the first synagogue which he visited asked to see one of the scrolls ... he Prince and he examined the sacred volu... the law, earnestness. The Prince the... with great Chief Rabbi to view the tw... went with the and the Rothschild Hosp... new synagogues time they held almost ...tal, and during this sation in the Itali... uninterrupted conversibility of the Pri... language. The amia- conspicuous ... on this occasion was as he exhibited was the deep interest which most co... in all that took place; and his wards ...rteous demeanour throughout to... the Chief Rabbi and the whole Jewish c...unity is creditable alike to his heart ...d to his enlightened mind.—*Jewish Chronicle.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HEROIC DEATH.

To the Editor of the Islander.

Sir,—In a correspondence to your paper last fall, I mentioned that Mr. John J. McDonald had received a commission as Lieutenant in the Massachusetts 28th (Irish) regiment, but it seems that the commission was afterwards revoked, from the circumstance of another regiment (29th) being incorporated with the 28th; and as each regiment was skeleton (having its full complement of officers but not of men), many others who had commissions, as well as Mr. McDonald, were forced to resign, or accept an inferior position.

Mr. McD. accordingly accepted the post of colour-serjeant in company K, and started with his regiment, which sailed for Port Royal, S. C. about the latter end of January, 1862. Nothing of consequence occurred to the regiment beyond the ordinary routine of garrison duty, until the month of May, when an expedition was undertaken against the city of Charleston, by the way of Stone River and James Island. The 28th regiment formed part of the land forces of this expedition.

Upon the landing of the troops on James Island, they were attacked by the rebels, but repulsed them at every point. In this encounter the 28th especially distinguished themselves, charging the rebels, and capturing a battery of four pieces. The Federal troops steadily pushed on, under cover of the gun boats, which were sent to co-operate with them, and render all needed assistance.

By the 12th or 13th of June, they had reached a position in close proximity to extensive and formidable field works, erected by the rebels, to prevent approach in that direction. The gunboats were also stopped by obstructions placed in the river. To assault such works without a better knowledge of their character, was not deemed advisable, and the army commenced an entrenched camp, in order to await reinforcements, daily expected. But the rebels having got the range of their position, constantly annoyed them with shot and shell, to put an end to which it was determined by a night movement, to surprise and capture these works.

At 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th of June, the troops were to march to the attack, but owing to a delay by some of the regiments, it was day-light before they reached the enemy's works, who, being warned of the movement by scouts, were ready to receive them. But the brave fellows came on, under a murderous fire, only to be hurled back with the loss of many of their brave comrades. Suffice it to say that the movement was a failure, and the Federal troops defeated with great slaughter.

In this unequal contest, the 28th Massachusetts did its share nobly. They charged upon a rebel battery and went into it, but were unable to hold it, and were forced back, leaving many of their brave fellows behind wounded and dead. It was here that our countryman, Serjeant Macdonald, received his death. Conspicuous for his noble bearing throughout the whole of that bloody day, carrying the colours of his regiment in the thickest of the fight, he was the first to mount the enemy's works, and plant his flag thereon; but at that moment a shot from the enemy struck him on the left breast, and he sank without a groan.

He was a general favourite with his regiment, and his death is much regretted by the men, who speak in warm terms of his bravery. His age is about 30, and all who knew him here regret the death of so estimable a man.

Mr. McDonald was no mercenary soldier, who enlisted for the pay he received. Necessity forced no such alternative upon him: for he was in the way of gaining an honest and honorable livelihood; but—well it was a something that will move all men to take an important step. He went, therefore, as the soldier of liberty, to give up his brave young life to the cause of mankind, and he fell!

Let not the censorious, therefore, be too ready to impute blame—rather remember, with a feeling of pride, that he was true to the instincts of his race—a race that never turned back on friend or foe—who have ever and will forever, give brave hearts and noble men to uphold the cause of freedom, whether beneath the warm sun of Carolina, or amid the snows of the north.

Mr. McDonald leaves an interesting wife and two children to mourn his glorious, but untimely end, and I have no doubt his friends on the Island will receive that sympathy which their bereavement deserves.

Yours truly,

Boston, July 7. T. K.

### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

The outlines and foundations of a Volunteer Aid Association have been sketched and established in St. John, under the presidency of the Lieut. Governor, and who, in connection with it, may be regarded as the caput, principium et finis, in the same sense as the Sovereign of England is such towards the High Court of Parliament. Throughout the whole Province its operations are to extend; and so tolerant are its provisions for the admission of members that it is intended to embrace all classes of persons who contribute to its finances. I am not quite certain whether the ladies of New Brunswick will be solicited to manifest their patriotism by assisting in the advancement of its objects, but my impression inclines to the affirmative. Certainly the approving eye of lovely woman awakens emulation and ardor in the pursuit of high and honorable resolves; and I would, therefore, submit with all possible modesty, and with sentiments of the most exalted respect for the patriotic fair of this country, that the female portion of our inhabitants should have a representation in the deliberations and resolutions of this infant institution. Their presence on such occasions would tend to transfuse into the heart of the volunteer a spirit of bravery that would be almost invincible in the hour of peril;—that would inspire the youthful, invigorate the old, and solace withering and infirm grandsires, for it must be remembered—and its remembrance consists in the realization, that

"No age, no profession, no station is free,
To sovereign beauty mankind bends the knee."

This organization of citizens for the purpose of devising means to procure pecuniary assistance to the future volunteers of the Province, has been less notable for a spirit of generous enthusiasm and a desire for effectual protection from the "outside barbarian," than for a passive and general indifference to all the consequences that would result from a state of primitive weakness. Indeed, this very movement is an undeniable proof that pure apathy has dislodged those warm passions which awoke when the prospective of a French invasion terrified the helpless Colonists.

