CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE RECTOR OF ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE AND THE COLONIAL MINISTER RESPECTING THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,—You will oblige me by publishing in the next No. of the "Examiner" the enclosed copy of a Despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle relative to the Col. Secretary.

His Grace has committed a great mistake in taking it for granted that the Col. Secretary is "a member of the local Government and of the Legislative Assembly;" but I believe the fault is not his, but that of Mr. Dundas and his advisers, who have, it appears, kept the Secretary of State in happy ignorance of the overthrow of the Constitution of this Colony. The Despatch is a significant commentary on the policy of placing in a high official position an irresponsible individual such as Mr. Pope is, who never had, and very probably never shall have, a "Constituency."

The indirect rebuke which the Duke gives Mr. Pope for the unbecoming language which "he had not scrupled to employ" "to a Church which is an object of reverence to a large number of his fellow colonists" is extremely severe, and will undoubtedly have the desired effect on him as well as on his Excellency and the rest of "the Legislature" whose confidence he presumed to retain. It is to be regretted that his Excellency, as a part of "the Legislature," so far forgot the discharge of an important duty as to place the Duke of Newcastle under the disagreeable necessity of reminding him of the impropriety of allowing a Col. Secretary, whom he all but designates *unscrupulous* and *presumptuous*, to insult a large number of the inhabitants.

His Grace writes:—"I leave it in the same way to Mr. McDonald's ecclesiastical superior to consider the propriety of the language in which he has assailed Mr. Pope." As the Duke well knew that I did not require to be informed that I had an ecclesiastical superior to consider the propriety of my language towards Mr. Pope or any one else, there is little doubt but this paragraph is intended for the special information of his Excellency. It would appear from the language of his Grace that a representation has been made to him regarding my language; and many are inclined to believe that his Excellency, finding himself not a little compromised by his implied defence of Mr. Pope, and painfully feeling that the Colonial Secretary's case was his own, wrote a lengthy Despatch to the Colonial Office, representing me as an *enthusiastic, young*, violent "Romish" Priest. I shall be happy to learn that the case is otherwise; and I think that his Excellency would be only doing an act of justice to himself to publish the Despatch which he sent to the Duke relative to this matter.

The answer of his Grace is much more satisfactory than I thought it would be. I expected that the Duke would merely acknowledge the receipt of my letter, but I never imagined that he would, in a *public* Despatch, give his Excellency and the rest of "the Legislature" "whose confidence" Mr. Pope "presumed to retain," so severe a reprimand for permitting the Col. Secretary to outrage the feelings of Catholics in the language which he "has not scrupled to employ."

I have every reason, then, to be well pleased with the success of my correspondence with his Grace, the effect of whose Despatch will, without doubt, be most apparent in his Excellency's restraining Mr. Pope within the bounds of common decency and moderation.

Besides the Despatch which has been published it is believed by many that his Excellency has received a *private* Despatch, reminding him of the manifest impropriety of allowing the Col. Secretary to continue his offensive writings. We may, therefore, expect that although the Colonial Secretary may write editorials and anonymous communications for the 'Monitor' and 'Protestant' on the "abominations of Popery," the "Man of Sin," &c.; although this Government theologian may assist his friend, Mr. David Laird, in making a few half dollars by the very questionable means of pandering to the morbid and prurient curiosity of the sanctified in furnishing them with an English translation of Ligouri's treatise *De Matrimonii*; although he may spend the time that he should devote to the duties of his office, for which he receives so large an amount of the public money, in reading the "Missal," and studying "Peter Dens" on the sixth commandment; although, I say, our devout and religious Secretary may thus edify the readers of the above journals, and gratify their modest and pure taste, yet I venture to say that he will not, during his short tenure of office, presume to append "W. H. Pope" to such vile and violent language as he has heretofore "not scrupled" "to apply to a Church which is an object of reverence to a large number of his fellow colonists."

Yours respectfully,
A. McDONALD.
St. Dunstan's College, Sept. 27th, 1862.

Prince Edward Island. [Copy.]
No. 121. Downing Street,
August 23, 1862.

Sir;

I have received your Despatch, No. 57, of the 23d of July, enclosing a letter addressed to me by the Reverend Angus M'Donald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, relative to a correspondence, copies of which you enclose, between himself and Mr. Pope, the Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island.

How far it is fitting that a member of the Local Government and of the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island should be allowed to apply to a Church, which is an object of reverence to a large number of his fellow-colonists, such language as Mr. Pope has not scrupled to employ, is a question which I leave to the constituency which elected that gentleman, and to the Legislature whose confidence he is presumed to retain. I leave it in the same way to Mr. M'Donald's Ecclesiastical superiors to consider the propriety of the language in which he has assailed Mr. Pope.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical constitution of the Colony is, happily, such as to relieve the Secretary of State from involving himself in so distasteful a controversy.

It appears to me only necessary that I should acknowledge the receipt of Mr. M'Donald's letter, and should authorize you to communicate to him a copy of this despatch as an answer to it.

I have, &c., &c., &c.,
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.
Lieutenant, Govenor Dundas,

[We shall, as soon as space will allow, give our own views on the merits of the above correspondence.—Editor of Examiner.]

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—The Government of P. E. Island have come out with a last effort, in the form of a circular from the 'Monitor' office. Of all the attempts to throw dust in the people's eyes that I have ever witnessed, this seems to be the greatest and most glaring. The article in question seems to be a *stirring* appeal to the people—an attempt to shew them something. But what does it show us? Does it shew us anything which they have done which gives them a claim upon our suffrage?

Fours years ago the Tory party promised the people several reforms. Does the circular call our attention to the fulfilment of any of them, or to the benefits accruing therefrom? Does the writer of that paper attempt to draw our attention to any act which has been passed that is productive of any good, or likely to be? In short, does the writer attempt to show forth the claims of his party on their own merits? Does he try to prove for one moment that the Tories have a right to expect or demand the support of those whom he is appealing to for any one thing which they have done for the good of the people? Oh no, they lay claim to nothing.

