

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., FEBRUARY 28, 1859
COL. GRAY'S MANIFESTO TO HIS LATE CONSTITUENTS.

The last *Islander* contains a letter addressed to the electors of the fourth district of Queen's County, from the pen of a gentleman who is styled by courtesy, "Lieut. Col. Gray," and who occupied the honourable post of Leader of the Opposition in the late Assembly, in which there is a good deal of angry and vehement writing, without much regard for logic, reason or matter of fact, in reference to the dissolution of the House on Saturday week last. We admit the hon. gentleman is a person of some importance, and partly for that reason we shall give his letter a short notice; but chiefly because our doing so will afford us an opportunity of saying some things which might otherwise have escaped our memory.

Referring to the dissolution, he says it was "more arbitrary than anything in the worst times of the old despotism." What "despotism" does the Leader of the Opposition refer to? Is it that of the old Family Compact sway?—the "Family" of which he is a scion, and of which he and his political associates of the present day are on all occasions and in all places the apologists, and are so anxious for a return to the institutions of their "times"? Well, it is worthy of note that such excellent testimony has been adduced to prove that the immediate predecessors of the party now in power were a gang of despots. But what makes the act of dissolution an "arbitrary proceeding"? Has the Leader of the Opposition read constitutional law, and made himself familiar with parliamentary practice? Will he deny that the Governor had the power to dissolve the House? Will he deny that such a proceeding was unavoidable from the position in which parties stood at the opening of the House on the 17th to its extinction on the 19th? Did not Mr. Palmer and other members of the Opposition—including, if we mistake not, Mr. Gray himself—admit that if neither side would choose a Speaker, there was no alternative but a dissolution? We have been told that the Government side of the House ought to have selected a Speaker or have resigned. But why was it more incumbent on that side to make the selection than it was on the other side? The Government had no more control of the majority than they had of the minority. And if they had resigned, how could the minority of fourteen, out of a House of thirty, form a Government? How, even, could they have chosen a Speaker? Not one of the fifteen would serve; and supposing the minority, who had taken upon themselves the arduous task of forming a Government before a House of Assembly was organized, had consented to take a Speaker from amongst themselves, why the fifteen then in opposition could have tripped them up at once, and made them resort to a dissolution. It is therefore nonsense and humbug for Mr. Gray or any one else of his party to denounce an act which was inevitable, no matter whether Liberals or Tories were in office.

The Leader of the Opposition informs his very intelligent friends at Belfast, with that regard for vague and general assertions, uttered in a frantic spirit, which characterises politicians of the spasmodic school—that "The history of the Government of this Island during the past twelve months is before them;" and we are confident the knowledge it imparts would be as serviceable to those well informed electors as if the said history were behind them; and when the gallant "Colonel" adds: "It needs no pen of mine to depict its outrages upon all that we consider dear to us," he unconsciously reminds us of the intellectual character of the persons to whom he addresses himself, and we concur with him that "it needs no pen" of his to do the agreeable in the matter referred to. But as we are not all like the Belfasters—thanks to a gracious Providence for the mercy—will the Leader of the Opposition kindly inform us of those tremendous "outrages" that have been inflicted upon all that is "dear to us" during the past twelve months? We must confess our happy ignorance of those dreadful things which have stirred the indignation of Col. Gray, and humbly and respectfully we join with the Belfasters in exclaiming—notwithstanding the advantages they have derived from having the history of the past twelve months before or behind them—

