

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN.—In the Islander of the 11th inst. there is a letter addressed to you in reference to the appointment of Mr. Irving as Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society, signed D. Hodgson, Charles Hazard, Henry Longworth, Benj. E. Wright, James Robertson, Jeremiah Simpson, Alexander Laird and Thomas Pettick, members of the Committee of the R. A. Society, wherein they have thought proper to state: "But for a small portion of the Committee to nominate him after his conduct in the Whally transaction, and with a large amount still remaining due from him, is so improper a proceeding in our opinion that it is not our intention to remain at the Board."

As to the amount due by Mr. Irving to the Society, it was stated at the Committee, when all those gentlemen who signed the letter were present, excepting Messrs. Hodgson and Simpson, Mr. Hazard in the chair, and before the balloting took place, that the debts charged against Mr. Irving were chiefly debts due by other parties to the Society, which they held Mr. Irving responsible for. This was distinctly stated by the Chairman and the then Secretary, and that Mr. Irving had called to say he would pay the amount due by him. No objections were made to Mr. Irving's name being on the list by any member of the Committee; and at the next Committee meeting after Mr. Irving was appointed Secretary, nearly all those persons were present, and several of them appointed on Committees for the transaction of business, to which they made no objection whatever.

Judge Peters made no objection to Mr. Irving in his letter to the Government, submitting his name with two others, out of which one was to be chosen, so that if any person is to blame for the re-appointment of Mr. Irving, it is only those persons who appear to know more of his transactions with the Society than we did, for not stating what they say to be the truth when questioned, and now exaggerating the charges against Mr. Irving. As we were not at any Committee meeting for six months previous to Mr. Irving's appointment, we think the information asked for ought to have been correctly given.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
GEORGE COLES,
JAMES WARBURTON, } Two of the
Committee.

Charlottetown, February 14, 1859.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

TO D. HODGSON, CHARLES HAZARD, HENRY LONGWORTH, BENJ. E. WRIGHT, JAMES ROBERTSON, JEREMIAH SIMPSON, ALEXANDER LAIRD AND THOMAS PETTICK, ESQUIRES.

GENTLEMEN.—As you have thought proper to introduce my name in your attack upon Mr. Irving in last week's Islander, I beg to say you have misrepresented my reasons for refusing to become that gentleman's security.

They were based solely upon his being sent out of the Island; and as a matter of necessity, other persons, strangers to myself, had to be appointed to fill his place during his absence. I had no doubt of the honesty of these persons, yet, I did not feel myself called upon to become security for Mr. Irving under the circumstances, although since his re-appointment I have again become one of his bondsmen.

As regards seed transactions, I beg to observe, that by your own acknowledgement, you were appointed in trust to look after the best interests of the Society, and if you allowed seed to be sold, three, four and five years old, you lent yourselves individually and collectively to a huge and monstrous fraud upon the public, whose interests you were appointed to protect. I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your obedient serv. nt.,
ROBERT FELLOWES.

Ch. Town, Feb. 14, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—I have read a letter in the Islander of the 11th inst., signed by D. Hodgson, Charles Hazard, and some five or six others, in which my name is brought before the public in connection with Mr. Irving. I did not refuse to become security for that gentleman, from any dread I had of his own rectitude of conduct, but knowing that there had been several individuals in the store to assist in the sale of seeds, and that it would be necessary to appoint some one to do the duty during Mr. Irving's absence in England, and finding that Mr. Irving was to be responsible for any error committed during that period, I refused the security requested, and on these grounds alone.

