

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir.—At the present time when party politics form the chief subject of public attention, and when so many different subjects are brought into debate respecting the political sins of omission and commission of the present Government—the opposition party condemning them both for their spiritual and temporal policy—it may be interesting to reflect upon the reasons and consistency of their opponents for doing so: And, first, with respect to their policy in religious matters. In that they have been condemned by the over-zealous bigotry of a portion of some of the Protestant dissenters in this community. It is to be hoped, for the credit-sake of the different dissenting denominations, that the number of their opponents is not "legion;" for it is well known, or ought to be, that the cause of many dissenting denominations having a place and a name is owing either to State interference with the government of the church, or what some of them have thought, "a lording it over God's heritage," on the part of Bishops, Conferences or Presbyteries. With what consistency can a member of the Free Church, who repudiates State interference in spiritual matters, asserting that Christ is alone the head of his church, and that his kingdom is not of this world, expect the State to go further, or even so far as it has done in this Island towards enforcing the reading of the Bible in the secular schools? Would a Methodist, a Baptist or Bible Christian tolerate the enforcing or in any way the slightest possible means compelling them to use a State form of prayer, even should the same not conflict with their peculiar views, or free grace or immersion? Assuredly they would not. Why then should they in the slightest degree attempt to force the Bible into schools beyond the present arrangement? In justice to the two last denominations mentioned, it must be said that they are not in favour of so doing. The Protector—which has made the extract from the speech of the leader of the government of New Brunswick (Mr. Tilley) to figure so large in its columns, viz: "That rather than the Bible should be forced out of the schools by legislative enactment, he would sink the government"—forgot to put in equally large letters that its regulation was left to the control of the Board of Education; and has taken no notice of the remarks in opposition to its doctrine of forcing the Bible, made by its religious contemporary the Christian Messenger, (Baptist paper), which is decidedly opposed, as the organ of the Baptist denomination in Nova Scotia, to any State interference on the subject; and condemns the introduction of the Douay version, with its notes and comments, into the schools of New Brunswick—a measure which discerning men in both Colonies contend will be the cause, so long as tolerated, of constant strife and contention. I believe it to be the firm conviction of every man in this community, who reviews the question in a calm and liberal spirit, and who divests himself of sectarian bigotry and irreligious fanaticism, that the whole agitation first originated in Orange phrensy and an ill-judged enthusiasm. Some one, on reading this, may say this is mere supposition, not borne out by the slightest foundation in fact. To such persons I would reply: Do you remember the Loyal Protestant Institution or Orange Lodge, with its proposed military company, that was sought to be formed in Sir Alexander Bannerman's time, and which was frustrated by the judicious interference of the Government? The writer (a Protestant) was requested to join the said institution, but refused. The then heads of that movement are now the chief agitators of this Bible question. Many of them might be personally named, who, with all their religious furor, neither study its contents nor practise its precepts; but endeavour to make it the great stalking-horse or cloak to cover party purposes; preaching for their doctrine not peace but the sword. Much more might be said on the subject, but I shall now proceed to a brief review of their opposition to the temporal policy of the Government. And first on the list may be put the position of officials holding seats in the Legislature. This to them is a great grievance; because they have the privilege of voting on their own accounts. The system of officials holding seats in Parliament is similar to that which obtains in Great Britain and the North American Colonies. It is nothing more nor less than the British Constitution. The members of Her Majesty's Government in the mother country who accept office, return to their constituents for reelection. Out of the twenty-four members who at present constitute the House of Assembly in this Island, there are but five officials in the House, and but three of them belong to the Government—the other two being supporters, but having no voice in it. Is it to be supposed that the remaining nineteen are to be so wilfully corrupt as to support those five officials, right or wrong? If it were so, would they not support in corruption the same number of officials who would not have seats in the House, and over whose appointment no constituency would have any control, but who, appointed by the Government, would be the most decided partisans of the party in power? The increase of members to the House of Assembly is an additional argument in favour of officials holding seats in the House, forming, as it will, an additional check. Reviewing the question apart from party bias, I would ask, What benefit can be derived from their not having a seat in the House? and again, Who so competent as the head of a department (or office) to answer in his place in Parliament any questions that may be put concerning affairs connected with the office? Again, as to the employment of Deputies, that is asserted to be unnecessary, on the grounds that each office required but one man to fulfil its duties—an assertion which, on enquiry into the increase of business connected with the office, would be found to be devoid of truth; and, even were it not so, what Government was ever known to put the offices under its patronage up, to be knocked down, like a Dutch auction, to the lowest bidder? There are many mercantile and other firms that pay higher wages to their book-keepers and foremen, for supervising their establishments, than the amount paid by the Government of this Island to any of its officials. The opposition party have not pledged themselves to a reduction of the salaries to office-holders. They only contend against the appointment of deputies by the Government. Reminding one of the old adage of the devil shearing the pig: "Great cry," said he, "but little wool." The next measure that they are opposed to is the new Franchise Bill or Universal Suffrage Act. This they denounce as being calculated to elevate the masses into freemen, and diminish the rights of landed property, and declaim with bitter invective against the right to vote which it gives to a portion of Her Majesty's subjects, who happen to have had the misfortune to have emigrated to this Island from the County of Monaghan in Ireland. The poor Monaghans might almost lay claim to be one of the ten tribes of Israel; for in this Island they are the dowsy-trodden of those aristocratic gentiles. Why should not labour be represented as well as property? Is it because there are a few who compose a floating population, who may be said to be here to-day and gone to-morrow? What of that? they do not form, putting them all together, one-fourth of the population of this Island; and consequently could not have an undue weight at an election. Man does not naturally acquire sense along with wealth, and we know that a rich fool is generally the greatest fool; but this measure is too democratical for our old aristocratic Tory faction. The thought in their minds cannot be tolerated, that a labouring man or even mechanic, if they could decently prevent it, should be entitled to vote. They also stoutly opposed the Education Act—petitioning the Home Government against the measure, because it imposed upon their particular friends, the proprietary faction, a heavy tax on their wilderness land. The Rent Bill and Land Purchase Act they petitioned against for the self-same reason.

