

Correspondence.

APPOINTMENTS IN PRINCE COUNTY

Woodbrook, Sept. 27, 1859.

My DEAR SIR.—I would not trouble you with any further notice of Mr. Joseph Murphy, were he not one of the officials appointed to replace better men by our present immaculate Government. I take the following extract from a low scurrilous letter which appeared over his signature in a letter addressed to the Editor of the Islander, published in that paper on the 9th instant:—"He must find something better to blacken the present officials than is contained in his complaint against me to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor some weeks ago."

I shall now give you a short history of Mr. Joseph Murphy's withdrawal from the Liberal cause, in extracts from his own letters. They will speak for themselves. The whole hinges on my refusal to get his name inserted in the Commission of the Peace contrary to the wish of nearly the whole settlement.

In 1854, a petition signed by only 22 persons, was sent to Sir D. Daly, praying that he would appoint a Magistrate on this Township, and with it an application from Mr. Joseph Murphy for the appointment.

Extract of a letter signed "Joseph Murphy," dated 13th Nov. 1854:—"I perceived a list of Commissioners of the Peace for the three Counties, and through the list of those appointed for Prince County I did not see one appointed for Lot 11."

"I do not care who was appointed on the Lot, so long as he was a Liberal!" "The settlement is quiet, no doubt, but we can't account for what may turn up."

"What did William Hubbard do that he should be appointed a Justice of the Peace? Was it because he moved for Benjamin Haywood to be one of the Committee to draft up an address for His Excellency—the greatest Tory that could be—that did not show soundness, however it may turn out."

In another letter, dated 1st December, the following passage occurs:—"And I still think it is a very wrong thing, for he that ought to know our wants for to give us such a cold shoulder. The fact of the matter is this—we will never yield to such a principle, nor will we put up with giving us the go by at all. The inhabitants of Lot 11 always acted like true men to the Liberal party."

Editor of the Examiner. P. S.—In my last letter, describing the Post Office here, instead of patched you have printed fatched. J. W.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

My DEAR SIR,—By kindly inserting the accompanying letter, received by me from our mutual friend, in your issue of this day, you will oblige.

Yours very truly, STEPHEN SWABEY. 13, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Mr DEAR STEPHEN.—My wife and I were dreadfully shocked when we heard of the outrage committed on our poor little son's grave. What wretches to disturb the sanctity of the ground and break and trample under foot the emblem of our faith!

Ch. Town, Oct. 3, 1859. Mr DEAR STEPHEN.—My wife and I were dreadfully shocked when we heard of the outrage committed on our poor little son's grave. What wretches to disturb the sanctity of the ground and break and trample under foot the emblem of our faith!

I remain, my dear Stephen, your sincere friend. Aug. 5, 1859. T. A. MONTGOMERY.

We are sorry to observe that nothing has yet transpired which is likely to lead to the detection of the parties concerned in the shameful outrage which occurred some time since in our Protestant burial ground.

The City of Charlottetown must, therefore, be content to endure yet longer a reproach which no one apparently cares to remove. It would seem to be a matter of indifference to

many of its inhabitants that their neighbouring fellow colonists, or the stranger who may visit them, should deem them uncivilized and rude, censure behind the age in which they live; or, that the more respectable emigrant, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the country, should shrink from settling in a place where, should Heaven deprive him of any member of his family, the record he might piously erect to departed worth or holy innocence, should be ruthlessly destroyed or defaced by cruel and sacrilegious hands.

We have read a letter from His Lordship, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, to a member of one of the families so grievously insulted, rightly reproving the heartless indifference, and one might add, unchristian apathy of the officials under whose special safe keeping and guardianship our burial ground is placed, in not strenuously endeavoring, at least, to discover the miserable fanatics who have so indelibly disgraced the community; and at the same time sternly rebuking the whole body of church members of St. Paul's congregation in their silent acquiescence in this gross and brutal outrage.

