

Cleanings from late Papers.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The papers by the steamship *Asia* continue to exhibit much solicitude for the safety of General Havelock's heroic band, and for our countrymen throughout India. The city of Lucknow, in the Kingdom of Oude, which contains upwards of 200,000 inhabitants, is said to have been reached by Nana Sahib on the 1st August, that he was made Governor of the town, and had cut off the canals which supplied the citadel with water, and that the English, shut up in the fortress, were besieged by him.

Lucknow is situated on the river Gomtry, a tributary of the Ganges, and is about 174 miles north-west of Benares. The capture of the fortress would be productive of the most serious consequences, and it would elate the rebels and give encouragement to a further spread of the revolt. A letter from India says: "There can be no question that Nana Sahib's intended point of attack is Calcutta. The forces now in rebellion cannot be less than 100,000. Part of them will be appointed to keep our troops in check in the upper Provinces; the others will approach Lower Bengal, and make their point of attack Calcutta."

The news by the last mail is considered unfavourable for our cause, and the greatest exertions are being made in England to send out troops. The *London Globe* of the 24th instant says:—"At present we are embarking some artillery, cavalry, and five infantry regiments, to make up any deficiencies. As the 40,000 men now pouring in at each end of the presidencies and at Karachi will, for some months, be engaged in a harassing service, likely to cause more than ordinary casualties, the embodiment of the fifteen regiments of militia will enable us to send out another strong reinforcement, should it be required. The cavalry likely to be selected are the Scots Greys and Inniskilling Dragoons; while the infantry first on the roster for foreign service are the 22d, 25th, 90th and 67th regiments. This would make a force of about 5000 men, which, if necessary, could be dispatched at once, and which would go far to keep up the army in India to its full strength until we are able to dispatch large regimental drafts next year."

The following description of the perilous position of the brave Havelock is said to be from an unfavourable hand:—"On the 7th of July, when he marched out of Allahabad, this heroic band numbered some 2000 men of all arms. When Neill effected the junction at Cawnpore it was slightly reinforced. On the 17th of August it had been reduced to 900 survivors, thoroughly worn down by sickness and disease. It is probable that no soldiers in the world have ever gone through the same amount of arduous work in the same space of time. In the course of these five weeks this infantry brigade—for except a few volunteers it has throughout been deprived of horse—has fought at least eight different actions with as many armies of well-disciplined troops, plentifully supplied with cavalry and artillery, and generally outnumbering it in the proportion, at the lowest calculation, of six to one. It has done this in the worst season in the year for military operations. Its victorious marches have been made through a land of rice swamps, in the midst of a hostile population, without a commissariat, without tents. From the moment they crossed the Ganges, on their way to Lucknow, these men had to bivouac at night under deluges of rain, to fight frequently up to their middles in water, and more than once to snatch a hasty meal in the face of the foe, on broad unsheltered plains, with the noonday sun blazing down on them with vertical glare. It was on the 30th July that Havelock first crossed the Ganges; on the 4th August he was compelled by sickness to fall back; on the 5th he advanced again, and fought two more actions, with the usual result. His further advance was checked by an obstacle which it would have been madness to attempt surmounting. 50,000 men, entrenched in a position of great strength, on the other side of a deep and rapid river, rendered the relief of Lucknow impossible, and made instant retreat imperative. The retreat was conducted in perfect order, on the 13th Havelock recrossed the Ganges. But the labours of his indefatigable band were not yet over. Bithoor had been re-occupied by the enemy, and on the 16th Havelock attacked it, carried the position, and captured two guns."

The *Liverpool Times* says:—"There is no page of ancient or modern history which records a series of exploits more brilliant than are described in this passage, but his band of heroes are only human, and the climate and these superhuman exertions were fearfully thinning his ranks, while the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, were encircling him on all sides. We are assured that from Oude, the focus of the insurrection, a vast host from the left bank of the Ganges was bent on his destruction; the Gawlior insurgents from the west were about to cross the Ganges for the same purpose; and from the south-west the mutineers of Dinapore were pushing on towards Cawnpore. Adequate supplies could not reach him in less than ten days or a fortnight, and it was believed that before the expiration of that time the mutineers would hold the communication between Allahabad and Benares. General Neill, writing from Cawnpore in the early part of August, gives a desponding account of what may happen before succour comes from Calcutta. "Lucknow," he says, "may share the fate which befell Cawnpore. The rebels, flushed with victory, will reoccupy Cawnpore, and I have no troops to keep them out. I must be starved out. The effect on Agra will be most disastrous."

