and the yearly rent at this date (April 1842) may be calculated at £16,250 currency."

Purposing to resume the subject in our next number, we shall now merely further observe that, were the figures in the above extracts corrected so as to exhibit the present state of the facts to which they apply, they would tell much more strongly in favour of our position than as they are now given.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENTS OF THE ISLANDER CORRECTED.

The calm of the editor of the *Islander's* existence seems to have been somewhat rudely broken in upon by the appearance of our article of the 4th inst., under the title of "the Political condition of P. E. Island—past and present." He becomes very much excited and not very logical. It is to be hoped that he is now sufficiently calm to discuss the subject coolly and "dispassionately." We have no wish to tax his patience or to try his temper. Neither are we in the least out of humour, though in his haste, we charitably presume, he has said some rather ill-natured and uncharitable things.

In the article above referred to, we made the assertion that "the inhabitants of this Colony have been delivered over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a few large landholders." This assertion the learned editor disputes and labours to disprove. But his first admission, in our opinion, grants the whole question in dispute. He says "that the Colony—if a tract of land without inhabitants can be called a Colony—was handed over most inconsiderately to what he (the present writer) terms the tender mercies of a few large landholders, we fully admit;" but he adds, "the bonds imposed upon the tenantry have been of their own making; that in most cases this has been most inconsiderately done, there can be no doubt; *still* when a man deliberately signs a lease, undertaking to pay a certain rent for a certain portion of land, he is bound by every maxim of law and justice to do so." We will see how far this disproves what we have asserted. The learned editor admits that the *land* of the Colony was allotted to a few men. Now, we ask any person of common sense if this was not delivering all those who should thereafter settle on those lands to the tender mercies of a few large landholders? An illustration occurs to us Let us suppose that Queen Victoria, in the plenitude of her power, granted to Messrs. Pope, Yeo, Palmer & Co. a monopoly of flour last summer—let us suppose that no one on this Island dare, without incurring pains and penalties, buy flour of any other dealer than those we have named — it would follow that any poor man who wanted a barrel of flour would be forced to purchase of the monopolists at their own price or *starve*. Would it do for the editor of the *Islander* to tell the ill-used and suffering people that it was not *they* who were delivered over to the tender mercies of a few monopolists but the *flour*—that by their own act of purchasing and giving their obligations for the flour they had consented to the iniquity, and that by every maxim of law and *justice* they were bound to pay every farthing extorted from them? We can assure the *Islander* that he would find very few people in this or any other country who could be brought to see the force of such very lawyer-like reasoning. The case of the lands of this Island is precisely similar. We readily admit that it is much more complicated and more difficult of adjustment, but the principle involved is the same, and the wrong inflicted on the many for the benefit of the few alike in the supposed circumstances of the people, and in their real condition. Again the lands were granted on certain conditions—these conditions were not performed. After a portion of the lands had been settled the proprietors were released from fulfilling the terms of their grants, and their lands were secured to them on conditions easier of performance. Was not this remission a second time delivering the people over to the tender mercies of a few large landholders? And, further, when the proprietors failed to fulfill these more easily performed conditions, the *Islander* and his party assert they were again forgiven by the Imperial Government. Was not this a third time delivering the people of Prince Edward Island over to the tender mercies of a few large landholders? Thus we find that the lands on this Island were twice forfeited through the non-fulfilment of the covenants entered into by the grantees, and consequently that the people of this little Colony were three several times deliberately handed over to the tender mercies of a few large landholders.

It is astonishing how tender all writers of the Conservative Party are on the subject of the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the original grants. We merely stated in the historical part of our hastily drawn sketch what is admitted on all sides to be true, namely, that though the landlords were most leniently dealt with by the Home Government, they are generally exacting creditors, yet this obvious truth has been made the text of a paragraph of elaborate pleading in behalf of the landlords, the purport of which is to show that the Crown had as good a right to remit the conditions by which the proprietors held their lands as the proprietors were to release the tenantry from their obligations. This right was not disputed in the article reviewed by the learned editor. If we remember right it was tacitly admitted. It was the impolitic and unjust exercise of that right that was complained of. But this is not the only man of straw manufactured and demolished by the *Islander* in his crushing review.

The *Islander* differs with us in another matter. We, in our simplicity, imagined that the granting of the wilderness land of this Colony in large tracts to men who could not themselves cultivate it, but who designed to make a living by renting it to others who could, was the cause of the serf-like condition of the great mass of the people of this Island. But our reviewer thinks otherwise. He argues that the various solemn acknowledgements made by tenant Legislatures and by individual tenants "sufficiently account for the situation of those who are tenants, and if the payment of rent has been entailed on their posterity, the acts of their forefathers and themselves have caused it." Did it never occur to the learned editor that these acts and "acknowledgements" were rather the *effect* of their hampered and dependent condition as tenants and moneyless settlers in a country already under the curse of landlordism, than the *cause* of that condition? It seems self-evident to us that landlords must have existed before they could have made claims or demanded rents. The "curse" was pronounced when the grants were issued. By this act landlordism was established in this Island. All the other "acts" are but the effects of this cause.