Not even the presence of our supreme Executive Magistrate, illuminated as it was with the vehement oratory of Judge Wilmot, and the finished eloquence of the Hon. Col. Gray, were sufficient to assemble anything like a full meeting to observe the first struggles of this now unpopular offspring; or to hallow its entrance upon the capricious scene of life with the common plaudits that generally greet the appearance of accomplished orators on the platform of public discussion. This was the first opportunity I enjoyed of listening to the Lieut. Governor address a public meeting; and the idea of distinguishing a difference between the styles of speaking of our own statesmen and that of one of Scotland's noblemen, which I innocently believed to be somewhat noteworthy, contributed, amongst other circumstances, to compel my attendance at the meeting in question. Well, I did attend—which fact I suppose the reader has by this time surmised at least, and having attended, I assisted to the best of my judgment to cheer and plaudit the various speakers whenever they assisted to arouse my sympathies or convince my reason that they were correct in the illustration of their subject. I believe it would be more prudent for me to refrain from attempting to discriminate between the oratory of His Excellency and other famous speakers who were present on this occasion, lest I might subject myself to the not very complimentary notice of the St John Globe, or bring down upon my head the further indignation of some prejudging young gentleman in a western corner of P. E. Island. Now, my good fellow, the annoyance you may think you have caused me has been as short lived and superficial as the pure used affections of a vain woman. Me comprenez vous? You will find sufficient employment in the successful prosecution of your own affairs without arrogating to yourself a privilege of dictating to me in matters which are exclusively mine.

St. John, July 1_, 1862. P. E. I.

For the Examiner.

### Mr. JOSEPH McDONALD.

AN EPISODE.

Once upon a time a certain young gentleman named "Joseph McDonald," being too lazy to work, took it into his head to become a schoolmaster; but his funds being rather too low to bear his expenses while undergoing the necessary manipulation at the Normal School to qualify him to become "a Knight of the Birchen," he appealed to the bounty of a certain Revd. gentleman not 100 miles from Indian River, Lot 18, who it is said not only supplied him with travelling charges to Charlottetown, but also introduced him to a private family there, to board and lodge him during his attendance at the Normal School. The young "hopeful" being thus provided with the means of prosecuting his studies, his real character soon began to develope itself, through which, in an evil hour, he made a most barefaced attempt to make improper freedom with the servant girl, for which he got kicked out to the street. In this emergency "Joseph McDonald"—knowing he had made so large "a hole in his good manners"—expecting no more patronage from his Rev. friend above mentioned, found his way to Tryon and Cape Traverse, where he soon imposed on the benevolence of a Mr. M——, who lent him the needful to enable him to try his luck once more at the Normal School, where, after spending the legally prescribed number of months, weeks, days, hours and minutes, he was rejected by the Board of Education for his ignorance and stupidity. In this dilemma, his habitual laziness deterred him from any further attempt to pass the Board of Education, and he concluded he might be successful in living at the expense of others, and accordingly experimented on the appropriation of other persons' property to his own use. In this new sphere of life he soon relieved a certain Mr. Wilson of his purse, with which he "absquatulated." In due time, however, one of these persons called constables—so much dreaded in all places by thieves—found the whereabouts of "Joseph McDonald," and successfully detected him in the act of taking the stolen property from its place of concealment in the trunk of a hollow tree, which had once been occupied by a woodpecker's nest. Some time afterwards "Joseph McDonald," being short of funds, helped himself to some goods, wares, and merchandize of a merchant of Bedeque, whose name is the opposite of weak, but on restoration of the property and great promises of mending his ways, Joseph was let go, the merchant not deeming him worth any further notice or trouble, so long as he would "make himself scarce" in that vicinity.

Will the Rev. gentleman who wrote an article which recently appeared in the 'Islander,' 'Protestant,' and 'Monitor' on the conversion to Protestantism of "Joseph McDonald," please examine this picture, and say whether or not he ever saw the original?

Will the 'Islander' copy this little narrative of

PLAIN TRUTH?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir—Will you permit me a short space in your useful and widely circulated journal to make a few remarks upon a letter which appeared in the 'Protestant' of the 21st ult., over the signature of "Joseph McDonald?"

In all probability there are but few persons acquainted with the writer of that letter, with the exception of those in the vicinity where he now resides and formerly resided. Strangers may be led to believe that he is a person of great respectability, but I beg to take the liberty of informing them that such is not the case.

He accuses the Catholics of Middleton and the adjacent settlements of raising false reports about him, but my candid opinion is that it would be hard to falsify his conduct.

The writer of that letter seems to have had a deep meditation in his mind with regard to Catholics not being allowed to read their Bible. But I must inform that worthless apostate that he inserted a falsehood in his letter, when he said that Catholics were prohibited from reading their Bible. He must certainly be labouring under a fit of delirium when he was writing his letter. No Catholic who has a Bible is prohibited by any rules of the Catholic Church from reading it.

I will now explain a few of the many reasons he had for his apostacy. The writer of the letter in the 'Protestant' through his bad conduct made himself detestable in sight of his co-religionists; and how to gain a reputation in some denominations of christians was his principal reason for renouncing his religion. His friends and acquaintances about Seven Mile Bay were sorry to think that he had the honour of having the name of a Catholic, when he knew but little about Catholicity beyond the name. Another reason for his apostacy was, that when a person belonging to the Catholic Church breaks through the rules laid down to them they generally receive a pretty severe reprimand for such conduct; and that the clergyman and congregation would look down upon him with scorn for such violations of the rules of the Church. He thought then that he would join in with a Church that teaches its followers to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and they shall be saved, no matter what the crimes committed are; but I can tell him that he has gone very far astray in his opinions.

I am sorry to think that any young man would degrade himself in the manner he has done. I do not wish to stain the pages of your journal with his deeds, which would make him blush with shame.

He seems to think that Catholics are very much troubled at his conversion. But as far as my understanding leads me he should have been expelled from the Church for his bad behaviour.

He likewise seems to have a great feeling towards Catholics for the position in which they stand on religious matters. I can inform him that if he had lived up to the rules of the Catholic Church he need have no fear for his eternal salvation. But no rules of the Church or any society were observed by him; he cared not so long as he could continue carrying on his bad habits.

It is very amusing, Mr. Editor, to hear such an outcast giving Catholics warning to seek their salvation. But I think before giving others warning he should be the first that should seek deliverance; his warning will apply better to himself than any person I know of.

In conclusion, I must state that the Catholic Church has received no shock by the apostacy of the writer of that malicious letter or anything contained in it; and I think that the Protestant religion has received no gain by the admission of such a worthless member.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much of your valuable space, I shall close for the present.

