

more than the land mail carriers should be provided with carriages.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY said, if any information was required by hon. members, unacquainted with the facts of the case, Mr. Davies' Report would supply the deficiency.

The House then divided upon Mr. Muirhead's motion to refer the petition to supply:

Ayes—Messrs. Muirhead, Clark, Pope, H. Haviland, MacGill, Hon. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Longworth and Montgomery—9.

Nays—Messrs. Laird, McIntosh, Cooper, Yeo, Munro, Perry, Dingwell, McDonald, Hon. Messrs. Mooney and Wightman—10.

And so the motion was lost.

The petition of Charles Blampied was then taken up, and, after a short discussion, was, on motion of Hon. Mr. Mooney, rejected.

The petition of Peter Landrigan was taken up, whereupon a considerable discussion ensued. The prayer of the petition was warmly advocated by Hon. Mr. Wightman, and Messrs. McDonald and Yeo. Mr. Wightman said the petitioner had met with an accident by fire in December last, by which he lost all he had in the world except one horse, and only prayed the House to grant him enough to purchase seed to put in his crop the ensuing spring. Hon. Mr. Mooney suggested that he be supplied out of the paper money, and moved the petition be referred to the members for the district. Hon. Mr. Wightman, said he would sooner withdraw the petition than do that, as he did not consider him a pauper, but a man reduced by misfortune. Mr. Muirhead moved an amendment that the prayer of the petition be rejected, upon which motion the House divided:

Ayes—Messrs. Muirhead, Clark, Laird, MacGill, Cooper, Munro, Dingwell, H. Haviland, Hon. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Mooney, Montgomery and Longworth—13.

Nays—Hons. J. Wightman, Messrs. McDonald and Yeo—3.

And the prayer of the petition was rejected.

A petition of Angus McInnis (similar to the one just disposed of), was referred to the members for the District.

The two letters of Joseph Robinson, regarding the Revenue Service, and the reports of Preventive Officers, were taken up and referred to the House in Committee of Ways and Means.

The Hon. Col. Secretary, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of inhabitants of Cascumpec and vicinity relative to the erection of a Court House and Lock-up, submitted a report favorable to the prayer of the said petition, and moved its adoption. After a short discussion the House divided on the motion.

Ayes—Hons. Col. Treasurer, Mooney, Longworth, Messrs. Perry, Muirhead, Clark and Yeo—7.

Nays—Hons. Col. Secretary, Montgomery, Whelan, Messrs. MacGill, Cooper, McIntosh, Laird, Dingwell, MacDonald and H. Haviland—10.

So the report was rejected.

On motion of Mr. H. Haviland, the order of the day for considering the petitions relative to the use of the Holy Scriptures in the Normal School and Central Academy, as also the petition praying for a grant to St. Dunstan's College, was discharged, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Adjourned for one hour. T. KIRWAN, Reporter.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JUNE 14, 1858.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT OF KING'S COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have lately read in the *Monitor*—the organ of the Political Alliance—an address to you from the pen of Dr. Jardine (of unusual length for him), so full of falsehood and misrepresentation as to require some reply. I know the Doctor so well, and I have long since measured the extent of his influence amongst you, as to believe that it is not in his power to create an impression on your minds unfavourable to me. But if I did not notice his address, he might be induced to say that I could not answer it, and unworthy of notice as he is, I am not willing to let him take shelter under that subterfuge.

