

cultural labourers. They were asked—ought the children of you labourers to go to school, and if so what ought they to learn? The farmers all thought the children ought to go to school. Saw to harm in that. Should they learn reading? Yes, reading but to more than is necessary to read their Bibles! not more, in order that the school might be cheap and not bear heavily on their pockets. Well, and writing? Well, yes. Just enough writing to sign their names; (not enough to open any other field of labor to them.) Well, and Arithmetic? Emphatically "no!" from all the farmers. No use at all in Arithmetic. Arithmetic might throw an unpleasant light upon the rate of wages, and besides it is a wonderful snare for childish faculties!

This was the opinion of farmers in a Parish in England not long since, and I would like to draw the attention of your hours to the difference in the feelings of our farmers. Instead of retarding education in any way, we should do our utmost to encourage it. Some young persons educated in the country schools have, to my own knowledge, left home to fill situations in Charlottetown and elsewhere, and this is encouraging. There is one other subject to which I would wish to draw the attention of your honors, and that is the Belfast Grammar School, which is mentioned in one of the Reports. I happened to have an opportunity of visiting that school not long ago, and can confirm the Visitor's Report. I was exceedingly well pleased with the school and the system pursued, which were excellent. The season at which I visited it was one during which the attendance is usually small throughout the country, but I found a large number present, and among them some young men and women. I considered it a good feature to see such a school established in the district.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL: I do not wish to prevent the publication of these Reports, if they are really worth it to the country. I merely wished to take the opinion of the House on the matter.

Reports ordered to lie on the table. On motion of Hon. Mr. Palmer, the Bill to diminish delay in proceedings in the Court of Chancery was read a third time with the amendments and passed.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haythorne, the Bill to continue and amend certain Acts therein named, was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned till eleven o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, May 6th.

Hon. Mr. Lord presented a petition from Cornelius R. O'Leary, M. D., but not being regularly drawn, the House could not entertain it.

Hon. Mr. Hensley from the House of Assembly, presented a Bill to amend the Land Assessment Act. Received and read.

House adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, May 8.

House in Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs. After some time spent in Committee, progress was reported.

House in Committee of Supply adopted several Resolutions and reported progress.

Dr. Jenkins presented a petition from several mechanics, traders and mechanics, of Charlottetown, setting forth the insufficiency of the present amount of the money circulation of this Island, and praying for a further issue of Treasury Notes, with the view of relieving the embarrassments of trade and commerce, consequent upon the want of a larger supply of the circulating medium.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Trustees of Estates was received and read.

Hon. Attorney General presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Prince of Wales College, which was received and read, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The amendments contemplated in said Act relate to the more efficient management of that Institution, by giving the Principal, or Head Professor, a more direct superintendence and control over the different departments of learning in that college, including the Grammar School in connection therewith. The said Head Professor to be responsible to the Trustees or Governors of the Institution for the maintenance of order, the regularity of attendance on the part of Teachers, and the efficient instructions imparted in the various departments of said College and Grammar School. The duty of the Principal or Head Professor shall be to examine, once a month, the scholars taught at the Grammar School, and quarterly, the students and scholars taught by the second Professor, and also to order the arrangement of classes in said College and Grammar School, subject to the approval of the Trustees of that Institution. The Bill also provides for two public examinations of the students and scholars in all the departments connected with said College; one of said examinations to take place immediately before midsummer holidays, and the other at Christmas.

Hon. Attorney General then remarked that there were other and more general changes required in connection with the Prince of Wales College; but it was not intended for the present to enter into detail. It appeared that the discipline of the Institution was defective, hence the necessity of the Bill to amend the law relating thereto.

Hon. Leader of the Government said it was high time to regulate the system upon which the College, but more especially the Grammar School in connection with the College, was conducted. The Master of that School was unable to impart instruction to the whole School, numbering over seventy scholars. An assistant should therefore be provided for, in order to the more efficient working of the Institution. At present it appears students from the Normal School are sent to assist in the Grammar School department; those students, on receiving their license to teach, go to the country, and others unacquainted with the working of the School are again placed over a portion of the scholars. Such changes were not calculated to give satisfaction.

