

where I took berth on board an English vessel bound home-wards. We got home safe. I was convicted at the Central Criminal Court, and got a long term of penal servitude; and quite right too. I believe, however, and I am sure, that I was a kind letter from Lieutenant Vaughan announced that he was married to Miss Kate, had left the navy, and that old Mr. Lunnon had given up the management of Leamington to the young couple. I hope they'll do well there.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir,--Never since our Island became a British Colony have its inhabitants been more desecrated and humiliated by any party, and I believe, never more so, than by the present reckless administration of the Government. I would ask the Government what necessity for the services of a Spy, unless to draw wool over the eyes of the Commissioners, to the great prejudice of the tenantry in summing up the items of the Award, as the Commissioners had obtained information enough during the sitting of their Court on the Island. This specimen of iniquity and covetousness on the part of the Government must have a very powerful influence against them, as the Spy was evidently sent or brought here with their approval and concurrence; but has any attempt been made to deny that he was sent here for the objects above stated, and that he was in the confidence of the Government, although the Hon. John Longworth is reported to have stated, at a late meeting in Lot 65, that he was totally ignorant of such a person as the Spy being here until after his departure from the Island.

Now, if Mr. Longworth used such language there, he has proved himself to be a very curious member of the Executive, and who was employed on a question of such vital importance, either for the tenantry and the Colony, or the Island in general. Surely the Hon. Mr. Longworth must have been very silly to think that the people would believe such a story, as he must have been either telling an untruth, or was sadly duped by his colleagues in the Council, when it was considered expedient to keep him ignorant on that subject. However, if the Spy had been permitted to visit the back settlements of the country, the affair would not have been so disgraceful. But, no; he travelled through the most flourishing settlements of the Island, such as Bedouque, Crapaud, Tryon and St. Peter's Road, telling the people he was commissioned to establish exclusive intercourse along the different coasts of the Island, and that he was desirous of being informed for what sum the people would sell their farms, as a great deal of ground would be required to pasture sheep, oxen, &c., which would be needed to feed the men who would be employed in those fisheries. These fisheries, of course, caused the people to ask a very extravagant price for their farms, which he, the Spy, noted in his memoranda, which were unduly used afterwards by the Legal Commissioners for the benefit of the landlords, as those investigations were evidently appointed. But the tenantry, I think, have seen enough of this to show them that such specimens of corruption are quite in keeping with the character of the gentlemen who compose the present Government and unblushingly call themselves the "Kestrel's Friends." The principals and details of the Award having been made known, prove to be a waste of time, unless far as the interest of the tenantry is concerned, although Mr. Pope, the Editor of the Government organ, says to the contrary in explaining the nature of the arbitration clause. But many of the people know the nature of that portion of the Award as well as he does, and are prepared to tell him and his friends that he does not consent to it. In his capacity as Editor, he tells the people that the petition for the Legislative action is brought to bear on it, and that speedy relief may be looked for immediately after; but such assertions deserve to be laughed to scorn, as the motives of him and his friends on that head are too glaring to be overlooked. Every body can see that our Proprietary Government does not believe in the tenantry, and that the tenantry have no confidence in those who have deceived and humiliated them so much, as Mr. Howe's "synopsis" of the Award plainly shows.

