

Correspondence.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the *Islander* of last week there is an article purporting to be the minutes of the annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, which is usually held on the first Wednesday in March, in order that the report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year be read, and officers appointed for the following twelve months appointed. The whole article is spurious, and inserted without the sanction of any member of the Committee, for Messrs. Hassard and Simpson had resigned their appointment on the 9th February.

The only Members of Committee present were the Hon. G. Coles and Mr. Clark, and, after waiting till one o'clock, these gentlemen thought it advisable to postpone the Grain Show, as farmers living at a distance in the country could not get the grain intended for competition forward in time on account of the state of the roads. For some years past this has been the case, and a considerable amount of ill-feeling has been engendered against the Society by the prizes being awarded when so many persons were precluded from competing on account of the heavy drift. Another reason for postponing the Show was, that with the exception of Messrs. Robert Mutch and Lauchlan McNeill, none of the parties who had brought forward grain for exhibition were qualified to compete, as they had not complied with one of the regulations, which states that "competitors must be members of the Society;" and you cannot be a member of the Society until you have paid your subscription for the current year. At one o'clock there were in the Hall 10 bags of wheat, 4 of barley, and 4 of oats.

The annual meeting, held for the purposes above stated, was adjourned on account of there being only one gentleman present qualified to act as President, Vice President or Governor, namely, Mr. Coles, and only four qualified to act as members of Committee, namely, George Beer, B. A. Fellowes and W. Swabey, jun., Esqrs., and the Hon. W. Swabey, (Mr. Simpson having resigned, I do not take him into account). Not having sufficient material to work upon, no other course was left but to adjourn the meeting, which was accordingly done.

The Act of Incorporation expressly states that "an annual subscription of not less than one pound shall constitute the person subscribing the same a Governor." That the "Committee is to consist of the President and two Vice Presidents, seven Governors and seven Members, together with six Members of the House of Assembly for the time being—two from each County—to be appointed annually by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Such President, Vice Presidents and Governors to be elected from the class of Governors only; and such seven Members to be elected indiscriminately from the Governors and Members of the said Society paying an annual subscription of not less than five shillings each."

Being in possession of the above facts, Mr. Editor, you will perceive that the proceedings of the tumultuous assembly, convened after the R. A. Society's meeting was adjourned, were perfectly irregular. The first resolution passed was one creating Chas. Hassard, Esq., President of the Society for the ensuing year! This, sir, is really very absurd, for Mr. Hassard is not even a member of the Society, for he has not paid his subscription this year, nor I question if he has for some years past. The next move was, that Judge Peters be First Vice President. This might have done, were it not that his Honor has withdrawn himself from the Society entirely, vide his letter in the *Protector* of the 5th February, in which he states that, "I hereby resign my office as President of the Society, and also request that my name be struck off from the list of subscribers," (which was very readily complied with). The next resolution is moved by Mr. McNeill, seconded by Mr. Allan McKinlay, (who is not a member of the Society), that J. C. Binns, Esq., be 2nd Vice President. Mr. Binns is not eligible, for the same reason that he is not a member of the Society. They then go on to elect the following gentlemen Governors and members of Committee, viz:—Henry Longworth, Daniel Hodgson, Ralph Brecken, jr., and B. E. Wright. None of these "Governors" are qualified. The first and last are not members of the Society; the second is a subscriber to the amount of 5s; and the third comes down with the magnificent sum of 3s. per annum, the smallest payment which will admit any one to the privileges of membership; and I doubt not, Mr. Editor, you will be surprised when I state that not one of the gentlemen appointed to serve on the Committee are members of the Society!! Here they are, viz:—Messrs. Stephen Boyver, James Robertson, (shoe-maker), Robt. McMillan, and Thos. Dodd, Esq.

As to my own part in the affair, the "head and front of my offending" seems to be that I would not—on the mandate of the Chairman of a self constituted meeting—attend and take notes of their proceedings. I am the servant of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, and having obeyed the instructions given to me by the only two qualified persons at the meeting, my duties were over, and I did not feel inclined to take service under the New Agricultural Society, with such a smart President at the head of it. I have no doubt when the "necessary steps" are taken to induce His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to supersede me, these sapient men will give good and sufficient reasons to induce His Excellency at once to comply with their modest request.

