The Civil War in the States.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL DASH OF REBEL CAVALRY.

McClellan's Headquarters, Saturday Evening, June 14.

The rebels yesterday, after driving from Old Fort Church, a squadron of the 5th cavalry, proceeded to Garlick's Landing on the Pomunkey river, about 3 miles from White House, where they burnt two schooners and some waggons,and drove off the mules. Here their conduct is represented as being barbarous, having killed several of our teamsters without any necessity. Those who failed to make their escape were taken prisoners. From here they proceeded to Tunstall's station, 4 miles from White House, with a view of burning the railroad bridge. A train which was passing down at the time was fired into, killing two and wounding several. A Colonel belonging to the Excelsior Brigade was there taken prisoner,but succeeded in making his escape during the night. A Paymaster jumped from the train and hid himself in the woods until morning, leaving $125,000 in the cars. The train never stopped, but passed on to White House. After destroying the telegraph wire at this point, they proceeded to Baltimore Cross Roads, near New Kent Court House, on their way to Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy between Bottom's Bridge and the James River about 2 o'clock this morning.

The force that accomplished this was composed of 1500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery, under General Stuart, most of whom were residents of this locality, and therefore no strangers to the roads.

At White House, which is a rendezvous for sutlers and vendors of small wares, a regular stampede took place. Lieut. Colonel Ingalls, the Commandant at that post, had all the corps ordered out and placed in favourable positions, to resist any attack that might have been made.

The mail boat Nelly Baker, which left this morning, was crowded with hangers-on of the army and civilians, who thought Fortress Monroe would be a more congenial climate.

At Old Church the rebels had in reserve six regiments of infantry, with artillery.

As soon as the facts were known, pursuit by cavalry was immediately ordered, but the enemy having so much of a start, only five were captured.

The Richmond papers of the 12th state that 3000 prisoners, who were taken by General Jackson from General Banks, left on Wednesday for Salisbury, N. C. It also states that of the 143 of our wounded who fell into their hands at the battle of Fair Oaks nine have since died, and the balance are in the Liberty Prison Hospital.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE NEAR CHARLESTON.

(From the Charleston Mercury, June 17.)

A little before noon yesterday our city was thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the vague intelligence that there had been bloody work at Secessionville, on James Island. From the first the news was of an encouraging character, inasmuch as we were assured that a mere handful of our brave troops had repulsed a heavy column of the enemy thrown forward to assault the battery at Secessionville, manned by a portion of Col. Lamar's regiment of artillery, South Carolina Volunteers. From the various accounts which we have received, we have collated the following facts in relation to the battle:—

About dawn yesterday morning our pickets in front of Lamar's battery were driven in, and almost simultaneously the enemy's column was seen some four hundred yards off, advancing with the bayonet, at double quick, to the assault. Our troops within the battery had been hard at work the evening before in throwing up another battery, and were almost worn out with fatigue. The first round that was fired at the Yankees was by Col. T. G. Lamar himself. His men hastened with alacrity to their pieces, and were soon pouring grape and cannister against the rapidly approaching enemy. At each discharge great gaps were visible in the Yankee ranks, but still they came on without firing a single volley. It was afterwards ascertained that their muskets were empty, and that they had actually hoped to carry the battery with the bayonet alone. But the rapid and fearful cannonade and fusilade kept up against them was too severe for their nerves, and when close to our intrenchments they wavered, reeled, and finally fled in disorder.

But a very short time elapsed before the enemy's column, reinforced by infantry and artillery, reformed and again came forward. This time they did not disdain the use of cartridges, but poured heavy volleys against our battery as they advanced. But again the terrible discharges of grape and cannister mowed down the approaching line; and notwithstanding the remonstrances of their officers again the Yankees broke and retreated pell-mell from the field. A third time the enemy formed his line and advanced in a last desperate effort to gain the battery, but again in vain. The assailants had reached the ditch, and some of them succeeded in mounting the embankment, but they paid for their rashness with their lives; and their comrades behind, taking warning from their fate, fled once more—this time not to be rallied to a direct charge. Our men all bear witness to the obstinate bravery of the enemy on this occasion.

Between the charges which proved so disastrous to the Yankees, a galling fire was kept up against our battery from three gunboats in the creek, about 1760 yards east of our position. A cross fire was also steadily maintained against us from the land batteries which the enemy had erected—one on the edge of the wood in which the fight with the Forty-seventh Georgia regiment occurred last week, and another between that point and the position occupied by the gunboats. Sherman's famous field battery also took part in the engagement, being divided into two sections, which played upon different parts of our works.

It has now become evident to the enemy that the men who held our battery had no idea of yielding it, and the plan of attack from the front was given up.

Flanking bodies were thrown forward to assault our works from the direction of the marshes which skirted our battery on either side. On the east side of the battery the movement was speedily frustrated, and the few bold men who ventured close enough to pour their fire into the post soon fell. No less than seventeen were killed outside the ditch, and one who had mounted the parapet fell on the top, pierced by eight balls.

On the west side of the battery the attack was more serious. The famous New York Seventy-ninth regiment took up a position so as to enfilade our guns, and kept up a constant and effective fire of musketry to drive off our gunners. They were met by the Charleston battalion and the Eutaw regiment. For a time the fight was desperate, but the Louisiana battalion, under Lieut. Col. McHenry, came up at the critical moment in gallant style, and the repulse of the Highlanders was no longer doubtful. The enemy was, for the last time, forced back with great slaughter, and the day was won.

Our total loss, as nearly as we can ascertain, was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The enemy's was far heavier. We buried yesterday 140 dead Yankees left upon the field. We say Yankees, using the designation as one common to the whole army of invaders; but in truth, the men who did the fighting against us yesterday were nearly all Europeans, and in the lineaments of the dead the Scottish type was markedly predominant. We captured 70 prisoners.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT WITH THE REBEL BATTERIES ON WHITE RIVER.

