

wrenched open by our united prowess, could never be closed again without more fire than we have time to give it. So, food being impracticable, our only sustainer is an occasional draught of "booty" from our flasks, and even for this the cold makes it impossible to stop more than a minute or two at a time. Still, English despair and Dutch courage help me on, and I think no felon condemned to death ever felt the relief of his pardon more than I felt that of first seeing the smoke from our settler's hut—earnest of the feast in store for us—curling up through the twilight.

Soon a cheery shout announces Will Doherty, and the stalwart form of that jolliest of sled-drivers is seen winding through the trees. At that sight woes, pains, and fastings are forgotten, and I break forth into song. For be it known that, *apropos* to certain of our former melodies, I have a wager with Will, who in the retirement of his native farm house, is much given to the muses of harmony and of poetry—and the wager is a "brandy cocktail"—to wit, that I cannot find a rhyme for the word "Cariboo." I solve the question, win the wager, and his welcome return, in one and the same verse, to one of our favourite airs:—

A Cariboo we've killed, as you shall learn from me and Joe at tea. We've lots of venison for our friends; among them for Will Doherty. The hanches both are hooked, I fear; but he shall have the spare-rib, who has come to share our luck, and help to carry back the Cariboo.

Why should I recount the feast which follows, with the noise and laughter accompanying our different narratives of adventure; Will's being a full confession how at the ball he made it all right with his sweet-heart, whose feelings he, with some sentiment, compares to the warmth of the "tot" of tea which he is drinking?

Why recount the night's journey back to Fredericton, with its second edition of song and boisterous fun; with its ovation at the different settlements which we pass, whose inhabitants rush out, clamorous with inquiries as to the sport, and congratulations at the success; with its halt at the solitary "grog-store," where the one brandy cocktail which I have won is succeeded by many brandy cocktails which nobody has won; with its consignment of Joe to the arms of his squaw at the door of their wigwam, after an affecting farewell, consisting, on the part of that descendant of a hundred kings, in a modest request for the remainder of my tobacco—upwards of half a pound of the choicest Latakia, irreplaceable westward of the Atlantic; with our final arrival, very weary, but very jolly, as the clocks are striking Sunday morning?

Why recount the congratulations of friends, or the gratifying sensation of distributing venison, then experienced for the first and probably for the last time? for the estates of the Lincolns do not lie in the Highlands, and where the ancient halls of our race do stand, we have long ago lost the right of "vert and venison" once granted to us, I believe, by William the Conqueror, or Julius Caesar, or some other early monarch; I fancy it was revoked by Nebuchadnezzar, when he took to grazing on his own account, and feared for the safety of the pastime if our well-known prowess was allowed free scope. Suffice it to say that in those halls, amid spoils from man and beast of every period, there hang the trophies of my rifle, grouped with the hunting knife, tomahawk, and snow-shoes which assisted at their capture; to memorialize to future generations how Uncle Anaxagoras penetrated the frozen deserts of America, and slew the Cariboo of the Forest.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Editor;—Many of my friends urged me to offer myself at the late election; and when I declined, I promised that I would still do my best with my pen to forward a settlement of the land question. But the case is greatly altered for the better since the election. I need not argue now to show how the inhabitants have been wronged, when Lord Stanley declared it to the British Parliament; and as a proof that the wrong was admitted, he obtained a vote of £100,000 sterling, to provide a remedy and repair the wrongs which have been committed. But although members of Parliament are willing to allow compensation to parties who have suffered wrong, through any act of the Colonial Minister, yet few members would agree, to purchase from persons who are wrongfully holding over forfeited lands, until it is ascertained whether the minister of his own accord gave that indulgence, or whether the grantees obtained that indulgence by deceiving the ministers; for if the minister only was in fault, the landholders were not to blame, and should receive compensation for their land, when it is taken from them. But if the grantees deceived ministers on purpose to impose a rent upon the inhabitants, they have no claim to receive compensation from Government, and ought to refund the sums they have taken wrongfully from the people. Therefore, the first proceeding, to find out who was in fault, is to have the titles investigated; and if the landholders are not guilty, they have nothing to fear.

