

Correspondence.

THE PROTECTOR CAUGHT TRIPPING AGAIN.

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PROTECTOR.

REVEREND SIRS.—When I became a subscriber to your paper I did so with the expectation that I would get good English in return for my money. Although this was not distinctly stipulated for, yet your standing in society and your lofty pretensions were calculated to impress the minds of your subscribers with the belief that you had at least a smattering of knowledge of English grammar.

Deeply regretting that your inattention to the gentle hints which I gave you on former occasions should render the adoption of this measure with you, my spiritual and intellectual guides, I remain, Reverend Sirs, your humble servant, Dec. 28, 1857. FREE CHURCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR.—The above is an exact copy of a letter which I addressed to the editors of the Protector, together with the No. of that paper in which the silly, ungrammatical article referred to appeared. If you give me room in your paper, I intend to write a few additional remarks upon the same subject next week. Yours, &c., FREE CHURCHMAN.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR.—In my letter of the 8th instant there is sufficient proof to show that the parties whom you call proprietors are usurers, and in no better position than the receivers of stolen goods; and instead of your being an advocate for the rights of honest industrious people, as you pretend to be, you are the advocate of usurers, trying to screen them, not by openly and manfully defending their conduct, but by meanly and falsely accusing others of some imaginary misconduct, and holding that up as a picture before the eyes of the people, that they shall see nothing of the true, but only the imaginary wrongs.

You have said that, in the discussion of public questions, both sides should appear in the same paper, that the people might read and judge for themselves; but you condemn my letter before you publish it, saying, "it is rigmorale." If that were true, the public would condemn it, and save your credit; but you have taken care that such letters shall not appear in the Islander until you cut them up and mix them with such remarks of your own that the people shall not understand them, and by such unfair means you manage that the people shall receive no true information through the Islander on the Land Question, which, above all others, affects the interests of the people more than anything else.

But you and the usurers appear to have taken for example some of the tricks which have been played off in older countries, where a gang of pickpockets manage to have a finished blackguard in their pay, to play antics or kick up a row, so as to draw a crowd of people who are curious, and want to know "what it was all about," and find, when too late, it was to draw their attention, and off their guard, to give the gang the opportunity of emptying their pockets. And as there are always some persons who have a craving desire and itching ears for calumny, especially against the Government, they look to the Islander to be gratified, knowing that you can supply them, in true rowdy slang, about snatching, bloody despatches, bribery, corruption, insolvency, plunder, &c.; and while the slander-mongers chuckle and grin to see "how well you give it to them," they forget that it is all a made-up scheme to draw attention from the usurers, while they are picking the people's pockets of from £20,000 to £30,000 a year. The Islander never tried to relieve the people from the usurers in any shape, but slander any and every person who would oppose them or expose their cupidity.

From the arrival of Governor Bannerman the policy of the present Government has been to reduce the price of the land to the tenantry. The One-Ninth Bill, the Land Tax for Education, the Purchase Act, the Tenant Compensation Bill, the Rent-Roll Tax, and the Loan Bill, are proofs of the intention of Government to reduce the price of land, and enable the tenant to become a freeholder by purchase. But these Acts are not constitutional, and the usurers have been able to set some of them aside. It therefore appears to me the Government must have been restricted to a certain course, to try and make a system of wrong appear right—to make a usurped and forged claim appear a feasible title, not only to save men of high rank from disgrace, but to reward them for having been guilty of perjury, forgery and conspiracy.—to usurp the lands of this Island and defraud the inhabitants; and it must be evident to any person, that both freeholders and tenants have a far better right to have their money refunded than the usurers have to receive any compensation whatever; but as the Government appear to be under some restriction, it must depend upon the people themselves, and if they desire a just and equitable settlement of the Land Question, it can only be obtained by their demanding an investigation of titles.

But it appears the hopes of the usurers have revived lately. They think, no doubt, and with some reason, that the people have been so well schooled—gulled, I should say—by the Islander and Secret Alliance, that a majority of usurers and land agents will be returned at the next election; and if that were the case, we may guess what would be the result. The usurers keep up the price of land from 20s. to 40s. sterling an acre, and you have given a hint of a petition to the House of Commons. Now a petition that would send the people could be sent home; but the Executive could send a secret despatch to the minister to give it a different construction, and bring back an answer to suit the usurers. I believe all the indulgences the usurers have had from ministers have been obtained in that way, and I shall give an example of recent date.

