

The Islander is well aware that there is nothing more unpopular in this country than a leaning towards the interests of the landed proprietors; and acting upon this conviction, its editor is almost constantly making the most desperate and insane efforts to show that the Tory party are quite untrammelled by proprietary influence, and that the Liberal Government not only owe their position as the ruling party to the power and intrigues of the land owners, but that almost every act of the administration must be shaped in conformity with their wishes, or originated for the special purpose of promoting their aggrandisement. In short, we are told that the present Government exists entirely by the breath of the proprietors, and that the former cannot move hand or foot without the consent of the latter. We have not often noticed this delusion—it being so gross and palpable as to require no refutation. But our silence seems to have emboldened the editor of the Islander to make heavier draughts upon the credulity of his readers. In his paper of Friday last we find the following sentences:—

"The Proprietors have notoriously the ear of the Colonial Minister, who instructs his agent the Lieut. Governor, who again directs his sworn servants, called Executive Councillors and officials, in the Assembly to legislate agreeably to the views of the Colonial Minister. Hence, so long as the majority of the Assembly accept of office, that majority is necessarily the 'Proprietary party,' and with that party Mr. Cooper has identified himself."

Now, every person who knows anything of our public affairs must see the arrant folly of publishing such nonsense. If proprietors had, as it is said, "the ear of the Colonial Minister," there could be no legislation in the Colony without their consent. Fortunately, the Colonial Minister is not so much under their control. Ever since the present Government came into office, the proprietors have waged desperate war against them. They have memorialised the Crown to pass its veto upon almost every measure of importance. In one or two instances they have succeeded, as in the case of the Rent Roll and Tenant Compensation Bills; but in all other cases of interference between the Crown and the Colony they have signally failed. They opposed, by petition, the Free Education Bill, the Small Debt Bill, the One-ninth Bill, the Franchise Bill, the Sheriff Bill, and the Loan Bill. If they had "the ear of the Colonial Minister," it must have been a very deaf one that was turned to them, since their remonstrances against those measures were unheeded. It is very well known, too, that they countenanced the infamous scheme which was concocted by the Tories under the late Sir Donald Campbell to deprive the Colony of its free constitution—to restrict the elective franchise to freeholders and leaseholders of twenty years' standing, with improvements to the amount of £300 each—to reduce the number of representatives, and to raise their property qualifications—a measure which would have entirely thrown the Legislature and the Government of the country into the hands of the proprietors; and it is also very well known that their oft-repeated complaint against the Legislative Council—into which the present Government have infused a liberal spirit—is, that it does not include a larger number of land proprietors or their agents.

It seems almost incredible that in the face of positive fact and common sense, the Islander should continue, from week to week, to show that the Liberals are the friends and supporters of the proprietary party. If that were the case, there would be, in the House of Assembly, no opposition to their Government. The regular, standing minority in the House consists of seven members. They oppose the Government on almost every question. And out of this minority of seven, only five are land owners themselves, namely: Mr. Haviland, sen.; Mr. Haviland, jun.; (though perhaps not an extensive land owner, his interests and feelings are identical with his father's); Mr. Palmer, Mr. Douse and Mr. Yeo. The other two members of the minority are Mr. Francis Longworth and Mr. Montgomery, and their votes are invariably cast with the others whose names are above given. Now, if the majority in the Assembly be a "proprietary party"—banded together to promote proprietary interests—it is marvellous that the minority, who are all deeply interested proprietors except two, should cherish such a deep-rooted hostility towards them! We leave our readers to ponder on these facts. They require no further comment.

SUPREME COURT.

THE Trinity Term of the above Court commenced on Tuesday last—his Lordship the Chief Justice presiding. There was a considerable number of civil and criminal cases before the Court, all of which, we believe, have been disposed of. We shall give in our next issue the results of the several trials. The Chief Justice's Charge to the Grand Jury at the commencement of the Term, was as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY.—The cases for your consideration at this Term are ten in number. They consist of one assault and battery, and two larcenies, two misdemeanors, are charged against the same individual, and two persons only are accused of the receipt of stolen goods—the property being alleged to have belonged to five different owners. In all probability this will involve the necessity of as many distinct prosecutions; but the fact of the offenders being few in number, and the offences of the minor class, this state of the Criminal Calendar, having in view the extent and population of the County, affords, upon the whole, matter for congratulation.