POSTSCRIPT TO MENTOR'S LETTER TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

SIR,—The promise to close your columns "against further correspondence on this unpleasant subject" (Orangeism) appended to the first part of my letter of 2nd Sept., has emboldened Delta, the most worthless of all the brainless scribblers who have attempted an answer to my letters, to appear in print, and therefore I must apologise to "Junius" for having conceded the writer of Mentorism whatever little ability the letter of "Junius" displays.

The letter of "Telemachus" is too contemptible for even a passing notice. Public sentiment has already prejudged this opinion—"Telemachus," no doubt, felt it an honour to be engaged in the controversy with "Mentor"—put in his plea to be heard as a disputant, but the public have ignored his right—told him to stand "aside," and clear the arena for a combat more worthy of the pen of "Mentor."

The signature is the *trio in uno* of the filthy outpouring of that envy, hate and malice, engendered, nurtured and matured in little minds, which prompt their possessor to hate a country, revile a creed, and denigrate the threat of burning a Convent. The opposing elements of physical force shall be like "Defenderism" versus "Peep-o'-Dayism"—defensive, not aggressive, and it will only be here as in Ireland when Orangeism shall have committed some flagrant acts of cruelty and barbarous injustice towards their unoffending Catholic fellow colonists, that the Irish Catholic Celt, "with the courage of his country," will avenge the wrong and blot out the foul disgrace inflicted upon his creed and country.

The signature is the *trio in uno* of the filthy outpouring of that envy, hate and malice, engendered, nurtured and matured in little minds, which prompt their possessor to hate a country, revile a creed, and denigrate the threat of burning a Convent. The opposing elements of physical force shall be like "Defenderism" versus "Peep-o'-Dayism"—defensive, not aggressive, and it will only be here as in Ireland when Orangeism shall have committed some flagrant acts of cruelty and barbarous injustice towards their unoffending Catholic fellow colonists, that the Irish Catholic Celt, "with the courage of his country," will avenge the wrong and blot out the foul disgrace inflicted upon his creed and country.

There is another appointment of J. P., which causes some surprise here, as I am credibly informed that an Hon. member who fills up a gap in the present Government said, "we cannot with consistency and justice appoint him, on account of his unpopularity and short residence in the place."

Bedoque, Sept. 19, 1859. A CONSERVATIVE.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It is somewhat singular, yet not more so than true, that the first statesmen of England, and also of Prince Edward Island, should express the same sentiments with respect to the forcible introduction of the Bible into schools, and that the same law should exist both in England and here as regards the use of the Bible in schools.

By the following extracts from the "Illustrated London News, of 6th August, 1859," will be seen what the opinions of the British Premier and the Secretary for India are on this subject, and by referring to the debates in our Legislature will be found what the late "Premier of P. E. Island" and also yourself, sir, said on the same subject some months before:

"A deputation, having for its object the introduction of the Bible into Government Schools in India, had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood on Saturday. Both the Premier and the Secretary for India urged that the adoption of the measure proposed by the deputation would have the effect of exciting the prejudices of the natives against Christianity. Sir Charles, however, stated that voluntary Bible classes either before or after hours were permitted under the present system."

Ch. Town, Sept. 10, 1859. OBSERVER.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., OCTOBER 4, 1859.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The Islander of Friday does us the favour to reproduce a large portion of the leading article in our last No., in which we alluded to the error of the Liberal party in not insisting, while they had the power, on the establishment of a Court of Escheat; and with the view of showing how inconsistent we have been, with regard to the agitation of this question, we are confronted with some lengthy extracts from speeches made by Messrs. Coles and Whelan in the House of Assembly in the Session of 1855, in opposition to a resolution moved by Mr. Cooper, recommending the establishment of an Escheat Court, which was seconded and warmly supported by a member of the present Government—Hon. Alex. Laird. We readily acknowledge that in 1855 we were opposed to Escheat; but we never denied the right of the people to the establishment of a Court of the character referred to. We endeavoured to show that it was inexpedient while the local Government were en-

