

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Vol. VII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1858.

No. 35.

Royal Agricultural Farm.

Extensive and Important Sale of Stock, Crop, Implements, Lease of Farm.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Royal Agricultural Model Farm, "FALCON-WOOD," the whole of the valuable STOCK, CROP and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, comprising—
23 Head of CATTLE,
5 HORSES,
9 Leicester EWES,
4 PIGS,
HAY, SEED OATS, STRAW, TURNIPS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, and a large lot of Manure, &c.

THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST OF THE FARM.

TERMS OF SALE.—Purchasers to the amount of £5, and up to £25, 3 months credit; £25 and upwards a credit of 6 and 9 months will be given; one-half at 6 months and the balance at 9 months. Approved Joint Notes of Hand will be required at the time of delivery. All sums under £5 to be cash upon delivery.

Purchasers of Imported Stock will have to enter into bonds to observe further conditions to be made known at the time of sale. For full particulars as to breed of Stock, &c., see handbills.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock precisely. J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers. Ch. Town, March 1, 1858. Pro Mon & Isl

Sale of Horses, Sleighs, Wagons, Ploughs, Carts, &c. &c.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 18th March next at 11 o'clock, at the

SOUTHPORT FERRY HOUSE,

the residence of Mr. WILLIAM JAKEMAN, the following Stock, &c., viz:

1 superior MARE,	3 good HORSES,
6 sets Wagon Harness,	3 sets Cart Harness,
2 Riding Bridles,	2 Riding Saddles,
1 Pair Tandem Traces, Terrett and Whip,	
1 Double Wagon with Poles and Straps,	
1 Light Wagon,	1 Gig with apron, 1 Fly,
1 Light Riding Sleighs,	6 Sets Bells,
1 Box Sleigh,	4 Halters,
3 Wood Sleighs,	4 Sarcines,
1 Second-hand set Blacksmith's tools,	1 Truck,
10 New Carts,	6 Sets Harrows,
10 New Ploughs,	

The above articles are all in good order—the greater part of them quite new.

A credit will be given until the 18th of October next on all sums over £10 on good Joint Notes of Hand. Feb. 22, 1858. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Extensive Sale by Auction at RINGWOOD AND THE WARREN FARM, on MONDAY, the 22d March next, at 11 o'clock.

THE subscriber has received instructions from JOHN LYALL, Esq., to dispose of the whole of his Household Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Crockery and Crystal ware, Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Knives & Forks, Plated ware, &c. And also the Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Carriages, Sleighs, Farming Implements, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, Turnips, &c. &c. of which further particulars will be given in Catalogues and Handbills, to be obtained of the subscriber ten days previous to the day of sale.

There are four different varieties of Wheat, viz: Hazard's prize Wheat, Tea Wheat, Golden Straw and Red Bald Wheat; three kinds of Oats, viz: Common Blade, Tartarian and English Tartarian, imported three years ago. All well worthy the notice of parties in want of seed. The Sheep are all well bred, and mostly pure Leicester. The Horses are valuable for farming purposes, one a young horse rising 4 years old, another a mare in foal by "Waxwork," the others are both well adapted for the farm or carriage.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale. No reserve. Sale positive if the weather will admit.

W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

N. B.—All claims against Mr. Lyall to be sent in forthwith, and those indebted to him are requested to pay the amount of their accounts immediately to save expenses.

Persons wishing to purchase Turnips or Straw can do so by applying at Warren Farm any time previous to the day of the above sale. Feb. 15, 1858.

Freehold Farm at Auction.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 1st of April next, at 12 o'clock, noon, 150 acres of FREEHOLD LAND, situated on Lot 67, about 1 mile from Mr. Haslam's. About 60 acres are in a high state, and 20 acres in a partial state of cultivation—the remainder is well wooded with hard and soft Wood. It has a front of 15 chains on the Malpeque Road—is just 25 miles from Charlottetown, and within 5 miles of the excellent shipping harbour of New London. Also, a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and OUT-HOUSES; and a collection of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LI'wise—The STOCK, comprising 4 HORSES, of different ages, from 1 to 5 years, 3 COWS, 3 HELPERS, 11 SHEEP, and a valuable and extensive assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, consisting of every thing required on a first-rate farm.

