

The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

EDWARD WHELAN]

This is true Liberty, when free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

[EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Vol. VIII.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1858.

No. 12.

Positive and Without Reserve. Extensive Sale of British and American Merchandise, &c., &c.

To be sold by Auction at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 12th OCTOBER, and the following days, at the Subscribers' SALE ROOM, Queen-street:—

10 Cases and 2 Trunks MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Furs, Ready Made Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c., &c.

Also—50 Chests Superior Congo TEA, 20 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO, 7 Casks Brandy, Boxes Soap and Candles, Buckets and Brooms, Oil, Window Glass, Sole Leather, Patent and Common Windlasses, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—£10, three months; £30, four months; £60 and upwards, six months.

For Sale positive and no reserve.

J. & T. MORRIS, Auctioneers.
Ch. Town, Sept. 20, 1858. (Mon&Tsl)

Important Notice to Emigrants BOUND TO AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

By virtue of authority vested in me, as Emigration Agent for the Provincial Government of Auckland, New Zealand, I hereby give public notice that I am prepared to issue Land Orders to all persons, of good character and sober, steady habits, who will emigrate, at their own cost, from this Island to Auckland, as follows:—Every adult, of the age of 18 years and upwards, will, on his arrival, be entitled to select Forty Acres of Government Land in any part of the Province, subject to special regulations, free of all cost—except Agent's fee (10s. 6d.) to be paid on receipt of the Order, and the expense of survey at the time of taking possession of the land. For every child or servant, over five and under eighteen years of age, taken from this Island to Auckland aboard, an Order for Twenty Acres of Land will be issued to the parent, guardian or master at whose cost he or she may be taken—such Order to cost 5s. 6d. each, to be paid here, and subject to the same regulations as those issued to adults. For further information apply, (if by letter, post paid) to

CHARLES BELL, Emigration Agent.
N. B.—Copies of the Auckland Land Regulations will be ready in a few days for distribution to intending emigrants; and pamphlets in further explanation are expected by first English Mail.
Queen Square, Sept. 20, 1858.

From the Auckland Provincial Government Gazette, May 13.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.
Auckland, May 11, 1858.

I HEREBY notify, for general information, that by virtue of the authority vested in the Superintendent by the "Auckland Waste Land Act of 1855," I have appointed the undermentioned gentlemen to be Emigration Agents for the Province of Auckland:—

- A. F. Ridgway, London, England,
- James Myers, Southampton,
- John Paradise, Stamford,
- Joseph O'Hara, Galway, Ireland,
- Geo. Somerville, Castletown, County Sligo, Ireland,
- Robert Groer, Newry, County Down,
- George Anderson, Inverness, Scotland,
- James Law, Perth,
- Thomas H. Lusk, Greenock,
- E. D. Wright, Toronto, Canada,
- Joseph Hunter, M. D., Cape Breton, Nova Scotia,
- Charles Bell, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
- Heidon Janssen, St. Helena,
- Frederick John Mullins, Bergedorf.

J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE SALE, ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE AND beautifully situated properties in this city, having a front of 115 feet on Queen Square, and 134 feet on Grant- Street, together with the residence of the Misses STEWART thereon. For particulars apply to JOHN BALL, Charlottetown, Sept. 20, 1858.

Pay Day has come.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will please call
and settle immediately. All Bills over due must be paid by the
FIFTH of OCTOBER, after that date they will be given to an Attorney
for collection, without further notice.
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Furniture Warehouse, Kent Street, Sept. 20, 1858.

Run Away.

STRAYED from the Pasture, on the 13th inst.,
a small DARK RED COW, not giving much milk, has
rather large Horns, and a White Streak on her rump; one
of her ears is broken or cut, and hangs down; a small white spot on her
forehead. Any person giving information where she may be found will
be rewarded by
M. W. SKINNER.
Ch. Town, Sept. 20, 1858.

To Teachers of the Second or Highest Class.