"The case of assault and battery appears to be rather of an aggravated nature, and for this reason, probably, sent up to this court, the party, Andrew Robertson, being charged with casting lime into the eyes of Henry Gass, and thereby seriously endangering his sight.

"The cases of larceny are against two persons, respectively named Robert Armour and Sarah M'Pherson, and are of the ordinary class of cases of that description,—the one against Armour being for stealing articles from a shop in this city, and that against M'Pherson for stealing oats from a barn in the country.

"The cases of misdemeanor are against Patrick Bearney, heretofore a Commissioner of Roads in this County, who is charged with having, in that capacity, granted false certificates, thereby enabling a third party to obtain the public money, voted by the Legislature for expenditure on Roads and Bridges within the District in which he (Bearney) acted as Commissioner, and which money, it is alleged, was afterwards handed over by the party to Bearney, and by him appropriated to his own use,—a charge, if true, involving a serious dereliction of his duties as a Road Commissioner, and rendering him liable to prosecution for a misdemeanor, and to punishment for the offence.

"The cases for receiving stolen goods are against Artemus George Sims and William Crabb, the younger, who are charged with having received iron and copper articles, the property of several persons in this City, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears from the depositions that these parties have, for some time past, been engaged somewhat extensively in buying up and exporting old iron and copper, and they are charged with having, in the course of their traffic, bought the articles in question under such circumstances as render them guilty of the offence preferred against them.

"To constitute this offence, there must be reasonable proof of the articles having been stolen, and evidence must be given of the parties' guilty knowledge that they received the goods,

Mayor's Court in civil cases, and also to give the Corporation jurisdiction which they did not now possess in criminal cases. With reference to the increase of jurisdiction in civil cases, he said his hon. colleague had made some inquiries, and found a difference of opinion on the subject; some being in favor of it, and others thinking it objectionable, as there was another Court in the City to which parties could repair. He did not think it would be good policy, as long as there was a Small Debts' Court in Charlottetown, that parties should be compelled to go to the Mayor's Court; he would leave it to their own choice. He approved of that part of the bill which related to criminal cases, though not exactly as it was laid down in the bill; but he would give them power to try certain cases of petty larceny, and to punish for such offences by hard labor, &c. He would not, however make it compulsory on parties to be tried in that court, but make provision that if they gave bail till the Supreme Court sat, they might be tried at it; and if they did not choose to be tried by a jury of their countrymen, they would be tried by the Mayor's Court. Were there such an enactment it would be a very great improvement in regard to many of the smaller cases now tried in the Supreme Court. In reference to that part of the bill which related to the civil jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court, he would by no means accede to it. He was surprised to see that part of the bill relating to the qualifications of city electors, because provision was already made for that but he had no objections to that part of it respecting the power of granting licences. He confessed he did not like the provision in the bill which related to the appointment of City Recorder, as it appeared to favor a little of arbitrary conduct on the part of the City Council. He moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. MACDONALD said he would oppose the motion. They saw there three bills come into the House from the City Council just at the close of the session. He moved in amendment that the bill be read "this day three months."

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY would support the motion of the hon. member for Charlottetown; for it had been the practice of the inhabitants of Charlottetown that their bills were brought in near the close of the session, then perhaps taking up the time of the House a week.

Mr. MACINTOSH thought it was not the time when the bills were sent in that was to be considered; but the members of the House were here to do the business of the Colony. The question for them to decide was, whether the bill should be passed or not. He would support the motion that it go into committee.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY did not think it would be necessary that the whole of the bill should be carried out; but many cases might be settled by the Mayor's Court. He did not see the necessity of having two courts for the recovery of Small Debts sitting in Charlottetown; but he thought where either party resided in Charlottetown, the case ought to be decided in the Mayor's Court. As to the clause relating to the electors, it was only explanatory; and if there were doubts existing in reference to the act in force, it ought to be explained. With regard to the City Recorder, he thought when the City Councillors were elected annually that that officer ought to be elected also. He did not think there would be that objection to the bill which would prevent the House going into committee on it; and he thought they would be placing themselves in a very wrong light before the public, should they refuse to commit the bill to committee.

Mr. PERRY thought from explanations made, that there was no need of the bill.

The House then divided on the motion of amendment as follows:—

Yeas—Mr. Macdonald, Hons. T. H. Haviland, Montgomery and Wightman, Messrs. Clark, Laird, Muirhead, Perry, Dingwell and T. Heath Haviland—10.