We are much surprised to find that a man of the editor of the *Islander's* known liberality and goodness of heart had formed such narrow and illiberal views of the *duties* of landlords, and that a person of his extensive reading should profess to be ignorant of the efforts of landlords all the world over—P. E. Island only excepted—to improve the moral, the social, and the intellectual condition of their tenants. Has he never heard of the Lord Liberals and the Lady Bountifuls of the old country? Even manufacturers, miners and others who employ large numbers of workmen, make large sacrifices, both of time and money, to elevate their condition. Would the editor of the *Islander*, if fortune had placed a township or two at his disposal, have made no exertions to instruct his tenantry in horticulture, in floriculture, and in improved methods of husbandry? Would he not have spent a little money in helping them to improve their breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep? Would he not have gone to some little trouble to see that good schools were established among them, and that they had adequate religious instruction? And would he have expected a *quid pro quo* in the current coin of the realm for all these philanthropic labours? Would he not be amply compensated by the gratitude, the esteem and the attachment with which he would most certainly be regarded by his tenants for all his sacrifices and his labours? Would he not be looked up to as a friend and benefactor, and not hated and feared as a selfish unfeeling oppressor? What sympathy is there between the proprietors and the tenants of this Island, and what have the former done that they have not been compelled to do for the improvement of the latter? The *Islander* takes great offence at our applying the term *serfs* to the tenantry, and rates us soundly because we used the word "serfdom" to express the state in which they have been placed by the present Government. It would be well for humanity if the term was never more inappropriately applied than to the tenantry of Prince Edward Island. When the state of civilization, situation and moral condition of both countries are duly allowed for, we verily believe that the serfs of Russia were as well treated as are the tenantry of P. E. Island, and that the serfs of the one country did not feel their condition to be one whit more intolerable than do the tenants of the other. We also believe, the same allowances being made, that the Russian nobles are as a class as considerate and humane as the Island proprietors.

Neither is our language classical enough to please the fastidious taste of the learned editor. If all those who use the word "humbug" are guilty of using abuse and foul language for argument, in order to convince, we very much fear that we all—not excluding the learned editor himself—must cover our faces and cry *peccavimus*. The word is a popular and significant one, and notwithstanding its *vulgarity*, we rather like it. But the editor himself has fallen into the error of mistaking "strong language" and an authoritative tone for strength of style and force of argument. If our article of the 4th inst. be compared with that of the *Islander*, we flatter ourselves that in mildness of language and freedom from injurious epithets it will not suffer by the comparison. Though strongly tempted, we there called no one a "monomaniac"—we did not apply the epithet of "rabid" to the writings of the most zealous and reasonless of the politico religious, scribblers and the words "fool" and "knave" do not once occur. To speak the truth, the remarkable peroration of the *Islander's* article bears stronger marks of an excited temper than a cool head.

The learned editor of course protests that the members of the present proprietary Government are the purest patriots and the most disinterested men alive. To doubt their sincerity is a high crime in his eyes. That they are the most watchful guardians of the tenants' rights and the best advocates of the tenants' cause, must be evident to every man who believes that the foxes are the best keepers of the hen-roost, and that the chickens are the best watchers of the drying corn. To hint that they would help themselves, is the rankest libel on those most respectable and well dressed denizens of the woods and of the back-yard. To say we cannot help thinking that Messrs. Yeo, Pope, Palmer, & Co., are to the full as disinterested and independent members of the Executive Council as Messrs Whelan, Mooney, Warburton & Co; and then, instead of showing how it is possible for proprietors to be disinterested members of our Island Government, he tells us a long story about the benefits conferred upon the tenantry by the two first and most important members of the firm. Independently of this having nothing whatever to do with the question under discussion, we, for the life of us, cannot see what these wonderful obligations are. These gentlemen—and no blame to them—are devout believers in the doctrine of *quid pro quo* so ably set forth by the learned editor. If a poor man borrows money of Mr. Yeo and pays him ten per cent for the loan, the obligation, if any exists, is rather on Mr. Yeo's side than on the poor man's. If a tenant buys a barrel of flour from Mr. Pope, and pays him his price for it, Mr. Pope is as much obliged to the tenant as the tenant is to Mr Pope. There is not the smallest danger of either of these gentlemen ruining himself by his generosity. They both take good care to be well paid for what they sell, and to get the best securities for what they lend. There are many gentlemen in the three counties who make a living by trading, and who increase their fortune by money-lending; yet we never hear anything of the tremendous obligations that the people are under to them. There is no necessary connection that we can see between trading and legislating. Which of two servants is most likely to prove faithful and devoted, he who has no interest but his master's, or he whose interests are in direct opposition to his master's? If circumstances should arise in which the servant had to choose between his own interest and that of his master, whose would he be most likely to serve? The members of the Government are the servants of the people. It is of vital importance that their interests, as individuals and as members of the Government, should not clash. As soon as the two interests come into collision, it is not difficult to foretell which will suffer. The public interest is almost invariably sacrificed to the private one. Instances of men's voluntarily making immense sacrifices for the public good are very rare in all ages, exceedingly rare in this. It is the height of folly to place men in situations where their public duty is continually clashing with their private interests. In this situation are proprietors when placed in the Government of this Island. It is their duty to do all they can for the tenantry, but they consider it equally their duty to look after their own interests. But the faithful performance of the first duty interferes with the more intimate and pressing claims of the second; which duty will be slighted, and which regarded it is not by any means difficult to conjecture. Is it not foolish in the extreme to place men in so trying and embarrassing a situation? Who would trust his private affairs to men so circumstanced? Is it wise to entrust our public interests to the hands of such a class? It is quite clear that the interests of the governors and the governed should be identical. It requires neither profound learning to understand this proposition nor elaborate reasoning to establish it. Plain practical common sense will at once see its truth, and acquiesce in the necessity of reducing it to practice. Let it be once admitted that proprietors have interests opposed to those of the tenantry, and the folly of giving them the direction of public affairs will be at once seen. The men whom the people of this Island entrust with the government should be those whose interests are the interests of the tenantry—men whose hopes of preferment lay in being their faithful and active servants, and who could not by any possibility gain anything by betraying their cause or slighting their work. This should be the essential qualification—those of ability, experience, station, &c. should be regarded as of secondary importance,—a community of interests always, and in all places, should have the first place.

