

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

In the *Islander*, of the 5th instant, Mr. D. Maclean publishes an editorial under the following head, "Should Executive Councillors have seats in the Legislature?" By a perusal of the above editorial, I find that an allusion is made to me, as being one of the office-seekers in Lot 20, should Responsible Government come into operation. Why Mr. Maclean interferes with my reputation, I am at loss to comprehend. I, Sir, to the best of my knowledge, have never done him any injury, nor yet can I imagine that he had any justifiable grounds for such an assertion. You will observe that I have not made any application to the present Government, nor any individual comprising the majority of the present Assembly for an office; nor would I thank any individual having power under any Administration for such tender, desiring rather to get a livelihood by industry and economy in the humble sphere from which I have hitherto derived my subsistence. I would ask Mr. Maclean one question—If the persons introduced by him to the public as the contemplated Commissioners were to come into office, whether they would be guilty of as many acts of fraud as the present occupants? I am certain they would not, for it can be certified by the most extensive portion of the inhabitants of New London, that the present Commissioners prove energetic in the extension of litigation, instead of being the means of lessening it. By introducing to the public a few of their many misdemeanors in their magisterial capacity, I will discharge myself of an obligation incumbent upon me as an individual in society. A boy, named Found, took two poles from off a female's fence; she immediately made application to J. Campbell, to receive reatitution for the offence, that "ignoramus," instead of issuing a Summons under the Trespass Act, actually issued a Warrant against the boy's person, and sentenced him to pay a fine, or, in lieu thereof, to be imprisoned for a certain time. In another case, one Barnard sued Sanders, judgment was given against the latter, and an Execution was issued accordingly. The Constable employed on the occasion, (who is naturally a sympathetic character,) delayed it until its date expired; however, he put Sanders in prison. A short time after Sanders was liberated upon the illegality of the Execution. Barnard finding there was some mismanagement, made application to the Clerk for his payment. This juvenile piece of insignificance, who is the son of the above Magistrate, thought to compel the Constable to pay the debt on account of allowing the Execution to expire. He told him plainly he would not pay one shilling as he was solely under the control of the Court, and that all the Executions put into his hands for the last twelve months were also illegal. But what does this ambitious Magistrate do? He tells Barnard to sue the Constable and he would give judgment against him. How the affair ended, I cannot at present say. It will not do to comment upon Campbell's conduct alone, as his brethren in office are equally as culpable of as many erroneous actions as himself. It would probably be judicious on my part to omit the junior Commissioner (Montgomery) as he is swayed by his seniors, (if his own words be true) contrary to the dictates of his own conscience.

In April last there was a case in which the Plaintiff claimed a debt on account of a promise, but was told it would not do, consequently he lost it. In June last a similar case was tried, and after five witnesses had been examined in favor of defendant, the plaintiff, (rather a suspicious person,) by the requisition of "Pa," was allowed to prove to a promise, and in consequence thereof gained the suit, because he was a favorite and well inured to this jurisprudence. Mr. D. Maclean can give, if he thinks proper, a description of the manifold broils and turmoil caused by the incapacity of such inutle characters as at present administer justice in Lot 20. He is well aware that their object is to extract as much as possible from the public by encouraging Law suits, for their own aggrandizement, regardless of their own integrity. He is also well aware—if not I will tell him—that certain of them, at sundry times, gave judgment against parties preparatory to the case coming before them, which I am sure they dare not contradict. The public may imagine such accusations somewhat startling, but, Sir, I can assure you of their accuracy, and on some future occasion I will publish an exposition of their conduct more fully for general circulation. Perhaps Mr. Maclean may have some recollection of the chivalrous expedition at South-west in the summer of '49, in pursuit of a domesticated animal, in which all the destructive utensils that could be procured, in conjunction with the sword, were employed on the occasion. After nearly losing one man, together with some injury done to canoes, they succeeded in annihilating (if my information be correct) C. Thomas' bear, with the exception of the snout, which I believe "Pa" took to the metropolis and received the bounty authorized by law. I am aware that Government gives a bounty for such ferocious animals, but it cannot be possible that it must be given for a tame animal that would receive the caresses of the smallest infant. Trusting that I may be pardoned by the public for my observations on the present occasion, I beg again to remind Mr. Maclean to make no allusion to me about office-seeking without he

can bear testimony to its reality, and when he receives information relative to those whom he designates as "Snatchers," he may leave the quondam Schoolmaster to himself, and pay less attention to the colloquy of the would-be one who gave the information on the present occasion, and is in the habit of composing nonsense, with a slight pretension to legerdemain, in order to display his ignorance in many of his nocturnal excursions in pursuit of coquetry, in which he is sure to give offence, rather than take.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN M'LAUHLAN.

New London, June 22, 1850.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

MR. ADDERLEY'S LETTER.

