst, they cannot fall below par, unless in the event of Confederation. Well, surely, the Government cannot find much of a merit in having increased the public debt to £150,000, and the tariff to 10 per cent. Neither can they boast much for their doubtful improvement upon the Free Education Act, nor take credit to themselves for introducing the Land Purchase Bill. If, indeed, there is any merit in having been *forced* by the tenant troubles to use the good acts of the Liberals, in buying up Proprietary Estates, of course they are entitled to it. If there is any statesmanship in having squandered the public revenue in useless delegations, and in building barracks, etc., theft they possess it; and if the attempt to sell the country be a virtue, then they are paragons. But the *Islander* appears to think that all the money spent in securing the hollow and delusive Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill; in bringing troops to suppress the tenants; in building barracks and canteens, and stables; in supplying drunk and infuriated constables with horses and wagons, whiskey, crackers and cheese, and paying them well for their trouble in harassing defenceless women and children; in sending delegates to Quebec to sell the country, and to Brazil for no purpose at all, are trifling matters not worthy the consideration of the tax-payers of this colony. We, however, have made a calculation, which we shall publish next week, wherein it will be shown that the sum which the Editor of the *Islander* alone pocketed, within the past seven years, would have allowed an additional £14 to the salary of our ill-paid teachers for one year, and that the money which has been unnecessarily *wasted* in the manner above indicated, would have lessened our public debt by one-half. For the last seven years the editor of the *Islander* himself has received from the Treasury of this Island little short of £4500; and the proprietor of that paper considerably over that amount. It is therefore no wonder that the organ and its editor should be prepared to approve of all the extravagance and rascality perpetrated by the Government, and to endeavor to make light of them; but we very much mistake the tax-payers of the country, who have to foot all the Bills and to pay the piper on all occasions, if they will approve of the manner in which the Government have fulfilled and illustrated their pledges of economy and retrenchment. Why, we do not know what the Government could have done more to condemn them in the eyes of all honest men. They have increased taxation, they have crippled the Free Education Act, they have tripled the public debt, they have surrendered the Fisheries and raised the price of bread, and last of all, they have done their best to barter the liberties and independence of the Colony for their own selfish ends. Upon whatever plea they base their claim for a renewal of power, they fail. They are not to be thanked for carrying into operation the provisions of the Liberal Land Purchase Bill, for they were forced into it; and we never would have heard of Confederation, if leading Conservatives and strong Government men like Col. Gray and W. H. Pope, had not initiated the Delegation to Quebec. These are undeniable *facts* which cannot be successfully controverted, and we leave it to the country to say if the Government which has made them facts is one to be trusted again with the reins of power. The *Islander* of course is *well paid* to suppress and misrepresent the *truth*, but let the people examine and judge for themselves, and they cannot fail to come to a right decision when they will be appealed to in the course of a few weeks.

PORTRAIT OF AN OFFICE-HUNTER.

MR. W. E. CLARK, AS A POLITICIAN.

LAST week we finished our sketch of Mr. Clark, as a politician, by promising to give in our present issue the official report of his difficulty with the Liberal Party in 1857. We take the trouble to devote a second article to him, not so much for the purpose either of substantiating our former estimate of him, or of illustrating more fully his unfitness for a seat in Parliament, as to show that we dealt rather leniently with him than otherwise, for the facts of his case, as contained in the Parliamentary Reporter of 1857, and the Journal of the House of Assembly for 1853, conclusively prove that in the whole range of our political history, no public man could be selected with a more blundering or humiliating record to present to the Second District of King's County, or one having less claims upon it.

On the 9th of April, 1857, while the House was in Committee upon the Public Accounts, an item of £267 7s. 6½d. which had been disbursed by Col. Swabey, the Commissioner of Public Lands, and for which no vouchers were produced to the House, was severely criticised by the Conservatives, and finally led to the moving, by the Hon Mr. Palmer, of the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Commissioner of Public Lands, in charging the sum of £267 7s. 6½d. for disbursements in his account, submitted to this Committee, without a warrant or warrants, under the hand and seal of the Lieutenant Governor, and for which amount no vouchers have been laid before the House, has acted contrary to the requirements of the Colonial Statute, under the authority of which he received his appointment as such Commissioner."

As this resolution contained a direct censure upon Col. Swabey as well as upon the Government who employed him, the Hon. Mr. Coles, as Leader of the Government, objected to the Resolution, by stating that it put a wrong construction upon the affair, and explained that Mr. Swabey had been empowered by the Government to make the expenditure specified, that he had vouchers for that expenditure, and that it was the duty of the Special Committee to have brought them forward when the Accounts were submitted. If vouchers were required to be produced to the House, he wished to know why those from Mr. Clark's Office had not been called for when his accounts were before the Committee.