But when I hear of their secret alliance, and see the exaggerated statements of the public debt in their hiring press, held up week after week to deceive the people, and keep them blind to the tens of thousands of pounds annually wrong from the tenantry wrongfully, and know the clap-trap made of the Bible question, to get the creatures of the landholders into power, to decide the land question in their own favour,—such schemes lead me to believe that the landholders know they have a bad cause.

Where a powerful party of wrong-doers has so much to gain by deceiving the people, it is the duty of every well disposed person to try and inform them better; and I think the best way would be, to hold a meeting in each County, where the subject could be fairly canvassed. I have, therefore, given below an outline of a requisition for calling a meeting, which could be altered to suit the views of parties, if the principle is approved of.

Whereas it has become known, since the General Election, that the plan for the settlement of the land question by purchase, which was sanctioned by former Colonial Ministers, is not to be supported by their successor in office, while at the same time it has been fully admitted that it was wrong to impose proprietors upon the inhabitants of this Colony: It is, therefore, necessary and desirable that the authorities adopt other measures for the settlement of that long agitated question: And as the people should have an opportunity to express their wishes to Government on a subject of so much importance, we, the undersigned, request that you will, at your earliest convenience, call a meeting of the inhabitants of _____ County, for that purpose.

To Esquire, High Sheriff, &c. &c."

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, Nov. 19, 1858.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON EDUCATION, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—At Helle Bay, in the school-house, on Tuesday evening, the 16th inst., Mr. Irving, the School Visitor, delivered a Lecture on Education, &c., to a large and truly respectable audience, consisting chiefly of heads of families. The first subject discussed by the lecturer was the all-important one of Education, together with our ability to bestow it upon the rising generation in this Colony. In speaking of the great benefits and blessings, which, of late years, have been conferred upon mankind through the instrumentality of "the schoolmaster," he explained that, by that appellation, he did not mean the "domine"—the mere pedagogue—alone; but also all the higher educators and instructors of men;—ministers of religion, professors in colleges and universities, mechanic institutes; writers in magazines, reviews, and other periodicals; moral authors in general; kings, queens, rulers, and parliamentarians, and all who are in

authority under them; judges upon the bench, pleaders at the bar, as well as all the inferior "justices of a county;" and, in an especial manner, the public journals or newspapers of the times.

Speaking of the British newspaper press, the lecturer observed, "Others, no doubt, have produced and given to mankind more profoundly learned compositions and more lasting literary works; but none besides the writers for the British newspaper press have so powerfully and well employed their talents and influence for the proper controlment and right direction of public opinion, and of all the human power; for arousing men to bold and enduring exertion for the obtaining of their just rights and privileges, and for the overthrow of tyranny and oppression, how high soever seated, and how long soever sanctioned by time."

In pursuing this subject the lecturer did not fail to ascribe due honor and credit to the conductors of our colonial newspaper press; but justly pointed out "how nobly and successfully they have made it, generally speaking, the indicator and palladium of the liberties and the rights of men, and also—through the rectification of public opinion—the guide of senators and the counsellor of governments."

Having glanced at what has been most meritoriously, most beneficially done by the newspaper press of Great Britain and of her Colonies, the lecturer pointed out a few of what he called "the Herculean labors" which yet remain for it, as the chief director of the tide of public opinion, to accomplish; among which he dwelt particularly upon one, in which it is at present earnestly engaged—the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

On several other highly interesting subjects the lecturer freely expressed his opinions; which—all being strongly imbued with the liberal and progressive spirit of the age—were listened to with most marked attention and satisfaction by his audience.

