

Without abuse
The grand old name of "gentleman"
Defamed by every charlatan,
And soiled with all ignoble use—
how to no nature, however high, can this word be applied
noduly or irreverently. "The best of men," writes Dek-
ker—
The best of men
That e'er wore earth about him was a sufferer—
A soft, meek, patient, humble, tranquil spirit:
The first true gentleman that ever breathed.
Let us all, of every rank, then, take Him for our model, and
in no respect shall we go wrong.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

I have read your editorial of the 26th instant, and at once pronounce it to be such as might be expected from a mind constituted as yours is—untruthful. Had it suited your purpose, you might and would have made out an excellent case in favor of the Sheriff, and that in strictest accordance with the admissions of both Dunn and Mackenzie, who admitted that almost as soon as I came on the ground, "he (Dunn) suspected my object, and determined to resist the law;" "that he kept within the vessel during at least three-quarters of an hour, with an adze in his hand, and eventually ran off with it;" "that before I commanded him to surrender, a long conversation took place about the size and model of the vessel, the time when she would be finished, the market she was designed for, with the price she would be sold at;" and also, "that it was three-quarters of an hour after sunset when the pocket-pistol was exhibited, and that at a distance of at least thirty yards from Dunn,—Mackenzie seeing it in my hand, he being in his own house," with other admissions of a like nature. How you would have dived upon these facts, showing the onerous duties of the Sheriff; the impossibility of his procuring evidence in his own favor under such circumstances; the guarded manner in which evidence is taken against a Sheriff, especially when it comes from the party against whom the law is directed; Mackenzie's culpability in not coming to my assistance, or, if he thought that Dunn was in danger, coming to his assistance; with the strong improbability of Dunn's neglecting to avail himself of at least three safe harbors, if he had been put in bodily fear, and many other arguments which strike even a common observer. But such a course did not suit your purpose. You and others had another object in view. And, as in former instances, your talents were employed not in promoting, but in perverting justice.

I am not about to follow you through the whole of this effort of your innate, insistent and malignant mind, but will notice a few only of what you doubtless regard strong points. You say that I "attempted to mount the stage, but failed." I did mount the stage; and as often as I went to the one side of the vessel Dunn, who was within, moved over a single beam to the other, still retaining the adze in his hand. But, I suppose, you would say that I should have entered the unfinished vessel, walked over the beam, and have put myself within reach of Dunn's adze and received the benefit of the first blow from that ineffective weapon before I showed my means of defence. I admit that such a doctrine was recently propounded, but have yet to learn its correctness. The conversation (before adverted to) between myself and the two witnesses must go to prove the existence of that self-possession, calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose, which could not have characterized me had your base assertions been correct. You say that I subsequently went to Mackenzie's house, and you bring forth Dunn to prove it. I was never within Mackenzie's house, or nearer to it than the road; and is it likely Dunn would put himself within my power? Lawson, your malignancy plunges you headlong into an ocean of falsehoods, where doubtless you will terminate your valuable life, and society sustain an irreparable loss! Where would Dunn have been while I was raising the posse comitatus? You say, poor old sinner, that I "pleaded guilty." Where? when? and to what? Had I done so, John Williams would have been equally untruthful with John Lawson. Again, you speak of my being "a partisan," if by this you mean that I stand opposed to such men as yourself, I admit the charge. I have been, and hope ever to be, opposed to all political renegades, and also at all times and in all places opposed to the doctrine that the many were to be governed by the few, and, I may add, to all oppression and tyranny. You taunt me with a want of education; if so, it is my misfortune, not my sin. And who would not infinitely rather be an uneducated honest man, contented, wherever known, by the right-minded, than an educated man of prostituted talents?—a man justly loathed by a whole community, who, in order to eke out a miserable existence, is compelled to be the obsequious cringing slave of any knave or fool that may pay him for the performance of any foul service—a man who, if friends can pity, must excite the commiseration of the infernal hosts—a man who, unless his conscience is completely seared, and his moral sight totally gone, must wish for everlasting darkness rather than exist among those who can lay claim to the least degree of moral rectitude. Again you say that I am "unscrupulous, furious, headlong," &c. &c. John Lawson, do you expect to be believed? Do you believe your own words? You do not. Why then write thus of one who never did you wrong, but on the contrary assisted you when in difficulties, and to the present moment has never been repaid? Mr. Lawson you must remember the fable of the resuscitated viper. Waiting your further favors,
I remain yours, &c.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

July 27, 1856.

