

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

THE BANK AND THE GOVERNMENT AGAIN.

On again looking over the article "communicated" to the Islander, and published in that paper of the 22nd ult., respecting the Bank's application to the Government...

"We charge him" (editor of the Examiner) "with publishing a falsehood, either wilfully or negligently, in saying that 'from all we can understand, the Directors had determined on this course,' (the suspension of specie payments) 'from the very moment they became aware of their probable losses by the Protested Bills,' as we," (the Islander's correspondent), "have it from several of the Directors that it was only after the answer of the Executive, and in consequence thereof, that the decision was come to, to suspend specie payments, &c."

Now, we ask the reader to contrast this statement with the written and published application of the Bank Directors themselves, as it appeared in this paper of the 18th ult. We make the following extract from this notable document, at the risk of wearing out the patience of our readers by its repetition.

"The effect of a suspension might possibly be very disastrous to the public, unless some action be taken on the part of the Government, by still continuing to receive the Bank Notes at the Treasury in payment, and thus sustaining their currency. If the Government should not feel disposed to do this without security, the Bank are prepared to lodge in the Treasury, as a collateral security for the redemption of notes received, £2,500 on Treasury Warrants, now in the vaults of the Bank, a large proportion of which the Bank received from the Road Correspondent's Office."

Here, now, is a voluntary offer on the part of the Bank to return to the Government their own Warrants as a collateral security for the redemption of Bank notes. In reference to this point the Islander's correspondent appears to be very indignant, and finds relief from his overflowing bile in about a dozen sentences of falsehood and twaddle.

Now, as a refutation to the palpable falsehood asserted by the Islander's correspondent, namely—that the Government compelled the Bank to suspend specie payments, we quote, as follows, the last paragraph from the petition of the Directory, in which they state that they themselves deemed it advisable to suspend—

"The course deemed advisable by the Directors of the Bank is, that specie payments be temporarily suspended and the call in the shares postponed, under the express published authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who will undertake on the meeting of the Legislature to pass an Act of Indemnification, as has just been done by the Imperial Government in reference to the Bank of England."

Space does not permit a more lengthy notice of the topics evolved by this discussion between ourselves and the correspondent of the Islander. Our readers are aware that we have acted throughout upon the defensive, and we shall leave them to judge of us as has received the hardest knocks in the conflict. It is quite probable that after the Legislature shall meet, a fortnight hence, we will hear a great deal more about the Bank's application to the Government, as no doubt legislative interference will be deemed of some service to our "infant institution;" and we have reason to believe that many things will be said in the heat of debate which we have forbore to say.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO CANDIDATES FOR SEATS IN THE ENSUING GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS ISLAND.

This last number of the Protector—a journal having but to protect from public notoriety and consequent contempt the names of a few political bigots and rabid parsons, smitten sore with the delusion that they are competent to guide the public mind as journalists—introduces its politico-religious creed by the above heading, followed by the singularly modest information that the said questions are to be put to the candidates by order of some imaginary "Protestant combination."

pulpit pronounced to be "sanctified." We suggest that it figure in future editions of Haszard's almanac as "St. Protector," and that a festival of its church (whichever that may be) be duly set apart in commemoration of its many christian qualities. The reverend gentleman who declared its beatification might discourse, with his usual fluent eloquence, on its virtues, its christian charity, the advocacy of peace and good will to man, its careful abstinence from any display of intolerance of the opinions of others, its freedom from political spite, its absence from party ties, its regard to truth, and its punctuality in paying the printer. However, as this is the only case, of which we are aware, of canonization taking place during the lifetime of its object, we suggest the foregoing as topics for glowing eulogies, to be pronounced when St. Protector shall have earned martyrdom by the tedious and painful, but very certain process of starvation.

The first question requires the candidates' approval of the principles of Luther, Calvin, Cranmer and Knox. Now, as these individuals differed very widely from each other, and as the great majority of our people have never had the means of informing themselves as to their distinctive principles, we can only suppose that their names are selected in order that some loose fish may be attracted by one or another of the flies thus oddly arranged on the casting-line.