The lecture having been concluded, and the thanks of the meeting voted and given to Mr. Irving for his very able and interesting lecture, a political discussion of the most harmonious character ensued; the chief topics of which were our local Government, our present social condition, and our future prospects as a people. In the course of the disquisition, the subjoined Resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and it is in conformity with the last that I now presume to trouble you with this communication, not doubting your readiness to comply with the request which it conveys to you.

Moved by Mr. Joseph Dingwell, jun., and seconded by Mr. James McKenzie:

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Irving for the very able and highly interesting lecture which he has just delivered; and that at the same time the Chairman do convey to him their hearty approval of the practical suggestions made therein by him, and their full concurrence generally in the principles and reviews which he has therein enunciated.

Moved by Mr. David Morrow and seconded by Mr. William Mackenzie:

Resolved—That this meeting view, with very strong feelings of disgust and reprobation, the most unwarrantable and groundless attacks, which, through the columns of the *Islander* and the *Protector* newspapers, have from time to time been made upon His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony; that they have entire confidence in his ability, impartiality, and integrity; and entertain the greatest respect for the calm and unaffected dignity with which he exercises the high and important functions with which he is invested.

Proposed by Mr. McKie and seconded by Mr. David Morrow:

Resolved—That this meeting entirely approve of the spirit and manner in which, in perfect accordance with the principles of Responsible Government, the administration of public affairs is effected and carried on by the Government of this Colony; and have full confidence in those who compose it, as upright and honorable men, as men of ability and experience, and as men who have hitherto kept, and who, they believe, will continue to keep, steadily in view, as the great end and object of their commission, the promotion and attainment of the greatest possible prosperity and happiness of the people.

Proposed by Mr. James McKenzie, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Macdonald:

Resolved—That this meeting greatly regret that "the Prince Edward Island Loan Bill" has not yet been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, after it had been so fully approved of, and sustained by late Colonial Secretaries, and the withholding of the Royal allowance to "the Fishery Reserves Bill;" facts which have become known to the people of this Colony since the General Election; and that, therefore, as they think early opportunities should be afforded the people to express their opinions and wishes concerning these subjects, they pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to procure the calling of a public meeting of the inhabitants of King's County for the purpose, at an early day.

Proposed by Mr. Joseph Dingwell, jun., and seconded by Mr. James McKenzie:

Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions, agreed to by this meeting, be forwarded by the Chairman to the Hon. Edward Whelan, with a request that he will be so kind as to give insertion to the same in the columns of the "The Examiner."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM NORTON,

Chairman of the Meeting.

Grand River, 18th Nov. 1858.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

PATRON—THE REV. THOMAS PHELAN.

At a meeting of the above Institute, held on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., the following persons were unanimously elected Officers-bearers for the ensuing six months, viz: Thomas Murphy, President; Ronald Walker, First Vice President; William Malone, Second Vice President; William Nantes, Secretary; Daniel Tobin, Treasurer; and Thomas Rielly, Librarian.

For the next six months the meetings of this Institute will be held regularly every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Saint Dunstan's School Room. Lecturers of well-known ability will be solicited to deliver lectures during the session, notice of which will be duly announced through the press. Admission tickets for the season are issued, and can be had for the small sum of 1s. from any of the foregoing officers. The Ladies, as in all well-constituted societies, will be admitted free.

The Institute is now in the possession of a well-selected Library, access to which can only be had by becoming a member. This, however, will not be expensive, as 3s constitutes one with free access to it. It is to be hoped that from this consideration alone, that there will be a large addition of members to the Institute during the present Winter. Everything is being done to render the Institute useful, and I feel confident that those who join it will never regret the money so expended; nor have I any hesitation in saying that it is owing to the want of societies such as this, so many young men resort to the tavern and card-table in search of amusement. Those young men who founded this Institute deserve the highest credit for their zeal;—though silent and almost unaided—efforts on behalf of the Catholic young men of Charlottetown. They have provided for them a Library which will bear comparison with any in the city. I must not omit stating that in the formation of the Library valuable donations and subscriptions have been received from many philanthropic individuals, and which have been already, I believe, gratefully acknowledged through the press. All that now remains to be done, is for the young men to avail themselves of the advantages offered by becoming members. Improvement is the order of the day, and if such an event as a Union of the Colonies were to take place, and the people of this Island desire to occupy any position in the proposed Federal Union, save that of "hewers of wood and drawers of water," they will avail themselves of every means of instruction and self-improvement; if they do not, grievously indeed one day will they lament the folly of former years.

