

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MARCH 14, 1859.

GENERAL ELECTION.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTIONS.

SATURDAY, 12th March, 1859.

William McGill, Esquire, High Sheriff, opened his Court, at 11 o'clock, a. m. precisely, for the nomination of candidates for the representation in the General Assembly of P. E. Island of Charlottetown, and severally of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Electoral Districts of the County. The following extracts from the Clerk of the Court's books set forth the names of the candidates, their proposers and seconders:

*Charlottetown, with Common and Royalty thereof.*

CANDIDATES	PROPOSERS.	SECONDEES.
Hon. Edw. Palmer	Thomas Essory	Joseph Weeks
Daniel Davies	Hon. F. Longworth	George Beers
John T. Jenkins	William Welsh	Robt. Fellows.

*First Electoral District.*

Don. Montgomery	Wm. Haslam	Don. Morrison
Colin Holm	Wm. Pearson	Wm. Inman
Alex. McQuarrie	Jas. Howatt	Edw. Carraghar.

*Second Electoral District.*

John Longworth	Wm. Henry Hyde	William Orr
Alex. Laird	Wm. Brown	David R. Hooper
Geo. F. Robinson	Wm. S. McNeill	John McKaig.

*Third Electoral District.*

Hon. George Coles	Ewen McMillan	George Lawson
Henry Longworth	Chas. Gregor	Robt. Mutch
Hon. Francis Kelly	Francis McQuade	Jno. Allan M Donald
Jno. Arch. M Donald	James Miller	James Campbell

*Fourth Electoral District.*

William Douse	John Ings, senr.	Samuel Drake
Hon. John H. Gray	Nicholas Jenkins	Alex. McRae
Donald Munroe	Phillip Lane	Conrad Vickerson.

At 4 o'clock, p. m., the Sheriff proclaimed the names of the candidates, and the time (Saturday, the 19th instant) and places at which the Polls will be held; and, having done so, adjourned his Court until Wednesday, the 23rd instant, 10 o'clock, forenoon, then to be re-opened for the opening and casting up of the Poll Books, &c. &c., and otherwise concluding the Elections for Queen's County, according to law.

Around the hustings, and during nearly the whole time that the Sheriff's Court was open, the people—electors and others, numbering, it was conjectured, nearly two thousand—under no other immediate restraint than that imposed upon them by their own sense of justice and of the respect due to the authority of the laws, conducted themselves with almost unexceptionable propriety, and gave to each of the candidates who addressed them as fair a hearing as they could well, even at a time of much less excitement than the present, have expected to receive. We are very sorry, however, to have to add, that a little before 4 o'clock, just before the Sheriff closed his Court, a fight commenced (how it originated we have not been able to learn) at the south-east corner of Queen's Square, in which a number of men, armed with sticks or bludgeons, unfortunately engaged. From thence the combatants, maintaining a sort of running fight, passed down Richmond-street into Pownal-street, which became the principal scene of the conflict. The Hon. Colonel Swaby, Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, and some others of whose names, not having been able to ascertain them, we are sorry we cannot make that honourable mention which is due to them, but especially the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P.P., in unquestionable evidence of a truly Christian spirit, exerted themselves strenuously, and in the end, we are happy to say, successfully, for the quelling of the riot. Some individuals were, however, notwithstanding, severely cut and bruised; but it is too probable that, but for the most praise-worthy exertions of the gentlemen above named and alluded to, lives would have been lost in the affray. The three or four individuals who have unfortunately been wounded, we rejoice to add on good authority, will soon, in all likelihood, be sound and well again.

KING'S COUNTY ELECTIONS.

Mr. Sheriff Underlay opened his Court at Georgetown for the nomination of Candidates, on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded:—

*Georgetown and Royalty.*

CANDIDATES.	PROPOSERS.	SECONDEES.
F. H. Haviland, Esq.	W. B. Aitkin, Esq.	Dan. Gordon, Esq.
Hon. R. McAulay	Mr. John Smith	Mr. A. Robertson
A. A. McDonald, Esq.	George Poole, Esq.	Mr. Peter McPhee.

*First Electoral District.*

W. Cooper, Esq.	Arch. Campbell, Esq.	Law. Peters, Esq.
J. Knight, Esq.	John Stewart, Esq.	Mr. Peter Molanes
Mr. M. McWade	Mr. Donald Stewart	Mr. A. McInnes.