I am glad to see that the Committee, who have so mismanaged the affairs of the Society, have resigned; and although I was not a member last summer, and had no intention of having anything more to do with a concern in which so little trust could be put, I think that under the present management the public are pretty safe to get good seed, and I have again joined the Society by paying my five shillings. I have no doubt others will do the same.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
Sidney Mills, Lot 34, Feb. 14. ISAAC THOMPSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—I avail myself of your offer to answer the communication of the Hon. James Warburton, in your last issue; and as I shall not occupy much space, I beg you will put this in as large type and in as prominent a position as possible, lest some of your readers may fancy it impossible to find an answer to such a list of charges as are preferred by Mr. Green and backed by the high authority of the Hon. the Treasurer of Prince Edward Island. On the 5th of October last the Specimen arrived here from Richibucto. On the 9th I put her stores on board, and hauled her off in the stream, whence she sailed on the 11th for England. She had some provisions left when she arrived, and on the 9th I put on board the following in addition:—440 lbs Beef; 41 lbs Biscuit; 60 lbs Butter; 50 lbs Sugar; 56 lbs Flour; 10 lbs Candles; 2 gallons Seal Oil; Small Stores; besides a cart load of Turnips, and as many Potatoes as I could get in the market, being Saturday.

For information respecting the quality of the Beef, Biscuit, Turnips and Tea, I refer you to Blake, Fowle & Co., J. Williams and D. McSae. Perhaps nothing is more uncertain than the probable length of a voyage from P. E. Island, for instance, to England. It may be performed in 15 days, or it may take, as in the case of the Specimen, 50 days; or if the Aurora (which sailed shortly after the Specimen), should yet turn up, it may occupy over 100 days. But to put 100 days' provision on board all vessels for the trip to England would be regarded as utterly folly. The usual scale is 40 to 42 days' stock for all hands. In this case I calculated a six weeks' supply for 10 persons, and the above list, with what was left of the Richibucto trip, I considered a good supply, and in some respects more than the Captain's list.

The Specimen was in good sailing trim—no deck load—tight, staunch, and strong—and an excellent sailer. The Captain, in rigging her, had free access to the rope loft, and took what was required to complete all, except top-gallant masts, which are of little use in a full voyage. Her sails also being new there was less necessity for spare sails than if she had been an old craft. Her boat was new, from the hands of Charles McQuarrie, of De Sable. Her bower chain and anchor was larger than usual, and required more than her own crew to raise it before she sailed. With ordinary weather I believe she would have made the voyage in from 20 to 30 days; if so, there would have been from 10 to 22 days' provisions to spare on her arrival; and in that case the only rumours parading the Island would be respecting the cause of Mr. Green's visits to England. Unfortunately, however, the Specimen had to contend with a month's easterly gales, that detained a large fleet of ships off the English coast, and not only caused great privations, but destroyed a great many lives, and lost a large fleet of ships. I have not heard that the Specimen lost a rope-gain.

Now, I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, whether or not I am to blame in this matter. If I was in the habit of selling my vessels to the Underwriters, there might be some cause for suspicion; but in the majority of cases I do not insure at all. One reason why I run my own risk is this: when I get a Captain in whom I can place the utmost confidence for ability and integrity, I consider three-fourths of the risk is covered, and justify myself such a man for such a voyage to a whole cargo I prefer one such a navigator.

I do most sincerely regret that the passengers and crew had to subsist on short allowance for 16 days; at the same time the chief blame rests with Mr. Green. When he applied to me for a passage, I offered to take him for £10 currency. He pleaded that he could not use the ship's fare, and would require him, as he could not use the ship's provisions. On this ground alone I reduced his passage money to £8, otherwise I should certainly have added more to the ship's stock. When Mr. Green arrived in England he managed to get one pound sterling returned to him by the provisions he used and deprived the others of it. He has thus gained a passage to England for the magnificent sum of £4 8s. 8d. sterling!

I do not intend, Mr. Editor to commence another controversy with Mr. Warburton. No doubt the lordly fare of the Majestic will sometimes be uppermost, and bring the poor fare of such vessels as the Specimen into striking contrast, but he may not always be so fortunate.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours respectfully,
Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1859. WM. HEARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—As the columns of your widely circulated journal are always open for a notice of a literary institute or a lecture, I have presumed to transmit you the following account of the "Summerside Debating Society." This flourishing Institution has been organized for the last three years, and has met with a most successful career. At the quarterly meeting held on the 8th inst. the following gentlemen were elected officers:—Mr. P. Brown, President; Mr. John Gaffney, Vice President; Mr. Arthur Black, Secretary and Treasurer. On Wednesday, the 9th, Mr. Carvel lectured before the Institute, on "California." As a lecture, it was eminently successful, and elicited rounds of applause. After the lecture an animated discussion ensued between Doctor Vaughan and Mr. David Rogers, which was kept up for some time with much spirit. Mr. Alexander Campbell is announced to deliver a lecture on "The Training of Youth," on the 23d instant.