"If ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Col. Gray seems to regret that the fourteen brilliant geniuses who lately figured as Her Majesty's Opposition in the defunct House of Assembly, did not prepare "a long catalogue of the criminal workings of the leader of" the Government; but the gentleman does not condescend to mention even one of the criminal proceedings. It is true he refers to the influence exercised by Mr. Coles in the dispensation of Government patronage. The Opposition Leader says that a "vast and tremendous power of naming an Upper Chamber" is placed in the hands of the leader of the Government, and that "at this very time nine out of eleven members" (of the Council) "have been placed in their seats by one man, Mr. Coles." The leader of the Government does not enjoy the "tremendous" power attributed to him, and the nine persons who are said to have taken their seats in the Council since the accession of the Tory Liberal party to power, are not indebted for the honour to Mr. Coles exclusively, or to any other individual member of the Government. The appointment to seats in the Legislative Council has been generally made with the concurrence, and at the recommendation of the Liberal Members of the House of Assembly, as the embodiment of the Liberal spirit of the Island; and if Col. Gray and his party were in power, we presume they would act in a similar manner; unless they followed the practice of the old "despotic times," when appointments were made to all offices in the gift of the Government without consulting any of the people's representatives. But Mr. Gray appears to have lost sight of the fact that what he calls the "criminal workings" of the Leader of the Government were once enlisted on his own behalf. Who has given the Opposition Leader the distinguished honor of writing "Lieut. Colonel" after his name? And who recommended his appointment as a Magistrate? Why, Mr. Coles. And when the honourable Col. threw up his commission, because Mr. Whelan was appointed to the Magistracy, was he not too glad and too happy to be reinstated through the intercession and influence of the same Mr. Coles, without Mr. Whelan having been removed from the Magistracy as the new fledged Colonel (with a myth for a Regiment) together with some of his unscrupulous political partisans, desired he should be?

Col. Gray makes allusion to the subject of the arrears of Quit Rents, now so generally under discussion throughout the country, and seeks to alarm the minds of his friends the Belfasters by assuring them that if the proprietors be compelled to liquidate those arrears, they will show no indulgence to

their tenantry with regard to the payment of rent. Mr. Gray does not deny that the Quit Rents are due. His argument as to the impropriety of exacting them, because some portion of the tenantry happen to be in arrear for rent, is very absurd. If the Landlords be allowed to hold their ill-gotten estates—which we very much doubt, after a thorough investigation into their titles, and a searching enquiry into the questions of the Fishery Reserves and Quit Rents—good care will be taken to make the tenants pay up their arrears of rent, either in the time of the present landlords or in that of their executors. If all the tenantry in the Island had back rents to settle, Col. Gray's remark about what might occur might have a little effect. The logic, however, is worthy of the Leader of the Opposition which covers the sophism, that it is only fair to cancel the arrears of Quit Rents in favor of all the Proprietors because a few of them show a little indulgence to a few of their tenantry. There is no doubt that many of the tenants on Lord Selkirk's estate will keenly appreciate the good word put in by the Colonel on their behalf; but there is Mr. Douse, the agent and part proprietor—a member expectant for the district—how could he distress the poor people, in any contingency, when they vote for him so submissively?

THE LAST SCENE OF THE THREE DAYS' PARLIAMENT.

The last *Islander*, in endeavouring to console its patrons for the great blow and discouragement inflicted on their machinations, indulges in a strain of the most amusing blunders and falsehoods that ever emanated from an editorial sanctum. The editor proclaims, as a very clever and convincing proof of the current of public opinion, the fact, that some of the Tories got John Hatch, the bellman, to offer a reward for a lost Liberal Government. This is certainly one way of *bel-ying* their opponents; but had they counted their chickens before they were hatched, they would not have found much chance of having a good crowd in the official barnyard, where they were so anxious to strut under the leadership of a long-legged Gray Shaghae.

Says the sapient editor—

"It is rumoured that when Coles called on Mr. Laird to propose a coalition, of course with the assistance of the bottle, Laird informed Coles that whiskey would do him no service, because the more he (Laird) drank he became the more obstinate."

Now, if it be true that Mr. Coles *written* on Laird to propose a coalition, the inference must be, that the observation referring to the effect of whiskey on his mind must have proceeded from a desire to save his bottle, unless the idea is sought to be inculcated that out of compassion the former brought some of this needful with him to supply any deficiency in the Conservative stock.

With reference to any symptoms of pugnacity, and the curtailing of a visit, perhaps a reference to the ex-Reverend Roderick McAulay may put the editor in possession of the truth of the alleged rumour.

The next note-worthy observation in this precious *morceau* reads thus logically:—

"Besides, having advised the Imperial Government that his present Council were the best the Island could produce for conducting the Government—which he must have positively known was directly the reverse of the truth—the chance of another election was expedient, in order to confirm their popularity, in support of his misrepresentations."

Now, if the Governor and his Council merit the observations we have quoted, the conclusion that a new election would confirm their popularity, is worthy of the tenant of a lunatic asylum. Had the stupid used the word "retrieve," or any of similar purport, we might understand him as admitting the fact, although unconsciously, that the Government were not afraid of an appeal to the people; but no higher tribute to their political status could be paid by their warmest supporters than to state, in the journal of their opponents that a new election would strengthen that hold upon the popular regard which they have so long enjoyed.