It is really shocking to speak of them at all, and an insult to the common sense of the community to suppose that the best good opinion could be entertained of a "devil's brood," of which William Pope is their guardian angel. Yours truly, A TRUE LIBERAL. Lake Verd, Queen's County, Nov. 10, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir,--I have some time back seen a letter in the Examiner, dated from China Point, stating something about Col. Gray holding a meeting some place on Lot 30, for the purpose of meeting the tenantry in this neighbourhood, and anxiously waiting, and they are of the opinion that it is due to them by their Representatives to come amongst them, and let them know what effect the award will have, for good or evil to them; or whether it will benefit the landlords more than the tenantry, as there are immense numbers of the people, freeholders as well as tenants, who think that it will be of far more benefit to the landlords and their land-jobbing land agents than to the tenantry, a principal one of which class lives in our midst, the modern Valentine McClintock of Prince Edward Island, whose humane kindness was so much extolled in a late number of the True Blue Islander, in an advertisement over the signature of Three Stars, which would represent the initials of J. K. B., stating what a charitable act he performed to a poor widow on Lot 36 whose husband was killed by the fall of a tree, and that the act was duly appreciated by all the well-disposed in the neighbourhood in delivering to her a praiseworthy note, enforced from her husband by the afore-said very humane agent of a Rev'd absentee, for arrears of rent; whereas I am credibly informed not one penny was due. It would seem by this three star advertisement that such acts of humanity are very rare among the Land Agents now-a-days, and which very likely is the case. I recollect having read in some of Carlton's works where the original Valentine McClintock the First was advised or forced to give a receipt in full to a poor man on the Estate of Lord Cumberland (y'his lawyer Solomon McStine, Esq.) in consequence of his seducing the daughter of the poor tenant, but the transaction cost neither Val. nor Solomon one penny, as the loss, if any, fell altogether on the absentee Lord Cumberland, neither would Valentine McClintock the Second for five one penny of arrears of rent to the poor widow if the loss were to fall on himself. But like Lord Cum. there loss will fall on the Rev. v. absentee Proprietor of Lot 36, and although Valentine the First did that one humane act in forgiving the latter of Susan his rent, it did not gain him the least popularity, for he was not sitting in his own parlour, as was afterwards recorded in the True Blue of that day, that "the very charitable and humane agent of Lord Cum. Valentine McClintock, Esq. J. P., for the County of ... &c. was shot &c. above stated by some midnight assassin, but that his death would be regretted by all the well-disposed." However, I sincerely trust and hope that the same deed will not befall our own dear Valentine the Second, and that he will get time to repent and return to what he was formerly, the first year of the failure of the crops, according to his own advertisement in the newspapers of that day, viz., a second Joseph, who distributed oatmeal on joint notes of hand, payable with interest to all those who were sorrow or privation, provided they had any property, such as a sow or a veal or any live stock, &c. Yours, &c. TENANT. Lot 49, Oct. 31, 1861.

Another of the Canadian Whalers, the North Briton, was so regret to learn, lately wrecked on Parquet Island (one of the Mingin Islands), on Saturday last. Her passengers had arrived safe at Fort Mingen, but a boat containing seven of the crew was missing. The North Briton was on her homeward passage.

FOR THE EXAMINER. A SOLILOQUY.

As Billy, the editor, sat in his chair, Before him pen, paper and ink, He moodily thrust his red hands through his hair, And fully sipped up his drink.

Confound it, said he, and he rattled his tin, I've got in a deuce of a fix, To write up the Tories thro' thick and thro' thin, When every one's up to my tricks.

To blackguard the Snatchers is easy enough-- My gits they all lie in that line; But to prop the Award up with leader and puff, Exceeds every talent of mine.

The rascally tenants will think for themselves, And will not be guided by me; 'Tis said they desert us by tens and by twelves, In spite of us editors three.

'Tis rumored by some that I cordially hate The whole of the clodpolling crew; An' faith were it not for some reasons of state, I'd prove the report to be true.

With sheriff and bailiffs I'd beat the clowns down, And dr'v them before me like geese; My Commissioners, men that wear a long gown, My Award a two guinea lease.

But as it won't do now to throw off the mask That covers my editor face, I must a while longer stick close to the task Of fixing myself in my place.

Hum! what shall I send J--y I--s for the sheet That comes out on Friday at noon; 'Twill no longer answer riddle lies to repeat-- Something new I must find very soon.

Let me see! can't I make these tenants my tools? Stay! 'er my mind draws a faint light; I will set the whole herd of thick-headed fools About their religion to fight.

By Jove, when they're once fairly set by the ears, 'Twill be no more of a question of who's right; I'll not be tormented with doubts and with fears Of Tories going down with a crash.

No! no! every thing will be out of this chair, And in it I'll hold it all day; No Snatcher to drive me to verge of despair-- No fault-finding tenant to please.

A pity it is that as graceless I've been; I own it may seem rather queer; That I, B---y P---e, will no longer be seen To gibe and to mock and to sneer.

That wickedest sinners make holiest saints, I'll prove by my zeal to be true; Even my diabolos at the Bank will cease their complaints, When I have turned bigot true blue.

Well, well, who'd have guess'd I'd be driven to this To keep my four hundred a year; I'm sure I once thought if all judges should miss, I'd never resort to 'this here.'