Mr. Whelan—

Sir,—In conversation with some of the members of the Corporation, on Saturday evening, relative to the business which has been transacted thereunder during the year, I have been given to understand that the following is about the amount of it, viz: 125 meetings of the City Council, at which upwards of 30 bye-laws have been adopted and other business done; 300 regular and extra meetings of the Police Court, at which upwards of 500 complaints have been received, about 450 of which have been decided in the Court, and the balance settled out of doors or handed over to the Supreme Court,—beside four monthly meetings of the Mayor's Court for the small debts of the City, in which about 200 cases have been adjusted with general satisfaction, making an aggregate of 429 meetings and upwards of 600 decisions, at each of which the Mayor presided and took cognizance of the complaints made; and I am informed that he has been accessible to our City business at all hours of the day and night. Now, if this be correct, and I have no reason to doubt my authority, I think it goes pretty clearly to prove that functionary to be possessed of a large amount of patience and indomitable courage not possessed by the generality of men; and it further goes to prove that, however the temperance harpies may croak with respect to the iniquity of his drinking, liquor, to be so attentive and punctual to the duties of his office—qualifications as to nerve and sobriety that the warmest friends of John C. Binns, aspirant to the office of Mayor, cannot begin to vouch for. Why, then, do the Tories wish to throw the present Mayor aside?
Charlottetown, August 4, 1856.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 4, 1856.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

To-morrow will be rather a busy day with a large proportion of our fellow-citizens, and one of its most important events in the history of our little metropolis will be the election of a Mayor and five Councillors. Mr. Hutchinson is again up for the office which he has filled during the past year, and until within a day or two it was thought he would encounter no opposition. But the "course" of a public functionary's popularity, like that of "true love, never did run smooth," for we are now credibly informed that his Worship will not be allowed to occupy the civic chair for another year without a

struggle for it; and what is most remarkable, is—that the contest is likely to assume a very decided political character.

Whatever we may think of the motives, we cannot but admire the ingenuity with which certain persons have arranged their plans in order to effect a political manoeuvre by this election. For a considerable time the Obstructives, apparently forgetful of their deep-rooted prejudices against liberals and liberalism, made the most persevering appeals to the vanity or patriotism of the Hon. Mr. Lord, in the hope that he would be induced to offer himself for the civic chair. We believe that Mr. Lord had sagacity and penetration enough to suspect the sincerity of the offers of support thus made to him; but at all events he knew that his private engagements were too numerous, too important, and too unremitting, to permit of his giving up nearly the whole of his time to the duties of the Mayoralty, should he be successful in carrying the election; and he therefore very wisely declined the proffered honor. The services of Benjamin Davies, Esq., were next solicited in this behalf by the Tory party; but although there is scarcely a man in the community who would have more impartially, honourably and creditably discharged the duties which appertain to the office of Mayor than Mr. Davies, he did not choose to become the nominee of a party who have stood opposed to him ever since his entrance upon public life. Mr. Pethick was next tried, and lastly the Hon. Mr. Young. Both these gentlemen are, in every respect, fully qualified for the office; but neither was willing to sacrifice his ease and private business engagements for a temporary, arduous and poorly rewarded public employment; besides, it was well known to them, as well as to every other person in the community, that Mr. Hutchinson was not unwilling to remain in the position which he has so worthily filled during the past year.