We are next treated to a small piece of what the hon. and learned member for Georgetown would call constitutional law, which perhaps was communicated by him to the editor—his authority, of course, not to be given. Like other infallible remedies, this specific must go forth with the caution accompanying many quack prescriptions, viz: "None are genuine without the proprietor's signature." That this is the case is rendered extremely probable, when we tell our readers that the Government should have given way to the minority—sixteen members should acknowledge that their number was less than that of the Opposition, which amounted to exactly fourteen! Will any of the legalities of the Opposition produce an instance of a majority yielding the reins to the minority? Answer me that, Master Brooks.

Next we have a fitting sequel to the previous absurdities. The Governor and Council are censured for not having submitted the public accounts to (not the House, but) the Opposition, and through them to the public. What right the Opposition had to the production of any public documents, or how the Government dare produce them until the House was organized, we are at a loss to conceive. Had Mr. John Longworth acceded to the wish of the majority, as he should have done, the accounts and despatches would have been in the hands of the Opposition long since.

We are told that the Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar with the instrument of dissolution in his hand! In his right hand he held the symbol of his office, and, if our memory is correct, in his left "there was nothing at all but his fist." It is to be regretted that, if the rod were the instrument by which the members were to be sent about their business, a little wholesome application of it to some of the vociferous members of Opposition had not been made; certain we are that many a rod of various hue, black, white and gray, has been broken over the backs of school boys guilty of ignorance and stupidity far less than those displayed by the writer of this wearisome trash.

"'Tis Education forms the common mind,
And with a twig we whip it in behind."

We next have the very naive admission that "every government" (which expression, of course, includes the anticipated administration of the Tories,) "will have friends who fatten or expect to fatten on its corruption!" But the writer's friends raised so stunning a cheer as to shake the throne at the other end of the building, and produce "an alarming crisis!" "At this 'alarming crisis' the burly form of the Hon. D. Montgomery was seen crossing the railed area, and a thoughtful cry was heard of 'Montgomery to the Speaker's Chair.' He complied, and immediately the tempest was stilled, &c." Then follows a laudation of the storm-queller, rejected of the people, for his able conduct as self-constituted Speaker within the walls from which the voice of the people had ejected him from a seat as a member. He is reported to have said that if the small end of the wedge were permitted to enter, they (who?) could not tell how soon their liberties might be riven asunder. That the "burly Donald" is the small end of the wedge, no one who has ever seen him will affirm, but that he entered the "railed area," inside of which he had no right or business, and assumed the chair, is not to be gainsaid; and another wedge, long laid aside by the people—the Rev. Roderick McAulay—followed, complaining of the non-production of the public accounts to the crowd who had thus tumultuously gathered in the chamber appropriated to the deliberations of the people's representatives! Really, the force of impudence could no further go! Mr. J.C. Pope and Mr. Thos. Owen, jr. are complimented by the critic of the *Islander* for their loyal abuse of the Governor; but as an admission is made, that after Mr. Montgomery took the chair, the speakers "could not be distinctly heard for the noise which prevailed at in-

tervals in the crowd," we are at a loss to understand how the *Islander* could give a correct opinion as to the style of the oratory practised on this interesting occasion. There is nothing said about Mr. Abercrombie Willock's speech, which was, in point of fact, the most powerful of any delivered that day. It had the effect of sending Mr. Montgomery out of the chair, without obliging him to wait for the customary vote of thanks, and clearing the House of all the rabid Tories with a celerity that was quite amusing, before they had given full vent to all their spleen against the Governor and Government.

The last falsehood we shall notice is the statement that sixteen members refused to obey the summons by the Usher of the Black Rod, to attend in the Council Chamber in obedience to His Excellency's commands. The fact is, that all the supporters of the Government in the House at the time responded to the call, with the exception of Mr. Harris, who tried in vain to force his way through the crowd of Obstructionists who kept forcible possession of the door, when they were not driven aside by superior numbers. His remaining is not to be construed into an approval of the tumultuous and disgraceful conduct which characterised the forlorn hope of the Opposition.

CLERICAL ELECTIONEERING.