House again in Committee on Roads, Bridges and Wharfs.

Hon. Mr. Davies complained of the disproportionate subdivision of the Road Scales relative to Queen's County, stating that the District which he had the honor to represent had not received a fair share of the appropriations.

He was supported by his colleague, the Hon. Mr. Duncan, who also contended that Belfast District had not been liberally dealt with.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said that when the Road Scales were being prepared was the proper time to offer any objections that hon. members had to make on that subject. The subdivision of said appropriations had been carefully considered and arranged by hon. members from the different Districts of the country, and equitably adjusted previous to their being submitted to the House. It was therefore unfair to attempt any alteration at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Brecken presented a petition from John Ings, Esq., and others, stating that petitioners, with several others, have subscribed a large sum of money, and are about to form a Company for the purpose of erecting in Charlottetown a First Class Hotel, and praying for an Act of Incorporation for the Charlottetown Hotel Company.

The petition was received and read, and a Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in conformity therewith.

Mr. Brecken also presented a Bill to amend the Act relating to the Incorporation of the City of Charlottetown. Said Bill was received and read.

On motion of Mr. Brecken that the Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Howatt moved, in amendment, that it be read that day three months.

Said amendment was then negatived on the following division, viz:—

Yeas—Messrs. Howatt, Kichham, McNeill, Cameron, McCormack, Ramsay, G. Sinclair, P. Sinclair, Bell, Arsenaux, Hons. Kelly and Laird—12.

Nays—Messrs. Brecken, Jenkins, Prowse, Green, McLennan, Reilly, Hons. Duncan, Henderson, Haviland, McAulay, Calbeck, Coles, Davies—13.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Haviland, the House went into Committee on the Bill relating to practice and pleading in the Supreme Court. Mr. G. Sinclair in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Haviland again explained the leading principles involved in said Bill.

This Bill authorizes the taking of gold and silver coin, in execution, from a debtor, and paying the same over to the Creditor as money collateral; and also that Government Debentures, Treasury Warrants and Notes, Bank Notes, etc., may be taken in execution and paid to Creditor at par value, if he will accept them, if not they shall be sold after giving two months notice of sale thereof in the *Loyal Gazette* newspaper. It provides that the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the debtor and his family, and the tools or instruments of his trade or calling, and his last cow, shall be exempted from execution. All distinctions relative to suing and being sued, as an Attorney, are by this Bill abolished. It also regulates the order in which addresses to Juries shall be delivered upon the trial of any cause, civil or criminal, by allowing the party or counsel who begins, in the event of his opponent not appearing at the close of the case of the party who begins, his intention to adduce evidence, to address the Jury a second time at the close of such case, for the purpose of summing up the evidence; and the party or counsel on the opposite side shall be allowed to open the case and also to sum up the evidence, if any; the right to reply to be the same as at present.

Several clauses of the Bill were read and agreed to without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Davies submitted a Resolution, to the effect, that no person laying claim to the lands of any settler on this Island in possession of such land, should be allowed, on any pretence, to summon or take proceedings for the appearance of such settler a second time at Court, with the view of recovering rent or otherwise.

A long debate then ensued on the subject of said resolution.

Hon. Mr. Davies spoke of the hardships endured by parties who were dragged to Court by pretended owners of lands, and thus kept from one term of Court to another, and indeed for years, in trouble and anxiety touching their lands, because of the neglect or indisposition of Plaintiffs in such cases to have cases pending brought to a final close. He instanced cases in point, showing that, after many years of anxiety, advantage had been taken of the absence of defendants, who were frequently thus deprived of their lands, not by the fair and equitable administration of justice, but because of the unjust manner in which judgments had been obtained against them in the Courts.

Mr. Howatt supported the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Davies, and also remarked upon the great inconvenience and loss sustained by persons not learned in the law, and of limited means, in keeping up continuous law suits against parties with whom money was no object, as long as they could ultimately succeed in securing their object, namely, the deprivation of their unfortunate victims of their lands, upon the cultivation of which they may have spent their best days, with the hope in their declining years of leaving to their children the enjoyment of their hard labor. Some law should be enacted to put a stop to such endless, unjust and vexatious lawsuits.