Yours,
A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Fermoy, Lot 18, July 7th, 1862.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Allow me a small space in your valuable journal while I again call the attention of the public, and more particularly that portion who claim to vote under the Statute Labor Act—and it is well known they compose a considerable body—to the certificate system. There is no doubt but we are on the eve of a General Election. You are aware, Sir, what was done by the supporters of the present Government to secure a majority in the House of Assembly after the last election; instance their conduct towards Messrs. McDonald and Walker, both of whom were the choice of the people, but who were judged by a mock trial, and removed to make room for other but not better men. When we see what the present party in power have done, we may be assured that no stone will be left unturned by them to accomplish their ends, and again enable them to scatter broadcast the revenue of the Island; and if those who now govern are guilty of such base conduct, what may we expect from those who serve under them. The Sheriffs are of their appointing, the Road Commissioners also are at their beck, and the Overseers are appointed to do their bidding.

I would therefore caution all who claim the privileges of the franchise under the Statute Labour Act, to act at once on the performance of their labor, and demand a certificate, so that they will be prepared for the coming struggle. Should it be refused, the Act provides a remedy, by imposing a fine on the Overseers for such refusal. I say again, demand your certificate, for it will be too late when the day of election arrives to get it; and you may depend upon it unless you produce a certificate your vote will not be taken.

There is no doubt that the Road Act was framed with much care as regards the effect it would have on the class of persons above alluded to; and when it was found necessary to amend it last session, it required more than ordinary time and labor to do so, the framers fearing that by altering they would lose the least advantage, for as drowning men will catch at straws, so the present Government, knowing they have lost the confidence of the people, will not scruple to gain power by any deception and intrigue.

Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

### CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Mr. Whelan—Sir—Of course our citizens will do at the coming City Elections as they have done of late—let the Tories appoint who they please for Mayor and Councillors, and keep everything in the dark till the hour for voting, when the poor may either vote for the enemies to retrenchment or go about their business.

I say of course our citizens will do as formerly, unless some persons take the initiative and get up a public meeting, to take into consideration the state of the City, and show the positive necessity there is for a change. It is quite time that we had a City Government who will go for dispensing with a staff of unnecessary officials, and a reduction of expense. Not only does the debt of the City call for retrenchment, but the general depression which has fallen on our City and Island trade warrants the propriety of economy being adopted for the future; and who will not go for this?

CITIZEN.

Charlottetown, July 12, 1862.

Lot 11, July 14.

My Dear Sir—Last Saturday five weeks Mr. Yeo's mill dam, at Lot 10, gave way, and carried away the bridge on the Western Road over Lot 10 river, thereby cutting off the only communication, except by ferry, with the northern section of the Island. Our very popular Government has not, as far as I can learn, taken any steps to replace the bridge, and the whole country is put to the greatest inconvenience in consequence of the neglect. Perhaps your making the fact public may induce some member of the Government to look after the public interest.

Yours very truly,
J. WARBURTON.

Hon. E. Whelan.


# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 21st, 1862.


### VISIONARY POLITICAL CAPITAL.

For several weeks the official editor of the 'Islander' has laboured very assiduously to make political capital out of one or two despatches written by Sir D. Daly in 1855 with the view of inducing the British Government to sanction a Bill, passed by the Liberal Administration of that day, the object of which was, as Mr. Pope states, *to enable the Proprietors to collect their rents at the point of the bayonet.* In short, he says, the Rent Roll Bill was expressly designed "FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LANDLORDS," and that the tenants would be required to pay a large sum of money to carry it into effect. We think it would be impossible for any man to frame a more impudent falsehood than this; and when Mr. Pope has recourse to such a wretched falsehood—so transparently false is it that scarcely any argument is required to refute it—he gives evidence that he is put to a desperate strait for means to prop up the unpopular and sinking Government whose chief officer he is—who does nothing for the large salary he receives but to write untruthful editorials for the Queen's Printer, and who, when the crash comes, will be entitled to the credit of having contributed to the downfall of the Government more than any other individual in the Colony.

The puerile dodge of attempting to establish an identity of feeling and principle between the leading men of the Liberal party and the land proprietors, is not the offspring of Pope's malignant genius. It was conceived in the more prolific brains of his predecessor in the editorial chair, the late D. McLean; but although the defunct editor used all his acknowledged power to make it a presentable object to the society of Toryism in this Island, the parent became ashamed of the brat, and it was soon kicked into oblivion. When the Land Commission proved a miserable failure, Pope groped amongst the rubbish of the past for the abortion, as it was believed to represent an alliance between the Liberals and the Proprietors. "*Here*," says he—dandling, dry-nursing, and vainly striving to galvanize the dirty thing—"Here we have proof that the Proprietors and leading Liberals are in league to oppress the tenantry, by preventing the Award from taking effect." The appearance of Sir Samuel Cunard's Bill, however, changed that tune. Messrs. Palmer, Haviland, D. Hodgson, Bourke, and other resident proprietors, were found to be parties to that most extraordinary and impracticable measure, which swept away every vestige of prospective advantage that could be hoped from the Award; and—with such damning evidence to the contrary before the public—it could not be alleged any longer, with the faintest pretence, that there was an alliance between the Liberals and the Proprietors with regard to the result of the Land Commission. Nobody could believe after that, that Mr. George Coles and Mr. Edward Palmer were parties to a Liberal and Proprietory Coalition. Mr. Pope was, therefore, compelled to try another shuffle; and, in an evil hour for his party, he selected the legislation on the Rent Roll Bill, to show, as he thought he could, that there was a combination between the Liberals and Proprietors to oppress the tenantry.

