

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HON. MR. WARRINGTON ON THE LATE CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Woodsbrook, March 15, 1866.

My Dear Sir— You informed your numerous subscribers, in the last Examiner, that His Excellency had issued his proclamation calling the House to meet for the despatch of business on the 9th of April. His Excellency is aware that a large majority of the Assembly are engaged in farming operations? and does he not know that at least one half of them live altogether by farming? If this be the case, I would beg leave most respectfully to ask His Excellency in what way we farmers have offended him, that he would deprive our families of the most valuable part of our time, in order, as it is said, to suit the convenience of one or two individuals, members of the Assembly, who are absent on their own business or on that of the public?

I do not believe the electors will put up with such a total disregard of the interests of their representatives and of the country at large, particularly at a time when Legislation is so necessary on account of the refusal of the American Government to continue the Reciprocity Treaty, unless upon terms ruinous to the trade of these Colonies. For my own part, I cannot but be incensed at the course pursued by the Government through thick and thin, may feel the inconvenience as little as I do. You will oblige me by publishing the above.

And believe me very truly yours,

HON. E. WHELAN.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

MR. WHELAN: Some gentlemen—(I beg his pardon)—some ferocious individual, feverishly bore, wrote a sensational article published in the Herald of last Wednesday. I hope he is much easier since his gross literary discharge; or if he be not relieved thereby, that amiable individual has evidently made a considerable mess of himself to no good purpose.

The fierce editor struggles to, and would have it appear that he is highly indignant at a statement made in my letter, published in your last paper, to the effect, that a certain Fenian song of most treasonable import, and in circulation here, appeared in type of similar mould and character of letter to that used upon the Herald. Notwithstanding the furor of the Editor, I reiterate the fact, that that similarity of type was the expressed opinion of a practical printer, who saw and read the song in print, and whose unbiased judgment and competence to determine in the matter, I have no shadow of reason to doubt. Will the intemperate Editor deny that the printed treasonable Fenian song in question was produced in type similar to or like the letter employed upon the Herald?

The poor subterfuge of charging you, Mr. Whelan, with the authorship of the letter signed "A Briton," was obviously employed to cover your assailant's mean object to make a gross onslaught upon you. But this meanness, so entirely natural to that fragmentary bit of the genus homo, however vicious in itself, is really so harmless withal, that one feels pleased when he is wispish, and disposed to enjoy his rabid infirmity.

Denial of the alleged paternity of "A Briton" by me in my ineffectual note is not satisfactory to the pleasant Editor, because he, with horrid front, emphatically demands my proper name. My assumed one, "A Briton," is not a palatable one, and in import and fact assumes a stand point disagreeable to him, but I shall retain it; and besides this, that individual's stamp and character as a public writer, having placed him, as such, far beyond the pale of respectability, and standing as he does at the bar of Public Opinion under arraignment for literary crimes, is justly precluded from the possibility of obtaining his demand. Let him read my letters, and wherein he may think the matter concerns him, the tabloid Editor can deal with it.

Yours, A BRITON.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1866.

THE TENANT LEAGUE'S NEW BID FOR POPULARITY—THE PETITION FOR THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS. Our space was so fully occupied last week by more important matter than anything emanating from the so-called Tenant Union, that we could not notice the resolution passed at their last meeting, on the 6th inst., and published in Ross's Weekly of the 10th. This resolution appears to be intended as an amendment to their constitution. As to the League having any practical existence now, is a matter of great doubt. The last meeting, we are informed, was held at the Weekly Office, where, it is said, "the attendance was both large and respectable." How "large" it could be, may be easily imagined by any person who knows how small the rooms are, and how crowded with printing apparatus, which are used as printing offices in this city. But let us come to the resolution, which is thus introduced by Ross's Weekly:

"The following, offered in the form of a resolution, was ordered to be inserted in the 11th Article of our Constitution. To wit: 'We shall neither pay nor be arrested of rent,' which had been struck out, leaving this matter optional with the people, and the following in its stead: 'Resolved, He shall use his best efforts to return to the Legislature men who shall be pledged to employ all constitutional means for the complete abolition of proprietary influence by legislative action, whether coercive or otherwise.'"