Nays—Hons. Palmer, Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, Whelan, Mooney, Longworth and Lord, Messrs. Munro, Macintosh, Cooper, and Yeo—11.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn, which was carried by a majority of one, Mr. Yeo voting with the majority. So the bill was lost. Adjourned for one hour.

R. LAIRD, Rep.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

House in committee of the whole on the further consideration of Pauper Scales. Mr. MacDonald in the chair. The following pauper grants were then made:—

£23 10s to Rev. Alexander Munroe, Lot 57; £19 14s to Rev. Alexander McKay, Belfast; £8 10s to Peter Nicholson, Orwell; £7 to Philip Lane, Lot 49; £24 15s to Joseph Dingwell; £39 10s to Rev. S. E. Perry; £35 2s 6d to Rev. Pius McPhee, St. Andrew's; £44 10s to Rev. David Fitzgerald, Charlottetown; £40 10s to Benevolent Irish Society, Charlottetown; £15 to Dorcas Society, Charlottetown; £39 to Rev. P. McIntyre; £8 10s to Donald Ramsay, Lot 11; £17 10s to James Yeo, Port Hill; £31 to Hon. W. W. Lord; £15 to James Muirhead; £2 to Robert Simpson; £6 10s to Rev. Alexander Sutherland; £2 to Rev. Mr. Meek; £12 10s to Alexander Laird; £3 10s to David Johnston, New London; £44 15s to Hon. George Coles; £43 12s to Hon. Robert Mooney; £44 9s to William McGill; £14 to Lawrence Peter's; £12 to Rev. Donald McDonald; £11 10s to John McIntosh; £31 to Johnson Aitken; £3 to Hugh McDonald; £2 to Mrs. Duncan McDonald; £6 10s to John Sorry, Lot 61.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The house resumed. The chairman reported the pauper scales agreed to, which report was received by the house.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the special committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts. Mr. Muirhead in the chair. The report of the special committee having been read. A short conversational discussion took place, which the reporter was unable to fully note down; and after a few unimportant alterations being made, therein—

Mr. COOPER.—Are there any vouchers for the disbursements of the commissioner?

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—Nothing but the books. In former times, if an officer expended the public money, he was compelled to submit vouchers for every item expended. The house appropriates the money and it is but right they should know how it is expended. I would ask, is it right or consistent in a public officer to pay out money without proper authority for so doing.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—Cannot an officer pay himself if he has authority?

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—If he receive money, it should be paid into the Treasury; but if he want it to expend, he should get a warrant for it.

Mr. CLARK.—The vouchers ought to be produced, if for no other reason than to allay any suspicion that might prevail.

Mr. PERRY.—It would certainly be the fairest way, to produce the vouchers.

Hon. Mr. PALMER.—There is nothing in the act to authorize the Commissioner of Public Lands to measure his own expenses. If he expend any amount over his salary he should be called upon to make it up. He is in receipt of large sums of public money, which he should pay into the Treasury; but if he require money for expenses, he should get a warrant for the same, and not take it upon himself to pay any sums on account of the Government without such authority. This is the way officers of that kind used to be managed. Vouchers were always demanded, and always forthcoming for every item of expenditure. But now, when vouchers are asked for, none are produced, and the Commissioner is safe to spend the public money as he likes, without ever being apprehensive of being called to account for the same. If we take the Act, however, for a guide, we will find it implied that the duty of the Commissioner is the same in this respect as that of other officers. If he has claims, the proper way, is to present them through the Governor and Council, to be examined by them, and a warrant given. But if a public officer is allowed to spend the public money, without being called to account for so doing—if he be sustained in expending hundreds now, he will be sustained in expending thousands by and by.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—The Hon. and learned member who has just sat down says, that formerly vouchers were handed in with the public accounts. This I deny. Vouchers were not always handed in formerly, and the former Commissioner of Crown Lands, disbursed his own accounts.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—I deny it. The disbursements made by the former Commissioner were authorized to be made by Government.

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—It was never paid into the Treasury.

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—Why should it?

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—And why should this? What if the Commissioner wants a man or two men, 50 or 60 miles up in the country, to work for him a day or two,—is he to come

to Charlottetown, present his account of a few shillings to the Governor and Council, and get warrants for the same? I wonder if Mr. Wright ever did so?

Hon. T. H. HAVILAND.—Nevertheless vouchers have been produced for all expenditures, and why not now?