Their intolerant and persecuting spirit shows itself very plainly in the "Monitor man's" circular; for he, following in the steps of the purely evangelical Col. Secretary, endeavours to raise such a fog of religious humbug before the people's eyes as to render it impossible for them to see through it at the great heaps of nothing which they have done.

Yes, Sir, so long as the present party imagine that they can successfully operate upon the minds of the people in a religious point of view—so long as such things as that circular do the work for which they are intended, so long will they be indifferent to the real interests of the Colony.

They know there is a majority of Protestants on the Island; and they think that if they can only raise such a religious dust as to blind those Protestants to their own political interest then they are all right — they then may be guilty of any amount of misgovernment, and go fearlessly on, utterly regardless of the rights and liberties of those from whom they are drawing their support. All, therefore, who have read that article, must see that it is not their own good deeds with which they expect to come before the people at the next general election, but the bad deeds which others *may* do, if they get into power, one of which will be "*the aboli-* [...] Well, if the Li- [...]

I have never done so before; for if there is one nuisance greater than another, in this our little Island, it is Orangeism. Shew me a community where an unsound system of ethics or morals has been established—where the people are degraded and ignorant, and there you will find it has been no trouble for George Sutherland & Co. to establish Orange Lodges. In fact, as a general rule, it is none but the degraded, violent, bigotted, and intolerant amongst the Protestants who unite themselves with Orangeism, which the "Monitor man" says is "the safeguard of our national rights." We are quite satisfied to leave our rights, both national and religious, with the mother country, and depend solely on her to guard us against the designs or stupidity of either *intriguing* or *short-sighted* parties here; and while we do so, we have nothing to fear, not even the placing of all the Churches, both Protestant and Catholic, under the control of the Catholic Bishop.

I am sorry to see that the great business of those who pretend to be the messengers of the Prince of Peace, is sowing the seed of religious discord among the people of Prince Edward Island; and I feel satisfied that those gentlemen care about as much for our real welfare, either religious or political, as they do for the interest of the man in the moon, their only object being to keep themselves in their present money-making and influential position.

Yours respectfully,
A TRUE PROTESTANT.
Lot 55, Sept. 21st, 1862.

PUZZLING QUESTIONS FOR THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO MR. SECRETARY W. H. POPE.

Sir, — Do you know an official of the present Government who drew from the Treasury of this Island, under false pretences, seven hundred pounds? Do you know that he had this £700 in his possession about twelve months, and then was privately forced to refund that amount to the rightful owner?

Do you know that the Hon. E. Palmer was fully cognisant of the fact of the abstraction, under false pretences, of the £700, by the official of the Government of which he, Mr. P., is the Leader? And do you know that he, Mr. Palmer, as Attorney for the rightful owner of the £700, made the official, under threats, refund that money?

Do you know that because of the official's indispensable connection with the Government, his nefarious and criminal act, known only by the Government and Treasurer, and one gentleman, not residing in this Island, was kept hermetically sealed by the "God-fearing Government?"

Yours,
INTERROGATOR.
28th September, 1862.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Editor, — Believing that you take an interest in the cause of education, I send you a notice of the examination of Mount Mary School. It being known that the time of our teacher, Mr. John Foley, had drawn to a close, an examination of the School was agreed upon for the 25th September, when a full attendance of Trustees and a number of the heads of families took place. Among those were the Revd. Henry Crawford, John B. Cox and William Hayden, Esquires. About 30 pupils were present. Mr. Crawford led the examination — heard and minutely catechized the various classes in reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, and dictation; and the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves was highly creditable to them, and especially so to their teacher. After the examination was concluded, the gentlemen present expressed their high gratification at the improvements of the pupils. It is pleasing to see the interest that is thus taken in the advancement of education.

One Who Was Present.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Whelan—

A Morceau of Pope's Character.

The editor of a thoroughly staunch Presbyterian Journal, writing of Pope in his periodical, holds the language and opinion of that amiable individual as expressed in the subjoined quotation: "There never was a man who has less regard for truth; the contempt in which he is held is universal."

How remarkably terse and true this is, Mr. Editor.
VOX POPULI.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO ——, WHO PRESENTED THE FLOWER "FORGET-ME-NOT."

When Heaven piled hills, and rushing rills,
And valleys gay with flowers,
And music sweet the glens repeat
Of song birds of the bowers;
When rivers flow, and fountains glow,
And flashing cataracts roar,
And ocean's crash of loud wild dash
In thunder on the shore;
When zephyr choirs, and forest lyres,
And voices of the breeze—
And harmony in sylvan sea
Of waving bush and trees;
When rose and flower of beauty's dower,
Fair, fresh, and fragrant too,
As Flora's first sweet blossom burst
When Eden's garden grew;
When beauty's eye, of pensive dye,
And cheek of springly page—
When silver hair and forehead bare
Of autumn crowning age;
When feelings' soul, and virtue's stole,
And love's and friendship's truth;
And pity's eye, and sorrow's sigh,
And innocence and youth,—
Shall thrill nor charm, nor wake nor warm,
As now and as of yore—
I may forget, and memory set,
And think of you no more.

Charlottetown. WERAND.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

Lost, strayed or stolen early last season,
Or detained from the public without any reason,
Our City Accounts, which should have been shown
To all those who pay assessment in town,
Or should have been published, that every man
Could see them, ere last Civic election began.
Whoever has these, and with them will look
Into the office of the chief City Cook,
Colonial Building, kept on the first floor,
Will get, when I'm home,* a reward, he'll be sure!
Given under my hand and the City's small seal,
(Of which I feel proud as a man selling meal),
In my unpaid office at the hour of noon,
On this the third day of another new moon,
In the year of rebellion—that nasty jade!—
Cromwell, commanding our City Brigade!!