TERMS.—One-half the purchase money of the property to be paid down, the remainder in 12 months after sale, on good security. A credit of 6 months will be given on all sums over £5, in the sale of Stock, Furniture and Farming Implements. For particulars apply to JOHN RIGG, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the subscriber on the premises, Lot 67, March 1, 1858. MICHAEL MAY.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately subsisting between Charles McNutt and William Brown, of this City, under the firm of McNutt & Brown, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to furnish their respective accounts for settlement, and all debts due by note of hand or book account, must be settled on or before the first day of April next, otherwise they will be handed over to their attorney for collection.

CHARLES MCNUTT,
WILLIAM BROWN.

Feb. 24, 1858. 3i.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned by Book Account or Note of Hand, are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN RIGG, Esquire, merchant, Charlottetown, who is legally empowered to receive the same.

THOMAS KELLY,
Isl & Jour 4i

Charlottetown, March 1, 1858.

Molasses and Leather.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber—
15 Puncheons choice Porto Rico MOLASSES,
60 Sides Sole Leather,
60 Boxes Prime Liverpool SOAP,
15 do Fancy Soap,
10 Bbls. Brown SUGAR,
Queen-square, March 1, 1858. 4w WILLIAM DODD.

Satinets. Satinets.

50 PIECES of Black, Brown, Blue and Grey SATINETTS, of good material and suitable for country trade, for sale very cheap by SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

March 1, 1858. 4w

Brandy! Brandy!

5 CASES of BRANDY, a superior article, for sale on reasonable terms by SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

March 1, 1858. 4w

The Iron is hot—Strike!

GRAHAM'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, complete, full bound in "sheep," 15s. per copy. Imported to order by G. W. MILLER, Bookseller, Ch. Town, March 1, 1858. (Isl. 4w.)

Cleanings from late Papers.

A FREE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House was in session all the night of the 5th inst., and at two o'clock on Saturday morning a fight occurred. The *Tribune's* correspondent says:—

The House was very quiet, and Mr. Quitman, of Miss. having risen to make a proposition, Mr. Grow of Pa. was passing down the aisle of the Democratic side of the House, when Mr. Keitt of S. C. accompanied by Mr. Davis of Miss. came up to him. Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Quitman's making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, if you are going to object, go over to your own side of the House. Mr. Grow replied, this is a free land and every man has a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said he wanted to know what he meant by such an answer as that?

Mr. Grow said he meant just what he said, that this was a free land, and a man had a right to be where he pleases.

Mr. Keitt took Mr. Grow by the throat and said, "I will let you know you are a damned Black Republican puppy!" Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and said, "I shall occupy such place in the Hall as I please, and no nigger-driver can crack his whip over me."

Mr. Keitt then seized Mr. Grow by the throat again, and Mr. Grow knocked him down.

Mr. Davis and several other Southern members attacked Mr. Grow, who defended himself bravely.

The Republicans rushed in a body to his assistance, and a general fight ensued in the middle of the Southern side of the House; it lasted about two minutes, and was terminated by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who thrust himself among the combatants, and with his mace aided by the cooler members, restored order. The House, as if sensible of the grave and disgraceful nature of the event, became immediately quiet.

AN INCIDENT AT LUCKNOW.—A letter received from Calcutta December 19th, by a gentleman of this city, from an American at that port, says:—"In a recent conversation with a gentleman who has just returned from Lucknow, he informed me that the natives were exceedingly superstitious, and as an illustration, he related an anecdote. A part of the force at the recent battle of Lucknow was composed of sailors from the English men-of-war, who compose the Naval Brigade. During the battle, which lasted several days, they were busily engaged at their guns, and to facilitate their labors, built fires near their pieces, and cooked their bullocks, while they kept their guns at work all the time. The Sepoys noticed their fires, and asked an English prisoner what they were intended for. He informed them that the sailors were all cannibals, and that they were cooking the prisoners as fast as they took them, and he added that the Highlanders were much worse, as they ate human beings raw. This account caused such consternation; that the Sepoys commenced their flight, and was the means by which the English sailors were enabled to kill three thousand of them."—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

AN HEIRRESS TAKING THE VEIL.—Miss Hales, the owner of the Hales estate, Canterbury, took the veil as a novice of the order of Carmelite Nuns, on the 6th inst. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Carmelite Convent in Paris. Miss Hales was dressed in white, and wore orange blossoms in her hair. The Archbishop of Paris officiated, assisted by many other dignitaries of the church. Miss Hales, who by this act shut herself out from the world at the age of 22, took the vow of "Poverty, Obedience, and Chastity," with the utmost willingness—all the persuasions of her friends to alter her determination being utterly fruitless. A great many of her friends were present at the ceremony; and her mother, who was amongst them, was deeply affected whilst witnessing the ceremony, which took from her the only child of her widowhood. Miss Hales intends making over the whole of her estates—roughly valued at £150,000—to the church of Rome, only excepting a small annuity in favour of her mother.