Summerside, February 10, 1859. ERGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—In a portion of the last issue of the Islander there appeared what was called a Telegram to the Exchange Rooms, bearing the signature of Robert Hyndman & Co. in which it was stated that the "Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax last night. War declared between Austria and France." This alleged Telegram was written on the slate of the Reading Room on Friday morning by some unprincipled person, which was immediately discovered by the superintendent to be a fraud, but was allowed to remain for some time, for the purpose of endeavouring to find out from the handwriting the perpetrator of this malicious and brainless hoax. A note underneath, in our hand-writing was made to this effect: "The above is without any foundation," and which we thought was quite sufficient to guard the public against its truthfulness, as well as to prevent it being published as genuine. Since the opening of the Exchange Rooms we have invariably afforded to the Journalists a copy of the telegrams received at the Rooms with our signature for publication, irrespective of their political complexion. And we have to request that Journalists will not, in future, insert any Telegraphic Messages addressed to the Exchange Rooms unless authenticated by the proprietors.

We subjoin the last Telegram received at the Rooms.
We are Sir, your obed't servants,
Feb. 14, 1859. R. HYNDMAN & Co.

From New Brunswick by Telegraph to Exchange Rooms.

FEBRUARY 12, 1859, 2 p. m.
John M. Johnston elected Speaker of the House of Assembly, 23 to 11.
Governor delivered his speech to-day.
English steamer not yet arrived at Halifax.
R. HYNDMAN & Co.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., FEBRUARY 14, 1859

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

THE political atmosphere of Europe seems, if we may judge by the last accounts, to be charged with "the thunderbolts of war." The complicated relations which have so long subsisted between the leading powers appear to have produced such causes of collision that a pacific solution seems every day more and more remote. Piedmont, small and comparatively unimportant in geographical area and numerical population, yet from her position on the map, and the liberal nature of her political institutions, is a standing rebuke to the neighbouring countries, whose rulers claim "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." The recent betrothal of Prince Napoleon with the daughter of Victor Emanuel, this royal recognition of the ex-special constable of London—this admission of his family into one of the first houses of Europe, which Louis Napoleon failed to secure for himself—is no insignificant event. The Emperor of France, wishing to consolidate his power, and create in favour of his dynasty the prestige of royalty, will, we believe, not only employ the bayonets at his command, in aid of his new relation, but we have no doubt is himself anxious to turn the military ardour of his people against a foreign power, to prevent its employment against his own throne. He knows that a rising of the Italians against their present rulers would be popular in France, and would present the best means of putting a stop to the attempts on his life which any future Orsini might be wicked enough to make. The love of military fame which animates the great body of the French people must be gratified by being developed abroad, otherwise the fields of la belle France, or rather the streets of Paris, must witness the oft-repeated scenes of internecine war, with the usual result a change in the ruling dynasty.

Austria, composed of the stolen property of all nations—made up of scraps of kingdoms dismembered and reappointed on the termination of the great European wars—kept in subjection only by the burdensome presence of an enormous standing army, with Russia willing to remember the Hungarian outbreak and the last war—with her Polish, Italian, Lombardo-Venetian and Hungarian subjects ripe and ready to rise against their tyrants, and cherishing with the affection that the reminiscences of betrayed and down-trodden nationalities always feel for the long faded glories of their ancient existence—will be found powerless for purposes of aggression, and will have her energies and resources taxed to their utmost tension to keep in any thing like consolidation the heterogeneous masses whom her policy has subjected to the leaden stupidity of her authority. This consideration affords the best answer to the question, "What will be the course of Prussia in case of a general outbreak in Europe?" Bound by ties of the closest nature to England—having a free educational system and an

enlightened people, and in a financial position which affords a marked contrast to that of Austria, she need not fear to direct the "spirit of the men of Rosbach, Eylau, and a hundred other well-stricken fields, in combination with the nascent chivalry of the Piedmontese and the oft-proved valor of the French. The whole state of the Italian peninsula invites the restless and discontented of every nation to rebel against their rulers; and if the present aspect of affairs should eventuate in the institution of hostilities, we may expect to see one of the "bloodiest pictures in the book of time."