The few words of advice we gave the people in the concluding part of our article have horrified the learned editor. We there advised the people on no account to elect a proprietor to either branch of the Legislature. We argued that, as they had already in their private capacity too much power, it would be very foolish to make legislators of them. This exercise of a constitutional right he calls packing a Parliament, and we know not what else besides. If the people of England were advised by a writer on Free Trade not to elect a single protectionist to Parliament, would he be considered as advising them to commit a crime of unheard-of atrocity? If an abolitionist in the United States counselled the people to hoot every slave holder and slave holder's advocate from the hustings, would this argue an awful depth of degradation in the people so counselled? Will the *Islander*, on the eve of the next election, most disinterestedly refrain from advising the various constituencies to elect none but staunch Conservatives to both branches of the Legislature, lest it should be accessory to packing a Parliament? Will Mr. Yeo proclaim to the people of the different constituencies in the West whom he holds under his *thumb*, that as he has at last seen the wickedness of packing a Parliament, those electors may vote for whom they please—for Liberal or Conservative as they see fit? Will the Tory gentlemen in the other parts of the Island, who have votes in Georgetown, quietly remain within the bounds of their own districts, and leave the good people of that embryo city to elect the man of their choise without *foreign interference*? What pleasant things election contests would be if all men entertained the scruples of the editor of the *Islander*.

Let it be admitted that a class of territorial landlords have no right to exist on this Island—that this class was foisted on the people without their consent, and kept in its position against their will; let it be admitted that it is the first business of the people to get rid of this class in the easiest and speediest manner possible: and let it be admitted that it is the interest of landlords to retain a firm hold of what they possess, whether that be land, social influence, or political power, it will follow in strict logical sequence that it is most absurd in the people to make the landlord class more formidable by giving them more power than naturally flows from the mere possession of the land. There are hundreds of tenants in this Island who will most readily make these admissions, and yet withhold their aid from the Liberal Party, for reasons that the editor of the *Islander* holds in the deepest aversion and the most profound contempt.

In conclusion we beg leave to tell the editor of the *Islander* that we have as high a regard for fair dealing, honor and honesty as any Conservative on the Island; and we assure him that while we have a brain to think and strength to guide a pen, we will not stand silently by and witness acts of spoliation and injustice, whether committed by the highest or the humblest of our fellow citizens. It is because we hate injustice and love fair dealing, that we are a Liberal.

THE LAND PURCHASING AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

A SUDDEN FIT OF HONESTY, AND GREAT GLORIFICATION OF THE OFFICIALS THEREAT.

An *astounding piece of intelligence* reached us through the *Protestant* of the 9th inst., to the effect that the settlers on the Selkirk estate had seen the propriety and necessity of paying the instalments due by them to the Government for their land purchases, and we are commanded to give them immense praise for this unexpected display of honesty. How far the statement is true that the aforesaid settlers have met their lawful engagements, we, unfortunately, have no means of determining. There is nothing official about the announcement, and its appearance in the *Protestant* is calculated to excite strong suspicions as to its truth. Besides, it is coupled with statements, as we shall *presently shew, which are entirely* innocent of all tinge of veracity; and we are forced to conclude that if the pious editor would fain make us believe an untruth in one instance he would not scruple to do so in another. But there is a little fact that came to our knowledge not many weeks ago, which the Land Commissioner himself will not deny, and which will be very apt to cool our enthusiasm in a trifling degree when we commence to sing the praises of the Belfasters. This was no less than a printed handbill, signed by the Commissioner, addressed to the punctual and honest debtors of the Government as aforesaid—telling them in plain English *words, without any stunning courtesy*, that if they did not come forward immediately and pay the demands against them the screws would be put upon them—that, in plain terms, their farms would be sold at public auction to presumably more honest buyers, as the law requires. It is remarkable that this handbill was never copied into any of the newspapers—but we suppose the Government did not want the whole Colony to know that the immaculate people who are languishing for our praise ever made the slightest approach to delinquency. We are always glad to hear of our fellow mortals becoming wiser and better, because the wisdom and goodness, though acquired in individual cases at pain and cost, is good for society generally; and we hope the sudden fit of honesty which the printed missive of the Land Commissioner has spread amongst the Belfasters will not pass permanently away. Let us hope that the fit, like some physical maladies that are periodical in their visitations, will strongly manifest its presence amongst them on the next pay day, and we may then have the superlative satisfaction of reading another panegyric in the *Protestant* to charm us with the Belfasters, and to confound the public with the astonishing fact that *there* is a certain class of our fellow Colonists who are not quite past praying for, though perhaps not eminently entitled to our praise. When people in other parts of the Island pay their debts, of course there is nothing said about it; but it seems to be such a phenomenon for the Belfasters to do a thing of this kind, that two Government papers must eagerly rush before the public to make proclamation of the astounding fact.

