The conduct of the Government with regard to the Land Commission is deplorably wretched. It should have been their first object to pass an Act making the decision of the Commission binding. And when this did pass, why was it not sent home to receive the royal allowance? Because some members of our ministry began to fear that some good might arise out of it, and in order to prevent this, they very kindly withheld the Bill until their friends, the proprietors, would have time to thwart its passage! If this was not the reason why they withheld it, what was?

The Editor of the *Islander* has characterized the people of New London, because of their addresses to the Governor, as "intelligent and *respectable*." In this communication space forbids me from showing the artful machinations of our rulers in getting up these addresses. If they were genuine they would not appear quite so ridiculous. But when the actual nature of the Belfast address was laid open by your talented correspondents of that locality, it only tended more powerfully to awaken the eternal abhorrence of a discerning public of such enormous and preposterous principles. In my next, I shall endeavour to show the tom-foolery of such means in accomplishing an object which should only be realized on honest grounds. I shall also show that whatever claim certain people of New London can have to the term "intelligent"—and I assure you it is microscopically small—they can lay none whatever to the term "respectable." If I am any judge of what constitutes respectability, I should say, New London, as a whole, is a perfect stranger to it. Oh! my friends of the ruling majority, I should like to be able to give you my support at the coming election consistently. Do, as men possessing the precept of morality, the feeling of humanity, the sentiment of honor, reform your actions. Let not your conduct in future be such as to demand, as heretofore, the most decisive indignation. Let us no longer be branding upon your proceedings the indelible stigma of public abhorrence. Perform a lustration. Purify the country of having produced such men as you have been. Then, and not till then, can I, with countless others, accord you our support. Accept of these friendly hints. Act upon them, so that you may prove a blessing to yourselves and an honor to our native Isle.

Ch. Town, July, 1861. AURORA.

To the Editor of the Islander.

Dear Sir,—Surely your thoughts must be perpetually running on Orange and other secret Societies, if you really imagined me to have "informed" you, "in the presence and hearing of a large number of persons, that the fire which occurred at Warblington was occasioned by reason of the establishment of Orange Societies." Such an expression of opinion never fell from my lips, I beg to assure you. What I had, in part, an opportunity of saying to you, ere you walked away from me, was—that those atrociously vile letters of the Colonial Secretary which have defiled your journal for the last few weeks, were of a very *inflammatory* nature, and were, I was afraid, greatly tending to cause incendiarism and other outrages—and that the Press in Charlottetown, since the admission and approval of such hellish effusions as W. H. Pope's, in the sheets of the *Islander* and *Monitor*, was deemed by men bearing claim to the title of Christian citizens as far beneath their contempt as you were and are of mine.

Yours truly,
STEPHEN SWABEY.

Charlottetown, August 3rd, 1861.

For the Examiner.

Mr. Editor—Sir,—It is seldom I trouble you with a communication, but I cannot refrain from doing so at the present time. When the Liberal party were in power, loud were the complaints if an officer of any of the public departments was absent from his post, and more particularly against the Hon. G. Coles, who held the office of Colonial Secretary. It was stated that if the gentlemen at the head of the different departments attended to their duties, there would be no necessity for deputies. That was the cry at the hustings by members of the present Government; and it was promised that should they get the reins of Government a great saving would be effected in that branch of the public service. It is not to be denied that some of the officers in the public service honorably perform their duties; but it is a notorious fact that there are others who are like the fifth wheel to a coach, only an obstruction. I do not like to particularise, but I am compelled to do so in this instance. What is the present Colonial Treasurer? a mere piece of office furniture; the Colonial Secretary, whose salary of £350 the public pay, has been absent from his office nearly all summer. But the worst of all is the appointment made by the present Government of Mr. D. Currie as Assistant Clerk to the Council, and who has turned a Government office into a shop of all work; and occupies the time which he should devote to the service of the public in various duties appertaining to private affairs. But I see I will here again have to enumerate for the information of the people. First, all the papers of a Masonic Lodge are kept in the Council Office, and all the notices of meetings, &c., emanate from the same source — the duties of Paymaster to the "Grays" are also performed there; innumerable communications for the *Monitor*, at the cost of time and stationery to the public, are concocted there; the Visiter of Schools and the Monitor man make a common resort of the office; newspapers, books, &c., are supplied in abundance. I now think I hear your readers say, who performs the duties of the office? Why, the old and faithful servant of the people, Chas. DesBrisay, Esqr., may be found always at his post, and although his salary was reduced to enable the Government to appoint an Assistant for him, he has now, I am satisfied from personal observation, to work harder than ever; while Mr. D. Currie amuses himself in writing political squibs for the Monitor, and idling away the time for which the Government pay him £100 per year of the public money. TRUTH.

For the Examiner.