SITUATION OF THE BRITISH BEFORE DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter by an officer of the Bengal Artillery:—

"CAMP BEFORE DELHI, AUGUST 13.—We are still at the old work, holding our own quietly and giving the Pandies a thrashing whenever they venture too close. Although nominally we have several regiments here, in actual numbers we have but few. At no period, I imagine, have the European regiments, both Queen's and Company's, been so weak. With the exception of the 8th and 61st, the others are all whole regiments, a few men only being left behind at their respective depots, and yet not one comes up to the strength of a healthy wing. On the 8th of June, when we first arrived here, I believe by an assault we could probably have taken possession of the city. The enemy, never doubting but that they would easily beat us off, contented themselves by taking up a very strong position—some three miles in advance of the cantonments, with a strong reserve to fall back upon in and about the cantonments themselves, and, as we have since ascertained, did little towards strengthening the batteries on the city walls; besides which, their numbers then did not probably exceed 10,000 or 17,000 fighting men. Had we, however, taken the city, our force was at that time so small that we should have had great difficulty in merely keeping it, without being able to render assistance to any other part of the country; neither have we been able to do that directly from our present camp, but the mere fact of our being here in front of Delhi has attracted all the mutineers to this one spot, without which lodestone they would certainly have wandered all over the country. Our communication with the Punjab would have been cut off by their getting round to the rear. We should have had the greatest difficulty in getting supplies, as, with the numbers their army has swelled to, they could have surrounded the whole city and rendered our foraging a work of great danger, instead of which we have had a daily supply in from the North-west; and after the first few days supplies of every description have been plentiful. Our position here is certainly by nature a wonderfully secure one, and if the Pandies could not have found a better place than Delhi as the head-quarters of their mutiny, with an unlimited magazine at their disposal, I doubt if we could have been so well off anywhere. Providence has assisted us in every way; from the beginning the weather has been most propitious, and in cantonments I have never seen troops so healthy as they are here now. Cholera occasionally pays us a visit, but that must always be expected in a large standing camp. The river Jumna completely protects our left front and flank, while the large jheel (water course) which runs away to the south-west is at this season quite impassable for miles, and prevents any surprise on our right flank, so that a few cavalry are sufficient as a guard for three faces of our position, and we are consequently enabled to devote our whole force to keep our front from surprise; but to do this whenever we are attacked in any

force takes almost every available man in camp. Of all the infantry regiments here the most distinguished is the 60th Rifles; they and the gallant little Ghoorkas in the Sirmore Battalion have borne the brunt of the whole affair, and suffered fearfully; after them come the 1st Fusiliers and the Guides. This morning we surprised a battery they had recently erected rather too near to our pickets, and in such a position that our heavy guns could not bear on it, so it was decided to carry it by assault. The 1st Fusiliers and Coke's Punjab Rifles (also a fine corps) did the business well, each regiment capturing two guns. To-morrow a reinforcement under Nicholson comes in, consisting of 1,000 European infantry and about the same number of natives, and a second-class siege train has left Ferozepore en route to this. Whether Sir Patrick Grant arrives or not, as soon as the train comes we shall, I hope, go in. Having waited so long it is better perhaps to finish up well by shelling the town for several days and making a decent breach. All agree that taking it by assault is out of the question, and our batteries, on account of the great height of the glacis, will have to be advanced so close that a practicable breach will be made in a day or two after we once commence, so there will be no delay when once we have the train. I do so long to see the inside of this hateful place. I only trust all the women and children will have been removed, for once inside few will be spared; it will be an extraordinary day for those that see the end of it, if the Pandies only wait to fight; but I sometimes think the greater part will be off with the plunder they have got, and we shall have to follow them up somewhere else."

GALLANT DEFENCE OF A LITTLE FORTIFICATION AT ARRAB.

