

enough for its publication. If the virtuous ex-Commissioner—the model propriety man—was so very desirous to make a parade of his indignation in the columns of the Examiner, it was his duty, as an honest, disingenuous man, to give the whole of the correspondence to the public. Why has a part been suppressed? The answer is obvious—because Mr. Campbell was called upon to name the parties whom he accused, but had not the boldness to do it; and, therefore, did not like to exhibit to the world his want of moral courage. We are influenced by no angry feelings towards the ex-Commissioner. We believe that, like a great many other very sensible people, he reads and pays for the Examiner, and the thing we are most surprised at is, that it has not made a better man of him; but we have a public duty to discharge, and we are determined it shall be discharged to the utmost of our ability, without regard for patron or friend. We therefore feel called upon to give to the public those parts of the correspondence withheld from the press by Mr. Campbell. Let our readers make their own comments upon the letters below given, and let them estimate, too, the value of the ex-Commissioner's accusations that are left so wretchedly lame and vague.

[COPY.] "COL. SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th April, 1855.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, tendering your resignation of the office of Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts, and to inform you that His Excellency has been pleased to accept the same. I am to add that His Excellency is not aware that any right has been asserted on the part of the Government to interfere with the "free exercise of the right of thinking," either in your case or any other. If, however, the exercise of such undoubted right should be accompanied by active hostility against the Government under which a gentleman is employed, his removal from office becomes a duty on the part of the Government, unless it should be anticipated by resignation.

"With reference to the accusations or imputations you have thought proper to make, affecting the characters of certain Justices of the Peace in your section of the country, His Excellency directs me to call upon you to name the parties to whom you refer, in order to the adoption of such proceedings on the part of the Government as may appear necessary; and especially to enable His Excellency to direct that the parties should at once be put in possession of the full extent of the accusations, and the party by whom they are preferred, for such explanations as they may be desirous of affording.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant. (signed) "A. MITCHELL, Asst. Col. Sec'y.

"JAMES CAMPBELL, Esq., St. Eleanor's."

[COPY.] "ST. ELEANOR'S, 27th April, 1855.

"SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, informing me that the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to accept my resignation as Commissioner for the recovery of Small Debts at St. Eleanor's, &c., and calling upon me to "name the parties" to whom I refer in my letter to His Excellency.

"In reply, I beg to remark, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, that although I "thought fit" to make such broad "imputations" against the characters that disgrace the Commission of the Peace, it was not for the purpose of privately maligning them to His Excellency, which will fully appear upon the publication of my resignation—a method I adopted to explain to the public the cause of my resignation, which method will relieve His Excellency from the trouble of putting those parties "in possession of the full extent of the accusations." The public will see the extent of the accusations; the very individuals themselves, who are unmistakably and notoriously known by the public, will see "the full extent" of them, and write under the just and merited contempt of an indignant public.

"I conceive I have done my duty to inform His Excellency of the fact of such characters enjoying Government patronage—a fact which no man can attempt to disprove. And I can only repeat what I said in my former letter to His Excellency—a fact well known by some of His Excellency's advisers, who, I am satisfied, could "name" some, at least, of them to him, if it did not suit a purpose to do otherwise.

"I beg to inform His Excellency that I do not shrink from naming those parties from the least doubt of fully substantiating all and more than I have said; but they are so well known, from my description of them to His Excellency, that nine out of ten of the public in this part of the country can at any time name them to His Excellency.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, (signed) "JAMES CAMPBELL, Asst. Col. Sec'y., "Charlottetown."

