

come here, were asked by resolutions, passed at public meetings, held in the heart of the counties they misrepresent, and which they dared not attend, to resign their seats because they supported a policy which public opinion in the Province so universally condemned. He also knows that in the Metropolitan and all other Counties, old party lines have been effaced, and the Conservatives and Liberals, men of all shades of opinion, have combined to oppose this scheme of Confederation: and that they stand prepared to scatter the majority of which he boasts at the elections that by law come off in May next, and to condemn the scheme of Confederation, which I do not believe can be carried in three counties out of the eighteen, if it is fairly presented at the hustings.

With these explanations, your Lordship and the people of England will be able to estimate Mr. Tupper's true position in relation to this question—to determine the value of his representations—the extent of his influence.

Mr. Annand's defence of Mr. Howe is very brief. He first insists that it really matters little whether Mr. Howe is consistent or inconsistent when the question at issue is whether this Confederation Scheme is good or bad. If it were to be admitted that Mr. Howe has been inconsistent, the same may be said of Sir Robert Peel, Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, and other leading statesmen who have changed their views on great questions. Even Dr. Tupper himself, and his brother delegates, have not always been consistent, for says Mr. Annand:—

"I could fill three pages from the pen of one of the Nova Scotia Delegates, who has come here in Tupper's train, written a few days before he went to the Convention at Quebec, in which he warned his countrymen against any political union with Canada, and I might, if so disposed, speculate on the causes of his conversion. I might print the speech of another of the Delegates, made only last winter, in which he described the Nova Scotian Ministers with whom he is now associated, as blunderers only fit to be confined in a Lunatic Asylum. But I forbear, for what would all this prove? As respects the questions at issue, nothing at all, and Mr. Tupper would better have consulted the taste of this country, and have spared his Lordship's time, had he made his pamphlet twenty pages shorter."

But Dr. Tupper, according to Mr. Annand, proves Mr. Howe inconsistent by garbling his speeches, quoting what seems to sustain his charge, and carefully omitting all that would explain Mr. Howe's views fully. This seems to be particularly true of a speech delivered by Mr. Howe in 1854, in which he propounded views on the organization of the Empire similar to those stated in his last pamphlet. Dr. Tupper makes some long extracts from that speech which appear to prove that Mr. Howe was then in favor of a Union of the Provinces on some such principle as that on which the Quebec Scheme is based. Mr. Annand says:—

"Mr. Tupper knows very well that all these extracts were months ago quoted in the Parliamentary Debates, and printed in the Colonial newspapers, and were triumphantly reconciled by Mr. Howe in a public letter, in which he satisfactorily explained and vindicated his policy in relation to this question. In that defence Mr. Howe proved—

"1. That while, since 1850, he had been an ardent advocate of all measures by which the Province might be industrially bound together by railroads or other public improvements—while he had favored emigration and systematic plantation of the poor in the Colonies and generally all such wise measures of mutual co-operation as had a tendency to elevate and strengthen British America, he had never during a service of a quarter of a century, contemplated or proposed a political union with Canada, which would overthrow the system of self-government existing in the Maritime Provinces, or give her the unchecked control of their revenues and legislation.

2. That, when the subject was for the first and only time, formally discussed in the Nova Scotia Legislature, while he was in it, Mr. Howe took a directly opposite view, not at all in accordance with Mr. Johnston's and Mr. Tupper's opinions, but in harmony with those propounded in his pamphlet, recently published, 'On the Organization of the Empire.'

3. That to set the question of Colonial Union occasionally referred to, at rest, he took powers from the Legislature to discuss it in 1861, with the other Colonial Governments; and that when the Delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick met with the Canadian Ministry in September, 1862, it was unanimously decided that even the discussion of the subject was premature, and ought to be indefinitely postponed."