Ch. Town, Sept. 22, 1859. MENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR.—In the Examiner of the 13th inst., and a previous issue, you complain of the apathy and apparent indifference manifested by the Liberals in this Island at the unconstitutional formation

of the Government, and the removal from office of various persons throughout the Island, who have faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties assigned to them; but I think you mis- take the sentiments generally entertained by the Liberals if you impute their quiet submission to the high-handed acts of the present administration to anything approaching an acquiescence in, or approval of, their proceedings. After the ample proof given by the Tories of their determination to set law and justice at defiance, in the expulsion from the House of Assembly of Messrs. Walker and McDonald, the Liberals will not feel surprised at any abuse of their power to keep themselves in office and the people in bondage; and although the Liberals have not followed their example in calling "Indignation Meetings," when a public officer has had to make room for a sup- porter of the Government, they do not view with indifference the acts of the present administration; and when the proper time comes, they will be ready to promote their own aggran- dizement rather than the public benefit; and that the people have not forgotten that the holy name and cause of Religion has been prostituted—honor and justice sacrificed, and the poor man's rights and interests compromised, while the minions, who, reckless of conscience or character, lent themselves willing tools to their more cunning and no less wicked leaders, have been rewarded by appointments to places of emolument or honor. Therefore, when you suppose that the Liberals of Prince Edward Island have lost all appreciation of justice or fair play, or can with indifference see the poor man's rights in- vaded, and the religion they have been taught to reverence made an engine of fraud and deceit, then, and not till then, need you suppose that they acquiesce in or view with indiffer- ence the proceedings of the party now in power. But although any manifestation of public sentiment would be perfectly use- less, as far as influencing a party, who have so plainly evinced their determination to keep themselves in power by any means within their reach, yet the Liberals are not without work to perform. They are aware that a Bill was introduced into the House last Session for the avowed purpose of rendering the Legislative Council elective, the effect of which would be— supposing it to be framed in a spirit of honesty and fair play—to render that body either a useless vibration of the sentiments of the other House, or a direct obstruction to every public measure originating therein. But the Bill now before the public has been prepared with all the art and deception which its originators are so well able to practise, and provides that one-half of the Legislative Council shall be elected by the people of Queen's County, which, as that County is under the control of the proprietors, would give to the party now in power an opportunity of framing the Elective Law so as to power the Legislature or Government of the Colony, and so keep themselves in the perpetual enjoyment of office, and forever stifle the voice of the tenantry with regard to the Land Question. Many of the representatives of the people of King's and Prince County have lent their voice in aid of this despicable plan for the political annihilation of the two Counties; and the people's only hope is in the firmness of the Legislative Council, to whom let the Liberals unanimously express their sentiments relative to the Bill in unequivocal terms, by petition for its rejection. And if the House of Assembly persist in their endeavours to coerce the Council into a submission to sacrifice their country's interests by withholding their pay, there are Liberals enough in Prince Edward Island who will be found willing and able to raise a fund to defray the expenses of the members residing in King's and Prince Counties during their attendance at the Session.

Leaving these matters, for the present, to the consideration of yourself and your readers, I remain yours, &c., King's County, Sept. 21, 1859. N. R. Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In looking over the numerous appointments of the present Government, I cannot refrain from passing a few re- marks on some of the officials in this section of the Island with regard to their incapacity. There is Philip Baker, of Bedoque, who proves himself to be one of the most incompetent Road Commissioners that have been in this district for the last twenty years, which can be clearly tested; for he has not ap- pointed an Overseer in this precinct, consequently there has not been any statute labour done here this year. This proves a neglect of public duty, which is one of the greatest evils our little Island is subject to; and when those honorable men who represent the people are aware of such evils, why not remedy them, and appoint competent, trustworthy men, such as the late incumbent, or others, who can be easily found in this District?

