

THE VISITORSHIP OF PRINCE COUNTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—The suggestions which I offered in a former number of your independent paper, relative to the claims of Prince County, in the appointment of a School Visitor, have been treated by "A Friend to Education" in a most discourteous and improper manner.

There was nothing, I am sure, disrespectful in my communication, either with reference to the authorities, or towards Mr. Arbuckle himself. What, then, could have prompted this childish and petulant retort? Why should politics have been brought forward so unceremoniously, in connection with the few simple hints to which I called the public attention? How does the writer know that I am of what he terms "The Liberal Party?" Was there the slightest indication of it in my letter? or was my application to the *Gazette*, in the first instance, and afterwards to the *Islander*, a proof of it? Whatever I may be myself, I can safely say, that this "Friend to Education" is not a "Liberal" in my acceptation of the term.

Unfortunately, this ceaseless endeavour to engraft party politics upon every public transaction—important or unimportant—is a complaint endemic to Charlottetown; and, if I am rightly informed, it is but a few weeks since—to give a recent example by way of illustration—that their Parish Clerk was dismissed from his office, which he had creditably filled during a period of some twelve or fifteen years, for the sin of being a "Liberal!" All this is in exceeding bad taste. It is painful, as well as offensive, to every generous mind, and cannot fail to do much mischief to the community at large.

To find "Inspectors" among such characters, altogether divested of malevolent feeling—men of integrity—too just to sacrifice truth at the shrine of party—would be a hopeless task, even were you to seek for them diligently, according to Vanden Ende, "with a lantern in each hand."

Does this Professor of Tuition know, by intuition, that I am the brother of a Candidate for the Inspectorship, in prospective? Is it patent to him, that, if I have a brother at all, that brother is unequal to the task of conducting a P. E. Island School? Or has he received some confidential intimation from the man in power, that if I had such a brother, and he well skilled in classical and mathematical lore, that if he bore the mark of proscriptio—in other words, if he were what is vulgarly termed a "Snatcher"—he should never have the superintendence of the Schools in Prince County placed in his hands?

And what a compliment does this "Friend to Education"—this hungry Sciolist from "Aberdeen awa," shivering at the bare idea of losing the "siller"—pay the people of Prince County! Men of Malpeque and St. Eleanor's, this man dares to tell us that we are dependent upon Charlottetown for an Inspector!—that among us all, including men of every profession and of every grade, we have not an individual competent to overlook the working of our common English Schools! When this fact is asserted, what is the reply? "Now, I too, would be very happy if I could only believe this." Believe what? That we have many individuals in Prince County fully adequate to the task of inspecting public Schools!

If this be not insulting, as well as unjust, to the people of this County, it would be hard indeed to say what it is. It is to be hoped, however, that there is sufficient justice and liberality in the authorities to shield us in future from so unmerited and false an assumption, and that he who has enunciated it in the *Examiner* may never himself be put to the inconvenience of leaving Charlottetown, to riot, like a magisterial whale, among the small fry of pedagogues in Prince County.

Yours, &c.,

Prince County, June 12.

J. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

MR. WHELAN;

SIR,—I beg, through the medium of your paper, to call your attention, and that of the public, to the manner in which those persons who are so unfortunate as to be found "drunk and disorderly" in our streets, are hauled to Jail. I have witnessed several of those "hauling frolics" in this town, and I must say that, in my opinion, there has been more disorder on the part of the peace-makers than on that of those who have been so foolish as to "get drunk on the premises." I have never seen in any place, except Charlottetown, Magistrates, Constables, and others, pulling, hauling, mangling, and beating a drunken man because he would not walk quietly to prison; nor do I think the like can be seen in any of the other Provinces. I do not pretend to say that it is not lawful; but is it right—is it reasonable? When a man is in a state of intoxication, that is, deranged, and is noisy, or breaks the peace, is it to be supposed that he will suffer himself to be abused, when, in nine cases out of ten, he does not know the Magistrate from the Pump? A blow from a Constable, or other Officer, is to him the same as a blow from any other person; and a drunken man can hardly be blamed for resisting those who ill-use him when his intellect is so clouded that he cannot recognize the right which any person has to strike or maul him with impunity. Now, if an Officer of the Peace had a pair of hand-cuffs not on his hands, but in his pocket—on coming up to