FROM "THE PARSON OF OLDVILLE,"

A UNIQUE PREACHER, WHO PREACHES THAT THE MOST HEINOUS CRIMES WHICH HIS CONVERTS CAN COMMIT ARE NO SINS TO THEM; WHILE THE VERY BEST DEEDS OF OUTSIDERS ARE SIN.

No. I.

Air—"*My name it is Donald McDonald.*"

My name it is Fussy McVaine;
I'm living at Oldville so grand;
To taste a wee drappie I'm fain,
For which but the flesh has to stand.

For know ye, that I am converted;
My soul can no more commit sin;
But all who my 'hurch have averted,
Their best deeds are foul and unclean.

I'm one of the missing ten tribes, mon,
Who now in great numbers are found;
They're known by a violent jerk, mon,
Which thrills from their top to the ground.

Having proved myself one of the nation,
Which God from the ancients did choose,
I'm perfectly sure of salvation,
Tho' I take an occasional boose.

But all who have sprung from the Gentiles,
No matter how faultless they be,
Their good deeds are guilty and sinful;
My worst are no sin unto me.

Then if you approve not my actions,
Convict me; me would I defy
Ty prove my *soul's* share in transactions
Committed by *flesh* that shall die.

P. S. The above singular views have been actually announced in public in the hearing of the writer and hundreds of others. This is numbered 1 because the writer intends writing a series of short satires on the sayings and eccentricities of the Oldville Parson, should the Editor consider them worthy of publication. J. C.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TIGNISH.

STRONG EXPRESSION OF OPINION IN REFERENCE TO THE LAND COMMISSION.

A Meeting having been called at Tignish on the 19th inst., by Mr. Warburton, for the purpose of exposing the conduct of the Government with reference to the Land Question, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Proposed by Hon. James Warburton, seconded by Mr. Peter Doyle—

Resolved, That a branch of the Liberal Reform Association be at once formed at Tignish, and that the following persons be appointed office-bearers: Nicholas Conroy, Esq., President and Corresponding Sec'y. Executive Committee—Patrick Doyle, Fidele J. Gaudet, Esqrs.; Messrs. James Thomson, Gilbert Biote, Herbert Gaudet, John White, Charles McCarthy, James Baine, Edward Foley, John Gaudet and Arthur Doyle.

Fidele J. Gaudet, Chairman.

Proposed by Hon. James Warburton, seconded by Mr. Thos. Barnard—

Whereas, certain resolutions were agreed to by the House of Assembly during the session of 1859, having reference to the Land Question, and which were stated in His Excellency's speech at the opening of the session of 1860 to have been graciously received by Her Majesty, when they were not even presented to her, but on the contrary were disapproved of by the Duke of Newcastle; and at his Grace's recommendation a Commission was appointed for the purpose of settling the long vexed question pending between the Proprietors and their Tenantry. And *whereas*, the Act to confirm the decision of the Commissioners was retained by the Government until the Commissioners had finished their labors on the Island, when it was transmitted, accompanied by petitions from the proprietors, which were the means of inducing the Duke of Newcastle to refuse laying it before Her Majesty for approval. This meeting is of opinion that the whole of the proceedings were unfair to the tenantry, and calculated to bring the Government into contempt.

Passed unanimously.

Fidele J. Gaudet, Chairman.

Proposed by Mr. William Handrahan, seconded by Mr. Fidele Gallant—

Resolved, That the statement published in the *Royal Gazette* of the 3rd July, 1860, which is as follows: "We also learn by the English Mail of this day that His Excellency has received despatches expressive of the satisfaction with which the Colonial Minister received the Act passed during the last session of the Legislature for giving effect to the award of the Commissioners"—was intended to deceive the tenantry, because the Editor of the *Gazette*, which is published by authority, is the principal confidential officer of the Government, and must have known at the time that the statement was untrue.

Passed unanimously.

Fidele J. Gaudet, Chairman.

Proposed by Mr. James Thompson, seconded by Mr. Fidele Perry—

Resolved, That the employment of Mr. Whitman as a Spy upon the actions of the tenantry during the last winter, reflects very little credit on those who sanctioned his appointment, and is a further proof of the deceit practiced upon the people by a Proprietary Government.

Carried without a dissenting vote.

Fidele J. Gaudet, Chairman.