There is another appointment of J. P., which causes some surprise here, as I am credibly informed that an Hon. member who fills up a gap in the present Government said, "we cannot with consistency and justice appoint him, on account of his unpopularity and short residence in the place."

Bedoque, Sept. 19, 1859. A CONSERVATIVE.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—It is somewhat singular, yet not more so than true, that the first statesmen of England, and also of Prince Edward Island, should express the same sentiments with respect to the forcible introduction of the Bible into schools, and that the same law should exist both in England and here as regards the use of the Bible in schools.

By the following extracts from the "Illustrated London News, of 6th August, 1859," will be seen what the opinions of the British Premier and the Secretary for India are on this subject, and by referring to the debates in our Legislature will be found what the late "Premier of P. E. Island" and also yourself, sir, said on the same subject some months before:

"A deputation, having for its object the introduction of the Bible into Government Schools in India, had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood on Saturday. Both the Premier and the Secretary for India urged that the adoption of the measure proposed by the deputation would have the effect of exciting the prejudices of the natives against Christianity. Sir Charles, however, stated that voluntary Bible classes either before or after hours were permitted under the present system."

Ch. Town, Sept. 10, 1859. OBSERVER.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., OCTOBER 4, 1859.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The Islander of Friday does us the favour to reproduce a large portion of the leading article in our last No., in which we alluded to the error of the Liberal party in not insisting, while they had the power, on the establishment of a Court of Escheat; and with the view of showing how inconsistent we have been, with regard to the agitation of this question, we are confronted with some lengthy extracts from speeches made by Messrs. Coles and Whelan in the House of Assembly in the Session of 1855, in opposition to a resolution moved by Mr. Cooper, recommending the establishment of an Escheat Court, which was seconded and warmly supported by a member of the present Government—Hon. Alex. Laird. We readily acknowledge that in 1855 we were opposed to Escheat; but we never denied the right of the people to the establishment of a Court of the character referred to. We endeavoured to show that it was inexpedient while the local Government were en-

gaged in trying to carry out the principles of the Purchase Bill. We thought, and still think, that if the proprietors' claims could be purchased at a moderate rate, the leasehold tenure would be converted into freehold much sooner than by the slow process of escheat, and at quite as low a cost to the tenantry. We never advocated the delusive doctrine that even if an Escheat Court were in operation, the tenantry could or should get the lands for nothing. If any land were escheated, it would become Crown property, and those who wanted it should pay for it in the same way as they would be required to do if it had been purchased from the proprietor, in a manner similar to the purchase of the Worrell Estate. While we held this view—and we still adhere to it—we could do nothing else than oppose the escheat agitation on the ground of its inexpediency. But when, two or three years ago, we saw the proprietors were unwilling to embrace the views of the local Government with regard to a purchase of their estates at a reasonable price—notwithstanding the favourable disposition manifested by the Government of England to the carrying out of that policy,—and when we noticed their violent opposition to the Loan Bill, which was merely a supplementary Purchase Bill,—we began to think that a revival of the Escheat agitation was the only alternative; and we expressed this opinion at considerable length in the House of Assembly two Sessions ago. The Islander, of course, finds it inconvenient to report any part of our speech on that occasion.

We are not quite sanguine enough to believe that the agitation of the question will result in the establishment of a Court of Escheat. The proprietors have influence enough at the Colonial Office—no matter who is Secretary there—to get any number of despatches fulminated against it—the present Government would not, of course, dream of giving any en- couragement to it; and we doubt if the old Liberal Party, should they return to power to-morrow, would grapple with the question as they should. There must be a thorough waking up of public opinion on the subject—new party combinations must be formed, for which there are ample materials—and when the present Government are swept out of office by the whirlwind of public opinion brought to bear upon the Land Question, the country will have attained to such a position as will compel the proprietors to listen to reasonable proposals for the conversion of their lands into small freeholds; and the British Government itself must either snuff out our legis- lative independence, or make the proprietors conform to the will of the people.