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—There are men so officious, selfish and malignant as to be incapable of restraining their evil propensities from hurrying them into the commission of actions so dishonorable in their nature, as to render the perpetrators extremely contemptible, and merit for them the reproach of the candid and intelligent portion of the community. Such, for example, is the truthful scribbler who figured in the last *Islander*, over the signature of "Sam." This would-be perverter of facts, and eviler of excellence in others, makes a ludicrous and vain effort to confute some statements which I made in the *Lerald*, of the 21st ult., relative to the extraordinary escape of the *Shallop*, commanded by Capt. M. Kench, of Casumpec, from the violence of that memorable storm which sunk and shattered so many excellent vessels, and summoned many a gallant seaman to a premature and watery grave. After "Sam" having, apparently, done violence to his weak intellect, in endeavoring to rise an objection, it would appear almost uncharitable in me to speak satirically, or in any other manner, of his stupidity and envy. But, notwithstanding my reluctance to speak harshly to "Sam," yet I cannot, in justice to Captain Kench, and also in defence of the undeniable veracity of my own statements, permit him, at the least, to go unconfuted.

I will now, Sir, with your kind permission, proceed to point out the ineffectualness and prove the falsity of his arguments. They were ineffectual, inasmuch as they palpably corroborated my statements; for, in speaking of the *Shallop*, I distinctly asserted that she "survived the whole of that severe storm," and, for the life of me, I cannot see what more or less "Sam's" assertions convey. He unequivocally and unhesitatingly declares that "the *Shallop* was seen passing Skinner's Point," in the first of the storm, that she heaved to somewhere near the West Point for the remainder of the night from the impetuosity of the storm. What, I ask, in the name of common sense, do these assertions prove? What would any man, in the possession of his reasoning faculties, infer from them? That, and this alone; nothing less, nothing more: that the *Shallop* was, during that terrific night, as I plainly stated, "on the bosom of the boisterous ocean," and, admitting, for argument sake, that she was near the West Point, she could not have been seen "perfectly safe," as "Sam" would fain make us believe, when we take into consideration that the vessels which were in sheltered rivers, were driven from their moorings, and wharfs and bridges carried away.

Having, I presume, conclusively and satisfactorily pointed out the inefficiency of his arguments, I will now take the liberty of proving their falsity. (This I will not attempt to do from preposterous suppositions, founded on hastily drawn conclusions, for such are "Sam's"; but I will, from incontrovertible data, which are in my possession, and which, when produced, will bear out my assertions. The *Shallop* did not arrive at the West Point at sun-down, as represented by "Sam," but did arrive there at the hour of eleven on the night of the storm. Thus, the *Shallop* must have experienced the most violent part of the hurricane before she could have arrived in a place which, on that night, could afford her but little shelter. I have, Sir, I opine, satisfied you that my statements respecting Captain Kench, were not in the least exaggerated, as "Sam's" testimony very satisfactorily proves, and it remains for me to inform "Sam" that I am not belonging to any Club of which Captain Kench is a member, nor did he request me to give him a "puff" in the newspapers. I here publicly declare that I am, in no respect, under any obligation to Captain Kench for past favors; for I have never received any from him, further than the courtesy so characteristic of that gentleman. I eulogized Capt. Kench for the skill and bravery he manifested, because I deemed him worthy of it; and I here again say, that well may P. E. Island feel proud of this young seaman. It would become "Sam" better to ascribe to Mr. Kench the praise due him, than to be basely endeavoring to deprive him, by unfounded assertions, of that credit to which he is justly entitled.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

T. M.

December 5th, 1866.

The Herald.

Tuesday, December 10, 1866.

NOMINATION DAY.