MEETING ON MURRAY HARBOUR ROAD.

By a notice in the Islander of Friday last it appears there was a very great meeting of the intelligent Isle of Skye people at some house on the Murray Harbour Road on Thursday last, and we are informed, amongst other things, that the Skye men, like the army in Flanders, swore terribly on the occasion, and administered a desperate scourging to the Government partisans. The meeting, we believe, was called by some of the Liberal party, to get a public expression of opinion with respect to the Land Question and other matters connected with it; and the Obstructives knowing from experience that there is no place in this Island where public opinion could be so easily stifled as in the neighbourhood of the Belfast settlements, they sent scouts in every direction through Flat River, Pinette, Belle Creek and Wood Islands, appealing to the passions and prejudices of the Isle of Skye Scotch particularly against "the Papists," who, they were led to believe, were bent upon the destruction of their lives and liberties. The result was, that the Skye men came in considerable numbers, armed with sticks and bludgeons, with a plentiful supply of the same weapons in their sleighs; but to their mortification they found no one at the meeting against whom they might carry their blood-thirsty intentions into effect, except Mr. Archibald McNeill, from Charlottetown, who went there contrary to the advice of his friends, who warned him when on the road of the criminal designs of the Belfasters. The Magistrates who called the meeting, at the request of a very large number of people, were apprised the day before it occurred that the Belfasters were instigated by Mr. A. McLean and Allan McDougall, two Tory Magistrates, to come to the meeting for the purpose of creating a row. If a riot occurred, and blood shed, as no doubt would be the case if those who signed the requisition came there in a body, the Magistrates whose names were appended to the printed notice felt they would be responsible, in a great measure, for the breach of the peace, and they accordingly took all the means in their power to prevent the requisitionists and others similarly inclined from going to the meeting. They were quite successful in defeating the machinations of the intending rowdies, for, as we before observed, Mr. McNeill was the only person present on the Liberal side, although, we believe, Malcolm Forbes, Esq., appeared there for a few moments, but took, nor attempted to take any part in the proceedings. McLean "himself" flourished as Chairman of the Meeting, and made nearly all the speeches of the day—his style of eloquence is too well known to require any particular notice; but from what we have learned we have no doubt he was brilliant on this occasion. He read, or attempted to read some extracts from the People's Journal, and after spelling his way through a few lines, he would exclaim: "Dere, Belfasters! Look at dat! Dere's de man" (pointing to our friend Archy) "who wrote and published, dat! Will you stand dat? But I will read you somesing more." But before the learned Chairman had time to read "somesing" more, the Skyans rushed on Archy with a yell—hustled him, mauled him, threw his cap off, and did all, in short, that infuriated savages could do, except taking the poor man's life.

Of course "the meeting," as we are informed by the Islander, passed a variety of resolutions, which they could easily do, seeing there was no one there to oppose them, and the barbarians swallowed every thing which Sandy in his very learned style proposed from the cock-loft in which he had taken shelter from the piercing blast. We are not aware that the learned Chairman informed his intelligent audience that he was an unworthy officer of the Government for several years past—that he filled, or attempted to fill, the situation of Collector of Excise at Belfast; and while he did so, that he was ready to swear through thick and thin in favour of every act of the Government—always ready to praise up the party in power, and to say "nosing" on behalf of Mr. Douse and the other proprietors; but having been dismissed last summer for political treachery and deceit, it was only then he began to open his eyes to the manifold sins of the Government. J. W. Morrison, Esquire, lately rejected by the Royal Agricultural Society, and Peter Desbrisay, Esquire, sometime previously relieved from his duties in the Post Office, were also present, and accorded very benignant smiles while "himself" was giving vent to "himself's" virtuous indignation against the Government from whose service "himself" has been so lately expelled.

