

of his superior skill and courage, displayed in a direct and daring assault upon those "facts and conclusions," he can demolish the chief liberal strong-holds, let him at once—without any more idle vaporing, or further attempts at the perpetration of useless and rabid editorials, and the vain invocation of dire anathemas upon the heads of the conquering Liberals—array himself for battle, and courageously shouting "Fitz Loy to the rescue," bravely rush into the conflict; and then, should the fiery old man, like Marmion's youthful Squire, Blount,

"With desperate charge,
Make, for a space, an opening large,"

and should "the rescued banner" of the discomfited Oligarchy of Prince Edward again rise, even although the war should instantly "darkly close around," and the banner, "like pine tree rooted from the ground," again "sink amid the foes," and the shout of "Fitz Loy" die away, never more to be heard on the battle-plain; even then, he might be allowed, in the language of the redoubtable Falstaff, thus to address the minority of the lower House: "Let it be booked with the best of your deeds; or, by the Lord, I will have it in a particular ballad else, with mine own picture on the top of it, Coles kissing my foot: to the which course if I be enforced, if you do not all shew like gilt two-pences to me; and I, in the clear sky of fame, o'ershine you as much as the full moon doth the cinders of the element, which shew like pins' heads to her; believe not the word of the noble: therefore let me have right, and let desert mount."

For some men, when they enter upon the field of controversy, to assail their adversaries with any weapons but those of vituperation and scurrility, it is quite as difficult as for the unreasoning, but imitative, parrot, whose early and only lessons in the use of speech were received in the purlieus of St. Giles, or at Wapping Stairs, to display its power by any thing but the enunciation of the vilest epithets of ribaldry and abuse. For such men to use the legitimate weapons of reason, or to make any seeming progress in rational argument, would be a work of as much toil and labour, as, for the vice-burthened and flesh-laden Falstaff, it would have been to journey for a summer's day on foot. To impose upon such men the task of writing in any style but one redolent of the flowers of Billingsgate, and fit only for the ears of groundlings, would be to place them in as difficult a position, as that in which the obese Sir John found himself when, upon his honorable and chivalrous expedition to Gadshill for plunder, he found himself deprived of his horse, and exclaimed: "Eight yards of uneven ground, is three score and ten miles a-foot with me. Give me my horse, you rogues; give me my horse, and be hanged!" What "eight yards of uneven ground" were to Falstaff, the shortest essay at sound reasoning would be to "An Elector;" and, that he may write at all, invective seems to be quite as needful to him, as was his horse to Falstaff.

On the contrary, the judicious reasoner in the support of a good cause knows that to return railing for railing would only tend to bring discredit and suspicion upon his motives; and he, therefore, wisely rests satisfied with shewing what is true and right by sound argument or apt illustration; and having, to the best of his ability, set forth the truth and justice of his views, he there leaves the question for the decision of those whom it most concerns. He knows that such a course will always secure the approbation of the wise; and is ever most likely to disarm mistaken opposition, to discomfit unjust hostility, and to bring over the misinformed to the knowledge and support of the cause of truth and justice.

One other remark, and I have done, at least for the present. It is well known that the Oligarchy, with whose rule this Colony has long been cursed, have filled every nook, hole, and corner of the Island with creatures of their will; and their corrupt defenders, believing that all men are corrupt alike, can discover no possible motive to public action, but the love of gain; and no possible exercise of the right of patronage, except to produce corruption. Taking the knowledge of their own selfishness for their guide, they conclude that, should the Liberals assume the powers of government, the only change that would or could be effected, would be that the streams of corruption, instead of being dried up, would merely be diverted into new channels, and that, as it has been, and is still, so it would be then; and that the party in power and their adherents would grasp at everything, from a seat in the Council to the lowest and most degrading office in the community: *aye, even to the public whipping of a thief.* So difficult is it to persuade the avaricious and corrupt of the existence of more pure and honorable feelings, than those by which they themselves are governed; and so little idea has vice of the reality of virtue.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

A CHARLOTTETOWN LIBERAL.

