Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

EXAMINATION AT THE CENTRAL ACADEMY.

On Tuesday last took place the mid-summer examination of the pupils at the Central Academy. Among others present on the occasion, I noticed his Lordship Chief Justice Hodgson, Hon. Mr. Brenan, and Hon. Capt. Swabey. It was pleasing and satisfactory to see how well the pupils acquitted themselves in the various classes that were examined. One class, in particular, that of general information, gave evidence of the eminent useful education attainable in the institution, and of the superior manner in which the judgment of the youth had been exercised and improved. The pupils of this class were examined, for nearly an hour, by one of the visitors, on the use, formation, &c., of the thermometer, barometer, chronometer, &c.; and, by the promptness and correctness of their answers, gave general satisfaction. Several classes were also examined in Latin, and their proficiency, creditable alike to themselves and their professors, showed the systematic and masterly manner in which that part of a superior education is imparted. Two pieces of original composition by Masters McLeod and Reilly merited the approbation of those present, and proved that the English language had received a due share of consideration. There was also a French class reading Telemaque, but for want of time, it, as well as many other interesting classes, were not examined.

Nothing could show better than the result of the examination the futility of the malignant attempts that have been made, for some months, by certain parties, to damage the institution in the estimation of the public. The tree is known by its fruit, and by this test we find that those receiving their education in the Academy can successfully compete, in those branches which they have been there studying, with the students of any other educational establishment in the Lower British Provinces. To adduce an instance in proof of this, I have only to refer to the honorable place attained in his classes by Master Hodgson, lately a pupil at the Central Academy, and son of Daniel Hodgson, Esqr., of this City. This young gentleman, since he left the Academy, has been continuing his studies at King's College, Windsor. At the terminal examinations of that institution, for the Easter term, 1858, he gained, according to the *Nova Scotian* of the 19th April, distinguished places in the classes of Literature, Natural Science, Modern Languages, Mathematics and Physics, especially in the latter two classes, the subjects of which he made a particular study of while at the Academy. Facts like these speak volumes in refutation of the groundless charges brought against the Central Academy and its highly respected Head Master, Mr. Kenny, by parties from whom, judging from their apparent position in society, much better things might be expected. VISITOR.

Charlottetown, June 25, 1858.