But never from my heart and my soul I despise The whole of the bigoted race, And care not a rush for the things they most prize, Oh how can I give up my place? L. I. P.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA. Complaints are made of the system of espionage by Southern merchants in Liverpool.

Mr. Russell's letter to the Times is dated Oct. 10. He says persons of weight and influence were again urging on the President the necessity of an advance for political reasons.

The London Shipping Gazette thinks the defeat of the squadron blockading New Orleans will render it scarcely possible to maintain even the semblance of a blockade at some of the principal Southern ports.

It is reported that the French Senate will be convoked early in December to consider a reform of the Constitution in order to relieve the Government from its heavy responsibilities in financial matters.

There was a vague rumor that France had notified Italy to have its military organization ready for any eventuality by the 1st of March next.

The Paris Siecle urges the adoption of measures to get cotton from Algeria.

The Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain have arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention to be signed in eight days, and the expedition is to start in the beginning of November.

There were reports of serious disturbances in Pesth, but they proved to be unfounded.

Affairs in Poland remain unchanged. The churches continue closed.

The opening of the Spanish Cortez is postponed until the 8th November, on the account of the death of the Queen's daughter.

The London Times states that there are now fifty-four ships of war under construction at the Royal Dock and other private yards, many of which are in a very forward state of launching. These vessels will carry an aggregate of 1254 guns, and are of 10,930 horse power and 95,255.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

CHICAGO, 8th Nov. The Federal troops suffered most severely in the fight that came off at Belmont, in Missouri yesterday.

After they had captured the camp of the rebels, the enemy were reinforced and renewed the battle. Two Federal regiments lost 300 men. The Confederates lost 300 killed, and 250 prisoners.

New York, 9th. The Government has as yet received no news from the Naval Expedition, but dispatches from Fort Monroe through Southern forces say that the fleet is positively bombarding Port Royal, South Carolina, that the town is in a critical state, and will soon surrender.

It is reported that General Beauregard has been detailed to take command of the rebel defenses at Port Royal, and that a portion of the rebel army of the Potomac has already left to defend the Southern ports.

Maryland has elected an entire Union Legislature, and given 32,000 majority for Union Governor. Great indignation had been displayed by the Federal forces in Missouri when the news arrived of the dismissal of Gen. Fremont; a great number of officers signified their intention of resigning at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Gen. Fremont. Universal gloom prevailed throughout the camp; the troops have lost all their enthusiasm.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., November 18, 1861.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail, with dates to the 2nd instant, arrived here on Saturday evening. The affairs of Europe remain unchanged since last advices--the feeling of insecurity regarding the peaceful relations of the continent being as strong as ever.

The 'News of the World' says the political atmosphere is thickening in Europe, and the same impression of ill-defined fear is beginning to be felt in Paris as that which preceded the New Year's day of 1859, when Napoleon the Third addressed the Austrian Ambassador in words which, ere three months had passed, caused armies to move in Italy, and ended in Magenta and Solferino. France is uneasy; and when France is disturbed all Europe feels the impulse. There is much in the present internal condition of France to give rise to the most serious apprehensions for her prosperity, and we know how it has been the rule to amuse the attention of her people by external operations calculated to produce glory to her arms. The want of money so generally felt seems to threaten the speedy arrival of a commercial crisis, and the straits to which the country is reduced by an insufficient harvest only tends to increase the alarm. Wise rulers would address their attention at such a time to the domestic condition of the country, but Napoleon gives his people stones when they ask for bread, and he seizes this opportunity to pursue his old intermeddling schemes of ambition. A new pamphlet--as yet disavowed--has just appeared, in which it is only evident that the writer has been instructed to do his spite upon England. Prussia is made to see that she has more to gain from an alliance with France than an alliance with England. According to the French version of the Anglo-Prussian alliance, all the gain has been on the side of England; all the loss on the side of Prussia. This is a new idea for England. We have been led by history to believe that since the days of the First Napoleon, England stood at the head of that great Confederation of Europe which baffled and defeated the power of Napoleon, and we have still a lively recollection of subsidies and taxes, to say nothing of loans, which form so respectable a portion of our national debt. In later days, England has given to Prussia a pledge of affection, so that for more than one generation the theories of England and Prussia must be united in one common bond. Not, indeed, that the day would permit great interests to be affected by more relations of blood and marriage, but still there is sufficient identity between the two peoples as to render their alliance an eternal national and convenient.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.--The 'Moniteur' in its bulletin of Thursday makes the following announcement:--'The controversy now being carried on between several journals in regard to the policy of the Emperor in regard to certain changes to be effected in the internal constitution of the Empire. The contents of certain newspapers would suffice to show that the Government remains free from all responsibility (solidarite) on account of publications which are only inspired, and engage no other responsibility but their own. The Government wishes to respect the liberty of the press, but will take severe measures if the clergy continue to attack the laws and institutions of the country, and endeavour to disturb public order.'