Now, to shew how coolly and deliberately the *Protestant* can distort and suppress important truths, when it serves the purpose of the pious editor to do so, we shall refer to his statement regarding the balance due for the Worrell Estate. He says that in a few months the Government will be required to pay £18,000 due on the purchase of that property, and that the Colony has realized out of it only £500 over and above the working expenses. This is a palpable misstatement. The people on the Worrell Estate have, since the date of the purchase, secured to the Government more than £30,000. Besides, all the properties under the control of the Government, exclusive of the old Crown domain, which the local Government was put to the expense of managing before the Land Purchase Bill was passed, should each be charged with its proportion of the general expense of conducting the Land Commissioner's Office; but the unfortunate Worrell Estate is saddled with the *whole* expense; and then we are told that the Colony will sustain a dead loss of £17,500 by the purchase of that property. This misrepresentation and suppression of material facts is very discreditable. And we have a further discreditable suppression of the truth by the impression that is sought to be conveyed, that, with the exception of the £500 above referred to, *the Colony has no resources, except out of the* general revenue, to meet the £17,500. Now in the last printed Journal before us a Tory Committee of the *House* of Assembly state that there were upwards of £15,000 due by the settlers on the Worrell Estate to the Government, as balances on land purchases and bonds, and that there were *upwards of thirty thousand acres of land unsold*, which was valued by the Government party themselves as worth, all round, at least five shillings an acre. Are we then to be told that these £15,000 are to be lost to the Colony? Will the Commissioner venture to say—for we cannot believe Mr. Laird with all our respect for him—that no considerable *proportion of the amount* has been collected since that account which appears in the Journal for 1862 was prepared by him? And what has become of the thirty thousand acres? Has no portion of it turned in money to the Government? If it has not been sold, the land must be worth as much now as it was when the Government party valued it at five shillings an acre. Previously to their coming into office, the party now in power declared the purchase of the Worrell Estate to be so ruinous an affair that all the unsold land should be disposed of at public auction immediately, and the expense of managing it be thereby saved to the Colony. Why was not this done if it were so necessary five years ago? Are we never to hear an end of the silly falsehoods about the Worrell Estate, when for five years the Government have had it in their power to close all public transactions in reference to that concern, as they promised to do, and be done with it?

It is scarcely worth our while to notice all the false and foolish statements in the *Protestant's* editorial, now under consideration, wherein our own name is particularly mentioned; but two or three will serve as samples for the remainder of the article. Mr. Laird asserts that we had £1000 a year from the Queen's Printership, and that we are anxious *to get the office again*. We are certainly not indifferent to the importance of getting the office, and have as good a right to it as any man in the Colony — a far better right to it than David Laird, for we are a practical printer, which he is not. He is anxious to keep the Reportership of the House of Assembly, for which he is most liberally paid, the duties of which he never had, and never will have the ability to discharge in a satisfactory manner; and he is also anxious to keep the Government patronage to his shop, which, together with the Reportership, he never would get only that his father votes for the Government in the Asssembly and *he*—Master David — writes stupid editorials in their praise. If these homely truths don't please him—as we suspect they won't—he must blame his own bad taste for being personal in his allusions to us.

He says that Mr. Whelan's emoluments from the office of Queen's Printer were "£1000 a year." Now, we charge Mr. Laird with again telling an untruth. There was only *one* year during the seven years and a half that Mr. Whelan held office that the *public printing cost so much* as £1000; and every intelligent person knows that when labour, paper, printing materials, &c., are paid for, a small proportion of the sum charged for public printing goes into the pockets of the printer as his own money. When Mr. Whelan held the office of Queen's Printer, the Tories never ceased growling about the charge for that department of the public service. *Now* the public printing costs more *every* year than it did while Mr. Whelan was in office, and the Opposition press is silent on the subject!

A silly observation is made by the *Protestant* as to the importance of giving the Queen's Printership to a good "*native* like Mr. Ings" instead of to "a Nova Scotian like Mr. Whelan." The fact of this observation being false does not in the least detract from its silliness. Mr. Ings is *not* a *native*, and Mr. Whelan is *not* a Nova Scotian. But what does it matter where our office-holders were born so long as they are British subjects? We have often before heard considerable twaddle about the preference that should be given to *natives*. In what light was this matter considered when the Messrs. Havilands, Breckens and Wrights first came to this country? Was Mr. Haviland, senior, not fairly eligible to an office because he was born in England? Were Mr. Arbuckle, Mr. Geo. Sutherland, Mr. Joseph Webster, and a great many others we might name, who feed at the public expense, and who were born — God knows where — but certainly not in this Island — were they improperly placed in public situations to the detriment of natives? Was Mr. Laird, senior, an interloper from Scotland when he was pitchforked into the Executive Council, where he shook off his old political principles, and sold his vote to the party in power, who did not scruple to pitchfork him out again; and he dare not resent the indignity on account of the consideration he has for his son? No one who knows him will ever suspect that the editor of the *Protestant* is burthened with brains, but we did not think to find that he is such a fool as to suggest a topic which can be so easily turned to the discomfiture of himself and his friends.