We are afraid it is rather late in the day to make this amendment. Whatever little influence the League had in Queen's County—it had no influence in the other Counties at any time—that influence is totally gone through the mischief wrought by the League under the 11th article, as it originally stood; and more particularly while the League was under the control of that seditious resolution which we so often quoted, and which absolutely counselled resistance to the laws, as well as the refusal to pay rent or arrears. Poor Dickenson and the other congresses are now suffering severely for following too closely the blind guide of the League. Those people ought to be ashamed to come before the public again—at least while their victims are in jail.

As regards the resolution above quoted, it is not only constitutional and proper, but it is highly commendable. It recognizes the fact that the evils of the leasehold system can be abolished in no way but through legislative action. The League started with the declaration, that they had no faith in legislation, and no confidence in the political parties who figure in the Legislature. They would settle the Land

Question by a novel method of their own; and we have a startling proof of its efficiency in the number of convicts they have given to a long and dreary confinement, and in the greater number of unfortunate victims waiting tremblingly for trial, and probably punishment. Are the leaders of the League so mad as to think that any considerable number of our population will place confidence in them, and give them money—which is, no doubt, the thing they aim at most—to carry on their pretended new organization? Had they announced, two years ago, that their chief object was, so to improve the representation in the House of Assembly as to substitute tenant influence for proprietary influence in that body, their Society would have spread in all directions—no real friend of the tenant would have been afraid or ashamed to join it—and the Society would be a power in the land at the next election. But we repeat that the proposed amendment is offered too late. The League have not a rag of character left—there is not one man of influence amongst them—no influential men will join the blind and mischievous leaders now when we are so close upon a general election. Men of character and standing will not run the risk of having the just regards of the League reflected upon them, as would assuredly be the case if they helped to resuscitate the well-waged defunct body. If the legislation of the new House—for, of course, nothing can be expected from the present House—the unfavourable to the tenantry, the League will be largely responsible for that unfortunate result. The Liberal Party were working out, steadily but surely, the problem of the Land Question, in the only way in which it can be practically worked out—namely, by the purchase of proprietary estates with Government money. At the last election the Liberals were weakened by the artful tricks with which the religious prejudicials of the country people were aroused, and for the last two years or thereabout—after the religious prejudices were set at rest—the Tenant League have been doing their utmost to keep the Liberal Party weak, by inveigling some formerly well-meaning men of that party into the countenance of acts of criminal folly, by which the whole party have, in some measure, been disgraced. If there be any hope that the Liberal Party will rise again—and we are not without cherishing that hope—its realization will, in some measure, depend upon the utter extinction of a Society cursed with such a bad reputation as that possessed by the League.

In connection with this subject, we may state that a petition is said to have been put in circulation by the leaders of the League, praying the Lieut. Governor to liberate the unfortunate Leaguers now in jail. Some gentlemen, who have warm sympathies for the prisoners, were asked to sign the petition, but they declared that they could not, owing to the injudicious manner in which the petition has been framed. It sets out, we understand, by stating that the sentences passed upon the prisoners were unnecessarily severe, or something to that effect. This is a reflection upon the Court, which will be fatal to the petition, if it be ever presented. There is no doubt that the Lieut. Governor would follow the usual course of referring the petition to the Judge who pronounced sentence upon the prisoners, with the view to ascertain whether they are deserving objects of Executive clemency. It is likely that the Judge would give the weight of his powerful recommendation to the prayer of a petition which reflects upon his judgment, integrity and capacity to administer the laws? Not at all. On the contrary, he might—we do not say he would—recommend the rigid enforcement of the sentences. It would be most extraordinary if he gave a favorable report on such a petition. The appeal to His Excellency should be couched in the most modest terms—should be a frank acknowledgment of error, without any reference to the Court at all, and a humble plea for mercy. Those who represent the defunct or dying Tenant League have given, in this instance, another lamentable proof of their inability to direct a public movement. Let them suffer the poor prisoners to take their chance of having a proper appeal from the whole community made on their behalf, after they shall be chastened by a little further imprisonment. Heaven knows the League have done the prisoners harm enough already, without further injuring the cause of the poor sufferers in their days of tribulation.