Mr. Warburton having proposed the 2nd resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Barnard, said he had great pleasure in again meeting his old friends, as he considered it his duty, although no longer one of their representatives, to do all in his power to forward their interests. In his opinion the Land Commission was intended to deceive the people, and the fact of the Government in 1860 having declared in the speech at the opening of the session that the resolutions and address of the Assembly were gracious ly received by Her Majesty, when they were not presented to her, plainly shows that the intention was to deceive the people, and he could not believe, under these circumstances, that any good would result from the labors of the Commission, because if the report turned out to be favorable to the tenantry the present proprietary Governor and the proprietors had influence enough with the home Government to have the proceedings set aside. The meeting, he was sure, would agree with him when they were made aware that the Act, which was intended to confirm the proceedings of the Commission, was not sent home until the month of October, when the Commission had finished their labours. He alluded to the fact that a Spy was sent to the Island to make a report favorable to the proprietors, who, by false promises of improving the country by canals, railroads and fisheries, induced the people to value their lands at an exorbitant price, in order that the proprietors might benefit by the valuations. This Spy had an office in the Colonial Building, where he had access to the records of the Island, and it was admitted by the Editor of the *Islander* that His Excellency and one member of the Government were cognizant of the fact. Mr. W. gave a statement of the doings of the Government—of their lavish expenditure of the public money for the last three years. He endorsed the statement made by Mr. Conroy, (who was called disloyal by a member of the Government) in the House, that the expenditure for the reception of the Prince of Wales was lavish. He alluded to the outlay at Government House, not that he believed it was wrong to make the house comfortable for the reception of Her Majesty's Representative, when £1200 were expended on the House last summer for the Prince of Wales, and a further sum of £800 was demanded for the house for further repairs last session. Surely if the house was fit to receive the oldest son of our most gracious Queen, it ought to be good enough for Governor Dundas and his Lady.

With reference to the Volunteer movement, he objected to the public funds being expended for them, when the debt of the Island had increased over £23,000 since the advent of the present party to power. It was broadly stated in the *Islander*, some years ago, when the Liberal party established a small force of 20 men when the military were removed from the Island, that they were intended to assist the proprietors in the collection of their rents. Might he not with equal propriety say that the Volunteers were intended for the same purpose; and when it is known that addresses were presented to His Excellency (which the Governor highly approved of) from Belfast and elsewhere, offering their hearts and hands for the suppression of public opinion—can there be a doubt on the subject? Mr. W., in speaking of the members of the district, said had he been in the House he would have voted as they did on all occasions. He, however, recommended them to form a Branch of the Reform Association, and at once to fix among themselves upon two candidates to represent them at the next election, and to support each other.

Mr. Connot said he fully agreed in the propriety of passing the resolutions proposed by Mr. Warburton. He had supported the resolutions proposed by Col. Gray, not that he placed any confidence in the present party, for he did not believe that resolutions coming from a party who had all their lives supported the proprietors in their exactions would ever benefit the tenantry. The deceit practised by the Government from the very commencement had confirmed him in the belief that no good could ever come from them. He looked anxiously for the report of the Commission, but he firmly believed that it would not be sanctioned unless it proved favorable to the proprietors: and when he knew that the Government had retained the Act which was to confirm the report of the Commissioners in their possession until October, when the Commission closed; and then sent it home accompanied with petitions against its passing, he had lost all confidence in the business. He briefly alluded to the Volunteer movement and the expenditure for the reception of the Prince of Wales, for speaking of which he was accused of disloyalty by a member of the Government. He urged upon the people the necessity of being alive to their interests, of forming themselves into an Association, and of combining together for the support, at the next election, of men who will support liberal principles.

Mr. Doyle, as one of the representatives, thought it his duty to express his opinion on the resolutions before the meeting. He would give them a most willing support. He voted against the first resolutions proposed by Col Gray, because they were not to be carried out by a law, but when an Act was passed to confirm the report of the Commission, he gave it his hearty support, little thinking that the Act in question would be kept back by the Government until the 1st of October, to give the proprietors the opportunity of getting it rejected when they found that the Commissioners appeared favourable to the tenantry. He now believed the report would be disallowed, unless it was favorable to the proprietors. He alluded to the fact of a Spy being sent through the Island to deceive the people, and declared that no good could be done until the present Government were replaced by men who would study the interest of the people. He concluded by expressing his satisfaction that Mr. Warburton, an old member of the House, had declared that had he been in the House he would have voted on all occasions as the members of the district had done.

Mr. Perry rose for the purpose of explaining in French the nature of the resolutions before the meeting. He approved of them, and censured the conduct of the Government with reference to the question. He asked his countrymen what they could expect from the Government when they had stated to the Duke of Newcastle that an Act had passed the Legislature on one day, when it had not passed the Council until the next. He disapproved of the action of the Government in retaining the Act which was passed to confirm the proceedings of the Commission until the 1st of October, when the Commission had ended its labors. Mr. Perry spoke at considerable length on the affairs of the Island generally, and blamed the present Government for the part they had taken in them. He was listened to very attentively by the French, who seemed fully to appreciate the action taken by the delegates and the Liberal party generally on the Land Question and on the whole affairs of the Island.

