

who could reason after a manner; but in this instance he started from false premises, and ended with a sophism. He takes it for granted that the Bible is not a test, and, therefore, should not be excluded from the Academy. But, sir, allow me to remind M. C. D. that the highest authorities in our Island have decided that it is; and, therefore, M. C. D.'s remarks must appear to every one as singularly impertinent. Another of his propositions is; Protestants are taxed to support the Academy, therefore Protestant children should be taught the Bible therein. Take a similar instance: Infidels are taxed to support schools, therefore Tom Paine's works should be taught their children! And because a child is not allowed to read the "Age of Reason" in the school, his parents should write about "tests," "religious tralldom," &c. &c.

In promoting education, it is a pity sectarian prejudices could not be laid aside. Methinks the doctrine of Purgatory and the study of Arithmetic are quite different things; and why, therefore, in teaching the latter, need people quarrel about the former? So, I should think, the elements of Euclid can be taught in the Academy without the master giving any opinion for or against Predestination; if so, why wrangle about the last in devising means for imparting the first? The Protector folk would educate the young as if their whole business, when they grew to the "stature of men," was to talk of religion and doctrines, and nothing else. Surely we have disagreements enough without fomenting religious rancour in our midst. Since we cannot agree, let every one, unmolested, enjoy his own opinion. It is to be hoped the firebrands of the Protector will hereafter, as heretofore, be judged by a common-sense people, and taken for what they are worth. Between you and me, Mr. Editor, the Protector is assuredly a Tory journal, and like its large contributor from Georgetown, in "admiring" the "Bible cause," it refers to the Colonial Secretary's doings, hints that G. T. Hazard would be "convinced" by getting the Queen's Printing, and says something about "smuggling"—all, mind you, under the mask of religion. Yours, &c.,

May 27, 1858. D. C. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—It is amusing to notice the many artifices resorted to by the artful dodgers of the Political Alliance to bring the present Government and all its supporters into disrepute. The latest ruse is the mournful story of the wrongs of Mary Lawrence. The history of her troubles resolves itself into the sum of five shillings. Mr. Lane, it appears, did not give her the full amount of her Warrant, for the very substantial reason that he had not received the full amount for it. Ah! Mr. Lane, your charity was not of the true Tory stamp; you did not give of your abundance to sister Mary, expecting your reward after many days! Just contrast your conduct with that of the Political Alliance. They have generously placed money in her purse, and elevated her into the Amazonian character of a second Joan of Arc—inspiring the Tories to rise in their strength and scatter to the four winds every vestige of Stateism. Poor Mary never as much as dreamt when her husband departed to fight the battles of his country on India's scorching plains, that she was destined to act so conspicuous a part in the political struggles of this Island. She has realised the truth of the adage: "The loss of one is the gain of two and the choice of twenty." Had it not been for political purposes, Mary might have told her tale and have been unweared for and unweoled by the poor-relieving Tories, some of whom, in the article of money, would share their fathers and take the pennies off their eyes when dead. But Mary Lawrence, like Jessie Brown at Lucknow, "heard their slogan," and with joy mingled with resignation, knew relief was at hand. Mary has received her reward in the shape of Twenty Shillings (Oh, magnificent amount!) subscribed by her modest friends of the Alliance, who merely required in return the unobtrusive mention of their charity in the public print, and she has gone on her way praising the Tories and rejoicing. Yours, &c.,

Lot 49, May 27, 1858. TWIG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—As it is through the press man chiefly elicits or gives information, I hope you will insert the following singular freak of nature in the columns of your very useful and valuable paper, viz:—One of my eyes had a lamb on the 10th of April last, which, as I conjectured, owing to the inclemency of the weather, lived only two days. Of course I did not expect to see any more of her progeny for the present year; but behold! on the 13th instant, she displayed most extraordinary fecundity, by bringing forth two fine lambs more. As, through the whole course of my reading and long experience, I never read or heard of the like before, you would confer a favour on me, and perhaps on others, by giving publicity to this curious and uncommon occurrence, as it may be likely some of the numerous readers of the Examiner, or of the other periodicals of the Island, may throw some light upon the subject. Yours sincerely,

J. H. FITZGERALD. Mount Hemlock, May 17, 1858.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 31, 1858.

THE LOAN BILL.

