

Speaker's Chair, at the Officer's treat, and at the Speaker's Dinner, will be "the three S. S. S's," meaning, of course, Snatchers, Snarlors and Sticklers. S's. for ever! hurrah. Snatch that can, Snarl that can't Snatch, Stick to as long as you can hold on.

THE MALPEQUE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

"An open slander is a curse,
But not to find an answer is a worse."

DRYDEN.

Dear Sir;—To me it is not at all astonishing, that the despicable individual who figures as Editor of the "Islander," should publish any communication, however far from truth, that would in any way reflect on the Liberal Party in this Island; but I must say that I am a little surprised that his *nominal* employer—the Proprietor of the "Islander"—who, like yourself, is depending on the support he receives from the Farmers in the country, the chief part of whom are on the Liberal side, should tolerate the publication of so gross a slander on the intelligent and respectable people of Malpeque, as that contained in the article signed "An Observer," which appeared in the "Islander" of the 3d inst., in all probability written by the "Big Editor" himself, or his "friend" at New London.

That the statements made by "An Observer," are altogether false, I have not the least doubt, having conversed with gentlemen of veracity, who were present during the Meeting at Princetown Royalty on the 20th August, and who give a very different version, which has been corroborated by the gentleman who acted as Chairman, whose standing and respectability in the community where he resides, at once place him above any imputation that either "An Observer" or the "Big Editor" may attempt to cast on him, and whose word would be taken where the *oath* of the latter might not.

The Editor of the *Islander* may remember, that during the existence of the "Constitutionalist," he endeavoured to cast disgrace on the good people of Malpeque and Darnley, by publishing a communication, written by himself, which would convey the idea that that "scandalous publication" was generally taken by them, when the fact was, that not a single copy was admitted into either place. He may also remember the exposure made of his falsehood by "A Native of Darnley," in two articles published in the *Morning News*; and this should have taught him the propriety of not again attempting his *skill* on a community who held him in deserved contempt. I would much like to see the "Man Collard" attend a Political Meeting at Princetown. He would not find the people quite so gullable as he and the nine honest though unsuspecting Isle of Skye men of Murray Harbour, where he has lately been practising the "learned gentleman," and for one Le Lacheur he found there, he would find ten in Princetown, who would be equally willing to render to him his due. So sagacious a man as "Martin," who might have reasonably looked for something else beside "triumphant success," in not going up to help his friends, did not, in my opinion, display that amount of moral courage which a leader ought to, in case of danger. If he is indeed the leader and legal adviser of the "Patchers" or "Black Watch"—which he avows himself to be—he should not fail to attend all meetings of importance, and treat the "ignorant hobnails,"—as "Observer" terms the Malpequers—to a dish of his *double-refined* humbug. His travelling expenses would, I am sure, be paid out of the "relief fund in the hands of the Committee of Safety," formed 11th May, 1847, and now in full force and vigour.

I myself believe "Big Martin" to be the leader of the above named party, their affirmation to the contrary notwithstanding; and mean and abject must be the being who would work for a party who is ashamed to acknowledge him.

As to the abuse offered to Mr. Clark, who appears to be the popular Representative for Princetown, it is easy to see the reason for that. The "Patchers" could not gull him, and they have given him up as a "gone Coon." He would not sign the "unclean thing," called the Petition to the Queen. Such mean attacks are only calculated to make the object of them the more popular, and lower still more, if possible, the Black Watch in the eyes of an intelligent people.

But mark the consistency of the "Big Editor." Some time since, he "declined" publishing the Report of the Oyster Cove Meeting forwarded him, and signed by A. Rae, Esq., for a reason something like the following:—"The report was not properly or sufficiently authenticated, and he did not feel himself bound to publish all the stuff got up to suit a purpose." Since that time he has given an account of a Meeting at Murray Harbour, where, it is well known, only nine besides the Chairman and the ex-Member, Dalziel, were present, and only 3 could speak or understand English. We have no account given, signed by the Chairman, or in any way authenticated. Still, it must be true, as the "learned gentleman" himself was present, and made an "oration" in the presence of nine Highlanders, who understood as little of his frothy declamation as they do of Greek. He next gives publicity to "Observer's" version of the Malpeque Meeting, which he well knew to be false, and to which the author dared not affix his name. Perhaps, like "Big Martin," his name changes with his circumstances. It will at once be seen that

his reason for not publishing the Oyster Cove Resolutions was, because they were opposed to the views of his party, or rather to that party for whom he does the dirty work, and who, in return for his services, are ashamed to acknowledge him; as he is not so particular as he then professed, as to the authenticity of what he publishes. One thing I am sure of, the public would sooner take Mr. Rae's word, than that of a *gent.* who has been known to prowl about his neighbour's premises, and commit sundry peccadillos, that might give him a clear title to visit a second time in this Island, the interior of the Stone Jug.