Hon. Mr. Laird—it was highly improper to confine any principle of law that enabled the crafty Plaintiff to summon over and over again the poor defendant, until at last, perchance, he secures the judgment of the Court.

Mr. McNeill instanced the case of Winsloe against Dorrant, and remarked upon the peculiar hardship endured by the defendant in that case, in proof of the evil consequences resulting from the mode of postponing suits, from year to year, which, in the case referred to, ended in the defendant, though he obtained judgment, having to pay all the costs of the whole suit, amounting to over the value of the farm, and thus kept constantly harassed by being deprived, from time to time, of his hard earnings, to meet the payment of said costs, the final liquidation of which he will never accomplish. He, Mr. McNeill, would like to know why the property of the Plaintiff, in that case, was not made available for the payment of said costs. The Agent for the Land Commission stated in his report that, out of six of the best Townships on the Island, 40 per cent. only of the Tenants could raise supplies on their farms to support their families without paying rent. Was it then to be wondered that attempts would be made to evade being served with writs for the payment of rents, when such writs were said to be served by being thrown in at doors, and at night into houses through windows.

Hon. Mr. Howatt also referred to cases of cruel treatment from the continuous nature of cases pending in Court. If the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Davies was wanting in legal construction, it was the duty of hon. members, learned in the law, to point out such errors. He opposed the Bill in its first stage, and he would oppose it again.

Mr. McNeill instanced the case of Winsloe against Dorrant, and remarked upon the peculiar hardship endured by the defendant in that case, in proof of the evil consequences resulting from the mode of postponing suits, from year to year, which, in the case referred to, ended in the defendant, though he obtained judgment, having to pay all the costs of the whole suit, amounting to over the value of the farm, and thus kept constantly harassed by being deprived, from time to time, of his hard earnings, to meet the payment of said costs, the final liquidation of which he will never accomplish. He, Mr. McNeill, would like to know why the property of the Plaintiff, in that case, was not made available for the payment of said costs. The Agent for the Land Commission stated in his report that, out of six of the best Townships on the Island, 40 per cent. only of the Tenants could raise supplies on their farms to support their families without paying rent. Was it then to be wondered that attempts would be made to evade being served with writs for the payment of rents, when such writs were said to be served by being thrown in at doors, and at night into houses through windows.

Hon. Mr. Howatt also referred to cases of cruel treatment from the continuous nature of cases pending in Court. If the Resolution submitted by the Hon. Mr. Davies was wanting in legal construction, it was the duty of hon. members, learned in the law, to point out such errors. He opposed the Bill in its first stage, and he would oppose it again.

Mr. McNeill instanced the case of Winsloe against Dorrant, and remarked upon the peculiar hardship endured by the defendant in that case, in proof of the evil consequences resulting from the mode of postponing suits, from year to year, which, in the case referred to, ended in the defendant, though he obtained judgment, having to pay all the costs of the whole suit, amounting to over the value of the farm, and thus kept constantly harassed by being deprived, from time to time, of his hard earnings, to meet the payment of said costs, the final liquidation of which he will never accomplish. He, Mr. McNeill, would like to know why the property of the Plaintiff, in that case, was not made available for the payment of said costs. The Agent for the Land Commission stated in his report that, out of six of the best Townships on the Island, 40 per cent. only of the Tenants could raise supplies on their farms to support their families without paying rent. Was it then to be wondered that attempts would be made to evade being served with writs for the payment of rents, when such writs were said to be served by being thrown in at doors, and at night into houses through windows.

Correspondence.

TO THE LIBERAL AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

The Act is plain upon this point. The Presiding Officer can only put one or more of the oaths prescribed in the Schedule to the act, and not such oaths as the following:—"Will you swear that you got your certificate within two months of the time you performed your Statute Labor?" "Will you swear that you got no payment from Mr. for permitting him to settle on your place for the winter?" "What was this to his business so long as the man held his lease and was willing to swear to his qualification?" "Will you swear that the land which you vote was willed to you?" "In what particular year of our Lord was such an Act passed, requiring such an oath as this? I am at a loss to know."