A young unmarried man of good moral character, and
holding a licence as a Second or Highest Class Teacher
from the Board of Education, may, if disengaged, hear of a
desirable situation on application by letter, addressed, M. N.
at the Examiner Office.
September 20, 1858. 2w.

WANTED TO BORROW, £200 or £500, on Freehold Property;

—a good premium will be given. Apply to P. HICKOX & Co.,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Sept. 13, 1858.

Eligible Pasture and Building Lots.

FOR SALE, 10 LOTS within the City, containing a TOWN
LOT each; also, 10 immediately adjoining the City,
(free of City taxes), of 1 acre each. Apply to
THEOPHILUS DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, August 23, 1858.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Brig. Henry from Halifax, and

for sale cheap for cash, wholesale and retail,
Pale and colored BRANDY,
Pure Holland GIN,
Real Jamaica SPIRITS,
Old Scotch WHISKY,
4 Diamond PORT WINE,
Superior Golden SHERRY,
A few Baskets CHAMPAGNE,
do. Chests TEA.
Ang. 29, 1858. P. G. CLARK, Pavilion Hotel.

For Sale.

17,000 FEET of 3 inch good quality, fresh cut SPRUCE
DEALS, made ready for delivery by Mr. THOMAS
ANNEAR, Montague River. Enquire of BENJAMIN DAVIES, Esqr.,
Charlottetown, or of STEPHENS & CLARKE, O'well,
Orwell, June 21, 1858.

CALL AND SEE!

Cooking, Franklin, and Air-tight Stoves.
300 OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES on hand, and for
sale at DODD'S BRICK STORE, in Pownall Street.
Ch. Town, Aug. 29, 1858. THOS. W. DODD.

Direct from the Bushes.

BUSHELS of Prince Edward Island HAZEL NUTS for sale
by
M. W. SKINNER.
Ch. Town, Sept. 12th, 1858. 1s.

For Sale at the Store of M. W. Skinner, an excellent

article of STOVE VARNISH, to preserve your stoves
during the Summer.
Charlottetown, May 17, 1858.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., SEPTEMBER 27, 1858.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

AT CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, 25th AUGUST, 1858.
WILLIAM MCGILL, Esquire, High Sheriff, in the Chair.

(Concluded.)

ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Esq., J. P., then presented himself to the notice of the meeting, and spoke nearly as follows:—
Gentlemen,—I hold in my hand a Resolution, to which I feel confident there is not a man amongst you who will not heartily agree. I will read it. Mr. Hutchinson then read the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That this meeting view with disgust the unwarrantable and groundless attacks made in the *Islander* and *Protector* newspapers, on His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony.