Mr. James Thompson was anxious to give his opinion with reference to the resolutions, which he highly approved of. He thought it was the duty of every man who had the welfare of the country at heart to come forward and contribute his mite of information to the general stock. He had seen this Mr. Whitman, the Spy. He went to his neighbours at Mimmigash—said he was an agent to a Steamboat and Railway Company, to which money was no object,—that he could make as safe a harbor on the coast as any on the Island—that it was the intention of the Company to establish Railroads, Fisheries, &c. After making these false statements he declared it was the intention to purchase 1000 acres of land for the use of the Company, and then asked several farmers what they would take for theirs. They thinking, of course, they would become more valuable for having Railroads and Fisheries established near their farms, asked large prices for them. This was carefully noted down in a book to the detriment of the tenantry. What, said Mr. Thompson, can you expect from a Government that would sanction or rather encourage such conduct? It was nothing but decent from beginning to end. But it is not the first time a Spy was set to watch the people by a Tory Government. You can expect nothing from them. You must look to yourselves. You have the remedy in your own hands; and if you let the opportunity pass, you may never get another. Form an Association at once, and when the time comes for electing your representatives, vote for none but tried men, who will oppose the Government and their Spy system.

The thanks of the meeting having been unanimously voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated, well pleased with the proceedings.

We understand Mr. Warburton intends calling meetings after Haymaking, at Lots 7, 8, 9, Grand River, Lot 16, and Egmont Bay.

Tignish, 29th July, 1861.

Dear Sir,—The body of a man unknown was found drowned on the western shore of Lot One, about three miles from the North Cape. It is supposed he belonged to some part of New Brunswick—was without a coat, but had on a pair of homespun gray cloth trowsers, and waistcoat of the same stuff, a striped cotton shirt and flannel under shirt, a pair of gray stockings, and a pair of new boots. A penny token was found in one of his trowser's pockets, a fig of tobacco and a few matches in the other. The scar of a small cut was discovered on the big toe of the left foot. The height of the body was about five feet eight inches. An inquest was held on the 24th instant, at the house of Michael McPhee, Nail Pond, Lot 1, on view of the body, when the jury returned a verdict of "found drowned and suffocated in the water."

By publishing the above in your paper it may lead the friends of this unfortunate person to recognise him.

Yours most sincerely,
FIDELE J. GAUDET.

Hon. E. Whelan, Charlottetown.

(For the Examiner.)

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF P. E. ISLAND.

Gentlemen,—You have been treated in the two last *Islanders* to two long letters of advice by W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary of this Colony, calculated to excite prejudices and unchristian feelings in your minds against your Roman Catholic fellow colonists. Such effusions, emanating from W. H. Pope, whose "*unscrupulous*" antecedents are so well known and appreciated in this community, might have passed without notice, as far as he is individually concerned; but as the mouth-piece of the Government, the editor of a newspaper known to be the Government organ, and as Colonial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council, his acts and sentiments must be regarded as the echo of the Lieut. Governor and Council, and hence the feelings of disgust and disapprobation which must animate every honest discerning Protestant as well as Catholic in the Colony against a Government calling itself "exclusively Protestant," which would have recourse to such abominably disgraceful means in order, if possible, to prolong its existence in office.

"By their acts ye shall know them."

Now, gentlemen, let us first consider for a moment "what manner of man" this W. H. Pope is, who is thus employed by "an exclusively Protestant Government" to raise the fell demon of religious discord between us and our Roman Catholic neighbours, few, if any, of whom ever did us an injury; and secondly, what "logic of facts" he brings forward to impose on our common sense as an inducement to adopt his Government advice, without any exercise of our own judgment. Let us, therefore, in the first place enquire, is not this W. H. Pope, so truthful an index of "an exclusively Protestant Government," the same identical person who a few years ago surreptitiously circumvented the Liberal Government in the purchase of the Worrell Estate, and between himself and the persons who advanced him the £500, paid as earnest or deposit on the purchase of the property—plundered the tenants on that property of at least £25 per 100 acres, by the enormously extortionate profit which he exacted from the Government? Is not this W. H. Pope the same who a few years ago wrote a pamphlet, under the auspices of the old family compact, on "Responsible Government," complaining of the then Liberal Government for having taken the part of the tenants against the gross usurpations and tyranny of the Proprietors and their agents? In that pamphlet Mr. Pope invokes the aid of the proprietors with the British Colonial Minister to alter the system of Government then in force in this Colony, in such manner as would "insure protection of property *from the attacks of a dishonest and dominant Legislature.*" Yes, gentlemen, you can easily see how *dishonest* it is (*in Mr. Pope's estimation*) for a Legislature to desire to free the Tenants from the relentless oppressions of their Landlords.