You cannot wonder, sir, at the state in which the affairs of the Society have been left, when such unequalled stupidity and ignorance of the rules by which it is constituted are evinced by persons who have been so long legally and illegally connected with it.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, W. W. IRVING, Secretary and Treasurer R. A. Society. Charlottetown, March 7, 1859.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your last issue there appears a letter signed "James Robertson." I am pleased to see that the sleeping dog has awoken to a sense of his own untruthfulness, and that he "swallows the lead" so kindly, by acknowledging that he really has been guilty of a falsehood—or to speak more mildly, gross deceit.

Mr. Robertson was fully aware of the terms on which I stood with the Committee before making me the promise he did, for I had fully explained the charges brought against me, at a meeting of the Board on the 5th June last, at which he was present. This pattern of piety was also present at a meeting of Committee on the 15th January, along with most of the parties who signed the famous manifesto of the 9th February; Mr. Hassard was in the Chair; and before the balloting took place, it was stated "that the debts charged against Mr. Irving were chiefly debts due by other parties to the Society, which they held Mr. Irving responsible for." This was distinctly stated by the Chairman and the then Secretary, and that Mr. Irving had called to say he would pay the amount due by him; no objections were made to Mr. Irving's name being put on the list by any of the Committee," &c., &c. Vide letter in the *Examiner* 15th February, signed, George Coles and James Warburton.

It is evident from the above that nothing transpired at the meeting, alluded to by Mr. Robertson, to cause him so suddenly to change his mind so that what he has stated in his letter is another evidence of his reckless disregard for truth. This very honorable man, who appears to have such a horror of being made a "tool of, to prop fraud and dishonesty," should recollect the old adage "that they who live in glass houses should not throw stones." If our sower friend will put his hand to his heart, and say he was never guilty of such crimes, I will then acknowledge that the public have formed a wrong estimate of his character.

The above, Mr. Editor, is another instance of tory partizanship and Bull Wether influence. With many apologies for troubling you again on this thread-bare question, of which the public must be heartily sick.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. W. IRVING, Sec'y R. A. Society. Charlottetown, March 7, 1859.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

The electors ought to have such information as would help them to put questions to candidates soliciting their votes. I therefore give below the conditions of all the Grants to show the forfeiture, as follows, viz: "And the grantees further bind and oblige themselves, their heirs and assigns, to settle the said Lot or Township hereby granted, within ten years from the date of the said Grants, in the proportion of one person to every two hundred acres—said Protestant settlers to be intro-

duced from such parts of Europe as are not within His Majesty's dominions, or to be such persons as have resided within His Majesty's dominions of America two years antecedent to the date hereof. And if the said grantees shall not settle one-third of the said Lot or Township in the proportion aforesaid within four years from the date hereof, then the whole of the said Lot or Township shall become forfeited to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and this grant shall be void and of no effect."

Now, it must appear to any person of common sense that the grants were not made to settle British subjects as tenants who had a right to a share of the public lands as well as the grantees, and consequently the grants were made expressly for foreigners who could not be freeholders in a British Colony, and could only hold lands as tenants to British subjects; therefore the following questions are for candidates to answer:—

Was it right for the grantees to lead British subjects into bondage as tenants, to defraud them of rent for forfeited Lands? Was it right for a Colonial Minister to allow defaulting grantees to hold over forfeited lands on purpose to enable them to defraud and hold British subjects in bondage?

Would it be right that such landholders and their adherents should have the Government of this Colony, so as to command the revenue as well as the rental?

If you say such actions are wrong, if you are returned would you endeavour to remedy such wrongs?

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, 26th February, 1859.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

Sir,—In the *Islander* of the 22d February appeared two letters respecting the proceedings of the County Meeting held at St. Peter's Bay on the 26th January ult., which contain a greater quantity of falsehood misrepresentation and barefaced impertinence than any two documents that have ever fallen under my notice. Were I acquainted with the characters writing such epistles, I should know how to treat them in this letter; but as I am entirely ignorant of them, I will confine myself within the bounds of good manners, rather than give the public occasion to censure liberties in me which I believe no man of sense will approve in them. It is impossible for any person who attended the meeting, and read these letters, not to pronounce the words written above, and as I happen to be a spectator of the whole proceeding, I consider it a duty to expose the design and ignorance of parties connected with these "Seny" opinions.