Memphis, June 19, 1862.—The gunboat Conestoga has arrived with despatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, 85 miles from the mouth of the White River.

On the 17th the gunboats St. Louis, Mound City, Lexington and Conestoga, and the transport New National, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana regiment, Col. Fitch, which left here a week ago to open communication with the army of Gen. Curtis and remove the obstructions from White River, ascended that stream.

The gunboat Mound City, Captain Kilty commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance.

In the bend of the city, near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the Mound City. Her decks were immediately cleared for action, and as soon as the range of the rebel works could be obtained, the Mound City opened her guns upon them. Captain Kilty meantime signalized to Col. Fitch to land his force below the fort, which was successfully accomplished.

The Lexington and St. Louis shelled the works, under cover of which Col. Fitch gained the rear of the rebel position. At this juncture a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the Mound City, penetrating the casement, and passing through the steam drum of the vessel, which immediately became filled with the escaping vapour.

Nearly every one on board of the Mound City was scalded. Only 23 of the officers and crew escaped, out of 175.

The scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Boats from the Conestoga, which was coming up at the time to support the Mound City, were sent to their relief,but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and cannister from their field pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to escape.

Being apprised of the state of affairs in the river, Col. Fitch, with his regiment, pushed forward and carried the fort by storm at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel works consisted of two batteries,the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege pieces, managed by from 400 to 500 men, under the command of Col. Frye, late of the United States navy.

About 200 of the rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is Colonel Frye, who was wounded in the shoulder. He was brought here by the Conestoga.

From 80 to 100 of our sailors have already been buried, and over 20 are missing. Col. Fitch reports but few of his men wounded and none killed, and but for the unfortunate accident on the Mound City the rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side.

FIRST BATTLE AT RICHMOND.

By Special Telegraph to the St. John Evening Globe.

New York, 30th, 9 a. m.

The 'Tribune' has just issued an Extra with despatches from the battle field on Sunday morning.

The despatch states that a severe and most determined battle was fought on the right wing on Thursday and Friday, which is claimed by some of our officers as a successful and strategic movement, into which the enemy had unwillingly been drawn, and which will soon result in the capture of Richmond and of the entire Rebel army.

Attack was made by enemy in immense force, who crossed Chickahominy above Mechanicsville on Thursday afternoon. They fought desperately, but were unable to drive our men a single rod, though the enemy were ten to one. The only force engaged that day was General McClellan's division.

The battle lasted from 2 o'clock till 9 p. m., when the division was ordered back.

Gen. McClellan was on the field and expressed himself satisfied with the result.

Second despatch of Tribune's report of two days' battle, which the correspondent states is necessarily imperfect.

Thursday noon.—The enemy made attack on Gen. Stoneman's forces in the vicinity of Hanover Court House. Shortly after they commenced vigorous cannonading from the woods on an eminence opposite Mechanicsville; also from two batteries, one above and the other below. They were replied to by Campbell's Penn. batteries, one on the Mechanicsville road and the other from behind earthworks at the right of the grove.

At about 2 p. m., the enemy's infantry and squadrons of cavalry crossed the Chickahominy in immense force a short distance above the Virginia Central Railroad, making a rapid advance in the direction of McCall's division, entrenched on hilly woodland across a swampy ravine, about a mile in the rear of Mechanicsville. The 1st. Penn. Rifles, Bucktails and Campbell's Penn. batteries were on duty, all of whom except one company fell back behind the breastworks and rifle pits where line of battle was drawn up.

Enemy advanced down in the rear of Mechanicsville, on a low marshy ground,where our forces were drawn up behind rifle pits and earthworks on an eminence on north side of ravine, where conflict became most terrible.

Company K. of the Bucktails were on duty beyond the railroad, was surrounded, and the last known of them they were trying to cut their way through an immense force. Their fate is unknown, but it is presumed the greater number were taken prisoners.

The rebels, with most determined courage, attempted to push forward over the miry ground, but bullets and grape fell among them like hail, until,in the words of an officer, "they lay like flies on a bowl of sugar," and withdrew. Cannonading was kept up on both sides until about 9 p. m., when the battle ended.

Our forces were covered by earthworks, and suffered but slightly.

This terminated first day's fight. Battle was resumed on Friday morning, but we have no further details.

GREAT BATTLE AT RICHMOND!

FEDERALS DEFEATED!

GREAT SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES!!

By Express to Merchants' News Room.

Charlottetown, July 4th.

General McClellan's loss during the two day's hard fighting is reported at ten thousand.

It is understood that McClellan's right wing was attacked by General Jackson, who successfully charged the Federal artillery, sustaining a loss of five thousand.

One Federal Regiment captured.

General Porter (Federal) having been sorely pressed, crossed the Chickahominy.

General McLellan with severe fighting passed through White Oak Swamp, acquiring an advantageous position, cutting thro' the communication with James river, and advancing a heavy body within four miles of Richmond.

An immense fleet is conveying troops to the new base of operations.

Telegraphic communications beyond Yorktown cut off.

Dispatch received via "Memphis," on Monday, states that Confederates have been driven from Richmond.

Government of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation for Fifteen more Regiments.

"We learn from a private source which we believe to be reliable, that Gen. McClellan has been signally defeated, and with his whole army retreated across the Chickahominy, losing a great many guns. He has called on the Washington Government for reinforcements."—*Halifax Chronicle.*

REBELLION AMONG THE "SAINTS" OF UTAH.