Hon. COL. SECRETARY.—If vouchers have hitherto been presented, as the hon. member intimates, they are not to be seen on the Journals. But I would ask, who could the Commissioner get to be chain-bearers, if there was a prospect of having to wait for a month before getting payment for a day's hire, which at anything else would command ready payment? If, however, it could be found out that the Commissioner has misapplied the public money, and not given a correct account of what he has expended, I would be found among the first to censure such conduct. But such is not the case; and I will allow no man to censure him when he deserves it not.

Mr. COOPER.—When we came to have Responsible Government in this Colony, it was expected that all public officers would be responsible to the people for the faithful performance of their duties, in reality as well as in name; therefore, in this case, it is nothing but an act of mere duty for the Commissioner of Public Lands to present vouchers for all the money he has expended. But I had all along understood that the Commissioner had to pay his expenses out of his own salary. Above all, when we pass an Act on the principles of economy, it is but just to observe the restrictions it imposes on public officers.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

THE "ECHO" OF THE ISLANDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I little thought, at the time I presumed to trouble you with a brief notice of the action of the Mayor's Court with reference to the removal, from the Garrison of this city, of the guns and other munitions of war, that my doing so would lay me under an obligation to reply to, or acknowledge any observations affecting my communication, or the motives which, it might be supposed, had induced me to make it.

With much surprise, therefore,—with what other feelings I need not say—I observed your very gentlemanly, high-minded, generous, charitable and truthful notice of my "report," in the *Islander* of the 3rd instant.

This notice I would have allowed—even although estimating it at its full worth—to pass unnoticed; did not the writer thereof, his authority or authorities, (very mistakingly, quite inadvertently, no doubt,) accord to me, both positively and negatively, much greater merit than I can lay any claim to in the matter.

I have, therefore, to request, sir, that, with your usual good nature, you will allow me, through your columns, to return my acknowledgments to my unknown friend or friends, for their exceedingly kind and indulgent notice of my Report, in the form hereunto annexed.

Were I quite certain who the individual or individuals are, from whom the candid notice emanated, I would, perhaps, prefer replying to it in another way; but, as he or they appear to be of the character of those who

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame;"

I shall not seek to penetrate the darkness in which their charity shrouds itself. Their retiring modesty must be well understood; and surely no one would seek to violate it.

"Who builds a fame to Truth, and not to Fame, Will never mark the marble with his name."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Charlottetown, July 6, 1857. R. B. IRVING.

CARD OF ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"As rust corrodes iron, so doth envy the envious man."

"Fain would they blast the wreath they cannot wear, Blacken the bright, and turn the foul to fair; Lead in their blame, but niggard in their praise, With jealous eyes on excellence they gaze, Hope that astray his footsteps may be lured, The lustre dimmed, that cannot be endured."

MR. R. B. IRVING begs leave to acknowledge the obligation conferred upon him, by the "Echo" of the *Islander*. In the space of a Card, Mr. I. cannot find room to compliment the "Echo," according to their worth, upon the good taste, elegance, truth, and charity, in which it has had its birth. These appertinements of the "Echo's" origin, these "gems—so rich and rare," as respects the sources of nearly all the productions of a certain class—Mr. I. must, for the present, leave unextolled; and pass on simply to acquit himself of the great obligation imposed upon him by the "Echo."

In the first place, Mr. I. must conscientiously make "some dram of a scruple, or indeed a scruple itself" about the very large measure of truth and justice, thus awarded him by the "Echo."

"Report says that Mr. R. B. Irving reported a long speech for Mr. B. Davies, which he never delivered; and that he refused to report or get published, what was said by others, who found fault with the Government. The question is asked—who paid Irving for his trouble?"