"The three native regiments (7th, 8th, and 40th), that maintained at Dinapore on the 25th July, crossed the river Soane, and marched into Arrah. I had taken the precaution to fortify a small detached two-storey house, 50 feet square, with a flat roof, which was in the compound with my main dwelling-house. It was provisioned with meal, corn, biscuit, water, wine, and some beer. We had 50 Sikh soldiers in Arrah, and, being 16 ourselves, resolved to make a stand. Accordingly, on Sunday night we occupied the bungalow, and the mutineers, after securing the treasure, attacked us about 9 o'clock a.m. Most of the Europeans, besides revolvers and hog spears, had two doubled-barrelled guns, or a gun and a rifle, with abundance of ammunition, and a large surplus, from which (when the Sikhs' supplies began to run short) we made some thousand cartridges. To describe the repeated attacks, the almost incessant firing, and the hairbreadth escapes we sustained until Sunday, the 21st of August, at sunset, would form a lengthy narrative. We saw an evident commotion among our assailants, and soon after heard faintly the firing of cannon at a distance to the westward. This proved to be a relieving force, which had marched from Buxar to our assistance. Next morning we marched out of our shattered but still strong little fort triumphant, but I hope not vain-glorious, in having kept at bay for a week a hundred times our number. Our miraculous preservation should be ever a continual cause of the deepest thankfulness to us all, for excepting some scratches and bruises not worth mentioning but one of our little garrison (a Sikh) was dangerously wounded. Numbers of the enemy were killed around us, and in my own dwelling-house, which was gutted and partially burnt after, everything of value was either destroyed or carried away by the back approach, which we could not command. What we were most apprehensive of for some days was disease from the odour of dead bodies, and four or five of our own horses (including my best Arab riding horse) were shot and in a state of decomposition within 50 yards of us. The nightly treacherous harangues made to us by the mutineers from the cover of my dwelling-house, 60 yards off, were answered only by us, when there was a pause, by a volley of bullets directed towards the speaker's hiding-place. It was agreed no other answer should ever be given them, and I do not believe there was a man among us who would have allowed himself, if possible, to fall into their hands alive. The Sikhs have asked me, and I have promised, to build the well into a permanent one as a memento of their services, and that our little fort shall have affixed upon it the name of 'Fu tehgur,' or, 'house of victory.'"

The following is a copy of the report by Mr. Wake of the above gallant defence:

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of his honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of our extraordinary defence and providential escape. We, on the night of Sunday, the 20th, went into a small bungalow fortified by Mr. Boyle, the district engineer of the railway company. On Monday, the 21st, the insurgent Sepoys charged our bungalow from every side, but, being met with a steady and well directed fire, they changed their tactics, and, hiding behind the trees, and occupying the outhouses and Mr. Boyle's residence, which was unfortunately within 60 yards of our fortification, they kept up an incessant and galling fire on us. On the 22nd two small cannon were brought to play on our bungalow, one throwing 4lb. shot, and they were daily shifted to what the rebels thought our weakest spots. Finally, the largest was placed on the roof of Mr. Boyle's dwelling-house, completely commanding the inside of our bungalow, and the smallest behind it at a distance of 20 yards. Nothing but cowardice, want of unanimity, and only the ignorance of our enemies prevented our fortification being brought down about our own ears. During the entire siege, which lasted seven days, every possible stratagem was practised against us. The cannons were fired as frequently as they could prepare shot, with which they were at first unprovided, and incessant assaults were made upon the bungalow. Not only did our Sikhs behave with perfect coolness and patience, but their untiring labour met and prevented every threatened disaster. Water began to run short; a well of 18 feet by 4 was instantly dug in less than 12 hours. The rebels raised a barricade on the top of the opposite house; ours grew in the same proportion. A shot shook a weak place in our defence. The place was made twice as strong as before. We began to feel the want of animal food and the short allowance of grain. A sally was made at night and four sheep brought in, and finally we ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy were undermining us; a counter mine was quickly dug. On the 30th troops sent to our relief from Dinapore were attacked and beaten back close to the entrance of the town. On the next day the rebels returned, and, telling us that they had annihilated our relief, offered the Sikhs and the women and children (of which there were none with us) their lives and liberty if they would give up the Government officers. August 1 we were all offered our lives and leave to go to Calcutta if we would give up our arms. On the 2d the greater part of the Sepoys went out to meet Major Eyre's field force, and on their being soundly thrashed the rest of them abandoned the station, and that night we went out and found their mine had reached our foundations, and a canvassed tube filled with gunpowder was lying handy to blow up, in which, however, I do not think they could have succeeded, as their powder was bad; and another stroke of the pick would have broken into our countermine. We also brought in the gun which they had left on the top of the opposite house."

The *London Morning Chronicle* professes to have good authority for stating, that steps have been taken for immediately proclaiming the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and that the next telegraph advices will probably bring news of such proclamation at Calcutta; the statement is generally regarded as absurd on simply constitutional grounds.

Catherine Hayes, the singer, was married in London to Mr. Ruehnel, of New York.