CITY CORPORATION AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In reply to the extraordinary production in the *Examiner* of the 14th ultimo, signed "William B. Wellner," we beg to offer the following remarks: When the Councillors, elected in August last, took their seats in the City Council, they naturally felt anxious to ascertain the exact financial condition of the City. To all enquiries on the subject, they were told by Messrs. McIsaac, Rigg and Barnard, that not only was the City free from debt, but there was a balance of £432 15s. 2½d. in favor of the City, as exhibited by the published account of the City Treasurer—the £480 borrowed upon Debentures, they contended, ought not to form part of the debt against the City until due. [Mr. Davies being absent in England at this time, does not hold himself responsible for the correctness of this statement.] On referring to the City accounts, which ought to have shown the true state of affairs, no satisfactory information could be gathered from them. Many of the accounts, as stated in our report to the City Council, "not having been kept in a sufficiently clear, distinct and intelligible manner." Part of the expenditure, we found, had not been entered in the ledger at all, but was merely posted on loose slips of paper. Many of the entries in the ledger, amounting to considerable sums, were made in pencil at the foot of various accounts, Mr. Wellner not knowing what account to post them into: and many of those posted in ink were interlined both in day-book and ledger. Many items were entered in the wrong accounts, and had to be erased or neutralised by an entry on the opposite page; and so confused were the entries generally, that we found it necessary to open a miscellaneous account, the debit of which amounts to no less a sum than £225 3s. 6d., and the credits to £407 9s. 0½d. In addition to this, several pages of the ledger abounded with errors, which errors were rectified by the committee. On referring to the cash account in the ledger, (for there was no cash book), we found that many pages had not been added up, and that no balance had been struck for two years and a half! As regards the cash received from the Mayor's Court, no cash account had been kept. The only mode of ascertaining the amount that had been received by the clerk, being an examination of the records of the Court; and as we were anxious to close up the work, we did not take this trouble, but contented ourselves with the sum named by Mr. Wellner as the total receipts from that Court since its formation, viz: £152 13s. 6d.—there being a balance of cash in his hands from the two last accounts of £45 0s. 2½d., which sum should have been paid into the hands of the City Treasurer previous to the last audit. On investigating the account of the Police Court, we found an error of £12 13s. 4d. posted by Mr. Wellner to the credit of the said Court, over and above the amount actually received, which we, of course, deducted. Does this afford any indication that we were desirous to make errors where none existed? The accuracy of these statements can be seen by any citizen who will take the trouble to inspect the City books. So much, then, for Mr. Wellner's assertion, that "the committee forced themselves into this *job*, and the two months of unnecessary floundering and delay" to which he so modestly alludes! With respect to the matter which Mr. Wellner states he tendered at the outset, we presume he refers to the loose sheets, as he had no other matter to tender. After checking the entries in the ledger, we came to the loose sheets, and had the matter posted into the miscellaneous and other accounts, which ultimately enabled us to render the accounts "clear, distinct and intelligible." The job, as Mr. Wellner phrases it, for which an accountant was employed, was to copy the day-book. He asserted that it contained every entry for and against the City. We, however, soon found that large sums appeared in the ledger which had not been entered in the day-book at all. In copying, a few errors were made, in consequence of Mr. Wellner's entries having to be reversed. This work only cost the City the sum of £3 10s., and was of great assistance to the committee.

The estimated balance of £969 2s. 2½d. against the City in August last was made from memoranda furnished by Mr. Wellner, and not from the accounts in the ledger. As regards the £261 4s. 6d. disbursed by Mr. Wellner, he received no authority for so doing from the present Mayor or City Council. He may be able to produce vouchers from "three-pence upwards," but this sum had never been audited up to the date of our report. Mr. Wellner could not produce anything to remove the apparent error of 22s. 4d. We were so well pleased at finding, upon a *trial* balance, so small an error, that we assumed the account to be correct. Mr. Wellner says, "the committee dreaded making out the balance sheet more than all their other work, not from the accounts being incomprehensible and correct, but from their determination, through main strength and stupidity, to make errors where none existed." It is quite true we dreaded making out the balance sheet; for, on doing so, in the first instance, we were several hundreds of pounds out of the way from the shameful condition in which we found the books.

With reference to the entry in the minutes of the City Council of the 6th August, 1856, the *truthfulness* or *untruthfulness* of which a committee was appointed some time since to enquire into and report upon, to which Mr. Wellner also alluded, and which he says contains "the kernel of the whole matter," we shall only say, *it is false* that they (the committee) were "fully persuaded that the Clerk was right, and this chairman (meaning J. W. Morrison) was wrong." The fact is, that committee is still in existence—Mr. Davies is chairman of it; but from his time being taken up with his own private business, and some of it with that of Mr. Wellner's, and anticipating a good deal of unpleasantness from it, he simply allowed the matter to lay over; and the parties more immediately concerned may thank their friend, Mr. Wellner, for again bringing this business under the notice of the public. It is true that "Mr. Davies got heartily sick of his billet, and several times threatened to give it up," not, however, owing to the cause assigned by Mr. Wellner, but from the scandalous state in which he found the books of the City.

We must "out with the truth," that Mr. Wellner was totally incompetent, as is incontestibly proved by the loose slips of paper above referred to, and the manner in which he had mixed up the accounts in the ledger, either from his ignorance or stupidity, he could render the committee little or no assistance in bringing their work to a close. On several occasions he threw the blame on the old Council, and especially on Mr. McIsaac, who, he said, was appointed chairman of a committee to examine the loose slips of paper, but never attended to the duty assigned him. When the books were balanced by us, Mr. Wellner expressed his satisfaction, and said that he could now keep the books in a clear, satisfactory and intelligible manner, or words to that effect.