AFTER all the sneering and scoffing of the Tories with respect to the fate of this measure, which we were informed would never receive the favourable consideration of the British Government—we rejoice to inform our readers that the principle of the Bill has been affirmed by resolution in the House of Commons, and that the Imperial guarantee for the Loan is now secured beyond question. We have no doubt that, ere this, a Bill has passed through all its stages in Parliament, and that the next English Mail will bring advices to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that no obstacle remains to the obtaining of any portion of the £100,000 sterling, should it be required for the purchase of Township lands. Money is now very abundant in England, and can be readily obtained at from 3 to 3½ per cent., and there can be no doubt that the Debentures of this Colony, guaranteed by the British Government, would be promptly taken in the Stock market at, perhaps, the lower figure.

Now, if land proprietors, both here and abroad, want to prove the sincerity of their professions of attachment to the interests of their tenantry, they will at once offer their lands for sale to the Government in the terms of the Purchase Bill. They can no longer use the paltry excuse, that there is no use in offering to sell to the Government, when the Government has not the money to buy. The Government can now command the money, whenever it may be required; and if the landlords and their agents will co-operate with the local authorities, the long-suffering and long-complaining tenantry of this Island may be placed on the high road to independence and prosperity. If they will not sell upon the equitable terms offered under the Purchase Bill, and suffer the present agitation about the Land Question to continue—if agents and middlemen will continue to traffic in proprietary estates by eluding their principals, to the injury of the public at large—if they are determined to keep the majority of the people of Prince Edward Island in slavery and beggary,—we sincerely

hope the new House of Assembly will have the firmness to put the screws upon them. Let the Home Government be shown that every effort at conciliation has been tried in vain—that the vexatious question of Escheat has not been favored by the Liberal Government—that a fair offer, at the suggestion, and with the support, of Her Majesty's Government, has been made, to buy up the claims of the proprietors—that the Imperial guarantee has been generously given to secure funds for this purpose,—and that, still, the proprietors, through the connivance of their agents in many instances, will keep their tenants in wretchedness and bondage,—let this be done, and we are confident that the British Government will allow the Colonial Legislature to try what virtue there is in an additional tax upon large blocks of wilderness land and upon landlords' rent-rolls. If this expedient fails, why then, "Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," and in we go for Escheat, or for anything else that will settle the proprietary system and—the Land Question.

There are several aspirants in the present struggle for senatorial honors who cherish an implacable hatred towards the Land Purchase and Loan Bills. The Districts from which those parties hope to be returned have much to gain by giving the Government a fair opportunity of carrying out the principles of the Bills alluded to. With the people of those Districts—it is not necessary to particularise them—the question is—Freedom or Slavery? If long suffering has enamoured them of the latter, they will return to the new House men who will do their utmost to rivet the chains of proprietary bondage more firmly and more gallingly than ever they were yet felt; and we do hope, that, if the present Government have a majority in the new House, as we are confident they will, the slaves will be left to atone for their treachery to popular rights; while ample justice shall be done to those who, wishing that they themselves should be free, were amongst the first to strike the blow.

THE POLITICAL PARSON OF GEORGETOWN.

This worthy, not content with the sorry exhibition he made of himself at the recent meeting for the nomination of candidates at Georgetown, has so insatiable a craving for notoriety that he must rush into print and make "confusion worse confounded" by the singular infelicity with which he seeks to blind the public as to his real disposition and motives. In the Protector of the 5th instant the following extract appeared, showing the animus of the Reverend Andrew Lochhead:—

"I have been noticing the movements of Rome in this Island. Indeed, I feel quite satisfied in my own mind that they are the same in spirit which led to the establishment of the Inquisition in Spain,—the massacre of St. Bartholomew in France,—and the not less awful massacre of the Protestants in Ireland, in the last century. To all of which, I would earnestly call the attention of Protestants in this Island."

In the issue of the Protector of the 20th his Reverence lucubrates as follows:—

"I wished, as an admirer of Mr. Haviland, to bear public testimony to his noble and bold defence of the Bible and its cause in the House of Assembly."

And again:—

"But, Sir, although the meeting was a political one, I need not inform you that there was a great religious question lying at the bottom of the proceedings,—for Whelan lets out the secret by mentioning the Bible, although I most carefully abstained at the meeting, during the remarks which I made, from introducing religion, or the mention of that blessed Book here referred to. This, then, was the main-spring of my movement, and I hope my brethren will see that the present moment calls for such bold and decided means,—that I was justified in proposing Mr. Haviland."

Well, after this, who would have expected the reverend politician to have proposed as a candidate Andrew McDonald, Esquire, a Catholic, and one whose vote in the Assembly is recorded in direct opposition to "the noble and bold" course pursued by Mr. Haviland, more especially when "the present moment calls for such bold and decided means!" But the truth will out, and the parson, following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, "doffs the cleric" and comes out, as "of the earth, earthy," in the following touch of the politician. He is alluding to his nomination of Mr. McDonald:—

"It is true that I did what he says in this particular; and the reason is, that the parties are so equally balanced that it was considered by the most intelligent in this town as a most desirable line of policy to let things remain as they were, so as to prevent the heat and contention of a strongly contested election,—believing, as there is good ground for believing, that the same parties will be returned after the battle is over!"