On the same Poll Book votes in my favor were expunged for such reasons as the following:—"Your votes no good, sir; the property is your wife's and not yours!" "The 29th Sec. of Act of 1865 ought to settle this point. Again:—"Your vote is no good, sir, you exchanged farms two months ago with your father."

For the information of this sagacious Presiding Officer I would recommend him to spell his way through the 22nd Section of the Act of 1866. But the question is this: If the Son's vote was had on account of exchanging farms with the father, then the father's vote was equally bad. But the son's is expunged; and the father's is recorded. How can this be accounted for? Very easily.—The father voted for Henderson and Prowse, the son for Rows and Fletcher. Another man's vote was refused to be taken because it was alleged that he was insane, when it is well known that the same man possessed more practical good sense and honesty than the creature who refused to take and strange that this important discovery was never made until the 26th of February last. Two others are erased on the grounds of the voters being the worse of liquor, when it can be proven that neither was intoxicated. In fact either of them was capable of teaching the presiding officer or his braggadocio associates the true nature of the laws which they were sent there to act upon.

Such, gentlemen, are a few of the high-handed and illegal acts perpetrated at the polling division on Lot 63. Time and space forbid me going into the matter more fully at present, but if an occasion offers I shall reveal further facts authenticated by oath if need be, which will be sufficient to make any man of any principles forever ashamed of meeting his fellow-men. Yes, gentlemen, the High Sheriff declared on Declaration Day in Georgetown that this Poll Book was the most unfair that ever fell under his notice. But why, it may be asked, had you not representatives who would have insisted on your rights, and prevented the wrong and injustice done you? My reply is simple: Compar-

atively unacquainted with electioneering, I endeavored to place men in that position who were respectable, impartial and just, rather than men who were acquainted with the law. As so questioned, these men were not able to cope with the long-tongued, but politically-blinded cavillers of my opponents. I relied on the integrity and truth of men who were sworn to give even-handed justice. But my confidence was misplaced. I have been taught a most salutary lesson; it shall not be lost upon me.

I shall now direct your attention to the polling division at Lot 64. Even here I have been treated most unjustly. I am informed on the most credible authority, and not by my representatives merely, but a number of disinterested electors that no fewer than five persons refused to swear to their qualifications when so requested by my Inspector through the proper channel. The duty of the presiding officer in such cases is clearly defined in the 21st Sec. of the Act of 1861. Has he adhered to the law in this matter? I leave it to his own conscience! But I do feel that if these votes were polled in my favor the law would have been rigidly enforced, and they would have been counted. This accusation is no random assertion—it is the statement of several highly respectable gentlemen who offered to appear before the House of Assembly and give evidence to that effect. I have documents in my possession at this moment which will prove several of these voters for Messrs. Henderson and J. Prowse, to be only eighteen and nineteen years of age, and who were absent from the Island at the time of the performance of Statute Labor. All these circumstances taken into consideration, together with the threats of a certain nocturnal orchard-ambulator who has been dignified with the office of constable, and who, by the bye, was to be made an Esquire when Henderson and Prowse were returned, defeated me in the recent Election contest. I expect soon to see this gentleman's name gazetted, for both those men are now in a position to redeem their promise! Many simple Liberals were thus afraid of appearing at the hustings lest this worthy and consistent man might fleece them, and bring from them the earnings of much toil. I shall now give you several reasons for not prosecuting the scoundrel.

1st. The amount of money required for such a purpose is very considerable—much more than I at first anticipated, and as there is no law on our Statute books which warrants the House in defraying such expense, it might ruin me for life.

2nd. The trouble and expense of getting fifty or sixty witnesses from all parts of your district to Charlottetown—a distance of about forty miles, was a task almost Herculean in such a state of roads as existed three weeks ago.