Our readers will be amused on reading the following letter, which has been taken from the Montreal Gazette, and handed to us by a friend. We think we know the old File, and shall presently describe him, who occasionally writes from this Island a column of trash for our Canadian contemporary, and who is well hit off in a few sentences by the other correspondent of the Gazette who signs his letter "R. G." Well, then, to relieve the anxiety of "R. G." and other Canadians, who may be curious to know what sort of an animal is the Gazette's correspondent in this Island, we give the following sketch, which we will guarantee to be correct:—He stands about six feet high—with a stoop in the back—is perhaps sixty years of age—the head is pretty well bleached by the frosts of time, and what is most remarkable about the said head is, that it seems as if it was not properly fastened on to his body, for he every now and then gives it a twitch as if to put it in its right place.—some learned people in the Island have frequently ascribed this pericranian movement to the uneasy sensation said to be felt by what is vulgarly called "a flea in the ear." The countenance is sinister—horribly ugly, and is indebted to the small pox for a myriad of huge indentations. The eyes are little twinkling greys, which seem ashamed to look the world in the face,—the nose cannot boast of either the Roman or Grecian cut; and as for the teeth, with the exception of two or three venerable stumps, they are among the things that were. The habiliments are seedy, and their style and fit may be inferred from the circumstance, that they were in all likelihood picked up in some pawnbroker's shop a dozen or twenty years ago. So much for the outward man.

We know little or nothing of the history of this individual further back than fifteen or sixteen years, he having arrived in the Colony about that time, hot from the rebellion in Canada, where, according to his own shewing, he took an active part against the followers of Papeineau, but in what capacity history or tradition sayeth not. He claims some honor, we believe, for having been one of the valiant rabble who sacked the Vindicator office in Montreal, in 1837; but whether he signalized his name in any other achievement, we must leave to himself or his biographer to say. When he arrived in this Island he found Toryism—akin to that on whose side he fought in Canada—at a heavy discount, and popular excitement running high. He settled among an excitable and ignorant class of the population—threw off his Tory principles with more facility than he could throw off his old coat—began to attend public meetings, and mumble out seditious speeches—rushed into print whenever and wherever he could—became all of a sudden a tremendous radical—called the old Family Compact, whose toady he now is, "a pack of traitors, murderers and robbers." In 1842,

owing to the popular phrenzy which he so largely stimulated, was elected a member of Parliament—as a debater, proved himself an utter failure from his inability to speak upon any question for even two consecutive minutes. In 1843 was prosecuted for causing the publication of some foolish resolutions against the Government, which were held to be libellous—made a whining speech in his defence, which he had written out for the occasion—was convicted, but judgment suspended through the merciful interposition of the authorities—continued to blaze away in the newspapers at judge, jury and governor. Was elected again to the House of Assembly in 1846—split with the liberal party there, because they were then becoming favourably inclined to Sir Henry Haultain, who began to carry out the principles of that party in the administration of the Government. Hated Sir Henry for two reasons: first, because Sir Henry promoted the libel prosecution; secondly, because our hero was never invited to Government House with the leading members of the Liberal party. From 1847 to 1851 began to coquet with the Tory party—professed to have made a great mistake in stigmatizing the leaders of that party as "traitors, murderers and robbers," and all at once discovered that they were men of great public and private worth. Continued every day to give new proofs of his apostasy, and in 1850, when he had the effrontery to offer himself a third time to his constituents, was most contemptuously rejected, and a plain country farmer, quite unknown to fame, was put in his place. In 1851, when the new form of Government was put in practice, our hero was hired, for a paltry consideration, to supply a thick-headed printer with brains, and to malign his old political associates. A renegade friend—notwithstanding the seeming contradiction of terms—is said to be the most malignant of enemies,—our hero has fully justified the truth of the remark. Since 1851 he has written reams of the coarsest and foulest slander against those who mistook him for an honest man in 1842 and 1843. But his writing has been to no purpose, so far as himself and his present allies are concerned. He has not only not failed to raise those allies in public estimation, but he has sunk them beyond redemption. This has been abundantly proved at the hustings many times since. He has, indeed, so materially helped the Liberal party by his abuse of them, that it was gravely asked of one of that party by an intelligent gentleman from a neighbouring Province, a couple of years ago:—"How much do you pay Mr. So-and-So for continually abusing your party with such hearty good will?" We must confess that we do not pay him any thing, but if any of the Liberals will open a subscription list on this account, we will put our own name down for something handsome, "provided always," as they say in Acts of Parliament, he will continue to libel and slander the Liberal party in general and ourselves in particular. Responsible Government is, of course, the object of his most ardent detestation. His present masters and feeders lost office and station under that system. Hence it is his duty to misrepresent its working. But what is worse than all in our hero's estimate of Responsible Government—its establishment has secured office and honor to the men who have remained true and steadfast to their principles, while he continues to be the despised slave to the objects of his ancient hate.