I think my friend Montgomery will not esteem the compliment passed on him by "Observer," in his masterly effusion. Every one knows Mr. Montgomery's "flooring" powers in debate; but I am sure that no one but his particular friend "Observer" would, for the sake of giving the Malpequers a passing cut, have run the risk of pronouncing him a "live ass." I am glad to know that his operations on the deceased "lions" were not without effect, as some of them came to life, and roared at him in their turn. Between kicking and roaring, there must have been an *exciting time* in my old neighbouring village. "Observer" tells us that Montgomery both *kicked and brayed*.

For the sake of my esteemed friends, the Liberals of Malpeque, and those who attended their Meeting to assist them in any beneficial work, I have condescended to notice the *slanders* of "Observer," knowing that when slanders go uncontradicted, the author of them becomes of too much importance, and fancies he is looked upon as telling truth.

Your's truly,

C.

Charlottetown, Sept. 9th, 1847.

"GREEN GROW THE THISTLES, O, GREEN GROW THE THISTLES, O."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Mr. Editor;—Chance having lately taken me to Rustico, through part of St. Peter's Road, Little York, and Covehead, I could not but notice the extremely luxuriant appearance of the numberless batches of Thistles growing on the sides of the public highways, extending from the five mile house to the proximity of the latter settlement, and I suppose, amounting in the whole to several acres. I was led to inquire, whence originated the sufferance of this noxious weed, or, as it seemed, a particular care to preserve it, contrary to the Statute Labor Act. My informant, a genuine specimen of *old Ireland*, after having first satisfied himself that I was an approver of the conduct of the Hon. George Coles, readily explained the puzzle, the substance of which was, that not a hundred miles from Covehead, lives a Magistrate of the *old School*, who intends to harvest the thistles, for the purpose of securing the seed, for the better protection of which, he has countermanded the removing of about 50 Pig Houses, (about two years since given) unlawfully erected, and still remaining along said settlements, stipulating with the owners, that he shall be at liberty to use them for the deposit of his hobby, the Thistles. In the first instance, the seed is to be exhibited at the next meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, and having kept his secret, he has no doubt of carrying off a grand prize; this he intends to present to the Society, in order to retain the novel production, a sample of which he intends to present to every Farmer, along the whole line of road, slyly imagining that he shall by so doing, retaliate for the stings he now daily receives for being singular to his neighbors in voting against Coles, without any other reason than that he was a *Charlottetown Man*. In the second instance, the great bulk of the seed he intends for the English Market. In consequence of many stings he has lately received, relative to *Buoys and Beacons*—iron bolts not in Bridges—*certifying contracts* condemned by competent judges—allowing favourites to perform their Statute Labour on their own *private roads*, in lieu of the public ones,—*peculiar mode of drawing money* for contracts—allowing *fences and nuisances* to encroach on the public roads, &c. &c., his mind is now ill at ease, and his ways are become any thing but ways of pleasantness, or his paths those of peace. This most faithful servant of the Crown being, as it seemed from what I gathered from my informant, very likely to be *overhauled* for his malpractices by our Paul Pry Governor, and another of his brother officers of the *old school*, having unauthorisedly caused him to *gow on*, in some of them, it is thought expedient by these sworn brothers, that the *older boy* of the two, should take leave of absence till a new Governor be appointed, when they again hope to be re-instated in that peaceful position of laziness and defiance, they have so long undisturbedly enjoyed.

PRATING DAVEY.

Cass's Bridge, Sept. 1, 1847.

(From a Correspondent.)

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION! TRUE LIBERAL MEASURES TRIUMPHANT!!

[Concluded.]