Great Salt Lake City, June 16.—A band of persons, numbering about 1000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the "Prophet Moses reappeared on earth," formed a settlement 30 miles north of this city and committed numerous depredations on citizens in the vicinity. They refused to labor for their own support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number, disgusted with the imposition, attempted to leave, but were arrested and placed in confinement, heavily ironed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice Kinley, which was treated with contempt. A sufficient time having elapsed for producing the prisoners, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment was issued. For the execution of this, a posse of 250 infantry and artillery was ordered out on the 11th by Acting Governor Fuller. Morris and his men were strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued, and two of the Marshal's posse were killed.

On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew as soon as our attacking party approached. In a hand-to-hand fight Morris was killed, and another leader mortally wounded. The rebels were then overcome. Several women and children were killed during the seige, the Morrisites refusing to remove them to a place of safety.

The Late Battle in Mexico.—The battle of Puebla was a most inglorious defeat for the French, who had been told that the Mexicans would run at the first fire, their march into the city of Mexico would be uninterrupted and they would be received with open arms by the entire populace; whereas they met a brave and determined enemy, and although they made three distinct attacks and bayonet charges upon the Cero(height)of Guadaloupe with one thousand two hundred, and at the Gate of Amozoc with over two thousand men, they were repulsed with great loss, and finally were obliged to retreat, leaving their killed and some of their wounded upon the field. The force under Gen. Zaragosa, the Mexican commander, was about eight thousand in and around the city, but only five thousand of these took part in the battle; the French had the same number, yet only four thousand were engaged; the others were left to guard a train of wagons, transporting provisions and merchandize, the latter under the protection of Mons Saligny, which extended over five miles of road. Three of these wagons were taken by the Mexicans, loaded with laces and silks. The retreat was conducted precipitately, yet in as good order as the Zouaves and Chasseurs, left to their own movements, were enabled to accomplish. The Zouaves d' Afrique and Chasseurs de Vincennes suffered very much, and many were cut down by the Mexican cavalry when defending themselves by threes and in squares of eight or twelve. Two hundred and thirty dead Frenchmen were buried by the Mexicans on the 6th, among them eleven officers, one of them the colonel, who led the charges upon the Cerro, and was killed as he leaped his horse into the ditch, followed by sixteen Zouaves, all of whom were instantly killed, some of them falling upon the dead body of their chief. From the French dead were taken many medals, mementoes of former victories. Twelve wounded were conveyed to the hospitals at Puch, and a *sous-officer*, and sixteen prisoners were taken. All of these also bore insignias of valor, which, in the moment of victory, were seized by the Mexican soldiers; but President Juarez, with a chivalric spirit worthy of knighthood, has ordered the medals to be returned to the French, as he considers them the private property of the brave men who had met, perhaps, their first defeat. The day after the battle the French sent to Orizaba 560 wounded, twelve of these officers. General Lorencez continued his retreat upon Orizaba, fortifying his camps each night (his ammunition being nearly exhausted), and finally arrived at that place without further attack. The French forces now hold Orizaba and Vera Cruz, and are awaiting the reinforcements, which they hope will arrive by the middle of July. Gen. Douai was to march from Vera Cruz June 4, with 450 men to escort a train of 150 wagons with provisions, &c , for Orizaba.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEETING AT CASCUMPEC.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held this evening in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of giving a name to the locality usually called the Cross Roads, Cascumpec.

Robert Gordon, Esqr., was called to the chair, and the undersigned requested to act as Secretary.

The following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the locality to be affected by the proposed change of name be bounded on the north by Kildare River, on the south by Mill River, on the west by the centre of the Western Road, to meet both the afore-named Rivers, and on the east by the harbour.

Several names having been submitted to the meeting, choice was made of *Alberton*.

BENJ. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Alberton, June 27th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir.—As every thing which tends to draw forth the resources, or leads to develope the prosperity and interests of the Island, meets with a ready and warm response from you, and finds admittance in the columns of the 'Examiner,' I hope you will have the kindness to give insertion to the following communication.

As it is obvious when the wilderness is reclaimed that new settlements spring up, and as it is natural that these new settlements are soon called by some respective and distinguishing names, which names often proceed from some absurd or jocose appellation of an isolated individual, which at a subsequent period may be found totally inappropriate and inapplicable. Just so with this locality, viz., the Quagmire, which, in place of being a quagmire, is a thriving, beautiful settlement, with two well lardered, commodious Hotels, Mechanic Shops, Post Office and Schoolhouse, and likewise some handsome, comfortable farmers' houses, and is situated at the head of Grand River, or Ellis River, Richmond Bay, has a junction of four roads, one leading to St. Eleanor's and Summerside, one to Richmond Bay, one to Egmont Bay, and the other to Port Hill, Cascumpec and Tignish, in short to all parts of the Westward; indeed it may be truly and justly denominated the Key of the West. There are also a number of Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and a good Carding Machine in the immediate vicinity, and a Steam Mill nearly completed by an enterprising gentleman of the name of Barlow, who has already a Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Carding Machine in full operation. In every sense all appear smiling and prosperous, and no sign of a quagmire can be seen in this charming and lovely Edenite settlement.

In consequence of an observation lately made by a learned gentleman from Charlottetown, who holds a prominent situation in the Bank, about the ugliness and inapplicability of the name *Quagmire*, the inhabitants have it in contemplation to hold a meeting soon, in order to change the name, and have it called by some name more in accordance with the landscape and prospects of the place, and also more congenial with the developement and advancement of the age, and I may add, with the enlightenment of the times.

As I have already rather too much obtruded upon your valuable time and space, I conclude by subscribing myself

Your obedient and humble servant,

J. H. FITZGERALD.

Mount Hemlock, June 23, 1862.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 7th, 1862.

GOVERNMENT LAND SPECULATIONS.