SEVENTY-FOUR brigades, who have been infesting the country between Canedo and Nola, have made proposals to the authorities to surrender.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.--The 'Oesterreichische Zeitung' says:--'A Ministerial Council was held on Sunday, under the presidency of the Emperor, in which it was resolved to establish a Hungarian Administration which would carry out the intentions of the Government in every way. It was not, however, proposed in that Council to proclaim a state of siege in Hungary.'

THE CARDINAL PRIMATE has been summoned to Vienna, by order of the Emperor, in order to justify himself with respect to his reply to the circular of the Aulic Chancery in reference to military levies in the Comitats.

TRANSYLVANIA.--It is not alone in Hungary that the Cabinet of Vienna has necessary struggles to support. Transylvania is also the theatre of serious embarrassments. A rescript of the Emperor ordered the meeting of the Diet of that province, but the administrative commission has hitherto thrown obstacles in the way of the convocation. According to letters from Vienna, it is contemplated to dissolve the commission, and to confide the management of the province to an Imperial Commissioner Extraordinary, as has been done in several Comitats of Hungary.

RUSSIA.--CONFLICT AT ST. PETERSBURG BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE MILITARY--ARREST OF TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS.--Letters received from St. Petersburg, dated the 25th inst., announce that fresh conflicts took place between the authorities and the students at the re-opening of the University. Seven hundred students applied for re-admission, and on the 24th inst. demanded that those students who had not received a card of admission should nevertheless be admitted into the University. Fresh tumults thereupon ensued in the University buildings, resulting in the interference of the military. The students made an active resistance. Two hundred of them were arrested. One student was wounded. It is not thought that this conflict will lead to the re-closing of the University.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, the emotion which had manifested itself in the University of that city and in that of Moscow, is becoming more calm. At the latter place the professors have succeeded in getting the students to agree to the new regulations. At St. Petersburg the old university had been closed; but a new one has been opened, where students who apply to the University authorities are admitted without having to go through fresh examinations. Already 160 students have applied for admission, and the majority of them will, it is expected, accept the new conditions offered.

THE INSURGENTS IN THE HERZEGOVINA.--News from Mostar report that the Turks have suffered great loss in their recent conflicts with the insurgents. The latter are advancing against Popovo. Turkish reinforcements are being despatched to Trebinje.

THE KING OF SWEDEN'S GRAND PROJECT.--When the King of Sweden was in England it was said that his Majesty proposed, what he proposed during his visit to France, namely, the future formation of a great Scandinavian Kingdom according to the 'system of nationalities'; but that the idea met with a much less favourable reception at Osborne than at St. Cloud.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN IRELAND.--Three specimens of auriferous quartz have been found on the shores of Lough Swilly. It is considered to be exactly similar to that of the gold producing countries. The specimens in question were taken from government land, which is not likely to be explored by miners.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO THE HONORABLE COLONEL SWABEY.

The following Address from the Central Liberal Society was presented to the Honorable Colonel Swabey, on Friday last, at the Pavilion Hotel, in consideration of his very important services in this Colony, as a public man.

TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM SWABEY. HONORABLE SIR: We, the undersigned Committee of the Central Liberal Society, on behalf of the Liberal Party of this Island, acting in accordance with a Resolution passed at a general meeting of the Society, take occasion to express our deep regret at your intended departure from this Colony, to resume your abode in England. Sensible of the loss which not only our party, but the whole Island, will sustain, we would find our something more than a mere expression of regret in anticipation of this event.

Your devotion to the public interests, as a member of the Legislature, during a period of many years, has necessarily coupled your name with all the important questions which have been brought forward to promote the welfare of the Colony; and it is gratifying to us to reflect that you not only strenuously advocated the right of the people to have a voice in the management of their own affairs, but since that great reform was achieved, your high position, influence and talents have been unsparingly employed in the service of the people, on every occasion when a public man could be useful to his country.