3rd. The trouble of getting up a Petition signed by six electors, sworn before the nearest magistrates, together with Bonds and Securities, at so short a notice and through such roads, was next to impossible. And if I add to this the apparent shuffling clear of the matter by two certain Liberals, who were at one time, when doubtful of their strength, extremely anxious, I became careless and felt that even if I took my suit, I could not become a pill-box to such men. I hold to independent Liberal principles—liberal in spirit and in deed—and although I believe the present Government to be infinitely superior to the late Conservative one, yet I believe that there are men among them no more qualified to constitute a Liberal administration than Lord Castleraign, would be to form part of a cabinet with such men as John Bright, W. E. Gladstone, and Earl Russell.

In the meantime I must close. Many will say that I write this smarting under a defeat. It is not so. I am not defeated—much less conquered. I have been wronged out of my seat. I feel that I received the majority of the votes in your district. Mr. Henderson need not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he represents a majority of the district. He does not. He may contrive to make his india-rubber conscience easy on the matter—for I believe he can stretch it to any length—but he cannot so supinely blind as not to see that he is the mere creature of circumstances—the occupant of a seat attained by foul play and demagogical art. I shall soon see his actions with a watchful eye. I shall see how far both he and his colleague carry out the alluring and charming promises which they make to the people. I shall witness with pleasure the amendments which they will affix to that noble Act which Mr. Henderson had previously left his aid in despoiling. I shall notice the number of Post Offices which they will establish; the great new roads which they are to open; the assistance which they will give to the poor tenant on Lots 61 & 63; and if they fail to redeem all that they have promised, they may expect to hear of it. We shall also see how far they shall carry out their independent Conservative principles, in voting with the Liberal party on all good measures. We shall wait.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to thank you most sincerely for all the kindness and hospitality which you have ever shown me during the campaign. The many marks of friendship, the interest and zeal you have manifested on my behalf, the sorrow which you expressed at my rejection, will ever endear you to me, and on my part, your kindness and well-wishes shall be engraved on my heart as if written on marble. I can only say in return for all that the day is not far in the distant future when I shall accomplish something for you which will have a tendency to add to your prosperity, to increase your happiness, and to cement our friendship more closely still.

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours as ever,
JAMES HAYDEN FLETCHER.
Orwell Mills, 7th March, 1867.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

To Mr. ARSENAUX, M. P. P.

Sir—On the 2d inst., while the House of Assembly were discussing the expediency of amending the Free Education Act, you are reported to have said: "Teachers, holding licenses alike, were deserving of the same salary. Young men, just from the Normal School, having obtained licenses as Teachers from the Board of Education, were entitled to the same pay, and as competent to perform their duties as many old Teachers."

Well, Sir, to convince you that your logic is somewhat incorrect, I transcribe the following letter written by a young man who is a graduate of this famous Normal School of which we hear so much. He has taught school some three years, and holds a license entitling him to as high salary as the oldest and most competent first-class Teacher on the Island. So you will see, my dear Sir, that the fact of a young man's being "fresh from the Normal School," and holding license from the Board of Education, is not a sure guarantee that he is really entitled to the same pay, and as competent to perform school duties as many old Teachers; or, as in the present instance, competent to teach at all. There are many young Teachers throughout this Island, who are unable to write a correct and intelligent letter, although they hold licenses from the "Board," as being qualified to teach school. Read the following epistle from this Normal School graduate. I have in charity withheld the name: But still I think it unfair that so many of this stamp should be sent to the country, to teach and draw the same amount of salary as properly qualified and experienced Teachers.

Yours, &c.,
L'EST VRAI.
Cardigan, May 21, 1867.

G. River, Dec. 12th 1867.

Esq., please Sir you will understand that I wrote to the trustees of your school for to get my money, and to you as one of them but I know you do not.

This is what I sent to the trustees and it is as follows:—

Sir I sent to you these few lines in order to let you know that there is about £2 10s. (two pounds Ten shillings) or little more of the assess money from last year that I did not receive yet. And now I have got the Agreement for to collect the money from ye Trustees that signed and sealed it, and I sent to you this line so that you will as one of the Trustees have your share of the money collected for me about Christmas day, or else let me know that you will not pay nor collect, and I will soon find a way of making ye pay, as ye went and choose another Teacher in my place at that time. And if it is the case that I will have to pay ye to trouble here I will get it, perhaps it will not stop with the sum mentioned above, look to your lines against my £15, whether they are right or not.