In Earl Grey's despatch (which must have been applied for by Governor Campbell's Council), are the following words: "It is obvious that an influx of capital and settlers by tending to raise the value of property would be most beneficial to all classes of its inhabitants." On this being obtained it was taken as a license to dispossess occupants and tenants, and the clearing system was commenced at Tracadie, to make room for men with money, and was to have been carried on throughout the Island, but was put a stop to by Sir Alexander, on receiving an address from the inhabitants of King's County, in answer to Earl Grey's despatch. The paragraph in answer to the above quotation is as follows: "To induce an influx of immigrants with capital, to give a temporary rise to the value of property, and by the tenants' improvements, would be a profitable speculation for the

proprietors, however great the loss and disappointment would be to many well-disposed industrious families; yet such are the consequences when Government is misinformed, and allows a class of men to assume a spurious authority, to possess themselves of the fruits of other men's labor." It was made known a few years ago, that Governor Campbell's Council tried to deprive the most of the tenantry of the Elective Franchise; and here is evidence of the fact that the same Council not only intended to raise the price of land to the tenants, but to deprive them of their improved farms, and sell them to immigrants; and as your object appears to be to draw the people's attention from such matters, you draw before their eyes imaginary corruptions which can only be avoided by remodelling the Government, vote by ballot, &c., on purpose to get the usurers again into office. Since writing the first part of this, I have received the Islander of the 22nd, and find you have omitted the publication of my letter of the 8th; but you ask some questions which I have already answered, and are of no importance for information to the public, only as they appear to serve your purpose for slander; you intend to return to them again. My object in writing is to give the people information, and save them from being imposed on by your deceptions in the Islander, whose profession is to lead them by delusion as you would draw "straws before kittens;" but while my letters were allowed to appear in the Islander, the people could see both sides, and therefore it was my duty to take the paper; but I now give it up, and as I shall not see your scurrilous remarks, you will have it all your own way. Yet I may add a word at parting. Your writings to uphold the usurers, by slandering others, makes the Islander a mischievous publication, tending to corrupt the morals and manners, and I might add, to impair the means of the most innocent and industrious class of the inhabitants.

Sailor's Hope, Dec. 28th, 1857. Wm. COOPER.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JANUARY 11, 1858.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL—LATER INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

THE Steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on the 1st inst., but the English Mail for this Island did not reach here until Friday last. We are indebted to the Halifax Morning Sun for a synopsis of the latest intelligence from India, which is of an important and interesting character.

ENGLAND.

The marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 25th of January.

Royal and distinguished personages are expected to arrive in January, on a visit to her Majesty, in order to be present at the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Fredrick William. The King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg will reside at Buckingham Palace, and for other visitors, a suite of rooms has been engaged at Farrance's hotel, in Belgravia, where they will be attended by the Queen's own servants, and have the use of her Majesty's carriages.

We understand that her Majesty has selected Lady Churchill and Viscount Sydney to be the lady and lord in attendance upon her Royal Highness the Princess Royal in the journey, after her highness's marriage, from London to Berlin.

The salaries and expenses of the Houses of Parliament, including printing were, in the year ending March, £153,705.

Sir P. Thesiger received on Monday, the 14th, a letter from Lucknow from Col. Inglis, his son-in-law, who commanded the garrison of that place until the arrival of Generals Havelock and Outram, to the effect that the beleaguered garrisons were all well, and had sufficient supplies.

The Earl of Mulgrave's appointment to the government of Nova Scotia will deprive Mr. Hayter of a zealous and assiduous coadjutor in carrying on the political duties of his office. Mr. Hayter will henceforth be assisted in this respect by Mr. Brand, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

The attempts to move the Leviathan were renewed on Tuesday, the 15th. At half-past three all the chains were hove taut, including the great cable laid across the river, and hydraulic presses and numerous screw-jacks were set in motion, but no effect was produced. The machinery became damaged and efforts at launching ceased for the day.

On Wednesday morning, after a few minutes' application, the Leviathan moved 38 inches aft and 15 inches forward, the effect being to place the vessel straight on the rails, and to remove suspicion of obstruction of the ways. Two hydraulic cylinders then broke, and up to half-past two no further progress had been made. Further proceedings will probably be postponed until after Christmas, when vastly increased power is to be employed.

It is now said that the launching of the Leviathan will cost only from £20,000 to £25,000.

Both Houses of Parliament have voted unanimously a pension of £1000 a year to Gen. Havelock. The Leviathan is making progress daily to deep water. The French Corps Legislatif had adjourned to Jan. 18. The Spanish Mexican difficulties are assuming a more pacific aspect. The Bank of England Indemnity Bill had been ordered to a third reading in the House of Commons. Parliament would probably be adjourned in a few days to the usual time of meeting. Sir Gaspard LeMarchant, Governor of Nova Scotia, had been appointed Governor of Malta. Lord Mulgrave succeeds Sir Gaspard in Nova Scotia. Proceedings in Parliament have not been of an exciting nature. The marriage of the Princess Royal is set down for the 25th of January ensuing.