If ever a gentleman has come into this Island and assumed the government of it, with a determination to act therein in a straightforward, independent, and impartial manner, Sir Dominick Daly has done so. And, gentlemen, I am bold to say—for, although not the most active of politicians, I am, I believe, an observant of what passes around me as most men are—that, notwithstanding all the watchfulness, all the prejudices, and all the political rancour, which have been manifested by a disappointed and violent faction, concerning the government of Sir Dominick Daly, and in direct opposition to it, it is impossible for that faction itself to fix upon one single public act of his, which, in the estimation of upright, honorable, and unprejudiced men, or which, in the judgment of honest politicians, even although they may be extreme in their views, can justly be censured. [Cheers.] Sir Dominick, in his capacity of Lieutenant Governor has, in conjunction with his constitutional advisers, honestly, faithfully, and impartially, upheld and carried into practice the principles of that happy form of government, of which, as the Representative of Her Majesty, he came into this Colony to be the Administrator. To the principles and practice of Responsible or Self-Government he has hitherto, throughout his administration, faithfully and honorably adhered; and we cannot doubt that he will faithfully and honorably maintain them in their full integrity whatever may happen. This it is—this honesty, this integrity of purpose, this consistency, which has rendered Sir Dominick so unacceptable, as respects the past and the present, and which renders him so unacceptable—nay, which causes him to be dreaded—with respect to the future, by the illiberal and unscrupulous faction, through whose slanderous and lying organs he has been so unjustly and grossly assailed. [Hear! Hear!] If, instead of administering the government with undeviating rectitude, with strict impartiality, and in perfect accordance with the principles of our political constitution, Sir Dominick Daly had proved a traitor to the high trust reposed in him, had pondered to the selfish desire of the fallen, but arrogant, leaders of an envious and worthless faction, and endeavored, for their benefit and gratification, to oppose the will of the people and subvert our constitution, he would have been a man after their own hearts, and lauded by them, as the very perfection of a governor. [Hear! Hear!] Happily for us, however, happily for our liberties, Sir Dominick, whilst drawing down upon himself the deprecations and hatred of this contemptible faction, has most deservedly secured to himself the esteem, the love, and the gratitude of the people. [Much cheering.] These few remarks, gentlemen, which I have presumed to address to you are applicable to Sir Dominick Daly in his administrative capacity only, as the Governor of this Colony, and have been offered by me as but a feeble acknowledgment of the high respect to which, by his acts in that capacity, he has entitled himself. But how high soever may be the honor and esteem in which he deserves to be held in his public capacity—and they are high indeed—his private, his domestic life affords us—especially at this time—still greater cause for admiration and respect. In all the relations of domestic life, Sir Dominick Daly and his family are a pattern to the whole community. He and his sons are Catholics, whilst Lady Daly and her daughters are Protestants; but the difference between the creed of one part of the family and that of the other occasions no dissension, strife or discord among them; and, bound together by the strongest ties of conjugal, parental, filial, and brotherly and sisterly affection, they afford, in their daily and hourly intercourse with one another, a lesson of Christian love, forbearance and toleration, well worthy of being studied and imitated by every individual member of our community. [Cheers.] This Island has always hitherto been happily distinguished for the charitable feelings and brotherly love manifested, most generally, by the members of different Christian Communions towards one another; and, in spite of the attempts which of late have been made to stir up religious animosity amongst us, by a few uncharitable and misguided zealots, I hope the great body of our community—the great body of our Island family—adhering to their practice of brotherly love and Christian charity, and imitating the example afforded to us all in that respect by Sir Dominick and his family, rather than allowing themselves to be led astray, and their passions inflamed by those religious incendiaries, will maintain unshaken and unbroken the bonds of brotherly regard and confidence by which they have hitherto been so happily united. [Much cheering.] On some subjects it is quite possible there may be at times a good deal of cavilling and dispute amongst us yet still without any loosening of the social tie. With respect to the Resolution which I have just read to you, there will not, however, I confidently believe, be even the smallest difference of opinion in this large assemblage; and I, therefore, submit it in the full expectation that it will be carried by unanimous acclamation. [Cheers.]

JOHN TRENAMAN, Esq., J. P., seconded the Resolution. The question was then put thereon by the High Sheriff; and, with much cheering, it was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Three true and honest cheers were then given for His Excellency; and these were followed by three more, which made the wolk in ring, for Lady Daly and family.

Hon. E. WHELAN then came forward to address the meeting, and was greeted by a round of cheers, both long and loud. The hon. gentleman spoke nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It was expected, on this occasion, by myself and my hon. friends in the Government now present, that on this public platform we should have to oppose our enemies face to face. We expected that to encounter them; and we shrunk not from the battle. We came hither confident that, as right and truth were on our side, the victory would be ours. We knew well that, so sustained, we could not, on any hand, be taken unawares, or be found lacking in effective arguments. Conscious of the completeness of our preparation, we most undoubtedly anticipated a triumph; but certainly we did not, at the same time, calculate that we should achieve it without a contest. A trifling victory, however, it seems to me really to be ours, unless we are to encounter shadows. The enemy have, one and all, taken flight, and bodily fled from our presence; and, hereafter, when alluding to our triumph of this day, we might be excused if we did so in the boasting laudic language of Cæsar, and were to say—"We came, we saw, we overcame." [Much cheering.] Our opponents ventured to address a requisition to the High Sheriff of this County, calling upon him to convene a County Meeting, wherein they might have an opportunity publicly to arraign the Government on account of certain acts, which they have presumed to designate as "highly illegal and tyrannical;"