This explanation, as the reader will perceive, gave to those Liberal members who might have had doubts about the formality of Col. Swabey's disbursements, and who were aware of the consequences which their voting for Mr. Palmer's Resolution would produce, a decent pretext for supporting their "Leader." But Mr. Clark, in the *simplicity* of his nature, and in the gush of his new-born independence and zeal, dictatorially informed Mr. Coles "that those vouchers," meaning his own, "were paid into the Treasury, and were charged. He asked who certified *that* (Col. Swabey's) Account? The best course was to adjourn the debate till they got the vouchers before them."

Before the Committee rose, "the motion was put on the Resolution, when there appeared in favor of it:

"Hons. Messrs. Palmer, T. H. Haviland, Montgomery and Longworth; Messrs. T. H. Haviland, Yeo, Laird, Cooper, Clark and Perry—10.

"Against it—Hons. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Whelan, Lord, the Speaker, Mooney and Wightman; Messrs. Munro, McIntosh, Dingwell and McDonald—11."

This was a narrow escape for the Government. As the Public Accounts had been been three days before the House, and it being late in the Session, and a good deal of other business to transact, Mr. Coles moved that the Speaker take the Chair, and the Chairman report the Report upon Public Accounts agreed to.

Mr. T. H. Haviland sought for further delay to enable the House to enter more minutely into the Accounts of the Land Office, and for that reason opposed Mr. Coles' motion.

Mr. Clark, anxious to bore holes in the accounts of a brother official, and utterly ignorant of the consequences of his conduct, or of the rod that was in pickle for his back, also contended for delay, and said "he saw no necessity for that hurrying; they would take up the time with Bills detaining them, and now they had no time to wait on those accounts. He said if there were any more items, such as that alluded to by Hon. Mr. Longworth, he would not sanction them."

Hon. Mr. Coles replied to these objections, and remarked, in allusion to Mr. Clark's opposition to the Government under which he held office, "that such a thing had never been heard of, as that an office-holder would vote for a resolution to condemn his own Government and still hold office. He defied him to show that there was such a thing."

"Mr. Clark said he knew what the hon. member alluded to. He knew that he had threatened him several times. The question had been to adjourn the debate, and he had no alternative. Did the hon. member think that he should vote against his conscience?"

Whether Mr. Coles thought so or not, Mr. Clark very soon convinced him that "conscience" was a small matter when it stood in the way of an office of £300 a year, for he voted not only against all further inquiry into the Public Accounts, but even *against* a modified form of the Resolution which he *supported* a few hours previously! He even went further to convince the House and the country at large that if he was troubled with a "conscience" at all, it was of the most india-rubber nature, for such was the effect of Mr. Coles' remarks upon him, that he published the foolish and humiliating apology for his sham show of independence, which we gave in our last. This is the official account of Mr. Clark's parliamentary career, briefly condensed, and the disastrous effects which his vote and his apology had upon the Liberal Party we have already shown. They were also such that he dare not present himself for election before any constituency where his past political history is known, and now that they are known in the Second District of King's County, we hope they will have the desired effect of inducing him to remain for the rest of his days in that sphere for which he is best adapted—namely—private life.

So much for Mr. Clark's statesmanship, and if the Electors of the Second District want to know what his peculiar *claims* upon them are for their suffrages, we beg to refer them to the Journal of the House of Assembly for the year 1853, pages 72 and 73. On these pages we are informed that "the Hon. Mr. Jardine, from the Committee to whom were referred the Petition of divers Inhabitants of Townships 55 and 56, and the Petition of two Inhabitants of Township 41, to examine the same and report thereon, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee; which Report was again read at the Clerk's Table, and is as followeth:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the Petition of certain Inhabitants residing on the Bay Fortune Road, Townships 55 and 56, setting forth the destruction caused to their crops and other property, by a terrific hail storm in July of last year, and praying that the House of Assembly would vote them a sum of money for their relief; and also a Petition of Donald M'Isaac and Hugh M'Kinnon, on the Cardigan Road, Lot 41, in reference to the same subject, and praying for similar relief, have to report—That they have examined three witnesses on the subject of these Petitions, viz: John M'Intosh, Esquire, Commissioner of Roads for the District in which some of the Petitioners reside, the Hon. Donald Beaton and the Hon. James Dingwell; that the evidence given by these gentlemen corroborates the statements of Petitioners, as they were eye-witnesses to the great injury done to the crops and buildings of the Petitioners, all having, to their knowledge, suffered very severely from the storm, but some individuals to a greater extent than others; and that these particular cases of hardship are fully set forth in the evidence of the gentlemen alluded to.

