

Correspondence.

UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir.—The editor of the Examiner, with a laudable care for the public peace, is highly indignant at the immoderate waste of some six or seven cartons of the Government powder. It appears that the gallant, venerable, and, sooth to say, shabbily remunerated Adjutant General, under a kind and friendly impulse, had ordered a gun or two to be fired as a tribute of respect to an old and distinguished brother officer, including in the compliment a large party of Island ladies, his fellow passengers, as they passed the Battery on their way to England. The Adjutant General ranks high in the service, and higher still in public estimation. Nearly half a century before the world was honoured by the entrance of the illustrious editor, that gallant officer had used King George's powder to some effect at the bombardment of Copenhagen, at which memorable siege Capt. Swaley was also present; and some sixty or seventy years before that event, one of his family, Colonel Desbrosses, with many other brave soldiers, perished by the explosion of a mine, at the taking of Guadaloupe; and yet this is the man whom the editor would have publicly "reprimanded," for the temporary appropriation of a few pounds of gunpowder to a generous purpose, a loss which he shortly afterwards made good!!! Were the matter at all worthy of investigation, the enquiry would be instituted by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom alone Colonel Stewart is amenable, and who doubtless has too much soldierly feeling, and good sense to listen to such a paltry charge. But let the truth appear. It was not the presumed loss of a few pounds of powder—it was the mere formality of the proceeding, that gave such great offence; all that might have been overlooked; the gravamen of the fault lay there, that a justly merited compliment had been paid to a political opponent, and he no other than Captain Swaley! An unpardonable sin! An opponent, too, stigmatized, by the ever zealous editor as "disloyal to his Sovereign," and unworthy the notice of "honest men." O, save the mark! The whole tenor of Captain Swaley's course of life, during the twenty-one years of his painful sojourn in this place, gives the fullest contradiction to such slanderous assertions. His every effort whilst amongst us, we may fearlessly affirm, has been directed towards the furtherance of the best interests of the Colony. On his arrival, he found it under the depressing influence of a party chiefly intent upon carrying out their own schemes of personal aggrandizement. At his departure he happily left it in the enjoyment of self-government, a much enlarged representation, great educational advancement, a thriving commerce, and better applied public resources, all achieved by the Liberal party with which he had early identified himself. The editor (himself a perfect pattern of consistency) has laboured hard to convict Capt. Swaley of tergiversation; but he might have spared himself the trouble, for in one instance it is freely admitted that he did change his opinions—a change which redounded to his honour, and to the public weal. He was open at all times to conviction, and, profiting by a deeper acquaintance with the actual state of the country, he gave his valuable time and talents towards the promotion of more liberal views, and a higher standard of administrative policy. To remain wedded to preconceived opinions, and never right or wrong to abjure them, would only argue a discreditable obstinacy, whilst to profit by experience, reading and observation, thus acquiring a deeper insight into the science of government, should be the aim of every honest and independent statesman, and such was Captain Swaley.

The New York papers publish in extenso Jefferson Davis' Message to the Confederate Congress. In many respects it is an interesting document. The President speaks in very encouraging terms of the results so far. The operations of the Southern arms, he says, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a lustre upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign. After seven months of war, the enemy had not only failed to extend their occupancy of Southern soil, but new States and Territories had been added to the confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to man, military means and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced. He alludes, in strong and just terms, to the despotic outrages that have been perpetrated upon the people of Kentucky and elsewhere. "Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charge made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in a distant land." He says that not only do the causes which induced the Southern States to separate, still exist in full force, but they have been actually strengthened. "If, instead of being a disunion of a league (he continued) it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold Judges threatened because they maintain the writ of habeas corpus, so sacred to freedom—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but a separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative. The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous wherever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually whilst asleep and unsuspecting of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory." He alludes in very strong terms to the seizure of the Ambassadors. He considers that the United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred, even among barbarians, by seizing the Southern Ministers whilst under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation. Mason and Slidell, he is positive, were just as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon the Trent, and beneath its flag as if they had been on British soil. The United States officer, in fact, might as well have seized them in the streets of London. He alludes to the principle that a blockade to be binding must be effectual, and says he has caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford the South the means of being freed.