While we are engaged in the pleasant pastime, as our readers may see from this No., of polishing off our political opponents all round, we may as well notice an observation which occurs in the *Monitor*, somewhat in connection with the panegyric pronounced *upon* the Selkirk *settlers*. The *Monitor*, being a paper which is only used for lighting fires and pipes, or other domestic purposes, must not expect so large a mark of condescension on our part as a general notice of its editorial rubbish would imply. The editor reminds us that not only has the resale of the Selkirk estate been "*a great success*" (*to use a* cant phrase of the day)—but that the Colony is immensely prosperous, because the revenue for last year will amount to about £60,000. There is nothing official about this announcement; but we take it for granted that the figures are rather over than under the right mark. And suppose the *full sum mentioned will appear as the revenue for* last year, that is not what it ought to be, by a very high figure. If there was no mismanagement in the collection of it—no smuggling practised on a large scale—the revenue for last year should amount to at least ninety thousand pounds. And we shall shew why it should reach that amount, if it did not go beyond it. According *to the boasting* declarations of their apologists and advocates, the Government could not have received last year much short of £5000 from the sales of lands—the *Protestant* says that Mr. Aldous bagged more from that source than he did in the previous year. Now add to this amount the produce of the large increase of our *impost* duties. The tax *on some* articles of general consumption—such, for example, as molasses, which is a very large item in our imports—has been much more than doubled—the *ad valorem* duty has been raised from 6¼ to 10 per cent. The Liberals left it at the former rate: but with them, nine years ago, it was only five per cent., and *then* they had a *revenue of nearly* fifty thousand pounds, without any proceeds from land sales worth mentioning. But, in point of fact, the *ad valorem* duty now is not merely 10 per cent., but 15 per cent., or 10 per cent. more than it was nine years ago when the Liberals were in office. We prove this by the following statement:—

AD VALOREM DUTIES IN 1855.

5 per cent. on the £100 stg., with 1-9th added to the invoice, - -	£5 11 1½

AD VALOREM DUTIES IN 1863.

10 per cent. on the £100 stg., with 50 per cent. added to the invoice,	£15 0 0

being £9 8s. 10½d. which are wrung from the pockets of the people in the shape of taxes, on every £100 stg. worth of goods, more than they had to pay in 1855.

What nonsense, then, it is to boast about a revenue of £60,000—£100,000 ought to be more like the thing. We know that with a tariff only about one third as large as it is now the Libearls had a revenue of over £46,000. They had no land sales of any consequence to supplement that revenue—the trade of the country was not near so prosperous as it is now—nothing like the same breadth of land which now yields abundantly was under cultivation—agricultural produce, ships and timber, were not in such demand as they are at present. Will the *Monitor* people, or any other scribblers for the Government, presume to say that this change in our circumstances is owing to the superior management of the Government? Will they impiously arrogate to themselves the great blessings which spring from bountiful harvests, and which certainly lead to an enlarged consumption of nearly all kinds of merchandise? Will we be told that they have clothed the fields with verdure and filled them with fatness—that they have brought to our busy marts traders laden with the yellow dross to give in exchange for our million and a half bushels of oats, easily spared from our overstocked granaries—our millions of bushels of potatoes, and other produce of a teeming land? Where are we to find the proofs of good statesmanship on the part of our Government? Not certainly in their financial policy. Five years ago they found the debt of this Colony, when the Liberals retired from public affairs, at only £39,000—including the £18,000 due on the Worrell Estate. That debt still remains to be discharged. But in four years, up to the last annual audit, they increased the public debt to *£82,000—or more than double it* was when they took office. Will any one tell us what advantage we have derived from this enormous increase of our liabilities, which has kept steady pace with an increase of our taxes? Our waste lands remain unsettled, owing partly to the selfish policy of the Government, partly to their *bungling and insincerity about the Land Commission*, and partly to the despotism exercised by the absentee proprietors. No system of emigration has been inaugurated, by which our great natural resources might be further developed. Our tenantry are deeply discontented, and almost in revolt at the exactions of the landlords and their agents. Our roads and bridges are going to ruin. No public works are undertaken. Our good educational system—for many years our pride, and the theme of admiration throughout British America—is on the eve of dying out. And in the face of all these facts, we are almost asked to fling up our hats and praise the Government, because there is a small increase to our revenue—for which we have only to thank a gracious Providence, a busy trade throughout the world, a patient and industrious people, and a heavy taxation.

If any of the advocates of the Government will venture to combat the facts we have herein set before them, we shall return to the subject—we will cheerfully grapple with them. We shall be obliged to them for any information they can give us as to the good works done by their masters in power, and we shall return the compliment by a longer array of facts and arguments than we have now offered them. But let them desist from the cant about Protestantism and Popery. If, instead of discussing politics, they prattle about what they call religion, they necessarily lead every man of sense to conclude that their position in regard to politics is quite untenable, or that they are wholly ignorant of them. All the world knows that those who have religion most frequently on their lips have very little of it in their hearts, and are generally the greatest scoundrels that go unhung.

TEA AND CAKE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

We learn from the "Protestant's" account, which is the fullest, that the Tea Party of the Prince of Wales Rifle Corps came off quite successfully. The writer says: "Each of the other Corps should follow the example thus set them. It is a mode of raising funds to which no one can have any strong objection." Certainly not, unless it be the ladies. Every one knows that the gentler sex of our City can always get up a Tea Party worth far more than the price of admittance; but then how would they like to have their pantries invaded every now and again by a Corporal's Guard of marauders after Tea and Cake and the other fixings for a Tea Shine? Whilst we think that if this game were indulged in very often, the gallants would soon cease to be great favourites with the fair sex, yet we believe that the above means of raising a red or yellow striped breeches for one, a tawdry trimmed coat for *another, and a feather for a third*, are far preferable to drawing money from the public funds, which might be employed in a hundred ways more conducive to the real interests of the Colony. We observe that Mr. Haviland stated that the "Volunteer movement ought not to be a party one." Mr. Howe stated in Nova Scotia, that whenever the "movement" became a party concern it deserved to perish.