I can very well understand why his letter breathes such intense enmity towards me. In 1846, when I was first elected, I used my best exertions to get him returned with myself. I had not much confidence in him then. Neither had you. But as efforts were at that time made, as they are now, to create sectarian animosities in the District, and to destroy its peace and harmony by setting Catholics and Protestants in open hostility, I thought that the best way to keep them united would be for the District to return one Protestant and one Catholic. As Dr. Jardine resided in nearly the midst of the constituency, and might be taken as a fair exponent of the Protestant interest, I urged my Catholic friends at St. Peter's to vote for him, which they did—much against their will. He was a tolerably consistent supporter of the Liberal party from the election in 1846 to that of 1854—more, I believe, from necessity than choice; and he had his reward in dividing between himself and his family connexions a good deal of the local patronage. During those years we had several elections, and I spent many days and nights in travelling through the district, canvassing for him as well as for myself, spending my money freely, whilst he encoined himself in his chimney-corner, or hid himself behind a bush in his orchard, and counted the pennies he did not spend. In the new House of 1854, there was a majority for the Tories. How it was gained we all know. The Speakership was offered to the Doctor. His political friends and associates advised him not to take it. The bait was, however, too tempting. He rejected the advice, and swallowed it. From that time the partnership between him and the Liberal party was dissolved. He had sold himself to the Tories, and his price was thirty pounds. In the summer of 1854 the Tory House was scattered to the four winds of heaven, and Dr. Jardine, knowing that he had forfeited the esteem and confidence of the Liberals, did not presume to offer himself for re-election. Now, because his political treachery was not overlooked and forgiven—because he was regarded as a base deserter from the Liberal ranks—because, having done the nine hundred and ninety-nine good turns for him, I did not feel justified in completing the thousand, he turns round, snags, and snarls, and attempts to bite me; but he will find that I can afford to treat his yelping with indifference, and that after the next election, as well as the last, he will be left howling and groveling in his kennel.

During the last month I held seven public meetings in your district, one of them was within a gun-shot of the Doctor's own house, but he had not the courage to meet me at any one of them. If he wanted to assail my public conduct, that was the time for him to do it; but if he thinks that his scribbling for the *Monitor* is likely to damage me in your estimation, he will find himself sadly mistaken. Thank Heaven, the *Monitor* is not the only paper in the Colony, and there are other hands that can wield a pen as readily as his.

Dr. Jardine charges me and my late colleague with having neglected your local interests, or rather with having done more for the southern section of the district than for the northern. He says that since he was turned out of the House we have given £453-0s. 9d. more for roads, bridges and wharfs on the southern side than we did on the northern side. Even if we had done so, we can justify our votes. But his figures are not correct. A man, if so inclined, can falsify figures as well as

facts and inferences, and I can make extracts from the Journals of the Assembly as well as he, and can show that he is wrong. The main object of his address is, to show that there has been less money laid out in the St. Peter's end of the district than in the Grand River end of it. I admit that there have been a few pounds more expended annually in the southern end than in the northern; but the demand and the necessity in the former were greater than in the latter. Dr. Jardine cannot show that I ever rejected any application for road money to be laid out in the St. Peter's section of the district. Whatever sums the Road Commissioners asked for in their annual reports were generally given, and petitions praying aid for bye roads have been invariably responded to in the most favourable manner. Perhaps, in a few unimportant instances, slight reductions have been made in the amounts asked for by the Commissioners; but the demands of the Commissioners in the southern end have been treated in precisely the same way. I have done my best to appropriate the road money at my disposal in the fairest manner, and to comply as far as possible with applications from every quarter. Now, there were four road districts in the electoral district under the charge of Mr. Dingwell and myself. The first, under the commissionership of Mr. Alleyne, commences at the County line, near St. Andrew's, and extends to the west of Morell river, embracing three townships. For the last two or three years Mr. Alleyne's reports have been silent in reference to grants of money for nearly all the bye roads, and he has stated to me that the Statute Labour was quite sufficient to keep them in repair. However, I thought there might be some complaint about the smallness of the whole sum granted for this road district, and we continued to appropriate, as usual, sums varying from £2 to £7 on the bye roads, making the whole amount to be laid out in the district about double what was asked for by the Commissioner. Last year, if I am not much mistaken, the whole amount asked for by this Commissioner was about £60, and Mr. Dingwell and myself voted £149, granting the prayers of all the petitions that were sent to us. If, therefore, there has been any want of public money for roads, bridges and wharfs, in the first road district of the County, the fault has not been ours. The Commissioner who did not represent such want in his returns, and the people who did not make the necessary applications, are themselves to blame.