In order to explain the object of the Institute, and to create some interest in its behalf, perhaps I cannot do better than to transcribe, for the information of the public, the Preamble to the Constitution. It is as follows:

"We whose names are annexed, entertaining a due sense of the importance of, and the utility arising from, intellectual and moral association—(and being convinced that a society, founded on the firm basis of mutual improvement and enquiry after knowledge, is one calculated to promote a spirit of generous emulation, in improving the mind, enlarging the understanding by a greater familiarity with historical, religious and

other truths, giving a tone of morality and brotherly good feeling in our intercourse with our fellow-man—which all men ought to cultivate, as it is the true germ of the highest improvement)—do agree, for the furtherance of these objects, to constitute ourselves into a Society."

I trust that heads of families, especially the leading Catholics of this city, who have hitherto held themselves aloof from the Society, merely because some of its members are boys, will patronize with their presence and support an Institute guided by such praise-worthy sentiments. I am satisfied they cannot but feel assured that the establishment of this Institute has been a move in the right direction, and only requires to be properly seconded to confer lasting benefits on the rising generation.

W. G. NANTES, Secretary.

Nov. 29, 1858.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., NOVEMBER 29, 1858.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

The last No. of the *Islander* devotes nearly a column to a review of the disallowed Fishery Reserve Bill, which our worthy contemporary will excuse us from answering in detail, for this excellent reason, that nearly every sentence of it contains a gross misrepresentation. It is, besides, liberally seasoned with abuse of the Lieut. Governor and His Excellency's Council; and as it is the peculiar province of our contemporary to deal in that commodity, and as the gentlemen abused derive more advantage than disadvantage from this kind of treatment, so far as public opinion can be affected by it—we think it just as well to let the animal grow away undisturbed. If his keepers like the music of his howl, and admire the display of grinders too far advanced in decay to do any mischief, why let them enjoy these luxuries—they pay for them.

The most amusing part of the article in the *Islander* is the remonstrance it makes against the freedom with which the *Examiner* has spoken of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We are accused of having used in our issue of the 8th instant "opprobrious allusions" to the Right Hon. Baronet; but turning to our No. of that date we entirely fail to discover them. We did certainly say—what has been said a thousand times in the Assembly, in the press, at public and private meetings—that the *Islander* has repeatedly said, what it will no doubt say again, and what we shall say again—that it is a great misfortune for this Colony, or indeed for any other, to be at the mercy of ignorant and irresponsible functionaries in the Colonial Office. We know that much, if not all the despatch writing is done by Clerks who are not responsible to Parliament, and who are, in many cases, ignorant of the wants and conditions of the Colonies about which they are set to write. We cannot see that it was very criminal to state this fact; and no circumstance or position in which we may be placed shall ever deter us from stating it. We said, moreover, that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is a "romance writer;" and as we think he has been deceived by the proprietors with respect to our local legislation, we regretted that he was "entrusted with the seals of the Colonial Office." Now this is the extent of our "opprobrious allusions" to the Colonial Minister. We hope it will be no offence to style the Right Hon. Gentleman a "romance writer." If he were to remain in the Colonial Office for fifty years, and write the most luminous despatches that were ever penned, he would not achieve half the renown that deservedly enjoys as a writer of romances. We have read many of his works in this line with a great deal of pleasure—we give them a conspicuous place in our little Library,—and we would sooner now sit down to the perusal of one of his novels of four or five hundred pages than be compelled to trudge our weary way through one of the best despatches that bears his name. The fact is, Sir Edward writes the novels, and writes them admirably, while he leaves the drudgery of writing the despatches to his clerks; and that is just the reason why we think he ought not to be Colonial Minister. We shall ever admire him as the prince, *par excellence*, of living novelists; but we cannot understand why we should be hectored and abused because we will not swear that he is the prince of statesmen.