Send one word or the other or the money to—
Esq. on or before Christmas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—I perceive by your last issue that you have given space to a portion of my address to the Liberal Electors of the Fourth District of King's County. I feel much obliged to you. At the same time, I see that the whole article is filled with typographical errors—an occurrence which is rare in the *Herald*. But at the conclusion of the communication, two very material errors occur, which completely darken my meaning. One sentence reads thus: "How is it, I would ask, that when a man who votes for Henderson and Prowse, and refuses to swear to his qualification, that that vote is left on the books, and that good and valid votes which were in favor of Prowse and myself are expunged?" It should read: "How is it, I would ask, that when a man votes for Henderson and Prowse, and refuses to swear to his qualification, that that vote is left on the books, and that good and valid votes which were in favor of *Howe and myself*, are expunged?" The very next sentence reads: "On the same Poll Book there can be seen those votes which were given to me on the grounds of being 'objected,' etc." This sentence is quite obscure and unintelligible. It should read:—"On the same Poll Book there can be seen three votes which were given to me, *erased*, on the grounds of being marked 'objected' while those which were marked 'objected' by my representatives are left recorded so long as Henderson and Prowse received them."

Please insert this communication in your next issue and oblige,
J. H. FLETCHER.

Orwell Mills, 23d May, 1867.

[We have to apologise to our correspondent for the errors alluded to. Absence from the city on our part, and the consequent employment of an inexperienced proof-reader, account for the appearance of the blunders.—ED. HERALD.]

The Herald.

Wednesday, May 29, 1867.

GALLANT CONDUCT ON THE PART OF AN ISLAND CAPTAIN.

Some time last winter we read, in one of the papers, of the loss of the Ship *Monmouth*, and the rescue of her crew by Capt. Walsh, of the Ship *David Cannon*. Capt. Walsh belongs to this Island, and on two previous occasions—once while in command of the Ship *Sir Alexander*—rescued, at no small risk to himself, the crews of shipwrecked vessels. We are not aware that he has ever received any public acknowledgment for these humane services; nor does he seek it. The consciousness of having willingly performed a noble duty is a sufficient reward to one of his unassuming disposition. It is with pleasure, however, that we copy from the *Liverpool Mercury* the record of the loss of the *Monmouth*, and the rescue of the crew by Capt. Walsh, wherein a fitting tribute is paid by the shipwrecked sailors to the skill and intrepidity of their gallant rescuer. We sincerely trust that some more substantial testimonial to professional skill and moral worth than mere newspaper encomiums will soon be tendered to Capt. Walsh for his noble and praiseworthy conduct, as detailed in the following narrative:—

TOTAL WRECK OF THE SHIP MONMOUTH, OF LIVERPOOL.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

Gentlemen,—My object in troubling you with these few lines is to bear testimony on behalf of myself, officers, and the surviving crew to the intrepidity, hospitality, and kindness of Captain Walsh, of the *David Cannon*, his officers and crew. We wish also to convey our most heartfelt thanks and deep gratitude for the saving of our lives; and we do hope that this gallant conduct may be duly appreciated by the Board of Trade, and some suitable acknowledgment made for services which, if rendered to any foreign vessel, would doubtless meet with a fit reward from the representative of such foreign country. The papers of Saturday last contain Captain Walsh's report of the picking up of the survivors of the *Monmouth*. It may interest some of your readers, and might prove materially useful to the relatives of those who perished if I append a few of the particulars connected with this awful visitation. We left Ponsaocola, on the 24th inst., timber laden. Dec. 24, 1866. After passing through the Florida Straits, and weather set in, which gradually increased until January 16, when, in a heavy squall, the ship capsized on her starboard side, every thing being carried away—boats, houses, &c., mainmast parting in two places, carrying away the mizenmast and gear with it. This caused the ship to right again. It was on this day that four men managed to get on board the longboat, but also, coming in contact with the floating wreck, was capsized, drowning the whole crew, names of whom are at foot. With about 15 lbs. of bread and four gallons of water the twelve survivors, lashed to windward of the lower mastsheads, remained, with one exception, exposed to the fierce and bitter gales for six days. Poor Magnus Grey perished with cold and exposure, fell on the deck and was washed away. All this time the ship was continually breaking up—deckbeams and stanchions gone, and the cargo floating out at the stern. On the 29th Jan. 1867, lat. 30 N, long 46 W, the good ship *David Cannon*, hove in sight. Captain Walsh, with characteristic boldness, rescued us from our perilous position, exhausted and almost destitute of hope. The kind treatment and judicious nursing which we experienced will never be effaced from our memory, in testimony of which I beg to subscribe myself obedient servant,