But little importance was attached to the recent news from India in England. Lord Palmerston in announcing it in Parliament, said he feared it was but a re-echo of former advices. In the House a resolution was offered "that the unlimited liability of shareholders in joint stock banks gives rise to a species of credit injurious to the interests of the public, and that the present law enforcing the adoption of this principle requires alteration." After some debate, in which Government opposed the resolution as being of too positive a nature, the motion was negatived. A decision has been rendered in the Chancellor's Court, London, which in effect will invalidate all marriages by British subjects with a deceased wife's sister, not only in Britain but in all foreign States. One of the parties implicated in robbing Lady Ellesmere's trunk, containing jewellery, has confessed that he took it from a stage in one of the public streets; the contents, valued at £15,000, were disposed of for a trifle among the receivers of stolen goods.

Speaking of the Leviathan, the Liverpool Telegraph of the 9th says, "it is confidently expected that the result of yesterday's work will put the vessel in such a position as that she may safely be left to the influence of the next spring tides." Operations in launching were suspended on the 8th owing to a dense fog. The Cork Reporter states that there is plenty of food in the harbor, but no one to buy it. There are on shipboard, seeking purchasers, the enormous quantity of 8596 tons of wheat; 9129 tons Indian Corn; 3073 tons barley; and 869 tons oats, besides immense quantities of Beans, Rice, Sugar, Fruit, and other articles of household consumption. Large quantities of the same commodities are expected to arrive.

INDIA.

A telegraph from Sir Colin Campbell, dated Nov. 9, intimated that Lucknow had been relieved.

Brigadier Grant's column, about 3500 strong, reached Cawnpore on the 26th Oct., and, being reinforced to 5000, crossed the Ganges with a large convoy of supplies for Lucknow, on the 30th. They reached Alumbagh on the 3d Nov., and there waited till the Commander-in-Chief should join them. Sir Colin Campbell left on the 27th Oct., and having narrowly escaped being made captive on his way, arrived at Cawnpore on the 3d Nov., and remained there until the 9th, waiting, it is presumed, for further reinforcements, which must probably have accompanied him, to the extent of from 2000 to 3000, bringing up the force at Alumbagh, when he joins, to close on 10,000 men. Lucknow is said to be surrounded by about 50,000 insurgents, against whom Outram and Havelock with difficulty held their own with less than 2000 men. For the past six weeks they have been isolated, and scarcely a line has within that space been received from them. Heavy fighting is believed to have occurred. Col. Powell, while advancing with a party, was obstructed on the 1st by the Dinapore mutineers, when an action ensued, with severe loss. Troops continue pouring in, and the country is returning to a state of tranquility.

It is generally understood that Nana Sahib, the self-appointed Peishwa, has assumed the command-in-chief at Oude, and some profess to see traces of plan in the more recent movements of the rebels. That some idea of concentration prevails among them is obvious from the manner in which the detached bodies have quitted Bengal. Government has published a telegraph announcing a victory at a place called Burdee, near Allahabad. It seems clear that the enemy fought with desperation, that our loss was severe, and that it was not considered prudent to retain so advanced a position.

Several other engagements have been reported during the week. The greatest occurred in Junapore. Col. Wroughton, who was moving towards the eastern frontier of Oude with some 1500 Ghoorkas and two guns, was met by some 5000 of the enemy with seven guns. The mutineers deployed with accuracy, displaying a line nearly two miles long. They did not, however, charge, but opened a heavy fire upon the Ghoorkas. The little men—they are not above five feet—disapproved the proceeding, and went forward against enemies three times their number. Ten minutes after their charge the enemy had dispersed, leaving four guns and 700 bodies on the field. These Ghoorkas are the men for whom Sir Charles Napier had so strong an admiration.

About Jabulpore all is said to be in a state of anarchy. There are two regiments of Madras Cavalry there, but the rebels are in every direction.

The troops are arriving fast. The Alma spoke thirty-six ships near the entrance of the river.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Moorsom, to his mother, at Cawnpore, dated Lucknow, Oct. 27:

"My dearest mother,—All right physically and mentally, to date. We relieved Lucknow from its instant peril, and are now ourselves occupying a more extended position in the town, blockaded with the garrison. Write to Inglis's, Gubbins's and Couper's people, if possible, to say that they and theirs are well. Had we not many women and children, and sick and wounded, we could walk out of the town at any moment. As it is, we can hold our own and steadily make small advances until reinforcements arrive."