I would, therefore, advise the electors in each district to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the merits of the case; and if they are determined to support proprietary domination and influence, to vote for the Tory or Conservative party; but if they wish for a settlement of the Land Question by attainable means, and are in favour of general measures of progress, they must support the present Liberal party.

Yours, &c., AN ELECTOR.

2nd District Queen's County, April 27, 1858.

THE CENTRAL ACADEMY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—Although the Academy dispute has already stretched itself to a sufficient length, still I desire you to permit me a few words on it in your journal. Had I sufficient leisure from business, and were I accustomed to write for the Press, I should like to give you a longer story than this with which I shall now trouble you. And though parties in some nooks of the country have worked themselves into much feeling on this subject, I think the tone of my little letter will convince you that I am in full possession of my better passions, and that all I desire is justice done between man and man. To begin then.

Though no religionist can wholly divest himself of sectarian pre-possessions, still this is a very different state of intellect from being actuated by the rankest kind of party prejudices. Now, every truly intelligent Protestant, who reads the Cavendish and New London communications in the Protector against Mr. Kenny and the Central Academy, cannot help perceiving that they are emanations from minds fettered by the narrowest prejudices and most puerile jealousies. The Academy has never been molested until a Catholic became head master, and were Mr. Kenny a Protestant, all would have still remained quiet. Till lately, Protestants had two masters in the Academy, the Catholics one, yet the latter raised no hue or cry for further claims or of inefficiency. At present both denominations have one each, and it is very judicious, very arbitrary in Protestants to make so much ado about the present head master, while there has not been the slightest interference with their religion in the Academy. The Bible has not been used in the Academy at any previous time, and no complaint has, till now, been trumpeted abroad on that account; nor would there now, only for the undue excitement which some parties have created at indiscreetly conducted public meetings. It would have been much more becoming in those parties who have taken so prominent a part in this controversy, to put forth their giant influence to induce their own people to imitate their Catholic neighbours, by organizing for themselves sectarian seminaries at their own expense, and not-muddle with an institution which is fulfilling the ends of its establishment, and which is and was non-sectarian.