We copy from the 'Islander' of the 20th ult., without abridgment, the following extraordinary defence of the conduct of the Government for their land jobbing proceedings, at the public expense, while carefully concealing from the poor tax payers a full knowledge of their transactions:

"A Crumb of Comfort for the Examiner.—It has been repeatedly charged against the present Government that they have refused to lay before the Legislature, "most important despatches" with respect to the purchase of the Selkirk Estate, and Lot 54.

"We have repeatedly explained that the purchase of these estates was negotiated by His Excellency, and that no despatches were written on the subject. Lieutenant Governor Dundas obtained from Lord Selkirk a very favourable offer of his estates; this offer he submitted to the Assembly, which body authorized the purchase.

"Lot 54 was purchased from the agent of the Owner, in this Island.

"Now, if Mr. Whelan, or any member of the Assembly, or any man in the Island, who doubts our statements on this head, will call on the Lieut. Governor, during office hours, and express to His Excellency a desire to be made acquainted with all that was ever written on the subject of the purchases to which we have referred, we truly assure such person or persons, that His Excellency will fully gratify his or their curiosity."

There can be no doubt that, from the style in which the above article is written, it was authorised by the Lieut. Governor himself. Shameless as Mr. Secretary Pope is, it can hardly be supposed that he would so freely use the name of Mr. Dundas, and invite people to go to Government House for information which the Executive Council ought to afford through the Legislature, unless he was told to do so by His Excellency. In taking this extraordinary course, we consider that the Lieut. Governor has placed himself beyond the line of his duty. No Governor has ever, before Mr. Dundas's time, allowed himself to be made the scape goat for the sins and short-comings of his advisers. Then, as regards the purchase of the properties referred to, we must plainly tell His Excellency that neither the Constitution nor his Instructions from the Queen give him power **to use the public money in the purchase of large tracts of lands on his own individual responsibility. If he can use the public money in one case, without the knowledge of the Legislature, and refuse to give a full account of his proceedings in the only place where it should be given, he may do it in many other instances— he may, indeed, supercede the action of the Legislature altogether.** It is true the House of Assembly authorised the purchase of the Selkirk estate; but when they gave the authority we presume they expected to be made acquainted with all the terms of the purchase, and with every item of the correspondence to which it gave rise. It is a miserable quibble for the 'Islander' to say there were no *despatches* written by his Excellency regarding this transaction. There must have been correspondence of some kind; and as that correspondence related to the expenditure of the people's money, it is clearly the property of the people. Why is it withheld? For no other reason that we can divine than this—that there was jobbery in the transaction,which, however, we do not charge upon the Governor. It is very well known that Lord Selkirk offered to sell his estate to Mr. Douse at one thousand pounds less than the Government gave him for it. Perhaps the correspondence "ventilates" this fact, and is withheld on that account.

As regards the purchase of Lot 54, no authority was given by the Legislature for that speculation. It may be possible that negotiations for the purchase of that property were conducted with parties *in* the Island; but there must have been some writings between them and the Governor on the subject; and we can only account for their concealment, on the supposition, that the vendors of that estate had private interests to serve which would not bear the test of public scrutiny.

The invitation to us and others to go to his Excellency, "during office hours," and express "a desire to be made acquainted with all that was ever written on the subject of the purchases," is exceedingly silly. Mr. Pope, who gives this invitation, knows very well that no man in his senses would accept it. We have nothing to do with the Governor in the business. If he were wise, he himself would have had nothing to do with it, further than giving his concurrence to the action of his Council. The latter only are accountable for the expenditure of the public money. If they skirk the responsibity, they are unworthy of their position. If His Excellency chooses to accept it exclusively, he practically declares himself to be not the right man in the right place.

The 'Islander' will, no doubt, attempt to construe this plain speaking into an attack upon the Lieut. Governor, and raise a fearful fuss about disrespect to the "Queen's Representative." It is no attack upon his Excellency. We have a higher respect for the Queen's Representative than most of his incompetent advisers. We shall always profoundly venerate the office of Lieut. Governor, when it is administered with wisdom, justice and impartiality. We wish to see its occupant holding a position far above the turmoil of party politics. When he descends from that position, we suppose he is impelled by an amiable weakness to do a good turn for those who flatter and fawn upon him; and then he becomes not an object of hate, but a subject for sympathy and sorrowful respect. This is not the first time Mr. Dundas has been led into a scrape by his unpopular advisers; — the best wish we can have for him is—a speedy riddance of them all.

THE MAN WITH THE "UNCLEAN HANDS" KEEPS THEM STILL UNCLEAN.

The 'Islander' of Friday last is discreetly silent with regard to Mr. Pope's attempt at a Libel suit against us. He has not one word to say in his defence. He has been shown out of Court in the most humiliating manner. But what has he done since to show that he is worthy of being continued in the office of Colonial Secretary? The Leader of the Government said in open Court, that Mr. Pope could not be continued one hour unless he was allowed to prove that the charges against him were unfounded. Mr. Pope himself said nearly the same thing before the Grand Jury. The Government and Secretary were most signally foiled in their applications to the Supreme Court and Grand Jury. When and where has his character been whitewashed since the failure? He has not even tried a civil action, *because he knows he dare not bring such an action to an issue.* He feels too painfully the fact, that his hands are "unclean." But what must the country think of the Government who retain this officer, when the President of the Executive Council declared in open Court, that, under present circumstances, the Chief Clerk of the Council and Colonial Secretary is a disgraced officer — having serious charges against him, which remain unexamined and unanswered, because the judicial tribunals would not give him extraordinary privileges over his opponent?

FREEDOM OF ELECTION.