and the Sheriff having complied with their request, we are here assembled accordingly. But where are the requisitionists? Where are the enemies whom we expected to find waiting ready to give us battle? Why they have not had the manliness to face us even for an instant. They have presumed, in the most overbearing spirit, to put the Sheriff and the County to serious expenses for the gratification, or rather exhibition, of their spiteful whim and impotent malice; and just as the signal for action is given, they have, in a most base and cowardly manner, deserted their post, feeling that it would be utterly impossible for them to keep their ground before the sweeping force of our arguments, or even to stand unabashed and unblinded before the condemnation of their knavery and deception, which they dreaded to read in your open, bold and many countenances. In a letter addressed by the Mayor of this City to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with anticipatory reference to this meeting, I am accused, by that honorable and worshipful gentleman, of a desire to excite tumult and disorder. [The hon. gentleman then read a portion of the letter addressed to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor by His Worship the Mayor, in reference to an editorial article in the *Examiner*, and which letter has been published in the several papers. Having commented on the passages read, he proceeded as follows:—]—Now, gentlemen, I will ask you, have I ever been a disturber of the public peace? Have I ever sought to excite strife and discord in this community? Have I ever endeavored to inflame sectarian jealousies, or to awaken the animosities which may sometimes unfortunately be too easily aroused, and called into action on account of creed, language or country. [No, never.] No, gentlemen, I have not. And they who, on that score, have maligned you, my countrymen; and maligned me, know full well that neither are you lovers and promoters of uproar and riot, nor am I one who has ever excited you to acts of violence, or of insubordination to the laws; but much reason is there to believe, I am sorry to say, that the attempt to induce His Excellency to exercise unusual powers for the preservation of the peace on the present occasion, proceeded from some vague, yet eager hope that, could the Executive be entrapped into any undue or insulting precautionary measures for the preservation of the peace, they might, very probably, in conjunction with other provocations, elicit from you such a manifestation of generous indignation and scorn as might be wrought into tumult, for the future benefit, or even for the mere momentary gratification of your enemies; for even although they should be forced, as indeed they have been, to abandon all hopes of immediately damaging the Government by their proceedings on the present occasion; yet so truly fopish is their malignity which might arise out of this meeting, in the hope that they might be able to charge it, however unjustly, to the excitability of the assembled friends of the Government.