Now, how the necessity for "the bold and decided means," previously stated to exist, on such a subject as the alleged infraction of Protestant rights, can be so conveniently ignored by a Protestant clergyman on such grounds, we leave to his Reverence's admiring friends to discover, though we hope they will not be "put to confusion of face," as he has no hesitation in saying. "I have not a blush to spare for the occasion." The truth would have been fairly put forth to the world, and the sentence would have been more terse and explicit, if it had concluded without any reference to "the occasion."

Not wishing to weary our readers by multiplying extracts, showing the wriggling inconsistencies which characterise a clergyman's attempts to reconcile his partisan feelings with his professional character and sacred functions, we shall, while on this topic, just ask our readers to contrast his opinion, that the old members, Messrs. Haviland and McDonald, would be returned, with the following sentence, with which the precious epistle winds up:—

"Time will tell whether the so-called Liberal party, now so busy at Georgetown, will not have occasion to regret the rejection of my proposal, to let things remain as they were."

Thus much for this man's appearance on the political arena. We have shown, from his own pen, that he must be either recreant to his duty by nominating Mr. McDonald, while his support was so frankly accorded to "the noble and bold course" which Mr. McDonald opposed, or that a conscientious sense of duty as a Minister of the Gospel was strongly leavened by the morbid desire of political agitation, and, consequently, the robes of the priest were soiled by the mire of political turmoil. On one or other of the horns of the dilemma Mr. Lochhead has impaled himself, and he may select which he chooses: "Under which king, Bezanian, speak or die."

The individual "of such doubtful character as Mr. Whelan" can assure the Reverend gentleman, that, duly sensible of the Christian spirit which prompted the sneer, his character has never been matter of doubt, as to whether he were a Minister of the Gospel or a red-hot political zealot; and he charitably hopes that Mr. Lochhead will afford the last example of a clergyman attempting to do that which the highest authority has declared to be impossible, namely, to unite the service of God with that of Mammon.

Sundry repetitions of impertinence aimed at the Hon. Col.

Secretary, we pass by, as simply the ebullitions of an unfortunate temper, excited beyond the bounds of decency by the failure of absurd attempts at clerical dictation in temporal matters, merely assuring our readers that the rev. calumniator cannot adduce proof of the truth of his assertions about that gentleman's family interest, &c.—the only official connected with Mr. Coles being the Road Correspondent, who held his office years before his marriage gave the Rev. Andrew Lochhead the opportunity of repeating the oft-refuted lie now so piously insinuated.

We must now dismiss this subject, and trust that what we have written may induce the Georgetown political parson to reflect, that when once a clergyman abdicates the sacredness of his calling by mixing himself up in the strifes of contending politicians, he but degrades his cloth, diminishes his influence as a Christian pastor, and alienates the affections of his congregation.

In bidding him good-bye for the present, we caution him in all kindness to mind his own business—say his prayers—repent, and strive to cultivate a spirit more becoming his profession; but above all things, not to involve himself in such a mass of contradictions as we have noticed among the reasons for his appearance at a political gathering. They impose not upon intelligent men, and but suggest the recollection of the story of a mad bull, which, having made a violent onslaught upon a canny Scotch farmer, missed his aim, and as the disappointed animal stood angrily pawing the ground on the wrong side of the fence, and grumbling out his ineffectual bel-lows at his intended victim, on the right side of the fence, was addressed by the latter in the following strain: "Oo, d—n it, ye mischievous brute, ye need not stand there, booin' and scrapin', ye ken weel enough ye did it on purpose."

THE SOURIS MEETING.

WE have received from Mr. Alexander Leslie, jun., a statement, similar to one which appeared in the Islander of Friday last, purporting to be an account of the public meeting held at Souris, on the 22d inst. We are requested to give a place to this statement in the columns of our paper. We cannot comply with this request. As a general rule, we give reports of public political meetings when requested to do so, but then we must be satisfied that the reports are faithful and impartial ones. Mr. Leslie's is not one of this description. We were present on the occasion referred to, as our readers already know, and we can assure them that Mr. Leslie's report is not a correct one, inasmuch as it does not give all the facts connected with the proceedings of the meeting—omits to notice the riotous conduct of the Messrs. McGowan, McEachen and others—glosses over the blackguard violence of the mob led on by those worthies, and states some things as having occurred, which never occurred. We have neither time nor space now to correct the errors in the report referred to, or supply the omissions; but we shall make it our business to do this in our next issue, as we think the outrageous assault made upon the freedom of legitimate discussion, by individuals whose position in society ought to have dictated better conduct, was such as to justify the most emphatic condemnation from the press.