The Nomination for councillors, which came off on Wednesday last, was rather a tame affair, at least as far as this County is concerned. There were scarcely one hundred persons present at any time of the day, and the greatest good humor was manifested by the crowd throughout the proceedings. For the First District of Queen's County, D. W. Palmer, Esq., of Capaud, was nominated by Mr. Donald Scott, of North River, and seconded by Wm. Inman, Esq., of De Sable. We understand that Mr. Palmer made a brief and pointed speech, but, as we were not present at the time, we cannot say anything about it. Mr. John Balderston, of New Wiltshire, was also nominated for the same District by Mr. Wm. Beer, of De Sable, and seconded by James Laird, Esq., of New Glasgow. Mr. Balderston declared himself neither a Tory nor a Liberal. He believed in a middle course, and he thought the majority of the District agreed with him, and for that reason he opposed Mr. Palmer, who was a conservative and a supporter of the present Government. For the Second District of Queen's County, Hon. John Goff was proposed, on the conservative side, by S. Drake, Esq., Lot 49, and seconded by John Scott McLeod, Esq., Lot 34. Both Mr. Goff and his proposer and seconder were needlessly insulting to their political opponents,—particularly Mr. Goff, whose gross and wholesale insults to a Party whose legislative measures testified to a liberal and enlightened spirit, marred the really good points of his speech. For the same District, R. P. Haythorne, Esq., Marshfield, St. Peter's Road, was proposed, in the Liberal interest, by Mr. Robert Stewart, Lot 48, and seconded by Mr. Robert Mitch, Lot 50. Mr. Stewart was concise, pithy, and to the point in his remarks, and his truthful statement that Mr. Haythorne was the poor man's friend, was cheered to the echo. Mr. Haythorne's speech was just what we expected from a gentleman and a scholar. No ambiguity, no rambling, noisy gesticulations marked his utterances. His plain, practical, truthful and moderate views, advanced in an easy, fluent and unassuming style, created a favorable impression upon the minds of all intelligent persons present, and strengthened the belief that he would be an acquisition to our legislature.

For King's County we learn that the Hon. James Dingwell was not opposed, and he was consequently declared elected for the First District. For the Second District, the Hon. Andrew A. McDonald and John Hamilton, Esq., were duly proposed and seconded. In King's County, the Hon. James Yeo and the Hon. James Warburton were proposed and seconded for the First District; and for the Second District, Hon. Donald Ramsay, James Campbell, and James Muirhead, Esq., were proposed and seconded. At St. Eleanor's, we understand there was considerable fun during the nominations, and some cross-firing between the Hon. J. C. Pope and Hon. Jas. Warburton and others, but everything passed off quietly as in Charlottetown and at Georgetown. It appears to be pretty generally admitted that whatever way the Council's elections are decided, will also decide the Lower House—whether the Conservatives, as a Party, or the Liberals, will have charge of the reins of Government. It is to be remarked that out of all the candidates now before the public for the honor of a seat in the Legislative Council, not one is in favor of the Quebec Scheme of Confederation. Not a few of them are opposed to Confederation upon any terms. So much for the "educating up" labors of the "ablest minds" in the Colony. We presume that by our next issue we will be able to give the names of the successful candidates.

MR. BUCKERFIELD'S SCHOOL REPORT.

Our attention has recently been called to a blunder in the Report of the School Visitor for the Western Section of the Island. The paragraph in which the blunder occurs is as follows:—

"I regret that most of the school-houses in Lot 15 are unoccupied. The population in this Township is almost entirely of French origin, and there appears to be among them a greater apathy with regard to Education, than in any other of the French Districts. There are six or seven vacant schools in this neighborhood, and in only one instance did I hear any desire expressed for a teacher."

Mr. Buckenfield grossly misrepresents the inhabitants of Lot 15 when he says that they are apathetic with regard to education. The fact is that in no part of the Island are the people more anxious to procure the means of a good education for their children; but it unfortunately happens, that owing to one of the beautiful amendments (?) introduced into the Education Act some two years ago, they have been unable to procure Licensed Teachers capable of teaching French and English. After considerable trouble, two of that class have been secured, who are now engaged in teaching in Lot 15. Could other competent Licensed Teachers be procured, they would have been engaged long ago. To show, however, how incorrect is Mr. Buckenfield's report in regard to this District, it is only necessary to state that when a sufficient number of qualified Licensed Teachers could not be had, the people of Lot 15 obtained three young ladies from the Miscouche Convent to take charge of vacant schools. The expenses of these young ladies are defrayed solely