His Excellency, however, seems to have entertained no such fear of your abuse of a great constitutional privilege, nor would he allow any such dread to be insidiously instilled into his mind, as that which His Worship the Mayor would have had him to believe had taken possession of his own very wakeful and apprehensive one. Provokingly unalarmed, therefore, by His Worship's terrible communication concerning the dreadful incendiarism of the Queen's Printer and the awful excitability of the Queen's Printer's countrymen, His Excellency merely directed a copy of the weird warning of His Worship to be sent to the High Sheriff; and that officer, well assured how safely he might trust to your just appreciation of your constitutional privileges and to your peaceable dispositions, has, in the most complimentary manner and in the most confident spirit, devolved upon yourselves the duty of maintaining peace and good order; and most generously and nobly have you proved yourselves worthy of the confidence which has thus been reposed in you. I know my countrymen to be excitable; and freely and proudly do I confess it; for the excitability of their nature proceeds from the truth, the warmth, the devotion, the generosity, and the courage which are indigenous to their hearts. As for the dastardly set who, for the most base and selfish purposes have caused this meeting to be convened, but in which they dare not act their preconceived part, and who have causelessly vilified both you and me, I fearlessly declare them to be as arbitrary a class as have ever cursed a country with their blighting presence; and to the lowest in estate of the stout-hearted, honest, bold and independent men whom I now address, belongs in reality more true honor than ever has been, or ever will be, achieved by the foremost or the most successful among them; and, with defiance to the teeth, I hurl back upon themselves the criminal allegations which they have presumed to prefer against both you and me. [Loud cheers.] Had I not a right to inform my friends and my countrymen in the East, in the West, in the North, and in the South, of the machinations which had been devised, and the onslaught which was intended to be made upon the Government who have proved themselves their most steadfast friends; and had I not further a right to express to them also my desire that they should be here, in Charlottetown, to face their enemies—I say their enemies, for the enemies of the Government are the enemies of the people—and by their numbers, by their union, by their peaceable and orderly, yet undaunted demeanour, to give the lie to their calumniators;—by their free, noble and grateful support of the Government to impart to them new courage in the cause of popular freedom, and at the same time strike terror to the souls, and annihilate the hopes, of the petty Charlottetown faction, who once tyrannized over this Colony, and whose dearest wish is again to enslave it beneath their domination. This I was the more anxious they should do, because my knowledge of the cowardly character of the Tories has long been such as to convince me that they wholly rely, for the hopes of any successful issue to their schemes and devices, upon the hole-and-corner darkness and secrecy in which they are planned and concerted, and to their being able—unconfronted by their opponents, the genuine friends of popular rights and freedom—to enunciate their deceptive doctrines, proclaim fictitious misdeeds, misrepresent constitutional acts, and draw the most illegitimate and absurd conclusions, in the hearing of individuals prepared, by long previous training, to believe and take for granted the most groundless falsehoods, and the most irrational assumptions; sinking from fair, open and manly discussion, upon a public platform in the hearing of the people, as the most filthy and noxious creatures do from the light of day; afraid to be opposed and questioned in the hearing of their degraded and besotted dupes, lest the light of truth, the influence of right reason, and the power of justice should reach their minds, and operate so convincingly upon their understandings, as to induce even the most benighted and bewildered in the dark mazes of their politics, to comprehend the delusions which have been practised upon them, to perceive the bondage to which they have unwittingly submitted, and which they have, most blindly, if not most wickedly, been aiding their enslavers to fasten upon the whole people of this Colony, and to perpetuate as the inheritance of their children. Yes, gentlemen, well knowing that it was no part of the policy of the Tories to seek or provoke an open or public discussion of any points of political controversy, with the long-tried and approved easiness of the people, justly fearing, as they do, that any such contest would result in the ignominious defeat of their orators, and also, perhaps, to the gradual diminishing of the numbers of their deluded and expectant adherents, I invited my countrymen and friends to attend this meeting for a double purpose; and, in their attendance,—characterized as it is and has been by everything that is desirable and praiseworthy in the demeanour of men assembled to evidence their just appreciation of a free constitution and equal government, and manifest their determination to uphold them,—my double purpose has been fully accomplished in both its objects: first, in

the grateful encouragement which your appearance has afforded to your friends, to persevere in the cause of the people; and next, in the saddening, disheartening and paralyzing conviction which it has forced upon the minds of your opponents, that by no wiles, machinations, or devices of theirs, can you ever be induced to forego the great elevating political advantages which, in spite of the most determined and crafty opposition, you have obtained. [Cheers.]