*Voice from Halifax.

Melancholy Boat Accident at Sarnia.—Three Lives Lost.—We regret to learn of a deplorable accident which occured at Sarnia, on Thursday evening, resulting in the drowning of three members of the family of A. Young, Esq., merchant, of Sarnia, a gentleman well known and highly esteemed throughout the Province. The Observer gives the following account of the sad affair:

"Mr. Peter Young, son of Archibald Young, Esq., after closing their shop, went to sail on the river, taking with him Miss Susan Young and their younger brothers, Bruce, William and John. When about in the middle of the river, the boat unfortunately came into collision with a vessel, then being towed up the stream. The boat struck with some force, owing to the stiff breeze blowing at the time, and immediately sunk. Mr. Young made a momentary and desperate effort to save his sister and hold on by the chains of the vessel, but the swift current carried them instantly out of his reach; he himself miraculously escaped. The vessel's yawl was instantly manned and lowered, and the crew succeeded in saving William. Miss Young and the other two brothers had sunk before help could reach them, if ever they came to the surface. Many boats put off immediately to assist them; but although the broken boat was soon found, there was no trace of those missing. The search for the bodies was continued all night, but up to the time of going to press none of them were found. This dreadful misfortune to one of our oldest and best known families has thrown a deep gloom over the town; and what renders it still more painful is the absence of of Mr. and Mrs. Young, who are present in England, little thinking of the fearful shadow that has fallen on their happy household. Miss Young was about 19 years of age—a cheerful, happy girl, universally beloved. Bruce was 13 and John 8 years of age."

Fishery Commissioner.—The Halifax papers name the Hon. Joseph Howe as the most likely person to fill the office of Fishery Com[missioner] [...] death of H. M. Perley,

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, September 29th, 1862.

THE SCHEMING OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MATTER OF ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE MAN WITH THE UNCLEAN HANDS AGAIN PROVED TO BE UNCLEAN!!

We copy from the "Islander" of Friday last the following short letter therein published by Mr. Secretary Pope:

[EXTRACT.]

"The following appeared in the *Examiner* of the 22d instant:

'The grand aim of the Roman Catholic Clergy of this Island is to obtain a grant for their College of Saint Dunstan. This they cannot procure, unless the present Government be ousted.—*Islander* of Friday last.

'For a fitting commentary on the above announcement, we refer our readers to Mr. Davies's letter in another column. We refer them likewise to the fact, before stated editorially in this paper—and well remembered by many gentlemen in this community—that during the sitting of the Legislature in the Session of 1861, William H. Pope, Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, informed certain Catholic Clergymen that it was the wish and the intention of the Government to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College; but, he added, that there might be some opposition offered to it from the 'hard-headed Presbyterians in the House, who have usually supported the Administration!' This proposal came unasked and unexpected, and it was more than hinted at by other persons high in the Government, while carrying on a little coquetry with Clergymen of the Catholic Church. Let Mr. Secretary Pope attempt to deny this statement, and we shall prove its truthfulness by the most incontestible evidence.'—*Examiner*, Sept. 22.

"The Editor of the *Examiner* will please take notice that "Mr. Secretary Pope" most emphatically DENIES "that during the sitting of the Legislature in the Session of 1861, William H. Pope, Colonial Secretary, and Clerk of the Executive Council, informed certain Catholic Clergymen that it was the wish and intention of the Government to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College."

"W. H. POPE."

"Charlottetown, 24th September, 1862."

A more barefaced, impudent denial than this we have never seen. When it came under our notice we lost no time in bringing proof to support our allegation. The following correspondence is the result of our determination to cover Pope and the Government with shame and confusion in their coquetry about St. Dunstan's College, with the view of purchasing Catholic votes. The Colonial Secretary may quibble and lie as much as he can, but the plain brief letter of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and the clear circumstantial statement of the Rev. A. McDonald cannot be gainsaid. If the Colonal Secretary wants to pursue this matter further, we shall give him the testimony of other gentlemen. But we warn him to beware. We have more than once shown that he is a man who has not clean hands. We think that in this instance his hands will be found to be extremely dirty, and the contamination cannot fail to extend to the Government, who, according to the testimony of the Hon. Edward Palmer, President of the Executive Council, as delivered in the Supreme Court last Spring, are disgraced by continuing Mr. W. H. Pope in the public service. Deceit and falsehood, which no quibble can set aside, were never so clearly proved against any man as against William H. Pope in this case; and it is clear that if the Executive can tolerate his presence as Chief Clerk of the Executive Council, they either love deceit, and fraud, and trickery as well as he does, or they have not the moral courage to bow out of doors a man with such "unclean hands."

Charlottetown, Sept. 26.

Reverend and dear Sir;

I beg to direct your attention to a short letter in the 'Islander' of this date, signed "W. H. Pope," in which the writer "most emphatically denies" that "during the sitting of the Legislature in the Session of 1861, William H. Pope, Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, informed certain Catholic clergymen that it was the wish and intention of the Government to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College." I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether, from your own knowledge, Mr. Pope's denial can be borne out by the facts.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
EDWARD WHELAN.

Rev. A. McDonald,
St. Dunstan's College.

St. Dunstan's College, Sept. 29, 1861.

Dear Sir;

In reply to yours of the 26th instant, relative to a short letter in the *Islander* of that date, signed "W. H. Pope," I have to state that I am quite satisfied that the assertion in the *Examiner* of the 22nd inst. which Mr. Pope so "emphatically denies" is substantially correct.

Herewith I enclose a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown which will have the effect of placing Mr. Secretary Pope in rather an unenviable position.