Reported that several steamers had been in London for run from England to New Orleans and back at twenty guineas. Reported that considerable reduction will be made in the estimate of man in the French Army. It is intimated by the Paris Constitution that Count Persigny had submitted a project for disarmament. The French portion of the expedition to Mexico will consist of 15 vessels, 330 guns, 500 sailors and 3,000 troops. The Emperor Napoleon will visit Queen Victoria during the Great Exhibition, in 1862. It is asserted that a project for an Italian Confederacy is by no means abolished. The modification of the Italian Ministry was removed, but nothing has been accomplished. Austria has got together a powerful squadron of evolution in the Adriatic, comprising over fifty vessels. The Madrid *di Espana* says that a project was discussed of forming in America a league of all republics of Spanish origin, with Spain as its head. TRINIDAD.—In the Italian parliament Ricasoli had announced an elaborate plan for the reconciliation of Church and State, and requested Napoleon to become mediator, but owing to the little conciliatory disposition of Rome, there was no satisfactory result. The project contained eleven articles, guaranteeing independence of certain revenues and ecclesiastical rights to the Pope's Cardinals.

experiment was tried for a summer with the steamer "Rosedale." The result was that it proved a failure, and Tatamagouche harbor had to be abandoned. We believe the same result would follow a like attempt now. There can be no doubt that Pictou is the natural and most suitable point of communication between Charlottetown and Nova Scotia; and although a saving of a few hours in the journey to Halifax might be effected by the proposed alteration while the roads are good in summer, this solitary advantage is by no means sufficient to outweigh the numerous objections against a change. Certain it is, Nova Scotia has nothing to gain by the proposed alteration. On the contrary, the little trade which has sprung up between Charlottetown and Pictou would then be lost. We cannot see, therefore, on what principle of justice or fairness the government of this Province can be asked to incur any expense, or hold any inducement for an alteration of the route; and we believe that an appropriation of public money for such a purpose would cause very general dissatisfaction.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE AWARD?

The Award of the Land Commission, which has been such an expensive delusion for this Colony, was prepared and transmitted to England in July or August last, from the pleasant retreat chosen by the Commissioners on the banks of the Kennebecasis, where a copy of the precious document was prepared for the Government of this Island, and offered to be sent here at the same time, but refused by our authorities. Every effort was made by the Government and their supporters to convince the tenantry that the Commission would effect a speedy settlement of their difficulties—Col. Gray volunteered his personal guarantee that the whole question of landlord and tenant could be settled in eight months,—and those who did not put faith in the delusion eagerly awaited the publication of the award. Now, about five months have elapsed since the Commissioners brought their labours to a close—it is not for us to suppose that the Award would require all this time for deliberation at the hands of the Colonial Minister? There is no doubt that the responsibility of the delay will be thrown upon that high functionary, and the officials and their apologists here will say that "the Duke of Newcastle must take his own time to deliberate upon such an important matter." That is all nonsense. The Duke has most probably never given one hour's consideration to the subject. He may have sent out the copy of the Award intended for this Island,—indeed, we have very little reason to doubt that he has—and quietly intimated to the Lieut. Governor that the questions involved must be dealt with by the Island Legislature. If the affairs of any of the other provinces appeared to require so much deliberation as ours, the incumbent at the Colonial Office would soon find his place the most difficult and painful in Her Majesty's service. Although we may now ask—What has become of the Award?—we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that either the original document or an authentic copy of it has been for some time in the hands of the Government, and withheld from the public notice for no other purpose than to give time to their friends the proprietors and agents to collect old arrears of rent, which they are doing with all the energy they can give to the business, and with all the aids which the law can supply.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., December 9, 1861.

THE ISLAND MAIL ROUTE.