Since the above remarks were put in type, we have read in the Patriot of Saturday the copy of another Petition—drawn up most carefully, and evidently by a lawyer's hand—the introduction to which informs us that it is intended to supersede the one now in circulation. This relationship will be best perceived by the free interchange of the products and manufactures of each Province.

21. Resolved, That it is the duty of these Provinces to foster their own labor and industry, which will thus necessarily tend to encourage manufacturing, the production and export of capital and to develop the internal resources of the country.

22. Resolved, That it is the interest of these Provinces to seek new and extended outlets for their products.

23. Resolved, That we send our greetings to the industrial and manufacturing people of the British North American Provinces, and hope that they will co-operate with us in the objects and designs of this Association.

At present then enrolled themselves as members of the Association, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Andrew McKinlay, President; Mr. John Starr, 1st Vice; Mr. W. S. Symonds, 2nd do.; Mr. F. L. Hoge, Secretary; Mr. W. A. Johnston, Cor. do.; Mr. W. S. Moir, Treasurer; Messrs. Cummings, Williams, Fraser, Col. B. H. Horsley, Alex. Stevens, John S. McLean, C. H. M. Black, Esqrs.

Addresses were made by Aldermen Nash, MacCallum, and Starr, Albert Pillsbury, Esq., Mr. W. A. Johnston, Col. Horsley, Keller, of Truro, and several others. The gentlemen were very happy in their remarks; and there appeared a unanimous determination to no longer furnish the raw material of Nova Scotia to be manufactured in other countries, and imported into the Province, thus causing her to pay double duties thereon. The meeting, after adopting a resolution requesting the papers throughout the Provinces to notice the meeting, adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

The Colonial and American Mails—which had been detained on the other side several days, owing to the impossibility of crossing over on the bad ice—were received here in great abundance early on Saturday evening. The news from the Provinces and the States relates chiefly to the Fenian excitement. The great imposture seems to flourish in the United States as it never did before, and money appears to be flowing into the Fenian Treasury in abundance. But the like demonstrations consist of brag—brag—and no work. Still, the Provinces are kept in very great alarm. In Canada an immense militia force is under arms, and the frontier is kept in a most efficient state of defence. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the militia forces of these Provinces have been called out by proclamation to do duty as in time of war; and in the Legislatures of both Provinces unlimited amounts of the public money were placed at the disposal of the respective Governments to put and keep the Provinces in a thorough state of defence—the Opposition in both Legislatures heartily seconding the views of the Governments. All the Ports that overlook the entrance to Halifax harbour are put in the best warfare condition—so that any Fenian ruffians who may seek to despoil the fair Chelucto City by a raid from the sea, will get a very warm reception before they can effect an entrance to the harbour.

St. Patrick's day—on which it was apprehended some disturbance would take place—passed off with unusual quietness in all the Provinces. Indeed, so far there has been no violence committed anywhere; but in view of the immense force of the Fenians in the United States—their enormous and growing money power—their menaces of the Brotherhood, and the alarm which extends all along the borders of Canada and New Brunswick—the great pre-

cautions taken are evidently judicious and necessary. If the authorities had left the frontiers defenceless, it is not unlikely that very serious mischief would have been done ere this. Fenianism must, however, shortly show fight somewhere, or the leaders must suffer the great penalty to collapse. The temptation of getting large sums of money for worthless bonds of the so-called "Irish Republic," cannot well be resisted by the O'Mahoney and Sweeney vagabonds; and in all probability they will soon show fight in some direction, in order to keep up the delusion and the flow of cash. If there is to be a collision, we hope it may come speedily, for we feel confident that the unaltered Fenian scoundrels will be exterminated wherever they may have the audacity to show their heads.