GREAT PROTESTANT SECESSION TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—By far the most extensive and important secession which has yet taken place from the Church of England to the Church of Rome, may be confidently looked for in a few weeks at the furthest—very probably before the close of the present week. We can state, indeed, that so far as regards six or seven clergymen, it was actually determined that the process of going over from the Anglican Church to Popery, should be gone through on Thursday or Friday, but at the very urgent entreaties of some of the Tractarian friends of the embryo seceders, they have agreed to defer the formal step for a few days longer. At least ten of the clergymen in the category to which we allude are unmarried, so that they will at once become Popish priests.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. The *Times* has some lengthy remarks on the increase, and says the suddenness of the renewed drain of gold, which has led to this step, has taken the public by surprise, because they were not prepared for the extraordinary news received by the two last American mails; but allowing due weight to that intelligence, there is nothing in the movement to create alarm, although there is a great probability it may soon have to be repeated. Upon the whole it is possible that the combined operations of the American panic and Indian insurrection may for a time have affected the English resources to the extent of two or three millions, but the *Times* considers, as regards the broad trade of the Empire, it is impossible to discern a cause of fear. The discount establishments also advanced their rates a half per cent. The *Times* argues in the same article, that fright alone is the cause of the daily ruin going on in America, and there is nothing in what is now passing which will for any length of time interfere with the business or cripple the natural resources of the country. The *London Commercial Daily List* of Friday evening says, it is the general opinion that money matters have seen their worst in America, and although much caution has been observed in the negotiation of bills, still the feeling is rather better than it was yesterday; the rate of discount is now from 6 to 7 per cent. The weather has been very stormy on the English coast, and numerous wrecks are reported, including the American ship *A. B. Kimball*, from Sunderland to New York, which was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands; crew saved.

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR,—In your remarks (in the *Islander* of the 13th inst.) on my letter, you ask the question: "By abandoning his own property has he tended in the slightest degree to prevent the usurpers from swindling the tenantry out of £20,000 a year?" From the way this question is put, it would lead many into an error to believe that if I had kept to my own proposal, it would have prevented the usurpers from swindling the tenantry out of £20,000 a year; and you would also have the people believe, that if I had stuck to my own proposal, it would have prepared the way and have enabled the House of Assembly to petition the House of Commons against the Colonial Office!

When the usurpers' creatures were the Colonial Government, and had British troops at their command to overawe the tenantry, and the people's representatives having no power over, or part in the Colonial Government—were good reasons to petition the House of Commons against the Colonial Office. But when the Colonial Office gave the people their rights to choose their own Government, and withdrew the troops and even the arms from the Island—the people *now* have a constitutional remedy at law to investigate the titles, and all the power in their own hands to settle their own affairs, if they will only believe it; and if trials of titles are refused, trust to their own strength and the justice of their cause for the settlement of the land question. Consequently they could have no grounds, but their own ignorance and cowardice, to plead in a petition to Parliament against the Colonial Office.

Then, again, there is not that difference between my proposal and the Loan Bill, to affect the interests of the tenantry, as you would have them believe. Both votes were for the Government to purchase the land and sell it again to the tenantry. Nor can the Loan Bill bring the Colony in debt. Because it was passed under such circumstances that no more money can be recovered from the Colony than the people think proper to pay; and as both votes were for a compromise, depending on the will of parties, either party might agree or disagree to the compromise as they pleased. Now the Colonial Minister had not agreed to my proposal; but he had agreed to guarantee a Loan. He was at liberty to object to my proposal, without any blame; but it would be a breach of promise to object to the Loan. Therefore, I could not expect to carry my measure for the benefit of the tenantry, by adhering to my proposal, without the support of Government; but there was a fair prospect of relieving the tenantry by supporting the Loan Bill. And although the Minister has not yet obtained the assent for that Bill, that would be no plea to petition Parliament against him, when we have a constitutional and a better remedy at law. For whenever the tenantry make up their minds that they will neither pay rent nor buy land from reputed usurpers, until their titles are investigated and proved to be good in law, that will soon bring the land question to a settlement, and leave to the tenantry their rents of £20,000 a year to improve their own lands. Sailer's Hope, Oct. 23, 1857. WM. COOPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—In your leading article in this week's *Examiner*, headed, "The attacks of the Opposition Press on the Land Office," is contained the following:—

"The vendors of the Estate in question claim a balance of £6,000 from the Government. The latter is willing to give no more than £2,000, reserving the difference to make up for the value of fishery reserves not fully accounted for, and for payments received from the tenantry on account of purchases and back rents, not credited at the time the Estate was handed over to the Government. A remarkable instance of forgetfulness in the latter respect has recently come to light, and our readers will shortly be afforded an opportunity of learning all the facts connected with it."