Mr. Montgomery.—We have heard a long speech from Mr. Rae. I certainly do not expect to lead either Pope or Rae, but would not be led by them. I went into the House an independent member, and intend still to continue so. Does not Mr. Rae say that if the Liberal

Party come into power, the Land question would not be supported by the Government? It would therefore be useless to bring it forward.—(Mr. Rae denied the inference.)—What caused the difference between Pope and the Governor? Was it not Pope's refusal to advocate the additional salary, and Sir Henry's abuse of the people. I am not Mr. Pope's advocate; but that he has led, and ill advised the Governor, is an assertion without proof. The country would derive no benefit from the Liberals coming into power, if the land question could not be mooted.

Mr. Rae maintained that no Governor dare agree to any act respecting escheat. The Royal Instructions forbade to do so without a suspending clause, and they also forbade him to assent to any act which had previously been refused by the Imperial Government. Repeated Despatches, too notorious to be denied, also hindered him. Any bill for giving compensation to ejected tenants is in the same state. Fitz Roy was put to trouble enough about his letter to the proprietors, and it required all his own and his wife's family influence to keep him in office.

Mr. Montgomery wanted to know if the Liberals came into power, was the Land question to be dropped?

Mr. Rae referred to his letter to Mr. Coles for an answer. If a Liberal Member of the House of Assembly is a Member of Council, does that preclude him from moving in his place for an abolition of the Land tenure? Would never again ask a Governor to do a thing contrary to the tenure of his office. Had he been in the Council, he would still have advocated any measure which he thought the British Government would grant. A position in the Council does not hinder a Member of the House of Assembly from moving or supporting what he pleases. Royal Instructions and Despatches do effectually debar the Governor from assenting to any act affecting the Land tenure. If such is not the case, why does not Mr. M. ask the Governor to do so at once, instead of addressing the Queen? Fitz Roy advocated reduction of rents, and it endangered his office; and we all know what an abominable pill J. D. Haszard had to swallow, for publishing his letter. The necessity of the times is forcing a change of the Land tenure upon the notice of the British Government, and now they have trenced upon what were formerly called the sacred rights of property in Ireland, we may have a chance to have our own grievances redressed. The Legislative Council are so well aware of this, that instead of throwing out the Tenant Compensation Bill, they merely delayed it until next Session, waiting for the action of the British Parliament upon the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill. In conclusion, I cannot tell what was the purport of my conversations with the Governor, but this I can tell, that I never pledged myself to drop the Land question.

The first Resolution was here proposed by James Allan, and seconded by George Thomson.

Mr. James Montgomery thought that the Resolution praised the Governor too much, and moved, in amendment, that it be not adopted.

The amendment being seconded, was put from the chair and lost, and the original Resolution carried by an overwhelming majority.

(Several Electors made remarks upon the Resolution, but the report having extended to such a great length, and no new feature appearing, we refrain from publishing them.)

Second Resolution put and carried by the same majority.

Mr. Montgomery.—Supposing the Resolution carried, and the Governor continue 6 years more, what remedy have you, if he turns his back upon you? His speech at the close of the Session is no guarantee of a change of conduct; for, in fact, there is no Responsible Government in it. Did the Council desire the Governor to recommend to the Home Government to take our constitution away, or throw the appropriations into the hands of the Council?

The third Resolution was here moved, seconded, and passed, without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Clark mentioned that Messrs. Coles and McLean were present, and he thought it would be agreeable to the meeting to hear any statement they pleased to make.

Mr. Maclean was much astonished at those Resolutions; in fact he considered them to be most extraordinary. The Governor had not done one good deed during the six years of his administration. Even his speech, about which so much had been said, contained a violation of Responsible Government. It was merely "keeping the promise to the ear, and breaking it to the sense." The whole speechifying seemed to turn upon the conduct of Mr. Pope. He indeed seemed to be the Bubbly Jock of many people in the meeting. He had no more confidence in Mr. Pope than he ever had, and thinks it very likely he would pursue the same course over again; but he certainly would not refuse his assistance, when offered. Mr. P. had been more liberal for the past winter than he had ever before been, and in proof of that he might state that he had voted for the Tenant's Compensation Bill. The usual term for a Governor's stay having expired, Sir Henry has wriggled himself into the good graces of a party who wish to retain him, because he having misgoverned the Colony so long, dare not present himself to the Home Government for promotion. If he had governed the Island rightly, he might expect promotion, but if he go home now they dare not promote him. He actually committed a violation of Responsible Government.