Two Mail Steamers have arrived from England at New York, bringing dates later than those which were received by the last Mail Steamer that arrived at Halifax. The news is noticed in the telegraphic reports given elsewhere, but it is not very important—if we may except the rumour of a rupture between Prussia and Austria.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

On last Wednesday evening Thos. Kelly, Esq., read a lecture on "Richard Lalor Sheil." He gave a brief narrative of the life and character of Sheil, and touched upon the chief incidents in the public career of that great orator and author.

Next Wednesday evening Mr. Kelly will again occupy the platform. He will open a debate on the following question:—Should the British Government be held responsible to the United States Government for the damages inflicted on American commerce by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers, alleged to have been built in British ports?

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

The following important resolutions, passed at a public meeting in Halifax, were forwarded to us by the Secretary of that meeting last week, but too late for our issue of Monday last. The loss of the Reciprocity Treaty is happily infusing new life into all the Provincialists; so that what was likely to prove a great misfortune will probably result in the most important advantages to them all. Brother Jonathan certainly over-shot the mark in counting too surely on the readiness of the Colonists to accept any terms of reciprocity which he might propose.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Victoria Building, Halifax, on Friday night, to take measures for the fostering and development of the Industrial and Manufacturing Interests of this Province. This is only the first step towards a thorough organization throughout British North America. The abolition of the Reciprocity Treaty has effected a complete change in the position and sentiment of many individuals who would otherwise still advocate Free Trade, but who are wise enough to perceive that the only remedy for the loss of Reciprocity is free trade among the Provinces, and protection from without.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. S. Moir, Esq., to the chair, and the appointment of Mr. F. L. Hoge, Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and made some statistical statements demonstrating the necessity for the Association. It was decided to assume the name of the "Industrial Association of the Provinces of British North America." The Constitution and Rules for the Association were adopted, and the Committee, through their Chairman, reported the annexed resolutions, which were discussed, voted on separately, and unanimously adopted:

1st. Resolved, That the period has now arrived when it becomes expedient that these British North American Provinces should establish and cultivate the most friendly commercial relations with the mother country, should establish closer and more intimate trade relations with each other.

2d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, the relationship will be best perceived by the free interchange of the products and manufactures of each Province.

3d. Resolved, That it is the duty of these Provinces to foster their own labor and industry, which will thus necessarily tend to encourage manufacturing, the production and export of capital and to develop the internal resources of the country.

4th. Resolved, That it is the interest of these Provinces to seek new and extended outlets for their products.

5th. Resolved, That we send our greetings to the industrial and manufacturing people of the British North American Provinces, and hope that they will co-operate with us in the objects and designs of this Association.

At present then enrolled themselves as members of the Association, and the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Andrew McKinlay, President; Mr. John Starr, 1st Vice; Mr. W. S. Symonds, 2nd do.; Mr. F. L. Hoge, Secretary; Mr. W. A. Johnston, Cor. do.; Mr. W. S. Moir, Treasurer; Messrs. Cummings, Williams, Fraser, Col. B. H. Horsley, Alex. Stevens, John S. McLean, C. H. M. Black, Esqrs.

Imports into the Port of Summerside, £38,390. From United Kingdom, £16,500. From New Brunswick, 14,500. From Nova Scotia, 1,750. From Canada, 1,200. From Newfoundland, 1,300. From United States, 14,800.

Exports from Port of Summerside, £53,300. To United Kingdom, £23,800. To New Brunswick, 18,500. To Nova Scotia, 1,632. To Canada, 403. To Newfoundland, 1,200. To United States, 13,767.