The communication of "A Protestant" which appeared in the last Examiner, speaks well on the present question, and shows that good sense and intelligence can surmount the mists of early sectarian prejudices. The mode suggested in that communication for testing Mr. Kenny's qualifications to superintend an institution similar in status to that for which the Central Academy was first established, is, to say the least of it, very ingenious, and shows that the writer is possessed of good sound sense and liberality of sentiment. No doubt, too, Mr. Kenny is quite prepared to meet his detractors by that or a similar proposition. Indeed, I have it from an intimate friend of Mr. Kenny's, that he is fully prepared, at any time or in any proper place, to accept these or the like terms. But he considers it rather humiliating, however, that it is with three of the most illiterate of the literati of the denominations to which his rivals belong he has to contend. An impartial mind will at once perceive that the umpires on this matter ought to be wholly uninterested and unbiassed. Such arbiters can only be found in localities where this dispute has not reached. Harvard College ranks, perhaps, with the best in the United States; is within four days reach, and has been judiciously suggested. If, therefore, Mr. Kenny's antagonists truly believe that this question is of so overwhelming an importance as to justify the excitement they have endeavoured to raise in the public mind concerning it, they surely cannot scruple to devote a few days and incur a little expense to bring it to a final issue.

Many of the most intelligent Protestants (with sorrow I say it), are much disgusted at reading the Cavendish communications. "Where," say they, "can one look for such mere verbosity?" Any person who will take the trouble to read the second of these letters will find precisely the same idea expressed in three different parts of it, with nothing more than verbal alterations. Now such secular sermonizing will not please the literary taste of the present day. A man may sit down in the woods or on the sea-beach and chuckle over his own thoughts as he scribbles them on paper; and, as he then reads to correct them, he may become dreadfully enamoured of his own imaginings, but very few of his readers will read such sweets from them.

May 1, 1858. ANOTHER PROTESTANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I believe that there is no character in existence more odious to mankind than that of a liar. Nor should we wonder at this, when we consider for a moment his parentage. Truth itself has said, "You are of your father the devil, and the desire of your father you will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and he stood not in the truth: because truth is not in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar, and the father thereof." Man is naturally inclined to tell the truth; and on this account is the prevarication of the liar the more culpable, as he breaks both the natural and the Divine law.

When a minister of religion has recourse to falsehoods to maintain a position that he has taken, his cause must indeed be a bad one. I am unable to conceive with what consistency a minister can preach against the vice of lying, who is himself a victim to that odious practice. "You are the salt of the earth. But if the salt lose its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is good for nothing any more, but to be cast out and to be trodden on by men." I am not so uncharitable as to say that the falsehoods contained in Mr. Fitzgerald's account of the tenets of certain heretics are wilful; and I hope that he will, if he has any regard for truth and honour, correct them at his earliest convenience.

I am of opinion that the wilful garbling of an extract, which perverts the original meaning of the writer, puts on the moral guilt attached to a falsehood. The Holy Scriptures have, "The fool saith in his heart, there is no God." By garbling this text, we have the following blasphemous proposition—"There is no God." Now I have to complain of Mr. Fitzgerald's garbling, in his very first paragraph, an extract taken from my letter. With regard to certain sects, I did not write "that I should be very sorry to deny them the right of being styled right good Protestants;" but that I would be sorry to deny them the right of being styled right good Protestants, a la Protectorites—that is, Protestants of the same stamp as those connected with the Protector. Now, I ask candidly is this becoming, is this honest for a clergyman thus to garble an extract and change the original meaning? Certainly I had no intention of applying my remarks to Protestants generally, but only to those immediately connected with the Protector. I entertain a higher opinion of many respectable Protestants than to maintain that they all sympathise with the impious sects which I mentioned, or to suppose that they are latitudinarians.

