

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUGUST 18, 1856.

VISIT OF THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR TO GEORGETOWN.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor paid a private visit to the Hon. Joseph Wightman at St. Andrew's Point, on the 13th instant. Captain Pearce, of H. M. Brig Arab, and M. H. Perley, Esq., H. M. Commissioner under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, and several other gentlemen, were invited by Mr. Wightman to meet His Excellency, and there partook of a most sumptuous dinner. On the following morning His Excellency visited Georgetown, and inspected the Court House there, Jail and Schools. The magistrates, merchants and other inhabitants presented a congratulatory address to His Excellency on his recent elevation to the order of Knighthood, which was most graciously received and replied to by His Excellency; after which the Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Pearce, H. M. Commissioner M. H. Perley, Esq., and his Secretary, partook of a luncheon at the residence of Hugh Macdonald, Esq., and returned to Mr. Wightman's in Capt. Pearce's barge. On passing the Arab the yards were manned in compliment to His Excellency; and after partaking of Mr. Wightman's hospitality, His Excellency returned to Charlottetown on Friday last, much pleased with the progressive improvement that has taken place in that part of the country through which he travelled, and so particularly conspicuous about Georgetown.

The following is a copy of the Address presented to His Excellency, together with the Answer thereto:—

To His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Knight, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

We, the magistrates, merchants and other inhabitants of Georgetown and vicinity, take the opportunity of Your Excellency's third visit to this Town to congratulate Your Excellency on the flattering mark of our Sovereign's favour, conferred on Your Excellency, by your recent elevation to the order of Knighthood; and believing that if such was at all required, it would be a further reason for Your Excellency's promoting in every way the prosperity of the people over whom you are placed by our beloved Sovereign.

We wish Your Excellency and family the enjoyment of all health and happiness. (signed) HUGH MACDONALD, Chairman. Georgetown, August 14, 1856.

REPLY:

To the Magistrates, Merchants and other inhabitants of Georgetown.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the kind sentiments that have dictated your present Address; and I assure you, that the recent gratifying manifestation of approval with which I have been honoured by our most gracious Sovereign was not wanting to stimulate my earnest endeavours to promote the welfare of the people of this Island.

Since I first visited Georgetown I have not ceased to entertain the impression, that the beauty and natural advantages it possesses must ultimately insure for it a fair share of the prosperity which, under Providence, I have much gratification in believing that this Island is destined to enjoy.

I beg very cordially to reciprocate your kind wishes for the health and happiness of myself and family. (signed) D. DALY, Lt. Governor. Georgetown, 14th August, 1856.

Some editorial articles and communications are unavoidably crowded out to make room for the news by the English Mail and a large number of new advertisements.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The Steamer Lady le Marchant arrived here on Wednesday last, bringing the English Mail, which arrived at Halifax in the Steamship Canada on the 11th inst. Our latest papers are up to the 2d of August. The following paragraphs of news are the most important.

THE SPANISH COUP D'ETAT.

We are still very much in the dark as to the actual progress of events in Spain. It seems pretty certain, however, that the Reactionists, as the Queen's party are called, have, for the moment, obtained the advantage over the mass of the population, and that in most of the towns and provinces of the kingdom, with the exception of Arragon and Saragossa, the authority of the Crown, after more or less of bloody conflict, has been temporarily re-established. What the result of the impending contest at Saragossa may be no one as yet can venture to foretell; but as the place is said to have been put into a condition of strong defence, and to be garrisoned by an army of not less than 16,000 men, stubbornly resolved to resist the Queen's troops to the last extremity, it may be confidently anticipated that the struggle will be bloody, fierce, and long protracted. Should Saragossa be able to hold out for any length of time, it is impossible to say what may take place in other parts of Spain. The Queen's army, at the utmost, does not exceed 70,000 men—a force quite inadequate to hold the whole kingdom in subjection. A successful resistance, therefore, at any one point, necessarily attracting to it a considerable portion of the army, would afford to other disaffected places an opportunity of rising, and of joining in the effort to resist the tyranny of the Crown. Thus, in a few weeks, O'Donnell may have the whole work of repression to do over again, and the blaze of a terrible civil war may spread over every part of the country.