In the concluding paragraph of his letter, Mr. Wellner says, "a motion was made for a vote of thanks, and a hint for something more tangible for the performance of their arduous duties. The motion was not seconded—a decided proof that the majority of the Council (which at the time was composed of his Lordship the Mayor, Councillors Heartz, Barnard, Binns, Smith, Morrison, Davies and Duchemin), valued my services much more than they did the published report of the committee, as they did not thank them for it." How any man in his sober senses, with the knowledge of the facts possessed by Mr. Wellner, could pen such a sentence as this, so utterly devoid of truth, as it is in every essential particular, we are totally at a loss to conceive. The facts are these: Mr. Duchemin moved a resolution, that the report of the committee be adopted and printed for general information; and Mr. Barnard moved an amendment, that the report be not received, which amendment was not seconded. Mr. Duchemin's motion was then put, and carried with one dissentient voice—Mr. Barnard.

The gross personalities with which Mr. Wellner's production abounds, we deem totally beneath our notice. The foregoing statements will, we trust, satisfy the public that in our report we dealt very leniently with Mr. Wellner, and that "the books of the City were in a very imperfect and unsatisfactory condition;" and that "many of the accounts had not been kept in a sufficiently clear, distinct and intelligible manner."

J. W. MORRISON,
Charlottetown, July 2, 1858. DANIEL DAVIES.

LT.-COL. GRAY'S CENSURE ON THE *PROTECTOR*.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—The last *Islander* contains a letter from the pen of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. John Hamilton Gray, addressed "to the members of the Roman Catholic Church in the fourth electoral district, Queen's County," in which he endeavours to prove that he was never actuated by any other than brotherly love towards the Catholics of this Island. He commences by denying his having any connection with the editorial department of the *Protector* for the last twelve months; but he does not deny that he was the very "head and front" of the editorial committee at the advent or establishment of that untruthful journal. The gallant Lt.-Colonel "was most ready and willing," as he admits, "to lend it every assistance both with" his "pen and otherwise, and so expressed" himself, "with the proviso, that no personalities should ever be introduced into its columns." That is, he would give the *Protector* every support at his command to enable it to malign Catholics—to impute to Catholic pastors crimes which can only be found in the hidden recesses of the editorial committee's own hearts, or on the margin of Salt Lake in "free America"—to assail the blameless and pure characters of inoffensive and unprotected Catholic ladies—to attack the Church from which Lt.-Colonel Gray and his forefathers have been lopped off as having been unworthy members—to ridicule the tenets and creed of Roman Catholics as gross, ignorant and superstitious,—all this, and more, he would guarantee to help them in; but—but—"no personalities should ever be introduced into its columns!" What straight-forwardness! What nobility of principle! What transcendant charity towards those deluded Roman Catholics! Really, the Lt.-Colonel must believe Catholics to be dolts or fools if they place any faith in such specious nonsense.