*Second District.*

Hon. E. Whelan	J. E. McDonald, Esq.	J. Sutherland, Esq.
J. Sutherland, Esq.	Jos. Dingwell, Esq.	Mr. Robt. Howlett
J. B. Cox, Esq.	Mr. Wm. Hayden	Mr. Robt. Sanders.

*Third District.*

Thos. Owen, Esq.	Mr. Wm. Alley	Mr. J. McAulay
Hon. E. Thornton	D. McKinnon, Esq.	Mr. Manoh Rowe
Mr. Ron. Walker	Mr. J. Sweeney	Mr. John Steele.

*Fourth District.*

George Harris, Esq.	John Hayden, Esq.	Mr. B. Kearney
F. McNeill, Esq.	Mr. J. Aitkin	Mr. David Reid
Hon. J. Wightman	Mr. B. Lachour	Mr. John McKay.

Having travelled a large section of the County during the week, and judging from the feeling we have seen evinced in various localities as well as at Georgetown on Saturday, we are confident that the popular cause will be triumphantly sustained in this truly Liberal County by the return of at least eight Liberal members out of the ten, and the probability is strongly in favour of there being nine. The political persons are using their utmost exertions in two sections of the County, where ignorance and prejudice are the prevailing characteristics, but the intelligent and independent electors are too numerous to be defeated, and the persons will have all the work, and all the odium attendant upon it, for nothing.

There was nothing to distinguish the proceedings at the nomination from similar events at the same place. The attendance was about the average number, and the order and apparent good feeling which prevailed, (up to the hour of our leaving, 4 o'clock), were such as usually distinguish large bodies of electors at Georgetown. A rumour was extensively circulated for a day or two before, and was in every body's mouth in Georgetown at an early hour of the morning, that the Skye men, or Skynochs, as they are called, would be driven, like a flock of sheep to the hustings, in great force, from different parts of the two Counties of King's and Queen's. About half-past eleven this very intelligent class of beings made their appearance on the ice, coming in the direction of the head of Montague, walking two abreast; but instead of the immense number that was expected, the gang did not exceed at the

utmost 150, and when they came in front of the hustings where they were received with a quiet laugh of derision by a body of electors numerous enough to have swept them into the harbour—it was found that more than one-half the valiant band consisted of boys and non-electors,—a few from Belfast; and nearly all the new settlers from the Isle of Skye—who have settled on the Whim Road, and who have just about as good a right to vote at the ensuing election as so many "Kantschatskans or Hottentots." They sported a small flag, about the size of a pocket handkerchief; and there appeared to be a bag pipes that sent forth a few fitful and discordant notes. Mr. Finlay McNeill, and Mr. Wm. Macgowan, of Souris, were seen to head the Skynochs, a la Gray and Hazard, as they walked up towards the Court House; and the portentous air assumed by these distinguished leaders was in most ludicrous keeping with the straggling rabble at their heels. The Skynochs, finding that they could not with any safety to their persons, intimidate the Liberal electors, were compelled to keep civil tongues in their heads, and gradually dispersed, many of them loafing about the kitchens and parlours of the various taverns, where they got glorious at the expense of those who incited the poor fools to make a wearisome tramp on foot to a scene where they were neither useful nor ornamental.

We remained on and near the hustings from about twelve until four o'clock, when we left for home, in company with several friends: and we are free to acknowledge that a more orderly and peaceable assemblage, up to the latter hour, never surrounded a hustings; but we attribute the peaceable disposition manifested on this occasion, more to the overwhelming numbers of the Liberals than to the forbearance and good sense of their opponents.

PRINCE COUNTY ELECTIONS.

We have received no detailed accounts of the proceedings at the nomination of Candidates for the representation of Prince County, at St. Eleanor's, on Saturday last; but we understand that there was a very numerous assemblage of Electors at the Sheriff's Court. There was the usual amount of speechifying on both sides—Liberals and Tories—and we are glad to learn that there was no other noise or tumult than that of loud talking. The following gentlemen were put in nomination:—

*Princetown Royalty and Lot 18.*—George Sinclair and Benjamin Davies, Esqrs.—(Liberals)—Hon. Donald Montgomery—(Opposition.)

*First District.*—Nicholas Conroy, Esq., Mr. Charles McCarthy, and Mr. P. Doyle.—(Liberals.) Mr. William Hubbard—(Opposition.)

*Second District.*—Hon. James Warburton—(Liberal.) David Ramsay and John Yeo, Esqrs.—(Opposition.)