It is unnecessary to particularize the popular measures to which your eloquent advocacy has been given in the Legislative Council, where you have been long recognised as the most able exponent of the views of the Liberal party; but we can never forget that your name is honorably connected with the successful efforts of that party to gain for the people of this small Colony the inestimable privileges of a Free Government, Free Franchise, and Free Lands to a certain extent.

The recollection of your valuable services in connection with these measures furnishes the best guarantee that you would still labour on the side of progress and reform, if you were pleased to remain amongst us; and, although we rejoice in the belief that a return to the scenes of your early years and affections--halloaed by the most endearing recollections--will be conducive to your repose and happiness, you will pardon us if there be a tinge of selfishness in our regret at losing the companionship of one who has been so dear to us in all the relations of public and private life, and so serviceable to the community of which we are members.

While your services in connection with public affairs will be long and gratefully remembered, your virtues as a private gentleman and good member of society will always associate your name with our most pleasing recollections. High talents and education, fitted to appreciate and promote public requirements, have been happily blended, in your case, with, and adorned by, a benevolent and generous disposition--accessible at all times to the claims of charity in giving its soothing influence wherever affliction directed the way; and it is a source of pride and gratification to all your friends to know that this disposition is not confined to yourself, but is shared abundantly by your amiable partner and by every member of your family. That you may all be long spared to continue in the career of usefulness, is the fervent prayer of those who have the honor to subscribe themselves,

Your very sincere friends, GEORGE COLES, President, M. P. P. WM. McGILL, Secretary. A. MITCHELL. STEPHEN SWABEY. EDWARD WHELAN, M. P. P. ROBT. HUTCHINSON, M. L. C. H. J. CALVECK.

REPLY. TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL LIBERAL SOCIETY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. GENTLEMEN: The flattering terms of your kind address render it difficult for me adequately to respond to the expressions of partiality which it contains.

I have lived among you during a period when the best interests of mankind, and of British subjects in particular, have been vital subjects of discussion, it is to me a cause of self-gratulation. That you have approved the course I have pursued during these interesting events, will ever be to me a subject of the most gratifying recollection.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and have led to my intended departure from amongst you; yet, whatever I may pass the remaining years of my life, I shall carry with me the most grateful remembrance of your kind, though far too flattering recognition of the little services, which, backed by the kind support of the Liberal portion of the public, I have been enabled, in conjunction with many other friends, to render to your cause.

I trust we have not labored altogether in vain. When I look back on what was the social and political state of this Colony when I first--now more than twenty-one years ago--set foot on its shores, and consider the progress which has been made in constitutional liberty, I cannot despair that the institutions of our parent land may ere long be established in their fullest integrity.

I have always thought that the best support of the British Crown is based on the sympathies of a free and loyal people. I need not remind those who yield to none in their attachment to their Queen and the British constitution, that loyalty is not timidity and indolence connected with popular and liberal institutions. I feel a confident assurance that success in your struggles to establish them will ere long be the reward of your patriotisms.

I almost feel guilty of impertinence when I recommend to you, as a loyal and Christian duty, a spirit of toleration to all men, even to your adversaries. Such a feeling adds an ornament and a dignity to the liberal character.

It is, indeed, a subject of regret to me, amongst many causes for thankfulness, that my humble efforts can no longer be exercised in this most righteous cause.

In a private capacity I have endeavored to preserve my position without rancor or personality, in spite of frequent and unmerited imputations. They are duties which I will know how to perform, without ostentation or parade.

Permit me to assure you that wherever my future steps may be directed, in common with the members of my family, I shall ever preserve the most grateful recollection of your kind, and on this as on many other occasions; and beg that through you may be conveyed to the Liberal party the expression of my sincere wishes for their success and happiness.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your faithful and sincere friend, WILLIAM SWABEY.

I have been associated with Col. Swabey for the last twenty years in the Legislative Council, and also had him for a colleague in the Executive for about eight years, and during that long period of time I have ever found him to be a gentleman actuated by one motive, and that was, a desire to be useful, and to promote the public welfare.