"John Hamilton Gray" pompously announces that he has "never in word, thought or deed sought to give offence to any man holding different tenets from" himself; and he "would appeal to" his "speeches as chairman at the two Protestant meetings, held in Charlottetown, for the purpose of advocating the reading of the Bible in the schools to those Protestant children whose parents may desire it—as proof of what" he says. The most incurable fools are generally possessed of a large amount of cunning. In the Lt.-Colonel's own speeches nothing very offensive can be found; but in the frothy harangues of such as the Revds. Messrs. Lochhead and A. Sutherland, much was heard that is false and malicious. When Mr. Lochhead, at the last of those Protestant meetings, while speaking of the Roman Catholic Convent lately established in this City, insultingly asserted that institutions like this were "receptacles of every vice and abomination," why did not the blustering parson receive a rebuke, which he amply deserved, from the lips of the chairman—the magnanimous John Hamilton Gray? Where then was the respect for the tenets and feelings of others, so grossly and falsely insulted? Alas! none of the high chivalry of preserving the characters of absent friends inviolate, when attacked by the slanderer's tooth, kindled in the bosom of the honorable chairman! No, my fellow-Catholics, but Mr. Lochhead was encouraged by bows and smiles to proceed in his unchristian defamation of an institution which is a credit to the Catholics of this Island, and a canker-worm in the hearts of all despicable bigots. Lt.-Col. Gray, forsooth, to profess respect for the religious opinions of his fellow-men! Why, it appeared that the more false the accusations against Catholics and the Church which has withstood the attacks of vain-glorious and unprincipled libellers for the past eighteen hundred years, the more warmly were the accusers lauded by this fawning chairman, who now endeavours to seek favour with the Catholics, and to ignore the intolerant character which he assumed at the *great* Protestant meetings.

With regard to the introduction of the Bible into the schools, so eagerly advocated by the writer of the letter under review, I would humbly ask, if its use would not interfere with the "rights and privileges" of Roman Catholics, who hold the Sacred Volume in too much respect to wish to see it thrust into the hands of their children, as a mere class-book, without note or comment? Placing the Scriptures in the schools would, in my opinion, endanger the good results which their quiet and unenforced perusal has so far effected. Let, therefore, the Hon. John Hamilton Gray show reasons, which have not before been advanced and confuted, that the reading of the Bible in the Normal School, Central Academy, or any school attended by persons professing different religious creeds, would not interfere with the "rights and privileges" of Catholics more especially, or would make the school-going children who would share in those lessons more exemplary christians, and they will, I have no doubt, be met and answered. For my own part, I believe that it is only at the knees of the pious mother—in the example of the christian father—and from the lips of holy divines, that those great moral principles, deduced from Sacred Writ, can obtain that credence or control which they have hitherto possessed over the minds and hearts of children of Christians of every country blessed with free education, and whose inhabitants claim the imperishable right to resist all encroachments on their civil or religious liberties.

July 3, 1858. A CATHOLIC.

Died,

On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, of congestion of the brain, at the residence of her uncle, the Hon. W. W. Lord, ANNIE ELIZA COOKE, beloved and only daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Davies, aged twelve years and six months. Funeral to take place to-morrow, Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

Suddenly, at Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., John, infant son of Mr. John Inge, aged 10 months.

Passengers,

In the Steamer Westmorland, from Shediac, 27th.—Messrs. Goodwill, Appleby, Hickman, Stewart, McGregor, Spencer, Appleby, Clark, Bedell, Johnston, McGinnis, Reilly, Howland, Hall, Pippy, McEwen; Mrs. and Miss McEwen.