Now, it may seem an absurd thing to adduce evidence in opposition to the Colonial Secretary's allegation of connivance between the Liberals and Proprietors; but that allegation has been so often made without being met by a thorough refutation that some uninformed persons may really be inclined to place reliance upon it, and therefore we shall bring forward testimony to refute it which no man in his senses can refuse to accept as thoroughly conclusive. It is only from a feeling of contempt for the absurdity of the allegation that we have not been induced to do so before now. It must be clearly apparent to every person that if the Rent Roll Bill were such as Mr. Pope has described it—a "protection to the landlords," and the means of enabling them to collect their rents at the expense of the whole country, they would not only have abstained from opposing it, but they would have used all their influence to obtain for it the sanction of the Crown. The very opposite of all this is, however, the positive fact. The Proprietors were in a furious rage at the Liberals for bringing before the Legislature such a measure. Every Proprietor and every Agent in both branches opposed the Bill in all its stages. But failing in their opposition to it in the Legislature, they addressed a petition to the Queen, praying that the Bill might be disallowed. Mr. Pope was well aware of the existence of this Petition, and of all the statements it contains. It is printed in the House of Assembly Journal of 1856, Appendix E; and we make the following extract from it to shew the stupid folly of the Colonial Secretary in representing the Bill under consideration as a "protection to the landlords:"—

"The undersigned humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to withhold the royal assent to the said Bill, for the following among other reasons.

"That the real object of the Bill is not what it purports to be on the face of it. According to the preamble of the Bill, it is intended to provide a fund for the purpose of maintaining an armed force, in case the necessities of the Island should demand that such a force should be raised. For in reality it is one of a series of measures, the avowed purpose of which is to compel the owners of Township Lands to convey the same to the local Government of this Island, to be by it disposed of to the present tenantry in freehold, and to those usually termed "Squatters," who have taken and hold possession without the consent of the owners.

"The truth of this assertion is of easy proof. During the course of the Session, the long agitated question of Escheat came before the House of Assembly, and in a speech of the Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary and President of the Executive Council, delivered when the whole House was in Committee, the true intent of passing this, with the other Bills alluded to, is thus adverted to by the Hon. Colonial Secretary: 'Believing that Escheat was impracticable, I have introduced and carried other measures for the benefit of the people, at the expense of the proprietors;' and subsequently in the same speech, he says: 'I am satisfied that this House has it in its power to mitigate the hardships on the tenantry, arising from the original grants; that remedy is by taxing the lands of the proprietors; under that system, the proprietors will soon be glad to come in and offer their lands to the Government, under the Land Purchase Bill.' And again—'I regret that the minds of the people are agitated on this question, (Escheat.) Had it not been for parties exciting them and holding out false hopes, every thing would have gone on quietly, and the Land Purchase Bill, the Education Act, and the proposed Bill for taxing the Rent Rolls of the Proprietors, would have had the effect of inducing a reasonable and equitable settlement of the tenantry.'

"What is meant by 'reasonable and equitable settlement' in the mind of the speaker, it is impossible to say, unless it be that the proprietors are to forego all arrears of rent and dispose of their lands, either to the tenantry or to the local Government, at one-third of their value, that being the maximum in the Land Purchase Bill. That the Bill is founded upon the principle of class legislation, and that no sufficient cause has been, or can be shown, why the present proprietors of lands, over five hundred acres, should be taxed for the purpose of raising and maintaining an armed force for the preservation of the Colony, in preference to the proprietors of smaller portions of land, and the owners of property generally in the Island."

If the Liberals were protecting the landlords in 1855, we have, in the above extract, a singular proof of the gratitude and respect entertained towards them by the proprietory body. Now, is it necessary to put the question—who is entitled to belief in the premises? Pope says the Bill was passed by the Liberals to "protect the landlords," and enable them to collect their rents. The landlords, on the contrary, declare that under the Bill they were the only people to be taxed, and that the real object of the Bill was to force them into an unwilling sale of their lands at a very low price. Whether they were right or wrong in this conclusion, it is not necessary for us now to say.

There was another measure passed by the Liberal Government in the same Session of 1855, in reference to which Sir Dominick Daly wrote a despatch, urging it upon the favourable notice of the Crown, and of course it must be regarded as a proof, equally good as the foregoing, of the friendly feelings entertained by the Liberals towards the Proprietors. We allude to the Tenant Compensation Bill. We need not say that the Proprietors were quite as strongly opposed to this measure as to the one last noticed. The fact is well known. Their fury was directed against both alike. But at the end of the Petition which was forwarded to the Queen against the Tenant Compensation Bill, we find the name of "Wm. H. Pope, as agent for Capt. and Mrs. Cumberland, owners of half Township No. 65, and lands in Charlottetown and Royalty." All very well. Mr. Pope says the Liberals were engaged in protecting the interests of the Proprietors in that year of grace 1855. If that were the case, why did *he* put *his* name to a petition the object of which was to destroy one of their most important measures, and did it "as the Agent of Capt. and Mrs. Cumberland," two Proprietors? But we must give an extract from this petition, also, to show with what grateful feelings the Proprietors regarded their friends the Liberals in 1855. The Petition against the Tenant Compensation Bill will be found in the same Journal, Appendix E, from which we made the other quotation. The extract is as follows:—

"That the Bill directs the arbitrators 'to take into consideration any expenditure of manure, lime, or any other matter calculated to improve the temporary fertility of the soil, and to award a recompense therefor,' a convincing proof that the true intention of the Bill is to prevent the landlord from ever recovering his rent, when it has once been suffered to fall into arrear, as an award made upon such principles would, in most cases, amount to more than the original value of the land.

"That it is a specimen of class legislation of the most odious kind, and can serve no other end than to reduce the value of real estate, already at a very low rate, as may be seen by the price paid by the Government for the estate of Charles Worrell, Esquire.

"That the Bill is impolitic, having a tendency to drive all monied men from the Island, as no one will be inclined, or can be expected to invest capital in the purchase of land, which he is deprived of the power of turning to a beneficial use, and may be prevented from reaping the just profits of, under the sanction of law.

"That the true object of the Bill has been declared by the Hon. G. Coles, the leader of the Government, in his speech on the Escheat question, on the 29th day of March last, to be for the purpose of compelling the proprietors 'to come in and offer their lands to the Government under the Land Purchase Bill.'

"That, if the royal assent be given to this Bill, it will be sanctioning a species of class, partial and unjust legislation, which cannot fail to have a ruinous effect on the future prosperity of Prince Edward Island, and may be drawn into a precedent for any species of wrong and injury it may be the pleasure of an ignorant and interested majority in the Legislature to inflict upon either individuals or bodies of men."