To which may be added 25 new vessels, tonnage 6527, value \$513,941. To show the increase in some articles of Export, we will enumerate a few, viz:—Oats, 200,000 bush, value \$23,000. Flour, 30,000 bush, value 4,000. Potatoes, 1,000,000, value 3,200. Butter, 130,000 tubs, value 2,000. Horses, 80, value 1,200. Sheep, 12,000, value 1,200. Oysters 2,120 bush, value 1,200. Eggs 700 bush, value 1,200.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for February, has been received from the American publishers, and contains an unusually rich bill of fare. Several of the articles we have read with great interest—want of time only prevented us from reading them all. The contents are as follows:—1. What will the Government do? 2. Sir Brook Fossbrook—part IX.; 3. Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—part VI.; 4. Visit to the Big Trees; 5. Religion Spenser; 6. General Lamouche; 7. Miss Majorbards; part XII.; 8. Stuart Mill on Mind and Matter; 9. Cornish's O'Connell upon Men and Women; and other things in general—part XXII.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, for January, has been received from the same publishing house. Its contents are:—1. John Stuart Mill on the Philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton; 2. Precursors of the French Revolution—Saint Pierre and D'Alembert; 3. Lord Palmerston; 5. Coleridge's Writings; 6. Physiological Experiments—Vivisection; 7. The Polish Insurrection of 1863; 7. Dr. Livingston's Recent Travels. The sketch of Lord Palmerston gives a lively and very interesting review of the foreign and domestic politics of the Empire during the long career of the late Premier.

"Dr. Livingston's Recent Travels" is a very readable article, and full of romantic incident.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, FOR JANUARY.—We have received from the same publishing house, the same issue of the Quarterly Review, which contains the following attractive table of contents, to which, we hope, very shortly to be able to address our attention more closely:—1. Livingston's Zambesi and its Tributaries; 2. Siam of Montfort, Earl of Salsette; 3. Tenants of the Enoch Arden; 4. M. Sainte-Beuve; 5. Grote's Plato; 6. Miss Berry's Memoirs; 7. Palgrave's Arabia; 8. Caricature and Grotesque in Literature; 9. Art; 10. The Coming Season.

READE'S MONTHLY, for March, from the Publishing House of Strahan & Co., Montreal, has been on our table for some time, having arrived with its accustomed punctuality. It contains a long and very choice selection of articles in verse and prose.

Good Words, for February, from the same Publishing House at Montreal, and is characterized by its usual good class of stories and illustrations.

HOP-AND-GO-FETCH labours in his obscure and contemptible sheet to provoke us to a controversy with him about our statement that treasonable Fenian ballads were sold in this place—were printed here, we believe, and that they ought to be seized by the authorities, wherever found. Hop-and-Go-Fetch it wants to set himself up—save the mark—as the champion of Irish Catholics, and denounces us as their reviler. We have a little regard for his denunciations, as we have respect for his pretensions. That the treasonable Fenian stuff was printed at the Herald office—is our firm belief—that it was printed with the knowledge of the proprietor of that office—is also our firm belief—and that it was sold by the keeper of a small Variety Shop on the East side of Queen Street, (who is supposed to be an Irish Catholic), is a fact that we are prepared to prove, if the proof should be demanded. The trickery and chicanery of the obscure journalist are familiar to every one who knows him—lying is more congenial to his perverted nature than truth-telling; and these bad qualities are duly appreciated by the commercial community, who, for the most part, despise his columns as a dishonouring medium for their announcements. Hop-and-Go-Fetch must not take this to be a reply to his lengthy attacks upon us—we cannot stoop to a full controversy with that contemptible thing.

THE GREAT FENIAN REBELLION IN P. E. ISLAND, 17TH MARCH, 1866.

MINUTE AND FULL PARTICULARS BY A NUMBER OF EYE-WITNESSES—THE FIRST ACTS.—THE ACCOUNT. A country gentleman whose loyalty as well as fear of bodily harm makes him an enemy to Fenianism, procured a number of persons in the City to furnish him with the earliest possible account of the doings of the Fenians on St. Patrick's Day. He received a great variety of letters narrating the events of the day—a selection from which he has kindly placed at the disposal of the various Editors of the town, with a promise to furnish more. A few are now published for the first time, with the understanding, however, that the publisher does not adopt their sentiments or language as his own.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 19th March, 1866.