I hope that Col. Swabey will long be spared to enjoy his accession of fortune and his honors. Be pleased to convey to him my best wishes for his future happiness; and believe me to remain, Yours faithfully, CHARLES YOUNG. HON. GEORGE COLES, Chairman, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 14th November, 1861. DEAR SIR,--I regret that I am unable to be present at Col. Swabey's Farewell Dinner; but I am sure I need not tell you that my absence is not caused by any want of respect or regard for Colonel Swabey or yourself, or those principles of liberty, liberality and constitutional government which I have had the honour of supporting when associated with you and Colonel Swabey in the government of this Island. Believe me to be, Yours very truly, JOSEPH HENSLEY. HON. GEORGE COLES, Chairman of Colonel Swabey's Farewell Dinner.

TOASTS. 1. Her Majesty the Queen. 2. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort and the other Members of the Royal Family. 3. His Excellency George Dundas, Esquire, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island. 4. Our Honoured Guest--the Friend of Constitutional Liberty, the fearless Advocate of Popular Rights, the good Member of Society, and the Fine old English Gentleman--the Honorable Colonel Swabey. 5. Mrs. Swabey and her amiable Family. 6. Mrs. Dundas and the Fair Daughters of Prince Edward Island. 7. The Army and Navy. 8. The Clergy of Prince Edward Island. 9. The Bench and Bar of Prince Edward Island. 10. Our Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries. 11. Our Representative Institutions--the offshoots of Magna Charta and the British Constitution, and the best safeguards of rational Liberty. 12. The Press.

SIR DOMINIC DALY.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for a copy of the Home News, of a late date--a very able and influential paper published in London for New Zealand and the Australian Colonies--in which we find the following handsome tribute to the worth and excellence of our late highly esteemed Lieut. Governor. Sir Dominic has "troops of friends" in this Island who will always rejoice to read the good opinion entertained of him by their fellow-subjects in distant lands, and we know they will read with great pleasure the extract from the Home News, which occupies the post of honour as the leading article in that paper:--

"Sir Dominic Daly, who succeeds Sir Richard McDonnell in South Australia, sails for his government next month. The appointment is one upon which the colony may be safely congratulated. The antecedents of Sir Dominic Daly cover a considerable experience in positions of responsibility, and his personal character justifies the fullest confidence in his justice and impartiality as an administrator.

Sir Dominic Daly entered the public service in 1829, as Secretary to the then Province of Lower Canada, which office he held until the union of the two provinces in 1840. Upon the adoption of that measure, and the introduction of the system of "responsible government" by Lord Sydenham, acting upon the suggestions of Lord Durham, Sir Dominic was appointed Secretary to the United Province of Canada, which office he held until, upon a change of ministry in Canada in 1848, he retired from the field of his long and successful labours, and returned to England.

Having, from an early period of his connection with Canada, been strongly impressed with the necessity of effecting extensive changes in the old system, Sir Dominic Daly, much to his honour, zealously advocated those popular reforms which have since been universally carried out in the colonial possessions of the Crown, although he was well aware that their adoption would affect the permanency of the tenure under which he held office.

The public sense of his disinterested and energetic efforts in that direction was marked by his unanimous election to a seat in the Assembly of Canada, upon the introduction of "responsible government," when position he held, together with a seat in the ministry, for eight years. The election was rendered more significant and emphatic by the circumstance that he was the only official under the old system who was so elected.

On his return to England, Sir Dominic Daly was appointed a Commissioner, with Lord Portman and the late Judge Dampier, to enquire into the condition and claims of New and Waltham Forests. In 1852, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Toigo; and in 1854 he was transferred to the Government of Prince Edward Island, which he held till 1859. In these high trusts his conduct has been distinguished by the strictest judicial integrity, and by that spirit of conciliation, urbanity of bearing which our "golden opinions" and "troops of friends" whose sterner and less practical qualities utterly fail, even in association with the best intentions."

Our contemporaries the Islander and Monitor, whose mental quickness is so often disturbed by our imbecilities on local political questions, will be delighted to perceive that we have far once obtained from the discussion of such irritating topics. The crowded state of our columns with interesting news matter, which has rushed upon us within the past two or three days--together with the favours of our correspondents, and the far more profitable favours of our advertisers--will fully account for our reticence in regard to local political affairs.

We beg, however, to assure the organs of the Government, that, as regards local politics, we have yet a good deal to say,--we shall endeavour to say it in good season, and we hope, with good effect.