In do., from Pictou, 29th—Revs. Messrs. Pollock, Jardine, McRae, Sutherland; Messrs McGilvray, Herdman, Martin, Nichol, Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Eskildson, 2 Misses Eskildson, Mrs. G. Sutherland, Miss Mott, Mrs. McGilvray, Miss A. McKenzie, Miss McDonald Miss Smith, Hon. J. Holmes, Messrs. McDonald, Lowden, McKay, Vaux, Reid, McKenzie, McDonald, Doull, Hodgson, Conroy, McDonald, Cameron, Duffy, Duffy, Bagnall, Oster, Denson, McLean, McDonald, Grant.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., JULY 5, 1858.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We gave in our last No. a statement of the number of votes polled at the several elections in Queen's County. We repeat that statement, and add to it correct returns from the other two Counties, so that our readers may have in one issue a full and reliable account from all the electoral districts in the Island. We subjoin, likewise, in separate columns, the names of the members elect, under their respective party designations. It will be seen that the Liberals will have sixteen certain votes in the new House, and if Mr. Laird will go with them as he did in former years, and as he probably will again, the number of Liberals will be seventeen. At all events the majority is decidedly in favour of the present Government; and although the Tories indulged the most extravagant glorification a few days after the election, it must be evident to every one of them now that they were sadly premature in the manifestation of their delight. In the first gush of their enthusiasm they claimed three candidates as supporters of their party who were not at all returned. They have been forced to give up two of those gentlemen—but they still cling with bull-dog tenacity to the third. They appear to be unable to reconcile themselves to the painful fact, that Mr. McAulay—one of their most redoubtable champions—is numbered in the list of defeated candidates, for they persist in classing him amongst the returned members on their side. But Mr. McAulay was just six votes behind Mr. Andrew A. McDonald at the declaration of candidates last Tuesday in Georgetown, and Mr. McDonald will, as a matter of course, take his seat in the new House. It is true that Mr. McAulay has demanded a scrutiny, which begins today; but Messrs. McDonald and Parker have also demanded a scrutiny of the votes recorded for Messrs. Haviland and McAulay; and we have good reason to believe that the scrutiny will result in giving Mr. McDonald a larger majority than he has at present, as a considerable number of bad votes have been taken for his opponents, while not more than one, or two at most, of his can be set aside.

The Tories affect to believe that Mr. Knight, of the First District of King's County, and Mr. Ramsay, of Princetown, will either be with them, or will take a middle course between the Government and the Opposition. We can assure them that they were never more mistaken in their lives than they will be, if they continue to entertain this belief, for we are satisfied that the party in power will not have more steadfast friends in the new Assembly than the gentlemen whose names we have mentioned.

The *Islander* says the Government should retire from office, if they "possess one spark of honour or consistency!" Why? Their opponents are in the minority—that is clearly proven; and we beg to ask what kind of "honour" or "consistency" would they have, if they attempted to carry on the Government, should the Liberals be silly enough to retire in their favour? Retire they cannot,—it is absurd to think of the Government changing hands in the present state of parties. If the majority in the new House be not strong enough to sustain the present Administration in the pursuit of a vigorous policy, the Opposition is certainly not strong enough to take charge of our public affairs, and the constitution provides a remedy in a further appeal to the people. We should rejoice in having the elections to run over again, for we are confident that we could, after another contest, command a far larger majority than we can at present; and by due precaution, and more energetic courses, we could easily beat our opponents in certain districts where bigotry and clerical intimidation prevailed most strongly against the Liberal candidates. It is well known that the first, second and fourth districts of Queen's County, and the third district of King's County, were those places where the influence of the white chokers was most conspicuous. Two out of the above three districts in Queen's County could be rescued from the Tories with a little exertion; while the third district of King's County could be easily won, as an overwhelming majority of the electors in that district are Catholics, who are only too anxious now for another opportunity to repair the wrong which has been done in their midst, and to mark their detestation of the foul means by which political parsons made liars and deceivers of their Protestant brother electors. However, we do not believe that another election will be required before the usual time. The majority to support the Government, it is true, is not a large one; but it is large enough, if kept well together, to baffle all the opposition the Government will have to encounter; and there are some gentlemen in the minority who know that discretion is the better part of valour, and will not be very anxious to be afforded, an opportunity of going back to their constituents.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Ch. Town, Common and Royalty,	Polling Divisions. 1st	2d	Special votes.	Total.
Hon. Edw. Palmer,	235	325	14	574
Hon. F. Longworth,	245	328	14	587
John Rigg, Esq.,	276	139	5	420
Stephen Swabey, Esq.,	274	137	5	416

A Protest was entered against the Return of the Hon. F. Longworth, by Stephen Swabey, Esq., on the ground that his proposer, Saml. Nelson, Esq., has no qualification as an Elector within Charlottetown and Royalty.