Another charge, besides that based upon my merely having invited my countrymen from Tracadie, Fort Augustus, Monaghan Settlement, Newton and Millvale, and other parts congenial, to obey the call to attend this meeting, is the enormous one of my having alluded to "Donnybrook Fair," in my invitation. To this charge, however,—heinous, nay traitorous as the Unholies have striven to make it appear in their godless print,—as well as to the other, I boldly plead guilty. On account of neither, am I conscious of the least fearful or compunctious feeling; nor do I, on calm reflection, think that I ought to regret my having done either the one or the other of these things, which the Unholies have pictured as so alarming and awful. Was it my fault that the wise men, the seers of the petty Tory faction of Charlottetown, made choice of the 25th day of September, the day on which "Donnybrook Fair" was annually held through a long series of years, for the holding of their Indignation Meeting? Certainly not. And was it anything more than natural that I, an Irishman, inviting you, my countrymen, to attend a meeting, to be held on the same day with Donnybrook Fair, should seek to awaken your reminiscences and conceptions of that day, so famed for its gallantry, mirth and sports; in which many of you have often, perhaps, participated, and to the humors of which, as set forth in the happy hilarious song, called Donnybrook Fair, you have all so often listened with buoyant and delighted spirits? [Cheers.] Certainly it was no more than natural—quite natural—that I should do so; and long, I trust, to the frequent enthusiastic awakening of our never-dying love for Old Ireland, to the cultivation of our naturally most cheerful and happy dispositions of mind, and to the heightening of the innocent mirth of our social and festive meetings, shall we live, in this land of our adoption to join in or listen to the hilarious ditty of Donnybrook Fair. [Much cheering.] But the chief charge against me, is that I have reminded you of Donnybrook Fair, and striven to awaken your recollections of its sports, and pastimes, for no other purpose than to excite you to the perpetration of assaults and outrage on the present occasion, and to a revival, as the Unholies phrase it, of Donnybrook Fair on this side of the Atlantic. Than to provoke you to deeds of commotion, turmoil, or physical aggression, nothing could be farther from my thoughts, than such an intention at the time I playfully penned the invitation which the Unholies have so grossly, so villainously misrepresented; and sure I am that not one amongst you who read it at home fancied for one moment that it was my wish—as the Unholies have most wickedly endeavored to make it appear it was—that you should arm yourselves for deadly conflict at this meeting. But, oh, with how bad a grace does this charge proceed from men, all of whose published lucubrations, for the last two years, have been designed solely for the static purpose of breaking the social ties by which Catholics and Protestants in this Colony have been so closely and so happily bound, and of setting man against man in implacable feud! On the contrary, as happily many of you can testify, it has throughout the whole of my public career in this Island been a constant aim with me to keep, as far as in me lay, unbroken and unimpaired the social links by which, throughout the Island, in its several localities, Catholics and Protestants have been united in Christian and brotherly unity. Of the Electoral District which, for the last thirteen years, I have had the honor to represent in the Legislature, nearly one-half of the inhabitants are Protestants and the other half Catholics; but I have always found the members of each Communion among them cherishing the most kindly and Christian feelings towards those of the other; and never, even when party spirit has been most excited and most active in the District—never on the occasion of an election, even when the contest has been the hottest, has the competition been embittered by strife, reproach, or recrimination on account of religious creeds—and all who have marked my behaviour, or attended to what I have said, either in private or in public, during any of my electioneering visits to the District, will bear witness to the hearty manner in which, both by language and by acts, I have always striven to strengthen the bonds of Christian unity and good fellowship between the Protestant and the Catholic portions of the constituency. [Much applause.] Yes, gentlemen, I knew you would give me credit for this. And why, let me ask, when I invited you, my countrymen and co-religionists, to attend this mixed assemblage of Protestants and Catholics, should it have been supposed that I was influenced by feelings of a less peaceable, less charitable, less loyal character than those by which, you bear me witness, I have heretofore invariably been guided both in public and private? For no other reason, gentlemen, than that should the inflammatory appeals of the Unholies produce those dreadful consequences which, with a view to the utter subversion of Christian freedom and constitutional liberty in this Colony, they have, with the most awfully deliberate wickedness, sought to produce, they might, in exculpation of themselves if possible charge us, you and me, my fellow countrymen and co-religionists, with their iniquity. For this purpose, gentlemen, have they so basely traduced me and you, who with me have—the misfortune I had almost said—but the happiness I ought to say of being Roman Catholics. [Cheers.] The call for this meeting, on the grounds set forth in the Requisition, has not been made or responded to by one-half, no, not by one-third, or even one-tenth of the population of Queen's County; but it has been made by the petty political faction in Charlottetown, the directors of which, on that stage, [Here the hon. gentleman pointed to the platform erected against the Old Court House] are now uttering their insane denunciations against the Government, and by the morbid-minded individuals who supply the defamatory and incendiary articles which are issued from the printing establishment there before me, [Here the hon. gentleman pointed to the *Protector* Office.] for the purpose of setting Catholics and Protestants at variance, and of eventually robbing them both of their political freedom and dearest privileges. [Loud cheers.] But now, gentlemen, I will address myself to the object of the meeting, as declared by the Requisitionists, and trouble you with a few remarks concerning it, although my hon. friends, Colonial Swabey and the Colonial Secretary, have already so fully and ably dealt with it. This meeting, it is declared, has been called to ascertain whether the people approve of the dismissals by the Government of Messrs. Desbrisay and Owen from the offices lately held by them, or condemn the Government for having so proceeded with respect to those gentlemen. They have challenged us to defend those dismissals if we can, and we, nothing loath to accept their challenge, as well knowing that we can fully justify the dismissals, are here to do so in the hearing of the people, but they who have impeached the Government, and cited them to appear in this Court, to answer to the indictment which robed and learned scribes and pharisees have most carefully drawn up to be preferred against them, have—as if operated upon by a sudden panic arising from a full unerring consciousness of the meanness of their false pretences and their utter inability to sustain them—betaken themselves to ignominious flight, and fled from before the faces of those whom they have so boldly accused behind their backs. The hon. gentleman read the requisition, and then proceeded to remark upon it as follows:—Now, gentlemen, this requisition, I would have you to observe, contains two propositions which are diabolically false, and which they who penned them well knew to be so. They say the whole County entertain the same opinions with respect to the dismissals