LAUNCH OF A SPLENDID NEW SHIP.—A fine clipper-built Ship, called the *Caroline Potter*, was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co., on Saturday, the 29th instant. This ship has been built under the skillful supervision of one of the firm—James Duncan, Esq.—and reflects much credit on his skill as a naval architect. She measures 1806 tons medium measurement, being the largest and best ship ever built on this Island. The launch occurred without accident, and was witnessed by a large number of persons.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. New York, May 23. Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool 10 A. M. May 12, arrived at this port this evening. The news by this arrival is interesting, a ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent.

A resolution had been proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Cardwell, and in the House of Lords by Lord Shaftesbury, censuring Government for the publication of their despatches to the Gov. General of India, in regard to his proclamation to the people of Oude. Ellenborough assumed all the responsibility, and resigned. His resignation was accepted. The resolution was to be considered the day after the sailing of the City of Washington.

The House of Commons had disagreed to the amendments to the Jew bill, and admitted Baron Rothschild as a member of their committee on the disagreement with the Lords.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed Minister to Constantinople; and Hon. Edward Esquire Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Times says the resolution of censure will be supported by Lord John Russell, and the Peelite party, as well as Palmerston.

Speculations were rife as to whether the Ministry would resign or dissolve Parliament, in the event of the passage of the resolution.

Calcutta dates are of April 9. The news is unimportant. All was quiet in China.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 10th, in the Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on 14th he should move a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government in publishing their despatches to the Governor General of India.

In the Commons, Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 12th inst. he should move the following resolution:—

Resolved, That this House, whilst it abstains from expressing any opinion upon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India, in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension, that her Majesty's Government addressed to the Governor-General of India, through the Secret Committee of the India House, a despatch condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor-General of India; and that they are of opinion such a course on the part of Government must tend, under the present circumstances of India, to produce a most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and by encouraging further resistance on the part of those who are still in arms against us.

The Oaths Bill as amended by the House of Lords, was taken up, when Lord John Russell moved that the amendment be not agreed to, and that the clause to admit Jews to Parliament be restored. The motion was carried by a vote of 263 to 150.

A resolution to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee, was debated, but without definite action.

After sundry votes upon the Army estimates, a resolution was moved by Lord Stanley, and agreed to, authorising Government to guarantee £100,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. for the use of Prince Edward Island.

On the 11th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough explained the circumstances under which the despatch

censuring Lord Canning had been written; admitted that he alone was responsible for it, and announced that rather than expose his colleagues to the censure of Parliament, he had tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Control to her Majesty, and the same had been accepted.

Lord Derby said the resignation had been accepted with regret, but admitted that he considered the publication of the despatch premature and injudicious.

Lord Shaftesbury explained the terms of his motion of censure against the Government, which, in effect, takes the same ground as that proposed in the House of Commons, and bases the complaint on the supposition that Government acted in the matter without a full knowledge of the proceedings of Lord Canning.

A motion to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords on the Oaths bill, was carried after a debate by a vote of 251 to 196.

All the wire of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had been taken out of the tanks at Keyham, and coiled on board the Niagara and Agamemnon, so that nothing remained to be done but to take on board a small portion of the new cable, which was being done, and the paying out machinery. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th of May.

The mail steamer Canada, from Africa for Plymouth, sunk on the 4th of May, after being in collision with the bark Ida Elizabeth, from Cardiff for Batavia. The captain, two passengers and four seamen, were drowned. The rest, numbering about 50 persons, were saved by the bark.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of April 9th arrived at Suez on the 4th of May. The news is of no special importance. Lucknow was perfectly tranquil, and not a single armed man was to be seen.

The 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been brought to a court martial at Unballon. Sixty were sentenced to be hanged, and the remainder to be transported for life.

A hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund is considered inevitable.

A strong force had marched for Bareilly. Col. Seaton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels, taking 3 guns.

Died.

At Allisary, Saint Andrew's, on the 20th May, after a short illness, Mr. ANGUS McDONALD, the venerable and highly respected father of the Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, the Bishop of Charlottetown. The lamented deceased had emigrated to this Island at an early period of his life, and had attained the patriarchal age of 90 years. During his long residence at Saint Andrew's, he enjoyed the attachment and esteem of all who became acquainted with him; and his integrity and kindness of disposition will be long remembered by his numerous relatives and friends. On Saturday, 26th instant, at Middleton, Lot 26, of Apoplexy, Mr. William Cotton, aged 47 years. His end was peace.