We have just learned that the Reverend Mr. Manro, who resides some place near Belfast, has resumed his pious work of exciting the religious and national prejudices of his people, as the safest and readiest way of damaging the cause of the Liberals in localities where his influence extends. As a lie will suit this pious canvasser much better than the truth, considering the kind of people he has to deal with—he is circulating a story, which he has upon the false testimony of an anonymous scribbler in the *Islander*, to the effect, that Mr. Whelan, in the House of Assembly, compared all the Isle of Skye people to Kamtschatskans and Hottentots. We tell the Rev. gentleman that if he circulates this story he publicly and shamelessly violates one of the commandments of God—he bears false witness against his neighbour. What Mr. Whelan did say is this—Repelling an infamous attack upon the conduct of the Irish people who attended the County meeting in Charlottetown, in August last, he referred to the street of the Isle of Skye men who were marched up Queen Street by Col. Gray, armed, as many of them were well known to be, with instruments of death—yelling and hooting without the slightest provocation. Mr. Whelan said those people's demeanour was unlike that of civilized beings—and that they evidently knew no more of the real purpose of the meeting, nor cared for Mr. Owen on whose behalf a public expression of sympathy was to be given, than if they had been so many Kamtschatskans or Hottentots. The remark did not apply—nor was it intended to apply—to any portion of the Scotch people but those who rendered themselves so unenviably conspicuous on the occasion referred to. If Englishmen or Irishmen had conducted themselves in a similar manner, Mr. W. would have spoken of them in the same terms. The Tories consider Irishmen fair game for their abuse on all occasions, but Irishmen will remember that their countrymen who attended the County meeting were denounced in the Opposition press and elsewhere as "ruffians," "scoundrels," "scum of the earth," and had other choice epithets applied to them. As for all the political parson at Belfast can say or do against us, we care not a straw. He did his best, we believe, to stir up religious and anti-national strife previous to the last election. Let him go ahead inculcating his peculiar notions of the divine precept—"Glory be to God in the highest, and peace on earth to men of good will," but we think that for mere outward appearance sake, if for nothing else, he should doff that clerical mien and character which nature evidently did not intend him to assume.

HURRAH FOR THE LIBERALS!

The news from all parts of the country respecting the progress of electioneering movements is of the most cheering character for the Liberals. The Tories have been taken by surprise by the suddenness of the dissolution, and have not sufficient time to practise their familiar arts of dissimulation and deceit before the Election shall be upon them. We have good authority for believing that Prince County will send eight Liberals—good men and true—to the new House, the Postmaster General amongst the number, whose election for Princetown Royalty and Lot 18 is morally certain. We know that King's County can do quite as well, if not better; and if Queen's County will give half and half, as we think it will, we shall have a choice assortment of hats to dispose of after the elections.

A GLANCE AT THE DOINGS OF THE TORIES DURING THE THREE DAYS OF THEIR OBSTRUCTIVE CAMPAIGN.

"Description cannot suit itself in words
To demonstrate the life of such a battle,
In life so lifeless as it shew'd itself."—SHAKESPEARE.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the day appointed by His Excellency's Proclamation for the opening of the first legislative session of the lately elected House of Assembly, the representatives of the opponent parties in our little state—the Liberals and the Tories—confronted one another, each in full numbers and in complete battle array, in the Hall of the Lower Branch of our Colonial Parliament.

The Hon. George Coles, Colonial Secretary and leader of the Government and of the liberal party, was there in his proper place, calm, collected, and firm as usual; and, fully secure in self-possession and constitutional power, ready with his staunch supporters to withstand and repel the assaults of the enemies of popular rights and Responsible Government. Fully aware as he was of the *aut-Cesar-ant-nullus* determination of the Tory leaders, and well informed as he was concerning their deadly machinations against himself and the popular party, the knowledge of their malignant plots had struck no terrors into his soul; and truly he evidently appeared to be much more amused by the most ridiculously self-sufficient graces of the obstructive band than concerned about the defiant and ominous looks of their chiefs.

The post of honor, the station of command amongst the Tories, was occupied by Lieut. Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, assigned to him by those who had planned the mode of putting the obstructive forces in array against the adherents to the cause of popular freedom, though not coveted or sought by himself, as he afterwards declared; but the post of activity was filled by T. Heath Haviland, Esquire; and certainly in one sense, by his "fantastic tricks" and astounding gyrations, he filled it to the delight and admiration, or to the bewildered wonderment of all who witnessed his behavior.