by the people. In addition to this, (through the energy of their respected Pastor, Rev. A. Trudelle,) a large school-house, (as large as the Temperance Hall in Charlottetown,) was erected last summer, and will be ready for occupation next Spring. These facts prove that the people of Lot 15, so far from exhibiting "apathy" in regard to education, manifest, on the very contrary, much anxiety, and make large sacrifices to provide themselves with good schools and teachers. When Mr. Buckenfield is so inaccurate in his statements about one locality, we fear that he may be equally incorrect about other sections. Even if the facts were as he states, he should have penetration and candor enough to ascribe them to their true cause—namely the uncalculated amendment in the Education Act, which compels Acadian Teachers to undergo an examination the same as English-speaking candidates. The consequence has been, that the Board of Education has turned out a class of Acadian Teachers who are competent to teach neither French nor English. The people will suffer, as in the case of Lot 15, unless they assess themselves to secure competent teachers from other quarters than among the ranks of the graduates of the Board of Education. It is bad enough for the French Acadians to be subjected to such gross injustice at the hands of the Board of Education, without having a paid official slandering them at the same time. We hope Mr. Buckenfield will have candor and honesty enough to make a suitable retraction.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

LAST week, in treating upon Political Parties in this Colony, we concluded our remarks by saying that the coming elections would, in all probability, be determined upon old party cries. From all we know and hear of the Council nominations on Wednesday last, the surmise which we then offered promises to be realized. That a considerable reaction has taken place since the General Election, four years ago, there can be no doubt; but that it is sufficiently strong to secure the triumph of a Liberal Administration is another question. Many life-long Conservatives have become so disgusted at the way in which the public affairs of this Colony have been conducted for the last four years, that any change would prove acceptable to them. There are others, however, who, while they have beheld the public debt and taxation doubled, and the revenue squandered, are either so timorous in themselves, or suspicious of the very name of Liberal, that they prefer to "bear the ills they have, than fly to others they know not of."

The impression, however, is all but universal, that a change of some kind is necessary, and that, for a due regard to economy and the public weal, eight years in power is quite long enough for any party. From the wide-spread existence of such a feeling, we are inclined to the opinion that a change of Government will result from the coming elections. Should the scale incline to the Liberals, as we think it will, that Party will be found to be much modified both in its composition and policy, to what it was when it went out of power. It will have more of the elements of success and longevity by being moderate in its course and anxious to promote the best interests of the Colony. A long continuance in power debauches the very best Governments. The Liberals, towards the close of their career, were guilty of many sins of commission, as well as of omission, which tended not a little to hasten their fall, and the present Government have, during the past four years, committed acts calculated to ensure their condemnation by a free people. Let us prove this by an examination into the way in which the public revenue has been spent. To begin with the Land Commission, which ended in smoke, we find it cost

The Delegation of Messrs. Pope and Palmer about the Commissioner's Award, and which resulted in the famous Fifteen Years' Purchase Bill,	981 6 2
Loss on the First Importation of Stock for the Model Farm, (miserable Stock they were),	1,700 0 0
Second appropriation for Model Farm and Stock, (from which no one derives any benefit except a few friends of the Government),	2,500 0 0
Confederation Speech in Charlottetown, Delegation to Canada to sell the Island,	733 4 0
Building Barracks,	735 1 3
	10,900 0 0
	£16,649 11 5

Here we have a sum of £16,649 11s. 5d. actually squandered. The spirit of extravagance seems to have seized the Government during the past few years, and, as a consequence, the money which should have been devoted to Education, to roads and bridges, and to buying up Properties and Estates, has been lavished in the manner indicated. Unfortunately for the Colony, the above is not the only amount that has been foolishly wasted. Thousands of pounds more have been spent in the most disreputable manner, as we have shown on former occasions, and as we intend to show again. With a record of this kind staring the Government in the face, it is no wonder they have fallen into disfavor, and that the people should cry out for a change in the administration of affairs. This they are determined to accomplish, and if the reports which reach us from all sections of the Island be true, as to the present attitude and spirit of the people, we have no doubt that the close of January will see men returned to power pledged to economy and reform—men who, while anti-Confederate in principle, will earnestly devote themselves to lessening the burdens of the people instead of increasing them, and, at the same time, maintaining each department of the Public Service in an efficient state. If this is not done, and if extravagance and taxation are to go on increasing while the Public Service suffers, why Confederation cannot have many terrors. Our rulers are fast falling into the ways of the Canadians in their extravagance and corruption, and now is the time for the people to put a stop to this state of affairs.