Supposing such a state of things to arise, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire what other nations will do. There can be no question that the only true policy of Europe would be to leave the Spanish Crown and the Spanish people to fight out their own quarrels, and to adjust their own differences without the intervention of any foreign Power whatever. But will the other nations of Europe consent to such an abstinence? With one exception, we believe they would. France, however, is to be doubted. It is with hardly less of astonishment than of regret, that we observe, on the part of the Emperor of the French a decided disposition to aid the Queen of Spain in her efforts to suppress the constitutional liberties of her people, and to consolidate [as he is pleased to phrase it] the authority of her Government and the power of her Crown. A powerful French army is already on the march to the Spanish frontier; and an article, published in the Paris Moniteur—ascribed, with correctness, we believe, to the pen of the Emperor—clearly indicates that the sympathies of the Tuileries are in unison with those of Isabella and her reactionary court. Whether Napoleon III. contemplates anything more than the contribution of a moral support to the misguided Spanish Queen, is more than we can venture to say; but should he prove so blind to all the lessons of history—so forgetful of the fatal disasters which befell the first Napoleon—as to commit himself to an active interposition in the affairs of Spain, we have no hesitation in predicting that he will be taking the first step towards a speedy downfall of his own Empire. We sincerely trust that no motives of ambition—no narrow jealousy of political institutions more liberal than those which he has established in France—will compel the French Emperor to break

through the strict neutrality which true wisdom and sound policy bind him to observe; and that nothing will induce him to incur the reproach of employing the arms of France to sustain a tyranny odious and intolerable to a neighbouring people aspiring to be free.—News of the World.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The latest intelligence from Spain does not add anything of much importance to that which is already before our readers. It seems probable that for the time, at least, General O'Donnell will succeed in carrying out the coup d'etat. So far as we can ascertain, although it is clear the accounts which reach us cannot be wholly relied upon, the troops remain faithful to Queen Isabella, and in many places where it was supposed disturbances would have taken place, the leaders of the movement seem to have abandoned for the present all intention of resistance. There is no doubt, however, that a strong feeling of dissatisfaction exists in many parts of Spain with the present state of affairs, and there is no saying where or how soon fresh troubles may break out.

The Spanish capital was perfectly tranquil, and the order to give up arms had been so promptly responded to, that 400 muskets were delivered more than had been distributed to the National Guard. Malaga and Granada were said to be still against the new government. It was thought probable that the present Cortes would not be called on to meet again. The publication of the official political programme of the Ministry has been postponed until the entire pacification of the kingdom had been effected. The Queen has refused to accept the resignation of General San Miguel as captain-general of the Halberdiers. The entrance of M. Miguel Roda into the cabinet in the post still vacant is spoken of as likely; he belongs to the Progressionist party. General Crespo is to be removed from the command of the Philippine Islands, and the Marquis de Solena is spoken of to replace him. A letter from Madrid states that the Moderados were making great efforts to prevent the re-organisation of the National Guards, and that the Progressionists were not agreed as to the conduct which they ought to observe with respect to Marshal O'Donnell.

There were in Aragon three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, a battery of horse artillery, detached from Madrid, and two batteries of foot artillery, detached from Valencia. All the artillery and cavalry, with three battalions of infantry, formed the garrison of Saragossa. The most serious fact hitherto known is the return to Saragossa of the battalion of Almansa, which had been despatched to Soria. The officers, however, quitted the moment they had an opportunity, and some have already arrived in Madrid.

The Gazette publishes the subjoined despatch:—"Dion, which had followed the insurrectionary movements, has returned to obedience to the Government. Tranquillity has been re-established in Murcia. The rebellion is confined at Saragossa, and at Teruel, in Aragon, and those two places are surrounded by troops, who will establish the authority of the law. In the province of Grenada, there are still some towns in insurrection, but there is little to be apprehended in that quarter. The arrest of General Blanco at Jaen, by the insurgents, has caused the only difficulty, but measures have been taken to remedy it." The same despatch confirms the grant of five days by General Dulce to the Saragossa insurgents.

The new Colonial Ministry has resumed its functions. The Government is inclined to grant pardons to all who are undergoing convictions for breach of the press laws. There is no question of modifying the Cabinet, nor shall there be, until the pacification of the kingdom is complete. It is now certain that the Cortes will not be re-assembled, nor the Madrid National Guard re-organised. The pronouncements at Malaga may be looked upon as at an end; the municipality and provincial assembly of Cadiz have been dissolved. The public funds continue to rise.