First Electoral District.	Polling Divisions. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	Special votes.	Total.
Peter Sinclair, Esq.	47	47	133	35	192	141		595
D. Montgomery, "	140	178	115	130	122	114	4	803
Colin Holmes, "	126	166	115	132	130	115	4	788
James Johnston, "	50	38	129	25	201	116		559
Second District.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th			
Archd. McNeill, Esq.,	118	275	115	54	62		1	625
John Longworth, "	200	141	185	170	182		6	884
Alexander Laird, "	207	154	182	164	174		6	887
Wm. S. McNeill, "	124	289	109	50	55		1	628
Third District.	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th			
Hon. Robert Mooney,	8	16	0	37	37			98
Hon. George Coles,	42	130	319	295	124			910
James J. Bevan, Esq.,	123	121	1	0	30			275
Henry Longworth, "	210	170	74	32	177		5	668
Francis Kelly, "	1	78	255	283	98			715
J. Arch. McDonald, "	46	23	154	1	143		4	371

Robert Jones and John Wood, Electors of the Third District, entered their Protest against the Return of the Hon. George Coles and Francis Kelly, Esq., on the ground that at one of the Polling Divisions the Returning Officer refused to receive votes of electors after the opening of the poll and before 7 o'clock, the said electors intending to vote for one or two candidates who have not been returned by the Sheriff.

Fourth District.	Polling Divisions. 1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	Special votes.	Total.
Benjamin Davies, Esq.,	184	238	143	77	9	1	652
Hon. John H. Gray,	140	84	140	284	281	1	930
William Douse, Esq.,	131	45	185	262	276	1	900

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

H. Haviland.	A. A. McDonald.	R. McAulay.	G. Parker.
142	130	124	110

FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

	A. Beaton.	John Knight.	E. McEachen.
1st Polling Div.	73	141	111
2d do.	250	286	112
3d do.	271	282	50
Special vote,			1
Total,	594	709	274

SECOND DISTRICT.

	E. Whelan.	J. Dingwell.	J. B. Cox.	J. Jardine.
1st Poll'g Div.	332	146	266	85
2d do.	270	240	114	22
3d do.	126	136	11	7
Special votes,	3	2	2	2
Total,	731	524	393	116

THIRD DISTRICT.

	E. Thornton.	Thos. Owen.	J. Hensley.
1st Poll'g Div.	155	100	141
2d do.	244	293	64
3d do.	269	112	209
Special votes,	5	4	2
Total,	673	509	416

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	J. Wightman.	G. Harris.	F. McNeill.	P. Beers.
1st Poll'g Div.	127	16	145	173
2d do.	179	137	41	16
3d do.	129	115	60	48
4th do.	88	83	25	23
Special votes,	3	3	1	1
Total,	526	354	282	261

PRINCE COUNTY.

PRINCETOWN AND ROYALTY AND LOT 18.

John Ramsay	218	Hon. D. Montgomery	141
George Sinclair	203		

FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Hon. J. Warburton	631	William Hubbard	445
Fidele J. Gaudet	486		

SECOND DISTRICT.

John Yeo	409	William Gregg	197
David Ramsay	282	Robert Gordon	31

THIRD DISTRICT.

James Yeo	682	Daniel Green	455
Stanislaus F. Perry	520		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

James C. Pope	589	Cornelius Howatt	557
Hon. W. W. Lord	584	James Muirhead	531

THE NEW HOUSE.

Liberals.	Tories.
Hon. George Coles,	Hon. Edward Palmer,
Francis Kelly, Esq.	Hon. F. Longworth,
Hon. James Warburton,	Don. Montgomery, Esq.
Fidele Gaudet, Esq.	Colin Holmes, Esq.
S. F. Perry, Esq.	John Longworth, Esq.
Hon. W. W. Lord,	Hon. John H. Gray,
George Sinclair, Esq.	William Douse, Esq.
John Ramsay, Esq.	John Yeo, Esq.
A. A. McDonald, Esq.	David Ramsay, Esq.
John Knight, Esq.	James Yeo, Esq.
Alexr. Beaton, Esq.	J. C. Pope, Esq.
Hon. E. Whelan,	T. Heath Haviland, Esq.
Joseph Dingwell, Esq.	Thomas Owen, Esq.—13.
Hon. E. Thornton,	
Hon. Joseph Wightman,	Neutral.
George Harris, Esq.—16.	Alexander Laird, Esq.