a "rowdy," he could, with very little assistance, slip them around his wrists, and then, I think, there would be but little trouble in taking to Jail any one thus secured. I think this is the way they do in other places, and think it ought to be adopted here, where the law is so stringent respecting drunken and disorderly persons. It is really disgusting to see a crowd tearing the clothes off a crazy man in the public street, under pretence of keeping the peace, when, perhaps, the head peace-maker may have sold this very person the draught which deprived him of his senses. I don't know where the fault lies—perhaps, Mr. Editor, you can tell.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

RUTH.

June 3, 1850.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1850.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

STEAMSHIP CANADA.

The packet *Rose* brought the usual Mails, including an European Mail, on Thursday evening last. The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool on Wednesday morning last, making the passage in 10½ days. The "European Times" speaks of an improvement in the business transactions of the British islands; the intelligence in other respects is unimportant. The *European Times* says:

The commercial operations of the week have been more active, and a healthier tone prevails. In cotton a considerable business has been transacted at a higher quotation, and with a firm market. Colonial and foreign produce is in fair demand at generally steady prices. Our accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a favorable character. The money market continues steady, and discounts are easily obtained at the currency noted in last week's publication.

There have been rather increased arrivals of Breadstuffs during the past week, which coupled with the favorable reports of the progress of the growing crops, caused holders to accept reduced prices for most articles. Indeed the trade generally has been dull. The market held in Liverpool on Friday was inactive, and prices were in favor of buyers, but little business was transacted.

The imports of American cured provisions this week comprise 465 tcs. beef, 1011 bbls. of pork, 641 casks, 3557 boxes, and 41 bales of bacon, 55 casks of ham, 239 firkins of butter, 3 boxes and 9 casks cheese, 2,173 tcs. 4,220 lbs. and 275 kegs lard. The stock of this latter article is unprecedentedly large, still holders are cautious in not forcing sales; the transactions of the week are therefore confined to 50 tons.

The iron trade continues depressed, and the only present prospect of improvement is through the diminution of the make, which is gradually progressing, the present prices being losing ones to the manufacturers; many furnaces have been blown out in the Staffordshire district, and about 50 in Scotland.

The market for English securities has been steady during the past week. The amount of business transacted on the London Stock Exchange is, however, limited. Foreign securities have been steady.

The reports from the manufacturing districts begin to be rather improved in tone, and the price of goods at Manchester is gradually creeping up to a point more in par with the cost of the raw material. This effect has been produced by the continued accounts received from the American markets relative to the deficit in the yield of the past season, which has rather lessened the caution of the buyers for foreign markets.

The Liverpool Timber market; Nova Scotia and P. E. Island yellow Pine Timber 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4d.; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia do. 1s. to 1s. 2d.; do. do. Spruce 11d. to 1s. N. S. and N. B. Spruce poles and spars 10d. to 1s. N. B. and N. S. Deals, fine and spruce per ft. of 2 in 1½ to 2d. Hard wood planks 2½d to 3d. Fir boards per ft. of 1 in 1d. to 1½.

The London Oil market; Cod Oil in casks £34 10s. to 35; Pale Seal £30 to £31; straw, yellow and brown £27 to £29.

The news from either the British Islands or the Continent is unimportant. Thousands assembled on the quays at Liverpool to witness the departure of the Steamship *Atlantic* for New York. Great expectations were rife as to her outward passage to America—these have been realised by the arrival of the *Atlantic* at New York—after a remarkable run of only 11 days.

Two or three London Journals have been down upon Lord Brougham for the active part he has taken in several Divorce cases in the Upper House. Education is again a bone of Contention in Parliament, where Mr. Fox has submitted a Bill for levying a rate in aid of secular education. The established clergy have taken the alarm, and with one consent declare that the rising generation will be ruined except popular instruction is doled out by them. The National Society and the Educational Committee of the Privy Council have come to an open rupture on this vexed question. The Government is too liberal for the National Society.