The Madrid journals of the 24th have reached us. The Government has dismissed Colonel Villar, commander of the artillery, one of the deputies of the Cortes belonging to the meeting of the 14th, and who did not subsequently present himself to the military authorities as ordered. The Government has also decided that all the persons at Saragossa, Teruel, and other places, who have taken part in the insurrection, shall be dismissed. General Prim has arrived at Madrid.

The Epoca contains the following:—"The insurrection in Aragon is dying away rapidly. In vain have two free corps been raised at Saragossa, one recruited amongst the convicts and prisoners, and the other composed of volunteers; in vain are the troops maintained in their sedition by all sorts of offers, the result which has been arrived at in Madrid, Barcelona, and, indeed, throughout all Spain, will produce in that city a profound consternation. It will be the same, undoubtedly, at Granada, Almeria, and Malaga, when the last events have become known there."

The democratical journal, the Soberania, announces that for the present it will cease to appear. A brother of Puceta, and a dealer in old iron, who had a captain of the regular army shot on the Square of La Cobada, have been arrested.

The streets of Malaga are all barricaded, and militiamen are at every corner. It is rumoured that the civil governor (M. Velo) had made up his mind to attack the citadel with a large force without loss of time; and in consequence the inhabitants are in a fearful state of alarm, dreading the destruction that would ensue were the besiegers to fire on the city. A proclamation was issued, ordering the inhabitants to illuminate their houses in the evening, and no more than three persons were allowed to assemble in the streets. Business of all kinds is suspended, and the shops and houses closed. News had reached Malaga that General Blanco had been appointed Captain-General of Granada, and had left Madrid with his staff, but was met by 200 militiamen on his way, and taken prisoner. It was confidently said that he was shot.

From Algiers we hear that nearly the whole of the crews of the coast-guard vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead were landed, and immediately afterwards marched up to the centre of the town. It is the intention of Gen. Martinez, the governor, to disarm the national militia this day. The military force along our frontier line (carbiniers as well as troops of the line) have been ordered to rendezvous at Algiers, where they have already arrived.

The brave citizens of Barcelona have done prodigies of valour. A woman in the Rue de l'Union, after seeing the defenders of the barricades fall one after another, long maintained the struggle, herself firing, and succeeded in effecting her retreat with the last survivors, after having carried away the dead bodies, and having saved all the wounded. But how much blood has been spilt in vain? The soldiers of liberty, who would have been able for some time longer to continue the struggle at Barcelona, have retreated to the country. Matara, Manresa, Villafranca, Igualada, almost all the towns of importance are with us. In all the pueblos of the environs—Badalona, Molins, del Rey, San Andrea, &c.—we have none but friends. But how many brave men, sacrificed in these bloody days, will never see the approaching triumph of the holy cause of progress? Zapatero renews at Barcelona the system of terror of the Baron de Meer and of the Conde de Espana. The militia is disarmed. Hundreds of honorable citizens have been arrested. They say that several have been shot. We know not where those that are still alive. We have news from Taragona, where the instructions of the Junta were completely obeyed. After the demonstration, the troops not having adopted the movement, all struggle ceased, excepting the time when the triumph shall have been organised throughout. The last news from Aragon is excellent.

after the death. Lawyers from England arrived and took inventories of the furniture. Many people thought they were Commissioners under the Great Seal, who were going to dispose of the famous carpet, and the rug, and the embroidered chairs, and the rich hung beds, to some foreign potentate, and so to diminish the national debt. Even in Edinburgh, the gentlemen of the robe, in the absence of any business of their own, dis-cussed the character of the deceased, and the legal effect of certain covenants which it was alleged she had entered into to pay off her late husband's debts, and for that purpose had conveyed to certain trustees her pension from the East India Company as general's widow, and reduced her establishment to the dimensions we have seen it at Daisy Hope. Discussions took place as to whether her personality was included in the conveyance; such as rings, necklaces, and even her wearing apparel. Bets, also, to a small amount, were plentifully laid on the question of what Court would have jurisdiction in this important case. But the law seemed to settle itself without the intervention of a single wig; for the gentleman from London carried off all the furniture, and after paying Andrew Miller all that was due for board and lodging, took themselves off, as if in a hurry to escape from so tumble-down a mansion, and so solitary a place. But Walter had seen the parcels which his mother had so carefully tied up. They were addressed to Bessy; and on going away, after the funeral, wretched and broken-hearted, he took his mother's ring from his pocket—a beautiful amethyst surrounded by small pearls—and put it on Bessy's finger—a mile too large for her tiny hand, and kissed her cheek with the tenderness of a brother, and disappeared at a great pace on the Stirling road.