We are not desirous of reviving old causes of contention. It were better they should all be buried in the past; yet a few words appear to be necessary to justify us in recommending Mr. Hutchinson to the suffrages of his fellow citizens. Last year we opposed his elevation to the civic chair—not that we believed him incompetent to fill it—but because all his antecedents were dead against him, and because he seemed to be thrust upon us by a large section of the Tory party, not quite so aristocratic in their notions as others who were desirous of bringing Mr. Haviland into the field. The intrinsic value of a gem is often lost sight of by the clumsy or inappropriate setting in which it is presented; and we have no doubt, that had Mr. Hutchinson stood alone, and been unknown to Party, he would have been better understood and more fully appreciated. The old Family Compact party had, through all their fortunes, ever found Mr. Hutchinson an untiring supporter of their cause. His reward was like that of all other humble followers of the same party—nothing—their devotion was manifested like the love of Ophelia, "not wisely but too well." The late Mayor, if we may style him such, did not come within the charmed circle. For him, like many others, it was all work and no—pay. The badge of servitude was on him, and however meritorious his services, he could never rise beyond the rank of a private. The honors and emoluments of the Compact army were too few to satisfy the insatiable cravings of the more favored scions of our pseudo aristocracy. But Mr. Hutchinson seemed to have undergone a moral metempsychosis as soon as he was fairly seated in the first civic chair—he breathed in a new atmosphere and felt that his soul was his own. He became of and with the people in their feelings, habits, sympathies and recreations; and henceforth he was to be regarded by the little clique, from whose tyranny he had found shelter, as a traitor to be pursued even unto the death. Hence the desire of the obstructives to bring forward a liberal candidate for the office of Mayor. The seeming wish to serve the liberals was only father to the thought of punishing the recusant Mayor. This gentleman now enjoys the confidence of a large proportion of the liberal party in Charlottetown. By bringing forward a gentleman of longer standing in the ranks of the Liberals, the Tories probably hoped to divide and weaken that interest, as well as chastise their former adherent. But being unsuccessful in carrying out this scheme, we find them falling on Mr. John C. Binns as their *dernier ressort*. The selection of this person is a most emphatic commentary on the absence of the popular element amongst the adherents of the Tory party in Charlottetown. We did think that a better selection might have been made from that party, but they themselves evidently thought otherwise. Mr. Binns has, indeed, one good quality for a contest like this, and that is *pluck*—a rather scarce commodity amongst his political associates. Of his requirements for the office, we are utterly ignorant. The soundness of his judgment, his temper, discretion and impartiality, have been more than once put to the test in a manner to reflect no credit upon himself. But notwithstanding all these faults—and they are very serious ones—if Mr. Binns possessed the smallest hold upon the affections of any considerable portion of his fellow-citizens, we might be induced to believe that there was some method in the madness of his friends in bringing him forward.

Of Mr. Hutchinson's re-election we have not the smallest doubt, considering who his opponent is. That he has brought a very large amount of patience, perseverance and industry to the discharge of his difficult and delicate functions, no one we think will be so ungenerous as to deny. That his judgments have been always and invariably correct, would be asking, perhaps, too much of poor human nature to assert; but we do honestly believe that his desire, in all the difficult and troublesome cases that came before him, during the past year, was to dispense even-handed justice between man and man. His errors seemed to be only those that leaned to virtue's side. We must confess that he has not been exactly our beau ideal of a Chief Magistrate; but our principal complaint against him—if we are constrained to express it—is, that he made too much a hobby of his office. He seemed as if he had been cut out by nature for the thing, and that all that was human of him was intended to be absorbed in the dread magisterial functions—not that these were exercised with any undue rigour or severity; but the man seemed to be lost sight of in the office and the officer. On the whole, take him with all his faults, no man worked harder for a hundred pounds than Mr. Hutchinson during the past year, and we doubt if there is any man in the City who would be willing, if he had the patience and perseverance, to do all that he has done for double the amount of salary.