*Third District.*—Hon. S. F. Perry—(Liberal.) James Yeo and Daniel Green, Esqrs.—(Opposition.)

*Fourth District.*—Jas. Muirhead and John Clark, Esqrs.—(Liberals.) J. C. Pope and ——— Howatt, Esqrs.—(Opposition.)

The friends of the Liberal Cause confidently expect that Prince County will nobly discharge its duty by returning seven or eight Liberal members.

THE CRISIS.

Faction so base, intolerance so unchristian, illiberality so despotic, fanaticism so wild, and deception so wicked and degrading, as those are which have within the last two or three years been a most grievous scandal and heavy curse to this Colony, have scarcely ever been experienced in any other country, even in the worst of times, saving when the people incited and exasperated by fanatic demagogues and graceless zealots, have allowed themselves to be plunged into all the horrors of internecine strife. Not long ago they received a check which good men hoped would be effectual; but now again, with serpent guile, they are raising their heads to effect the destruction of popular independence, freedom and power. Hypocrisy, fanaticism and deception, under the guise and robe of sanctity, are at this very moment "going to and fro in the land, and walking up and down in it," to deceive the people; and shortly will their powers be gathered to battle for the subjugation and extinction of popular independence and power. So long, and so successfully, in spite of the good sense of the people, have they wrought for the promotion of the aims of the Charlottetown Tory clique, that they may perhaps, we admit, obtain a momentary triumph; but most assuredly, even if they do, they will, in the end which is not, which cannot be distant, be so overwhelmed, sunk and abased by the recoiling force of their own evil machinations and designs, that never again will they be able to make head against popular progress, enlightenment and power. The irrevocable decree of Heaven—a decree fast approaching to its fulfilment—is that tyranny and oppression shall cease, and all men be free. In this decree we rejoice even when almost dismayed by the power of the enemy; for we know that it shall be established, and that all the powers of darkness shall not prevail against it!

UNLUCKY DISREGARD OF TRUTH, AS MANIFESTED BY TWO HON. MEMBERS OF THE LATE SHORT-LIVED HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, ON THE FLOOR OF THE HALL OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Proofs as follow from the Monitor, 1st March, 1859.

"Hon. COL. SECRETARY accused Col. Gray of heading a mob and leading them up to the Queen's County Meeting, and asked what would have been the consequences, if he had had his way on that occasion? Blood, he asserted, would have been shed, and very probably many lives would have been lost.

"Col. Gray said he appealed to those in the gallery, to all inside or outside of the building, whether he had not been grossly misrepresented by the Col. Secretary (Mr. Coles) with reference to the Queen's County Meeting. He had refused to sign the Requisition for that Meeting, and when he was told that it was the intention of a portion of his constituents from Belfast to attend, he expressed his disapprobation in the strongest terms.

The Col. SECRETARY asked whether the Belfasters' ferrriage and travelling expenses had not been paid by parties in Charlottetown? Were they not armed with sticks and pistols? To these questions, no answers were given; but silence was a full admission that they could be answered only in the affirmative.

"Hon. MR. PALMER. The Hon. Col. Secretary had said that Col. Gray had descended from the Sheriff's platform to incite men to create a disturbance, and that he had placed himself at the head of an armed and infuriated mob. The assertion was totally unfounded in truth. He (Mr. P.) was standing by Col. Gray's side when the 'mob' alluded to came up, and was therefore prepared to speak confidently on that subject. The truth was that Col. Gray, observing a large body of his constituents from Belfast advancing towards the place of meeting, could do no less than advance towards them with his accustomed politeness, and meet them as they came up the street."

The identical complimentary expression used by Mr. Palmer was, "with that refined politeness for which he (Col. Gray) is so remarkable;" and, at the time we were half inclined to believe that the saturnine lawyer really meant to be quizzical upon the Colonel; but that is of no moment. What we wish to observe here, is that Mr. Palmer, by his officious apology for his hon. and gallant friend, actually confirms the accusation made against him by the Hon. Col. Secretary; exposes the untruthfulness of the evasive answer made to it by the Colonel himself; and, by his positive testimony, proves him to have been guilty at the least, of disloyal and treasonable complicity, in a design to overthrow Her Majesty's Government in this Island by physical force.

"Hon. MR. PALMER. He was not one of those who took an active or leading part in bringing about that Meeting, (the Queen's County Meeting) but he did take some part in the proceedings notwithstanding.