We have been informed, on indisputible authority, that it is the declared intention of the Orange Lodges to administer an oath to each of the brethren, forbidding any member, on pain of expulsion, from voting for a Liberal at the approaching election. This information comes from Orangemen themselves, who freely acknowledge that there is a close alliance between them and the Volunteers. We are not at all surprised at it. No sensible man ever supposed that Orange Lodges were formed to protect one class of religionists against another. If all denominations were left to pursue their own course, harmony and good will would prevail, as it did before the present Government were inaugurated. Orange Lodges have been organized for no other earthly purpose than to excite the bigotry of uninformed persons of various denominations against Catholics, so that public scrutiny may be withheld from the indefensible acts of the Government, and timid Protestants of Liberal principles may be forced to espouse a Tory cause. Mr. John Arbuckle—who signally fails to perform the duties of School Visitor, for holding which appointment he receives two hundred pounds a year—and Mr. W. H. Pope—are the chief workers in the Orange movement. Who would ever suppose that either of them had such sincere regard for religion, of any form, as to head a religious movement? We verily believe the Secretary would receive proposals from the Gentleman in Black for the sale of his soul, if there was a condition annexed that he might keep his office as long as he lived; and as for the other officer, we believe he would not haggle long about such a small matter as his soul, when, according to common report, he made a commercial speculation of a thing which most men hold dearer than life and soul themselves.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

We publish below the first part of an article, which was put in type for last week's issue, from the pen of a gentleman who has contributed many able articles to this Journal. The arguments of the writer are clearly put, and cannot be easily controverted. There are some points which, we think, might have been more forcibly urged; and an entirely new view of the subject might be made to resolve itself into these questions: Why should the poor tax payers of this country be forced to contribute their money to support a military force, which, in the event of an invasion, would be utterly useless? and, assuming that an invasion were successful, would not the abolition of proprietary domination be more speedily effected than under the present state of things, as Sir Samuel Cunard and his confreres would have no Colonial Office to run to, in order to thwart the independent legislation of the country? Besides, can the people of this Island consider themselves under obligations, similar to those which devolve upon the other Provinces, to provide means of defence when they know that nearly the whole soil of the Island was given away to a few cormorants who trumped up fictitious claims against the British Government? So long as that Government support the proprietors in their claims, it is their unquestionable duty to provide for the defence of the country if they wish to keep it under the British Crown. If the Imperial Government fail in the performance of that duty, the proprietors should look out for themselves, and defend the country if they wish, and if they can. The people are not wise if they continue to squander their money on the idle project. Whatever turn foreign affairs may take, they cannot certainly be worse off than they are at present, while under the lash of the proprietors. If such men as Bruce Stewart, Cunard & Co. want to keep their broad acres to themselves, let them defend them as best they may. The poor tenants find it hard enough to pay their rents, without paying a large sum of money to keep up mere holiday soldiering. The Volunteer movement costs this country annually as much as would pay the interest on the purchase of a large estate; and it would be only laughed at as a means of defence, if any invader thought it worth his while to grasp at the Island. We say this without any intention to disparage the Volunteers individually. We believe they are able to go through their drill as well as any of their brethren in England or the other Colonies; and we feel confident they would show as much bravery in action as any of the Anglo Saxon or Celtic races in or out of the service. But what we contend for is—that they are too few to be effective in resisting a foreign foe — and they must always be so while the Colony remains poor and scantily populated. But even if they numbered ten times more than they do, they would still be non-effective in the absence of coast defences. It is well known that all our harbours are accessible to any marauder; and while they remain so, it is folly to talk about our handful of Volunteers being sufficient to keep a foreign foe at bay.

We have, however, delayed too long in presenting to the reader the remarks of our contributor, of which we regret we have to make two parts, owing to the want of space. When his article shall be completed we may be induced, if opportunity favours us, to elaborate some of the hints we have thrown out, and to give utterance to other reflections on the whole Volunteer movement.

A REVIEW FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

If there is any class of individuals more mischievous to the true interests of a country than another it is the military alarmists. If these monomaniacs in red or grey coats were satisfied with wasting their own time and means in parading about in all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war"—if they were contented with gasconading concerning the great feats of arms which they will some day accomplish, we could afford to laugh at their whims, or moralise on their follies. But when these alarmists are able to draw a considerable sum from the public treasury, and thus overburthen the people with taxation, to support what are gravely called "military forces," it becomes the duty of those who disapprove of such things to speak against them publicly, as the great mass of men of common sense speak against them in private circles. The alarmist always finds a number of persons who lend a willing ear to the statement that your neighbour is only watching a fitting opportunity to cut your throat. He thus turns the public mind, in some degree, from seeking after useful reforms to dwell upon imaginary fears. He creates enmities between persons and countries whose interest it is to be upon friendly terms. He eventually brings on the miseries and horrors of war against which he imagines he is guarding. With all their shrewdness and intelligence, no people are more subject to fears of foreign invasion than the people of the British Empire. When Lord Palmerston wished to turn the attention of the English people from "Reform," he aroused the public mind to the alleged dangers of French invasion. The Emperor of France, it was urged, was increasing his navy to an alarming extent, for *no other purpose* than to land a large force upon the shores of England. The army was augmented, the navy rapidly increased, iron-clad ships built, the Volunteer movement inaugurated, and "reform" forgotton. The men who raise their voices against these follies, as a matter of course, are denounced as traitors to their country by the wily politicians; and the British subject is heavily, unnecessarily, hopelessly, taxed for every thing he eats, drinks, or wears, from the time he comes forth from his mother's womb until he descends into his mother earth. But men like Mr. Cobden, who have rendered important services to their country, and whose patriotism cannot be doubted, will, it is trusted, undo the evils which the alarmists would fain perpetuate. In a pamphlet recently published, entitled "The Three Panics," Mr. Cobden shews the vast defensive expenditure of England during the last fifteen years, caused by the alleged increase of the French navy. Yet the fact is, that the increase in the strength of the French navy is unimportant contrasted with the British naval forces. According to the most reliable information, Mr. Cobden states that in 1847, the number of men in the English navy was 44,969, and in 1860 the number was 80,500; while in the French navy the number of men in 1847 was 32,169, and in 1860 was only 34,000. So that while England increased her naval forces by 40,531 men, France augmented hers only to the trifling extent of 1831 men, and the outcry concerning preparation for invasion of England by France, is, convincingly, shewn to be without foundation.