Question number two implies a wide-spread "combination" (a favorite word of St. Protector) of Popish agents for subverting the British Empire, &c. This query bears internal evidence of having proceeded from the fertile brain and active imagination of the reverend impartor of sainthood; and even his lively fancy must have been stimulated to unusual efforts by an abundant supper of paw pork, the effects of which on his digestion are visible in the horrible idea he has conjured up.

Question number three will kindly permit civil rights and religious toleration! to Catholics, as far as may be consistent with the safety of the State, &c. Of course Catholics must be grateful to the unknown benefactors who, in the plenitude of their power, have taken their church under the tolerating protection of their paper saint. We are not informed whether the candidate, the combination, or the beatified journal, is to judge of the degree to which toleration of the Catholics may be consistent with safety to the State; but as St. Protector has taken us under his patronage, we must invoke his aid in all emergencies, and not question his authority, for, as Sancho Panza tells us, we must not look a gift horse in the mouth.

The fourth and last question is a fitting conclusion to the series as it involves two propositions, one directly contradictory to the other, and they appear as an appropriate finale to the separate absurdities we have noticed. The drummer boy concludes his tattoo by a rapidly increased application of his drum-sticks, causing the unwilling listener to consider the previous harsh notes as the very music of the spheres, when contrasted with the awful crash of sound which concludes the performance. So with the tutelary saint of this Island. The candidate is to declare his approval of the common school system, free from denominational control; but he must use all lawful means to bring it under denominational control, by the compulsory introduction of the Bible. Can nonsense go any further?

We commenced our notice of this article with regret, as we feel no pleasure in calling attention to the vagaries of parsons occupying themselves in stirring up strife and animosity in a community hitherto differing only on matters of legitimate political discussion, and enjoying, in common, the benefits of a system of education which has done, and is doing, incalculable good to the rising generation, and the efficiency of which must not be sacrificed to the unscrupulous efforts of disappointed Tories, whether they be clerics or laymen.

THE TRIAL FOR MURDER.

We conclude in our present No. the report of this trial, in regard to which the public have felt considerable interest; and we must confess that, not having heard the evidence in Court, our opinion of the criminality of the unfortunate prisoner, against whom public opinion had predisposed us, is very much altered by a dispassionate perusal of that evidence in print. That he perpetrated the barbarous deed of which he has been adjudged guilty, and for which his life stands forfeit to society, we have no doubt, although the evidence on this point is purely circumstantial, but it is so forcible and clear that it is impossible to suppose that any other person than McNeill could have been guilty of the crime. But the question to be maturely considered is—was the criminal in such a state of mind, at the time he took the life of his victim, as to render him an accountable being? We believe he was not. Indeed, most of the evidence on the part of the defence indisputably establishes the fact, that for the last eight years McNeill has been a maniac; and we can only express our unfeigned surprise that any man should have been so foolhardy as poor Lane was, to keep him as a servant about his house, where he had perfect liberty to indulge the paroxysms of his insanity, as he did, so lamentably and so fatally, against his employer. The man should have been kept in close confinement—not like a beast, as when he was chained down, while under the care of his brother—but in a place, such as our Asylum, where his mental disorder might have received proper attention and medical treatment. When society permits such a being to go at large, it should not be too exact in enforcing the penalties attached to his infringements of its laws, when those infringements are in some measure the consequence of its own neglect of duty. We do not know whether it is intended to carry out the sentence of the law in McNeill's case. This a grave question which rests entirely with the Head of the Executive Government; and, we are confident, its solution will be preceded by the most patient and deliberate consideration.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The telegram given below constitutes the only important news received during the past week, and the only point of general public interest in this despatch, beyond that which relates to the continued success of the British arms in India, is the notice of the attempt on the life of the French Emperor. It is gratifying to know that that attempt was as unsuccessful as the preceding ones, for whatever we may think of Louis Napoleon as a ruler and a man, and however much we may be shocked at the recollection of the means by which he attained to the perilous height in which he is now placed, we feel assured that the peace of Europe, and perhaps of the world, depends upon the continuance of his life, and of

his ability (of which he has given abundant proof) to keep in check the revolutionary spirit of France. The mail which brought this intelligence will probably arrive here to-morrow.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 28th January, 1858.