ANSWER TO THE KING'S COUNTY ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The Address from the Inhabitants of King's County to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, unanimously adopted at the late Public Meeting at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, commending him on his wise and judicious administration of the Government of this Island, and which was published in the last Examiner—was presented to His Excellency by deputation during the past week, when he was pleased to make the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN; This Address from the inhabitants of King's County is very gratifying to me, as confirming the opinion I have always entertained regarding their attachment and loyalty to our beloved Sovereign. You do me but justice in believing that my co-operation is ever willingly afforded in endeavours to promote a settlement of difficulties which have long deeply affected the interests of this community; and it affords me peculiar satisfaction to receive this assurance of your respect for the Laws, which is so essential to the success of all endeavours to that desirable end. Your assurance that harmony and good feeling exist between the different religious denominations affords me very sincere pleasure. That any partial interruption of this happy state of things should have occurred, has occasioned me no other feeling than regret; and I always relied that the Christian principles and good sense of the people would speedily rectify so fatal an error.

I am very thankful to you for the expression of your kind wishes and feelings towards myself and family; and I assure you that the interest I have so long felt in the welfare of the inhabitants of King's County will not cease with my administration of the Government of this Island.

D. DALY, Lt. Governor.
Government House, 8th February, 1859.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION OF ST. PETER'S HARBOUR—PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of Committee was held at the house of Mr. John A. McLean, St. Peter's Bay, on Wednesday, the 19th instant, when the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Mr. Anthony McCormack, and seconded by Mr. John McIntyre: Resolved, That this meeting is of opinion that the best method of improving the Navigation of St. Peter's Harbour would be to build a Breakwater, extending from the Eastern Sandhill towards the Main Channel,—to be built with timber, stone and brush, sunk to a solid foundation, as we consider if the water was confined to a direct course it would cause a general deepening.

Moved by John Sutherland, Esq., and seconded by Charles Dingwell, Esq.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolution be laid before the general Meeting to take place at the Head St. Peter's Bay, on the 26th inst.

St. Peter's Bay, January 20, 1859.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—In a letter of a New York correspondent of the St. John, N. B., Courier, published in that paper of the 5th instant, the following paragraph occurs in reference to the appointment of a new Governor for this Island:—

"Prince Edward's Island, I see, has a new Lieut. Governor, A. Mr. George Dundas, called by some of the papers Captain Dundas, though as I cannot find his name in the army list I presume his captaincy is one of Militia only. He was M. P. for a Scotch constituency, and I suppose knows something of public life, though I cannot discover that he has served the government before. I opine that his task will not be easy in the Island; Sir Dominick Daly, the present Governor, is a catholic, and a protestant taking his place will be expected by the extreme puritans to sympathize with them, and as in all probability he won't, he will find the Island of Prince Edward not an island of roses. He may look out among the rival sectaries for envy, hatred, and all uncharitableness. But I suppose it is verging on impertinence to talk to colonists on a strictly colonial affair."

THE COMMON ENEMY TURNING QUEEN'S EVIDENCE.

"Blustering demagogues range the country, denouncing those in office, and representing themselves as the very embodiment of patriotism, while in truth they are no less selfish than those whom they condemn. We have no objection to persons turning their attention to the science of government, in the hope of securing an honorable support; but let their motive be the acknowledged object of their profession, the highest welfare of their country. The lawyer or the physician who makes gain, and not the defence of the right, or the relief of human distress, the highest aim, is unworthy of his post; and the politician who does not hold his country's good superior to all selfish considerations, is unworthy to be entrusted with power for one hour."—Prot., 20th Oct. 1858.

"Right, sir, your text I'll prove it true,
Though heretics may laugh."—BURNS.