Mr. Pope's pamphlet on "Responsible Government," from which we gave an extract in a late No. of this paper, makes a furious attack upon the Liberal Government for having passed the Rent Roll Bill; and declares that instead of it being a measure to "protect the landlords," it was designed to "rob and cheat them;" for doing which Pope recommended that a company of regular troops should be brought to the Island to intimidate the Legislature from passing any such measures in future!!

In view of all these facts, it is really marvellous that any man out of the Lunatic Asylum would make such an egregious fool of himself as to attempt to show that anything but the most implacable antipathy ever existed between the Proprietors and the Liberal Government. Pope knows that his masters and employers, the Proprietors, are extremely unpopular, and he supposes that their unpopularity would have to be divided with the Liberals, if he could only establish political relationship between them. Is he mad, or in what state is he, when he makes such a despairing clutch at the most visionary political capital?

### A REVIEW FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

*(Concluded.)*

Now, in looking at the first argument, and it is the only one in Mr. Haviland's first speech in favor of the grant of £400, we are surprised that the leader of the Volunteers did not find a better one, as he should have known that it would be wiser to induce people, who dreaded foreign invasion, to give money to render the Volunteers efficient marksmen, to tell them that at the shooting match held at Government grounds last summer one whole company had to be turned off the grounds, because of their random shooting, whilst Volunteers of other companies displayed their "efficiency," by nearly killing the Adjutant General, and destroying the beauty of a field of turnip-tops. As to the efficiency of the Volunteers, the turnip-top shooting might be given as a set off against the shooting at Sussex Vale. But suppose that every Volunteer in the Island was as good a marksman as the gentlemen who went from this place to compete in New Brunswick, would that prove that our Volunteer force of 1862 on paper, would be "efficient" in repelling the attacks of an invading foe? But further supposing, that the Volunteer organization is entitled to the credit of producing not only good shots—to which it has, as yet, certainly, no claim as to the "champion" shot, and the others who made high scoring at Sussex Vale were "good shots" before ever the Volunteer movement was inaugurated—but that it has produced a well disciplined force which could be brought together at an hour's warning—yet any force which the Island could raise, would be of not the least avail to resist invasion. We have seen in the American Civil War a recent illustration of the non-efficiency of land forces when opposed to naval armaments. New Orleans, a very large and important city of the Southern States, though strongly fortified, immediately surrendered, when the guns of the Federal Fleet were brought to bear upon it, although there were ready to defend the Crescent City, underable and experienced generals, above 30,000 disciplined troops. When once the shells of an invading vessel can be lodged amongst the houses of a city, there are only two alternatives for the inhabitants—submission or destruction to their city. The fact that there are so many navigable harbours in this Island would enable a single frigate, or, at most, two or three gunboats, to destroy nearly every settlement, even though every full-grown man in the colony were to attempt to resist. It must be obvious, therefore, that if the military gentlemen in the Legislature are serious in wishing to defend the Island, they should propose the expenditure of a sufficient sum of money on two or more floating batteries, built on the same principle as the *Monitor*. This would be the most, and only effective manner to "keep off foreign invasion," and "protect the lives and liberties" of timid colonists yet such a proposition, let us trust, would be met, not only with derision, but indignation by even members of Parliament like Mr. Howat, who might *hope to see* the floating batteries some day turned into dredging machines.

The second argument was used by Col. Gray, and is the child's reasoning, who says, "Mother, Sally Smith has a big doll; I must have one too." Now, there is no analogy between Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Canada and Nova Scotia are places which in the event of war with the United States would be exposed to attack first. If our Volunteers would rush to Canada or Nova Scotia to defend the place, where a successful defence was more likely to be made than here, they might be of great service. But Col Haviland took good care to have it enacted in the Volunteer Bill *that the Volunteers were not to be called off the Island.* If, therefore, the British fleet and army are not able to drive the American forces from Canada, the safest way for us to preserve our "lives and liberties" is to quietly put up with the chances of war.

But the efforts put forth to sustain the Volunteer movement in the Colonies is somewhat similar to the means resorted to in disposing of quack medicines. Tons of pills are sold in New York because of the wonderful cures performed by said pills in London. They are disposed of in London because of their miraculous effects in New York or Paris. A large sum, says Col. Gray, should be given by our Legislature to sustain the Volunteers in this Island, because of the encouragement which the movement receives in Nova Scotia. Will it be believed that P. E. Island is held up as an example in favor of the Volunteers in Nova Scotia? A *meeting* was held in the City Hall in Charlottetown, *to* take into consideration the propriety of *sending* some of the Volunteers to Wimbledon. The 'Monitor' publishes an account of it, in which the editor alleged that Col. Haviland opened a subscription list, and realised £40 to be given for prize shooting. The 'Colonist,' a paper published at Halifax, copies this notice, and holds it up as a proof of great interest being taken in the Volunteer movement in Charlottetown! Now, the fact is that only about twenty persons were in attendance at the *public meeting* in the City Hall, and as to the £40, Mr. Haviland, after plying the trade of military mendicant for several days, had hard work in getting persons to *promise* to give that amount. Mr. Haviland at the meeting made the following statements, which are to be found in a full account of the meeting, published in 'Ross's Weekly,' and which shew, very candidly, the slender interest taken in the Volunteer movement in this Island:—"The only funds at the disposal of the Rifle Association were made up by the initiation fee of £1, which constituted a person a member, and *as there were not many members of the Association they had not a large fund.* As a member of the Government, he was opposed to giving a grant to send Volunteers to Wimbledon. If they were sent it should be by private subscription. He believed that if the Government gave a sum for this purpose, they would not be sustained by the Legislature. *Much difficulty was experienced in getting a majority last session to vote a sum for a prize cup,* to be competed for by the Volunteers of this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—*a prize which he believed the Colony was in honour bound to offer.* As to raising a sufficient sum to send home Volunteers by private subscription, he thought it could not be done, as last year *several ladies exerted themselves to raise a fund for the Volunteers, and all they realized was the sum of £19.* As to asking the Volunteer Captains to give an amount, he had to say *that they had already been applied to for £1 each,* towards defraying expenses attending the Volunteer movement, and *only one or two had complied with the request.*" The reader will see by the passages in *italics* that the 'Colonist,' in holding up P. E. Island as a great example to the Nova Scotians, has been imitating the quack advertisements; and we have also proof that Col. Gray's statement concerning Nova Scotia is another effort in the same line of business.