Do our Canadian, or any other friends, wish to know the name of our hero, after this true and particular account of him? If they do, let them make known their wish, and we will gratify it without a moment's hesitation; but the picture is so exact, that we are sure our hero himself will be the first to acknowledge it.

"But why does he send his communications to the Montreal Gazette, when he has a paper under his control in the Island?"

Dear reader, why do you ask such a silly question, but if you insist upon an answer, here it is:—Nobody in the Island who has judgment or intelligence reads his libellations without knowing them to be false, and penned with the worst of motives. In Montreal the case is different. Nobody, excepting the editor of the Gazette, knows the character of the correspondent of that paper, and he, on that account, supposes that his false statements will receive more credence than they would if first published in this Island. Nobody believes him here; every body may possibly believe him there.

We at first thought of commenting on the several paragraphs in the following letter from the pen of our hero, and pointing out the utter falsity of each and every one of them. But our Canadian readers will perceive that a detailed refutation is unnecessary, after what we have written; our Island readers know the old Rip too well to require any thing of the kind. A lazy old parson—so the story goes—was once found praying devoutly over a barrel of beef. When asked to explain the reason for his pious employment, he answered, that he was merely saying grace in the gross to save time and trouble of saying it in detail when the beef came to the table. It is with such a disposition we present the subjoined hash to our readers, feeling satisfied it would be only a waste of time to make a long story about every separate part of it.

(From the Montreal Gazette.) PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SUFFERING IN THE STRAITS—POLITICS—BANKING—PATRIOTIC FUND. P. E. Island, March 30, 1855.

My anticipations of the loss of life, from the dishonorable conduct of the Government in taking the contract for conveying the winter mails across the Straits from able and experienced hands, and vesting it in others whose qualifications were a vote for the Government at elections, have been fatally realized, as you have no doubt seen by the public prints. Two boatmen, with three passengers and a mail, left the opposite shore in a small open boat, but becoming entangled in the ice, they could neither reach our coast nor return whence they departed, until after four days and nights. One of the passengers perished from exhaustion, and all would have inevitably shared the same fate had the weather been very cold. As it was they were only preserved by killing a small dog that accompanied them, drinking the blood, and eating the flesh raw.

The Legislature, though in session, has not been doing much, and the little business it has transacted is not much to its credit. The most important measure is a Bill to transfer the nomination of Sheriffs from the Chief Justice to the Government. Previously, the Chief Justice annually noted the names of three fit and proper persons to fill the office of Sheriff, of whom the Lieut. Governor was compelled by law to select one. But since the Colonial Office has thought proper to rule through the ignorance and indigence of the Colony, it is unpleasant to have the crimes or the fallacies of the officials exposed, and hence the new law. It is a Government measure, no doubt introduced with the entire consent of the Lieut. Governor; and as it was declared in the Assembly, by two Executive Councillors, that the Sheriffs would be expected to support the Government, there can be no doubt that the object of the Bill is to prevent discussion, and muzzle the Press, through the medium of packed partisan Juries. The disorder which will, most probably, be introduced into the Colony by the measure, will be a plume of feathers in Mr. Daly's cap. A few years ago, the salubrity and cheapness of the Colony induced several gentlemen of independent means to select it for their abode; but they now talk of leaving, and if the Government be conducted for the benefit of about a dozen absentee proprietors, for the next five years, as it has for the last five, it is but too probable that every respectable and independent man will emigrate, unless he be detained by ties which cannot readily be removed or severed.