We have the evidence, full and complete, both of the late saintly Protector and of the living writing and artful Monitor, that the one grand aim of the party in opposition to the Government is the destruction of the Responsible system and the re-establishment of the old Irresponsible Rule, under a new generation, who, like their predecessors, the Family Compact, would in practice, as they now do in heart, make an article of faith to hate, to insult, to thwart, and to degrade the people. The Monitor tells us "that the coming Session is destined to be one in which there will be as severe and obstinate a struggle for power as has ever been witnessed between opposing parties in any previous House of Assembly in Prince Edward Island;" and that "by the members now avowedly opposed to the present Government a demand will be made for the exclusion of nearly all—if not the whole—of the public officers from the Assembly, &c. &c.;" that is that "the sovereignty of the people," but lately established, shall be completely destroyed, that they shall no longer have any voice in the election of men to office, honor, and emolument; but that once more the most insulting tyranny exercised by a few overweening upstarts shall bear sway in the Colony, and the people be thrown back into the most abject and debasing state of serfdom and flunkeyism.

We have, indeed, as the defunct Protector expressed it, no objection to persons turning their attention to the science of government, in the hope of securing an honorable support, provided the means which they take to improve their own fortunes and aggrandize themselves be such as are surely calculated to promote the best interests and secure the real elevation of the people.

How far the party at present in power have earnestly and successfully laboured for the good of the country has been so lately skewn in a Review of the measures and proceedings of the Liberal Government, that we shall not now further insist upon the facts therein set forth.

We shall now, however, aided by the voluntary evidence of their unscrupulous, but benighted and bewildered advocates, the late overwrought Protector and the still hobbling Monitor, endeavour to shew what are the real objects and what the real political characters of those who now so earnestly seek to effect a revolution in our little state.

The defunct Protector plainly enough indicates, in the quotation from its pages which we have placed at the head of this article, that the "blustering demagogues of the opposition who denounce the men now in office, and represent themselves as the embodiment of patriotism, are in truth as selfish as they represent those to be whose offices and emoluments they covet." And what these "blustering demagogues," these discontented men were—and still are, for their nature is unchanging—we find thus faithfully stated in the Monitor of the 21st September last:—"That the old regime had become obnoxious to a large portion of the inhabitants of this Colony, long prior to the introduction of Responsible Government, no one we presume will attempt to deny. This state of feeling was, we believe, attributable not so much to acts of a positively tyrannical or oppressive nature, or to inefficiency and inattention on the part of its official members, as to the aristocratic and exclusive character of the materials of which it was composed." What! "no tyranny, no oppression, no inefficiency or inattention!" A little too lenient here, Mr. Monitor; but let it pass for the present. "Its proprietary proclivities," continues Mr. Monitor, "the family ties by which it was cemented and consolidated—its stationary and non-progressive character, together with its independence of local control—all contributed to render the Government of that day exceedingly unpopular. In former times it was no uncommon thing to find quite a number of important offices vested in one individual." "Offices of emolument and distinction descended as heir-looms from father to son, and it was at the same time totally beyond the range of human probability that any individual not connected by family ties with the reigning dynasty should be nominated to any important office under the Crown, let his qualifications for the public service be what they might" [True, most true, Mr. Monitor, and yet you say there was no tyranny, no oppression, in this state of things.] "It is said too," continues Mr. Monitor "that offices were sometimes disposed of to the highest bidder, a description of traffic deservedly held in abhorrence by the inhabitants generally." [Yes, Mr. Monitor, public offices of honor, trust and emolument were actually sold, marted, and bartered, in the way you speak of; and of such shameful doings not only the Hon. Mr. Haviland but two gentlemen—one of whom still actually holds in the Supreme Court an office so sold and purchased, and another who, perhaps, would not have as yet attained to the high position which he occupies therein unless such sale and purchase of an office had not, as respects him been sanctioned by the heads of the old regime—could unfold such tales as would afford a full understanding of the manner in which such "abhorrent traffic" was practised in those days.]

The Government officials thus formed a class totally distinct from, and independent of the great body of the people, from whom they were separated by a broad and well defined line of demarcation. They constituted our colonial aristocracy. All beyond their privileged circle were looked upon as plebeians or serfs—and from their isolated position they either had not or were supposed not to have the slightest interest or sympathy in common with the bulk of the community among whom they dwell. Such being the state of things in this Colony for a lengthened period, the fact that the old regime