We learn from the Islander that the Government contemplate changing the mail route between this Island and Nova Scotia, adopting Brule Harbour instead of Pictou, by which the distance between Charlottetown and Halifax will be lessened about thirty miles. Of course this matter will be submitted to the Legislature, and fully discussed there before the alteration will be made.

Owing to the very stormy weather, the Steamer Westminster has not been able to make her trips with her accustomed regularity during the last week or two, and there has been consequently, considerable delay in the arrival and departure of the Mails. The Mails from the States, Canada and New Brunswick arrived on Friday last. The steamer left again about midnight for Pictou, where the English Mail was waiting.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.--"Aurora" and "Veritas" will appear next week.--We should like to publish the long and interesting letter of our friend Abercrombie Willock, but there are passages in it so intensely severe that we feel we could not, with propriety, insert them, and to suppress them would be to destroy the force and effect of the whole lettering for her.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.--The winter Session of this excellent Institution will be opened on Thursday next, when the Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, will deliver the opening address.

HANDSOME PRESENT.--The last Miramichi Gleaner contains "an affectionate Address to Dr. Rogers, Catholic Bishop of Chatham, from the members of his Church, on presenting him with the handsome present of a Carriage and Span of Horses, as a token of their esteem and regard."

The Gleaner says:--"Dr. R. has resided but a short time among us, and by his gentlemanly deportment, the zeal he has manifested for the spiritual, moral, intellectual and social improvement of his people, has won for him their affection, and gained for him the respect and good-will of all classes of the inhabitants of Miramichi, of all denominations. It gives us pleasure to publish this Address, and we trust his Lordship may be long spared to reside among us, and to guide, counsel, and preside over the spiritual welfare of his numerous and devoted flock."

We shall publish the address and answer in the next Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 14, 1861. MY DEAR SIR,--I will thank you to assure my friend, Col. Swabey, that I have been to-night, among the friends that will be able to do him honor, is not caused by any want of respect on my part, but from motives that Col. Swabey understands and fully appreciates.

THE DINNER TO THE HON. COL. SWABEY. The Dinner to the Hon. Col. Swabey, at the Pavilion Hotel, on Thursday evening last, was the most agreeable and successful entertainment of the kind we have ever witnessed in Charlottetown. About sixty gentlemen sat down to partake of the good things that were spread before them in great abundance; and although the most industrious reports were circulated that a purely party character would be given to the affair, and the most rancorous political feeling exhibited, with the view of keeping away some of the personal friends of Colonel Swabey who are to be found in the ranks of the Conservatives, we were pleased to notice that several gentlemen of that party showed their good sense by discrediting such reports, and manifested their respectful feelings towards Colonel Swabey by joining the Banquet given in his honour. Every interest in the community was well represented at the board; many of our merchants of the highest standing were there--the learned professions, the agriculturists, and the mechanics, had all their respective representatives in the persons of gentlemen of the first respectability, talent and influence. And the manner in which the proceedings were conducted--the graceful and generous spirit which characterized the courtesy of the table--the good temper and good taste, to say nothing of the eloquence, which distinguished the numerous speeches--all combined to make a really very pleasant party that will not soon be forgotten. Nor can we forget the manner in which the table was supplied by the worthy hostess, Miss Street, who spared neither expense, time, nor labour, in procuring the best of everything which the animal and vegetable worlds could send to this city, as well as the choicest wines that could be had in the market.

The Hon. Mr. Coles acted as President on this interesting occasion, and he was assisted by Hon. Mr. Whelan as Vice President. The toasts were given alternately from the head and end of the table, and the speeches which they elicited glowed with eloquence and intelligence. It would be invidious to particularize any, where there was so much general excellence, and we regret that we had not made preparations for giving a condensed report of them all. Indeed we intended to give only Colonel Swabey's speech in response to the toast concerning him; together with the remarks by which it was introduced by Mr. Coles; and we were prepared to give these in our present No.; but we are now disposed to enlarge our report by giving some of the other speeches, as far as our space will admit, and trust to be able to give these in our next paper, when we shall make some addition to this imperfect sketch of the whole entertainment. In the meantime we give the list of regular toasts that were drunk at the Banquet, previous to the proposing of which the President read the following letters:

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CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 14,