"The Col. SECRETARY. It was, he thought, useless in the hon. member for Charlottetown to pretend that he took no part in getting up the meeting, as his name was the first attached to the Requisition, and the others of course followed their bell-wether."

This declaration of the fact that Mr. Palmer was a leader of the movement for the Indignation Meeting, notwithstanding his previous assertion to the contrary, admitted of proof too easy and convincing for him to deny it; and, by his silence, he therefore admitted that he himself had unfortunately sworn as far if not farther from truthfulness than by his evidence he had made it appear his hon. and gallant friend Col. Gray had done.

A pair of most worthy associates, these two Honorables most undoubtedly are! Can we wonder then, Electors, that men so loyal, so honorable, men of veracity so unimpeachable, should so confidently demand your suffrages! How can we be amazed that men so wise and eloquent should bid you "mark them, and write their speeches in your books!" Can we be surprised and wroth not for their own individual good—for that they regard not—but for the public weal, should desire to govern! No! No! They were born to govern. They are men of imperial mould and minds; and you, Electors, must deem it an honor to submit to their high behests, and bend your bodies to the very dust when carelessly they but nod upon you! Is it not so? It is, or at least they think so; but yet we can tell them there are men not a few in P. E. Island and we are of the number who would brook the eternal devil as soon as bow down to them, or do them reverence.

REFINED POLITENESS, LOYALTY, &c. &c!!!

In explanation of the fact that on the day of the Tory Indignation Meeting, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray placed himself at the head—not of "a mob," as it was called, but of a body of men, armed, drilled, and trained for premeditated murderous assault upon a number of their peaceable fellow subjects, on the grounds of anti-national and anti-religious hatred—the Hon. Edward Palmer said in his place in the Hall of the Assembly, on Thursday, 17th ult., that, "as that body of men consisted of a number of his (Lieut. Col. Gray's) constituents, it was no more than was to be expected from the refined politeness for which the hon. and gallant Colonel was so remarkable, that seeing them advancing up the street, he should, as he did, descend from the platform, and place himself at their head, and march them not into, but out of the way of danger."

That, in thus conducting himself, Lieut. Colonel Gray evinced, not only the most refined sense of politeness, but the greatest prudence, consideration, and gentleness, we are quite willing to admit. But when it had become clear to all who were assembled to be constituted "a House," that, as they could not agree to elect a Speaker, the object of their meeting would not be accomplished that day at least; and when—not merely with proper respect for Her Majesty, in the person of Her Representative, His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, but also with due consideration of the state of His Excellency's health, it being at the time well known that he was suffering from acute bodily indisposition—it had been suggested by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that, to prevent any unnecessary or useless detention of His Excellency in the Council Chamber it was certainly proper that a communication should be made to him to the effect that, as there was no prospect of their being able to elect a Speaker that day, it would be needless for him to remain any longer in the Council Chamber, in expectation of their doing so; and when, in reply to this most proper and becoming suggestion, it was most snappishly and coarsely said, by Mr. T. Heath Haviland, "Let the Governor wait!" what, we should like to know, had become of "the refined politeness" of the Hon. and gallant Colonel? what had become of his loyalty? what had become of his Christianity? Were the courtesy of the gentleman, the loyalty of the commissioned officer, the allegiance of the sworn magistrate and representative of the people, and the benevolence of the Christian—were all these, we say, sacrificed by him to the demon spirit of faction, that, with indignant and prompt rebuke, he rose not to call his Lieutenant to order? "Let the Governor wait!" That our readers may be enabled duly to comprehend to its full extent the insolence and unfeelingness of this speech of Mr. T. Heath Haviland, we must state particularly that it was generally known to all within the Colonial Building at the time he uttered it, especially to the members of the Legislature, and therefore to Mr. T. Heath Haviland, that His Excellency had that morning risen from a sick bed, to which he had for some time previous been confined by painful illness, in order—in fulfilment of one of the important duties of his high office—to open the Legislative Session.

Had there existed in the bosom of this would-be most imposingly aristocratic young gentleman, Mr. T. Heath Haviland, one spark of that high-toned political morality for which British senators are so highly distinguished, and for which they are so justly held in honor throughout the enlightened world, he would almost as soon have cut off his right hand as have been guilty of uttering so insolent and self-degrading a speech.