About eighteen months ago, a Mr. Wilson, of the Imperial Treasury, through the Colonial Office, recommended the Legislature to pass a Banking Law, and pointed out the immense advantage which an institution of the sort would be to the Colony. A Bank Act was accordingly passed, and nearly a year afterwards a long despatch, written by Sir C. E. Trevelyan, who cuts so sorry a figure in Crimean affairs, was received, refusing the Royal Assent, though it was a transcript of a Nova Scotia Act, a successful and healthy operation. In its room, he transmitted a wild-geese affair, which he wishes the Legislature to accept in its stead, and which is, of course, extolled to the skies by the very men, now in office, who voted for the Bill of last session, now disallowed. It is probable that our 80,000 inhabitants will not be favored with a Bank at all—but such is Responsible Government in a small Colony.

As the Members of the Executive Council openly avow the policy of the Government to be, that none but "friends" shall hold any office, however small, and declare every man to be an "enemy" who votes against any of their supporters, such policy involves not only loss of life—as has been experienced in two cases—but fills the lower Courts and Magistracy with men whose sole claim to office is not integrity and abilities, but ignorance and a negation of political principle. I may mention one or two cases as examples.

An ignorant low character had his name put on the roll of Justices, because it was supposed that being a bustling sort of body, he would make a good canvasser. He soon demonstrated the propriety of the appointment by being convicted of an assault. Sir Alexander removed his name from the list, but it has been restored by Mr. Daly.

For the same canvassing reasons, a very poor man of indifferent character was connected with a J. P. some three or four years ago. Previously to the General Election of 1853, suspecting that a gentleman of the most unblemished reputation would be a candidate—opposed to the policy of the Government—he charged him in several letters, published in one of our papers, with such a series of crimes as should have excluded him from all society, had any one of the charges been true. His real name was signed to those letters—but the calumniator was passed over, as too low a scamp to be noticed, and the printer prosecuted for defamation. A lawyer was brought from Nova Scotia to defend him, who, after a careful investigation, rested the defence on the fact that every allegation was not only unfounded, but so notoriously false, that the character of the plaintiff had sustained no damage. Yet this individual still signs J. P., and there are others on the list quite as bad, if not worse.

The Assembly has voted £2,000 to the Patriotic or Widows' Fund, and I think private subscriptions will amount to about £1,000 more.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Prince Edward's Island correspondent is very angry with somebody or something; and this, I infer, not alone from his rather literary history of the early antecedents of some of the public characters of that happy Utopia of his, wherein, from being a modest vender of spiced delicacies, such as gingerbread, a man may attain to the very highest range of political power and importance, but also from his too evident misconception of Responsible Government.

Judging from the elegance of his periods, he must be supposed to possess the proper sentiments of an enlightened citizen for his own society and Government; and he cannot, therefore, be aware that to disparage either, before the world, and beyond the sphere of both, is very unpatriotic, and altogether similar to the sin of those ill-judging individuals—peculiar to Colonial life—who deem it essential to their own respectability to depreciate everything and everybody about them. On the borders of the great American forest, or on the sea-shores of our Continent, it may be excusable in a man to have his civilization and his "coat of arms" (his coat and arms) a little more natural than what is just now the standard in such conventional matters in proud old Europe. The more intimate our acquaintance with nature, the better are we qualified to draw our canons of criticism from virtue alone, and the less liable are we to refer all true nobility to ancestry; and your correspondent is well aware of this himself, it would seem, from his strictures being indulged in under protest.

Responsible Government, he tells us, is much abused in Prince Edward's Island, by the Executive undertaking to relieve the Chief Justice there of the responsibility which has hitherto attached to his office of naming the Sheriffs; and he attributes this act of violation of the principles of Responsible Government to the pernicious "rule exercised by the Colonial Office, through the ignorance and indigence of the Colony" over the people of the Island. Other cases of the assumption of a power by the Executive to make all appointments to offices and trusts under the Government, have been cited; but if your correspondent has been equally unfortunate in them as in the first, he could not have satisfied the readers of the Montreal Gazette in any other way so thoroughly of the legitimate working of Responsible Government in the hands of those statesmen of the gingerbread-basket whom he condemns, nor convinced Canadians better of the honorable rule of the Colonial Office, exercised at present within the Colony.