Extract of a letter from Cawnpore:

"I went to see the intrenchment where Wheeler defended himself so long. It is a low mud bank about three feet high, surrounding two large buildings that were formerly hospitals. The walls of these were riddled by round shot, and the roofs have both fallen in. It seems miraculous, when you look at the wretched defence, how men could have held out one day, much less many days, against a force well armed, and provided with guns and requisite material. If with the small force we have had hitherto we have been able to command victory, what will it be when England's armies now arriving march through the country? In six months India will be more entirely in our power than it has been before."

BENARES, Oct. 31.—The Commander-in-Chief has arrived to day at 9 a. m., and started for Allahabad at 1 p. m. On this side of Shergotta the Commander-in-Chief's party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the fugitive and mutinous 32nd, and were very nearly caught by them. The Sepoys were travelling on elephants, of which fourteen were counted, and were also escorted by twenty-five Sowars, who hovered some time about the carriages. As soon as this cavalcade was perceived, the carriages turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles till they came up with a bullock train party. This accounts for the delay in the Commander-in-Chief's arrival. You may imagine how excited people became here, when with the non-arrival of Sir Colin, it became known in the afternoon that the electric communication was interrupted. It is not to be denied that, to use a common phrase, the Commander-in-Chief was nearly "nabbed." The party was travelling without escort.

FRANCE.

Another reduction of 1 per cent in the Bank of France has taken place. The rates now stand at 6, 7 and 8 per cent for bills of 30, 60 and 90 days to run. It is stated that France intends strictly to avoid any interference in the Holstein dispute, which she is willing to consider as merely federal and confined to Germany, if the Germans themselves treat it in that way. The condition of the Bank of France continued to improve. Trade in Paris is far from being in a satisfactory state. The journeymen printers of Paris, remembering that Mayence was the birth place of Gutenberg, the inventor of printing, have got up a subscription among themselves for the sufferers by the late catastrophe. Grain was falling in price in France. It is positively stated that the Bank of France has \$216,000,000 in specie.

In Paris the Spectator and Saturday Review newspapers were seized on the 6th, for some irreverent remarks upon Count de Morny's speech to the Legislature.

Lucien Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, after some years as a deacon, has just been promoted to priestly orders at Rome—another step towards the triple tiara.

SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post says that the difficulties between Spain and Mexico were again assuming a more pacific aspect, and the Paris correspondent of the Times says that Lord Howden would leave that city on the 10th for Madrid, with hopes of bringing the Mexican question to a point of negotiation, if not to an issue of peace. The same letter says that the anticipations respecting the approaching dissolution of the Spanish Court seem likely to be fulfilled.

SARDINIA.

The session of the Sardinian Legislature was opened on Monday, the 14th, by a speech from the king. His Majesty expressed a hope that the chambers would co-operate with the Government. It was a Government which, like the old one, was devoted to liberal and progressive principles. He regretted to say that the interruption of diplomatic relations with Austria had not been mended, but it did not affect the commercial intercourse between the two countries. With respect to finance the king believed that an equilibrium would be possible with great economy. A loan would be required for promoting important projected improvements. The legislators received the speech with enthusiasm.

RUSSIA AND THE BLACK SEA.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 29th ult., in the Debats, says:—The reply of Prince Gortschakoff to the notes of Turkey, France, Austria and England, in which those powers had demanded explanations from the Russian Government relative to the closing of certain ports in the Black Sea, was sent off some days ago. The answer given by the Russian Minister is very peremptory. He maintains the right of his sovereign to close the said ports, into which, under favour of a neutral flag, a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition had been introduced, for the supply of a people with whom Russia is at war.

The Russians are re-fortifying and extending the north side of Sebastopol; a new fortress is being built at Kerbel.

Miss Nightingale, says a Vienna letter, has been here for some time, and is treated with great distinction. She frequently visits the hospitals.

Madame Lind Goldschmidt is, it is said, about to give a grand concert, in aid of the funds for the building of a monument to Handel, in the town of Halle.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mails, with Melbourne advices to the 10th of October, had reached England, but there was no additional news of interest. The money market of Melbourne continues very stringent. The intelligence from the various gold fields was generally of a favourable character, and the supply of the precious metals at the ports was kept up. In articles of import the market had undergone no material change except for tea and sugar, both of which were higher.