The second road district embraces Townships Nos. 39, 40 and 41; and the third road district, (which is designated No. 6 in the County), embraces Townships Nos. 55 and 56. In the former district, no new roads have been opened, or required to be opened, for several years past; while the bridges and wharfs have been in tolerably good repair. This was not the case, however, with road district No. 6, which is the principal one at the southern end of the district, and being that in which Mr. Dingwell resides, is the one which Dr. Jardine would fain represent as being unduly favoured. Now, in this road district several new lines of road, earnestly petitioned for, and much required, have been lately opened; while a large outlay was occasioned by the extension of the Grand River wharf. And after all, the following statement, extracted from the Journal of the House of Assembly, will show, that the Bay Fortune road district has not received a very enormous sum above that which has been voted for the St. Peter's district, during the four sessions Mr. Dingwell has been in the House with myself.

1855—St. Peter's R'd District,	£229 10 0	Bay Fortune R'd District,	£269 6 11
1856 do.	223 5 0	do.	291 19 0
1857 do.	242 15 5	do.	276 10 0
1858 do.	167 10 0	do.	222 19 4
	£863 0 5		
Balance in favor of Bay Fortune Dist.,	138 3 10		
	£1001 4 3		£1001 4 3

Now, I think that Dr. Jardine, or any one else, has very little to complain of, when the difference in the amount of road money expended on the two principal road districts, north and south, is only £138 3s. 10d., in a period of four years, which difference is in favour of the latter.

Dr. Jardine refers to the past and present state of the general revenue, to the debt of the Colony, and to the cost of public printing, as well as to matters personal to himself in connection with which I am accused of having done him an injury. I have not time now to enter on a review of these matters, but will direct my attention to them next week. Meanwhile, I pledge myself to prove that there is scarcely one correct or truthful statement in any part of his address to you.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
EDWARD WHELAN.
Charlottetown, June 12, 1858.

THE LOAN BILL.

The leading article in the last *Islander* in reference to the £100,000 Loan, contains the most false, malicious and absurd statements we have ever read even in the columns of that hireling and unscrupulous print. The article purports to be a sketch of the provisions of the Bill, which ere this has been ratified by Imperial legislation, but it is nothing more nor less than a farrago of the most impudent assumptions and wildest suppositions that the baffled spite of the Tories at the success of this measure could suggest to the pliant and mercenary pen of their literary hack. The object of that party ever has been to keep the tenantry of this country in abject poverty and subjection to the proprietary faction, because it was supposed that their votes could be thereby more easily secured at elections for the minions of that faction. Many of them pretend to favour escheat because they believe that question to be now an impracticable one, and its continued agitation the most effectual means of nullifying the Land Purchase Bill. In former years, when escheat was possible, the very mention of the thing provoked their bitterest enmity against its advocates. But their dissimulation and inconsistency are too apparent to impose upon any considerable number of the intelligent people of this Colony. The Land Purchase Bill, to which the Loan Bill is a necessary auxiliary, is regarded by a large majority of the people of this country as the only remedy for the existing distress and discontent of the tenantry of the Island, as we have no doubt will be clearly proved by the result of the elections on the 24th inst. We deem it unnecessary, therefore, to offer any lengthened notice of the *Islander's* misrepresentations of the latter measure. Many of its falsehoods are so gross and so apparent, that a serious refutation of them would be an insult to the good sense and intelligence of our readers. It is enough for our purpose, and sufficient justification of our party, to refer to the generous and statesmanlike speech of Lord Stanley, in

introducing to Parliament the resolution guaranteeing the Loan. We cannot, however, pass over one sentence in the *Islander's* review of the Loan Bill, without a remark. Speaking of the 12th clause of that Bill, the learned editor observes, that it "is noticeable for the sting, which, like a wasp, it carries in its tail." From this observation it would seem that Mr. Maclean has added a knowledge of Entomology to his other acquisitions, and we can congratulate him, with reference to his comparison, on his being, to a certain extent, "himself the great sublime he draws," for, most assuredly, wherever his sting may be, wasp as he is, it is not in his head.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