Is not this the same Mr. Pope who, about four years since, by some "trick o' the loop" legerdemain endorsements, emptied the coffers of the Bank of Prince Edward Island of some £10,000 of its funds, and then snapped his fingers at the Cashier and said, "you must know that I am not worth a sixpence, and I tell you now that you have nothing to expect from me." I will not inform you, gentlemen, what my opinion is of that transaction—whether or not it was a *notorious swindle, a gross fraud, a downright act of knavery, a rascally concern, a mode of obtaining money under false pretences*, or *a pious, saintly act such as would entitle the operator to fashion and direct the Protestant mind of the Colony, and merit the approbation* of "an exclusively Protestant Government," under the direction of which he is sowing the seeds of rancorous religious hatred against the Roman Catholic population in particular, and against liberal Protestants who advocate the cause of the tenants in general. Is not this the same W. H. Pope who so truly and constantly represented the Proprietors and the Government before the Land Commissioners while in this Island, and used every exertion in his power to prevent the Tenantry from deriving any benefit from the said Commission, whether present or prospective, and who is said to have pirated away the public records from Mr. Thompson, the Tenants' advocate, for the sole use and benefit of Mr. Haliburton, the Proprietors' counsel, while he was himself receiving from "the exclusively Protestant Government" £350 a year out of the taxes paid by the Tenants!!

Is not this pious Protestant, Mr. Pope, the same who so frequently stated that *if ever he would profess any religion*, it would be that of the Roman Catholics, as the oldest and most consistent? and did he not visit certain Catholics during the last Session of the Legislature in March last, making known how piously and honestly he yearned for a Legislative grant of money in aid of Saint Dunstan's College and the Convent, as the undoubted right of the Catholics?—that he was urging on the Government the propriety of such a grant, and that he expected to be able to overcome the bigotry of two ignorant * * * * (the blank can be filled up if required), who were the only obstacles in the way of the grant. Now, it is evident that he went to the Catholics, either with a desire to express his convictions as to the propriety of the grant to the College, or for the purpose of ascertaining the views and wishes of the Catholics *the better to enable him to disappoint or deceive them*: that the latter *only* was his object is conclusively proved by his letters now under consideration; and while such disreputable conduct is abetted and sanctioned by "an exclusively Protestant Government," who keep him employed for such disgraceful purposes, I flatter myself there is sufficient honesty, purity of intention and patriotism in the great bulk of the Protestants of this Island to induce them, as soon as opportunity offers, to scornfully and indignantly hurl from power all such persons as would aid or encourage such dastardly conduct! And, strange to say, this is the moral and pure minded W. H. Pope who claims the right to direct the *Protestant mind* of P. E. Island! He tells us that we must not trust any Liberal Protestant who would either deal justly towards Catholics or who would be elected by them. The Hon. Col. Swabey, who has given two sons as clergymen to the Church of England, the Hon. Joseph Hensley, whose brother is not only a clergyman but a Professor in a Protestant College, and yet either of these gentlemen or any others of their liberal views, we are told, must not be trusted, because, as Mr. Pope would fain make you believe, they would sacrifice the interests of their religion for the sake of Catholics! The truth is, *Mr. Pope feels more interested in the continuation of his own salary, and in keeping the poor tenant farmers of Prince Edward Island under the galling yoke of the Proprietors who employ him*, than he does about all the religions ever preached since the creation of the world. And he must have a most contemptible opinion of the honesty and principles of Protestantism if he thinks he does not insult a large majority of the Protestants of the Colony by such vile acts and insinuations. No, no, the web of Mr. Pope's sophistry is too transparent to obscure the vision of discerning Protestants.

The Liberal Government had power here for eight years, and during that period, according to what Mr. Pope would wish us to believe, the Government was under the controul of the Catholics; but no accusation of aggression on Protestants has been brought against the Government during that period,—no grant was given to the Catholic College or Convent. Had such things been done, Mr. Pope would not have been compelled to go to Ireland, Italy, or any Catholic country in Europe, for a flimsy argument against *the intentions!* of Catholics here; but as it is said "a drowning man will grasp at a straw," and with the sophist Mr. Pope, who goes to cite a resolution said to be adopted some years ago by the Archbishop of Tuam and three of his suffragans, in which they expressed an opinion preferring G. H. Moore to Ousely Higgins to represent the peoplein Parliament. Now, both these gentlemen are Roman Catholics*—the latter once a Colonel in the army, the former a lawyer of good standing, and both possessing considerable landed property in the County Mayo—both having previously served some years in Parliament. Now, what great harm the Bishops did to Protestants by such an expression of opinion, or what evil consequences are to be dreaded therefrom to us Protestants of Prince Edward Island at the next general election, requires a genius of Mr. Pope's skill in logical sequences to portray. And for the falsity of Mr. Pope's quotation of "Father Conway's evidence," I would refer him to the Dublin Freeman's Journal—an independent Protestant paper of the time, which gives the evidence in extenso; but as Mr. Pope has such a pious horror of Liberals, I fear he would not wish to consult Dr. Gray's paper, who is himself a Liberal Protestant, but differs materially from Mr. Pope, inasmuch as Dr. Gray is a strict adherent to the Church of England, while Mr. Pope boasts of not belonging to *any* Church. As to Mr. Pope's sneers at the "Sacred Host" and other mysteries of the Catholic religion, I leave him to the Catholics who are no doubt able to defend themselves, and if they think him beneath their notice and treat him with that silent contempt which he so justly merits, I shall not interfere between them. My object is to point out to my fellow Protestants that Pope wants to make traffic of our religion—for the *fellow* has no religion unless his salary—his object being to "divide and conquer," he knows very well, that if the tenantry be *united*, the landlords' claims will soon vanish, and *his* agencies will also vanish; and as he knows that the Government humbug of the Land Commission will soon be exposed, his last ray of hope is to set neighbor against neighbor, Catholic against Protestant, and Protestant against Catholic; and as he is unscrupulous as to means, provided he can accomplish his ends—he invokes the ghosts of the slain at the Belfast election many years ago, *under the good old Family Compact Government*, *to aid him in his unholy* desire to engender religious strife to keep himself in office and the proprietors in power over their unfortunate tenants. Hoping to return to this subject again, I am, Gentlemen,