The effrontery with which we are told that a revival of the Escheat agitation would be an act of rebellion against the Government of Great Britain, is only worthy of notice from the fact that it proceeds from the pen of the Colonial Secretary, who, though not a member of the Executive Council nor of the Legislature, by the force of assurance, backed by some proprietary influence, can make the Government of this country do what he pleases. We make the following extract from the Islander in which the extraordinary assumption is made, that, contending for a principle in opposition to a Colonial Office Despatch is an act of rebellion against the British Govern- ment:—"We wonder how many persons are to be found at this day, in Prince Edward Island, even among the most ignorant and gullible of the Liberal party, who will read the remarks of the Editor of the Examiner without, at least, a smile of contempt. Only imagine a majority of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in open rebellion against Great Britain!!"

"We trust that when the 1000 Rifles which, we understand, are on their way to this Island, are received, the present Government will take care that they are not seized by the leaders of the great Liberal party."

Now, since the Islander has given extracts from speeches made by Messrs. Coles and Whelan in the Assembly in 1855, we shall return the compliment by offering a few extracts from speeches made by the Hon. Messrs. Palmer and F. Long- worth on the same occasion, in which those two gentlemen—one a member of the present Cabinet, and the other an officer of the Government—showed what little regard they had for Colonial Office Despatches, and how ready they were to assume that attitude which their organ now falsely construes into rebellion.

Mr. Longworth thus expressed himself in opposition to Ministerial Despatches, and in favour of Escheat:—"I am disposed to go for a Court of Escheat, and when I say that, I do not mean to express the opinion that the lands are liable to be escheated."

"I am in favour of a Court of Escheat. I consider that we are as much entitled to it as the people of Canada, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, all of which Colonies have it as part of their institutions. And, Sir, I think there is a greater reason for it in this Island, as we know that by grants im- providently issued, the whole Island was granted in one day. Although the British Government may refuse to allow us the Court, and the lapse of time since the date of the original grants, now some 80 years, may be considered as a confir- mation of the titles of the grantees, I will advocate the Court, and I should wish to see a majority of this House in favor of it, in order to quiet the minds of the people and prevent any man or any set of men from making political capital out of the agitation on this subject."

"But with reference to the question itself, I maintain that although ministers may have refused to Escheat the lands, there is nothing in all the documents which have been cited to show that the British Government would not sanction a Court of Escheat."

"It is our constitutional right to have such a Court, and as I do not approve of the wording of the resolution moved by the Hon. Member, Mr. Cooper, I suggest to the consideration of the Committee the following:—"That it is expedient to establish a Court of competent Jurisdiction to investigate and decide upon the titles of all Township Lands in this Island."

The Hon. Mr. Palmer used language quite as strong against paying "a servile respect to the Despatch of a Colonial Minister," and admitted that the Colony had not only a right to demand Escheat, if the people desired it, but declared that the British Government could not possibly refuse it under the present system of administration. We make the follow- ing extracts from his speech in the House of Assembly in 1855, which would prove him to be, if the Islander's interpretation of rebellion be correct, one of the most arrant rebels in this part of Her Majesty's dominions:—"In the first place, Sir, I do not think that there is any weight in the argument, that because it has been hitherto refused we should cease our exertions to obtain it. I shall never pay such servile respect to the despatch of any Colonial Minister, nor will I submit with blind and uncomplaining submission to the continuance of what I may consider to be a general grievance, merely because a Colonial Minister may choose to write a hurried despatch disapproving of my views. One man is in office, as Colonial Secretary, to-day, God knows who may hold that office to-morrow. It is no principle to go on, and if a hundred despatches from a hundred different Colonial Ministers could be cited, all condemning a Court of Escheat as being unconstitutional, I should give my vote for the Court, if I thought it was a constitutional right. If I despatch is not and cannot be the law of the Colony, and if I thought it necessary, Mr. Chairman, that the Court should be established, believe me, I should be but little dismayed by the