Mr. Pope and his friends are endeavouring to make political capital out of the probability that the majority of Liberal Protestants may be honestly enough disposed to do justice to Catholics with regard to St. Dunstan's College. Much has been written with this view by the Government press. I think that the time has arrived to expose the manifest duplicity with which Mr. Pope and the Government have acted in this matter. They are striving to create a prejudice against their political opponents on account of the suspicion that they are inclined to do that very thing which they themselves appeared anxious to do, and would, I believe, have done, had they possessed more moral courage and more honest principle.

Surely Mr. Pope has not forgotten the frequent interviews which he had with His Lordship relative to St. Dunstan's College, the Convent and the Board of Education. He must remember that he pleaded with unusual eloquence the cause of Catholics in the presence of a Catholic clergyman, in the office of the Hon. Mr. Palmer—that he labored strenuously to impress most strongly on the mind of the Premier, the justice, the necessity of fully satisfying Catholics regarding their College and the education question generally. He will not, I presume, deny that he on that occasion advocated the just claims of the Catholic College with as much enthusiasm and apparent earnestness as could be displayed by any "Romish" priest.

It has not escaped the memory of the Colonial Secretary that the veritable "W. H. Pope" went in person to a leading Catholic layman in Charlottetown, for the express purpose of ascertaining from him the cost of St. Dunstan's College, with the view of inducing "the Government to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College," equivalent, at least, to the interest of the cost of the building!

Has Mr. Pope forgotten that the Hon. Edward Palmer called on the Bishop relative to St. Dunstan's College, &c., that even the Lieutenant Governor paid a visit to His Lordship on the same business, and that notice was given of this visit by a note from "W. H. Pope?"

The Hon. Mr. Palmer will not deny that he asserted before lay gentlemen that it was but a matter of simple justice that the Catholic College should receive a public grant.

Another gentleman, high in the Government, and whose name I am prepared to give, admitted to myself the just right of St. Dunstan's to a public grant, and suggested to me the propriety of publicly advocating Catholic rights, with [...] to Education, *after the Census would have been taken*, in order to remove the prejudice that existed in the minds of many well disposed but misinformed Protestants.

I am inclined to believe that it was the desire and intention of the leading members of the Government to endow St. Dunstan's College, but finding that many of their supporters would take umbrage at their doing so, they had the weakness to sacrifice their own conscience and the rights of Catholics to political expediency.

During a conversation which I had a few weeks ago in a public place, with an influential member of the Government, I alluded to the duplicity practised with regard to the College, &c., by the Col. Secretary and other gentlemen connected with the Government, and I was assured by this Executive Councillor that at least Mr. Pope, Mr. Palmer, and His Excellency, were really sincere in the promises which they made to the Bishop, and that they were exceedingly desirous that Catholics would receive a public grant for their College. If called upon I am prepared to give the name of this gentleman.

Whether Mr. Pope and the other gentlemen who took an active part in the "coquetry" of 1861 were sincere or not, they have placed themselves on the horns of a very disagreeable dilemma. If they were sincerely anxious that St. Dunstan's College should receive a grant from the public funds, how can they now with any honesty or consistency attempt to injure their opponents by representing them as inclined to do the same act? If, on the other hand, they were not sincere, but playing the part of cunning deceivers, they are poor men, to be pitied by friends and foes, as presenting a lamentable example of political deception and depraved humanity.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Your humble servant,
A. McDONALD.

Hon. Edward Whelan,
Charlottetown.

St. Dunstan's College,
Sept. 29th, 1862.

My Lord;

I shall be much obliged to you should you have the kindness to inform me whether Mr. W. H. Pope did, during the sitting of the Legislature in the Session of 1861, give your Lordship to understand that it was the wish and intention of the Government, or a majority thereof, to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College.

I have the honor to be,
Your Lordship's very obedient
And humble servant,
A. McDONALD.

His Lordship
The Right Rev. Peter McIntyre,
Bishop of Charlottetown.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29th, 1862.

Rev. Sir;

In reply to your note of this day's date, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Pope did, during the sitting of the Legislature in 1861, give me to understand that it was the wish and intention of the majority of the Government to give a grant of the public money in aid of St. Dunstan's College.

Should the gentlemen of the Government desire that I should give any further information on this subject, I shall be most happy to satisfy them in this respect.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter.

I remain, Rev. Sir,
Your obedt. servant,
† PETER McINTYRE.

Rev. A. McDonald,
St. Dunstan's College.

The following paragraph from the 'Protestant' of the 20th instant requires scarcely any comment. We must say, however, we have never before seen the greed for money so impudently and unblushingly exhibited. The publisher of the 'Protestant' proposes to pirate a portion of the theological literature of the Catholic Church—the piracy, we are told, will not extend to more than thirty pages—and this he offers to sell at the outrageously extravagant price of "half a dollar" (3s.) per copy, when sixpence might be safely considered a high price for so small a thing; but the publisher depends upon the unctuous nature of the production to procure a ready sale for it. And, mark, how well he baits his hook to catch lecherous old fish of both sexes! The work, it is said, has reference to the Marriage Sacrament, as observed in the Catholic Church — it is reprinted to enable Protestant Ministers to understand the *whole* system of "Popery," the knowledge of which will, no doubt, be as perfect from the specimen exhibited as it would be with the man who, according to the old story, should purchase a house after examining one of the bricks used in its construction which the vendor might carry about in his pocket; — but the pious "Evangelical Witness" assures us, that common folk shall not be permitted to luxuriate with Gospel Ministers — holy men!—in the perusal of things calculated to inflame their passions!! Really and truly it is too "horrible!" Its circulation must be circumscribed—therefore it shan't be sold "indiscriminately"! therefore a high price must be put upon those copies that are likely to be sold!! And if this speculation succeeds, says the pious publisher to himself, "I shall offer something more in the unctuous line." Such seems to be the greed or need for money on the part of the pious publisher of the 'Protestant,' who appears desirous of catering to the vicious passions of his patrons, that we shall not be at all surprised to see an announcement in the religious part of his paper to the following effect—

"In the press and shortly will be published, an abridged edition of the poems of the Earl of Rochester, who, in the reign of Charles the Second, was a decided opponent to the "Popish" religion. Owing to the "horrible" character of some of the poems, they will not be sold "*indiscriminately*." Price, half a dollar—D. Laird, Publisher."