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

* Our correspondent is in error. Counsellor O'Hagan, who defended Father Conway at the Dublin trial, says in his speech that Mr. Moore is a Protestant.—[Ed. Ex.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the last *Islander* the Colonial Secretary and chief Clerk of the Executive Council appears again with a letter over his own name, wherein he fully proves his claim to the character he has gained for himself, that of a low sneaking blackguard. He denies that he was rebuked by the Commissioners when he edged his way into Rothsay Hall. But a rebuke is a thing which he does not understand. The only way to make him sensible of his impudence and presumption is to wring his nose and kick him well, as Mr. Francis Longworth threatened to do a few years ago on a public wharf, when he showed his courage by sneaking off in the most hang-dog manner.

He brought certain charges against me over his own signature. He saw that my refutation was unanswerable, and then he adopts the mask of the anonymous editor to explain away my refutation, thinking, no doubt, that the responsibility and disgrace of asserting deliberate falsehoods would be shared by his friend, the Queen's Printer. But the veracity of one of these worthies is on a par with that of the other; and their base attempts to columniate me or any one else can leave no impression on the public mind.

The lying official asserted that I was "rejected by a Protestant district and had to go to a Catholic one." I denied it, and deny it still most positively. Pope refers to the election of 1854 when Mr. Beer was a candidate, but then I had a majority of votes over my opponent, and was returned on the Sheriff's writ; and at the last election I ran for the same district, shortly before it was divided, I beat my opponent by more than 500 votes, and in spite of all the influence, corruption and bribery which the Tory party used against me. That did not look like being rejected. The Government flunkey has the Poll Books at his hands in the Secretary's office, and he has only to look at them to see the overwhelming majority of votes I had in the "Protestant district" at the last time I offered for it. Yours, &c.

August 3, 1861. GEORGE COLES.

CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEWS BY TELEGRPH.

Boston, July 26th.

The Governor of New York has issued a call for 25,000 additional troops to serve three years.

Ten thousand rebels are reported at Fairfax Court House.

Rumours are current, but lack confirmation, that the rebels are about to cross the Potomac, 16 miles above Washington, and march down to attack the capital on the Maryland side.

Gen. Patterson explains that he could not prevent Johnston's junction with Beauregard owing to the expiration of the enlistment of a large portion of his force, who were three months men.

All volunteer officers in the Federal army are to be examined, and if shown unqualified, will be dismissed.

Boston, July 27th, 1861.

The fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac are being strengthened. Regiments are continually crossing over. Reports of Rebel movements on Hunter's Ferry continued, and several Federal Regiments are ordered there. There are three or four Regiments to day arriving at Washington, and our out-posts are gradually being extended into Virginia.

All confidence is felt in Gen. Scott, and in future there will be no interference with his plans. Orders are continually issuing relating to efficiency and discipline of the army. The Senate have passed resolutions maintaining the integrity of the Union, and also a Bill for defining and publishing treason.

Gen. McClellan has arrived in Washington, and taken command of the army of the Potomac, and is giving renewed confidence.

The 69th (Irish) Regiment received a perfect ovation on their arrival in New York yesterday.

Schr. Enchantress has been recaptured from privateer off Cape Hatteras.

Government securities firm.

A dispatch to the *Herald* from Washington says that 200,000 men have been ordered from the different States, which is being responded to nobly.

Advices from Washington state that no more offensive operations from that city need be expected before fall. Gen. Scott will now have his own way, and take his own time to suppress the rebellion.

The number of additional guns and mortars have been placed on the defenses surrounding the City. The fortifications are regarded as impregnable.