GRIFFIN JONES, Master.
(Signed) R. GRIFFITHS, Mate.
JOHN BELL, Carpenter.
HENRY THOMPSON, Boatwain.
W. McCALL, A. B.

The names of the drowned men are as follows:—Edward Croncy, A. B., Port William, Wigtownshire, N. B.; Thomas West, O. S., of Liverpool, shipped at Liverpool; Wm. Scannell, runner, Newport, Monmouth, shipped at Ponsaocola; John Thomas, runner, Ponsaocola, shipped at Ponsaocola; Magnus Grey, seaman, perished on the rigging, shipped at Liverpool.

G. JONES.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN GRIFFITHS JONES OF THE SHIP MONMOUTH, of and for Liverpool, 881 tons, from Ponsaocola (timber):—

Left Ponsaocola Dec. 24. Proceeded till Jan. 5, when a heavy gale commenced from S W to N W, with high sea and severe squalls. On 6th sounded pumps and found 4 feet 6 inches water in the well, and upon examining round the ship to ascertain the cause of leakage, found the sternpost, rudder-trunk, and headknee started, also part of cutwater gone. Kept pumps constantly going, and endeavored to secure everything as far as possible heavy seas breaking on deck. At 8 a. m. hove ship up on starboard tack, wind about W, inclining to N W. At 6 p. m. more moderate; run her before the wind, sounded frequently, and found the water gaining fast on the pumps up to the 13th, when the water had gained to 10 feet, a continuance of heavy gales and hard squalls. On 14th the water in the well was 13 feet; on 15th, at 6 a. m. 15 feet 6 inches; at 10 a. m. 17 feet 8 inches, the crew completely exhausted from constant exposure to the weather. At noon knocked out the stern windows, in lat 39 24 N, long 50 W. Furiated all sails except the Foretopmaststaysail and, as the sea was making a clean breach over the ship, we were compelled to take to the ropes. On the 16th, in the forenoon, she capsized, drowning four of the men. I got into the lifeboat, with three men, and drifted away from the wreck about three quarters of a mile. I was washed out of the boat, and picked up again by the men. After the mainmast went over the side, taking the mizenmast with it, the ship righted. We returned, and got into the mizenrigging, and a

portion went into the fore-rigging, it blowing a fearful gale with high sea, the decks swept of everything. All our provisions except a little bread and small keg of water was gone. At 10 p. m. another seaman was lost, having fallen out of the mizen-rigging into the sea. We remained in that position until the 20th, when we were rescued by the ship *David Cannon*, Captain Welsh, from Mobile, in lat 40 N, long 46 5 W. We were well treated until landed in Liverpool on 2nd February.

