

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Although a staunch Conservative myself, I cannot help regretting that the placard, calling the late meeting of the Conservative electors of Charlotte...

Mr. W. H. Pope opened the proceedings in a labored speech of long extracts from the published debates of the Assembly, and Journals and Newspapers, from which he made a noisy comment on the Attorney General and his conduct on the Confederation question...

The next public speaker was Mr. SAMUEL BATT, who made the house so quiet and vibrate with his sledge-hammered words...

AN HONEST CONSERVATIVE.

The Herald.

Wednesday, February 13, 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 16th of February next.

EDWARD REILLY.

Herald Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE CAMPAIGN

Goes bravely on. From all sections of the country we hear that the stream of popular dissatisfaction against the Government is increasing in power and speed...

A LIE NAILED.

This subjoined correspondence will explain itself. It fully settles the mean and false insinuation that we are the "nominees" of a "Tory faction" in Charlottetown.

to resign in his favor, what an uproar would have been raised! Mr. Clark might then have some excuse for appealing to the bigotry of his Presbyterian neighbors...

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 11, 1867.

Dear Sir,—At a Public Meeting at St. Peter's, on Wednesday last, a person accused me of being the "nominee" of a "Tory faction" in Charlottetown...

I remain, Sir, Yours, very truly, EDW. REILLY.

Hon. Joseph Hensley, &c., &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Feb. 11, 1867.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your letter of this date, I beg leave to state that I have no recollection of having had any conversation either in Charlottetown or elsewhere with any person relative to your being the nominee of a Tory or any other faction...

Yours truly, JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Mr. E. Reilly.

MISREPRESENTATION.

THE Editor of the Examiner seems bent to misrepresent and oppose us. It would manifest more generosity on his part to take a young man by the hand, instead of attempting to crush him upon a mean principle of professional jealousy...

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

LAST week a series of political meetings took place in the above District. The first was held on Wednesday, at Sutherland's, Head of St. Peter's Bay, and was largely attended by the electors of the immediate neighborhood...

The Hon. Mr. Whelan was the first to address the meeting, which he did at considerable length in defence of himself and Mr. W. E. Clark. His past political history, in connection with the Liberal Party, and the many good measures introduced by them, was placed in the most favorable light...

Mr. W. E. Clark was the next speaker. He apologised for having lost some of his "teeth," and on that account no show of eloquence could be expected from him. He voted against the Bible Question, and therefore was entitled to the gratitude of the constituency...

The Hon. Mr. Whelan then insisted upon having two Resolutions carried by the meeting before any one else should speak. The first, which was proposed by Dr. McPhee, put Mr. Whelan in nomination as a candidate for the District...

Mr. W. E. Clark was then nominated. John McIntyre, Esq., of Cable Head, immediately stepped forward and proposed Mr. Edward Reilly, requesting that he be heard previous to the division being taken upon Mr. Clark's nomination...

Mr. Reilly was about to address the Meeting when Mr. Clark attempted to interrupt him, but he was greeted with such a storm of indignation that he was forced to sink to the rear of the platform, and allow Mr. Reilly to proceed. Mr. Reilly said that in appearing before the constituency to ask the suffrages of the electors, he committed no offence...

by his opposition to Confederation and to the present Government. These facts, he thought, even in ordinary circumstances, gave him a claim upon any constituency, which Mr. Clark could not urge; but when the past political history of that gentleman was taken into consideration, it would be found, that having once ruined the Liberal Party, and bartered his independence for a salary of £300 per annum, no confidence could be placed in him hereafter...

Mr. Clark replied by insinuating rather than asserting that Mr. Reilly was the nominee of a Tory faction—that he had once said something in favor of Mr. Palmer, because Mr. Palmer was opposed to Confederation...

Martin McInnis, Esq., spoke next, and in a brief and pointed speech referred to various subjects of local and general interest, and cautioned the electors as to whom they should honor with their confidence and support.

Mr. J. J. O'Reilly then began to explain to the meeting the object of his mission to the Head of the Bay, which was to ascertain who its choice would be, so that the electors of the Western section of the District might unite to support them.

On Thursday, a meeting was held at Mr. Jas. McDonald's, Morell. There were about fifty present, mostly personal friends and relations of Mr. Clark. Mr. James R. McEwen was appointed to the chair, and after addresses from Messrs. Whelan, Clark and Reilly...

In the afternoon of the same day, a meeting was held in the Burns' Road Schoolhouse, at which the three candidates attended. Mr. Thomas McLaughlin was called to the chair. The meeting, which was fully as large as that at Morell, was first addressed by Mr. Jas. J. O'Reilly, who reported the state of affairs at the Head of the Bay, and declared it, as his opinion, that Messrs. Whelan and Reilly were the choice of the meeting at Sutherland's...

We have received, but not in time to publish in fit to-day's paper, an Address from Mr. Jas. J. O'Reilly, to the Electors of the Second Electoral District (King's County, in reference to a choice of candidate now before that constituency. Mr. O'Reilly, it will be perceived, is a vigorous and polished writer, as we have occasion to know from previous contributions received from him...