PARTIES throughout the Island, who are indebted to us for subscriptions to the *Examiner* and *Royal Gazette*, and to whom accounts have been furnished, will please remit by mail, to the address of the proprietor, the amounts of their several accounts, with the least possible delay. Persons whose accounts extend over three years will no longer be furnished with either paper, and legal proceedings will be promptly taken to recover the amounts due from them. Parties desirous of paying at the printing office, in the absence of the proprietor, will receive the necessary discharges from Mr. JOHN WALSH, who is the only person authorised in Charlottetown to receive payments on our account.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Farewell Address to the Revd. Peter McIntyre from his Parishioners at Tignish, with his answer thereto; "J. K. B.," "Lycurgus;" and "A Liberal," will severally appear in our next No.

"An Elector" of the Second District of King's County will perceive that we have taken the subject of his strictures in hand, and will endeavor to meet the wishes of our correspondent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In a report of the proceedings at a meeting which recently took place at the Ten Mile House, published in the *Monitor*, I am charged with having abused personally the Revd. Messrs. Fitzgerald and George and Alexander Sutherland. The motive which actuated the writer in penning this misstatement is evident enough—his object and that of his party being the creation of the impression that I had attacked Protestant clergymen as such, and thus divert the support of those of their respective congregations from myself and the Liberal candidates at the approaching election. The truth of the matter is, that I did, at the meeting, as I do now, express my regret that Protestant clergymen should employ themselves in matters which could only result in the arraying of Protestants against Catholics, as had been made manifest in the pages of the *Protector*. The three gentlemen are of the staff of editors and correspondents of this journal, and have paraded themselves conspicuously before the public in connection with it. I expressed my regret that the pastor of my own Church should have adopted a course which I so strongly disapproved of, and I trusted the Liberals of all creeds and denominations would discountenance the introduction of clerical agitation in political matters, with which Ministers of the Gospel should not interfere.

I did not name the gentlemen until called on by one of Mr. Longworth's supporters to do so. I complied with his request; and not being in the habit of concealing my meaning, gave him the names I have mentioned. Yours, &c.
G. COLES.
Charlottetown, June 14, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The last *Islander* contains what purports to be a communication, to the effect that I had sold to the Agricultural Society, as through-bred, stock which did not merit that designation; and that, inasmuch as a few cattle purchased at private sale did not realize at public auction, when a large number were offered to competition, the amount originally paid for them, the original vendor should be called upon to pay the difference. The cattle I sold were purchased by competent judges, and no persuasion was used by me, or requisite to be used, to induce the Society to give me the price I asked. Perhaps the correspondent of the *Islander* will favor us with a statement of the animals which, at the sale, realized the amount paid for them.

I may state, that one heifer purchased from me was admitted to be the best milker on the farm.

I may further state, that the dams of the stock which I sold to the Society took the first prizes at our Cattle Shows; and that the strain of mixed blood in the great-grand-dam was derived through one of the best milkers on the Island; and of this fact the Society was well aware. The writer in the *Islander* may console himself with the reflection, that I never forged a certificate of the character or qualities of any cattle I ever owned; and as to his pious horror of cross breeds, it is so small a beer an affair, that I wonder at his referring to it.

Yours, &c.
G. COLES.
Charlottetown, June 14, 1858.

P. S. I have omitted to mention above, that a butcher in Charlottetown offered me five pounds more than I received from the Society for one of the cattle sold to them. G. C.