May 29, 1850.

SCHOOL VISITOR FOR PRINCE COUNTY.

Be careful in the choice of your Inspectors; they are men who ought to be sought for with a lantern in the hand."

VANDER EDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Mr. WHITMAN:

Sir,—An advocate as I am for the most complete freedom of discussion in all public matters, I have no

fault to find with your inserting the rejected address of J. B. regarding the Visitor of Prince County; but I cannot help asking why did he apply to you only after his communication was rejected by the Gazette and Islander? If J. B. wanted to obtain the appointment for his brother, would it not have been more manly to apply to the Governor in Council at once? But why apply for it at all? Does the present Visitor discharge his duty satisfactorily? O yes! but he resides in Charlottetown. This is certainly an inconvenience to himself, but a decided advantage to the Teachers of Prince County, as he can look after and have transmitted to them their half-yearly allowance, thus saving the poor Teachers the fatigue and expense of many a journey to Charlottetown. All this, however, is beside the real question, and I for one would not care if the Visitor for Prince County lived in Spain. J. B. thinks differently. It appears that the honour as well as the interest of his country are concerned in this matter. He feels very keenly the disgrace of what he calls "drawing our supply from Charlottetown," particularly as "we have many individuals amongst us, I am happy to say, fully competent to the task." Now, I too would be very happy if I could only believe this; but my ideas of the qualification of a School-visitor may be very different from J. B.'s.

I should have taken no notice of this matter, if there were not an important principle involved in this seemingly insignificant question. Like a great many others, your correspondent J. B. seems to be under the impression that as soon as the Liberal Party get into power every person in the country who may have represented the successful candidate, or procured him a few votes, looks on himself as having earned by his service a right to any appointment which may excite his ambition, no matter how well the duties may be performed by the present incumbent, no matter how incompetent he himself (the applicant) may be! This is a most mischievous delusion, and one, too, to the dangers of which the more sensible of the Liberal Party are fully alive. When I call this an unimportant matter, I mean that it is so in a political or a pecuniary point of view. For every thing connected with the education of our children is to us a subject of vast importance. We should be careful to engage none but competent Teachers, and the Executive must on its part be doubly careful, not through indifference to appoint persons to superintend our Schools who would be unable to take charge of a School. This indifference is the more to be guarded against, that your mere politician estimates the importance of every appointment in proportion to the emoluments arising from it.

Mr. Arbuckle's experience as a Teacher in the Academy, his acquirements as a scholar, and his zeal in the cause of Education eminently qualify him for the office. His last report is a valuable document. I must therefore be excused from believing on the authority of J. B. that "a feeling of dissatisfaction is abroad on this matter"; such a feeling must be confined to persons who would sacrifice the education of a county to the paltry trifle of thirty pounds a year. I must further add my belief that no Executive would place the superintendance of the schools in Prince County in the hands of the person who is now looking for it. On the appointment of visitor as well as on the School Act generally, I have much more to say, but shall reserve it for a more fitting occasion.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

The Examiner.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1850.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer *Rose* brought the usual semi-weekly Mails on Thursday evening last, together with an English Mail, which reached Halifax on Tuesday last by the R. M. Steamship *America*, in 9 days from Liverpool.

The intelligence from England continues to be of the most unimportant character. Commercial affairs have undergone no change since last advices, except a slight decline in the prices of Wheat and Flour.—Spring business with the Agriculturists in the Old Country appears to have been everywhere retarded by the backwardness of the season, cold and rainy weather prevailing to an unparalleled degree.—English Journalists are still hotly engaged in discussing the merits and demerits of the Greek dispute. One class of papers vindicate, with heart and soul, the course pursued by the Foreign Minister, Lord Palmerston, in the almost interminable correspondence which has grown out of the affair; whilst another set of papers attack his lordship furiously, endorsing the conduct of the Greek and French Governments, and ascribing to the Foreign Minister alone the disgrace of having compromised the dignity and character of the English Nation. Were we so inclined, we have neither the space nor the time to warrant our entering upon an enquiry into the real causes of the misunderstanding between these several Governments; nor do we believe our readers feel so deeply interested