Now to "Report"—Legion it may be—and to the faithful "Echo," Irving and truth reply: In Irving's letter to the Editor of the *Examiner* of the 29th ult., Irving has fully explained how he happened to be in the Mayor's Court, on the 26th ult., and why he noticed a certain action of that Court. He now begs leave further to state, for the information of "Report" and the "Echo," and, to enable those substantial or unsubstantial beings, those real things or airy nothings, to rectify, if they choose to do so, the too charitable opinion which they have so hastily formed, and so eagerly sought to circulate respecting his report of Councillor Davies's speech, &c.—that, on the occasion alluded to, he had not, in what he did, any party or private object to serve; he had no malice to indulge, no wounded pride or personal pique to satisfy; he was in perfect charity with all concerned; he felt not the smallest disposition to elevate one, at the expense of another; he had no desire to see one man's candle put into a candlestick, and another's hid beneath a bushel; and, assuredly, he sought not to effect any such invidious distribution of the lights of the Council. In doing what he did, he thought he was merely, with an equal hand, doing deserved honor to the whole Council; and, moreover, he imagined they would—one and all—perceive that he had done so. The occurrences which he noted, he noted in the order in which they occurred; and if, in his report, one individual is more prominent than another, it is simply because he was so in action. To Mr. Davies's speech, Mr. I. listened with much attention; and, he thinks, it was heard with much interest and attention by the Mayor and the rest of the Council. Whilst listening to it, however, Mr. I. had no thought of reporting it. The propriety of reporting it, and the consequent action of the Council, was altogether an after-thought; and having consulted no one respecting it, his report of the speech was and could be nothing more, than a mere effort of awakened memory. His report thereof is certainly not *verbatim*; but the facts set forth therein, the conclusions drawn from these facts, and the course of action suggested, are truly all Mr. Davies's; and the report is, therefore, essentially correct. In the delivery of his speech, Mr. Davies was fluent but deliberate; and he enunciated facts and the inferences to be drawn therefrom with much tact and discretion; and Mr. I. is so far from admitting that he has done for Mr. Davies what "Report," according to the "Echo," says he has done, that he is convinced a *verbatim* report of the speech would have done Mr. Davies much more credit than Mr. I.'s imperfect detail of it from memory.

As to the exercise of discretion, in having refrained from placing some individual Councillor or Councillors in antagonistic attitudes with respect to the Government, with which Mr. I. is obscurely complimented, when "Report," according to the "Echo," says, "He refused to report, or get published, what was said by others, who found fault with the Government;" Mr. I. begs leave most distinctly to state, that no one requested him to report even so much as one word which was uttered, or one act that occurred, in the Mayor's Court, on the occasion in question, or on any other occasion; and therefore he could not have refused to comply with any such request.

Mr. I. hopes that he may here be permitted to intimate to such of the Councillors as may feel anxious to make a public display of their opposition to the Government, on account of the removal of the munitions of war from the garrison, or on any other account, that—although he declines to sow the seeds of social dissension, and has no desire to set parties at enmity, to which they are, perhaps, too much predisposed, or in which they may be already too far engaged—they may, if dissatisfied

with "unlaurelled mediocrity," and ambitious of "towering fame," and provided they will only take the trouble to report for themselves the speeches in which they have reproached the Government, very easily find a printer willing and ready to publish them.

The "Echo" also says: "The question is asked,—who paid Irving for his trouble." To this question, so blandly and politely put, Irving replies, that, not being employed or engaged to report by any one, but his action being voluntary, he neither expected nor asked for, nor has he received, any other reward than that which arises from a consciousness of having freely done what he believed to be right,—affording a piece of interesting information to the public, (which he happened to have leisure to do,) and at the same time awarding, as he thought, "honor to whom honor was due." In times now gone by, Irving was frequently satisfied with such payment for "his trouble" voluntarily incurred; incurred, perhaps, for some of those who now so generously and politely, on this occasion, enquire, "Who paid Irving for his trouble?"

Judging from the very unobtrusive and indisputably truthful and generous disposition evinced, with respect to the matter in question, by, or on behalf of, the shrouded parties to whom this Card of Acknowledgments is addressed, Mr. I. feels persuaded that there is, in certain lines which have just occurred to his recollection, a very pointed applicability to what may reasonably be supposed to be the position of one or more of them; and,—as beyond the evident applicability, in such case, of these lines, they seem well calculated to arouse such reflections as cannot prove otherwise than consolatory to the wounded spirits—for wounded indeed, strange and anomalous as it may seem, are the spirits of these latter, although truly liberal, critics of the sayings and doings of others,—he begs leave, with all due respect, to add them, as a graceful finish to his Card, and heartily to recommend to each of them, a careful and meditative perusal of them.

"Veiling his weakness from the public view, Obscurity has been a brother true; Shades of the valley have his course concealed, And no bright ray has e'er his soul revealed; As a black line is unperceived found, Traced by the pencil on a sable ground, Against the current never doomed to swim, Tongues are not busy speaking ill of him; His negative position is a shield That foils the stoutest champion of the field. But what can hide the children of renown? Each action marked, each folly noted down, Each trifling error magnified to crime, Each fault damnation for all after time. The few who glory's Alpine summits gain, Leave envious swarms behind them on the plain, Eager to reach them with their rude attacks, Ay! doom them to the block and headsman's axe."