CITY ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The last number of the *Monitor* contains a report by the Committee (consisting of Messrs. Morrison and D. Davies—the former as chairman) appointed to examine and balance the City Books; which cannot pass without making some remarks upon. Not because I fear any evil results to my reputation, while living, from the limited circulation of that periodical, or from a very large and intelligent majority of my fellow-citizens; but because there is a fraction of this community whose bias is to vilify almost every individual but their "noble selves," and these might point the finger of scorn at my family in when it is well known that I am in almost daily contact not only with the members of the said committee, but with the whole City Council. Therefore, I beg a small portion of space in your columns.

The report represents that "the books of the City were in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory condition. Many of the accounts had not been kept in a sufficiently clear, distinct and intelligible manner; and had your committee foreseen the time and labour they have had, owing solely to this circumstance, to bestow in the performance of their duty, they would have condemned the day-book and ledger, and have opened an entirely new set of books. Had they done this in the first instance, they would have saved the City Council the expense of the present set of books, and much earlier day." Now, this is not a fact, and truths which should have been inserted in the report are suppressed. The committee—and especially the chairman, who appears to possess an itch for notoriety—forced themselves into this job, and if they did not foresee they would have labour with it, it was their own fault. They have been in office since August last; could have had continual access to the books, and should have made themselves perfectly acquainted with their work before pushing themselves into it. Besides, although some of the accounts were not fully posted up in the ledger, it is no proof of the bold charge made that they were not "clear, distinct and intelligible;" and the very matter which was at hand to make them clear, distinct and intelligible, was tendered by the chairman, but which, after more than two months unnecessary floundering and delay, he was very glad to take hold and make use of, otherwise the accounts would not have been balanced yet. No reference is made to this fact, nor to the fact that one of the committee was for a time from town, then sick; and that electioneering and other business was attended to by them, which must have caused much delay. Therefore, it is clear that it was not owing solely to the pretended "circumstance" that the report was not earlier brought forth; but was chiefly owing to the assumed independence and self-conceit, or something worse, of the chairman. Not satisfied with working themselves into a thankless commission, the committee obtained the power to employ a "committee" to perform a job that any school-boy in the rudiments of book-keeping could have done. This is an item which the City Treasurer will have a call on the funds for, but which has not been noted in the report. Nor is there any reference whatever made therein to the errors committed by this "competent accountant" while copying the day-book, which very materially tended to make the accounts much less "clear, distinct and intelligible." Why did not the committee out-

bor. The Treasurer and Clerk were then complimented on the correctness of their respective accounts; especially when it was known that, in the midst of all the labour of getting the cumbersome machinery of a Corporation into operation, these officers had not "compared notes" from the outset of their duties. This will show that ALL the accounts were not so very unintelligible or confused; and says very little to the credit of the committee to make an assertion of this nature, and lay it down as truth, when neither of them were members of the City Council, nor had anything to do with auditing the City books at the time of which they so boldly report.

Another portion of the report states that "a committee was appointed in the month of August last to report on the liabilities of the City, and these liabilities were set down in their report at £309 2s. 2½d.—as near an approximation thereto as could be arrived at in consequence of the imperfect and confused state of the books at that time." Now, however, the wonderful discovery has been made, "that then the debt was fully £900." Facts are not stated here either, as the chairman of that committee and the report itself testify. I was requested to make a rough estimate of the debts of the City, and did so, whereupon the committee founded their report; and if the present committee, in their published report, had acted as honorably as they ought to have done, they would have added that the said rough estimate and their present report came "within a very small amount of each other," which was confessed in my hearing before the report was drawn up, but it has not been noted in it. If they had made a rough estimate, which I contend they should, it would have spoken volumes against the charges set up about the accounts not being "clear, distinct and intelligible." They were, sufficiently clear, distinct and intelligible to me, when, at a rough estimate, made in less than an hour, I came within £10 of a polished report, which has been three months in concoction. But when persons are determined not to see things in a proper light, everything is jaundiced. Now, I defy the most creditable book-keeper in Prince Edward Island to go through the immense amount of diversified labour, which can easily be proved on reference to the records of the City and to the living witnesses belonging to the Corporation, that I have performed during two and a half years to the 6th January last, and at the same time to have the City accounts kept in such "apple-pie order" as a shop-keeper who has nothing else to do but attend his customers, when he has any, scrape his mails and nurse his books; and particularly when one batch of accountants recommended one way to keep City accounts, another batch a directly opposite course, and a third an almost distinct mode from either of the others. Who, then, was to decide on the proper course?