Those connected with the Protector seem to be quite adepts in the art of garbling. Now I would venture humbly to suggest to the pious conductors of that sanctified sheet, and to the contributors thereto, to keep at all times within the

bounds of truth. The end does not justify the means. The end that the Protectorites propose to themselves is to hasten the downfall of Popery. Now, if this be a good end, I imagine that these pious individuals should not endeavour to obtain it by unholy means. I may apply to these Rev. gentlemen the words of Gamaliel: "And now, therefore, I say to you, refrain from this work (popery) be of men, it will come to naught. But if it be of God, you cannot overthrow it; lest perhaps you be found even to fight against God." When Mr. Fitzgerald commences by a falsification of what I penned, I can easily imagine with what caution "every unprejudiced person" will receive his assertions and read his other extracts.

From the words made use of by Mr. Fitzgerald, I was led to conclude that he most willingly embraced as friends of his cause all who did not belong to the Catholic Church. In fact, I imagine that the only test required to be a good Protectorite was to hate Popery in right good earnest. He himself mentioned as sound Protestant heretics that taught blasphemous doctrine; and if he wishes any meaning to be attached to his words, I think that it will appear evident to "every unprejudiced person" that he was inclined to include in the list of Protectorite Protestants all the noxious "weeds" that the Pope has thought proper, during the last eighteen hundred years, to throw out of his "garden." Hear Mr. Fitzgerald's words: "You are doubtless aware, Mr. Chairman, that from the primitive times the principles or grand leading truths of Protestantism have ever been one;—it matters not by what names Christian churches were anciently called—whether Nestorians, or Waldensians, or Armenians, or Syrians—they all had one common origin, one common faith." The Nestorians, the first on Mr. Fitzgerald's list, believed in some of the leading truths of Christianity; so did the heretics I mentioned in my first letter. The Nestorians did not believe in all the leading truths of Christianity; neither did the other heretics. But, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, the Nestorians were sound Protestants; therefore, a pari the other heretics were also sound Protestants. I cannot conceive, then, how he can consistently disclaim any connection with the Noetians, Sabellians, Arians, &c.

In my selection of the sects named in my first letter, I was not guided by the peculiar doctrines of any one of them; the fact that they rejected the authority of the Catholic Church, and preferred their own private interpretation of the Scriptures to hers, was sufficient for me. Nor does it matter how near they might have been to the church, as long as they were cut off from her communion as unsound members of her mystical body. I am glad to perceive that Mr. Fitzgerald is now ashamed of them; and I dare say that ere this he is ashamed of the Nestorians; and perhaps before long he will be ashamed of some of those with whom he seems now in close connection; and finally he may be somewhat ashamed of his own conduct. I hope, both for his own sake and for the sake of the peace of society, which he has appeared to endeavour, unwittingly perhaps, to disturb, that he will calmly meditate on his connection with a journal which has already almost attached a stigma to the toleration and christianity of this Island, and that he will make a strong and energetic effort to avoid falling into that abyss of degradation into which he appears to be fast hurrying himself.

Fearing that I have already taken up too much of your valuable space, I must defer till a future occasion the exposing of some of the misstatements of Mr. Fitzgerald.