The following article on the Mail route between this Island and Nova Scotia appeared in the last No. of the Pictou Eastern Chronicle. It gives a good practical common sense view of the whole subject, and cannot fail to be interesting to our readers in this Island, whose condition will be materially affected by the proposed change. From an article which appeared in the Charlottetown *Islander* a short time ago, we learn that the Government of P. E. Island propose altering the present mail route between this Island and Nova Scotia, by making Brule harbor the mainland terminus for the steamer, instead of Pictou, which is now assigned for the proposed change, is that it will afford the people of the Island a nearer and more direct communication with the Atlantic. Brule harbor is said to be twenty miles nearer to Charlottetown than that of Pictou, and ten miles nearer to Truro, a difference which it is thought will shorten the time for the steamer to reach the mainland, and to reach Truro in the time for the steamer to reach Pictou, and to perform the journey in one day. It is also stated that the navigation to Brule is safer than that to Pictou, but this we very much doubt. Looking at it on the map, the former harbor appears to be little more than an open roadstead, slightly protected from East and North East winds by Cape John, but perfectly open to all others; while it is well known that the entrance to Pictou is a narrow and intricate strait, but is the most completely sheltered and commodious harbor on the whole coast. Our contemporary quotes the opinion of Admiral Bayfield, who mentions Brule harbor as "the safest and best for a direct intercourse with Nova Scotia as being nearest to Charlottetown;" and one where a steamer can lay in safety in any weather, there being good anchorage, and the shore so close that a vessel could be approached within 300 feet at any time of the tide; but it is not without a very high authority on such a subject; but some of our most experienced coasters differ very widely from his opinion, and maintain that the approach to the harbor is rendered extremely hazardous in stormy weather by the shoals which extend for a considerable distance off Amet Island, and also exist in other places near the entrance. Other persons who are familiar with the coast, and who are not without a very high authority at the upper part of the harbor, the point where a wharf for a steamer would have to be built, is very much exposed, and could not at all times be approached with safety by a large vessel. Nor is this in any way contradictory of Admiral Bayfield's statement; as it by no means follows that a harbor which affords good anchorage, must necessarily afford a safe and convenient approach, and a safe and convenient approach is in this case wanted, and without it the harbour would be entirely unsuitable for a steamboat terminus. But with this we have nothing to do. The matter rests entirely with the Island Government, who, we doubt not, will take pains to inform themselves fully on the subject, before deciding finally. There can be no doubt that there is much force in the preference expressed for Brule over Pictou, and although we should regret to see the route altered, we do not willingly offer a factious or selfish opposition to a change likely to benefit our neighbours. At the same time, we believe that Pictou possesses so many important advantages over Brule, as to render the proposed alteration a matter of even more than doubtful policy. Among these, we need only mention the superior position of our harbour, the clearness of the road and the facility for repairs, which are not to be met with at this port. Besides, Brule is at present without hotel accommodation for passengers, and although the *Islander* believes that private enterprise would soon supply this want, we doubt very much if a hotel which was entirely dependent for its support on the travel between Nova Scotia and Charlottetown, which is only of six months duration, and the patronage of which is confined to the winter months, could be made to do more than die at it, is a speculation sufficiently promising to induce any sensible man to enter upon it. A road, a wharf, and probably a lighthouse would also have to be provided, and all these Nova Scotia is expected to pay for. In our opinion this is asking a little too much, and is likely to meet with opposition from more than "the good people of the Island," who the *Islander* thinks are alone interested in it. It is, in reality, a matter not merely of Nova Scotia, where the Island mails are delivered. They might be landed with equal benefit to us at Cape North or Cape Sable, and we manage to get along just as well in winter when they are eight or ten days in reaching us, as we do in summer when they cross semi-weekly. It is therefore unreasonable for the Islanders to expect this Province to give a large special grant, particularly at a time when her public works demand the strictest economy of her resources, for the purpose of constructing wharves and roads solely for their accommodation. When Nova Scotia grants £200 a year for the purpose of supporting a mail communication with the Island, she does all she has in her power. The road from Tatamagouche to Truro is, in its present condition, sufficient for the local wants of the country, but would have to undergo very extensive repairs before it would be made available to all seasons for the contemplated purpose. If public money is to be expended on a post road, it is not only a matter of public utility, but it is a matter of need of improvement, and on which the outlay could be made to much greater advantage.