And what became of Bessy Miller? She opened the parcels when her grief allowed, and saw they were gowns of silk and satin, and shawls of beautiful color; and she determined never to part with them unless under the pressure of extreme want; and cherished them as memorials of her kindest friend, often taking them out, and gazing at them with tears in her eyes, and looking back on the two last years as the happiest and saddest of her life. Ah! Bessy! prepare yourself for more grief still—don't you see how weak your father grows? how deeply he pants for breath? how distinguished he is for exertion? And the house is falling to ruin faster than ever. The rains of October have forced their way through the roof. In the room where the grand old lady died there is a pool of water on the floor, the door has nearly dropped from its hinges, parts of the ceiling have fallen down in the drawing room, the garden is covered with weeds. Surely, there is a cloud of some great misfortune overhanging Daisy Hope. How she waited on her father! How she read to him in the Bible, and repeated the metrical Psalms, and smoothed his pillow, and comforted him, and attended to everything; and how she watched him one terrible January night, when the river came roaring down, and the cold wind was howling among the rocking chimneys, and the fire was burning fitfully among the hearth, and old Andrew was dying in the recess-bed in the kitchen, and how she listened for his breath amid the pauses of the storm, and saw the heaving of the bed-clothes in the uncertain light, and then, how the sudden great silence fell upon her heart, when, after a few words of prayer for his little daughter, the good man ceased to breathe, and nothing was heard more but the plash of rain upon the window, and occasional lap of the peat dame, as it flickered up the chimney. And Bessy closed her father's eyes, and knelt down by the side of the bed. And she is only twelve years old, and very desolate. Poor Bessy Miller!

(To be concluded.)

Correspondence.

[FOR THE EXAMINER.]

CHATHAM, CANADA WEST, 26th July, 1856.

DEAR EXAMINER.—In my former communication want of time prevented my being explicit in regard to the formation of our present ministry, (now an old tale here.) Hon. S. P. Tache was called upon by the Governor-General to form the cabinet. In forming our Canadian ministries one of their number is now invariably selected from the Upper House. This one is the Speaker of that body. Hon. Mr. Tache was preceded by the Hon. John Ross, whose resignation of the Speakership of the Upper House was occasioned on account of a misunderstanding in the matter of the Grand Trunk Railway. Hon. Mr. A. McDonald, Attorney General, (West), is leader of the Lower House, not premier, as inadvertently given in my last. Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, the outsider, who has no seat in the Assembly, is President of the Executive and Minister of the Bureau of Agriculture. Sir Allan Napier McNab held the last mentioned office previously. Sir Allan having formed the previous administration was premier, while in the present case Mr. Tache gets the moveable title. Mr. Perrill takes the Attorney Generalship for Lower Canada, vice Mr. Drummond, who resigned on the frivolous pretext of the leadership's being given to Lower Canada, in the lower branch of the legislation, in the person of the Attorney General, (West). There have been a few minor shuffles—hon. gentlemen swapping places—not worthy of remark, further than that when a number of assembly men are called to take office, and go to the polls for the country's approval of their acceptance of office, there exists a law to the effect, that after the people have pronounced their verdict by returning such men to the several offices, the duties of which they have been called upon to fulfil, the members of that ministry then may, at their option, and as often as it seemeth for the country's good, swap offices without submitting to their constituents for an approval of the trades. The present ministry have not, therefore, gone to the polls, with the exception of the new blood infused; and one of their number, Mr. Vankoughnet, has yet to find a representative, mean enough to resign, in order to give him a chance for his election.