The first letter, which contains nothing but scandal and defamation thrown out with considerable assurance and as little dread of proof as if no Liberal existed in our County—showing the writer's ignorance—shall dismiss by merely stating that I saw all the Resolutions written at St. Peter's Bay—that is, all those that were carried at the meeting. Let me ask you then, sir, whoever you are, whether so ungentlemanlike a charge as that which you have preferred against the Clergyman and others, has not an air of disingenuousness, which does not consist with a lover of truth and a friend to the public interest? Whether it has not something in it that interferes with the duty you owe your God and your Country? Whether it has not the indicia of ill-nature and ill-breeding in it? For my part I am surprised that any person having pretensions to claim a place in a public journal would not understand that such reflections deserve correction, and would not pass with impunity, that gentlemen and men of honour never make use of such reflections, and that they are in every respect as indecent and offensive to civilized society as they are dishonourable and dangerous to that political party which either personally tolerates or unjustly encourages them.

With regard to the second letter signed by "William Stern," I have only to state that he entertains peculiar ideas of Parliamentary proceedings, differing entirely from every intelligent man in his own or any other community. It is true he did read a Resolution requesting the members to stop proceedings that had been instituted against a certain widow, but it is equally as true that his Resolution and himself were hooted by the whole meeting. The affair of the widow was a private one in which members could no more interfere than Stern himself, unless he had accepted the offer of several persons there, viz: to raise a private subscription to aid her. It is impossible for members or individuals to prevent the operation of the laws of our Island, and it is well that such is the case.

Believing that Liberalism is fast gaining the ascendancy in this County, and that the Land Question will never be settled by the off-shoots of Toryism or Family Compactism,

CELTUS.

King's County, Feb. 26, 1859.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO QUIT RENT BEN, ESQ.

Sir,—I perceive by the last issue of the *Islander* that you have offered your services to the Electors of Princeton Royalty and Lot 18. Now, sir, it appears to me that you have been somewhat in a hurry in doing so, as the electors of this district, when they wish the services of a gentleman, generally say so in plain English; and I think you have shown very bad taste, if not bad policy, in publishing your address in the *Islander*, for I would have you know that that paper is held in very low estimation in this community; in fact it is generally considered to act on the principle of never telling the truth when a lie will answer.

You tell us, sir, that you were rejected by the people of Belfast. Not being personally acquainted with them, I do not know whether they deserve all the hard names you apply to them, but really if the report be true that two or three hundred of them turned out at the bidding of the cracked Colonel to attend the celebrated Indignation Meeting, got up by the Tories in Charlottetown, and proved such a complete failure, for the purpose of fighting with their neighbours and countrymen, or do any other dirty work the Colonel might have for them to do, methinks they almost merit them. Certain am I that a sane man would find it very difficult to raise a mob in this district for any such purpose; nay, could not do it at all. You also tell us about the great love Coles has for you, and how he turned out old Mr. Owen, after seventeen years service, to make room for you. That is all in my eye. Betty Martin's Mr. Coles is not one of those who entertain so much of the softer feeling for the sterner sex; but I think it is more probable that the old gentlemen being so long in the office, began to think it belonged to him of right, and vainly supposing that no one else could do the work, grow somewhat rusty on his hands; and Mr. Coles finding at length that he could not continue him longer in the office with credit to the Government, decided on dismissing him, and believing that you were fully equal to the discharge of the duties of that office, appointed you thereto, and not because he had such a mass of love you or consideration for your wants. You also remind us that you are related to some of us, but you need not count any thing on that score, as the electors of this district have minds of their own, and will act on them without fear, favour, or affection. Again, sir, you tell us that you are a Protestant. Now, I would have you understand that the people of this district do not allow their religious feelings to interfere with their political principles any more than they allow the Proprietors' Rent Roll or the Merchants' Ledger to hamper their actions, but go forward as freemen should do, and poll their votes in favour of the men whom they deem most worthy of their support, regardless of every undue influence that may be attempted to be brought to bear against them.