Tax Rev. George Sutherland, having plenty of leisure to spare from his professional labors, and not deeming that he has, in his literary capacity as an author, achieved sufficient notoriety, wishes us to embrace him for the graceful admiration of remote posterity. We have no desire to perpetuate his memory by occupying our columns with lengthy notices of the vulgar impertinence which, from time to time, this clerical agitator discharges from his puggan at ourselves of the party with which we are associated.

The Monitor may be left in the undisturbed possession of its reverend correspondent; but the latter might, at least, remember that the "polluted pages" of the Examiner have been considered too pure to be made vehicles for the dissemination of the wicked nonsense from Sutherland's pen, for which that person has ere now more than once requested admission to its columns. The pen which he boasts of wielding so admirably probably did more service to the community, and certainly was employed more decently, when affording its protection to the parent bird, whose impotent cackling was less offensive to its hearers, and more in accordance with the nature of the fowl, than the bluster of the present possessor of the plumage of the despoiled goose.

Mr. Sutherland has heard of the fable of the frog who essayed to dilate to the proportions of the ox. The ambitious little croaker burst in the attempt. To save our hero, we merely let a little wind out of him once in a while, when we have nothing of any consequence to attend to. In the play, Tom Thumb is represented to have made the giants, for killing whom his praises were being sung. Mr. Sutherland has imitated the conduct imputed to his diminutive prototype, and by one stroke of the miraculous pen has converted all the opponents to the present Government, and their name is legion, into a gang of office-seekers. It might be possible to retort that the present office-holders were rather importunate office-seekers until they attained the objects of their wishes, and are as strenuous office holders as there is any need that they should be, if the good of the country is to be considered.

Mr. Sutherland may write a stupid book—may, by his influence at the Board of Education, compel "spiteful Papists," who may be honestly earning their bread as school teachers, to cram the precious tome into the hands of their pupils at a cost of three shillings a copy, and deduct the amount from the hardly won pittance of the poor teacher, who is thus coerced into feeding this maligner of his faith,—he may, if he choose, stigmatize as pseudo Protestants, gentlemen his superiors in every thing which elevates one man above his fellow—he may consider that a violent political partisanship—that unmitigated abuse of all who have not bowed the knee to the Baal of Island Toryism, and who have not identified themselves with Island Toryism—form the ideal of a Christian Minister; but we can point to many Protestants whose piety, education and possession of the other graces which go to form the Christian character, would make the reflecting hesitate as to whom the gentleman meant by the term "pseudo Protestants."

THE NEW YORK ALBION.—We are pleased to learn that the publishers of this paragon of weekly newspapers have resolved upon a plan which must widely extend the circle of its acquaintance. It should be a familiar visitor in every English home upon this side of the Atlantic. The publishers have heretofore presented each subscriber with a splendid engraving every year, for the subscription price of \$3. Of late this plan has not given general satisfaction. And the publishers now announce that they have determined to relinquish the practice of presenting an engraving every year; but instead, have resolved to reduce the subscription one-half—or to \$1 per annum. From being the dearest weekly newspaper, it has become the cheapest, as well as the best, upon this continent. To a large number in these Provinces it is well-known, but to those who are unacquainted with its merits we would recommend a perusal of the following paragraph from the Boston *Daily Courier*—the best literary authority of the American Press. And furthermore we beg to endorse every word of our Boston contemporary regarding it: "The selections are remarkable for the taste exercised and the interest afforded. Even the Ghost Stories, which we occasionally find in its columns, and which we always read with our hair standing on end, are the best of their kind. The information which it imparts on foreign politics, or matters connected with science, literature, the arts, music and the drama, is always well presented, whether original or selected. During our national troubles, an Englishman in control of a newspaper in this country has been in circumstances of no common embarrassment. But the *Albion*, preserving an honorable independence, has discussed our affairs with a freedom, and yet with a discretion and good sense, which could give no just offence. We are glad to recommend this excellent publication to all who desire a truly entertaining, instructive and valuable weekly paper. We are ready to say that there is not a household in the land that would not feel itself kept up to a true standard of mind and morals by reading the *Albion* every week."