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, Queen's County, May 5, 1858. LECTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—The *Islander* of the 30th April says, "we have been favoured by a correspondent from Lot 11, on whom we can perfectly rely, and who was present at the meeting, with a communication on the subject." The communication sets forth, that the meeting was called by Robert Gordon, of Kildare, which is one out of the many false reports put in circulation by the writer of the communication referred to. Mr. Gordon did not call the meeting, nor did he know of its being called until two days previous to its being held, which can be proved by the majority of the inhabitants of Lot 11, nor was it called to test the feelings of the constituency in regard to re-electing Mr. Warburton,—if it had been for that purpose it would have been more numerously attended. Duane's correspondent must certainly be a prophet, when he says there was not more than "four individuals at the meeting that would support Warburton." Now Mr. Warburton's name was not mentioned at the meeting by any of the inhabitants, nor yet by Mr. Gordon, as being anxious to offer for the second district of Prince County, because Mr. Warburton had made it known to his friends long before the meeting; that it was his intention to offer for the first district; therefore the inhabitants of Lot 11 consulted amongst themselves, that their best way was to call a meeting in order to choose a candidate that would assist to carry out Mr. Warburton's views in the House of Assembly. Now I do not know how this very reliable correspondent could tell who would, or who would not, support Mr. Warburton, if he was disposed to offer for this district, when there was not a division of the parties present, either for that purpose or any other, nor yet was Messrs. Gordon, Yeo and Ramsay, proposed as candidates at the meeting. I challenge the writer of the communication in the *Islander* to name four intelligent persons on Lot 11, that would not vote for Mr. Warburton in preference to either of the above named gentlemen, should he consent to offer for the second district. I would not have troubled you with the above, if it was not that the writer in the *Islander* wishes to send it to the country, that the inhabitants of Lot 11 would be so ungrateful as not to support Mr. Warburton, after the great sacrifice he has made in order to make the people free. By inserting the above in the *Examiner* you will much oblige the inhabitants of Lot 11.

Yours, &c., TRUTH-TELLER.

Lot 11, May 3, 1858. (FOR THE EXAMINER.)

EVANGELICAL EXTRACTS.—"Ephraim feedeth on wind, and followeth after the east wind: he daily increaseth lies and desolation; and they do make a covenant with the Assyrians, and oil is carried into Egypt."—HOSEA 12, i. "Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people; Ephraim is a cake not turned."—HOSEA 7, viii.

EPICURUM ON THE TORRES.

"If 'drowning men do catch at straws,' Your plight is sad indeed, And sink you surely will, because You're clinging to a *Reid*!"

DITTO ON THE ALLIANCE.

Says Jones to Brown, "The Alliance band Is sadly out of tune; D'ye think they'll blow those brazen horns In the people's ears next June?" Says Brown to Jones, "No, no, you fool! Those things are only sham; They've bought a *Reed* wind instrument, 'Tis named the *EPH-RI-AM*!"

May 1, 1858. RICKETTY DICK.

A NUT FOR THE REV. ISAAC MURRAY TO CRACK.—According to the Rev. Isaac Murray the Pope has been proved to be Antichrist. Now, Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria makes use of the title "Defender of the Faith," conferred on one of her predecessors by a Pope—(Antichrist, according to Mr. Murray.) Will Mr. Murray presume to say, with bold disloyalty, that our good Queen uses a title first given by Antichrist? He has already said so indirectly, I conceive. May 7, 1858. VIATOR.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 11, 1858.

REMOVAL.

The offices of the *Examiner* and *Royal Gazette* have been removed to the Proprietor's new building on Hillsborough Street, near King's Square.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Owing to unavoidable delay in getting our printing materials in working order since their removal from the old place, the publication of the *Examiner* for this week is later than usual. This will not occur again.

(From the Halifax Morning Sun, May 5.)

ARRIVAL OF THE "EUROPA" AT HALIFAX.

LATEST FROM EUROPE AND THE EAST.

BRITISH TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF LUCKNOW.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived at Halifax, on the 4th instant, in ten and a-half days from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 24th inst. She brought 111 passengers, 26 of whom were for Halifax. We give below a summary of the most important intelligence. The *Persia*, from New York, arrived in Liverpool on the 24th ult.

In the House of Commons on the 23rd ult. the Government indicated the policy it proposes to pursue with regard to India. Instructions have been sent to Lord Canning recommending the fullest toleration and mercy consistent with judgment. It was not intended to proceed with the India Bill No. 2, but to found a bill upon the resolutions respecting India now before the House. Some discussion took place on the subject of the Militia and the National Defence.

It is calculated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the expenditure of the financial year will amount to sixty-seven millions, and the receipts to sixty-three millions. The *European Times* says:—"It is some satisfaction to know that this deficiency is not caused by any diminution in the permanent prosperity of the nation, but by old engagements and the cessation of taxation. In fact, the state of the revenue during the past year, notwithstanding the commercial crisis, has been highly satisfactory, and shows a condition of things more encouraging in the aggregate than might have been anticipated."