Canard Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax, at 4, a. m., this day, called off Cork for mails and passengers. Steamship Ariel disabled, broke her starboard shaft on the 6th inst., put back and arrived at Queenstown on the 15th. Leucathan is within six feet of the end of her launching ways, and remains in that position, until the spring tides are over, then to be pushed off and await high tides at the end of January to float her.

Reform meetings being held in London and the Provinces, the Chartists taking part in them.

Colonel Inglis to be promoted Major-General, for his gallant defence of Lucknow.

On the 14th inst., Bank of England reduced rate of discount to 5 per cent., the lowest point touched, for 15 months. India news per Europa confirmed.

Continued interruption of mails between Calcutta and Bombay, supposed cause of no news from Cawnpore.

Column near Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genouree, defeating them, killing 150 and capturing 3 of their 4 guns; 3 British officers killed and 1 wounded.

Impression seems to be entertained that the loan for India will be as much as ten millions.

FRANCE.—The Emperor fired at, on the evening of the 14th instant, while entering the Italian Opera, and escaped uninjured; the hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile. Latest accounts say, that there are 5 dead and 10 wounded from the explosion of the 3 shells thrown. Conspirators arrested are Italians.

consols 94; four declined 6d. per barrel; corn 1s. per quarter; wheat 2d. to 3d. per bushel; sugar firm and improved; coffee and tea unchanged, fair demand.

ARRIVALS FROM HENCE.

JANUARY 2.—Delhi. 10.—John Stanfield, Black Prince, Eliza Nelson and Remedy.

ROBERT HYNDMAN & CO.

HORSE-RACING.

The enormity of the crime of patronising horse-racing, according to the editor of the Protector, will find no parallel in the history of vice or iniquity; and the Queen's Representative is only to be excused and pitied on account of his religion! for having become the Patron of the P. E. Island Jockey Club! This is really going the whole hog with a vengeance? Punch and Judy, even with the assistance of the Devil and the Monk, must be totally superseded by this enormity. "A Lieutenant Governor, the Queen's Representative, a Patron of a Jockey Club! What next?" A parcel of lanky and lugubrious personages, in sable robes, taking money from their companions for pretending to point out to them the way to the skies, through a newspaper or otherwise, while they themselves keep constantly walking in a contrary direction! We think that comes next. We must, however, remind the reverend editor, that however much we may admire (according to his broken metaphor) the miraculous force which enabled Samson to put a thousand Philistines to the sword with the jaw-bone of an Ass, that power has not been delegated to him; we freely admit he has arrived at immortality, after a sort, because he writes to no end.

We feel degraded in being obliged to explain to the reverend editor of the Protector, that the Queen of England is at the very head of the Jockey Club, as she is of the Church. Witness the Queen's hundred guineas, given to every established race in England; the Queen's Royal Stud at Hampton Court, where horses are expressly bred for the purpose of racing, and whose produce are annually sold to the public for that purpose. Witness Her Majesty's yearly visit to Ascot, and occasionally, to other races; and will the editor of the Protector dare even to hint that the Queen of England does all this for the purpose of encouraging immorality? We assert that she does it, not for the purpose of gaming, but merely to excite a generous emulation among her subjects to breed the finest, fleetest and best horses in the world. We can well imagine the entire ignorance of the writer of the editorial in question of the pursuits and amusements of the higher class of English gentlemen. They were doubtless beyond his reach. We ought, therefore, rather to applaud him for descending so eloquently upon the only racing with which he is acquainted, and we feel ourselves justified in assuming that his betting-book records no risks but those ventured upon the respective merits of the costermongers' donkeys whose prowess was tried in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of his education. We surmise this merely from the fact of the perfect contempt his displays in his writing for Murray's or any other English grammar.

We will give him a parable. We once fell into conversation with an individual of that class, (we mean the costermonger in this case, and not the donkey), and endeavored to explain to him the doctrine of metempsychosis, insisting on the probability that he would one day be an Ass himself, and receive exactly such usage as he bestowed. Being assured, in answer to his enquiry whether there was anything "about that there" in the Bible, that there was grave warranty for the belief, he appeared staggered, mused awhile and then exclaimed:—"Vel, sir, there's von thing, if its ever so true, I never hits mine over the head!"—a circumstance which so reconciled him to the doctrine of Pythagoras, that he let fall a heavy blow upon his beast's crupper and disappeared; and we sloped.—Com.

CHARLOTTETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening last Mr. Wm. Monk delivered a very excellent and entertaining lecture on "Elocutionary Reading," which was made doubly interesting by the illustrations brought forward by the lecturer. The Institute was well attended, notwithstanding the evening being very disagreeable.

The Rev. John Knox will lecture, at the above Institute, on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening next, subject—"Progressional mind, or the Genius of Ages."

Married.

On the 21st ultimo, in Georgetown, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Booth, Mr. Daniel E. Kennedy to Miss Priscilla Logan, youngest daughter of Mr. Hugh Logan.

At Vernon River, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. James Brady, Mr. Damian McMullin to Miss Mary Currie, both of Vernon River.

At Lot 13, on the 19th ultimo, by Jas. Yeo, Esq., Mr. Henry Phillips to Flora, daughter of Mr. Thomas Sullivan.

On the 22d ult., at Crapaud, by the Rev. J. Barrett, Mr. John Wilson to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Halliday, Cape Traverse.

On the 6th ult., at New London, by the Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Mr. John Mackay to Miss Diana Mackenzie.

Died.

On the 27th ult., of influenza, Henry Havelock, infant son of Mr. A. H. Yates, aged one month.

On the 29th ult., of erup, William Martin, youngest son of Mr. W. T. Paw, aged three months.

Prince Edward Island.

IN CHANCERY.

Between THOMAS SLATER, Complainant, and PATRICK CADDEN, and another, Defendants.

IN pursuance of a Decree made in this suit by the Honourable the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 26th day of May last past, there will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the apartment occupied as the Court of Chancery in the Colonial Building, Charlottetown—All that tract, piece or parcel of GROUND situate, lying and being in Charlottetown aforesaid, having a front of 40 feet on Pownall-street, and extending back by parallel lines the distance of 84 feet, together with the two-story brick DWELLING-HOUSE and Out-houses thereon erected, comprising one-fourth part of Town Lot No. 50, in the second hundred of Town Lots in the said Town.

Wm. FORGAN, Master in Chancery. Charlottetown, January 11, 1858. Ex & Gaz

New Advertisements.

THE following sums have been received for the Indian Relief Fund:—

Table with 4 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Includes G. W. Dablos, Charles Young, James Warburton, Stephen Swaby, Charles Coker, Thos. Desbrisay, William Swaby, John Aldous, Andrew Mitchell, H. Haszard, John McNeill, Joseph Hensley, John Barrow, D. Hodgson, Wm. Cundall, P. G. Clark, John Robins, John Ball, W. H. Badge, Edward Whelan, George Coles.

This must be looked on as an instalment, the whole number of requisitionist to the Sheriff for a public meeting having been eighty; but it is desirable that the remaining contributors should come forward as soon as possible, to enable the committee to forward the money.

Feb. 1, 1858. By order of the committee.

To sail direct for the Gold Diggings, Nelson, New Zealand.

THE new first class Brigantine "SNOW DRIFT," DONALD MCKAY, Commandr, will sail for the above Port from Charlottetown, on or about the 20th JULY next—is now fitting up expressly for a limited number of PASSENGERS. Passage money, including good and substantial provisions, £33 Sterling. The owner—a medical man—accompanies the Ship, with his family, and will pay every attention to the health and comfort of the Passengers.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Captain, Post Office, Charlottetown, (if by letter, post-paid); or to Mr. JAMES MORRIS, Merchant, Charlottetown.

A few hands capable of working their passage as seamen, or a Cook and Steward, will be taken on such terms. February 1, 1858.