The poet laureate—sweet Tennyson—no longer sings of the Emperor of France, "only the devil knows what he means," for the English people now generally believe that the intentions of Napoleon III. are friendly towards their country, and will continue so, notwithstanding the efforts of the alarmists and military monomaniacs at each side of the channel. The interests of France, as well as of England, can best be served, not in warlike engagements, but commercial treaties and amicable alliances. Judging from the debates which have recently taken place in the British Parliament, it is evident that in a year or two the "bloated armaments" will be reduced, and consequently taxation lessened, and bread provided for the famishing millions.

But if the benefit of having and supporting great military armaments and Volunteer movements in England is questioned by the wisest and greatest of her *statesmen—if in New Brunswick*, and Nova Scotia, much apathy exists towards the merits of "Volunteering"—if in Canada the Government which sought to pass an extravagant Militia Bill, for the purpose of augmenting the Canadian forces, were defeated, surely little insulated P. E. I.—the sand bank of the St. Lawrence, has weighty reasons, and telling arguments, to satisfy or demolish any sceptic who may doubt the propriety of expending a considerable portion of public money on her "Volunteer service!" The Volunteer movement, here as in England, suddenly sprung into existence because of the dangers of French invasion! Although we were assured that our Volunteers should never be called upon to leave the colony, yet it was useless to tell them that in the event of French invasion England would make her defence thousands of miles from here, and that consequently our Volunteers could render no assistance. The fate of the North American Colonies would be decided in such an event in the British Channel. Though it was admitted that whatever force might be raised here, however brave or well disciplined, could not be of the least avail against the shells of an invading gunboat or frigate, yet the thousand stand of cast off arms, and musty accoutrements were given to our overgrown children who wished **to play at soldiers—captains, majors, and colonels —sprung up like mushroons after a summer's shower—corps were formed, and the people, who, from the beginning despised and ridiculed the whole affair, are called upon to pay £500 or £600 a year, for what a member of the Legislature,— in a spirit of burlesque, we presume—designated "the Volunteer service!"**

The fears of French invasion have passed away, but the events of the past year, and especially the incidents connected with the Civil War in the United States, have afforded our military heroes some new arguments or illustrations, which shew, as they imagine, the efficiency, necessity, and importance of the Volunteer organisation in this colony. In wading through the "wordy, washy, everlasting flow" of "English" not "undefiled," recently published, we find the following arguments used in the House of Assembly in support of the grant of money for the "Volunteer service:"—Firstly, the Volunteers won the prize competed for at Sussex Vale—hence their efficiency! Secondly, the Government of Nova Scotia gave a large grant to engourage the Volunteer movement in that place—therefore our Legislature should give a large sum to support the Volunteers of this place! Thirdly, the Volunteers will defend our "lives and liberties" against the "many ruffians" of the neighbouring States! Fourthly and lastly, we should not "show the white feather," in view of the consequences likely to arise through the *Trent* affair!

We deeply regret to learn that at the late battle before Charleston, S. C., Mr. John J. McDonald, a native of this Island, and brother to the Rev. A. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, lost his life while gallantly placing on the ramparts of a Fort just rescued from the enemy the colours of his Regiment, the 28th Mass. Volunteers, or *Faugh-au-Bealach*. He was struck by eight balls, and expired instantly. He was highly distinguished in the Regiment for his great courage, and closed his military career before he had attained the prime of manhood.

We also learn that Thomas W. Ryan, formerly of this City, was killed at the battle of Williamsburg, some weeks since.

A VERY REMARKABLE LETTER FROM THE HON. LIEUT. COL. GRAY—"*THE OTHER McNAB*," OR, LEADER NO. 2 OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The following extraordinary Letter has been handed to us for perusal, with permission to publish it, if we thought it worthy of a place in our columns. It is a genuine production; the original is now before us, and has been seen by many others besides ourselves. Omitting the name of the person to whom it is addressed, it bears the following superscription:—

> Mr. ——————
>
> Sparrow's Road,
>
> Montague Bridge,
>
> 51.
>
> Free
> J. Hmn. Gray
> Mem: Ex: Council.

Looking at the ostentatious way in which this letter is superscribed, enclosed in a great official envelope, with the prefix to the name of the writer of "Mem: Ex: Council:" marked "Free," to save the individual writer about 4d. or 6d., which is, of course, charged against the public revenue — we cannot but regard it as a State Document, embodying the views of the whole Executive Government, and therefore we consider it our duty to publish it, in order that we may expose the misstatements and misrepresentations it contains,and save,if possible, even the people of Lot 51—for whom it was intended—from being imposed upon by the delusions it was calculated to encourage. But before offering our comments and explanations, we must allow our readers to satisfy their impatient curiosity by perusing the extraordinary document:—

Inkerman House,
10th May, 1862.

My Dear Sir;

I am duly favored with yours of the 5th inst., stating that the Tenantry on 51 are in ignorance respecting "the way in which the Award was passed by the Legislature." I am much surprised that this should be the case, as your Township is the property of one of the signers to the submission.

The way in which the Award was passed was, "by the bringing in a Bill to confirm it in every particular." It was not in our power to accept one part and reject another,—we had only the choice of confirming it wholly and entirely or rejecting it altogether.