We call again attention to the Election of Civic Officers. We believe that in this community loyalty to the Sovereign, the nation and the laws, will go a long way to recommend as Chief Magistrate any person aspiring to the honor of filling

that office, who, in addition, is otherwise so well suited to perform its duties as Mr. Hutchinson. We have neither forgotten the hearty British feeling he exhibited when the rejoicings for the fall of Sebastopol took place, nor the demeanor of his opposition on that occasion.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

On Friday last the Mayor and City Council waited, by appointment, on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, at the Colonial Building, and presented the following congratulatory address on His Excellency's elevation to the honor of Knighthood:—

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

We, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Charlottetown, respectfully tender to your Excellency our sincere congratulations on the honour recently conferred upon your Excellency, in your elevation by Her Majesty to the dignity of Knighthood.

We are grateful in finding that the long period of active and beneficial service, spent by your Excellency in various important official situations in different Colonies of Her Majesty, has been duly appreciated by our gracious Sovereign, of which this distinguished mark of Her approbation is an honorable proof.

That your Excellency may long live to enjoy this well-merited accession of honor, is our united wish.

(Signed) ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Mayor.
Charlottetown, August 1, 1856.

To which His Excellency made the following Reply.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Common Council: I thank you cordially for your kind congratulations and good wishes, on occasion of the honour recently conferred upon me by the Queen.

In the discharge of my public duties, I have ever been stimulated by the conviction, that there was no more certain course by which I could merit the approbation of our most gracious Sovereign, than by zealously and impartially directing my best energies to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. I assure you, I shall continue to take a deep interest in the progress of your City, and in the welfare of all classes of its inhabitants.

(Signed) D. DALY, Lieut. Governor.
Government House, August 1, 1856.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

An animated discussion took place in the City Council on Friday evening last, respecting the qualification of citizens entitled to vote at the ensuing civic elections. The point in dispute was, whether persons holding property in the different wards were or were not entitled to vote, although their property had not been assessed, and although they had not paid rates. Councillors Hertz and Pethick, supported by Messrs. Sims, Stewart and McDonald, contended that owners of property had a right to vote in any and every ward where they had property—no matter whether they paid rates or not. In this opinion they were supported by the Recorder, who repeatedly and energetically harangued the Council in support of his singular position, and quoted the fifth section of the Act of Incorporation in justification of it. Councillors Davies, McIsaac and Barnard took an entirely different view. They contended that no citizen had a right to vote unless he had paid all his rates and assessments one month before the election, of which payment the evidence shall be the receipt of the City Treasurer, produced at the time of voting, as stated in the ninth section of the Incorporation Act,—that they were surprised at the opinion of the Recorder, who must have known that the fifth section to which he referred had no bearing in the matter, but plainly had reference only to the first civic election under the Act, and was therefore now obsolete,—that notwithstanding the opinion of the learned member of the Bar, they held to the wording and spirit of the Act, which would admit of no misinterpretation, and in doing so they were satisfied that all unprejudiced men would support them. They begged to remind the Council that they must take the law as it is—that it was not in their power to alter it—that was for the Legislature to do, if an alteration was deemed necessary; and in order to take the sense of the Council on the subject, Mr. Davies submitted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, as the opinion of the City Council, that no person or persons are qualified to vote at the ensuing election unless such as have paid their rates and assessments, and can produce receipts from the City Treasurer to that effect, in accordance with the ninth section of the Act of Incorporation."

A division having been called for on this resolution, the names stood as follows:—For the resolution—Messrs. Davies, McIsaac and Barnard. Against it—Messrs. Pethick, Hertz, Stewart, McDonald and Sims.

The resolution having been thus lost, its supporters called upon the Council to issue some directions by which their returning officers should be guided, independent of the law, if that was not to be taken as their guide. But this the Council refused to do, and they then adjourned.