And if that speculation succeeds, we may expect to see another advertisement as follows:—

"The Undersigned has now in the press a work consisting of about 30 pages, being extracts from the works of celebrated Surgeons and Physicians on Anatomical Science, showing the origin and progress of diseases of a certain delicate character. The work will be illustrated by wood engravings. Owing to the peculiar character of these engravings, and the letter press description, the work will not be sold "indiscriminately." Price in sealed covers, half a dollar — all orders to be accompanied by the cash.

D. Laird, Publisher."

There is no doubt that, in this line, our pious friend may push a prosperous trade, if his only anxiety is — as we suppose it is — to accumulate the "siller" and "bawbees." Should the enterprise be not "self-sustaining," a sum of money may be filched from the public funds to indemnify the pious publisher as was done to subsidize George Sutherland, not for his trashy book, but for his political services to the party in power. But then, of course, Orangemen and "Gospel Ministers" must work like niggers to keep that party in office.

We have never read, and don't know anything about the works of Liguori, from which the editor of the 'Protestant' proposes to publish extracts which he says are too "horrible"—meaning too indecent—for general perusal; but we cannot understand why persons not in communion with the Catholic Church should concern themselves about such things, so long as *their* religious belief is not interfered with. It would be easy enough to find in the records, literature, or ritual, of any denomination of Christians passages that might be easily misconstrued or perverted to serve a bad purpose; but the miserable wretch who can descend to such a thing leaves himself open to the charge of being actuated by mean, mercenary and corrupt motives.

The Moral Theology of the Church of Rome.—The Proprietor of the 'Protestant' has undertaken to reprint from the Moral Theology of Saint Ligorio (Liguorio), the Chapters
"De Matrimonii usu licito,"
and
"De Matrimonii usu debito."
The work from which these chapters will be taken is entitled "Compendium Theologiæ Moralis; Sancti A. M. De Ligorio, auctore D. Neyraguet, Presbytero Diœcesis Ruthenensis, Missionario: Torraci, apud J. Casterman Bibliopolam, Episcopatus Typographum. Cum approbationi." This compendium bears the imprimatur of J. J. Dupiereux, Vicar General, and also a very flattering letter from Cardinal Gousset, formerly Bishop of Perigueux, and afterwards Archbishop of Rheims. These *excerpta* will be prefaced by the title and prefaces of the original work, the paging of which will be followed. The whole will make about 30 pages, and will be sold at a half-dollar...... The character of the chapters, intended by Ligorio for the guidance of Confessors is so horrible as to forbid their general circulation, even in Latin. The Book will, therefore, not be sold indiscriminately. Should it be found that a sufficient number of copies of the present work can be disposed of to defray the cost of printing, it will be followed by chapters from "Dens' Theology," the Text Book in Maynooth College."

MR. HAYTHORNE AND THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The following letter from Mr. Haythorne, a land proprietor, appeared in the last 'Islander,' and is well worthy of reproduction in these columns. It is important in so far as it proves the truth of our statement, made a short time ago, to the effect that the Government had strangely or corruptly omitted to notice, in their Minute of Council, Mr. Haythorne's remonstrance against one of the Bills relating to the Land Commissioner's Award. In his reply to our remarks on that point, Mr. Secretary Pope insinuated that the Council were not aware of Mr. Haythorne having sent home a remonstrance against the Bill referred to; but Mr. Haythorne distinctly states that at least one member of the Council knew all about it, and that he was at liberty to communicate the fact to his colleagues, which was no doubt done. Mr. Haythorne's letter is also worthy of notice from the fact, that it exonerates Mr. Coles and Mr. Whelan from any complicity with him in his proceedings relative to the Land Commissioners' Award, as impudently insinuated by the Editor of of the 'Islander,' and shews that Mr. Haythorne, instead of being opposed to the interests of the tenantry, proved himself their best friend, by voting at the Marshfield School House Meeting in favour of the Imperial loan, as the only practicable means by which the leasehold tenure in this Island can be converted into freehold. Every true Liberal has entertained this view of the Land Question for many years.

The Colonial Secretary devotes more than a column and a half in the 'Islander' as a reply to Mr. Haythorne; but it is remarkable that in all the verbiage which covers that space not a single point is made—not an argument of Mr. Haythorne's refuted. As if to shew that he was at a loss for words to eke out a long editorial, the Colonial Secretary has repeated the name of "Robert Poore Haythorne" *fifty-four times!* when four times would have been quite sufficient. Readers might be disposed to pardon this intolerable repetition, if the least flash of wit could be seen in company with the name of the gentleman referred to; but we are quite sure we have never read, in the whole course of our life, a more stupid, dreary, and tiresome production. Davy Laird's skull is thick enough, as every one knows, but he could not yawn through anything more soporific; and we doubt even if Mr. J. B. Cooper, who is supposed to be one of the most stupid men that ever held a pen in his hand—could make such ghastly attempts to be pleasant at the expense of another, and leave the public to perceive that he was only flippant, impudent, and ridiculous *at his own expense*. Mr. Haythorne's quiet allusion to Mr. Pope's *newly* developed sympathies on behalf of the tenantry painfully reminds the latter of the loss of the agency of Lady Wood's estate — (the books concerning which he refuses to give to the new agent, we understand, for excellent reasons of his own)—and is the thorn that sticks in the side of the Colonial Secretary.