It is rumoured that the House of Lords will not incur the odium of throwing out the Irish Franchise Bill. At a meeting held at the house of Lord Stanley this week, it was resolved that, without absolutely rejecting the measure, the better policy was to cripple its utility, and it has been arranged that £12 is to be substituted for £8 qualification. It is needless to say that this move will seriously curtail the utility of the Bill. Whether the Ministry will accept such a mutilation of a measure, which they profess to regard as of the greatest importance to the sister country, remains to be seen.

There are more than 28 millions of acres of cultivated land in England and Wales, and there are four millions of families—upwards of seven acres for each family! This is exclusive of four millions of uncultivated land, which would give an extra acre to each. This is the natural provision made for our wants. How has it been distributed? The whole of the 28 millions of acres are the property of more than 60,000 persons. The Library of the British Museum contains 450,000 volumes, and it has been calculated by an officer of the institution that, if they all required to be placed on one shelf, that shelf would be at least 12 miles in length.

FRANCE.

In the continued debate in the National Assembly at Paris on the Electoral Bill, M. Montalembert in a most defiant speech, tells the Socialists, in reply to their threat of proscription, that they the Legitimists are ready for the combat. M. Thiers recommended that opposition should be put down by force of arms.

He denounced the "mob," who had ever been the instruments of tyrants, whether imperial or republican, "who have first used them, then fed them, and then butchered them"—who after having been subjected by the Emperor Napoleon, who knew them well, had put a rope around the neck of his statue to drag it through the mire. This provoked Napoleon Buonaparte (Jerome) who asked to speak. Thiers turned upon him, and said he did not wish to add to the affliction of the Assembly by exhibiting to it a man bearing the illustrious name of Napoleon defending such opinions as he professed. This caused an explosion; a tumult ensued in the Assembly, and Napoleon Buonaparte was publicly censured. With such frequent scenes as this the Bill has been in progress through the Assembly.

The alarm of an outbreak is dying away as well in Paris as in the departments, and the new combination with general Cavaignac at the head, is now looked to as the last refuge of the Republicans. A report has reached Paris that the Emperor of Russia had sent through that city discretionary orders to withdraw his ambassador from London, on account of the Greek question. If anything can open the eyes of the Liberal party in England as to the attitude which England should take, this must. But we place little faith in the reports of Russia which the London Absolutist Journals are pleased to furnish us. When we learn that the correspondent who furnished a London paper with the daily falsehoods which it published from Greece has been rewarded by King Otho with a decoration of some kind or other, it is time to examine with a jealous eye all the reports which come from such quarters.

It is said that M. Lamartine and his wife will set out in a few weeks for the East, and has expressed his determination never again to return to his native country, unless summoned by the people.

The news from the south of Europe this week is not important. The English claims on Naples seem likely to attract some public attention. M. Pacifico has proceeded to England via Malta. M. Isturitz has also left Madrid for the Court of St. James.

Letters from the Cape announce that further bodies of settlers had arrived at Natal.

THIRD DISTRICT OF QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

THE nomination of Candidates for the election of one member for this District took place at the Old Court House on Wednesday last. WILLIAM DOUSE, Esq., was proposed by Allan M'Dougall, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Nicholas Jenkins.—There appeared to be a good many of the electors present. Mr. Douse addressed them at some length. He spoke of the elective franchise as being the greatest privilege of the People; and said the Electors had never been called upon to exercise that privilege at so important a crisis as the present, and that, therefore, it behoved them to be careful how they gave their votes. He condemned the House of Assembly for having voted their own pay and declined to appropriate any thing for the Road Service. He accused the majority of having treated the Chief Justice with a great illiberality; and said that, when a Judge was treated with so little respect and consideration as they had manifested towards the Chief Justice there was an end of all regard for the laws and constituted authorities of a country. He made no declaration of his political principles, but said they were sufficiently well known to the Electors. He would be