It is manifest, from the tenor of Mr. ADDERLEY'S letter, which we print in another column, that there is a deal of hocus-pocusing, in the form of correspondence, being carried on between the office in Downing street and the offices on Queen's square. What can it be about, every body asks—every body may well ask. It cannot be, whether we are, or are not, to have Responsible Government—Her Majesty has taken the discussion of that question out of our hands, when she declared, through her Minister, that the concession of that principle was not to be withheld, if the House of Assembly insisted on its adoption, which the House of Assembly has done. If it is confined to the point, the only point, at issue between the Lieut. Governor and the Assembly, namely, the granting of Pensions to three gentlemen, who have been extremely well paid for their services while they have been in office, what a herculean task has pressed upon the shoulders of the noble Secretary for the Colonies during the last two or three months! What a weighty business it is to determine whether six hundred pounds, to be well and truly paid, for no value received, shall be necessary, absolutely necessary, to purchase the emancipation of this little Colony from the slavery in which it is held by a little Family Compact! Really, the affairs of all the Colonies would be gloriously cared for, if every question relating to them took so long a time to settle! The Government, it appears, has rather unwittingly let the cat out of the bag, when it informed the House of Commons that the correspondence is incomplete, and that it involves private interests. Never will the correspondence be complete if the Colonial Office chooses to submit to all the fiddle-faddle Sir Donald Campbell and the pensioners in prospective will be too happy to send across the Atlantic—cunningly supposing the longer they pester my Lord Grey the longer will they be privileged to enjoy the sweets of office. It will be devilishly mortifying if, when the estimates again come before the Assembly, they should find themselves minus of pay for the two or three months that have been squandered in struggling for the retention of power. That the correspondence involves private interests, nobody doubts. If the public interests were the only interests at stake with the officials, the Government would not have refused the production of the Despatches asked for by Mr. ADDERLEY, and Sir Donald Campbell and his Government would stand higher in public estimation than, we regret to say, they do at present.

The people of P. E. Island have reason to be grateful to the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government, for the lively interest in their welfare manifested by that body. We may be sure that the little chicanery too long and too often practised by interested parties here, will be of little avail in Britain now that the movements of the Colonial Office are, and will be, so closely watched.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIPS "PACIFIC" AND "EUROPA" AT HALIFAX.

The United States Steamship *Pacific* from Liverpool touched at Halifax on Saturday last, bearing four days later intelligence from the Old World. On Monday evening following the Royal Mail Steamship *Europa* arrived at the same place, 10½ days on the passage from Liverpool. The news is interesting. We give the following principal items.

ENGLAND.

The Ministry have again been defeated. Lord Stanley's motion in the Lords on the Greek question was carried 169 to 132. Some importance has been attached to this defeat, but we apprehend the day has long since passed, when the hereditary legislators of the Empire can disturb a government—supposed to emanate from and representing the people.

Mr. Hume was to have submitted an amendment yesterday week, expressive of entire confidence in the present Ministry.

The bill for abolishing the office of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has passed the Commons by a large majority. It is thought the Great Exhibition of all Nations will fail for want of funds.—The Bishop of Exeter is about to join the Roman Catholic Church.—Cunard's Company have lost the suit in the case of the "Charles Bartlett."—The crops were a most promising appearance.

It is said that Russia has protested against Mr. Wyse's arrangement of the Greek affair.—The Tuscan minister in Paris goes to England to induce the government of the latter to withdraw its claims for indemnity for British losses at Leghorn.—The Pope has written a letter to the Archbishop of Turin.—The motion for increasing the pay of the President of France will probably pass.—It is reported that France intends reinforcing the La Plata expedition.

It was currently reported in London, that one of the French President's household had been arrested for an attempt to assassinate Louis Phillippe.

Fourteen vessels have been lost in the ice in the Atlantic—involving a loss of one hundred lives, and £100,000 in property.

LOSS OF THE "ORION" STEAMER.

Great consternation was created in consequence of news arriving of the total loss of the *Orion*, on her voyage from Liverpool to Glasgow. It appears from the statement of one of the survivors, who has arrived in Glasgow, that between one and two this morning (Tuesday), she struck on a rock off Port Patrick, and almost immediately sunk in five or six fathoms of water. Passengers and crew rushed to the boats two of which capsized, owing to the numbers crowding into them, and almost all perished. The number lost is unknown at present, as the accounts vary from fifty to one hundred; but it is believed that the smaller number is near the actual loss. The weather was fine, but the mate said a slight fog prevailed at the time, whilst some of the surviving passengers state that it was quite clear.

Later accounts state that the vessel did not strike stern on, but rather towards the bilge. Before any of the passengers had time to dress, the water was up to their knees. The first boat launched was so crowded that she instantly sank, and almost all on board perished. The second containing a number of ladies, reached the shore in safety. The ship gradually sunk, leaving every one floating on the surface. Boats from the shore picked up all that could be seen floating or swimming. The ship was wrecked 150 yards from the shore, and quite close to port Patrick Light-house. Amongst the drowned were a father, mother, and two daughters,—the two sons were saved, and one of the daughters reached the shore but died soon after. Almost all the survivors were in a state of all but nudity, and could not procure clothing to proceed to Glasgow.

It has been ascertained that about one hundred persons were saved, and, although no correct list could be obtained, upwards of fifty had perished. Twenty-five bodies had been recovered.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland are once again assuming a lively aspect. Tenant right is now admitted to be a great fact. Meetings continue to be held all over the country to agitate the question. The fate of the exiles is beginning to rouse the sympathies of the people of Ireland, and several respectable gatherings have taken place.

By far the most respectable and numerous meeting of the citizens of Limerick held for many years in the Court-house of the city, took place on yesterday, at two o'clock, to denounce the cruelty practised towards Mr. Smith O'Brien in the penal settlement of Maria Island, and to devise the best means for causing a cessation of his sufferings. Every class of the citizens, and some of the most distinguished gentry from the surrounding rural districts were present on the occasion, all evidently filled with the sincerest sympathy for the unmerited penalties imposed on the noble and generous-hearted exile.

At one o'clock, the Mayor who was appointed Chairman, attended by the civic staff, proceeded to the court-house, where some of the citizens were already assembled. In a few minutes the numbers augmented in a great degree, and when his worship ascended the bench, shortly before two, the cheering was deafening. The galleries and every available space were crowded.

THE "VICEROY" ON SHORE!

It is with great regret that we have to chronicle the fact of this splendid steamer being on shore—very much injured and possibly irretrievably lost. Not having made her appearance in Halifax Harbour, at the expected time, we had a foreboding that some disaster had happened. That is now confirmed by the arrival in this city, on Friday morning of the Doctor of the ship, and