To the Editor of the Islander.

Marshfield, Lot 34, Sept. 20th, 1862.

Sir,—

In a leading article of the *Islander* of the 19th instant, my name is several times mentioned: and I feel myself called on to offer a few remarks in explanation.

You have in that short article, I am willing to believe carelessly, but not intentionally, misrepresented my opinions, and mis-stated facts connected with the Memorial, the receipt of which was acknowledged in a recent public despatch from the Colonial Office.

The Memorial I sent Home was not against the Bill to give effect to the Award, but against the Bill to facilitate its operation, the former being the work of the Queen's Commissioners, in whose integrity and fair dealing on the Land Question I have some confidence; the latter the work of His Excellency's advisers. A simple reference to the Duke of Newcastle's recently published despatch would have prevented your falling into that error.

The members of the Executive Council may have thought it unnecessary to notice a Memorial proceeding from a private individual, but it is a fact that one member, at least, was aware of its existence, and advised me to withdraw it, which I declined to do. I made, however, no stipulation for secrecy, so that the whole Board might have seen it if they pleased.

At the meeting in December last, to which you refer, I spoke in favour of the Award, so far as it was then known, and particularly of that portion of it which recommended the adoption of the wholesale purchase principle. If I voted on the same side as Mr. Coles, it was certainly not "against the Tenantry," as you assert, but without stating what the question at issue was. At all events, I will undertake to assure you that neither Mr. Coles nor Mr. Whelan has been in any way "instrumental in inducing me to petition against the "Act or Acts."

Although I am not what you call a Consenting Proprietor, (having been absent from the Island at the time the resolutions were passed which gave rise to the subsequent proceedings on the Land Question) yet I have at various times pledged myself to abide by the decision of the Commissioners. Besides, you must well remember, Mr. Editor, that when the Commission sat in Charlottetown it was confidently stated that its powers were universal, as between Landlords and Tenants; and the Duke of Newcastle, in a later Despatch, while admitting the insufficiency of the Commissioners' powers to bind non-consenting Proprietors, yet intimated that those who held aloof would meet with little favour or support from the Colonial Office in any future disputes with their Tenants.

It is, therefore, incorrect to say my estates would not be interfered with, and that the Award would only indirectly affect me. I think I have said enough to shew that I am by no means desirous of perpetuating the leasehold tenure, as you have laboured so assiduously to prove; on the contrary, I shall rejoice to see any proposal carried out which has for its object the settlement of the Land Question on "fair and equitable terms."

As to the insinuation contained in the last paragraph of your article, I beg to assure you that Mr. Whelan knows nothing of the Memorial to which you refer, and "had no hand in the matter."

Before I conclude, Mr. Editor, allow me to congratulate you on your newly developed sympathies with the Tenants' cause. Surely this must be a case of mistaken identity! Is it possible that the reputed Editor of the 'Islander,' and Mr. Secretary Pope, who so zealously assisted the Proprietors' cause in the Commissioners' Court, can be the same person? Who more industriously searched the old Despatch Books for facts favouring the Landlords, or more strenuously insisted on the virtue of a Despatch, when it bore in favour of the Proprietors?

If, at any future time, Sir, you have occasion to mention my name in connection with public affairs, I beg you will be more precise and exact in your statements, and thus save me the trouble of making long and tiresome explanations, for which I have neither leisure nor inclination.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT POORE HAYTHORNE.

The North British Review, for August, has been received from the American publishers. The contents, which we have not yet had time to read, embrace the following subjects:—1, History, Philosophy, and Mr. Goldwin Smith; 2, Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Christianity; 3, British Alpine Botany; 4, Edward Irving; 5, Essayists, Old and New; 6, Lord Stanhope's Life of Pitt; 7, Mr. St. John's Borneo: 8, Lord Canning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications, received during the past week, are under consideration.

FEELING HIS OATS.

In the *religious* part of the 'Protestant' of Saturday last we are told that Mr. Whelan is acting the part of a "monkey and fool," because, we believe, he has chosen to indulge in some quiet banter at the expense of Davy and his fellow bigots. As to Mr. Whelan being a "monkey," if that etimological fact can be proved against him, we think it ought to be admitted that he is one of a tolerably good size and in fair condition. As to his being a "fool," we should like to have some evidence to justify the application of that epithet. If he will allow himself to get vexed at anything that may be written by Davy Laird, we shall regard that as the best of all testimony, and pronounce him to be, indeed, the veriest fool that ever existed.

It has been noticed that, for several weeks past, Dauvid has been exhibiting an exceedingly fractious temper, and some of the saints are justly scandalised to see it exhibited in the pious part of his paper. Several reasons have been assigned for it, which may be briefly noticed. It is said that Davy is sorely troubled at finding the Government losing ground in every direction — unsuccessful in all their schemes, and afraid and ashamed to go to the hustings. He sees, too, that Bigotry in its course does not run smoothly —that Catholics will not allow, by any amount of silly provocation, a division in their own ranks—that George and Alick Sutherland are not successful in their efforts in preaching up discord between Catholics and Protestants, and that Liberal Protestants will not join in the fiendish howl of bigotry against their Catholic neighbours. Others again say that Davy is vexed at not getting the Visitorship of Schools, the possession of which he has so long envied to John Arbuckle, and upon whom he has made several insidious attacks in his paper. But the fractious temper may, perhaps, be more correctly traced to his getting too much oats. He is well known to be a colt of the gray horse that was always disposed to kick, and as the gawky, long-legged progeny grows older, the nasty vicious habit seems to be developing itself. We recommend his keepers to keep his nose out of the oat-bin, and send him to the after grass for a week or two; besides, we cannot see any sense in giving expensive feed to such an ungainly animal.

OUR "NO LESS THAN THREE!"