THE HOUSE ELECTIONS.

We perceive, by the *Royal Gazette*, that the House of Assembly has been further prorogued until the 8th of January next. We should not be surprised if, after the result of the Council Elections is known, the House were immediately dissolved. Either that or the present incumbents will hold on to their offices until March, or as long as they possibly can. We confess we should like to see two or three members of the Government considerably frost-bitten for the untimely and ineffectual manner in which they call the elections. They deserve some such punishment for the hardship to which they expose the people in the discharge of one of their most important duties, and one of the highest privileges which a free and intelligent man can enjoy. If the privilege is only properly exercised, we think the tables will be turned upon our inconsiderate rulers by

their being turned out into the cold to ventilate themselves for a few years,—a consummation most devoutly to be wished for. As soon as the dissolution takes place, our readers will be notified of the fact without delay.

WE learn from reliable sources that Malcolm McLeod, Esq., of Orwell Head, is going to run for certain at the approaching Elections, for Belfast District. Being one of the Rev. Mr. McDonald's adherents, he is pretty certain to obtain the support of that Body, which, according to a certain number of Liberal votes which he will receive, will, it is believed, secure his election.

THE mail steamers have stopped running since last week.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—About four o'clock, on Thursday evening, Mr. John Jury's second eldest son was in the kitchen playing with his little brother aged three and a half years, and amusing him with a brace and pistols. Wishing to show him how to snap them, he took a pistol in each hand, and pulled both triggers simultaneously. One of them happened to be loaded. The ball entered the child's head, a little above the nose, and penetrated in the direction of the left temple, where it still remains, despite all that medical skill can do. We understand that hopes are entertained of the poor little fellow's recovery.—*Pat.*

An Inquest was held on Saturday last, before John McNeill, Esq., one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of Mrs. Mary McQuillan of Lot 31, who was killed by being thrown off a truck on Pownall Street, the horse having run away, in which she was proceeding to her home, on Friday last. Verdict "accidental death." The Jury added as their opinion that the rut in the crossing of Pownall and Grafton streets, into which the wheel of the truck was driven, is dangerous to travellers.—*Ex.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have forwarded, through Earl Carnarvon, to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a *Sextant*, to be presented to Capt. John Wood, Master of the Schooner *Mary Helen*, of this Island, as an acknowledgment of his humane services in rescuing, on the 25th April last, off the coast of South America, a boat's crew belonging to the wrecked British Ship *Alma*. Captain Wood, who was at the time engaged in the coasting trade between Buenos Ayres and Patagonia, maintained the unfortunate men for four weeks, at his own expense, and on his return trip, landed them at Buenos Ayres free of any charge whatever. Capt. Wood hails from Lot 49.

Shediac harbor is frozen over, and the Steam Navigation Company's boats have ceased plying to that port. The *Princess of Wales* will make a trip to Pictou on Monday, which will probably be her last for the season. Charlottetown harbor is quite clear of ice so far, but we have no reason to expect that this will long continue. Nearly all the out-going vessels have sailed. John A. McDonald, Esq., of Summerside, is loading a brig with oats at Queen's Wharf, and expects to finish to-night.

A paragraph in an English paper gives some particulars of the narrow escape of the steamer *China* from being wrecked, on her last trip to England. When on the English coast, a passenger gave the alarming announcement, "Land on the lee bow." The officer of the watch being taken by surprise seemed undecided how to act, but ordered "port helm" and ran forward to look for land. Capt. Daves called out "hard-a-port," and the ship answering to her helm admirably, the terrible danger was avoided. It was found that the ship at the time the rocks were discovered was not more than her length, 375 feet, from the rocks, and she was then going fourteen knots per hour under steam and sail. The rock is called "Nigger Head." A Montreal despatch says two of the Canadian delegates, Messrs. McDougall and Laugovin were on board.—*Ex. Paper.*

A CURIOUSITY.—A single seated steam waggou passed through the city this week on its way to the owner, the Rev. Mr. Belcourt, Rustico. When we saw it, the waggou was drawn by horses, but it is furnished with a steam engine, &c., and can be propelled by steam. It is the first vehicle of the kind introduced into this Island.—*Pat.*

THE MECHANIC SHOULD BE MASTER OF HIS TRADE.