[The above notice of the City Council meeting on Friday evening was handed to us by an intelligent correspondent who heard the debate. We fully concur in the view taken by those gentlemen who supported Mr. Davies's resolution, and we are astonished that there should be so little judgment on the part of the other Councillors as to support an opposite view, *utterly in defiance of the law*. As for Mr. Recorder Lawson, we feel no surprise at all at his conduct. Ever since the City was saddled with the expense of his salary—which would be better applied if thrown regularly every quarter into the river—he has been exercising his small ingenuity to lead the Council as much astray as possible in everything. We have always observed that falsehood and error appear to have peculiar charms for him, and that he prefers to do a wrong thing when the right might answer his purpose as well. But Mr. Lawson had an object in leading the Council astray in the matter under consideration. If all persons could vote whether they paid rates or not, the number of Mr. Binns's supporters would be considerably increased, because Tory property holders, whose places are rented to others, would vote in virtue of their freeholds, and Mr. Hutchinson's chances of election would therefore be diminished. Mr. Lawson is no admirer of the Mayor, for two reasons—1st, because of the latter's present tendency to liberalism; and 2nd—(worse than all)—because he never appeared to place much value upon the Recorder's opinions, in legal or other matters. If the Corporation had levied no rates or assessments, any person might vote in virtue of his freehold or leasehold alone; but as affairs stand, it is an extraordinary delusion to contend for, that persons may vote irrespective of the payment of rates. Here is the section of the Act, in accordance with which the ensuing election must be held, as plain as the sun at noon-day:—

"IX. The Mayor and Councillors of the said City of Charlottetown, at the periods hereinafter appointed, shall be chosen by the majority of votes of such persons only as shall be qualified in the terms of this Act, as hereinafter prescribed. Provided always, that when and so soon as any rate or rates, assessment or assessments, shall be made by and under the authority of His Act, no inhabitant of the said City shall be entitled to vote at the election of Mayor or Councillors, as aforesaid, unless he shall have been rated to, and in respect of, the rates or assessments laid as aforesaid; and shall have paid all his rates and assessments, which fall due one month before the time of such election, of which payment the evidence shall be the receipt of the City Treasurer, produced at the time of voting, and then lodged with the Returning Officer at any such election."

THE FISHERY COMMISSIONERS.—M. H. Perley, Esq., accompanied by two of his sons, and Gustavus Cushman, Esq., Fishery

Commissioners on behalf of Great Britain and the United States, are now on this Island, executing the important duties of their commission. They left town this morning on a tour of inspection of the rivers and harbours in the eastern section of King's County.

"THE LIBEL CASES, No. 3."—Our readers will not be sorry to learn that our continued remarks under this heading are merely deferred for want of space. Duncan McLean and his recent balderdash in the *Islander* will also come in for a full share of consideration whenever we have nothing better to occupy our time and attention.

DR. JARDINE.—We have received, from the pen of a talented contributor, some comments on the recently published letter of this erratic and popularity hunting gentleman, but the numerous demands upon our space to-day compel their postponement for another week.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer arrived here from Pictou on Wednesday afternoon, bringing an English Mail, together with the usual American and Colonial Mails, including those from the West India Islands and Newfoundland. The news from England is not very important. Italy is represented as in a disturbed state; and Spain is just now passing through another of those fiery ordeals to which she has for many years past been a victim.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The appointment of the Duke of Cambridge to the office of Commander-in-Chief, recently resigned by the venerable and gallant Lord Hardinge, on account of his declining health, appears to be generally popular with the country at large, as it is unquestionably agreeable and gratifying to the army. The illustrious birth of this gallant Prince—his popular manners—his undisputed merits as an officer, and the amount of actual service he has seen in the Crimea—all so clearly indicated the Duke of Cambridge as Lord Hardinge's successor, that nobody else had ever been named in serious competition with him; yet we believe we are correct in saying, that it was not until his Royal Highness had been actually gazetted to the office, that all apprehension was dismissed lest this important appointment should be given in a much less popular and much less properly qualified quarter.

Nobody can doubt that the Duke of Cambridge will be actuated in the discharge of his duties by the best and the most praiseworthy motives, and we are willing to hope that these good intentions will be seconded by enlightened and liberal views, and careful and untiring application.

INSURRECTION AT MADRID.

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.—THE QUEEN AMONG THE TROOPS.—ALL SPAIN DECLARED IN A STATE OF SIEGE.—We have to announce the outbreak of a formidable insurrection at Madrid. The populace were on Monday night in arms, and there was sharp fighting in the streets between the insurgents and the troops. Much blood was shed. A portion of the National Guard having revolted, the troops of the Line appear to have supported the new Government. The Queen presented herself to the National Guard, and to the troops of the garrison, and was well received.