When the wise ones of good old Greece set their wits to work to find out the true secret of the universe, and of all power generally, some of them fancied that it lay in certain unknown combinations of the letters of the alphabet, and others, still, in numbers. And in modern times we have seen the celebrated Rory O'More practising the same belief upon the laughter-loving lips of his Kathline. But the latest instance of all, if we omit that afforded by those "three tailors of Tooley-street" who deemed themselves "the people of England," is happily afforded us by our "no less than three" Gospel Ministers, who have now and here undertaken our politico-religious salvation from Popery and the Liberals. "No less than three," forsooth, just as if the mystic number were not thus completed, and that, by any accident or favor whatever, a *fourth* Gospel Minister might hope to intrude his sanctimonious visual indicator vulgarly called nose, into the potential triumvirate hierarchy. No, no; that everlasting "fitness of things," about which we read, is here perfected in the brawny orthodoxy of the muscular Geraldine and the canny christianity of the (Souther-in-land) Scots, *organized* by the dexterous pen of the *pious* Secretary. And this omnipotent triumvirate of pastors—(pastors without any pasture save the Government paddock), have proclaimed those Protestants heretics who shall avail themselves of the political co-operation of papists to supplant their official patrons in the Executive! Protestants beware!—a papist vote shall dishonor you, and a papist cheer shall place you in a worse place than even Den's spurious theology contemplates.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SIX DAYS LATER.

Cape Race, Sept. 19.

The Borussia with dates to the 12th arrived about noon on the 19th.

From the uncertainty prevailing about the safety of the Great Eastern, the underwriting premiums have gone up to 20 guineas at Liverpool.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred arrived at Brussels.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Harrington are dead.

France.—The 'Pays' says Spain offered to send contingent to Mexico, but France would not accept the offer. France sends 30,000 men.

'La France' says the unity of Italy is impossible, but if realized it would introduce serious perturbation in European order, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and change the established territorial limits in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors. Rentes 69 65.

Italy.—On account of state of siege at Naples the anniversary of Garibaldi's entrance into Naples will not to be celebrated.

Lombardy press unanimous in favour of amnesty being granted to Garibaldi and followers.

Garibaldi requested to be allowed to embark on board an English vessel.

Neither documents nor money were found at Aspra Monte.

Nothing decided respecting Garibaldi. His wounds very serious.

Montenegrins refuse to accept the conditions offered by the Turks and taking of present armistice. Have instructed their representatives at Constantinople to demand more favorable terms. During the conference Montenegrins been fortifying Cettiguers, and transporting all valuables to Cettaro.

Omar Pacha recommended hostilities. Turks set fire to Servian portion of Belgrade. Prefect's palace in flames. Turks fired on inhabitants.

Later telegram says that the Montenegrins have accepted all the conditions offered by Omar Pacha.

Markets.—"Anglo-Saxon's" news had not the slightest effect on Consols, which are quoted at 93½ a 93 5-8 a 94⅞ for October.

Loans offered at the Stock Exchange at 1½. Cotton declined 1d. since Friday. Flour declined 6d. Wheat quiet and steady.

The Civil War in the States.

THE CIVIL WAR—CHANGE RULES THE HOUR.

The well-known names of Manasses, Fairfax Court-House, Centreville, and Warrenton—ay, even of Richmond itself—disappear this week from the record; while, in place of them, comparatively unknown localities in Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania meet the eye at every turn. For, as was anticipated in our last issue, the Southern army of Virginia, having generally outmanœuvred and in some instances outfought the Union forces, and compelled them to fall back upon their defences in front of Washington, has fulfilled its threat of crossing the Potomac and carrying the war into its enemy's country. How, when, where, with what numbers, and with what intentions, the passage was effected—the public here knows not. It is only ascertained that the transit, from a land made a desert into a land abounding in beeves and grain, commenced on Friday the 5th inst.; that it was carried on at various fordable points below Harper's Ferry; that it was unopposed, or unsuccessfully disputed; that the issue of it, so far, has been the occupation of Frederick city and subsequently of Hagerstown in Maryland, by a Confederate army variously estimated at from ten to one hundred thousand men. Futhermore, that General Robert Lee is in command is certain, for he has issued a Proclamation to the Marylanders, dated on the 8th inst., from his head-quarters near the former of the last-named towns, in which of course he invites the State to join him. Some chroniclers assert that the Pennsylvanian frontier has been traversed, and that Gettysburgh in one direction, and Greencastle in another, have been occupied by Southern detachments.

From the vagueness of this sketch it is clear that the secrets of the invaders have been singularly preserved. The guesses made at their strength are positively absurd in contradictions, and their plans are certainly not fathomed. Will they strike for Washington? or for Baltimore, where a fleet of U. S. gun-boats is anchored, by way of aiding Fort McHenry to control that suspected city? Will they press onwards, by Chambersburg, to Harrisburg; or, by Gettysburg and York, make a dash at Philadelphia? Will they turn Westward and try to cut their way through to the Ohio; or, content with their raid and the large supplies it has procured them, will they retrace their steps, recross the Potomac, and recommence or be ready for operations on the soil of Virginia? These questions might be answered, after a fashion, if one could form the least idea of the plans or even the movements of the U. S. forces engaged in repelling this invasion. But the public is almost as much in the dark on one side as on the other. We only know that General McClellan has started in pursuit of the audacious Southerners, with an army regularly made up of artillery and infantry and cavalry, his course and his proceedings being wormed out, bit by bit, by industrious reporters for the press, but withheld as usual from the public, by the War Department. At the time of writing, we hear only of a few unimportant skirmishes, the result of which can have no effect upon the bold enterprise of General Lee. We cannot perceive that the occupation of Sugarloaf Mountain, nine miles South of Frederick, and "whence a clear view of Washington can be obtained with a good telescope," is of great strategic moment, unless it were determined that the Southerners are coming back by the route on which they advanced.—*N. Y. Albion, Sept.* 13.