The occasion which Mr. Haviland chose for drawing upon himself the especial notice of "the House" and of the congregated "strangers," was that on which the oath of qualification was solemnly administered to him. Two or three other members elect were sworn in at the same time with himself; but, whilst they with low and modest, yet sufficiently audible voices, repeated the oath after the hon. gentleman who administered it, he, in tones most indecorously, nay defiantly loud, went through the judicial formula and concluded by uttering the sacred adjuration, "So help me God!" and by kissing the Book with such a braggadocio air and in a manner so completely at variance with the spirit in which so awfully solemn an appeal ought to be made, that we fear to comment upon it, lest we should indecorously assume a province which accords not with our station. But that Mr. T. Heath Haviland, on this occasion, made his *debut*, and continued to sustain his part to the end, in such a manner as most grossly outraged all sense of moral decency, order, and propriety, regard for truth, regard for the principles of freedom, regard for the rights of the people, compel us fully to declare.

John Hamilton Gray was to be *nominal*, as a sort of sleeping partner in the concern, the premier and leader of the Tories in the House of Assembly, upon T. Heath Haviland, Esquire, was to devolve the actual discharge of the duties of the leadership. The wonderful activity of the latter gentleman, therefore, throughout the three days of the Tory-obstructive campaign, starting, amusing, tyrannic, and hateful as it was—for phrases justifying all these epithets in the estimation of honest and sensible men did it assume—is easily accounted for. Called upon and appointed to play the part of Herod, he bent all his powers, physical as well as mental, to prove himself worthy of the exceedingly great honor conferred upon him; but, too much inflated with his sense of it, he certainly did most bombastically "out-herod Herod," and, tearing to tatters, to very rags, the passion of patriotism with which he affected to clothe himself, exposed, through its unsightly rents, to the loathing and detestation of every true friend of civil and religious freedom who saw and heard him.

"A tyrant's heart wrapped in a patriot's robe."

The vituperation against the Government and the Liberal party, in which Mr. Haviland had for a long time been allowed to indulge without interruption, was, at length,—as "fast and furious" he proceeded,—carried to so outrageous and indecent a pitch, that, although the liberal majority of the House listened to it with cool contempt, their friends in the gallery could brook the bombastic orator's unbridled insolence no longer, and, in a manner somewhat infringing upon the rules of order, it is true, but certainly not transgressing more than did his approvers by their cheers, manifested their dissent from his opinions and their disapprobation of his rancorous impertinence. Thus justly checked and galled, the heated orator, —altogether forgetting that in order "to pluck allegiance from men's hearts," he who clothes himself with courtesy and humility is much more likely to succeed, than he who, with haughty and insulting speech, endeavours to awe men into submission to his will,—suddenly stopped for a moment; then turning, and, with the glare of the basilisk in his eyes, looking up at the sturdy "independents" in the gallery, told them that if they should dare to manifest their feelings in the same manner again he would move "the standing order," that is a standing order of the House against the presence of any besides the members and officers of the House, and the moving of which, when there is "a House," necessitates the immediate extrusion of all strangers.

But the mortification caused by the expression, on the part of the independent occupants of the gallery, of their disapprobation of the vituperative course which he was pursuing, was not the only vexation which the would-be authoritative and aristocratic orator had to endure, for the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Coles), who is ever at home, whatever may be the subject or question under consideration, was unkind enough to remind him that it was very silly in him to threaten punishment when he had no power to inflict it. It is unfortunate, said the honorable gentleman, for the reputation of "the constitutional lawyer," that he does not know that, as we are as yet without a Speaker, we are not yet "a House," according to the constitutional meaning of the term; and, consequently are not yet invested with any of the peculiar powers which the Constitution confers upon a duly organized House—least of all, under present circumstances, with the arbitrary one of excluding from this Hall any portion of those freemen, whose suffrages have placed us here, and whose chosen and most highly trusted servants we are. The exercise of this power by the House, although sometimes positively necessary, is at all times disagreeable; but at a time, as a crisis like the present, when the nearly balanced powers of the two parties in which we are divided have naturally evoked unusual excitement in the public mind, we are, I think, imperatively called upon by sound political discretion, as well as by the higher obligations of religion, to refrain from every act which might tend to call forth uproar or cause a breach of the peace; and I trust that "strangers," whether in the gallery or here below without the bar, of both parties,—for I see above and around me as many of the one as of the other,—will manifest so much good sense, so much respect for their representatives, and so much regard for their own interests, for their own political rights and privileges, as to provoke no further comment by any undue manifestation of feeling whilst we, in their presence, continue to discuss the present question or any other which may engage our deliberative consideration.