6th July, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—I regret to learn that steps have been taken by the partisans of the conservative party to rend the composition of the Town Council, and destroy the efficiency and public spirit of that body by sacrificing the weal of the citizens to political intrigue. Hitherto the efforts of the Council have been directed towards advancing the well-being of the corporation, regardless of private interest, factional influence or religious creeds, and the officers chosen to carry out their decisions, and watch over the unruly amongst our society, have been selected indiscriminately from the ranks of both Tory and Liberal, and the selection made from the candidates for office appears to have been decided on, upon the merits or capability of the persons offering. Thus we have had a good working council, and effective officers administering the civic laws, jealously guarding the citizens' rights; and although they have been unsuccessful in recovering the Common and other landed property which by right is that of the Corporation, but which was seized upon in the time of yore, when three or four individuals, supported by a dozen sycophants who depended upon the scraps they purloined from the public for a livelihood, deceived the country and governed the Island; and I feel no hesitation in stating as my opinion, that the gentlemen who have represented Charlottetown in the Legislature for the last twenty years, have knowingly and wantonly allowed the Common and other landed property attached, as a gift to the town from the Crown, to be seized upon, divided and unlawfully held amongst a faction, and very probably partaken themselves of a small part of the public property they were chosen to defend; and I say, although the Council have been unsuccessful in their applications to the Legislature, and although they suffered the most scurrilous abuse from the town members which any low fellows for want of argument could be driven to, and which is by foolish men often received as sound sense; and although the Court has decided against the power to remove any encroachments on the streets, squares, &c., by the council,—yet neither the one nor the other, the Assembly nor the Court, have attempted to prove, that the Common is not the property of the people of the Town, and that the Corporation ought to be the power which should remove encroachment from the streets and squares elsewhere. I was going to say about the Town, which have encumbered us so long. What appears extraordinary to me is, that if the Court deny this power to the Council it is apparent it must remain with themselves, because we know the Court caused Jonathan Collings and others to remove their fences some twenty feet from off the street directly opposite the residence of William Pope, Esquire, a worthy member of the Bar, on whose complaint the Grand Jury indicted the encroachers on the street, and at the same time, on the same street, while encroaching much more than Collings and others, they allowed the Misses Stewart (Mr. Pope's clients, I understand, and certainly his connections) to remain. Now, I often think it must be an eye-sore to see the Misses Stewart's encroachment projecting so prominently directly alongside the old Court House, over which a Chief Justice used to preside, and I cannot help thinking when I pass the place by, that this encroachment is a kind of memento held to preserve the power and respect of the past administrator of the civil laws of the land. In connection with this same encroachment I wish to observe, that it is said about town that on a presentation to the Grand Jury of this nuisance, the rumor is, the Jury declined acting thereon, believing it came not within the bounds of their power, and that it appertained to the Legislature only to meddle with nuisances appertaining to Land. Oh! tell it not in Gath! it may not be time. In my next, Mr. Editor, I shall revert to the first movers for an Act of Incorporation. I shall show their reasons for it, and the opposition they have offered on its being found that the Mayor's and other civic chairs became filled by men who paid respect only to virtue, and show the cause of the exertions that are now attempting to be made to establish themselves as at first intended when the Act was projected.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Charlottetown, July 4th, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—By giving the subjoined report of the examination of Souris (East) School, a place in your next issue, you will confer a favor on

A SUBSCRIBER.

At an examination of Souris (East) School held on the 24th day of June, fifty-four scholars were examined. The Readers acquitted themselves creditably, and displayed a fair knowledge of the lessons, with correct spelling and meaning of words. The Geography class has made excellent progress since the opening of the present school, and acquitted themselves entirely to our satisfaction. Arithmetic, Writing and English Grammar classes have also a favorable aspect, and exhibit much proficiency since the opening of the present school. The order of the school—when the small room and large parlance are taken into consideration—is, in our opinion, highly creditable to the Teacher, Mr. Ronald Campbell.

(Signed) DONALD BEATON, JOHN O'HANLEY, GABRIEL MACDONALD, Trustees. July 6, 1857.