If the Colonists of the Island cannot emancipate their homes from serfdom, under an absentee-monopoly, such as that said to exist there, by their own votes at the hustings, they are not likely to find much help from the judgments of the Chief Justice or the executions served on them by any Sheriff.

And so I have no doubt of such an application of Responsible Government of the affairs of the Island being a "plume of feathers" in the Lieutenant Governor's cap, and a glory encircling his name in the hearts of the Prince Edward Islanders hereafter.

Yours truly, R. G.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The English Mail arrived here in the Rosebud on Wednesday afternoon last. We have dates as late as the 29th April, furnishing the important intelligence that the bombardment of Sebastopol had been resumed by the allied forces, and that great damage had been done in consequence to the Russian works. The storming of that fortress has in all probability taken place before this time. The next news from England may, therefore, be looked forward to with great interest. The Vienna Conference had terminated without any result. The Emperor and Empress of the French had visited England, and had been received with every mark of distinction.

ANOTHER CONCERT.—Mr. W. Duchemin and the gentlemen who were associated with him in the late Concert on behalf of the Patriotic Fund, have, it will be seen, embraced our suggestion, and volunteer to give another Concert in aid of the poor of this Island. The fine new organ will remain in the Temperance Hall for that purpose, and the decorations, we understand, will be on a splendid scale. May their shadows never be less, and may the most ample success crown their efforts.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Owing to the absence, through indisposition, of the President, who was previously announced to give the concluding Lecture at the Institute, Mr. John LePage came forward and read an interesting paper "on the relative importance of Great Britain." It gave rise to a lively and protracted discussion, after which the Vice Pres-

dent, who offered some observations regarding the progress made by the Institute in diffusing a love of the arts and sciences, prorogued the Institute to such time as the Committee might determine on for commencing a new session next winter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a very lengthy communication from William Cooper, Esq., on the Escheat question. We shall give in our next No., if not the whole, a very large portion of it.

We have received a communication signed "J. P." in reference to Mr. James Campbell's letter of resignation. The writer has not complied with the rule which we have several times brought to the notice of our correspondents, viz: that no communication can be entertained, bearing a fictitious signature, unless the real name of the author is furnished to the editor. Let "J. P." comply with this rule, and we shall then determine whether we ought to publish his animadversions on the very improper and unproven accusations preferred by Mr. Campbell against certain Justices of the Peace in Prince County.

BARQUE SIR ALEXANDER.—This well-known and expeditious trader between the Old and the New Worlds arrived in Charlottetown during the past week in 27 days from Liverpool, G. B. She was laden with goods for the owner (Hon. W. W. Lord) and several of our principal merchants, and had six cabin and nineteen steerage passengers. We understand the owner intends to transfer the Sir Alexander from the Liverpool to the London route, for which latter port she will sail about the 10th of next month; and a splendid newly-built clipper ship, now nearly ready for launching, will take the place of the Sir Alexander on the Liverpool line.

Married. On the 23rd ult., by the Rev. W. Snodgrass, Mr. Robert A. Treneman, of Charlottetown, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Robert Minto, Esq., C. E., Edinburgh, Scotland, and late of Newfoundland.

Marine Intelligence. PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. Entered.

MAY 4.—Schr Queen of the Isles, Fougen, Arichat; bal. Susan and Mary, Crockett, New York; goods. 5th—Packet, Babine, Arichat; bal. 7th—Manly, Forest, do; do. 8th—Active, Balin, do; do. 10th—Bark Isabel, Liverpool; goods to A & J Duncan & Co., and others. Bark Sir Alexander, Wals; Liverpool; goods—to W W Lord and others.

Cleared. MAY 4.—Schr Martha Ann, Campbell, New Brunswick; produce. 5th—Brigt Jimma, Green, New York; do. 8th—Schr Mary Jane Gilbert, Terrio, St John, N B; do.