The *Scottish American Journal* of the 11th, in an article on "The War," says of General Pope and his generalship, in the recent battles:—

'General Pope, who had command of the army which was driven in by the Confederates, and which were so terribly cut up in the battles at the close of last month, has been severely blamed for his miserable generalship during that time. There never was an officer that entered on his duties with such a 'flourish of trumpets' as General Pope—there never was one who 'blew his horn' louder—there never was one who had less regard for truth when it was needful to manufacture a victory—and there never was one whose fall was slower or quicker. The contempt in which he is held is universal — whole divisions of his army refused any longer to serve under him; half his subordinate generals and three-fourths of his inferior officers threatened to resign if he was retained in command; and the execrations of the press and the public, against the man who had promised so much and performed so little, are bitter and strong. He has been relieved (by the President) from [...] Virginia, and has been assigned to a nominal command in the North-West. Of course, he brings charges against his subordinates; and he demanded that three of his generals should be court-martialled; but they have been ordered on duty, while he has been exiled. General McDowell also, who commanded under him, and who was chief in command at the first battle of Bull Run, is loudly denounced as a traitor, an imbecile and a coward, and he has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days. About the only high Federal officer who has come out of these battles with credit for skill and gallantry is the German commander, General Sigel."

Washington, Sept 15.—An officer, slightly wounded in the battle yesterday, who arrived here late to-day, represents that the fight took place three or four miles from Middletown, Frederick County, at the foot of the first mountain going west. The enemy were strongly posted there, but our men with the most determined courage drove them up the mountain, through a strip of wood, cornfields and open ground.

The rebels made occasional stands behind walls and fences, but were driven thence to the top of the mountain and over into the valley, when, it being now night, our troops were called from further pursuit. Not one of our men faltered. This part of the contest was maintained by our troops of the centre. Two Colonels were among the rebel slain found on the field this morning.

The battle was fought principally with infantry on our part, it being impracticable to bring the artillery in full play. Gen. Gibbons, however, with much toil succeeded in getting a battery upon the mountain to the right of the infantry, and did much execution.

Another account says:—

Our force on Saturday drove the rebel rear guard out of Middletown, and our advance halted that night a short distance beyond that village. Early on Sunday morning the onward march was resumed by Gen. McClellan. The rebels were directly in front, and retreated slowly and resolutely, contesting every foot of ground.

Up to about two o'clock the engagement was principally with artillery. The rebels placed their batteries in every advantageous position and shelled our advance. Our artillery replied, and the firing at times was very heavy, but the advantage from the higher ground they occupied being with the rebels in this artillery practice, our Generals depended now upon their infantry, and heavy columns were pushed successively forward, driving the enemy back until about half the ascent of the mountain was gained.

In doing this work some splendid dashes were made by our troops, in which Burnside's and Hooker's corps, formerly McDowell's, particularly distinguished themselves.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the rebels were found drawn up in line of battle on their left, covering Turner's Gap, through which the turnpike to Hagerstown passes, and their left extending to Crampton's Gap. Our right was led by Gen. Hooker in the advance, with Gen. Franklin on the left and Gen. Burnside's corps in the centre. Gen. Heintzelman's corps was pursuing up in the rear, and was I believe in reserve. Some portions of it may have participated in the fight.

When the enemy were found thus drawn up in line of battle on their chosen position, the engagement at once became general and fierce. The musketry fire, as described by officers wounded in the battle and now here, was the most continuous and sustained of the war. It rolled rapidly and fiercely from right to left, and back and forwards with irresistible fury. Our artillery was brought splendidly up and played its part as usual—well.

For two hours this exchange of musketry and artillery continued, until the enemy began to show signs of wavering. Our extreme right had been gradually but surely pushing the enemy, crowding him towards the Gap, and threatening his flank. At five o'clock a general charge was ordered, and our men, responding willingly and bravely to the call, sprang forward with an impetus that carried all before it. The rebels fell back, endeavoring again to bring their disordered columns into line of battle.

Wildly cheering and determined to win, our lines pushed forward and drove the enemy from pont to point, and as the last rays of the sun gilded the mountain and reached its summit, the pass was won, and the enemy were in rapid and disordered retreat down the slope towards Boonesboro'.

The pursuit was continued for 2 miles down the mountain, until darkness put an end to the contest.

The Rebel Programme.—The Richmond *Examiner* has an article on the present campaign, containing some very important admissions. It confesses disappointment at the result of the late battles in Virginia, and continues:—

"We know from the Northern Press that it was the intention of their Generals, if defeated on the Rappahannock, to retire to Arlington Heights, there to renew the war of the spade, and to reform their broken legions and new lines during the winter. But it was the hope and belief of the country that the arrangements of the Confederate leaders had been such as would have completely foiled that plan. If the news of their successful retreat to Arlington Heights is confirmed, it will be another of those many disappointments which we have had to support, much resembling and nearly as great as the escape of McClellan, after the battle of Cold Harbour and Malvern Hill.

But if it is indeed true, we hope that our foes themselves will be disappointed in their expectations of a siege of Washington. The chief prize of the late victories is not the possession of that city, but the opportunity which they would seem to afford for the commencement of an offensive campaign in the enemy's country. The capture of Washington would produce an immense sensation, but if unattended by an immediate advance into Pennsylvania, and a menace of the Northern capitals, it is impossible to say that the said sensation would be altogether and necessarily to our advantage.

Reason indicates that the aim and object of the confederacy at this stage of the war is, or should be, a transfer of hostilities to the enemy's soil. It is, in fact, a matter of necessity that we should do so. It is difficult to see how an enormous army can be subsisted in Northern Virginia during the coming