It is amusing to observe the *Islander* professing its admiration of the Colonial Office. Under Mr. Labouchere and Lord Stanley the institution was by no means a favourite one with our contemporary. Whenever a local Act received the royal allowance contrary to the wishes and the remonstrances of the party who support the *Islander*, no terms of opprobrium were too repulsive to manifest its disgust with the Colonial Minister.

The silly attempt of the *Islander* to connect His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with the opinions of this paper, is scarcely worthy of notice. We may, however, remark, that His Excellency has never sought to exercise any more control over this journal than he has over the *Islander*, and knows as little as to the nature of its contents until it issues from the press, as any other gentleman in the community.

AGITATION.

The following remarks appear in an article in the last *Islander*, under the caption, "the Government agitation:"—"We heard, sometime ago, that it was the intention of the present Government, headed of course by His Excellency, to promote an agitation such as the organ alludes to, in order to afford due excuse for a dissolution of the Assembly. The object in view is not only the retention of their offices and pay, but to obtain the £100,000 sterling, to be disposed of by a set of men, none of whom are of so high character as to be worthy of belief, and all are poor, notwithstanding the reputed desperate smuggling propensities of some of them."

The *Islander* hears wonderful stories about every thing that nobody besides ever hears. Now, we have no hesitation in saying that it is a wilful falsehood on the part of the *Islander* to state that either the Government or His Excellency ever gave any reason to suppose that they entertained the "intention" imputed to them. Why should the Government want an "excuse for a dissolution of the Assembly?" They believe that in the new House there will be found a majority favorable to their policy: a dissolution would be, therefore, not only unnecessary, but an unwise act on the part of the Government. The Opposition, however, claim the majority: if they have it, it would be a still greater blunder for the Government to attempt to dissolve in the face of a parliamentary majority. The *Islander* seems to think that if the party now in power continue in office, they will get the Imperial Loan. We think so too. But what becomes of the *Islander's* panegyrics on the Colonial Office for throwing that Bill aside? As to the alleged poverty of the officials, it may be true that some of them are not very rich; but we doubt if those who are so anxious to supplant them in the public employments have more money at their command than they know what to do

with. The country, viewing it generally, without regard to sect or party, is a poor one; and it looks very much like the pot calling the kettle black for one party to stick up their nose and cry out poverty! against the other. We are happy to think that the editor of the *Islander* has become very rich since he assumed the livery of the Tories. Before he entered their service he was profuse in his admiration of "honest poverty," and like Brutus, would rather coin his heart and drop his blood for drachmas, than "wing

"ron the hard hands of peasants their vile trash By any indirection."

But we suppose he has had an "itching palm" since then, and as the result of it has become such a *Crisis* as to be able to sneer with good grace at his less fortunate neighbours.—With respect to the imputation of smuggling against persons connected with the Government, there are several gentlemen in the Opposition, besides a very considerable number of their hangers-on, who will be rather inclined to say that it is a very delicate subject to touch upon. We need only remark that if many individuals who are staunch supporters of the Opposition have not become so wealthy, we may say, for example, as the editor of the *Islander*, by their illicit dealings, their failure is certainly not owing to any want of exertion on their part.