FREMONT.

The Chicago *Tribune*, a paper which has heretofore supported Fremont, publishes a letter, whose truth is editorially vouched for, which gives us an insight into some curious affairs concerning the removal of the General. It became known to Fremont that the order for his removal had reached St. Louis, and he endeavoured at first to make the person who had the order believe that he was just on the eve of a battle. He also forbade any messenger to pass through his lines. In this emergency the following plan was adopted: The party who brought the order for Fremont's removal from Washington, having become known to the General's supporters, passed onward towards Fremont, and suffered himself to be arrested from further progress by the cordons of watchful guards between him and Fremont's camp, while two other parties, with copies of the order, undertook to work their way through all obstacles, and to deliver the order for Fremont's removal to himself and General Hunter. One of these, disguised as a Missouri farmer, succeeded, after much difficulty, in reaching Fremont's headquarters. He applied to an Aid for permission to communicate important news to the General, and was refused, but urged to make it known to the Aid. This he absolutely declined, and finally got a personal interview with Fremont himself. He immediately read the order to him aloud. "How did you pass my lines, sir?" demanded Fremont, "with much difficulty," Hunter knew no soldier, "but I did it." "Does Gen. Hunter know of this order," pursued Fremont. "Yes, he has a copy of it," was the reply; "and here is a copy of the President's order to General Hunter." continued the messenger, handing the copy to Gen. Fremont. While Fremont was reading the latter order, the soldier withdrew and communicated the news of Fremont's removal aloud. He was soon followed, and urged, for certain reasons, not to communicate the fact of Fremont's removal. But it was too late. I have this day read a letter from an officer of the government who was at Fremont's camp when his removal became known. He says there was little or no excitement; and describes the events which followed the announcement of Fremont's removal in such a way as to leave no doubt that all the stories of excitement among the troops are falsehoods, manufactured to order. Moreover, this writer says there is no army, and no considerable body of rebels within forty miles of Springfield; all stories to the contrary are manufactured for the occasion.

To-night the government has taken from Fremont's agents the possession of the telegraph in this City and State. "The office here was found full of bogus despatches, pretending to describe disorganization and mutiny in Fremont's army, in consequence of his removal. The despatches are false, and most of them are found to have originated here! But just across the river is a telegraph office, which the government does not control; and I presume that the *Tribune* and other papers will to-morrow morning contain a batch of exciting news from Fremont's camp, which the agents of the United States government have every reason to believe is false. "But the deed is done; let further investigation do justice to Fremont. The writer of this letter has been his fast and firm supporter; and feels like saying, with Cæsar in the Capitol, 'Et tu, Brute!'"

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

City of Baltimore, from Queenstown, 21st, midnight, arrived off Cape Race at 5:30 Friday morning, 29th. It is reported that a large steamer left London with munitions of war for Confederate States. The steamer Nashville arrived at Southampton on the 21st. On the 19th she boarded American ship Harvey B. Cohn from Havre for New York, in ballast. Took off Captain Nelson and crew, and set five to Harvey B. Cohn—burned to water's edge. The Nashville landed Capt. Nelson and crew at Southampton, and remained there herself, with the Confederate flag, flying. Whole crew, except captain, were kept in non-til arrival in Southampton.

FAIR PLAY.