Your Committee would, therefore, recommend to your Honorable House, that the sum of Thirty Pounds be granted, agreeably to the scale hereunto annexed, to enable Petitioners to procure Seed Grain and Potatoes for the ensuing Spring, as the destruction of their crops has left them destitute of both, viz:—

James Curran,	£5 10 0
James Doyle,	5 0 0
Edmund Walsh,	3 0 0
John Cahill,	1 10 0
Michael Whitty,	1 10 0
Thomas Shea,	1 10 0
John Heffy,	1 10 0
Thomas Power,	1 10 0
John Power,	1 10 0
Neil M'Isaac,	1 10 0
William Larkin,	1 10 0
Patrick Tobin,	1 10 0
Hugh M'Kinnon,	1 10 0
Donald M'Isaac,	1 10 0
	£30 0 0

The Hon. Mr. Jardine then moved that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply."

The House then divided on the question, when eight members voted *for* and twelve *against* the above amount being granted from the Treasury to assist those persons to procure seed grain and potatoes, whose crops had been destroyed by a hail storm. Among the members who voted *against* the money being granted was Mr. W. E. Clark—the same individual who now seeks the votes of those whose misfortunes and petitions he spurned and despised in 1853! What do the people of Bay Fortune and Cardigan Roads think of Mr. Clark's *coolness* and *modesty* after this? Will they vote for him? They may do so if they please; but, having advocated, to the best of our ability, ever since we have had control of a journal, the cause of the Liberal Party, at a time, too, when that cause was abandoned by every journal in the Colony except the HERALD, we are anxious that honest, independent and intelligent men should be elected to represent the Second District, and for this reason we have gone into Mr. Clark's political history. We have now done with the subject, and we will conclude these remarks by hoping that if the Legislature is about to be cleared of time-serving corruptionists of the Conservative Party, their places are not going to be supplied by so-called Liberals of the same stamp. The constituency *know* Mr. Whelan, and if they vote for him, they do so with their eyes open. In supporting Mr. Clark, however, they elect a mere "echo" of the former, whose chief object will be to look out for himself, and to vote as his Patron tells him, unless, indeed, his unfortunate propensity to blundering should lead him into an awkward assumption of independence, the results of which we have already shown.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a private letter, dated at Rome, Dec. 27, 1866, from which we have been kindly permitted to make the following extract:—

"I do not know if my companion has written to you since the 8th December. On the eve of that day the Pope went, as usual, to the Church of the "Santi Apostoli," and gave the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. I was fortunate enough to be in the Church. The crowd in the piazza was greater than usual, and the cheers and waving of handkerchiefs was something to disturb the slumbers of any red-hot revolutionist. I suppose you are aware that the French banner entirely disappeared from Rome on the 11th inst. A few sick, and some officials, as yet remain; but they are now no more than private individuals. The Pontifical troops now garrison Rome, and the "Yellow and White" floats from St. Angelo. The Zouaves and a few artillerymen occupy the Castle; the "French Legion" is in Rome, as also the greater part of the "gens d'armes," and German sharp-shooters. The remainder of the small number of Papal soldiers are distributed through the various frontier towns: Viterbo, Villetri, Frosinone, Ftiuli, etc., etc. Every person expected that, after the departure of the French, outbreaks would take place, as the revolutionists were known to be very busy. Indeed, my principal reason in not writing sooner was, that I expected to have some startling news to communicate. But the hand of the Almighty has been stretched forth in aid of the Holy Father, and his enemies are stricken and confounded. The most perfect order has prevailed in Rome so far, and the vigilance and promptness of the gens d'armes, in arresting suspicious characters, as also fire arms, has allayed the fears of the timid and inspired the confidence of the bold.

It is rumored, and generally believed, that Austria, Spain, Prussia, England and America have come to an understanding to enforce respect for the rights of the Pope. Whether this be true or not, this much, however, is certain, that no aggressive measures have as yet been adopted by the Court of Florence; although some time since all the papers teemed with articles on the quick overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope. Moreover the above-named Powers have sent each a man-of-war steamer into Civita Vecchia, all of which have been lying there quietly at anchor for some time. And more still, the King of Prussia, sometime since, wrote to His Holiness assuring him of his determination to see respected the rights of the Pope and the Holy See. Lately he has energetically written to Paris and Florence, telling them of his determination. There has also been quite a rush of English Statesmen to Rome and various other capitals of Europe. Add to this the openly expressed convictions of the French Imperial Papers of such an alliance, and you will then have all that I know about it.

There is at present in Rome an Italian deputy on a similar mission to that on which Vegezzi came last year, but the hopes of an arrangement between the Pope and the revolution are vain. The Italian Bishops, so long in exile, have been permitted to return, but the work of Church spoliation still goes on. Is is hard to say what the end will be, but it is evident that Divine Providence is at length about to interfere. The Pope's Allocution has stunned his enemies. I saw him as he assisted at Vespers on Christmas eve. He looked quite as well as usual. The concourse of visitors is pretty much the same as in former years. The weather is delightful, and everything going on well, and happily.

It is rumored about Town that at the Meeting of the Executive on Monday last, the House of Assembly was dissolved. Nomination Day the 19th of February, Election, the 26th.