The four Companies which exist throughout this Island are the nucleuses of the Orange Lodges whilst from the beginning the whole thing bore a party bias. We cannot see what the Volunteer Movement has to do with our liberties in this Island; and we may remark that it has been urged in the old country, that the movement was got up there, not so much to preserve liberty as to prevent the people from demanding political reforms. The wily Palmerston knew that if he could engage the minds of the people with alarms about French invasion, they would forget to ask for a Reform Bill. If the people of this Colony content themselves with playing soldiering, the Government will not have much trouble in excusing their tardiness in *settling the Land Question*. But the fact that one of the most influential and respectable of the Volunteer corps has to resort to a Tea Shine to keep itself alive, is a proof that the movement is on its last legs, and that the public will soon turn its attention to more sensible and practicable measures for the benefit of the country.

Those who have read the tastes and desires of Miss Flora McFlimsey, on remarking that the object of the Tea Party was to provide clothing, will give the gentleman credit for a waggish turn of mind who wound up the proceedings by reading "Nothing to Wear."

THE LITTLE LIBEL CASE.

The Libel case of Roberts *versus* Swabey, which occupied the Court during the greater part of two days last week, resulted in the Plaintiff been non-suited. The charge of libel was founded on a letter sent to Mr. Roberts wherein Mr. Swabey accused him of "gross misappropriation" of certain monies. It was alleged, and argued by the Counsel for Mr. Roberts that the libel was malicious, inasmuch as Mr Swabey had the means in his own hands of knowing that the statements contained in this letter were *not true*. On the other side it was shown that the "synopsis" of accounts was such as to lead Mr Swabey to suppose, that there was misappropriation of monies and the learned Judge who presided stated that it was quite possible for any person to fall into a similar error on reading the synopsis. He moreover doubted whether the letter of Mr. Swabey contained a libel, inasmuch as it did not charge Mr. Roberts with anything defamatory, but only with devoting money to one business transaction which was intended for another. After the case being fully argued on both sides, the Judge decided that on the above grounds, and especially as it had been amply proven that there was no publication of the alleged libel by the Defendant he could not do otherwise than non-suit the Plaintiff. Long before the case came to an end, it was apparent from the testimony of the witnesses that Mr. Swabey's letter was not only not dictated through malicious motives, but that his conduct throughout the affair was highly honorable.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. W. W. Sullivan read an interesting lecture before the members of the above Institute on the "Education of Mankind." Though the subject was an extensive one, the lecturer treated it quite fully and ably. He shewed wherein the civilized man was vastly superior to the uncivilized through the influences of education. He gave various illustrations of the facts that the greater number of distinguished men in all branches of human knowledge have been self-educated, and have sprung from the humblest ranks of society. Indeed, the young gentleman, in his lecture, touched upon all the prominent points connected with education, and shewed that his reading upon the subject had been very extensive. The lecture was excellently arranged, and was distinctly read, and well merited the praise bestowed upon it by the gentlemen who took part in the discussion which ensued.

The subject to be brought before the Institute on Wednesday evening next, the "Union of the Colonies," will, no doubt, prove very interesting, and will bring out an able an animated debate.

☞ We must again apologise to some of our advertising friends for the omission of their favours.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

By Telegraph to the Examiner and Reading Room.

Ch. Town, Jan. 16, 1864.

'Tribune's' Morris Island correspondence says Confederates have in Charleston Harbour two or three ironclads, close imitation to the new Ironsides and Dungerburg.—Fires continue in city from Federal shells; Sunday week conflagration lasted eight hours.

'Herald's' Folley Island correspondent says, premature explosion of Greek Fire shells will be obviated, and persistent bombardment of Charleston will soon be opened.

Fleet of nine light draft gun boats will sail in a few days for Admiral Farragut.

'Herald' has intercepted letter, which says Longstreet's forces are with Lee, who is about to commence a series of manœuvres and bloody battles.

Gunboat "Huron" captured anglo-Confederate schooner in Dobov Sound.

Flour advanced; super. $6.35 to $6.50.

Later.—Senator McDougald's joint resolution in relation to French occupation of Mexico, asserts it is an unfriendly act towards the U. States, and the duty of government is to demand withdrawal of French troops previous to 16th March, and in case of refusal, to declare war.

Heenan's friends desire him to fight Tom King again, in Canada.

Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute.

On Wednesday evening next, the 20th instant, the following question will be discussed at this Institute:—"Is a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies desirable?" To be opened by W. A. Johnstone, Esq. Discussion to commence at 8 o'clock.

W. W. Sullivan, Sec'y.

January 18, 1864.

Orwell Young Men's Institute.—On Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., the President, Mr. J. H. Fletcher, Orwell Mills, delivered a very interesting lecture before a highly respectable audience. The subject—a very appropriate one—was Literary Institutes.

The Lecture was written with such a perspicuity of style and clearness of conception as exhibited both an extensive range of knowledge and a complete mastery of the subject in hand. Its delivery was accomplished with such ease and freedom of manner and propriety of enunciation as showed the lecturer's knowledge of the rules of elocution. In giving literary societies a prominent place among the many means provided in the present age for the improvement of the young and rising generation, it was pleasing to observe the pre-eminent position assigned to the Bible and its teachings. In doing so, he took occasion to furnish such a mass of evidence—historical, external and internal—in support of the authenticity of the sacred volume, as completely established his proposition.

He then, at considerable length, gave his ideas of the due government and management of Literary Institutes, with a variety of useful suggestions regarding the aims and objects of such societies in general, and ours in particular; elucidating the same by such pointed illustrations, and happily chosen quotations, interspersed with lively anecdote, as conclusively substantiated all the positions assumed, and exhibited the benefits that may be derived from an intellectually enlightened intercourse between the members of the society.

A lengthened and spirited discussion ensued on the salient points of the lecture.

ANGUS McLEOD, Secretary.