FORTUNATE GOLD SEEKERS.—The annexed paragraph is copied from a late number of the Melbourne Argus. The two last named persons are natives of Bathurst, New Brunswick.

"A nugget of solid gold, two feet four inches in length, by ten inches at its widest point, and weighing 1,743 ounces 13 dwts., or 136 lbs., has been brought down from King-gover, by four men, named, Robert and James Ambrose, and Samuel and Charles Napier. The treasure was discovered in thirteen feet sinking, embedded in sand. It is perfectly free from extraneous matter.

Abolitionists of Chicago had become considerably excited, in consequence of a late circumstance:—The Chicago Times relates that a woman of fashionable pretensions, but doubtful character, who had resided there, left for California some weeks ago, with horses, carriage, and colored coachman; reaching New Orleans, she sold the equipage, and coachman, and that he had been conveyed to a sugar plantation on Red River. This intelligence caused the wrath, as might be expected, of the friends of African freedom in Chicago.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A Mrs. Basil Hall, residing in Alexander County, Virginia, was killed by a negro servant, about a week since. The family were proverbially tyrannical to their servants, and on this occasion the negro was told to take some wood out of a fire, when she seized her mistress by her head, and backed her into the fire, and held her there till her screams called assistance. She died in an hour or two.

AFRICAN NOTIONS OF CONVERSION.—"We like you," said Sechele's uncle, a very influential and sensible man, "as well as if you had been born amongst us, but we wish you would give up that everlasting preaching and praying; we cannot become familiar with that at all. You see we never get rain, while those tribes who never pray get abundance." "Only let the chief make rain this once," groaned the deputation, "and we will all—men, women, and children—come to the school and pray as long as you please." Sechele himself, however, remained staunch to his new creed. His only doubts were as to the method of conversion best adapted for his subjects. "Do you imagine those people will ever believe by your mere talking to them?" he said once to the patient teacher. "I can make them do nothing except by thrashing them, and if you like I shall call my head men, and with your *litupa* (whips of rhinoceros hide) we will soon make them all believe together."—*Dr. Livingston.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—That non-political periodical, the "Sanctified Press," called the *Protector*, published not long ago a string of questions, to be proposed to candidates at the soon-coming Election. Of this movement you took some notice; but whether as a Roman Catholic you felt disinclined to aid the firebrands of the *Protector* in spreading the flames of religious and social discord, or whether you thought the matter would cure itself, I cannot say; but as a Protestant, I wish to say a few words on the subject. First of all, I presume that no one now-a-days is so blind as not to see that the *Protector*, under the guise of a religious disputant, is fully entitled to the character of a political organ. Many are the proofs in every number that could be adduced of this. Suffice just now to say, that a clergyman who has the credit of being one of its two principal contributors, receives his daily bread from the very parties who profit by his political labours, and great stress is laid on the week being too short for his mixed benefactions, and on the necessity of promising him assistance; whereas were he to drop the business either of clergyman or editor, he might find time for either remaining occupation. I know not how the other reverend editor is paid; but both one and the other seem to derive satisfaction from setting man against man, Christian against Christian, Roman Catholic against Protestant, nay, farther, Protestant against Protestant. Now the Holy Bible is the book to which both these and their Puritan supporters daily refer. It is said to contain the rule of their faith. The Almighty knows whether it is the rule of their charity, for they condemn all sorts who will not enlist under the banner of their intolerance, though it may be there are included in these condemned masses those who have studied the word of God with as great a desire to profit by it as themselves, but who have not that self-sufficiency, that entire self-reliance by which they themselves are mainly distinguishable. Indeed it may be debatable ground, where the line should be drawn between their reliance on the intercession of the Mediator and on themselves. But I would not be uncharitable. All men are liable to error; and though I believe few of those I characterize are exactly aware of their position in this respect, yet if there be but humility and sincerity, I firmly hope and believe they may be accepted; though at this very time, I am well aware that they believe no such thing of the erring multitude—sinners like themselves—who have not the presumption to adopt their system of assurance.