A suspension of hostilities was agreed to, the truce to be in force till 5 o'clock in the evening. General O'Donnell declared to General Infante, commanding the insurgents, that, after that hour, the troops would act with the greatest vigour. It is not known where Espartero is.

A telegraphic despatch from Madrid announces that the insurrection has been suppressed. A few bands only remained to be overcome, commanded by the celebrated torero (bull-fighter) Pacheta. The Government has appointed a new ayuntamiento, or municipal council. The troops behaved with devotion and courage.

The whole of Spain has been declared in a state of siege. An insurrectionary movement has taken place at Saragossa.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received our despatches by the Overland Mail from India and China, the dates of which are:—Bombay, June 10; Calcutta, June 3; Madras, June 10; Hong Kong, May 22. Another rising among the Sontals is apprehended in Lower Bengal, brought about by the famine at present threatening the country; this being to a considerable extent occasioned by the neglect of cultivation and destruction of the stores of grain attendant on last year's outbreak. Everything seems tranquil and prosperous in Oude, and at this season operations, military and mercantile, give way to the pursuits of agriculture. Some disturbances in the northern division at Madras had occurred, which originated in the escape of a State prisoner, the rebels burning the villages of those who would not join them. The prompt measures adopted by the Madras Government had been most beneficial, and the insurrection was at an end. The discussions on municipal taxation in Bombay bring to light frauds in the house tax committed for some years past to the extent of £5,000 or £6,000 a-year, or nearly one-fourth of the whole amount collected. The King of Oude is still in Calcutta talking of going to England, but apparently making no preparations for the voyage. Hong Kong papers report that in the centre of the Chinese empire, about Canton, "the spirit of insurrection had been laid" for the present, but in Ho Nui the rebellion had broken out again; in Kiang Si it held most of the important cities, and a rumour of Soochow being endangered had seriously affected the import trade of Shanghai. On the whole, things were not improving.

GREAT RUSSIAN EXPEDITION TO THE CAUCASUS.—It is considered certain that a great Russian expedition will be undertaken in the Caucasus in the spring, as the officers and engineers are busily employed in surveying the different passes. That part of the plan of operation which relates to the construction of fortifications and strongholds is to be entrusted to General Todleben.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.—The Czar, it would seem, has at last nominated the diplomatists who are to represent his interests at the Courts of his former foes. Count Kisseleff, Minister of the Domains, will be appointed Ambassador to Paris; Count Chreptovitch is to be Minister Plenipotentiary to London; and Count Boutenief will fill a similar appointment at Constantinople.

AUSTRALIA.—SERIOUS RIOTS AT BALLARAT.—The Earl of Sefton has arrived from Melbourne, with advices to the 26th of April. The Earl of Sefton brings 120 passengers, 40,000 ounces of gold, 1,000 bales of wool, and a large general cargo. Serious riots had taken place among the miners at Ballarat. Axes, tomahawks, picks, bludgeons, and blocks of road metal were brought into play; and hundreds of men were seriously injured. Mr. Molesworth was about to be appointed the fourth judge. The Royal Charter and Annandale had arrived at Melbourne.

ACCOMMODATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—VIENNA, SUNDAY EVENING.—Yesterday morning, at half-past five o'clock, the Empress was delivered of a daughter. At eight o'clock a salvo of 21 guns announced the birth of the Princess. A Te Deum was chanted at 11 o'clock. The Princess was baptized to-day at two. Numerous amnesties are officially announced, and many political offences are pardoned.

HAUGHTY REPLY OF THE KING OF NAPLES TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.—We have reason to believe that the reply of His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies to the joint representations of the Governments of England and France has been received, and has been for some days in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers. This reply, we understand, is curt and haughty. It is said to be founded on a principle very difficult to be questioned by her Majesty's Government. As the Sovereign of an independent nation, the King denies the right of any foreign Government to interfere in the internal affairs of his State. If the representations of the allied Governments have been of a friendly character, this answer will preclude them