We do, indeed, believe, as we before stated, that we are on the eve of an agitation greater than any that has convulsed the country for many years past; but we know right well, and so does the *Islander*, that the Government can claim no credit for creating it; and we believe, moreover, that it could not subdue the agitation if it tried. The land proprietors, their agents, and their Tory supporters in the late House of Assembly, are alone responsible for whatever public discontent and excitement may ensue. The present Government has laboured, for five or six years, to put a stop to agitation about the land question; and adopted the Purchase Bill, as a fair, honourable, and quiet substitute for the vexatious measure of Escheat. The Purchase Bill has been violently opposed by the proprietors and their agents, and every attempt made to bring discredit upon the Colony by misrepresenting the proceedings of the Government under the operations of that Bill. The Bill for effecting a Loan was passed as a supplement to the other;—it originated at the suggestion, and was introduced with the concurrence of a late Colonial Minister. The proprietary party have laboured incessantly, both here and in England, to prevent this Bill from becoming law; and they have succeeded so far as to induce the present Minister for the Colonies to withdraw it, for a while, from the consideration of the House of Commons. The Opposition lost no opportunity of ensuring the Government for bringing forward these mild and equitable measures. Our party were told that they had betrayed the rights of the people by not continuing to agitate for escheat. "Give us a Court of Enquiry," was the clamour of the Tories both in and out of the House during the last four years. It was the cry with which they ascended the hustings at the last election as well as the one before. It was the cry with which they sought to excite popular feeling against the Government. In the last Session several of the Opposition pretended to be exceedingly anxious for "a Court of Enquiry." The Leader of the Government and his political associates answered them in effect, as follows:—"Gentlemen, we shall first try the effect of remedial measures, such as the Purchase and Loan Bills. If these fail through the opposition of the proprietors, and the country should express a desire for a Court of Enquiry in the event of such failure, we shall cheerfully assist you in bringing about the establishment of such a Court." Well, the Loan Bill has been set aside for the present; the Purchase Bill cannot be worked any further for want of funds, even if there were a disposition on the part of any of the proprietors to sell their lands; and nothing now remains for the supporters of the Government in the Assembly but to keep their promise with the Opposition. The agitation, then, is clearly the offspring of the machinations of the Tory party. They laboured hard to get it up. They could not succeed by themselves. They got a promise of support where they least expected it. Now, agitation promises to arise in right good earnest; but to them be all the credit of its rising.

Our contemporary seems to be horrified at the prospect of a disturbance to the peace of our "very tranquil community." But no alarm on this account interrupted his reflections so long as he and his political associates did their best to get up an agitation for themselves. For two years they have laboured untiringly to provoke the worst species of warfare that ever cursed a country—a religious one,—they have endeavoured to set one-half our population in open hostility with the other half,—every infamous lie that could be conceived by demons has been forged and put in requisition for this purpose, even by men who professed to have the grace of God in their hearts. Only a few months ago they incited, by inflammatory appeals to their bigotry, two or three hundred desperate, ignorant and easily excited men, to come to the metropolis on the occasion of a public meeting, armed with revolvers; but who, terrified from using their fire arms by the presence of superior numbers, were valiant enough to insult and assault even women and children on their way home. Yet, forsooth, the organ of the party who encouraged those proceedings pretends to be dreadfully alarmed lest the peace of the community be disturbed by an agitation which that party have done their utmost to provoke. Humbug and Hypocrisy have, in this instance, well earned and will inevitably receive their reward.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, the proprietors of this excellent periodical, to which we have several times directed the attention of our readers—have issued a new prospectus, from which we learn that it is their intention to impart additional attractions to the next volume of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is only a little more than a year since it was commenced as an experiment, and it is now the most popular, most extensively read, and most ably conducted Magazine in America. The enterprising proprietors already circulate 30,000 copies of the *Atlantic*; and should it continue to be conducted, as we have no doubt it will, with the spirit and ability which distinguished its past career, there is every reason to expect that this enormous number will be doubled by the end of another year. Its pages are enriched by many of the most gifted minds in the United States, its staff of contributors embracing such names as Prescott, the greatly admired historian; Longfellow, a poet of European as well as American celebrity; Ralph Waldo Emerson, the pleasant Essayist; Hawthorne, Trowbridge, and Wilkie Collins, the Novelists; Oliver Wendall Holmes, the genial and witty "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table;" Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and