Ship News.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND, April 30.—Arrived Sonora, Malona, P. E. I. HALIFAX, May 7.—Captain Reynolds, of Schooner Montana, reports on his voyage from P. E. Island, when off Whitehead, last Thursday week, saw several packages, like cases Dry Goods, some of which were marked T. E. K. He afterwards fell in with another package, but on reaching it found it broken and nothing remaining but straw and pieces of bottles—marked D. C. in red.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Molasses, Molasses, Molasses—new Crop, Bright and Heavy, BY AUCTION, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, on Peake's Wharf, landing from Schooner Sophronia, from Halifax,—22 puncheons choice Molasses. W. T. PAW, Auctioneer. May 14.

Auction.

ON FRIDAY next, at the Subscriber's Sale Room, at the hour of 11 o'clock, noon, A CONSIGNMENT OF MERCHANDISE, as follows:—45 Boxes TOBACCO (a prime article) 66 do SUMMER CANDLES 287 do SOAP 2 Cases trimmed and untrimmed BONNETS, now landing per Schooner Sophronia, from Halifax. —ALSO— 10 Chests TEA, 2 Bales Cotton WARP. TERMS AT SALE. BENJAMIN DAVIES, Auctioneer. May 14, 1855.

For London direct.

THE fast sailing Barque SIR ALEXANDER, JAMES SCOTT, Commander, will leave Charlottetown for the above Port on or about the 10th June next, and will leave London on or about the first September next, for Charlottetown. For Freight or passage, please apply to W W LORD, Charlottetown, or Messrs. Keal & Roberts, Merchants, London. The Owner of the Barque Sir Alexander avails himself of this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to the Merchants of Charlottetown, and others, for the handsome support he has received since he put the Sir Alexander in the carrying trade between this Port and Liverpool; and he will feel grateful for a continuation of their favours towards the same vessel in her new line between Charlottetown and London. He begs to inform his friends that he intends to launch a clipper-built Ship of 500 tons, to take the place of the Sir Alexander, and he expects to have her ready to sail for Liverpool on or before the first of July next. This Ship is intended exclusively for the line on which the Sir Alexander sailed, and no expense will be spared to make her a safe, trust-worthy and comfortable Ship. W. W. LORD. Charlottetown, May 14, 1855.

"The Poor ye have always with you."

BY ESPECIAL REQUEST.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Under the Patronage of His Excellency Dominick Daly, Esq., and Lady.

In behalf of the Poor of Charlottetown.

THE Gentlemen who gave the last Concert, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, beg to announce that they have consented to give another CONCERT on Tuesday Evening, the 22d instant, for the above laudable object.

The friends of the Poor in our own land will now have an opportunity of exhibiting their zeal in behalf of the distressed. Tickets—Reserved seats, 2s 3d; Rear 1s 6d.—to be had at the Stores of Hazard & Owen, T. Desbriay & Co. Henry Stamper, and W. R. Watson, Esqrs. A Plan of the Reserved Seats to be seen at the Store of Hazard & Owen. May 14.

New Goods—New Style. FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

BY the "SIR ALEXANDER," 16 packages of GOODS, ready for inspection as soon as landed, at BELL'S CLOTHING STORE, MARKET SQUARE, Consisting in part of Broad Cloths, Summer Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres Scotch Tweeds, Silk Velvets, French cut Velvets, French figured Vestings, White and fancy Marselles, do. Black Satins, Gingham Vest shapes, cords and Griefs. Every description of garment, comprising all the new styles, will be made to measure, from these Goods, in a superior manner, and at prices to suit the times. —ALSO—

A large and choice assortment of shirts, neck-ties, suspenders, gloves, handkerchiefs, hats and caps, together with every article required for gentlemen's wear, except the boots. C. & J. BELL. May 14.

MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

We are desirous of informing the public, that we have on hand, and are constantly making up, the largest and best stock of Ready-made Clothing in Charlottetown—cut by ourselves, and made up by workmen in our employ. Persons desirous of furnishing themselves with fashionable well-made garments, at reasonable prices, can be suited better at our establishment than any other in Charlottetown. C. & J. BELL, Tailors, opposite the Market.