In private life, our gallant friend furnished an example which it would be well for us all to follow. Kind and genial in his disposition, courteous to all, charitable to the faults and failings of others, never speaking evil of any one, strictly attentive to the public and domestic requirements of religion, a thorough christian gentleman, "a really for every good word and work," such a man ought to have been prized and honoured, and such was the Hon. William Swaley. His worldly means were ample, and every shilling of his income was expended in the place. He had also served his country long and faithfully in other regions. He had fought in many a bloody field during the Peninsular war, and was present at the crowning victory of Waterloo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir.—The Monitor of Wednesday has presented its readers with another scratch from its new Curry-comb, under the editorial christening of "Mr. Bagster again." Is the Monitor prepared to substantiate its statements? On the eve of leaving the Island, I have but little time, and less inclination, to soil my hands with the Monitor's inky leucubrations; but I feel it due to the Monitor to convict it of a lie before I go, so that its readers may measure its veracity with proper accuracy. The Monitor says, "We remember that Justice and C. BIRCH BAGSTER are one and the same person." This statement is simply a wanton falsehood. In bidding Cooper "good bye" for a few moments, I only pity the poor fellow for his ignorance of what best suits his readers' tastes, and for not knowing which side his own bread is buttered. But I do not feel any worse for his remarks, nor disposed to return the compliment of identity between "Justice," in its English sense, and J. B. Cooper.

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Sir.—When the late Government were in power the smallest circumstance was published, and loud were the complaints should a schoolmaster not get cash for his warrant, or the Road Corporation not be in possession of funds to pay orders upon him immediately on presentation. At the last election, when the present Government party were seeking the favor of the people, it was promised that such things would not happen if they would only return a majority in their favor. Now, it is well known that the late Government had no Bank to accommodate them, and that the money men of the Conservative party did all in their power to cripple the financial affairs of the Colony. But what do we find this imbecile Government at the present day doing, with all the advantages of a Bank, and men of wealth to support them. After a Contractor completing his work and receiving the usual orders on the R. ad Correspondent, receiving over fifty inlets at this particularly inconsiderable season, on presenting his orders, amounting to \$250, to the proper officer, was told he had no money; but he (the officer) would try and arrange it with the Treasurer. The Executive Council, meeting at the time, the matter was referred to them, and that body being supreme, and not liking the individual, (as the applicant was informed by one of the Councilors in the after part of the day), the Contractor had to return home, without any satisfaction,—to retrace his steps at some future day, when their "Honors" might feel disposed to pay his just demand. There is no doubt that had the applicant been a supporter of the present model Government, he would have had no difficulty in obtaining his money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir.—Having observed in your issue of the 18th instant an anonymous communication from a person who signs himself a "Tenant," Lot 59, in which he makes some allusions to my son, who unfortunately got killed by the fall of a tree at Lot 36, leaving a widow and nine helpless children, wherein the "Tenant" says that the agent endorsed from my son a note of hand for arrears of rent, wherein he (the Tenant) says he was informed there was not a penny due. This is false, like many more of the "Tenant's" assertions: as when my son returned from the agent's office he told me, and also his wife, that he owed £14, and that he was well pleased with the settlement, as he got a long time to pay the arrears by instalments. As to what appeared in the *Islander* after the agent returned the widow the notes of hand, was written by a gentleman in Charlottetown, at the request of the widow through a friend, as she considered it but just and right to give praise to whom praise was due, and for which the agent has the blessing and prayers of the widow and the fatherless. JAMES GILLAN, father to the deceased. MARY GILLAN, widow to the deceased. Witnesses, JOHN DUFFY.