But I have wandered far from the political questions recommended to be put to candidates at the coming Election. These are somewhat confused. The first asks the candidate whether he acknowledges the necessity for the great reformation on the principles of Luther, Calvin, Cranmer and Knox? Now, it is manifest that a Roman Catholic candidate will answer in the negative, whilst a Protestant will, unless he is hood-winked by the *Protector*, and made to believe all Protestant churches alike, probably ask, to which of these the question refers; and whether Protestant or Catholic, he will probably say, that his duty as a representative will be to maintain and enlarge the civil rights of the people; and as to their various religious tenets, that he will take care that neither by insidious and indirect means nor by open attack shall any inroad be made in respect to toleration, which he understands as the revealed will of the common sinner.

As to the second question—Whether he is aware of a wide-spread combination of Popish agents for the subjugation of the British Empire to the Church of Rome, &c.—the candidate would probably answer that there is too much antagonism; but, however, that the answer first given will be the guide of his conduct on these points.

The third question admits, nay, requires the same answer. The fourth question—Do you promise to support the Common Free School system; resisting all denominational control over any portion of our public schools? and do you solemnly pledge yourself, before your country, that you will resolutely seek, by all lawful means, the introduction and permanent establishment of the Holy Bible as the standard book of moral training in all our educational establishments receiving State support?—is intended to be the most telling and invidious, and is the one which is paid for by the subscribers to the *Protector* and its editors. It might indeed be answered by what I have said respecting the first question; but I will substitute for it another which will be as easily answered:—Are you determined to preserve to the people the benefits of free education by sanctioning that course of instruction which shall in no way be liable to interruption from the prejudices of persons professing different religious creeds, trusting at the same time that the religious condition of all parties will derive advantage from the acquired faculty of reading the Word of God being afforded them, and from no interdiction being placed on the voluntary use of the Holy Bible? The person who wrote the article in the *Protector* goes on to designate the Protestant who will vote for a man who does not answer these questions, categorically, according to its dictum, by every opprobrious term he can call to aid. It is probable, though I dare not speak with evangelical presumption, that there is as much true Christian fidelity, and far more Christian humility amongst the Protestants who have not bowed their knee to Baal, the *Protector*, as amongst those who have not sense enough to see its ends; and every one of such, whilst they profess charity and toleration, would oppose all inroads on Protestantism, if the occasion were to arise. But such times will never come, so long as much-loved toleration, as taught by Holy Writ, is the rule of Christian conduct.

Your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Charlottetown, February 26, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—If we may judge by the anxiety exhibited by certain of the Rev. David Fitzgerald's friends to disclaim his participation in some of the articles which have lately appeared in the *Protector* or Sanctified Press, we recognize returning reason. But the public knows only by report of any other person than the Rev. Editor as responsible for the wickedness of that production. He it was who advertised it from the pulpit, and invited that co-operation which, no doubt, he has received. We know of no one else. A committee was declared to exist, but those who compose it have never had the malignity to publish their names, so that they may be disloyal—they may be seditious, as they are uncharitable, and nobody can fix on any other person but the Rev. David Fitzgerald any real responsibility. As we said above, we rejoice that there are parties becoming ashamed of their own proceedings; but until Mr. Fitzgerald publicly disclaims any further connection with this paper, it is but just that he should

bear all the odium which its publication excites. We say this on general grounds. That it was predicted, and is verified, that this paper would be applied to the humiliation of the Episcopal Protestant Church, of which Mr. Fitzgerald is a minister, is a topic which I will just now pass by. What I propose now to do is to show the disloyal tendency of this unchristian publication.

The Author of all peace and charity has taught us in every page of Holy Writ lessons of forbearance and love to all those from whom we differ, especially in matters of His religion, as well as forbearance in every form of the errors of others. The *Protector* (of 10th February) teaches, that "to support antichrist, is to bring his judgments on the country,—for any officials, governors, or inferior rulers in any part of the empire to favour that against which the empire protest; in its very constitution, is bold disloyalty, that ought to be punished by immediate removal from office," &c.