At the request of several of our friends and patrons we very reluctantly give the following editorial article from the last *Protector* a place in our columns to-day. We do not know which of the holy brethren has had the honor of penning this remarkable production, but we congratulate him, whoever he is, on the decided hit he has made; and as he has enabled the Sanctified Press to reach the climax of its iniquity, we do not know any person who is more capable of conducting its downward career, and we therefore fervently hope that he will be allowed to enjoy a monopoly of the editorial chair of the *Protector* office for the brief period that false and blasphemous journal will be allowed to exist. It was not enough to secure an unenvied notoriety for the *Protector* to continue, from week to week, to slander and abuse the Catholics—to calumniate their priests and various orders of Religious, and impiously misrepresent the docrines of their Church. All this is nothing in comparison to the hardihood of the writer who, in the following article, has added blasphemy to the number of vices by which the *Protector* has distinguished its career, and hesitates not to invoke the God of Truth to bear witness to a Lie.

The article is too atrociously false, from the beginning to the end, to require any lengthened notice at our hands. The writer knew he was penning a lie in nearly every sentence as it fell from his pen,—he has claimed a victory for the opponents of the Government, as the result of the late elections; but he knows in his heart (if he has such a thing) that he has set up a false and fraudulent claim; and he has sealed his infamy by calling upon God to attest the fraud!

The Tory candidates—the unsuccessful as well as the successful ones—deny that the parsons interfered at the late elections. We give little regard to their denial, for we know it to be a fact, that in some of the districts they went upon the hustings, and remained there to browbeat and intimidate their followers, so that they should not vote for Liberal candidates, having previously prowled amongst the most credulous of them, whose minds they poisoned by the basest calumnies, and whose characters they stamped with infamy by making them violate their promises. The Tory candidates deny this clerical interference; but the *Protector*, in the following article, broadly admits that it was used; and intimates that if it had not been for the infusion of the so-called religious element into the late contests, and the services of the Parsons in conjunction with the Sanctified Press, the Tories would have no chance of that victory which is impudently, falsely and blasphemously claimed on their behalf. This admission is all that is of any value in the editorial article under notice, and alone reconciles us to the painful task of copying such a disgraceful production:—

"ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROGRESS.

"There is a good deal to encourage the hearts of God's people, and all sound-hearted and right-thinking men; there is a good deal to cheer the hearts of all lovers of order and good government, all real friends of civil and religious liberty, and all advocates and supporters of scriptural instruction, in the result of the present election. The cause of God and of his truth has progressed, and we may say triumphed; the people have taken a step in advance, and begun to rid themselves of the burdensome yoke of their task-masters; the reign of intimidation, corruption and falsehood has begun to fall,—and may God hasten it to its overthrow, never more to rise. All honor be to the leal-hearted sons of our Island,—the descendants of Britons, who never can be slaves; all honor be to the standard-bearers of the cross, the ministers of truth who have raised their voices like a trumpet, and dared in the strength of the Lord of hosts to encounter Satan in his stronghold; and all honor, praise and power be to the God of Israel who fought for his people. Blessed be God, every Protestant in the Island, and every lover of truth and liberty and justice may say, in the words of the Psalmist, 'If it had not been the LORD who was on our side, when men rose up against us: then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessed be the LORD, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. Our help is in the name of the LORD, who made heaven and earth.' Satan would fain, by his unconscious agents, have shut up the mouths of God's servants, stifled the voice of liberty, and run riot