Dear Sir— The swearing in the special constables on St. Patrick's Day is a bitter pill to the Irish, but may prove a purge to the Government, in barbaric language, the Irish were insulted, and that insult may help to out the Government.

Of course, the Irish behaved very well, and my heart was rejoiced to see them march in procession under their own banner on their own day. It was a national display, and my national touches my heart. Next to the elegant and comfortable Highland dress, and the sweet notes of the bagpipes, I like the green flag and the shamrock; for as St. Patrick's Scotchman has said, "It was not the shamrock that made the Scotchman, but the Scotchman that made the shamrock." Apologies that add Scotia in her ancient and unimpaired days, sent forth to dispense the blessings of her own christianity and civilization to the Irish, English, and other barbarians. With Ireland at home, Scotland could well spare a second man to go to St. Patrick for Ireland. It was my own countryman converted the Irish to Christianity, and his following with their pipes and reels and strathspeys that drove snakes and toads from Irish soil. It is well known that the pipes are an old and certain Irish melody, and the Scotchman is well known to be a Scotchman, St. Patrick. I will tell you more when I meet you at our Calculation Dinner.

Yours very sincerely,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 17th March, 1866.

My Dear Sir— This being the vacation in our Courts, and as the Indians are taking a holiday with the Irish, I take up my pen to narrate, recount, and tell you of the Fenians. It is horrible to think that the human breast is so depraved that any body of men could be found so recklessly, wilfully, and maliciously wicked as to compass the death of another man, who has done nothing to him, or wish to deprive such a virtuous man of his life as he believed in the case. I found the Insolvent Commissioner's Court—wherein was to be heard a very interesting case, indeed, concerning a poor fellow who disposed of certain of his goods and chattels previous to arrest—I found the Court crowded with Special Constables, taking their oaths respectively on the Holy Evangelists, to repress Irish manifestations, if displayed. When recently in Ireland I really was pleased with the Irish character and hospitality. But present turmoil and tumults are the prolific parents to those evil qualities anticipated by Cummings and Bagster; which we shall live under the millennium. Though all these things are guided by a higher hand, yet how well does the Indian character first with Fenian turbulence? If by charitable hands and Dorcas. Seeking the alms of the poor, and placing them on a level with the Irish, the superior would the loyalty of the poor Mr. Maes appear? If the natural kindly disposition of the Indians were heightened and refined by true Christianity, the native Indians would be a fair Jew in the Crown than my Irish friends, whom I don't at all wish to disparage.

Yours in love,

THEOPH. THE COMMISSIONER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 20th March, 1866.

Dear Sir— I have read the foregoing Letter of my brother Theophilus, and insist to say that in my official experience of the Indians, and what I know of the Irish, I entirely dissent from his opinion as to the inferiority of the Irish character. I am of Irish descent myself. I remain, Your obt. serv't.

HENRY, THE OFFICER COMMISSIONER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 21st, 1866.

My Dear Sir— According to promise I sit down to write you a history of the Great Fenian Rebellion in P. E. Island on the 17th March, 1861. Such a narrative as the Government announced and seen on each since the days of King's Heath or the French Revolution. Every loyal throat was to have been cut by the bloody hand of a Fenian. The Government, exercising that paternal care which every good Government should manifest in times of trouble, took every measure as the Government announced and seen on each since the days of King's Heath or the French Revolution. Every loyal throat was to have been cut by the bloody hand of a Fenian. The Government, exercising that paternal care which every good Government should manifest in times of trouble, took every measure as the Government announced and seen on each since the days of King's Heath or the French Revolution. Every loyal throat was to have been cut by the bloody hand of a Fenian. 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