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA REPUDIATED.—A C. P. respondent of the London and China Telegraph writes:—"Prince Kung says he has no knowledge of any American treaty; he only knows or has heard of an American who was received at Peking to render tribute; but there is no official record of a treaty. The Prussians have been positively and indignantly refused a separate treaty."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir.—The Editor of the Examiner, with a laudable care for the public peace, is highly indignant at the immoderate waste of some six or seven cartons of the Government powder. It appears that the gallant, venerable, and, sooth to say, shabbily remunerated Adjutant General, under a kind and friendly impulse, had ordered a gun or two to be fired as a tribute of respect to an old and distinguished brother officer, including in the compliment a large party of Island ladies, his fellow passengers, as they passed the Battery on their way to England. The Adjutant General ranks high in the service, and higher still in public estimation. Nearly half a century before the world was honoured by the entrance of the illustrious editor, that gallant officer had used King George's powder to some effect at the bombardment of Copenhagen, at which memorable siege Capt. Swaley was also present; and some sixty or seventy years before that event, one of his family, Colonel Desbrosses, with many other brave soldiers, perished by the explosion of a mine, at the taking of Guadaloupe; and yet this is the man whom the editor would have publicly "reprimanded," for the temporary appropriation of a few pounds of gunpowder to a generous purpose, a loss which he shortly afterwards made good!!! Were the matter at all worthy of investigation, the enquiry would be instituted by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom alone Colonel Stewart is amenable, and who doubtless has too much soldierly feeling, and good sense to listen to such a paltry charge. But let the truth appear. It was not the presumed loss of a few pounds of powder—it was the mere formality of the proceeding, that gave such great offence; all that might have been overlooked; the gravamen of the fault lay there, that a justly merited compliment had been paid to a political opponent, and he no other than Captain Swaley! An unpardonable sin! An opponent, too, stigmatized, by the ever zealous editor as "disloyal to his Sovereign," and unworthy the notice of "honest men." O, save the mark! The whole tenor of Captain Swaley's course of life, during the twenty-one years of his painful sojourn in this place, gives the fullest contradiction to such slanderous assertions. His every effort whilst amongst us, we may fearlessly affirm, has been directed towards the furtherance of the best interests of the Colony. On his arrival, he found it under the depressing influence of a party chiefly intent upon carrying out their own schemes of personal aggrandizement. At his departure he happily left it in the enjoyment of self-government, a much enlarged representation, great educational advancement, a thriving commerce, and better applied public resources, all achieved by the Liberal party with which he had early identified himself. The editor (himself a perfect pattern of consistency) has laboured hard to convict Capt. Swaley of tergiversation; but he might have spared himself the trouble, for in one instance it is freely admitted that he did change his opinions—a change which redounded to his honour, and to the public weal. He was open at all times to conviction, and, profiting by a deeper acquaintance with the actual state of the country, he gave his valuable time and talents towards the promotion of more liberal views, and a higher standard of administrative policy. To remain wedded to preconceived opinions, and never right or wrong to abjure them, would only argue a discreditable obstinacy, whilst to profit by experience, reading and observation, thus acquiring a deeper insight into the science of government, should be the aim of every honest and independent statesman, and such was Captain Swaley.