This Award, you are aware, is the result of certain resolutions which I brought before the House of Assembly in May, 1859, praying for "a Court of Enquiry between landlord and tenant, with a view to ameliorate the position of the latter, and fix a fair price at which every tenant may become a freeholder on easy terms, and for a remission of arrears of rent in such cases where it might reasonably be asked for." The Award *gives every tenant the right of purchase*, the rates to be fixed by three arbitrators on the spot, and remits *all arrears* up to May, 1858, being within *one year* of the day I passed the resolutions.

You ask me if the suggestions of the Commissioners respecting a loan were entertained or not. The suggestions amount to this, "If the proprietors would agree all round to sell at 2s. 6d. per acre, then a loan of £100,000 would purchase 80,000 acres!" Now, the Commissioners might also have stated that if the proprietors would sell at 1s. 3d. per acre, then a loan of £50,000 would purchase the same number of acres. I presume neither you nor I will be much enlightened by these suggestions. Every man of common sense knows that the proprietors are no more likely to sell at the one price than the other. The terms of the Land Purchase Act authorise the Government to give *double* what the Commissioners *suggest*, and yet *not one* proprietor in nearly ten *years (except one)* would sell *at the price allowed* by the Act, the exception was old Mr. Worrell, a bankrupt and lunatic.

Lord Selkirk's estate must not be considered; His Lordship had just come into an immense fortune, and, owing to private influences, he, most generously, I may say almost made a present of his estate to his tenantry. Indeed, at one time I had great hopes he would have given it actually without taking one farthing for it; and, I ask you, can an act of munificence like this from one nobleman be any criterion for the rest?

Her Majesty's Home Government have, at various times, refused to guarantee any loan, and in the last Despatch of the Secretary of State, His Grace repeats the refusal. But it is a question demanding serious reflection, *what would be the result if we had £100,000 now in our Treasury?* We have no power to compel any proprietor to sell, or except at such price as he chooses to ask. And yet, the very day we get the loan, we must begin to pay a yearly interest of £7,500 currency, which will require *a fresh heavy taxation* to meet. The money may be idle for years and years, and still not one proprietor sell—unless we gave say 10s. or 15s. per acre; and if any estate could be bought on such terms, the tenantry would have to pay the Government say from 15s. to 20s. 25s. and 30s. per acre, to make it self-sustaining.

The Worrell Estate was bought at 6s. per acre; for this, £18,000 *in debentures will be due and must be paid in cash* in 1864; and there is only a little over £400 to meet this. The lands were resold *at such a low rate* that the expenses have swallowed up the receipts! I imagine when the people are called upon to pay in two years this £18,000 and for the balance of £6000 in a short time after, their eyes will be opened to this transaction.

You allude to the prospect of the owner of Lot 51 selling to the Government, and that the difficulty is the want of money. Whoever raised this report can have no foundation for it. I have made myself intimately acquainted with the prospect of getting any proprietor to sell. The Messrs. Montgomery refuse to sell on any terms at present; Mr. Sullivan has been offered and has not yet consented; some proprietors have offered to sell at £1 an acre, and three will sell at 15s. an acre, *all round*. Whether the confirmation of the Award may produce any change in the prices remains to be seen. However, I am glad to be enabled to inform you the Government is very willing to purchase any estate on anything like terms which will enable the tenantry to purchase, so as to make it self-sustaining, and *the money is ready* at command whenever required.

All the Government desire is the chance of purchase, and if you or your friends can get your Township offered to the Government we will not be long in finding the cash.

I am, my dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON GRAY.

Mr. ...., Lot 51.

The foregoing is not a very lengthy letter, but **it would take a great deal of space to expose fully all the untruths and specious statements which it contains. We shall, however, take such notice of it as cannot fail to prove the writer of it to be the most untruthful man that ever held the position occupied by Mr. Gray as secondary leader of the Government.**

The last sentence of the second paragraph contains a misstatement, as every one knows. He says, "it was not in the power of the Government to accept one part of the Award and reject another," and that they "had only the choice of confirming it *wholly and entirely*, or rejecting it altogether." Now, we all know that the Loan scheme was part of the Report; but Col. Gray declared that that was not worth the paper on which it was written, and, when Mr. Coles offered a resolution in the House, urging the adoption of the Loan as part of the Commissioners' Report, Col. Gray and his party opposed it.

In the next paragraph Col. Gray says:—"The Award *gives every tenant the right of purchase.*" The Italics are his own. This statement, he knows, is quite untrue. "*Every tenant*" has not the right of purchase under the Award. None but the tenants on four or five estates whose owners consented, in the first place, to the Royal Commission, would have the right to purchase, if the right were of any use to them.

Mr. Gray also says that the rates of purchase are "to be fixed by three arbitrators." He knows there is gross deception in this statement. In the first place, the Duke of Newcastle has declared his unqualified opposition to the arbitration part of the Award. There are, says his Grace, "insuperable objections" to that measure. Can any one suppose that there is the slightest chance of it going into operation with such a condemnation as this pronounced upon it by the Crown? But, in the second place, the Proprietors themselves, who were consenting parties to the Commission, have given the death blow to the Arbitration scheme. They say that in proposing it, the Royal Commissioners exceeded their authority, and that it cannot be allowed. Does Mr. Gray suppose that the proprietors can be coerced into the matter, backed as they are by the British Government? He and his brother Councillors are the last men in the world who would think of such a thing as coercion against their masters, the proprietors. Is it not, then, the most flagrant deception to keep up a cry about the Arbitration scheme? We are confident it would do no good if it were to go into operation; but a few persons have been deluded by it; and the Government, therefore, look upon it as an excellent bait for popularity.

In the next paragraph the attempt at humbug and deception is still more conspicuous. Col. Gray says:—

"'If the proprietors would agree all round to sell at 2s. 6d. per acre, then a loan of £100,000 would purchase 80,000 acres!' Now, the Commissioners might also have stated that if the proprietors would sell at 1s. 3d. per acre, then a loan of £50,000 would purchase the same number of acres."