On such an occasion a gentleman, we think, however much he might have been excited by the spirit of party, and how much soever he might have been aggrieved by the triumphant tactics of his political opponents, would not have spoken in language stronger than this: "Every one must regret the indisposition of the Lieutenant Governor and the necessity of his being delayed; but constitutional duties have to be performed, and there is no remedy." These words, or such words as these, would have better become Mr. T. Heath Haviland and the personage with reference to whom he was speaking, than the coarseness of which he was guilty, which was certainly more suited to the times of Robespierre and Danton than the year 1859.

Alas! alas! for men whom party spirit can so degrade! Unworthy of power indeed they are; and earnestly ought every patriot among us to pray, that so disastrous a day to the liberties of the people of this Colony as that would be which should see such men invested with power to govern it, may never arrive!

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR DOMINICK DALY.

Our reprehensive notice, in the above article, of the unwarrantable insolence of the young man, Mr. T. Heath Haviland, has led us to some consideration of the awfully malignant and demoralizing principles of the Obstructive Party in this Island, as exemplified in their hostility to His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, than whom no gentleman who has ever exercised gubernatorial powers in and over Prince Edward Island, has, whether considered in his official capacity or regarded in his private life, walked more blamelessly and uprightly, or on any account been more truly entitled to private and public respect.

Sir Dominick, in his official capacity, has never either fallen short of, or exceeded his duty. He has faithfully sustained the Constitutional Responsible System of Government which, a few years ago, was most justly conceded to this Colony; and he has been assailed only because he would not listen to the counsels or comply with the demands of a set of most justly degraded politicians, who, with the most disloyal, the most selfish, the most unpatriotic spirit, have sought to subvert it. For this integrity he has been grossly insulted and vilified by these worthless and disappointed men, who, not being able to assume any other grounds whence to launch forth their foul invectives against him, have, in the most villainous and infamous manner, attacked and reviled him on account of his country and his creed, not only through the columns of the Tory Press, and in their speeches at public meetings and in the Hall of the Assembly, but even in their public orisons in the Pulpit.

Yes, Patriots of whatsoever land! His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly has been assailed by the Tory Obstructives on account of the land of his birth and his patriotic love of it! He has been assailed because he is a native of that country, the distinguishing characteristics of whose people never shine forth so conspicuously as in their generosity, fidelity and bravery!

Yes, Christians of whatsoever denomination! His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly has been assailed on account of his conscientious adherence to the ancient faith, to the creed and Church of his forefathers! He has been reviled on account of his attachment to that Religion, for unshaken fidelity to which the memories of so many departed sages are revered, and the ashes of so many "scholars, soldiers, kings," in honor lie!

Liberals! the time for Sir Dominick Daly's relinquishment of the Government of this Island and of the departure of himself and his family from its shores, is at hand. Bethink you

then in time of what is due to him for the fidelity with which, in circumstances of great difficulty and trial, he has upheld Responsible or Parliamentary Government—the Government of the People. Bear in mind the villainous manner in which, through unconstitutional channels, he has been misrepresented to the Home Government, by your enemies and his—his only because he would not allow them to invade your rights and destroy your privileges. Think also of the respect which is due to His Excellency's family—to Lady Daly and every other member of it—for the example which, in their exalted position, they have afforded of the practice not only of all the decencies and proprieties of life, but also of that meekness, that humility, and charity which are the only certain outward tokens by which to know the Christian.

Liberals! let us bear in mind all these claims of Sir Dominick and his family to our respect, esteem, and gratitude; and let us determine, in good time, that he and they shall not be allowed to depart from our shores without our having previously manifested to them, by some well devised mode of public expression, the high regard and grateful consideration in which we hold their persons and characters, and the utter abhorrence which we feel for his base, cowardly, and infamous traducers.