A Washington despatch to the *Herald*, says that the Federal army is wholly on the other side of the river, from Alexandria to the Chain Bridge.

FORTRESS MUNROE.

It would not be very surprising if exciting intelligence should reach us from the vicinity of Fortress Munroe before long. The Union forces of the Fortress, and in the loyal camps, have been so reduced as almost to invite attack from the enemy. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce—who generally looks on the dark side of affairs—says that there is some danger of the blockade of the Chesapeake being raised by a simultaneous attack upon all our troops. His statement is as follows:

There is still another point to which those are looking whose attention has not been wholly absorbed by the operations of the grand army near Manassas, and from which the telegraph to-day advises us that important news may be soon expected, viz., Old Point. It is represented that there are 25,000 Confederate troops between Norfolk and Sewall's Point, and 30,000 men between Richmond and Norfolk. Craney Island, Pig's Point, Sewall's Point, and other places in the vicinity, are strongly fortified with rifled cannon. The steamer Merrimack and Germantown, and the United States, which were sunk at the Norfolk Navy Yard, have been raised and put in condition for active service. Information has been received at Fortress Monroe, that the steamer Yorktown has received a powerful armament of 64 pound guns, while her hull has been entirely encased with heavy railroad iron. This protection and armament would enable her to compete successfully with any vessels in the United States Navy, since we have no iron clad ships. Six efficient vessels are also nearly completed, to be used as privateers, and will be heavily armed. These with the above named vessels, and other small craft acting in concert, it is thought, will constitute a fleet sufficiently powerful to break the blockade of the Chesapeake; and it is believed to be the intention of the Confederates to make the attempt, while the land batteries engage a portion of the attention of the Fortress as well as of the United States vessels. Whether they will accomplish all they hope to, is yet to be learned by experiment; but that they have great resources cannot be denied.

THE BATTLE.

American files received by the *Canada* from Boston are full of various accounts relative to the recent battle at Bull's Run, which is a small swampy stream in the direction of Manassas Junction. We condense the following account, chiefly from the correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

The first battle, which occurred on Sunday, was a very severe one, and resulted in the apparent victory of the Federal Forces. It had lasted for nearly twelve hours. For five hours the cannonading was incessant, and the sound of the musketry resembled the continual whirr of some monster machine.

After the day had been won by the Federal forces, fresh troops of the rebels were substituted for those which had been defeated and driven back. They then renewed the attack. The ammunition of the Federal artillery had been expended in the previous contest. It was ordered to the rear to replenish. As the caissons were rushing at full speed to the rear for this purpose, the movement was construed by the teamsters and civilians there into a retreat. A panic among them occurred. They ran for their horses, and without waiting to ascertain the facts, they cut the traces of the waggon horses, and commenced a precipitate retreat.

The consternation thus created was communicated to the soldiery in the rear of the column at the very moment when a charge of fresh cavalry from Manassas Junction was made upon them. They were jaded. They had a fatiguing march, had fought desperately for many hours without food, rest, or refreshments. The panic in the rear spread from regiment to regiment, and in the very hour of a glorious victory all the advantages so hardly and so gallantly gained by a day's hard fighting were lost. The whole column was stampeded. It was nothing more nor less than a stampede. The enemy were themselves not aware of it.

The army, in its retreat, were compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions and ammunition. About forty army waggons fell into the hands of the rebels. As fast as the Union troops retired their positions were immediately occupied by the rebels until after Fairfax Court House was passed, after which the pursuit was not continued. In many instances the teamsters unhitched the horses and abandoned the waggons when there was not the slightest necessity. The rebel cavalry was the terror of the volunteers, who were compelled to keep in the woods to avoid being charged by them.

The repulse of the Union army after it had actually won a victory in the engagement at Bull's run on Sunday is attributed to the vastly superior numbers of the rebels and the accident which occasioned a panic that spread like a contagion. The Union troops almost without exception fought with splendid gallantry. They neither flinched nor quailed beneath the most murderous fire. They pressed on, taking battery after battery at the point of the bayonet, while their comrades were everywhere falling beside them, and when many of their officers had fallen, until they had driven back their opponents and actually carried the day; but when, exhausted with so many hours' hard fighting, and with the ammunition for their artillery expended, a fresh army was poured upon them, they were compelled to retire.

When General McDowell found that his reserve was retreating, it was too late to correct the mistake, and he commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in order. The men had been fighting all day without water or food, and were completely exhausted. They would have been called back from active service in a short time even if the panic had not occurred. An Englishman who was present, and who had been in all the Crimean battles, said such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th regiment made he did not see at Inkerman or at Alma. The loss of the Zouaves is now stated at 160.

The result is in a great measure attributed to the tardiness of General Patterson. If he had followed up General Johnston, and prevented his junction with General Beauregard, the result would have been quite different. He allowed General Johnston to add his forces to those of General Beauregard, and place an overwhelming force at Manassas Junction, when, if he had actively engaged the attention of Johnston's command, he would not have dared to leave the Upper Potomac.