We were first apprehensive that the figures were incorrectly given from Col. Gray's letter. But we have carefully examined the original, and there they are — £100,000 is set down as the price of 80,000 acres at 2s. 6d. per acre; and £50,000 as the price of the same quantity of land at 1s. 3d. an acre. One can hardly suppose that a person presuming to be regarded as an educated man would make such a tremendous blunder. But it is either a blunder or a deception. We are inclined to think it is the latter. Any person can easily see at a glance that 80,000 acres at 2s. 6d. an acre would not come to one hundred thousand pounds, but only ten thousand pounds; and, at 1s. 3d. an acre, consequently only five thousand pounds. If Col. Gray was not labouring under one of his fits of hypochondriasis when he penned this statement, in which condition he has himself declared he is apt to be plunged when thinking over the public finances — we must only conclude that he regarded the people for whom his letter was intended as extremely ignorant, and therefore easily imposed upon.

The last sentence of the paragraph under consideration contains even still more glaring misrepresentations. The writer says that "*not one* proprietor in nearly ten years. (except one) would sell at the price allowed by the (Purchase) Act, the exception was old Mr. Worrell, *a bankrupt and lunatic.*" Col.Gray very often prates about his honour, and independence, and soldierly qualities, and all that,—but we can hardly think that a gentleman of honourable feeling would stigmatize Mr. Worrell, now in his grave, as either a bankrupt or lunatic. He may not have been, perhaps, as rich as Col. Gray, who got money for which he did not labour —and it is notorious that Mr. W. H. Pope helped to keep the venerable gentleman poor; but we never heard that he was a bankrupt; and as to his being a lunatic, we think he was far more healthy in his mind than ever Colonel Gray was. He certainly never confessed to mental disease as the latter did, whose infirmity, we understand, is attributable to a great shindy in Dublin—the only remarkable fight of which he was ever even a spectator — when he carried away a brick in his hat.

As regards the statement that none but Mr. Worrell would sell in the terms of the Land Purchase Act, it is simply untrue. Sir Hunt Walsh sold Lot 11 Estate under that Act,—Mr. Haviland offered to sell a portion of his property under the same Act; Lot 54 was bought under it; the Selkirk estate was bought under it; and long before the sale of the Selkirk estate to the Government, Mr. Douse purchased a most valuable Township from the Earl of Selkirk at a price very considerably under the maximum rate defined by the Purchase Bill. These are facts well known to Col. Gray, but as he appears to have been bent *upon deceiving his constitutents, he has most improperly withheld them.* He never thought his letter would fall into our hands.

In the next paragraph *but one*, we notice other misstatements. He says:—"Her Majesty's Government have, at various times, refused to guarantee a Loan." This is not altogether true. Her Majesty's Government never once gave a positive refusal. When the late Mr. Labouchere was Colonial Minister, he offered the guarantee on the part of the Crown; and his successor, Lord Stanley, introduced a Bill into Parliament to secure the guarantee, which passed through a first and second reading, on the powerful recommendation of his Lordship, and would have passed into law, but for the unceasing opposition of the proprietary party. We have had in that case a clear proof of the willingness of the Home Government to give the guarantee for the Loan; and the only other application that was made was through the Royal Commissioners, all three having been appointed by the Crown. There has been no positive refusal to that application. In alluding to it, the Duke of Newcastle merely said that he could not at present encourage the hope that the Imperial Government would guarantee the Loan. His Grace spoke ten times more strongly against the Arbitration part of the Award than against the Loan.

After thus misleading his correspondent with regard to the intentions of the Home Government on the Loan Question, Col. Gray asks, "*what would be the result if we had £100,000 now in our Treasury?*" He answers the question by saying, that from the very day we got the loan, we should have to pay a yearly interest of £7,500 currency. The amount of interest depends entirely upon the terms on which the Loan would be effected. We believe it would amount to nothing like what Col. Gray has set down. But it is not that point in which the deception mainly lies. It is in the statement that the whole £100,000 would be deposited in the Treasury, whether the Government had immediate use for it or not. The writer of the letter under review knows very well that not one pound **of the money need be drawn until the Government would be prepared to effect a purchase of lands, and therefore the money would not be unproductive; and, of course, no interest would have to be paid by the Colony. All this has been thoroughly explained, over and over again, in the House of Assembly; and Col. Gray cannot plead ignorance in the matter.**

The statements in the letter about the indebtedness of the Colony on account of the Worrell Estate,are partly false and partly true. It is true that debentures to the amount of £18,000 will become payable in a short time; but it *is not true* that "there is only a little over £400 to meet this." The Report of the Committee on Public Accounts, lately published in this paper, shows a very different state of things. There are bonds to the credit of the Estate amounting to a very large sum; and the unsold land, according to the rate at which the Committee of Public Accounts estimated it—(and let it be remembered that the Committee were nearly all of the Tory party)—would yield a sum nearly sufficient to pay half the original debt. Again: *it is not true* that there is a balance of £6000 against the Estate,besides the £18,000 secured by debentures. If such balance were really due, why has it not been secured by debentures, as the larger sum was? Just because it was not considered to be an honest claim, and should not be paid, unless the Government are disposed to squander the public money in the most reckless and dishonest manner.

We have far exceeded the space we intended to occupy in this notice of Col. Gray's untruthful letter. There are other points in it upon which we should like to offer some observations, but we must let them pass for the present. We cannot, however, omit calling the attention of our readers to the declaration contained in the concluding sentence of the last paragraph but one. He says that, if an estate be offered for sale to the Government, "*the money is ready at command.*" This is pure bunkum. Where is the money ready? Who has it? Does Col. Gray propose to take it out of his wife's fortune? If not, who are the wealthy financiers? The Colony has no money to spare. Col. Gray and his party have plunged it fearfully