The statement that the Government is willing to give "no more than £2,000," is erroneous. The Government offered to pay the vendors—who claim £6,100, with interest thereon from 28th December, 1854—the sum of £2,948 17s. 4d.; to reconvey to them Lot 66, and then to submit to reference the claim for the balance. In confirmation of this statement, I beg to refer you to the accompanying letter from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the vendors of the Worrell Estate, dated 10th April last—the correctness of which can be verified by reference to the original in the Commissioner's Office—and also of their reply thereto. The latter contains the only reply I desire, at present, to make to the very unjust insinuation contained in the extract which I have given from your paper.

I trust you will not object to give this note and the communications accompanying it, a place in your next issue.

Your obedient servant,

Ch. Town, Oct. 30, 1857. WM. H. POPE.

No. 1. LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 10th April, 1857.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst.

You are correct in stating that I have declared a deficiency in the estate of 10,747 acres, including omitted exceptions and Lot 66, which, calculated at 6s. per acre, gives £3,224, leaving a balance, after deducting it from £6,100, of £2,876; on which you claim interest from the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, amounting in all to £3,163 12s. (I think your calculation of £3,123 is an error), payable in December last. From the balance of £2,876, however, I claim a further deduction, being sums received or Promissory Notes and Bonds retained by Mr. Desbrisay since the six-

teenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, contrary to the terms of purchase. I enclose a list of them amounting to £195 2s. 8d., which, being deducted from £2,876, leaves a balance of £2,680 17s. 4d.; and adding interest since the twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, it amounts to £2,948 17s. 6d., calculating interest to December last.

I observe that you do not acquiesce in my report of deficiency. I have taken what I contend to be all necessary steps, by survey and otherwise, to arrive at the area of the estate, which I am prepared to prove whenever the proper time arrives; but the exceptions which you take to this and also to the Surveyor General's calculation, involve, as you correctly state, questions of law and fact.

I now come to the methods proposed by you of disposing of these differences, and reply, that with respect to all the points in dispute between us, except the question of the reconveyance of Lot sixty-six, I am prepared to agree to submit both the law and the facts connected with them to reference, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

With respect to Lot 66, you were prepared, according to your own view of the case, to perfect the reconveyance on the twenty-seventh day of December last, had not the doubt presented itself to your mind as to my power to give a deed of so large a quantity of land; that was the reason offered for your subsequently declining to recognize that reconveyance. On the other hand, I contend that I possessed and still possess the necessary power. It is quite obvious, however, that all which you can ask in order to carry out in good faith the agreement between us, is a removal of that doubt. Now the Bill you have submitted to the Attorney General goes far beyond that, and the clauses contained in it are of a nature which, it is believed, would not receive the concurrence of the Legislature, and which I cannot, therefore, undertake to submit to it.

A general Bill has, however, been prepared by the Attorney General, and introduced into the Legislature, defining the Commissioner's powers with respect to reconveyance, in conformity with agreements made or to be made between him and the vendors of any lands, and rendering them valid, whether the quantity be over or under three hundred acres. It contains other provisions dispensing with certain formal proofs, in a form similar to those contained in the Bill formerly submitted to you by the Attorney General. The Bill now introduced being worded so as to apply to past, present and future transactions, will, when passed, enable me to place you in the position which you proposed to be in with respect to Lot sixty-six, on the 27th day of December last. You are at liberty to inspect the Bill on application to the Attorney General.

It is believed that the above Bill will meet with the sanction of the Legislature, and be passed some time next week, and as it will remove the doubts suggested by you, I trust it will meet with your approbation. I need not remind you that you are equally bound with the Government, where circumstances permit, to perform your part of the agreement, when you call upon them to perform theirs; and taking this view of the case, I beg leave to notify you, that on your signifying to me your approval of the proposed arrangement, and that after the passing of the Bill you will acquiesce in the reconveyance of the land on Lot sixty-six, I will (under the sanction of the Government) request the Treasurer to prepare Debitures to the amount of £2,948 17s. 4d., which I will hand to you immediately after the Bill has passed, you, at the same time, withdrawing all objections to the reconveyance.

The other points can then be referred as above proposed, unless you can agree upon a reasonable compromise with respect to them, on which subject I am open to a proposition from you.

I beg further to add that the proposition I now make, and the remarks contained in this letter, are offered without prejudice, in case we should fail to come to an understanding.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM SWABEY, Commissioner.

No. 2. LETTER TO COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 14th April, 1857.