In order to become useful, respectable, and happy, it appears to me to be necessary, IN THE FIRST PLACE, that the mechanic should become a thorough master of his trade. Having made a deliberate choice of that pursuit, by which he is to gain his livelihood, it is a matter of the utmost importance that he should devote the energies of his mind to the business unreservedly. It is by this means only that he can use it with ease and satisfaction as the instrument of success in the world. The incapable, or half-taught mechanic, always works at a ruinous disadvantage. He can neither command the highest price for the products of his art, nor superintend with intelligence and authority the workmen under his care. He is in constant danger of failure in his business, or of abandoning it, through sheer disgust, only to take up some other pursuit for which he is totally unfitted by education. It is a laudable ambition, therefore, which makes him aspire to be first among his fellows. *Aut Cesar aut nullus*—a master mechanic, or no mechanic at all—should be his motto.—*Mechanic's Text Book.*

(See Advertisement to *Mechanics*.)

Under the caption "Treasonable Message of the Governor of Canada," we find the following in the *London Diplomatic Review*:

In reference to the trifling scheme of Federation, which we noticed in our last Number, Lord Monck, in his message, when closing the last Session of the Canadian Parliament, uttered these words:

"That new Nationality, of which you will form a part, and the dimensions of which will entitle it to a fresh place amongst the Powers of the world."

While there were yet men in England, such words must have brought Lord Monck to Westminster Hall and to Tower Hill.

He is, however, only following the precedent of Sir Henry Ward in his message to the Ionian Parliament, and preparing for the same result.

Now, at least, there can be no ambiguity as to the word "Confederation."

What is this "Nationality" of which Canada is to form a part? Is it French? The Upper Canadians are English? Is it English? The Lower Canadians are French. Is it the United States? No. It is none of these, for they are old. It is a "new Nationality." So nationalists can be invented.

When Sir Francis Head was taking leave of William IV., that King of England used these words: "Remember, Sir, that Canada is neither to be bartered for, nor given away." Van Buren, the American President, had already said, "Canada shall be ours by contract." Counting back from the present, the third Sovereign of England was a man neither deservng nor commanding respect. Nevertheless, he left England to his successors, powerful and secure. He has been succeeded by two Sovereigns, pre-eminently for virtue, vigilance, and patriotism. Yet it is to the reigning, that future times will have to look back as the turning-point of the tide of our existence.

SURRATT!

The capture of John H. Surrott, one of the parties charged with conspiring to murder the late President Lincoln, is a great event for the United States. The extreme men in the North, who insist on implicating President Davis in that foul deed, will doubtless bestir themselves to extort from Surrott such a confession as may secure the execution of Davis. The *Boston Advertiser* says on this subject:—

"Surrott stands as the only known representative of a conspiracy which, though it was formed and culminated within the last two years, though six or seven of its members have been arranged and convicted, though the most acute legal minds have been employed to sift it to the bottom, is to-day wrapped in as dense and impenetrable mystery as covers any similar plot in the dimness of the middle ages. The extent of the general ignorance about it may well be gauged by the fact that of the two well known gentlemen who were put in charge of the case by the government, and studied it long and closely, one still declaring that Jefferson Davis was the chief conspirator, while the other stakes his reputation on the shocking and incredible accusation that the present President of the United States was an accomplice in the plot. All the facts in the case are known to John Surrott, and to no other man who can be named, and with his person in our possession the nation can well afford to offer him his life, his liberty, or any other price which might be sufficient to secure it, to obtain from his lips the information which will shed the light of day upon the most difficult as well as the most interesting criminal mystery of our time. Hitherto the policy of those entrusted with the matter has been to disdain all information in elucidation of the problem from who alone were able to give it; and Mrs. Surrott and the rest lie in the endless silence of the grave, while our records are defaced by the testimony of facile perjurers like Montgomery and Conover. While John Surrott survives there is yet a chance to repair the evil which if he dies with his lips sealed, may be irrevocable."