EXCHANGE ROOMS.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE undersigned having decided on opening an Exchange and Reading Room in Charlottetown, to be designated the "Exchange Rooms," and having engaged for that object a conveniently and well suited house on Queen-street, lately occupied by Neil Rankin, Esq., and immediately below the residence of Samuel Nelson, Esq., respectfully submit to the avowed friends of the enterprise and the public generally, the following as the Rules to be adopted for its management, and the principles on which it is proposed to be conducted:—

- 1st. Mr. Hyndman will be superintendent.
2d. The Rooms shall be supplied with newspapers of the latest dates from the United Kingdom, the United States and the neighbouring Provinces, and elsewhere, in addition to those published in the Island, Merchants' Circulars, Prices Current, shipping lists, and such other information of general interest as may be obtained from reliable sources.
3rd. Subscribers will have the privilege of introducing transient visitors from abroad; also Captains and Supercharges of Vessels arriving at Charlottetown, recording their names with those of the parties introducing them in a book to be provided for the purpose.
4th. A slate will be kept in the room, on which will be recorded daily the arrivals and departures of all vessels, with general statements of their cargoes, the ports whence they came, &c., also the names of parties arriving from abroad and departing from the City.
5th. As the Institution has for its object the facilitating of the various branches of Mercantile and other business, without reference to any other matter, while no means will be spared by the proprietors which may conduce to that object, no matters of a political or partisan nature will be allowed to be discussed in the Rooms, under any circumstances.
6th. Appropriate pieces will be assigned on which to affix handbills, notices of sales of property of all kinds, &c. &c.
7th. No book or paper to be removed from the Rooms, without permission of the superintendent.
8th. A sum of not less than one-fifth of the Subscriptions will be appropriated to procuring the latest intelligence by Telegraph, which will be made public in the Rooms as soon as received.
9th. The Rooms shall be opened every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted) at six o'clock, a. m., from first of May to first of October, and at ten o'clock, a. m., for the remainder of the year, and shall be closed at nine o'clock, p. m., throughout the year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Residents of Charlottetown (Mechanics and Merchant's Clerks excepted), £1 10 0
Mechanics and Merchants' Clerks, 0 15 0
Farmers, 0 7 6

(Payable half yearly, in advance.)

FRANCIS LONGWORTH, ROBERT HYNDMAN.

January 25, 1858.

Raisins, Burning Fluid, Tea, Tobacco, Soap, Sugar, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th of February next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the subscriber's Sale Room—

- 50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
10 casks Burning FLUID,
30 chests Congou TEA, (an excellent article),
30 barrels Choice SUGAR,
20 puncheons Prime Porto Rico MOLASSES,
50 boxes Liverpool SOAP,
10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
50 sides SOLE LEATHER,
18 puncheons HIGH WINES,
100 gross MATCHES.

Also—A sale of DRY GOODS in the evening. Terms.—Three months' credit on all sums over £10, on approved Joint Notes.

Jan. 18, 1858. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Positive and Without Reserve!

GREAT SALE

OF TEA, TOBACCO, MOLASSES, SUGAR, SOLE LEATHER, Buckets, Brooms, Spirits, Wines, Soap, Candles, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

To be sold by AUCTION, commencing at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd day of February next, and the following days, at the Store formerly known as the "MANCHESTER HOUSE," Sydney-street, and opposite S. Nelson & Son, the following extensive and well-selected assortment of GOODS, comprising—

- 20 chests Tea, 5 boxes Tobacco
5 hhds. Molasses, 50 sides Sole Leather
5 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
20 hhds. Buckets and Brooms
30 boxes Soap and Candles
25 kegs Nails, 30 boxes Glass
boxes Pepper, Mustard, Ginger and Coffee
20 boxes Raisins, barrels Currants
boxes Boots and Shoes
7 pipes Spirits, 3 hhds. Brandy
6 hhds. and 20 cases Holland Gin
casks Sherry and Port Wine, 14 barrels Porter.

—ALSO— £2,000 INVOICE OF DRY GOODS, Consisting of—Grey and white Cottons, striped Shirts, blue and fancy Prints, Bed Ticks, Cloths, Duckings, Satinets, Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas, Linings, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, white and brown Thread, Reels, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c. &c. Terms.—£10, 3 months; £30, 4 months; £75, 6 months; £100 and upwards a credit of 9 months will be given upon approved Joint Notes of Hand. Sale without Reserve. Jan. 11, 1858. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.