Orwell, Jan. 12, 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—The Perfection of Medicine.—Nothing can surpass this restorative of the invalid; let the malady be what it may, or be it seated where it will, these fine, purifying Pills will address themselves to its removal, and steadily accomplish their purpose. They cleanse the blood, and by that means not only prevent the deposit of unwholesome materials, but stimulate the absorbents to remove all corrupt or worn-out substances. Thus have Holloway's Pills won their way to public estimation, which is obtainable and retainable alone by what is intrinsically good. The significancy of these remarks will be appreciated by thousands who took these Pills as a last resource, and derived from them renovated health, after hope was almost abandoned.

Died.

Yesterday morning, (Sunday 17th,) very suddenly, Eunice, wife of Mr. Joseph Pippy of this City, aged 54 years.

At Charlottetown on Tuesday morning last, after a lingering illness, of consumption, Mr. John Lea, one of the firm of W. W. Lord & Co. of this City, in the 32nd year of his age. Mr. Lea was a man of quiet, unobtrusive manners, and was much respected. His remains were taken to their last resting place on Thursday afternoon, preceded by a large number of the Volunteers, in full uniform, headed by the Band, playing the march for the dead; and followed by a large number of the inhabitants of this City. The deceased leaves a wife and two small children.

On the 21st ult., at De Sable, Mary Ann, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Ince, in the 65th year of her age. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this Island about forty years ago—her end was peace.

At his residence, Point Prim, on Tuesday the 5th inst., Samuel Murchison, Esq., in the 71st year of his age. He was highly respected for his mild and gentlemanly deportment, and had gained many friends and acquaintances.

At his residence, Lot 48, on the 19th of December last, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Gregory Pippy, an old and respected inhabitant. His end was peace.

At Lot 48, on the 9th instant, at the residence of Mr. John Stewart, Harbour's Mouth, Jenny, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Stewart, of the same place, aged 68 years.

At Souris, on the 6th instant, after a few days illness, in the 35th year of his age, Mr. Robert Boswall, eldest son of Harriet and A. H. Boswall, Esq., M. D. The deceased was deservedly respected by the community among whom he resided, for his integrity and moral worth, and leaves a disconsolate wife and three children to lament the irreparable loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

At Springton, Lot 67, on Thursday, the 9th of November last, after a short but painful illness of five days, Catherine Frazer, the beloved wife of Mr. Martin, aged 66 years.

Obituary.—It becomes our sad and painful duty to chronicle the death of Ann Rendle, the beloved wife of Mr. Joseph C. Morris, which occurred at her residence at Mill Vale on the evening of the 31st ultimo. Her demise was occasioned by inflammation of the lungs, which hurried her away after an illness of nine days, despite the assiduity of her Medical attendant. She leaves a devoted husband, three small children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss—not to mourn as the custom is, by donning the "trappings" of woe, but with that deep and heartfelt sorrow which knows no utterance. We had never witnessed such an affecting scene as the close of the career of this good and holy woman, suffering the most agonising pain, struggling for every breath, yet calmly taking her final adieu of those near and dear to her, extending the hand, already chilled by the icy touch of death, whilst the gentle good-bye indistinctly escaped her marble lips. Her many charitable acts, together with her tender, affectionate character and sincere christian piety, so much endeared her to the circle in which she moved, that this joyous season has been turned into one of grief, sorrow, and gloom pervading the whole community. We know our every effort would fall short of portraying a single virtue of this excellent woman, and only write these lines as a small tribute of friendship to one who was indeed a friend; and never do we think was a stronger encentive given to lead a holy life from her dying couch; and never shall we forget her last look—her countenance looked lustrous, yet diminishing in glory even as a setting sun, the living smile faded gradually away, and a tranquil cold crept over her cheek—the angelic light which made her eyes so beautiful to look upon was going out, and all was peace—deep peace. May God sustain her friends in their severe affliction.—Com.

On the 12th inst. John M., infant son of Mr. Joseph Morris, aged 4 months.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

Gloucester, Dec. 11—Hero. 17—Courier, Bowden.
Liverpool, Dec. 18—M. Racer. 21—Driving Mist.
Gravesend, Dec. 18—Orestes, Salmond.
Falmouth, Dec. 13—Superb, Byrnes.
Liverpool, Dec. 18—The Warbleton, from P. E. Island, is on shore by Crosby Beach Mark; crew saved and landed at Crosby.
New York, Dec. 30—Arrived—Nassau. 31st—Laurel. Jany. 2nd—Triumph. 3rd—Nimrod, all from P. E. Island.
The Eglantine, Freeman, from P. E. Island, bound to Boston, arrived at Halifax on the 8th inst.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrator's Sale!

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, at eleven o'clock, a. m., on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1864, being the Goods and Chattels of the Estate of the late SAMUEL COLLINGS, viz:—
A LOT of HEMLOCK BARK,
20 sides of Harness LEATHER, (partly tanned),
19 sides of GREEN LEATHER, (not tanned),
41 CALF SKINS, (tanned),
42 do do (partly tanned),
1 Cow, 1 Waggon, 2 Sleighs, 1 Plough,
1 sett of HARROWS, A lot of FIREWOOD,
A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS—Cash on delivery
SOLOMON COLLINGS,
Administrator of Estate of Samuel Collings, deceased.
WILLIAM DODD,
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864. isl Auctioneer

Notice to the Public.

A SYSTEM of MONEY ORDER INTERCHANGE between the Money Order Office, in the United Kingdom, and the Post Office department of this Island, being established, Money Orders payable at any Post Office—being a Money Order Office—in Great Britain or Ireland, will be issued from this Office, on and after the 1st of February next.