The third and fourth arguments used in favor of the Volunteer movement have reference to the United States. The distance of time which has elapsed since Mr. Haviland spoke about the *Trent* affair, and the time his speech was published, make his speech appear very ridiculous. Now, we know that not only had the Government of the Northern States to contend with a large army at the very gates of their capitol, but would have had the combined arms of France and England to oppose, if they did not make reparation for the alleged outrage on the *Trent*, yet exclaims our courageous, and chivalrous leader of Volunteers—"there is danger from the Americans." "No! the present is not the time to show the white feather!" "We are not degenerate sons!" "Let us do what in us lies for the protection of all that is dear to us!" and similar heart-stirring or rather risible-nerve stirring sentences. But what makes such exclamations appear still more ridiculous is the belief now entertained that Lord Palmerston had in his pocket the apology of the American Government for the *Trent* affair at the very time he was sending troops to *defend* Canada!

Even if we had anything to fear from the people of the United States, we have shewn that our Volunteers would not be of any benefit, and if further proof were required, it is to be found in the display made by them on their last "field day." The American people are amicably disposed towards the colonists, even yet notwithstanding the vituperation indulged in by our rabid illiterate press, and our shallow statesmen towards the United States in the hour of misfortune. They might wish to see the British North American Colonies States of the Union, having the sole control of their own local affairs, and not governed, as they are in some degree at present, by the understrappers in the Colonial Office in Downing Street, or by some half dozen of absentee land proprietors; but they could not desire to have these colonies as subjugated territories. It is for our interests to be on friendly terms with the UnitedStates. They furnish the markets for the products of our farmers and the workshops of our mechanics, beside being the guide of our Statute Book. The members of Assembly do not represent the good feelings of the people of this Colony towards the United States, when they say of the American population that it is made up of 'ruffians,' that "they are mutually perpetrating deeds of cruelty upon each other," that "they would serve us in the same manner," and such language deserves the strongest condemnation. Messrs. Gray, Haviland and MacAulay will not bring an invading army to our shores, but such irritating language may be the means of making the American people abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty—without which this Colony would be again at the mercy of the plundering *barter* and *order* system. Herein lies real danger, which, should it come, will be through the madness of our military alarmists, and not through the more sensible "ruffians" of the United States.

We have alluded to the "field day" as an evidence of the importance of the Volunteers in keeping off invasion. Now, without desiring to impugn the courage of the Volunteers, it is but fair to suppose that a greater number would turn out on a "gala day" to amuse themselves than would muster to engage in "mortal combat" with a host of dauntless Zouaves, fiery Turcos, or blood-thirsty "Ruffians"—it is but fair to assume that the Commanders would play their part more correctly on the Barrack Square than before an enemy. Well, although more than a month's notice was given, although the Mayor proclaimed a general holiday, although the sun shone brightly, and the breeze blew fairly, although, in a word, all things conspired to make the field day of the Volunteers a great military display,—the affair was small indeed. Let us describe the host as it passed in review. First, Queen's County Cavalry, numbering 9 mounted men and 1 officer; after them City Artillery, 45 men, officers and 4 guns, making a respectable appearance contrasted with the rest; next 5 companies of Volunteers, numbering in all about 125 rank and file, commanded by 45 commissioned and non-commissioned officers; and last though not least in this impressive "battle array," came Adjutant Currie, "unhorsed, yet wearing spurs," seeming like Achilles, the hero of Homer's *Iliad*, to be invulnerable, except in the heel. We have nothing to say of the efficiency of the Officers: that has been generally observed. If the mistakes were not "few" they were "far between." The Commander was not satisfied that the men should charge, and kill the enemy, but he then made them halt and fire a volley into the dead bodies of those he had killed with the bayonet. Indeed, notwithstanding the officious assistance of Drill Instructors, it was evident that Col. Haviland had made startling progress in the two years that he has had charge of the Volunteers, for he had, on this interesting occasion, the words of command neatly written out on a piece of paper!

Enough has been written to expose the absurdity of those who regard the Volunteer movement as being intended to protect the Colony from foreign invasion, hence the recklessness of the Government who thus foolishly expend £600 annually on a thing worse than useless, while trade is depressed, people unemployed—numbers of useful institutions required, and the Colony rapidly becoming involved in debt.

Other observations connected with this subject will be given at another time; and we trust that the electors, who will shortly be called upon to choose their rulers for the forthcoming four years, will seriously consider whether or not the House of Assembly is the proper place to send our military monomaniacs.

### ORANGE TEA PARTY.

We have received from an unknown correspondent a lengthy report of the *eloquent* speeches which were delivered by such great orators as J. B. Cooper, John Arbuckle & Co., at the Orange Tea Party or Pic Nic on Tuesday last, but we must say that we do not attach so much importance to the affair as to give up the large space which the report of our correspondent would require. We have received another communication in reference to this event, in which the writer complains that harmless animals of the bovine tribe were made to flaunt yellow ribbons on their horns in honour of King William and the Boyne. We must acknowledge that we feel for the poor cows in the degradation to which they were exposed by their Orange owners; but we suggest that if cows are to be subjected to this humiliation again, would it not be better to have the ribbon tied to the tail of the animal, as that would be the best place for preserving the peculiar colour of the interesting emblem.

We are happy to learn that the Orange Pic Nic went off, like other events about which there is occasionally some trepidation, "as well as could be expected"—that Tea was lavishly used, (but the green quality was eschewed)—that the morose fellows, who are at the head of the Institution, who are sulky and afflicted with the blues all the year round, looked jolly while bedizzened with yellow; and the girls seemed happy with Orange lilies in their hands, but most of them would be still happier if a more interesting occasion suggested the placing of Orange blossoms in their hair. In short, the Orangemen had a good time of it; and we congratulate them, their sweet hearts and their wives, on the happiness they enjoyed.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### Great Eastern off Cape Race.

The steamship Great Eastern was intercepted off Cape Race on Tuesday 8th, at 10, p. m. Left Liverpool July 1.

The Liverpool cotton market was excited and advanced ½d to 1d. Breadstuffs firm and steady. Provisions dull Consols 91⅞ to ⅞.