"Gentlemen!—At the Head of the Bay meeting, Mr. Whelan undertook to propose to the meeting as a fit colleague for himself, his very pliable and accommodating friend, Mr. W. E. Clark. Now, let us consider this matter for a moment in the present critical state of public affairs. Mr. Clark has been satisfactorily proved to be a gentleman either of a very India rubber kind of conscience or no conscience at all, and Mr. Clark would have no chance of success at the Head of the Bay had he presented himself on his own merits. But Mr. Whelan, anticipating this, told his audience that he so loved Mr. Clark, politically speaking, that he desired they would elect him, even if they were to reject Mr. Whelan's self. The only claim which Mr. Clark is assumed to have on the District is, that some time ago he was promised the first vacancy in the District as colleague for Mr. Whelan. Now, my friends, have we a right to permit ourselves at this particular time, to be bullied into accepting a candidate not of our own selection, but of Mr. Whelan's? In returning Mr. Whelan to the House of Assembly at the coming election, we are doing ourselves, at least, a doubtful service; but, in returning his nominee, Mr. Clark, I believe we would do ourselves a positive injury. Mr. Whelan tells us that Mr. Clark is more entitled to our support than Mr. E. Reilly, for the reason that he could better attend to our local wants than the latter gentleman, who is a resident of Charlottetown. Now, Mr. Whelan confessed, at the Head of the Bay, that he always left our local wants to be attended to by his colleague, and Mr. Clark admitted that, in case he would be returned to the Assembly, he would again accept office. As an official, then, Mr. Clark would necessarily reside in Town for four, eight, or twelve years, or during the period which his masters might hold the reins of Government. Could he, then, as an official, under these circumstances, attend to our local wants better than Mr. Reilly, who, in his capacity as publisher of a newspaper, could almost at any time fully enquire into and look after the wants of his constituents? Mr. Clark would be fattening on an office while Mr. Reilly would be earning a livelihood by the sweat of his brow, and who would find it his interest, for many reasons, to have a thorough knowledge of the state of the country. I have undertaken to prove, in Mr. Clark's presence, at a public meeting held in this section of the District, that he is incapable, through lack of education and want of independence, of making either a successful official or representative. Neither he nor Mr. Whelan could, by any amount of prevarication or shuffling, get over the fact that he was incapable even of writing his own famous and disgraceful apology to Mr. Coles on the occasion of their quarrel in 1857. Some of Mr. Clark's own immediate neighbors assert their opinion that he is not a man of ordinary independence. He has admitted at all the public meetings lately held in the District, that he is the slave of his passions; and is it wisdom in us to elect as our representative a man who, on any future momentous occasion, may betray us by his vote given in the heat of passion, or for the lust of emolument. A man of irritable temper, such as Mr. Clark confessedly is, is not capable of calmly and dispassionately discussing any important subject, and voting thereon by cool judgment. "Mr. Reilly I know to be a young man of superior education, is a talented writer, and not inferior to that great gem," Mr. Whelan himself, in style of diction or general information, and his four years' experience in public life as a journalist has proved him as well entitled to our sympathies and support as any other man in this Colony in the arena of politics. I remain, Gentlemen, Respectfully your friend, and Politically well-wisher, JAS. J. O'REILLY.

Burns' Road, Lot 39, Feb. 8, 1867.

Mr. CLARK attempts to deny that his vote and apology of 1857 had any influence in defeating the Liberals in 1858-59. Now, the public, as well as Mr. Whelan and Mr. Mooney, know well that the religious cry had not made much headway previous to that election. Political principles mainly decided it. The most successful platform which the Tories had at that time, and the most taking Party cries were retrenchment, free land and no office-holders upon the floors of the House. The evils and dangers of having office-holders in the Legislature were sounded again and again, as we could prove by hundreds of extracts from the Conservative Organs of the day, and these appeals were always clinched by a reference to Mr. Clark. The latter cry was so successful that upon the formation of a new Government, office-holders were rigidly excluded from the Legislature, and the majority of the public offices of the Colony have, from that day to the present, been held by gentlemen outside of the Legislature. With these facts before the public, we are astonished at Mr. Clark's hardihood and that of his friends, to attempt to dispute the disastrous consequences of his vote and apology upon the Liberal Party. It is the most foolish thing in the world to bring him into political life again; but we have too much confidence in the good sense and independence of the electors of the Second District to suppose that they will commit so suicidal an act. Mr. Clark, as a farmer and a miller, a good neighbor and a private gentleman, is well enough, but, as a politician, he is emphatically "played out."

Thomas Dodd Esq., is to be the second conservative candidate for Charlottetown. P. W. Hyndman Esq., is also on the carpet as an independent ticket.

The February number of the Progress Magazine has come to hand. It is fully up to its predecessor in point of variety and interest. We have it for sale. A meeting of citizens was held in the Temperance Hall on Friday night last, to discuss public matters. The propriety of the Legislature passing a Loan Bill, to prevent the drain of money from the Colony for public lands and also the question of a bounty to encourage the fisheries, were the principle topics that came up for consideration. The majority appeared to be in favor of both the Loan and the Bounty. We have no doubt they will come up in the Legislature for discussion, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are deserving of serious consideration.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"In Terrorum." We fear that the publication of your favor might not answer the purpose for which you intended it. The application of the law is the most efficacious means of suppressing the nuisance of which you complain.

The Royal Gazette, of Wednesday last, contains a despatch from the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State, to the Governor General of Canada, informing him that Her Majesty's Government has approved of the general principles of Confederation; but is in no way committed to the details of the measure. This ought to be satisfactory to the Provinces which are desirous of forming themselves into a new nationality. The information in no way concerns the people of this colony, who will be allowed to retain their independent autonomy as long as they like.