TWICE TAKEN: An Historical Romance of the Maritime British Provinces, by CHAS. W. HALL, Lee and Shepard, Boston, Publishers. This is a work of 242 pages, 16mo., which has just been laid on our table. Its author, Chas. W. Hall, is a son of I. C. Hall, Esq., of this city, and who himself resided for some time in this Island, and, if we mistake not, attended school at the Central Academy. We have not had time to give the book a careful perusal; but from a hasty run through it, we are willing to accord to its author fair powers of imagination, combined with facility of expression, and an intimate acquaintance with the facts connected with the uprooting of French power in what are now known as the British American Maritime Provinces. With the exception of a party bias running through the work, and more especially manifested in the grotesque and unreasoning portrayal of some of the characters—Du Thet, for example, and a rapid hastening over of some of the sad circumstances connected with the heartless expulsion of the Acadians from their beloved home—the book is unexceptional. Louisa, the city "Twice Taken," naturally occupies a prominent position in the work before us. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are also the locations of many of the heroes and scenes which help to weave the story of "Twice Taken," and on this account we have no doubt the book will command an extensive sale throughout the Maritime Provinces. Having so early adventured, as an aspirant for fame, into the Republic of Letters, we are inclined to believe that, with additional experience, Mr. Hall—now in his twenty-fourth year, and a member of the Massachusetts Bar—will become a useful, acceptable, and, we trust, distinguished writer. With these hasty remarks we commend to the reading public the story of "Twice Taken," which can be obtained in all the Book Stores after the 1st of June. Should time permit, we will give it a more lengthy notice in a future No.

FRIDAY last, being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birth-day, was observed as a general Holiday in the city. The public offices, and most of the stores were closed. Two Companies of the 4th Regt., and several Companies of the Volunteers, were reviewed in the forenoon by the Commander-in-Chief. A *feu de joie* was fired, as also a Royal salute. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor held a Levee at Government House at 12 o'clock, noon. In the afternoon, the members of Victoria Steam Fire Engine Company, under command of Capt. Strickland, paraded through the city, and presented a very fine appearance. Altogether the day was more generally observed than we remember to have seen it in former years, and the military pageant more satisfactory than could have been anticipated.

On a recent hasty visit to Halifax, we had the pleasure of shaking hands with our friend and late fellow-townsmen, Dr. Sutherland. He has made quite an attractive spread on Hollis Street—in fact, has taken the shine out of the Halifax druggists in the elegance of his store, and the variety of his stock. We have no doubt that the Doctor's urbanity, skill, and assiduity will, as in this Colony, raise up for him a host of admiring friends in the Liverpool of the New Dominion, which is to be the field of his future labors. While we shall miss him from amongst us, and regret his departure, we very heartily wish him success in his new home.

THE ISLANDER, in its essay of Friday last upon the Loan Bill, has wandered into the region of prophecy, into which we have neither the desire, nor the necessary qualifications of divination, to follow him. We are content to await the result of Mr. Hensley's mission in the first place, and, if successful, a short time will tell whether our views or those of the *Islander*, in regard to the Loan Bill, are most correct. In the event of the failure of the Loan Bill, it will remain for us to consider what course to pursue upon any favorable proposition that may emanate from the Dominion Parliament. For the present we have no reason to change our opinions upon the matter, nor to regard as "ridiculous" and "absurd" the only feasible plan which can, without irreparable evil, relieve our monetary difficulties, and finally settle our Land Question.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York, the April No. of this so-called "Radical" Quarterly. It contains a most instructive series of articles, as may be gathered from the table of contents:—1. Italy and the War of 1866; 2. The Papeal Drama; 3. Thomas Hobbs; 4. Contemporary Music and Musical Literature; 5. New America; 6. Mr. Swinburne's Poetry; 7. The Hopes and Fears of Reformers; 8. Contemporary Literature—Theology and Philosophy; Politics, Sociology, Voyages and Travels; Science; History and Biography; Belles Lettres.

A fire broke out on Thursday night last in the house next to the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles, Kent Street, but was fortunately discovered in time and suppressed without much damage being done. The fire is attributed to incendiaries, and several suspected parties were brought before the Police Court on Saturday last without, unfortunately, any definite information being elicited.

We understand that the Hon. Joseph Hensley will proceed to England shortly to negotiate the Loan provided for by the Bill of last Session. This we believe to be the only effectual method by which to obtain the Loan, and we have no doubt that the mission will be crowned with success.

Those interested in the building of a first-class hotel, will have an opportunity of forwarding that object, by attending at the hall of the Police Court, this evening at eight o'clock.

The Steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., and the Mail for this Island was brought over from Brule by the *Heather Belle* on the following evening. As might be expected, the principal news items had been previously received by the