On a re-perusal of mine of 14th ult. to you, I opine that possibly some of your readers may draw from my remarks that I look upon Mr. Hincks as a traitor to the cause of the Liberals—political reformers. Not so, however. Mr. Hincks certainly began well; went on for many years, well; but can his warmest admirers say that he ended well, either as far as Canada is concerned, or the fame of the cause and principles he advocated in the beginning of his political career. After having, by the mighty influence he wielded, passed many useful reforming legislative enactments, and after having successfully governed Canada for a considerable length of time, (for his hand directed all our affairs during his incumbency,) we find him growing weary, as it were, of the occupation of legislator, and turning his attention to matters of speculation in a business way, thus taking a political recess, just as the New Yorkers do during the "heated term," when they leave business in the city, and go to the country, the springs, &c., to rusticate or ruralize. We see him winking at, if not aiding and abetting, schemes of speculation that excites pity that such an eminent and talented man should so degrade the high position he holds in the people's esteem. Mr. Hincks, himself, did not deny that he and others of his confederates, speculated upon the lands of the public domain, but pretended that any lands by which he or they made profits were set up to competition, and that what they obtained was theirs by purchase, passing over the fact that those competitors were in some instances bought off by their (the ministers') private agents, and that all of the bidders had not the slightest idea, at the time of the sale, of many valuable locations—that these ministers so anxious to purchase were projecting public works in those localities, such as making railway stations and termini where their intended property was situated. It is a notorious fact that Mr. Hincks speculated largely on the provincial debentures in conjunction with others, buying up the illegal issues of municipalities when at a heavy discount, and passing, by his influence, Provincial Acts to legalize those issues, making them rise twenty-five per cent in value: thus using his official position to forward his selfish ends. He threw a weight upon the shoulders of his successors in office, whom, by his influence, he placed there, that they have proved inadequate to the task of sustaining, and prevented men more qualified from going into office than any composing that famous coalition of his formation, the

rottenness of which was every day apparent during its existence as a whole, and now again it has dwindled by the loss of Hons. Messrs. Ross, McNab and Drummond—men of greater capacity than their successors, although rumor saith that the present ministry, if they continue in office, are sure of the support of Mr. Drummond, who is to receive £1,500 for codifying the laws of Lower Canada, which may be his price.

Mr. Hincks deserves well of Canadians, his speculating proclivities aside—(of which the subsidy paid him by Messrs. Jackson and Co., Grand Trunk Railway contractors, for his foisting the scheme upon Canada and getting a good price per mile for them, is not one of the least.) He played a conspicuous part in the political regeneration of Canada—he wrought hard and performed well in the cause of reform; but he languished and grew weary of shades of Plutus and Jason. Meetings are being held in every county, city, town and village in Upper Canada, and petitions are pouring in from all parts of the country calling on the Governor-General to dissolve the House. Every newspaper, not the property of a government contractor, or of their masters the ministry, calls aloud for a dissolution and a general election. Conservative and reform as well as the extreme Tory and radical journals alike agitate the country with "Dissolve the House." But will Sir Edmund Walker Head do it?

We have been taken by surprise here at the results of the lots drawn for the priority of the Upper House constituencies. The old Legislative Councilors, as formerly appointed, stand as they were. By a late Act Canada is formed into forty-eight Upper House constituencies—twelve members to the Upper House are to be forthwith elected, twelve two years hence, twelve four years hence, and twelve six years hence. The particular constituencies now entitled to the exercise of the elective franchise in regard to the Upper House, and after in their order respectively, have been determined by lot. Our county (Kent), with the adjoining one (Essex), as the "Western" constituency, have been drawn among the first innings. Each electoral district, by the operation of the Act, will be entitled again to elect members for the Upper House eight years after they have severally exercised their elective privilege. This will produce, as regards members, quarterly changes every two years in the Upper House, always excepting old appointments. Qualification of members £2,000, only, above all indebtedness. A member's seat is vacated on his becoming involved and not being clearly possessed of that amount.

During the debate in the House, of 26th February last, on the address in reply to the Governor-General's speech at the opening of Parliament, Mr. McDonald, Attorney General, (West), made the following grave charges against Mr. Brown, while acting in 1848 as member and secretary of a commission appointed by the Government to enquire into the state of the Provincial penitentiary situated at Kingston, C. W., rumors of mismanagement in the affairs of the penitentiary in all its departments having become quite prevalent. The following are Mr. McDonald's charges against Mr. Brown:—

"FIRST—With having recorded falsely the evidence of witnesses examined before the said commission.

"SECOND—With having altered the written testimony given by witnesses after their evidence was closed and subscribed.

"THIRD—With having suborned convicts to commit perjury. And

"FOURTH—With having obtained the pardon of murderers confined to the penitentiary, to induce them to give false evidence; or in words substantially to the same effect."