in the matter as to care for such an enquiry. It may not, however, be amiss to note the opinions of two leading Journals:—The *European Times* believes the recall of the French Ambassador from the English Court "was a *ruse* of the most discreditable kind, to further the objects of certain politicians in Paris, who are dissatisfied with the present order of things under the Republic. With an excitable people like the French, naturally proud and jealous of their fair fame, it was expected that to touch the honour of the country, even by implication, was the readiest way of producing a burst of indignation against England, out of which much political capital might be gained." If Willmer & Smith be right in their belief, the Parisian politicians have ingloriously failed in their design. The same authority asserts "that Lord Palmerston acted throughout this trumpery Greek dispute with the dignity and promptitude for which his whole administration of the Foreign office has been remarkable; and that, so far from desiring to put a slight upon France, he has kept strictly within the terms of the contract entered into with that country, when its 'good offices' were accepted for settling the dispute." The *London Times* of May 23rd gives quite a contrary statement as to the acceptance of the good offices of France; it says:

"Far from accepting the 'good offices' of France in the conciliatory spirit in which they were tendered and employed, Lord PALMERSTON was continually engaged in eluding her proposals, thwarting her expectations, and rejecting her demands. It would, in fact, have been less offensive to France, less discreditable to England, and probably not more injurious to Greece, to have refused the offer of mediation altogether than to have accepted it in form only to evade it in substance. This false position at once gave rise to recriminations, suppressions of fact, and covert instructions, which eventually turned an amicable intervention into a diplomatic rupture."

It is difficult, indeed, for those who are removed from the scene of action any considerable distance, to obtain a correct knowledge of the whole transaction when two such able journals as those we have quoted differ so widely in their views respecting it. The *London Times* concludes the article to which we have just referred with the following energetic and severe commentary on the conduct of Lord Palmerston:

"But the principal charges we address to Lord Palmerston are of a graver nature and a higher character. He has been pursuing this miserable game in the spirit of an attorney of the lowest class, perfectly unscrupulous in his practice, and ready at the first opportunity to let loose the sheriff's officer on the hapless debtor. Don Pacifico has no reason to complain of his zeal. But Lord Palmerston seems to have lost sight of the fact that it is not Don Pacifico or Mr. Finlay who are his clients, but the British nation; and in his passionate eagerness to enforce the demands of these persons he has sacrificed the dignity, the policy, and the alliances of the Crown. He has inflicted wounds not easily to be healed, on the trade and resources of a kingdom we are bound to protect. He has, in conjunction with Sir Henry Ward, kindled the bitterest animosity against this country, among the whole Greek population of the Mediterranean. He has forsaken and annihilated the policy which dictated the establishment of the Greek monarchy by our union with France and Russia, and he has especially provoked both those States on that important point of the East. He has exposed himself to accusations of bad faith which this country cannot affect to bear with the same indifference he has evinced under them; and he has for these contemptible objects and disreputable claims interrupted with the leading continental States relations which never were more essential to the peace and tranquillity of the world. Such are the formidable and permanent consequences of the late operations in Greece, which will remain long after the petty details of this affair are forgotten. They have inspired the recall of the French Ambassador from London; they have inspired the Russian note of the 26th of April, in which Count Nesselrode reiterates the energetic remonstrances and maintains the same position assumed by the Emperor on the 19th of February; and we have yet to learn their further effects upon the policy of Europe."

The news from Ireland is uninteresting and unimportant. The contemplated abolition of the Vice-regal Court still excites discussion. Mr. John O'Connell delivered an able speech on that subject at the last weekly meeting of the Repeal Association.

The Socialists of Paris had scarcely got over their glorification at the election of M. Eugene over Sue a Conservative Candidate, when they were themselves doomed to defeat and mortification by the rejection of a Socialist Candidate, in the person of an Officer of the National Guards, who was left in a minority of 740 votes.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the King of