If Montgomery and Conover and the other perjurers risked their soul's salvation for a little money, why do Americans expect this Surrott, who his undoubtedly connected with the murder in some shape, to tell nothing but the truth when he can certainly save "his life" and "liberty" by lying?

The American Government paid many thousands of dollars to secure the person of Jefferson Davis, whom they charged with being privy to Lincoln's assassination; it need not appear strange if they invest a little money and clemency to procure such evidence as will justify their conduct in treating Davis as an assassin. Judge Holt, who hired perjured vagabonds to swear away the lives of other Southerners, can doubtless be secured to manage any new piece of infamy for the Government.—*St. John (N. B.) Journal.*

THE PRESS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

The following opinions are expressed of President Johnson's Message: "The New York World says:—Both the tone and the arguments of the message are excellent. In dignity, decorum, and chaste simplicity of language, few messages ever sent to Congress have been more creditable. It is entirely free from the asperity sometimes too freely exhibited in Mr. Johnson's popular speeches. In his reasoning there is nothing wire-drawn—there are no fetters of ingenuity—but a straightforward presentation of the solid grounds of his policy. If the exclusion of part of the States from Congress is justifiable now, it will be equally justifiable then, twenty-five years hence. The logical consequence is a perpetual dissolution of the Union." The *New York Times* says: "The Message has the merit of comparative brevity. It discusses the aspect of the restoration question, embodies the salient points of the Department reports, offers suggestions on minor matters of practical legislation, and glances at our foreign relations—all with moderation and good temper, though not with uniform good taste." The *Herald* pronounces the document "an argument to the Court after the Jury had returned their verdict. It may be compared to a history of France, omitting the revolution which overthrew the Bourbons—as a trivial matter not worth mentioning in pleading their claims to the throne." The *New York Tribune* has "no heart to dwell upon this dreary, lifeless document—there is nothing that any loyal man can read with comfort or hope. Andrew Johnson is as much an enemy as when he menaced the nation from his White House steps ten months ago. He does not mean to aid us in the work of reconstruction. The duty devolving upon Congress becomes more solemn and responsible, and we look to Congress with infinite yearning." The *Sun* says the message "bears evidence of careful and thoughtful preparation, is dignified in tone, able in argument, respectful in language—yet firm and decisive in the opinions expressed upon matters of national concern. As a literary production, the message is creditable to the President. It is clear in expression, euphonious, and grammatical, and the only ground for criticism is found in the prolixity of its sentences—the absence of terseness and pointedness. The paper, as a whole, is above the average of state papers in point of ability."

An English lieutenant had a desperate fight with a tigress in the forest of Guxerat recently. His rifle missed fire, and he found himself alone and defenceless. However, full of courage in the face of the enemy, he did not lose his presence of mind, and rammed the barrel of the gun down the jaws of the tigress, but the beast with one movement wrenched the piece out of his hand, hurled it far away, and endeavored to seize the brave lieutenant by the neck. He defended himself as well as he could with the left arm, which was soon mangled by repeated strokes of the tigress's claws. Again he freed himself from her grasp by planting a formidable blow on her muzzle, but she, returning to the charge, seized him by the back with one claw, and endeavored to overthrow him, upon which the indomitable sportsman, standing at full stride to maintain his equilibrium, continued to defend himself with his left arm. At this moment of his heroic struggle the beater arrived; one of them fired and the beast fell, but she rose again to seize, wound and overthrow the man who had put this second ball into her body. A third ball killed her.

At an Irish Concert in Montreal a few evenings since, D'Arcy McGee, a member of the Government, announced that the Fenians condemned at Toronto would not be executed. This announcement was received with great cheering, but when Mrs. McGee went on to say that the Fenians well deserved to be hanged his Irish audience roared and hissed, and made it difficult for him to go on and finish his speech.

Medical Notices.

For Throat Diseases and Affection of the chest, Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Mothers take heed. Thousands of children perish annually from one cause, and that is from worms. Why will you neglect the first symptoms of these pests of humanity, and wait until it is too late before you administer the remedy? Judson's Worm Candy is the only.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle, and unobtrusive, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible, or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a burthen on his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralyzed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.