But, sir, it is needless for you to be offering your services to the electors of this district, seeing that we have already chosen our men; ay, more, we are able and will return them. They are George Sinclair, Esq., our late representative, and Benjamin Davies, Esq., Postmaster General. But you need not tell the Tories anything about it, as the poor devils will know it soon enough.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Princeton Royalty, March 1st, 1859.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ROLLO BAY.

Pursuant to a notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of the western section of the 1st Electoral District of King's County took place at the Rollo Bay Cross Roads, on Saturday the

26th inst., for the purpose of choosing two Liberal candidates to offer for the District at the approaching election. Mr. Alex. McDonald having been called to the chair, he concisely stated the object of the meeting; and very pertinently observed that though the country must regret the necessity of another general election, yet the peculiarity of the case left the Governor no other alternative but to dissolve the Assembly. John Knight and William Cooper, Esqrs., were then severally proposed and seconded; and upon the questions being put from the chair, it was found that those two gentlemen were the unanimous choice of the meeting, not one dissentient voice being found against either. There were but two or three Tories present, and strange to say, even these went for the Liberal candidates; and what is still more extraordinary, one of them made a speech in favour of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Cooper being present, forcibly urged the necessity of returning Liberal members, in order to have a definite and satisfactory settlement of the Land Question. It being rumoured that Mr. Knight was not disposed to allow himself to be put in nomination, a deputation, consisting of William Cooper and Edward Kickham, Esqrs., and Mr. L. McPhee, was appointed to wait on Mr. Knight as soon as possible, and to learn from himself whether or not he would accede to the wishes of the Liberals of the District, and allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate; and in the event of his refusing, the meeting unanimously agreed to call on Mr. Hensley to come forth as a candidate. Mr. Knight informed the Deputation that he would be a candidate. Rumour says that the Tories cannot, as brother Jonathan says, "scare up" a candidate silly enough to contest the Election. Poor Emanuel is at length beginning to see the futility of such an attempt. This District is Liberal to the core, and no artifice which Tory imagination can conceive will be able to seduce the people.

Rollo Bay, 23th February, 1859.

EDUCATION.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., R. B. Irving, Esq., School Visiter, delivered a very instructive lecture on Education at the school-room in this place—M. Forbes, Esq., in the Chair.

The learned lecturer proceeded to glance at the wonders achieved by the schoolmaster, and the rapid strides of educational acquirements in every department of learning. He then dwelt at considerable length on the advantages bestowed by the Free Education Act upon the people of this Colony, declaring that it would be an era in the history of the Island, and be reckoned from as the real starting point whence to trace and estimate the progress and extent of prosperity and happiness to which knowledge, duly appreciated would have advanced the people of this Colony. He was glad, he said, to be able to state for general information that the difficulty concerning the public in the Normal School had at length been very happily got over. A resolution, sent down by the Executive Council to the Board of Education, and unanimously acquiesced in by the latter, had, he trusted, set it at rest for ever. The resolution, he stated, was to the effect, that the first lesson in the morning every day in the Normal School shall be the reading of a chapter from the Bible without note or comment, save verbal or literary explanations when they may be required or thought necessary. He concluded his admirable lecture by adding, that he conceived it to be his duty to endeavour to disseminate, on every proper occasion, in the course of his official tours throughout the country, such useful or beneficial information as his knowledge and experience shall have qualified him to communicate concerning the general interest or prospective well-being of the Colony, provided he on all occasions was most careful to eschew the advocacy and enforcement of mere party policy or creed; for he said that he positively held that were any man—whatever might be the character, color, or tone of his political tenets—to procure or to allow himself to be appointed to the important office which he occupied, on condition that he should travel the country as a political agent or partizan, under the cover of merely discharging his official duties, he would be a man wholly unworthy of either public respect or private esteem, and in fact unworthy of nothing but contempt and censure; of his partizanship so practiced would be almost as disgraceful to him as to a man calling himself a Minister of the Gospel would be his converting of his pulpit into a political rostrum, and his using of his professed zeal for religion as

"An office key—a picklock to a place."

At the close of this lecture, which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to Mr. Irving. Several others present addressed the meeting, expressive of their appreciation of all that had fallen from the lecturer.—Com. Vernon River, Feb. 12.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 7, 1859.