Another wonderful discovery has been made by the committee, "that £261 4s. 6d., in two and a half years, had not been handed to the Treasurer, but was disbursed by the City Clerk." This is laid down in such a way in the report, that at first sight appears, as has been stated to me since its publication, as if this sum had never been accounted for at all in the books. Now, the committee knew better than this, but had not the common honesty to state that the City Council at different times, through its chairman, the Mayor, had authorised the payment of every penny of that sum by the Clerk; that it has all been accounted for; that no one can produce vouchers for its disbursement from any previous upwards; that much of this amount was paid before the Treasurer had well got into harness, or had any great sum of money in his possession, and before the City machinery had got into working order; and, further, that very much of it was paid in small sums as fees to witnesses, extra constables, the jailor, &c., which, virtually speaking, the Treasurer had no business with individually—all which the committee well knew, but has suppressed from its report, on good motives, in their opinion.

It is well known that very many persons, who have done more business than ever the committee have, could not keep a written account, and many of them had only substitutes for articles and figures. This, to the eye and taste of philosophical accountants, would be deemed unique, if not derogatory to the science of book-keeping; yet these illiterate men's accounts could be justly said to be indistinct and unintelligible; neither can the City accounts be justly said to be more so, as I have already shown, and as the committee's own statements clearly prove, viz: that in the diversified accounts, amounting to nearly £9000, the paltry error of 2s. 4d. was all that could be secured up, after three months' hard labour to show greater errors, as was confidently reported, in the closing meeting to be the result of this committee's scientific and strict investigation. Here, again, the committee have shown a want of common honesty in not stating that the cause of this apparent error was pointed out and offered to be rectified, without any trouble to them, but which was spurned; and that, therefore, no error whatever virtually exists in the accounts, which have so often been stigmatized, in their report, as not being "clear, distinct and intelligible," and as "being imperfect and unsatisfactory!"

At this late hour, it comes with a very bad grace from the committee to attempt a stigma on the character of their predecessors, and on that of their fellow-councillors, as they had it in their power when the Corporation first came into being to aid the councillors, auditors and the clerk with their scientific knowledge of City book-keeping and of the law. They knew all the parties composing the body corporate; they knew with the Corporation's own green hands all the accounts that were fully authorised by the Act of Incorporation, and that it was their bounden duty as assessment payers, to inspect the City books, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and if they possessed but a tithe of the interest in the correctness of the City accounts than that which has since been professed, especially by the chairman, they would long since have enlightened the council on this subject, and their philosophical knowledge of book-keeping, and then if no improvement through their tuition was perceptible, it would have been right to have found fault.