TO THE ELECTORS OF LOT 18 AND PRINCE-TOWN ROYALTY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been returned one of your Representatives at the last General Election by a large majority, it is now a duty incumbent on me to give you an account of the reasons that induced me to refuse taking the oath required to qualify me to take my seat in the Assembly. You are generally aware that on the day of nomination I qualified on property consisting of freehold and leasehold, under the impression that if I possessed £50 worth of landed property, jointly lease and freehold, I was eligible to be elected a member; and in order that I might be legally elected and thoroughly equipped for peace or for war, I had an interview with Mr. Hensley about my qualification previous to my being put in nomination. But I must say, in justice to Mr. Hensley, that he was not in a position at the time to give me legal advice, as I had the interview with him on the road opposite Mr. Wm. Glover's, Lot 19, on his return from the June sitting of the Court at St. Eleanor's. I told Mr. Hensley that the property on which I claimed to be elected a member was freehold and leasehold. He asked me what I valued my property worth. I told him I considered it worth £80, but that I had purchased it for £70, and at the same time told him that I would qualify on the property separately. He told me to put both in my schedule. I did so, and acted accordingly. When I came before the proper officer appointed to administer the oath to members, I found that the oath to be taken obliged me to qualify on the property separately. I could not conscientiously make oath that either separately was worth £50. This being the impulse of my mind, I had no alternative but to swear that my property separately was worth more than I sincerely believed or had reason to believe, or retire without the Bar. I adopted the latter, of course—my soul being of greater value to me than all earthly motives, and my conscience I shall and will maintain inviolably in every position I am placed in or destined to occupy while I sojourn below. A few minutes after I came outside the Bar some person came to me and informed me that there was a person in the building that would give me £50 for my property separately, and give me a check on the Bank the next day. If I had been offered £50 for my property separately previous to my going to Town or taken my seat, if I had been made sensible that my property separately was worth £50 then I would have been quite safe in qualifying. But making the offer at such a time, and evidently for the purpose of giving me the colour of a qualification, which would be contrary to the spirit and meaning of the law, I considered it should be making my position worse if I had accepted it, and therefore did not hesitate a moment to refuse the offer; for I must honestly say that all the men and monied influence of Charlottetown, if brought to bear on me directly or indirectly, will never induce me to make oath on other men's opinions, or deviate from that which I conceive to be a plain path of duty.

Gentlemen, these are the reasons that prevented me from taking my seat, and I humbly entreat you to accept my best respects and thanks for your many tokens of kindness and confidence reposed in me, and particularly for your expression of approval of the course I pursued with reference to my qualification.

Believe me, Gentlemen, ever and anon,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN RAMSAY.  
Town Road, Lot 18, March 3, 1859.  
People's Journal please copy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to hold up to public detestation a certain act lately perpetrated in this place.

The public are aware of the feelings of jealousy, malice and envy entertained against me by one or two of my immediate neighbors. Until lately the dread of punishment prevented these feelings from being manifested in any other form than public slander and abuse. However, this feeling has now carried them to such an extent that neither life nor property is secure. A few nights ago one of my nearest neighbours made his way into my pig pen, and evidently mingled poison with a portion of food, and placed it in the trough. On the following morning the pigs were found dead, and swelled up. So virulent was the poison administered that a sheep which licked the trough also died. It is well known who the perpetrators of this most atrocious deed are, as there is but one family in this vicinity who keep such substances, and I believe that they are prohibited by law from selling them. Any person that would be guilty of such a demonic act as this would have no hesitation in destroying human life, if he could do it with exemption from punishment. Yet the head of this worthy family excited considerable sympathy in this neighborhood on his being deprived of an important office a few years ago. Such deeds as these require no comment from me.

There is a certain portion of humanity uncorrupted by all the rage of political faction still remaining in the minds of this community, which shudder at the bare idea of such dark and malicious deeds.

N. J. BROWN.

St. Eleanor's, February 22, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—Various opinions appear to exist on the public mind as to the reasons which prevented John Ramsay, Esq., from taking the oath of qualification on the floor of the Assembly, some even going so far as to assert that he was bribed by the Opposition, and sundry other reports too absurd to notice.

Although none of these reports would for a moment be listened to by any person acquainted with Mr. Ramsay, yet as they might be supposed to have had some foundation in districts where he is not known, we forward you for the information of such persons the accompanying Resolution, which was passed unanimously at a public meeting of the Electors of this District, convened for the purpose of selecting Candidates preparatory to the ensuing Election, when a majority of the Electors of the District were present of both political parties.

"Resolved—That we, the Electors of Princetown Royalty and Lot 18, in public meeting now assembled, feel a pleasure in conveying to John Ramsay, Esq., an expression of our full and complete satisfaction in the manner he has acted in reference to his qualification, and at once acquit him of all blame in reference thereto."

THOMAS McNUTT, Chairman.  
Princetown Royalty, March 6, 1859.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—On Friday evening last Mr. Edward Roche delivered a truly scientific and instructive lecture to a large audience, on "Water and its uses to Man." Those who were absent from the lecture missed a treat of no ordinary kind. During the spirited discussion that