Thus humbled but not improved by just rebuke, the Tory leader turned, not to kiss, but to bite the rod by which he had been chastised; and rashly laying hold of the word "religion," which had been used in the most unpretending and conciliatory manner by his repower, told him, with all the insolence of look, words, tone and gesture, which in his fury he could command, that it ill became him to utter the name of religion. This taunt of Mr. Haviland was naturally supposed to have insinuating reference to the stand made by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and others of the liberal party during the debate on the Bible Question in the last session of the previous House; and therefore also very naturally revived some reminiscences of that memorable discussion. A recurrence to that question having been thus recklessly provoked by Mr. Haviland, an altercation thereon ensued, in which those who principally engaged were, of the liberal party, the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. Whelan, Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Wightman, and Mr. Dingwell, and of the Tory section of the House, Mr. T. Heath Haviland, Hon. E. Palmer, Mr. Douse, and Mr. Yeoc. During this altercation, the Hon. Colonial Secretary stated the uncontradicted fact, that the Rev. Donald McDonald,—who, contrary to his wont, for he had ever previously stood aloof from political strife, as became a man invested with his sacred office, had unwillingly been, about the time of the late election, betrayed into some acts savouring of the spirit of political partisanship—had had his eyes fully opened to the deceptions which had for private political ends been practised upon him by certain wolves in sheep's clothing, and, as a genuine Christian would do when he had been convinced that he had unjustly censured or injured a fellow creature, waited upon Mr. Davies, the Postmaster General, in the Post Office, and expressed to him his regret that through misrepresentation and misapprehension of his character and motives, he should, for a moment by his countenance, have given strength and courage to those who had maligned and opposed him. Honor, all due honor, we say, to the Rev. Donald McDonald, for conduct so truly manly, candid and Christian! But of another minister, a real political parson, it was stated by Joseph Dingwell, Esquire, that it had come within his positive knowledge—and he never made any public declaration of which he had not the most certain assurance—that a certain Rev. Gentleman—he was not just then willing to indicate the individual by name—had, in the extravagance of his zeal for getting up and procuring signatures to petitions to the late House of Assembly, respecting the Bible in our public schools, not remained satisfied, at least with respect to the particular family to which he was advertising, with obtaining the signature of every individual member of it who had arrived at the age of discretion, but insisted upon having added to them, and did actually procure the addition thereto, of the names of the mere infants of the family besides. If we most freely, most cheerfully, as indeed we do, accord the need of well merited respect to the Rev. Donald McDonald, for his honorable and ingenious avowal of an error into which he had inadvertently fallen—how, or in what terms of condemnation sufficiently strong, shall we speak of such cool, premeditated, and persistent deception and fraud as that which we have just recorded, practised, under semblance of zeal for religion, by a man calling himself a minister of Christ? Is not such a man indeed one of those fell wiles who, to use the paraphrased words of Holy Writ, "Deceive the shepherd and devour the flock?"

Another instance of deliberative falsehood and deception, not indeed immediately affecting the character of a clergyman for truth and honesty, although involving the name of one, but directly impugning the reputation for honour and truthfulness of some Tory member of the late House of Assembly, was indignantly spoken of by the Hon. Joseph Wightman. He said that, at a public meeting at which he was present, held in the District of King's County of which he was one of the representatives, it was stated by certain individuals, elders of one of the congregations of the Rev. Mr. Sutherland of New London, that they had been told, by that Rev. gentleman, that a member of the late House of Assembly, residing in Charlottetown, had informed him that he, (the Hon. Mr. W.) during the debate on the Bible Question, in the late House of Assembly, and after he had submitted his Resolution for the use of the Bible in our public schools, actually despatched a messenger from the House, at the hour of midnight, to implore another member of the House, then thought to be in a dying state, to arise from his bed, and hasten to the House, to vote against his own Resolution, and that that sick member obeyed the summons, and acted accordingly. "That this most infam-

the Usher into the Hall jostled in horrible call of the delivered, addressed forcing them to end to with and on or effect agros rioters who