That the British constitution has placed the supreme legislative power in the hands of the Queen in Parliament seems to have escaped the constitutional writer in the *Protector*. That that power is indeed even superior to his own, has in conformity with the growing wisdom of the times, and increasing charity of Christians every where but in Prince Edward Island, ordained universal toleration; consequently, to impugn this decision, is an attack on the laws and constitution which the writer pretends to uphold. We pass by the vulgar wit which would canonize the Lieutenant Governor and the Roman Catholic Bishop, because one is named Bernard and the other Dominick, as beneath sensible notice; but we cannot but bear decisive testimony to the patient impartiality which the Lieutenant Governor has all along exhibited, in abstaining from any and every act or word which could irritate the public mind, and rightly comprehending his duties, setting the example to the people of the stern and necessary duty of taking no more notice of the public incendiaries who would agitate the Colony than is actually forced on him. But the constitution is not enough for the *Protector*: they must proceed summarily to eject the Queen's representative. For why? For governing strictly according to law. But though Mr. Fitzgerald and the committee may view this matter in the same light which their favored writer prescribes, we cannot view the conduct they exhibit as otherwise than seditious and disloyal; perhaps even to the extent of being open to legal prosecution. How are we to account for the circumstance that officers of Her Majesty's navy, and others once connected with the military service of the nation, lend themselves to this publication?

So far, upon social and moral grounds. We will only ask these profound religionists whether it is not one of our Lord's Apostles, who, being before the High Priest or ruler of the Jews and rebuked for the freedom of his answers, said, "I wist not that it was the High Priest," thereby acknowledging his deference to the human authority under which God had placed him? But then he was not the editor of the *Protector*.

Your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Charlottetown, February 27, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I seek not to perpetuate excitement, but cannot refrain from remarking upon the want of charity and exclusive holiness of * * * * * at present seeking notoriety through the columns of a sanctified newspaper, in which Rev. Editors, neglecting their solemn engagements, prostitute their time and talents by striving to create a prejudice against their fellow Christians; and, in a miserable spirit of religious persecution, seek to incapacitate them from holding all civil offices, because they worship God in the way they think best. And, forsooth, for what is all this so-called Protestant demonstration? Is it that our fellow Catholic citizens are so very far removed from their Protestant brethren, that they have neither thought nor wish in common, or are they attempting to subvert all order, destroy our constitution, or combining for the destruction of Protestantism? Surely some secret mine is to be sprung, which will at once hurl all our beloved institutions to destruction, or why this misguided, uncharitable and unwise or knavish attempt to raise again that scandalous cry "No Popery?" but to endanger the serious interests of the Colony, in order to gain some increase of public power.

I trust my fellow Catholic citizens will not doubt that many, very many, Protestants entirely dissent from and repudiate the absurdities of these intemperate editors and declamators, but desire to live in good fellowship, to respect the faith of every Christian man or woman, and maintain that no man should be subjected to civil incapacities on account of religious opinions. But these agitators now-a-days, with cupidity, seek to arouse this ungodly strife by an accusation unjust and illiberal. The Bible, they say, is denied to us. By whom? Do the Catholics wrest the Word of God from your schools or your hearths? No! they desire not to deprive you of that which they themselves, I doubt not, value fully as much, and perhaps fulfil better; but what is objected to are Protestant Bibles with Protestant notes, or Protestant Bibles without notes; and how can they do otherwise without giving up their religion?

Hoping these clerico-political scribblers, who already disgrace their profession, may not continue to disgrace the name of Protestant, by the extravagant ranting of their over-heated minds,

I am, Sir, yours,

QUENCH-FIRE.

Charlottetown, 25th February, 1858.

TO THE HON. LEGISLATORS OF P. E. ISLAND.

GENTLEMEN.—It is known to you that the inhabitants of Lot 33 petitioned your Honorable House to encourage Agricultural Chemistry in the District Schools; and whether I deserved any thing at your hands or no, the truth is, being at Horton Academy, and seeing among the different branches that Agricultural Chemistry was taught there, I entered the class, with a desire to impart that science to the country schools, and, after spending time and money in that study, I received the following Certificate:—

"We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that Mr. James H. Douglas has pursued with success the study of Agricultural Chemistry at Horton Academy, and that we consider him competent to teach that science in schools.

"J. W. HART, Principal,
"A. CHIPMAN, A. B."

Now, can you believe there should exist on the Island, much less in your Hon. Assembly, a soul that would give to a teacher neither remuneration nor encouragement.

Doth not each rain-drop help to form
The cool refreshing shower,
And every ray of light to warm
And beautify the flower.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, yours &c.
Feb. 9, 1858. J. H. DOUGLAS.