Now, the whole truth with respect to this wonderful affair can be put in a nut-shell. The chairman of the committee, soon after filling a chair at the Council Board, discovered, as he thought, an error in the minutes of the City Council, about his asking to be admitted as a member, and he boldly charged the clerk with having made a false entry therein; and after swelling pretty large and making considerable fuss about it, he obtained a committee to investigate into the criminality of the clerk's conduct, as professed, but ostensibly to beat others—whom he dared not face openly—over the clerk's back. This is the kernel of the whole matter. However, the committee were fully persuaded, the clerk was right and this chairman was wrong, his charge died a natural death. Failing, therefore, in this instance, and true to his nature of fault-finding, he wriggled himself into investigating the City accounts, assured, as he reported, that large sums of money would be deficient when the accounts came to be closed; and he had the assurance to tell me to my face that the committee did not make out the balance, but that the clerk was wrong, other work, not from the accounts being incomprehensible and incorrect, but from sheer determination, through main strength and stupidity, to make errors where none existed! Failing in this, too, and having wilfully refused, in the first start of his thankless task, what would have made the accounts "sufficiently clear, distinct and intelligible," to any other man, he determined that he should do better than that. He had heart's content; and when Mr. Dargatz's heartily sick of his bill, and several times threatened to give it up, and I had wasted sufficient time with their nonsense, having to attend this committee day and night, independent of my regular work, because I would not trust them with the books out of my sight, I re-produced what enlightened the chairman's benighted understanding, and obliged him, in spite of himself, to yield to the fact, that not one shilling of the City funds is deficient! Finding, therefore, that he could not secure up any large error, and being bound to make some show that his prophetic skill was not a total failure, 22s. 4d. was placed in the municipality accounts as "errors in the City ledger," whereas it should be errors in the committee! I saw where the error made by the committee was, and pointed it out to them, but the reply was, "out of so large a sum as nearly £9000, that error was worth nothing; but it now appears worth nothing, otherwise the committee would not have crowded it into their report. However, their reporting it to be an error, when they would not correct it, is no proof that it is an error on my part; but, on the other hand, goes to prove, to the satisfaction of the unprejudiced, that the accounts, as far as I am concerned with them, are strictly correct; and that the chairman, generally like to know; they are not anxious as to the scientific style of keeping accounts, but they require, and are entitled to know that their taxes are honestly expended, and this is what they have at my hands, as they are fully invited to come and examine; and if the chairman had done me justice, he would have expressed publicly what he privately confessed, viz: "that my accounts were honest, but to his taste not scientifically kept." Why was not this placed in the report? All sources, therefore, on which to build up actual errors being completely demolished, it would be derogatory to the financial profession to get up a report without noting some fault—clinging to the ruling passion even in death,—and hence the lame cock and bull story, hatched and subscribed to by this honest (1) committee, which the accounts themselves prove to be untrue, and which, therefore, is a fallacy, otherwise how would the accounts have turned up as correct as they have done?

In conclusion, I may say that if I at all valued the attempted derogatory remarks of the committee, I should be inclined to think that it was precious poor gratification for me to endeavour, as I have done day and night since my appointment, to perform the duties of a *distinct officer* under the Corporation, for the paltry sum of £100 per annum, and then to be badgered by any party who may fancy they have authority to do so; but it is extremely cheering to me to note the fact, that after the chairman had delivered himself at the Council table of all the bile contained in the report, and a motion was made for a vote of thanks, and a hint for something more tangible, for the performance of their arduous duties, the motion was not seconded,—a decided proof that the majority of the Council (which at the time was composed of his worship the Mayor, Councillors Hertz, Barnard, Birns, Smith, Morrison, Davies and Ducheman), valued my services very much more than they did the polished report of the committee, as they did not thank them for it. The Committee have, therefore, an unenviable reward for their labour.

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM B. WELLSNER, City Clerk.
Charlottetown, 7th June, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—A meeting of the electors of the First District of Prince County took place at Christopher's Cross, Nail Pond, on Tuesday the 1st inst. Mr. Joseph Gaudet was appointed chairman, and opened the meeting with a few pertinent remarks, when Mr. Warburton, came forward and addressed the voters at great length. He gave a full exposition of his political conduct from the time that Mr. Yeo resigned in his favour, who thought that Mr. Warburton would be a staunch supporter of the Tory party, down to the present day; and stated, that he was not ashamed of sorry for a single vote that he had given since he was first returned as a representative of the District. He instanced many of the truly liberal and beneficial measures which the present Government had passed since they came into power; mentioned and explained the One-Ninth, the Free Education, the Elective Franchise, the Land Purchase,