For two or three years past the Obstructives, in and out of the House of Assembly, have pretended to be very much in favor of a Court of Escheat, or "Enquiry"—as they mildly phrase it,—and have labored hard to create a feeling against the Liberals, because the latter were disposed to try the effect of the very moderate measure of a purchase of the township lands before resorting to the extreme one of Escheat. The Liberals were charged with having betrayed their principles—sold themselves to the proprietors—and were denounced as the worst enemies of the tenantry; while the Tories were praised to the skies for their disinterested advocacy of the interests of the tenantry. The *Islander*, as the organ of the Obstructives, was loud in its denunciations of the Liberals because they would not keep up an agitation for Escheat; and when the Political Alliance was established, two or three years ago, one of the principles on which the members of that secret body—being the most ultra Tories in the Colony—based their combination, was, that they should advocate the establishment of a Court of Escheat. But the tune is now totally changed. The tenantry were not humbugged and deluded, as it was expected they would be; and the Liberals are true to the promise given the people, namely, that if the Proprietors would not avail themselves of the very generous terms proposed by the Liberal Government with respect to the purchase of their lands, they would fall back upon the original question of Escheat. Now the Tories assure us that Escheat is all a delusion, and the *Islander* comes out with the astounding declaration, that really and truly the only use of advocating Escheat was to convince the tenantry that they are bound by law to pay their rents. We republish from the *Islander* of Friday last an extract from its leading article in which this comforting assurance is given, and the public will at once see who are the parties that are determined to prop up the interests of the proprietors through every contingency:—

"We would caution," says the *Islander*, "the public, however, against the result of the enquiry ending in a general Escheat, or of any confiscation of Proprietary land that will materially benefit the Tenantry. The use of a Court of Enquiry, it appears to us, would mainly consist in satisfying the Tenantry of the legal right of the Proprietors to demand rent. A few worthless Townships would probably be escheated, but * * * none of any consequence."

This is a most miserable excuse for the abandonment of a political principle. If the establishment of "a Court of Enquiry" would have no other result than that mentioned by the *Islander*, it were far better that its party never agitated the question. It is no satisfaction to the tenantry to know that

they must pay rent. The present state of the law, as administered in the Supreme Court, unfortunately leaves them no room for doubt on that subject.

But the editor of the *Islander*—evidently thinking that he had not gone far enough to discourage the hopes of the Escheaters, and to secure for himself and his paper the patronage of the proprietors—seems desirous of giving the squatter proprietors a lift, by informing us that those who have not the shadow of a written title to their lands have the best title of all. We quote below the exact words of our contemporary, to shew the extreme lengths he is disposed to go in setting at naught all his former pledges about Escheat and "Enquiry."

"With regard to the eight Townships for which no grants are on record, but which were no doubt issued, we believe their titles are now about the best of any."

THE EXTEMPORIZED MEETING OF THE DEFEATED OBSTRUCTIVES ON THE FLOOR OF THE HALL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

"They sat abashed, And to rebellious speech rallied their powers, Insensate, hope conceiving from despair."—MILTON.

The good sense, moderation, loyalty and patriotism, which had occasionally, during "the three days," claimed attention, and distinguished the sittings of the unorganized House, having withdrawn from the Hall with the Liberals, bluster, threat, malignity and fume remained with the Obstructives, in tumultuary possession of a scene, which, although intended to be a stage for the performance of the most noble and the most ennobling drama that can be enacted upon earth—the complete extinction of oppression and thralldom, and the full establishment of that freedom which is the birth-right of every subject of the British Crown—these plagues of mankind had lately in the service of a most rabid and insensate faction converted into an arena for exhibitions more disgraceful than those of a bear garden; and the frazzled leaders of this wretched faction, as a climax to their fury and their folly, extemporized a meeting—a farce—in the *Bombastes-Farrioso* style, as a fitting termination to the *extravaganza* of the three days, into which they had insulted and outraged, not only all sense of constitutional propriety, but even almost every right and honorable feeling of human nature.

The first act of this farce was the assumption of the chair—the Speaker's Chair—by the Hon. Donald Montgomery, in the true usurper's mode, without having been legally or constitutionally called there. The hon. gentleman having thus unceremoniously placed himself in "the chair of state," immediately set himself to work in spite of the din and babble of some scores of tongues, to deliver an *instigatory* harangue; but this feat, either from lack of wind, or the lack of some other subtle supply quite as necessary as wind in a man who would be an orator, he soon found he was very far from being as well qualified to accomplish as, from his "large composition," he was to fill the chair. After a little stout but vain persistence, the hon. usurper of the Speaker's Chair was, therefore, compelled to yield to his inability, and to leave the real "corps dramatique" who were fully primed and loaded for farcical explosion to perform their several parts.