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Sir.—When the late Government were in power the smallest circumstance was published, and loud were the complaints should a schoolmaster not get cash for his warrant, or the Road Corporation not be in possession of funds to pay orders upon him immediately on presentation. At the last election, when the present Government party were seeking the favor of the people, it was promised that such things would not happen if they would only return a majority in their favor. Now, it is well known that the late Government had no Bank to accommodate them, and that the money men of the Conservative party did all in their power to cripple the financial affairs of the Colony. But what do we find this imbecile Government at the present day doing, with all the advantages of a Bank, and men of wealth to support them. After a Contractor completing his work and receiving the usual orders on the R. ad Correspondent, receiving over fifty inlets at this particularly inconsiderable season, on presenting his orders, amounting to \$250, to the proper officer, was told he had no money; but he (the officer) would try and arrange it with the Treasurer. The Executive Council, meeting at the time, the matter was referred to them, and that body being supreme, and not liking the individual, (as the applicant was informed by one of the Councilors in the after part of the day), the Contractor had to return home, without any satisfaction,—to retrace his steps at some future day, when their "Honors" might feel disposed to pay his just demand. There is no doubt that had the applicant been a supporter of the present model Government, he would have had no difficulty in obtaining his money.

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Sir.—Having observed in your issue of the 18th instant an anonymous communication from a person who signs himself a "Tenant," Lot 59, in which he makes some allusions to my son, who unfortunately got killed by the fall of a tree at Lot 36, leaving a widow and nine helpless children, wherein the "Tenant" says that the agent endorsed from my son a note of hand for arrears of rent, wherein he (the Tenant) says he was informed there was not a penny due. This is false, like many more of the "Tenant's" assertions: as when my son returned from the agent's office he told me, and also his wife, that he owed £14, and that he was well pleased with the settlement, as he got a long time to pay the arrears by instalments. As to what appeared in the *Islander* after the agent returned the widow the notes of hand, was written by a gentleman in Charlottetown, at the request of the widow through a friend, as she considered it but just and right to give praise to whom praise was due, and for which the agent has the blessing and prayers of the widow and the fatherless. JAMES GILLAN, father to the deceased. MARY GILLAN, widow to the deceased. Witnesses, JOHN DUFFY.

THE AMERICAN TREATY WITH CHINA REPUDIATED.—A C. P. respondent of the London and China Telegraph writes:—"Prince Kung says he has no knowledge of any American treaty; he only knows or has heard of an American who was received at Peking to render tribute; but there is no official record of a treaty. The Prussians have been positively and indignantly refused a separate treaty."

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Sir.—The Editor of the Examiner, with a laudable care for the public peace, is highly indignant at the immoderate waste of some six or seven cartons of the Government powder. It appears that the gallant, venerable, and, sooth to say, shabbily remunerated Adjutant General, under a kind and friendly impulse, had ordered a gun or two to be fired as a tribute of respect to an old and distinguished brother officer, including in the compliment a large party of Island ladies, his fellow passengers, as they passed the Battery on their way to England. The Adjutant General ranks high in the service, and higher still in public estimation. Nearly half a century before the world was honoured by the entrance of the illustrious editor, that gallant officer had used King George's powder to some effect at the bombardment of Copenhagen, at which memorable siege Capt. Swaley was also present; and some sixty or seventy years before that event, one of his family, Colonel Desbrosses, with many other brave soldiers, perished by the explosion of a mine, at the taking of Guadaloupe; and yet this is the man whom the editor would have publicly "reprimanded," for the temporary appropriation of a few pounds of gunpowder to a generous purpose, a loss which he shortly afterwards made good!!! Were the matter at all worthy of investigation, the enquiry would be instituted by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom alone Colonel Stewart is amenable, and who doubtless has too much soldierly feeling, and good sense to listen to such a paltry charge. But let the truth appear. It was not the presumed loss of a few pounds of powder—it was the mere formality of the proceeding, that gave such great offence; all that might have been overlooked; the gravamen of the fault lay there, that a justly merited compliment had been paid to a political opponent, and he no other than Captain Swaley! An unpardonable sin! An opponent, too, stigmatized, by the ever zealous editor as "disloyal to his Sovereign," and unworthy the notice of "honest men." O, save the mark! The whole tenor of Captain Swaley's course of life, during the twenty-one years of his painful sojourn in this place, gives the fullest contradiction to such slanderous assertions. His every effort whilst amongst us, we may fearlessly affirm, has been directed towards the furtherance of the best interests of the Colony. On his arrival, he found it under the depressing influence of a party chiefly intent upon carrying out their own schemes of personal aggrandizement. At his departure he happily left it in the enjoyment of self-government, a much enlarged representation, great educational advancement, a thriving commerce, and better applied public resources, all achieved by the Liberal party with which he had early identified himself. The editor (himself a perfect pattern of consistency) has laboured hard to convict Capt. Swaley of tergiversation; but he might have spared himself the trouble, for in one instance it is freely admitted that he did change his opinions—a change which redounded to his honour, and to the public weal. He was open at all times to conviction, and, profiting by a deeper acquaintance with the actual state of the country, he gave his valuable time and talents towards the promotion of more liberal views, and a higher standard of administrative policy. To remain wedded to preconceived opinions, and never right or wrong to abjure them, would only argue a discreditable obstinacy, whilst to profit by experience, reading and observation, thus acquiring a deeper insight into the science of government, should be the aim of every honest and independent statesman, and such was Captain Swaley.

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