Passengers.

In the Barque *William Douse*, for London, on Saturday the 22nd inst. William Douse, Esq., wife, two daughters, and Master Fredk. Douse; Mr. J. Roots, Mr. and Mrs. David Lawson, Jun., and others.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED. May 21—Schr Marie Adele, Danglade, Montreal; Flour, &c. Angelo, Babin, Pugwash; Limestone. 22—Romp, St. Pierre; bal. 24—Bee, Goodin, Bay Verte; deals. 25—Midge, McErlane, Wallace, bona diet, &c. Jaysen, Finlayson, Buttcheo, deals. 26—LaBouka, Davidson, Magdalen Islands; salt.

CLEAR'D. May 20—Schr Marie Adele, Shaneca, Pictou; boards. 21—Dove, Campbell, Pictou; oats. 22—Elizabeth, McLean, Buctouche; bal. Guide, Needham, Pictou; bal. Hemisphere Borealis, McDonald, St. John, N. B.; potatoes. Ariel, Moore, Boston; produce. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou; do Marie Adele, Danglade, Pictou; flour. Mary Virgene, King, Halifax; produce. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; bal. 24—Bee, Goodin, Bay Verte; bal. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou; do. 25—Angeline, Babin, Pugwash; produce. Sage, Melinae, Buctouche; bal. Eben, Penix, Pictou; do. 27—Ship Isabel, McDonald, Shediac; ballast. Schr Erader, Nielsen, Fishing voyage; salt. Steamer Westerland, Evans, Pictou; mails and passengers.

New Advertisements.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN.—The House of Assembly having been dissolved, I have to solicit your suffrages at the ensuing Election; and should I receive a majority of your votes, I shall endeavour to carry out those principles of Self-Government to which I have given my support for the last seven years, believing them to be the only true basis of British Constitutional Government, by which the people can exercise a direct control over the officials, and thus promote the contentment and prosperity of this my native country.

I have the honor to be, your old, servt. GEORGE COLES. Charlottetown, May 31, 1858. P Jour

Tea, Molasses, Rice, &c.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on to-morrow, (TUESDAY), June 1st, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at the warehouse of Mr. JOHN GIBSON, Kent-street, the following GOODS just arrived, ex "Reward" from Halifax, viz:— 20 chests Congo TEA 8 puncheons MOLASSES 20 sides SOLE LEATHER 8 bags RICE 10 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO 5 boxes (5 gross each) Tobacco Pipes of choice 1 case Straw Bonnets 1 case Friction Matches. Terms liberal. Wm. DODD, Auctioneer. May 31, 1858.

New Store! New Store! QUEENSTREET.

Between Mr. McMurray and Messrs. Duncan, Mason & Co's THE subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of the City of Charlottetown and surrounding country, that he has just received a part of his Stock of British and Foreign MERCHANDIZE, which will be ready for inspection on TUESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT, comprising—

Staple and fancy Dry Goods, Dress material in all the newest styles, military stripes, Almorla checks, bareges, flounced robes, &c.; Glace, moir and Princess Royal Tweeds, Mantles, a fair Bonnets, ribbons, flowers, plumes. [choice] Misses' brown and drab straw hats, Shawls, parasols, gloves, hosiery, laces, edgings, White, grey and striped shirtings, drillings and flannel, Cotton warps, tobacco, pipes, &c. &c. A good article of family TEA, All of which, with a large variety not enumerated, are offered at the smallest remunerative profit for Cash. May 31, 1858. C. C. VAUX.

For Sale,

ON the Stocks, a superior-built SCHOONER, 60 feet keel; 19 feet 4 inches beam; 8 feet 4 inches deep. HILARY ROBERTS. White Sands, May 31, 1858. 51

London to Charlottetown, Direct.

THE Superior and fast sailing Bark WILLIAM DOUSE, 500 tons burden, James Macrisland, Commander, will Sail from London, for Charlottetown about the 20th JULY—has excellent accommodation for Cabin Passengers; and well known for being very tight, staunch and strong, offers a most eligible opportunity for shippers desirous of despatch. For Freight or Passage, apply to the owners, Wm. Douse, at 35 Dartmouth St. Westminster, London, or to Messrs. Joun and James Douse, Charlottetown. May 31, 1858.

Bone Dust and Gypsum.

THE subscriber has received a quantity of the above valuable MANURES from the Crushing Mills of Mr. FRIAR, of Wallace, N. S. and offers them for sale on liberal terms. May 31, 1858. W. W. IRVING.