The first of these who claimed attention was the Hon. Colonel Gray, in whose bosom grief and joy were so balanced and so strove for the mastery, that, in reality, he seemed not to know whether to play in the *Il-Penseroso* or the *L'Allegro* vein. However, like a just man, he, to the best of his ability, gave to each vein its due. In most ominous and dolorous tones, "I mourn," said the heart-wounded and gallant Colonel, "I mourn for the Governor! I mourn for the Governor!" added he, in joyous and mellifluous notes, "I rejoice for my country!"

The other performers, if we except the Hon. Roderick McLaughlin, were less emphatic and dramatic. Mr. J. H. Haviland's immediately previous exertions had seemingly unnerved him for further violence; and the spirit which could no longer animate his relaxed frame, dividing itself, did duty through the persons of Mr. John Longworth and Mr. Thomas Owen, each of whom dealt in most awful denunciations and most furious threats against certain leaders of the Liberal party.

After these two performers had, each in his turn, fretted and fumed through his part, Mr. James C. Pope was the next to rise upon the stage. This bold aspirant for senatorial fame, having from his youth upwards, been well trained and schooled in the art of coarse vituperation, is doubtless an adept in the honorable profession. He commenced by saying he was well aware that he was generally accounted a very impudent fellow; and that, therefore, it would be folly in him to attempt to figure in any other character. After his acknowledgment, he proceeded, in the style of a thorough blusterer, to pour forth such a torrent of most foul and unwarranted abuse upon His Excellency, the Government, and the Liberals in general, as would clearly have entitled him to a first class diploma at the hands of the most learned and accomplished professors of any Billingsgate College in the world. Upon Mr. Laird devolved the duty of sustaining the character of the Crown; but wanting both the readiness of speech and the wit, and perhaps also the laugher-provoking naivety, of *Tomchstone* his attempt was a complete failure. Great indeed surely must have been the powers of persuasion which induced Mr. Laird to undertake a task so immeasurably above his powers; for never since the days when Caligula made his horse a Consul, was the honor of sustaining a position more egregiously misplaced.

In "sound and fury signifying nothing," the Hon. R. McLaughlin, however, far outdid all who had preceded him on the stage. "I have," said the hon. and learned gentleman, in the most solemn and sonorous voice, and with all the pomposity of pedantry, "I have in the course of my perambulations of the last three days about these premises and within these walls, cast from time to time my enquiring eyes upon the men who lately occupied these now forsaken chairs, the men misnamed a Government; and in the transaction of what momentous affairs have I invariably found them engaged? Why, in the Herculean task of doing nothing. And now, how have they terminated their mighty task, their mighty nothing? Why, with the flourish of a mighty blunder: they have dissolved a House when there was no House to dissolve!" And, alluding, in anticipatory language both to the realization of his own hopes and of those of his hon. friend, Mr. D. Montgomery, the boastful owner of Stentorian lungs concluded thus: "I am glad, sir, to have an opportunity to address you in that chair; and trust, sir, that ere long I shall have an opportunity to address you in it again." Bowing most profoundly, and smiling most blandly, the magniloquent orator sat down; and the much gratified chairman acknowledged the prophetic compliment with a most ludicrously prolonged and self-satisfied snuffle.

At this period of the performance, much to the immediate annoyance, and in the end to the total rout and avoidance from the stage of all the principal players, Mr. Abercrombie Willock stepped forward, and claimed a right to take part in the extravaganza. Mr. Willock struck in with the most perfect assurance; and claiming "consanguineous" connexion with the heroic Belfasters, was at first cheered by the Hon. Roderick McLaughlin, as likely to prove a rather useful ally; but when at length with all the volubility which he is so remarkable he began to denounce proprietary lands and usurpations, and with right good will to do effective blows upon the heads of the lawyer agents and others of that genus, the oppressive middlemen of the Colony, it was truly laughable to see how quickly certain once no-stricken members of the Tory corps made the