SIR,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst. You admit that after deducting for all deficiencies which you allege to exist, and for Lot 66, the sum of £2,876, with interest from 28th December, 1854, remains due to us. From this balance of £2,876, you claim a further deduction, "being sums received, or Promissory Notes and Bonds retained by Mr. Desbrisay since 16th August, 1854, contrary to the terms of purchase, a list of which exceptions amounting to £195 2s. 8d. you enclose." We deny your right to charge us with such monies or promissory notes alleged to have been received or retained by Mr. Desbrisay, or any other person, and that the receipt of monies, or retaining promissory notes or other documents by Mr. Desbrisay or any other person, unauthorized by us, amounts to a violation of the "terms of purchase, for which we are in the slightest degree responsible." We sold the Worrell Estate to the Government, and conveyed it by deeds prepared by the Attorney General; the conveyance was absolute, and vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands all that Mr. Pope received from Mr. Worrell's trustees—Morell farm excepted. We fully empowered the Commissioner of Public Lands to recover and receive all monies due and payable to us as the owners of the estate; and if Mr. Desbrisay, or any other of the trustees, received monies or withheld documents belonging or relating to the property, the remedy lay with the Commissioner of Public Lands. We covenanted against our own acts and not against the acts of strangers. We have received no monies nor withheld any other bonds or promissory notes or other property belonging to the estate, nor have we violated any of the "terms of purchase," and the assertion to the contrary has no foundation in truth.

We do not acquiesce in your report of deficiency, and shall be prepared to join issue with you on this point.

You allege that you possessed on the 27th December last, and still possess, the necessary power to reconvey to us Lot 66. If you are correct, the necessary power to reconvey to us Lot 66, as a reconveyance of the estate, and we are chargeable with the deduction of six shillings per acre for every acre reconveyed. We, however, differ with you on this point, and are prepared to join issue on it also.

We need not, we trust, be reminded that we are equally bound with the Government to perform our contracts. We consider that we are bound, to the utmost of our power, to perform all contracts entered into by us, to the fullest extent, and not to limit our obligations to the standard of the Government, which does not hesitate to violate its contract while it admits the obligation to perform it.

A proper respect for ourselves and our rights induces us to decline to submit to or accept the conditions upon which you state your readiness to pay us £2,948 17s. 4d.

When you pay us an amount which you admit to be due to us, and for the non-payment of which no valid reason has been offered, we shall be quite prepared to submit to refer all matters in dispute, leaving it to the arbitrators to decide whether we ought to take the deed of Lot 66, and upon what conditions.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,
W. H. POPE,
GEO. E. MOHTON,
Per S. P. FAIRBANKS.

To the Hon. the Com. of Public Lands.

[Want of space at present forbids our offering any remarks on the above letter, to which we readily give a place in our columns; but we shall take an early opportunity to notice it at some length.—Ed. Ex.]

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

THE reverend disciple of Izaak Walton has executed his threatened fishing excursion, and, having duly whipped the "troubled waters" of the *Islander* and *Examiner*, appears to us to have taken a very varied fare, the intrinsic value of which, however, bears no comparison to the trouble the pious sportsman must have taken, in the endeavour to fill his basket with the poorest fish he could find in the "troubled waters" he had selected as the scene of his sport. Dropping metaphor, we may inform our readers that the Rev. Geo. Sutherland has occupied the dreary waste of three columns of the Sanctified Press in a pompous but futile attempt to justify the slanders originated and circulated by the Free Church Synod against the *Islander* and *Examiner*, on the score of immorality and infidelity. The plan he has adopted is one more entitled to the praise of ingenuity than honesty or originality, consisting, as it does, of disjointed fragments of sentences, rudely piled together, without connexion or context to illustrate their meaning. "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God;" but, judging from his Reverence's style of extracting, he would be justified in charging the Bible with declaring the non-existence of the Deity, by giving only the latter part of the quotation, viz: "There is no God." This appears to us to be a fair illustration of the manner in which this political Parson, incited by a morbid desire for notoriety, has sought to justify the false and malicious resolution to which we have referred.

So long as Mr. Sutherland and the men of his stamp beguiled their abundant leisure by spinning nonsense for the *Protector*, we were content to put up with occasional abuse of ourselves and our religion, in consideration of the soporific effects of the dull bigotry which insured us a good sound sleep every Wednesday night. But when a Church Court is made the instrument by which it is sought to injure our character as a journalist and member of society, in order to pick up copper enough to float a stupid paper, we felt ourselves called