There was an improvement in the Paris Bourse on the 22d ult., the three per cent. rents having closed at 69 3/4, being an advance of 1/4 per cent.

The Dublin Evening Mail gives currency to a rumour that the Prince of Wales will be made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The *James Baines*, one of the Black Ball line of clipper ships, belonging to Messrs. James Baines & Co., was almost wholly destroyed by fire in one of the Liverpool docks, on the 22d of April.

The Emperor of the French has completed his 50th year, having been born at the Tuilleries on the 20th April, 1808. The members of the United Service Club gave the Duke of Malakoff a dinner on a magnificent scale, at their palatial quarters in Pall Mall, on the 22d April, at which the Duke of Cambridge presided. A large number of Crimean officers, of both services, were present.

The process of stowing the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon* is proceeding with all possible expedition in the tidal basin at Keyham.

Trade was very much depressed in France, and large numbers of workmen had been discharged from many of the manufactories.

Lieut. W. S. R. Hudson, who had distinguished himself in the war in India, was killed before Lucknow on the 11th of April.

A large fire had occurred at Christiansa, in Norway, destroying property to the value of £110,000.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

LATER FROM LUCKNOW.

Our information is derived exclusively from the telegraphic despatches daily received by the government from Allahabad and the seat of war, and is so succinct that we place them at once before our readers in their original shape:

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 15.—By the Governor-General's order, the following telegraph, just received by the Commander-in-Chief, at Head Quarters, dated Martiniere, 15th March, is forwarded for information. It was reported in the afternoon of yesterday, after the fall of Kaiserbagh, that the enemy were streaming out of the city in vast numbers in the direction of Sandal Camp. Up to the present moment there are rebels in the city, but we have no reliable information. Brigadier Campbell, who was well placed on the left of the Alumbagh position, started in pursuit, at two this morning, with a very strong brigade of cavalry, and two troops of horse artillery. Brigadier-General Sir Hope Grant advanced towards Sectapore, with a view of intercepting fugitives who may be turned off by Brigadier Campbell's movements. He has with him one thousand sabres and two troops of horse artillery. He will be followed to-morrow by an infantry brigade and a heavy battery. He is directed to halt at Sectapore for instructions. Her Majesty's 75th regiment has been ordered to leave Cawnpore to-morrow, en route for Meerut.

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 18.—The following message of this date has just been received from the Commander-in-Chief: We are in possession of the greater part of the city. Jung Bahadur has done good service in taking the line of works from which Alumbagh was long threatened, seven guns falling into his hands in our advance on the right yesterday. The first attempts at restoration of authority in the city are being made, but until all resistance is put down but little progress can be expected. The inhabitants have fled from the city, and are in the neighbouring villages. Everything will be done to reassure them. I expect the Moosabagh, the last post held by the enemy, to fall to-morrow morning, an attack having been organized.

FROM LUCKNOW, MARCH 19.—The last post held by the enemy fell this day, and the cavalry had a most successful pursuit, capturing guns. Miss Jackson and Mrs. Orr have been saved. The city is now completely in our possession. We have already collected 117 guns. The enemy is in flight towards the north-west.

FROM ALLAHABAD, MARCH 20.—The Moosabagh having been taken this morning, there is no longer an enemy in Lucknow. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson arrived to-day in the Maharajah Jung Bahadur's camp, having been rescued by Capt. Marshall and Lieutenant Boole, of the artillery, with a small party of Ghoorkas. They were protected by Meer Wazeer Ally Darogah, and had been well treated by him; the same intelligence had been reported by the Commander-in-Chief. Cavalry had gone in pursuit to the northwards, and arrangements were being made for the withdrawal of part of the troops from the city. The Commander-in-Chief was engaged in deciding on details of the future garrison, and the selection of a proper military position.

We are requested to state that Benjamin Davies, Esq., intends to hold several public meetings in the fourth District of Queen's County, during the present week, for the purpose of discussing the political affairs of the Colony; and that he will be glad to meet any of the Tory Opposition at those meetings, of which due notice has been already given.