And this to obtain the removal of the then warden, (Mr. Smith). On the following day, Mr. Brown demanded an enquiry into the truth of the Attorney General's statements. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter—the Attorney General, (West), Mr. McDonald, having pledged himself to substantiate the charges, and having refused to apologize for the outrage. The committee, composed of Messrs. Ferres, Stephenson, Clarke and Masson—four of Mr. Brown's most deadly enemies, with Mr. Felton his opponent in most all cases, and only Messrs. Sanborn and Willson his friends, send for persons, papers and records; make their examinations, and cannot bring Mr. Brown in guilty on any one of the charges. But being partizans of the Attorney General, in making their report to the House they also acquit him of any blame attaching to him; he, good man, having conscientiously made those statements after having learned from the representations of the son of the disgraced and discharged warden of the penitentiary—Solicitor General Smith—that those charges could be substantiated, and that they might ruin thereby the character of Mr. Brown forever, and at the same time whitewash that of his (Solicitor General Smith's) venerable father, so stained on account of his high-handed doings in the penitentiary matters previous to the sitting of the commission of 1848. Everything promised fair. The Attorney and Solicitor Generals counted on their usual majority; the partizan committee's report is sent back for amendment, however, and a motion of Mr. Willson exonerating Mr. Brown from complicity in the matter; must be spoken against and postponements must be asked for it by Government, till at last the House is prorogued. They dare not let it come to vote. When the Penitentiary Commission of 1848 sat, 1,300 pages of evidence were taken down. The Commissioners, in reporting to the Government, made a digest merely of the evidence, culling the reliable and rejecting the improbable, giving the forcible parts and rejecting those of less moment. This venerable father of Solicitor General Smith expended £130,000, and could or did only produce vouchers for £10,000; winked at the outrageous conduct of his son, Frank Smith, in the embezzlement of the funds of the institution, and at his criminality and debauchery practised with the female convicts under his charge; punished prisoners with unnecessary and aggravated torments; half-starved prisoners, and committed many other reprehensible acts too numerous to mention. And now his son, Solicitor General Smith, thinks, as he is in office, he will turn the tables, with the assistance of his friend, the Attorney General, upon Mr. Brown. It is a failure, and only further serves to disgrace that hideous conglomeration—the present Canadian ministry. And Mr. Brown has the sincere and heartfelt thanks of united Canada for purging that institution—the penitentiary.

The war fever has subsided, simultaneously, both in the United Kingdom and the United Republic, as well as in Canada. When Bellona frowned fiercest and blackest, a company of "Volunteer Rifles" were formed in this town and appointed their officers, and what with training, parading and outfitting, were well nigh prepared to take the field had the Eagle of the Republic attempted to gather us under the wings of her "Manifest Destiny." Such may also be said of all Upper Canada. Monroe's doctrines are at a discount here, and Jonathan finds war will never pay an equitable per centage on cost. Peace, after all, has more solid advantages than war, if not an equal amount of glory. It requires no extraordinary power of vaticination to foresee, that the "Manifest Destiny" of Canada, (East and West), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and the Island Prince Edward may be a union of the whole in one grand confederacy under a British protectorate. But annexation to the American Republic, either by a peaceful transition, or by conquest—Never! Never!

Yours, very truly,

MON PAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—By giving insertion to the following affidavit you will remove any erroneous impression that may be left on the minds of the community by the publication of a foul, malicious and scandalously false communication, which appeared in the last Islander under the signature of "W. H. Pope," and also confer a favour on

Yours, very truly,

ROBT. HUTCHINSON.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, } Personally appeared before me, Queen's County. } Donald McIsaac, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, Robert Hutchinson, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown, who being sworn, maketh oath as follows: That on Saturday, the second day of August instant, this Deponent met, at or near the door of the Apothecaries' Hall, Mr. William H. Pope, whom this Deponent solicited to vote for him (Deponent) at the then ensuing Election for Mayor for the said City of Charlottetown—whereupon the said William H. Pope replied, that he would give this Deponent plenty or twenty votes—(Deponent is not positive which was the word used)—if he, Deponent, "would drive the Dogs and Monagans out of the Town."

ROBT. HUTCHINSON.

Sworn before me this 18th day of August, A. D., 1856, DONALD MCISAAC, J. P.