Scale of Charges:
Up to £2 stg. .... 1s. stg. Com.
From £2 to £5 stg. .... 2s.
£5 to £7 " .... 3s.
£7 to £10 " .... 4s.
Maximum amount for which a single order may be issued, £10 sterling.
L. C. OWEN.
General Post Office, 18th Jan., 1864. 3i

LOST. LOST.

LOST yesterday, (Sunday), in the vicinity of the Catholic Chapel, a LARGE WHITE CORNELIAN BROOCH. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Examiner Office.
Charlottetown, Jan. 18th, 1864.

Notice to the Public.

IN consequence of the death of Mr JOHN LEA, one of the partners of the Firm of W. W. LORD & CO., the business establishment of that Firm will be closed until TUESDAY the 26th January inst., after which the business will be carried on as heretofore.
W. W. LORD & CO
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864

Maple Lumber.

WANTED by the SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY—
200 tons Curly and Wave MAPLE,
100 " Bird Eye Do
For particulars call at the Furniture Warerooms, corner of Kent and Hillsboro' Streets.
GEORGE DOUGLASS.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864. 4i

Notice to Debtors.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber, in Prince Edward Island, by Notes of Hand and Book Accounts, are hereby notified that unless they come forward and pay the same, or make some satisfactory settlement for the same before the FIRST OF MARCH next, the several accounts and Promissory Notes then due will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
OWEN CONNOLLY.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864. all pa fw

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will feel obliged to all whose accounts are furnished, for an EARLY settlement.
WM. HEARD.
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864.

Assemblee No. 2.

Under the Banner of the "Albert and Alexandra" Temple. No. 1. of the I. O. of Good Templars of Prince Edward Island.

AN ASSEMBLEE will be held in the Temperance Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th instant, at 7 o'clock.
There will be Addresses, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music. Refreshments will be served during the evening.
Tickets 1s. 6d. each, to be obtained from the Stores of Messrs. W. R. Watson, T. DesBrisay and Laird & Harvie; and at the Door. Sons of Temperance and Good Templars half price.
No Boys will be admitted.
Sons of T. and G. T. will appear in Regalia. Ladies are requested to leave their Bonnets and Cloaks in the Ante-room.
CHARLES YOUNG,
Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1864. Chairman of Com.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership lately existing between Peter Hickey and John Hickey, of Indian River, under the Firm of P. & J. HICKEY, was dissolved on the 5th December last by mutual consent.
All Debts due the late Firm must be paid to John Hickey, who alone is authorised to receive the same. John Hickey is to settle all debts against the said Firm.
PETER HICKEY,
JOHN HICKEY.
Indian River, Jany. 18, 1864. 3in

NEW GOODS, FOR FALL 1863. AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, QUEEN'S SQUARE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, per *Uranus*, from LIVERPOOL, per *Theresa*, from GLASGOW, via Pictou, per *Cabot* and other arrivals from the States and Halifax,
Their usual extensive Supply of
BRITISH & FOREIGN
MERCHANDIZE,
comprising all the requisite articles in STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, among which will be found the leading styles and novelties of the season:
Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,
Shawls, Mantles, and Furs,
Bonnet Fronts, Hats & Caps,
Black & Colored Silks,
Hosiery & Haberdashery,
Collars, Ties and Scarfs,
Plain and Fancy Flannels,
Shirts, Skirts & Skirting
Serges, Oil Cloths & Baize
Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods
Clothing, and Gents' general outfits,
Cloths, Doeskins, and Trimmings,
Hardware, Ironmongery & Cutlery,
Nails & Horse Nails, Room Paper,
Blankets, Rugs, and Counterpanes,
Good Indigo and other Dye Stuffs.
GROCERIES,
Consisting of Choice TEAS and SUGARS RAISINS, CURRANTS and FIGS, &c. SPICES, &c. &c.
☞ Personally selected with care—purchased on the best terms—and will be found to compare favorably with other Stocks in the market, either for style or value.
W. & A. BROWN.
Queen Square, Nov. 16, 1863.

DAVIES & WEEKS, HAVING COMPLETED THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their large and varied Stock of
STAPLE & FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES.
The Store having been recently opened, every department will be found filled with **Fresh & Seasonable Goods,** which are now selling at Extraordinary Low Prices, at Duncan's Brick Building, CORNER SHOP.
Queen-street, Charlottetown, Dec. 28, 1863.

Canada Flour.

November Inspection.
500 BBLS. No. 1 Superfine Canada FLOUR, choice.
25 bbls Cabin Biscuit, Toronto manufacture.
For sale by
J. ROBERTS ECKART,
Telegraphic Building, Water street.
December 14, 1863.

The Singer Sewing Machine

IS unquestionably the only reliable Sewing Machine now offered to the public. "Singer's Letter A Family Sewing Machine" is destined to find its way into every household to the exclusion of the numerous toys and nuisances in the shape of worthless Sewing Machines, which have and are now being palmed off on the public. A "Bad" Sewing Machine, as the purchaser will very soon discover, is worse than useless: it is in the way. The above Sewing Machines are now for sale at the Agent's in Great George street.
JOHN HIGGINS, Agent.
January 11, 1864. 4ins

On Consignment,

40 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,
4 hhds Bright Sugar,
4 puncheons Demerara Rum,
10 kegs Baking Soda,
30 dozen Painted Pails,
30 dozen Corn Brooms,
Boxes Starch, Ditto Candles,
6 boxes Ground Coffee,
At lowest figures, by
WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.
Ch'town, December 14, 1863. Isl 4w