The marriage of the Princess Alice took place the day the Great Eastern left Liverpool.

It is again rumored that Count Persigny will resume the French Ambassadorship to the Court of St. James. Bourse heavy, 68 15.

The Italian Budget has passed both Houses of Parliament. Garibaldi was at Palermo, urging people to concord.

In the House of Lords, Brougham deplored continuances of the civil strife and its consequences to Europe. He thought it impossible for England to interfere, but expressed a hope that Americans would see the suicidal character of such a struggle and come to amicable arrangements, before they entirely lost the respect and affection of Europe as a nation.

In the House of Commons, Hopewood asked if the Government intended to take steps as a mediator. Palmerston expressed deep sympathy with the suffering operatives, and eulogized their endurance. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take steps for their relief; but interference in America now would only aggravate matters. Both England and France would be delighted to take mediatory steps when a fitting opportunity arose. He should look upon it both as a duty and pleasure.

Marriage of the Princess Alice.—The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse, elder son of the Prince Charles of Hesse, took place shortly before 12 o'clock, July 1, at Osborne. The Court Circular says:

"The Queen, suffering under her recent severe affliction, attended in a most private manner in deep mourning. Their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, were present. An altar was erected in the drawing room for the ceremony. The bride was given away by her uncle, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. At the conclusion of the service the bride and bridegroom were conducted by the lord chamberlain to an adjoining apartment. The Queen remained till all present at the ceremony had withdrawn, and then retired. The other royal and illustrious personages and guests proceeded to the drawing room.

The dress worn on the occasion was mourning dress. The gentlemen in black evening coats, white waistcoats, gray trousers and black neckcloths, and the ladies in gray or violet mourning dresses, and gray or white gloves. The bride wore a dress of white silk of a new material called Crystalin, with a silk flounce of Honiton lace, and a border of orange flowers at the bottom of the skirt."

## The Civil War in the States.

### News by Telegraph.

St. John, July 16, 1862.

President Lincoln has not approved of the Confiscation Bill. He has requested a prolongation of the sitting of Congress, and the request is supposed to be in reference to procuring a modification. The Border States representatives will reply to the President's Emancipation proposition, declining to endorse it, and disagreeing with the President that its non-acceptance by the Border States will prolong the war.

There was an immense meeting held yesterday in New York city, consisting of from fifty to one hundred thousand persons, who were all unanimous for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and repelling any foreign interference, and maintaining the traditional policy of the nation.

General Curtis's army of fourteen thousand men had arrived at Helena, Arkansas, having worsted the enemy in every attack made upon him.

The movements of General Bragg's army (Confederates) in the State of Mississippi, indicate offensive operations on their part.

General Morgan's (Confederate) Guerillas are actively engaged in the State of Kentucky.

### THE LATE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND.

The following, which we take from the letter furnished by the special correspondent of the 'Boston Journal,' describes the battles of Sunday and Monday with more fairness and less of boasting than the correspondents of many of the American papers usually do. He says:—

About 10 o'clock on Sunday, a portion of Porter's force, which had pushed up the New Market road south of the swamp toward Richmond, came upon a large body of rebel cavalry—six or eight hundred—which were advancing. His artillery and infantry opened, and the rebels stood not upon the order of their going back, but like the guests of Hamlet's uncle went at once with the exception of about fifty, who were taken prisoners. They were commanded by Major Baker of North Carolina.

While Porter was thus putting out feelers, Keyes was in the advance nearing James river. Through Sunday and Sunday night the head of the column pushes its way. A body of rebels which had been down toward the White House, finding they were on the wrong scent, turned back, rebuilt Bottom's bridge, and crossed to the south side, but were not in sufficient force to make an attack.

#### FIGHT ON SUNDAY—THE ENEMY REPULSED IN EVERY QUARTER.

The enemy suddenly became elated. His successes stimulated him to press us hard. He thought he would have us. Smith's division and Sedgwick's fell back via Savage Station on the York River Railroad. It was necessary that they should halt and hold the position, that the long winding train might move away. They took positions in the woods north and east of a large field. All of their artillery, with the exception of two pieces, was masked in the front, bearing upon the road down which they had retreated.

They had not long to wait. First the enemy's skirmishers came in sight, carefully smelling their way like venturesome mice towards toasted cheese. They saw the guns glittering like gold in the sunshine. They looked, talked, pointed. One or two officers went back. Other officers came up. Soon the dark masses of infantry followed. The two guns gave them a salute, but everywhere else there was silence. Flushed with victory, the rebels started upon the double quick across the field to capture the coveted prize. Suddenly, quick as a flash of lightning, twelve additional pieces hurled grape and cannister upon them, followed by the roll of ten thousand muskets. No longer a thought of getting the pieces, but how to get out of the place. After a few frantic efforts the ranks became confused, broken, disjointed, and notwithstanding the endeavors of officers to rally the wavering columns, they fled precipitately, leaving a multitude upon the plain dead and dying. It was a trap most successfully set and sprung upon a flushed foe. In this affair General Burns was slightly wounded.

#### FIGHT ON MONDAY.

But the enemy was pertinacious. He was determined to push Gen. McClellan to the wall, instead of being pushed. Heintzelman had charge of the rear. He determined not to be outflanked, and also determined to give the transportation time to reach the new base on James River.

Keyes, as has been stated, was in the advance, or rather opened the way for the retreat. Four or five miles below Bottom's bridge, on the Chickahominy, is Long Bridge. To prevent the rebels from crossing there and attacking our left flank, Smith was instructed to take position on the Long bridge road. Next to him, looking south toward James river, was Sumner's corps of Richardson's and Sedgwick's. Still beyond was Heintzelman's corps, Kearney, Hooker's, Slocum and McCall—the last two in reserve. The line was almost three miles long—sufficiently extended to cover all the roads running east from Richmond, south of the swamp.

To get a comprehensive view, select a point on James river, about ten miles below City Point—Harding's landing. Three roads from Richmond partially converge at the place.