and the Sheriff having complied with their request, we are here assembled accordingly. But where are the requisitionists? Where are the enemies whom we expected to find waiting ready to give us battle? Why they have not had the manliness to face us even for an instant. They have presumed, in the most overbearing spirit, to put the Sheriff and the County to serious expenses for the gratification, or rather exhibition, of their spiteful whim and impotent malice; and just as the signal for action is given, they have, in a most base and cowardly manner, deserted their post, feeling that it would be utterly impossible for them to keep their ground before the sweeping force of our arguments, or even to stand unabashed and unblinded before the condemnation of their knavery and deception, which they dreaded to read in your open, bold and many countenances. In a letter addressed by the Mayor of this City to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with anticipatory reference to this meeting, I am accused, by that honorable and worshipful gentleman, of a desire to excite tumult and disorder. [The hon. gentleman then read a portion of the letter addressed to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor by His Worship the Mayor, in reference to an editorial article in the *Examiner*, and which letter has been published in the several papers. Having commented on the passages read, he proceeded as follows:—]—Now, gentlemen, I will ask you, have I ever been a disturber of the public peace? Have I ever sought to excite strife and discord in this community? Have I ever endeavored to inflame sectarian jealousies, or to awaken the animosities which may sometimes unfortunately be too easily aroused, and called into action on account of creed, language or country. [No, never.] No, gentlemen, I have not. And they who, on that score, have maligned you, my countrymen; and maligned me, know full well that neither are you lovers and promoters of uproar and riot, nor am I one who has ever excited you to acts of violence, or of insubordination to the laws; but much reason is there to believe, I am sorry to say, that the attempt to induce His Excellency to exercise unusual powers for the preservation of the peace on the present occasion, proceeded from some vague, yet eager hope that, could the Executive be entrapped into any undue or insulting precautionary measures for the preservation of the peace, they might, very probably, in conjunction with other provocations, elicit from you such a manifestation of generous indignation and scorn as might be wrought into tumult, for the future benefit, or even for the mere momentary gratification of your enemies; for even although they should be forced, as indeed they have been, to abandon all hopes of immediately damaging the Government by their proceedings on the present occasion; yet so truly fopish is their malignity which might arise out of this meeting, in the hope that they might be able to charge it, however unjustly, to the excitability of the assembled friends of the Government.