Another experience gained is the necessity for a sufficiency of cavalry.

General McDowell behaved with admirable gallantry. He was continually in the front of the battle, and made his reconnoissances in person, and issued his orders with coolness and courage; but the bravery of the commanding officers was unavailing to arrest a panic beginning in the rear.

The Fire Zouaves fought like devils. Their heroism in repelling a charge of cavalry, while they were charging upon one of the batteries, is the theme of universal admiration. These brave fellows punished the Black Horse Rangers very severely by laying flat upon the ground feigning death, until they were almost upon them, when rising and giving one of their fiendish war yells, each Zouave picked his man and fired, decimating the detachment, stampeding their horses without riders.

After their repulse, the Federal troops returned to their encampment on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The force of the enemy is reported to have been immensely superior,—amounting to about ninety thousand men;—while the Union army in action did not number more twenty-two thousand.

A despatch from a Southern quarter says: Gen. Johnston commanded the left, where the enemy made the fiercest attack; the right was commanded by Beauregard. President Davis reached the field at noon, and took command of the centre. When the left was pressed the severest, the centre engaged a portion of the enemy's forces and decided the fortune of the day.

The rebels did not follow the retreating forces of the Federal army after passing Bull's Run.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The *City of Baltimore* was intercepted off Cape Race on the 25th inst. Dates to the 18th inst.

The King of Prussia was fired at in Baden on the 14th by a young student from Leipsic, named Becker, who was arrested. The ball slightly grazed the King's neck.

A petition presented to House of Commons charges Mr. Lever with fradulent practices in the Galway Contract.

Lord J. Russell is to be created a Peer.

The Irish Census shows a decrease of 12 per cent in ten years.

The French duties on Sugar slightly reduced.

The tariff on Coffee also slightly modified.

The Emperor's health is improving at Vichi.

Markets—Money market unchanged.—Consols 90 to 90¼. Cotton buoyant. Manchester advices favorable. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions steady.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 5, 1861.

POPE'S EPISTLES AGAINST THE ROMANS.

No. II.

The scantiness of Mr. Pope's materials for a crusade against the Catholics of this Island is ludicrously glaring in his last letter "to the Protestants." The letter occupies nearly a column of the *Islander*, and more than half of it consists of extracts from Newfoundland papers, and a lengthy quotation from an old No. of the *Examiner* in reference to the Donnybrook Fair Meeting in 1858, and which we regard as the most interesting part of the whole thing. The Newfoundland Liberals seem to feel somewhat keenly their defeat at the last election,—in which we are confident they had not fair play—and the Journals representing that party express themselves warmly on the subject, as might be expected. In the extracts from the Newfoundland *Patriot*,—which, by the way, is edited not by a Catholic but by a member of the Church of England—there is not one line to show that the Catholics of Newfoundland desire to establish a religious ascendancy in that Colony. But even if they had such a desire, that would not justify the Secretary and Clerk of the Council in casting ridicule and contumely on the religion of nearly half the population of the Island—and insulting in the grossest manner, and with the approval of the Government, the people who help to pay his salary, as well as the salaries of the other officials who connive at his reckless and iniquitous proceedings.

The Liberal party in St. John's propose to hold a public meeting on the 13th inst., to protest against the manner in which the Government of Newfoundland have obtained their present position. We should suppose there is nothing criminal in this; but Mr. Pope says—Behold, the Catholics want to overturn the Government of Newfoundland, and a monster meeting is the first step they take for the accomplishment of this end!

Now we all remember the time—and it is brought vividly to our recollection in Mr. Pope's last letter—when the Tories of Charlottetown sought to overturn the Government of this Colony by a monster meeting. That was in 1858. The Government found it necessary to remove the Postmaster General for disobedience to the orders of his superiors. The Tories thought they could coerce the Government by a display of physical force, but they were mistaken. They invited their friends from all quarters; and the Belfast people, armed with loaded pistols, were led up the street by a member of the present Government, and were ready to commit bloodshed and murder, only that they were cowed by superior numbers on the other side. Besides the pistols, there was a great store of axe handles, and sling shots, in abundance, to enforce the Conservative view of the Postmaster's dismissal; and there is no doubt that those instruments of destruction would have been freely used had not the leaders of the Liberal party displayed great energy in repressing the ardour of their followers, who, though unarmed, were able and ready to punish their foes for their taunts and their insolent bearing. The Tories were hugely annoyed because the Catholics attended their "indignation meeting," and they were not allowed to carry out their scheme of overturning the Government. And because the Liberals of Newfoundland propose to get up a monster demonstration against the Government, which the Tories tried to do here in 1858, Mr. Pope assumes, without the shadow of reason,