The yield of the Ballarat and Bendigo diggings still continues abundant, and a new gold field at Mount Ararat has been discovered, to which a population of 40,000 persons had flocked. It is said to be rich and very extensive. A bill repealing State aid to religion has been passed. The subject of a federal union of the colonies is being strongly urged, and will soon be brought forward in a practical shape. The last census shows the population of the Colony of Victoria to be a little over 440,000. The total amount of gold shipped from Melbourne from July 1st to Sept. 16th of this year is 11,837,231 ounces, or 79 tons, 1 cwt., 3 qrs. 20 lbs. 11 oz.; at 80s. per ounce, value £7,636,604.

UNITED STATES.

The following is from the New York Times of December 29:—

Commodore Paulding's action in the arrest of Walker is disavowed by the Government at Washington, and it is believed that he will immediately be tried by court-martial for violation of his instructions.

General Walker yesterday surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal Rynders, in accordance with the terms of his parole, delivering a letter from Commodore Paulding, assigning him to the Marshal's custody. It was agreed between General Walker and the Marshal that they should together visit Washington, and have an interview with the Secretary of State.

The telegraph brings us advices of considerable interest from Kansas. Returns of the election held on the 21st, indicate the Consitution with Slavery was adopted. Mr. Denver had entered upon the duties of his office, and had issued a proclamation urging the peaceful adjustment of all differences. It seems probable that the Free State men will decline to take any part in the election for State officers, which takes place under the Lecompton Constitution on the 4th of January, in order to have control of the State Government in case Kansas should be admitted. It was rumored that some fighting had taken place in the territory, and several men killed.

Official despatches from the Utah Army were received yesterday by the War Department, confirmatory of the intelligence telegraphed from St. Louis, and published a few days since. The despatches are dated November 5. Colonel Johnston writes that Colonel Smith, with the numerous trains under the protection of his command, joined him at Black Fort on the 31 of November. His progress was very slow and tedious, the average being eleven miles a day. Colonel Johnston proposed to march on Fort Bridger on the 6th of November, and dislodge any force he might find there, when he would await Colonel Cook's arrival before further operations. The winter was so near that he would not attempt the passage of the mountains until spring. Colonel Johnston has no doubt of the hostile intentions of the Mormons, and their determination not to acknowledge the authority of the United States. Among the documents transmitted by Colonel Johnston are two letters from Brigham Young to him, with defiance and threats.

Advices from Mexico announce General Comonfort's assumption of the Dictatorship. It is to be hoped that the insurrections and tumults that have reduced Mexico to her present deplorable condition will now be suppressed.

The steamship Empire City arrived at this port with later intelligence from Havana. The Empire City reports that the U. S. Sloop-of-war Saratoga, from Greytown, with Walker's men, put into Havana on the 23d inst. for supplies. The Fashion was also at anchor in the same port.

The New York Express says:—"If the Washington messages are correct, the Federal Authorities do not intend to puzzle much about the mere 'law' of the proceeding. Secretary Cass gives out that Commodore Paulding's orders were—to prevent Walker's landing, and not intended to be so construed as to justify him in following him up, and arresting him on foreign territory. The probabilities are, therefore, that the Commodore will be summoned home to encounter the ordeal of a court-martial."

FROM THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—ST. LOUIS, DEC. 23.—An express has just arrived at Leavenworth, from the Utah expedition, bringing information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cook and his command, had concentrated at Black's fort, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was very slow—only 2 or 3 miles a day being sometimes made. The animals were giving out hourly, and it was thought that all would perish this winter. The supply trains were all up with the military, and provisions were abundant. The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses on the route to Utah is without foundation. Five companies of Col. Sumner's regiment, the 1st cavalry, had recently taken up winter quarters at Fort Riley.

FIGHTING IN KANSAS.—Dec. 24.—A Kansas letter to the Democrat says, that on the eve of the 16th, a battle occurred at Fort Scott between the pro-slavery and Free State men. Five of the former were killed; among them Blake Little, a member of the Lecompton Convention. Several were wounded on both sides, and 20 Free State men were taken prisoners and confined in the fort.

The Misourians were assembled in strong force on the border, and more fighting was apprehended.

ANOTHER MCKENZIE MURDER AFFAIR.—WESTFIELD, MASS., 23d.—The wife and children of Albert Stoube were found murdered this morning in their house. The children were in bed with their throats cut, and Mrs. Stoube was lying on the floor with her throat cut. They were supposed to have been murdered a week ago Monday night. Stoube's clothes were found covered with blood. He was seen to leave the house last Tuesday morning, since which time nothing has been seen of him. The neighbours suspecting something wrong, climbed up to the bedroom window and discovered the murder. Stoube is a native of Switzerland and a cigar-maker by trade.