It is Monday afternoon, and the head of Keyes' division has reached the locality, and you see the interminable trains reaching up toward Richmond and beyond all the divisions mentioned, spread out like a fan. The enemy came down all the roads in great force. This was about two in the afternoon. Placing his artillery in effective positions, the enemy opened first upon Sumner, but occasionally sending shell over the heads of the division at the wagon trains, to create a stampede among the teamsters. But the guards kept cool and prevented any disorder. After an hour's cannonade, conducted with great spirit on both sides, the enemy adopted a new kind of tactics—an attack on both flanks at once. It was made against Sedgwick and Richardson, and was pressed so hard that Slocum was ordered from the reserve. The infantry action lasted from half-past three to six. It was a brave fight on the part of our exhausted troops. They held the ground and repulsed the enemy.

It was an obstinate, bloody fight. These divisions have been so often in action that they know what it is to fight. More—they know how to fight. The enemy were not in sufficient force to attack Smith. They made a demonstration, but the Green Mountain boys were called upon and quickly settled the matter by driving the enemy out of sight in that quarter.

#### A BLOODY BATTLE.

Heintzelman, as I have said, was on the road furthest over toward James river. Early in the afternoon the enemy, in strong force, appeared, opening with artillery, and advancing division after division of infantry in solid masses. He resisted bravely, but was compelled to fall back to a new position. The enemy followed, employing his old tactics of hurling masses of men, now upon the right, now upon the left, and now suddenly in the centre. He held his ground unaided till 6 o'clock. His ranks were terribly thinned, and he was compelled to bring up McCall once more, his division had been in nearly all the fights. It was worn out. But with hearts as true as steel they responded to the order. Simultaneously upon their advance came fresh troops from Richmond, and loud and terrific as at any time during the six days' fighting roared the contest. But the masses of the enemy rolled along the road. Their leaders had no care for saving life. This was war—a strife for mastery. It was their determination to win, no matter what it cost. They rushed on impetuously charged upon our batteries, captured Rendall's and took a large number of prisoners. Here the brave and efficient commander of the corps, General McCall, went down at the head of his troops, supposed to be badly wounded. A score of officers fell. The lines gave way. It was a critical moment. Now or never was brave work to be done. Now or never was the army to be saved. All hearts felt it. All hands were ready. Men lived ages in those moments. O you who live far away among peaceful valleys on sunny hill-sides, with smiling children at your feet, reading this tame account, cannot know the thrill which brave men feel when the heart wells up from its inmost depths to dare all, to do all that God has given to save defeat! Untutored men look with clearest visions in such moments down the future ages. They see, they feel that uncounted millions are beckoning them to do their duty now! They are great moments. Sedgwick came. Hooker and Kearney came—Hooker with the 2nd New Hampshire and 1st and 11th Massachusetts; Kearney with the life blood of New Jersey—brave men all of them. They rallied for a desperate charge—one of which has determination in it, when every man feels that he stands at the gateway of centuries, as Leonidas stood at Thermopylæ. Twenty-four cannon additional were brought up. The united divisions, firm and unyielding as the granite of their native mountains, moved to the charge—onward, right onward unheeding death or life! They came upon the enemy like a thunderbolt, bore down the living masses in front as if they were automatons, sent them flying over the field, and captured twelve pieces of artillery, one brigade, including three regiments; also Col. Pendleton of the Louisiana battalion, and ex-congressman Lamar of the 1st Georgia Regiment.

It was the finale. The enemy was defeated at last. He had come on with high hopes, he retired discomfitted. It was a brilliant victory. It inspirited our troops. Here let me speak of the influence of music. While the fight was going on, Gen. Morell ordered the bands to play. For a month they have been silent, under orders. They gave Yankee Doodle, the Star Spangled Banner, and Hail Columbia. It was like bread to a hungry man. The troops felt the soul-stirring strains, and forgot that they were tired, hungry, exhausted and ready to faint.

#### THE GUNBOATS.

The rebels had thrown a body of men close down upon the river. The gunboats when the fight began, moved up and opened with ten-inch shells upon the table land. It was timely assistance, otherwise the rebels could have crept along the bank, flanked Heintzelman and reached his rear. What narrow margins there have been in this war. I enumerated some of them in a former letter. This may be added to the list. It closed the fighting. On Tuesday the pickets of the enemy hovered around, but not in force.

#### LOSSES.

I can say but little of the loss to us. The reports are varied—one as high as thirty thousand, one as low as ten thousand. We have lost three or four thousand who were taken prisoners. I presume that seven thousand will more than cover the casualties.

#### REBEL LOSS.

I see no wisdom in stating that the rebels have lost two to our one. They have suffered quite as much as we. Fictitious estimates would do us no good, neither would it hurt them. There is but little doubt that Stonewall Jackson was killed by a cannister shot from Martin's battery.

Gen Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina was probably killed in the attack made upon Smith and Sedgwick on Sunday. Gen. Longstreet is reported wounded.

But I must close, or miss the mail. I have no conclusions to deduce. Each intelligent reader can form his own conclusions as to what we have gained, what we have lost. I will only say that to one who has witnessed military operations for a twelvemonth, there has been no moment more critical than the present. The rebels, by conscription, have raised an immense army, and put it into the field at the very moment when ours is weakest. They have concentrated all their forces. They hold life of little value, if they can but win. That is their object. Unless we awake from our apathy, unless there shall be harmonious counsels and increased energy of administration, the wished for day of peace and an united nation will be postponed to the far future.

## SPIRIT OF THE NORTHERN PRESS.

### THE PRESENT APPEARANCE OF THINGS.

The New York 'Evening Post,' commenting on the "Fourth of July," uses these significant words:—

"Our affairs do not look so prosperous as it was hoped and expected they would. That our army on the Peninsula has been saved from destruction, in a effort to get it out of an untenable position; that we are further from Richmond than we were two weeks or two months ago; that McClellan has lost the seige guns on which he set such store, and what is of more importance to the nation, some thirty thousand men besides—all this, while it will not discourage the nation, but only rouse it to renewed exertions, will also inspire us with solemn thoughts, and give to the celebration of the day a different spirit from that in which we have kept it.

"All the signs show that we stand at the most grave and serious crisis in our history. The recent intimations from Europe look to speedy intervention in our affairs; and if the foreign powers hesitated, it is not improbable that the news which the next steamer will take to England will help them to a conclusion. The long delay and extraordinary care in the operations of General McClellan were justified to the world only by the