

Assembly had fully acceded to the amendment made by the Council, as above stated, the question of agreement to the Bill was put by the Hon. the Chairman, whereon the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson rose and said—'I should like a record of my name to be made so as to show that I am decidedly opposed to Mr. Desbriary's being made a subordinate officer of the Government, and to the reduction of his salary made by the Bill, after so many years of arduous and approved service, by him, as sole and as Chief Clerk both of the Executive and of the Legislative Council.'

The Bill was then agreed to, the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson being recorded, in the Journal, as dissenting. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Forgan, the Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

THURSDAY, March 8, 1860.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were presented to the House; and the same were severally received and read, viz: By his Honor Mr. Walker, a Petition of John Hughes, of Township No. 25, praying that he may be indemnified for certain losses sustained by him, during the performance of his Contract for the carriage of the Mails between Charlottetown and St. John's.

By his Honor Mr. Simpson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Prince George's County, praying that provision may be made for the construction and maintenance of Light Houses, on the North Cape and East Point of this Island.

Ordered, That the last two preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

His Honor Mr. Palmer, a member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, laid before the House the Public Accounts of the past year, as arranged and classified by the Auditors.

THURSDAY, March 22, 1860.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND INSTRUMENTS RELATING TO THE TITLE OF LAND.

Hon. Col. SWABY moved the second reading of the Bill intitled 'An Act to amend the Act to regulate the Registry of Deeds and Instruments relating to the Title of Land, and to amend the Laws heretofore passed for that purpose.' In doing so, his Honor explained that the object of the Bill, as plainly stated therein, is to authorize the Registrar of Deeds to register all Deeds and Instruments relating to the Title of Land, within this Island or its Dependencies, which have been made and executed within this Island or its Dependencies, although the subscribing Witnesses or Witnesses may be dead or absent from the Island or its Dependencies, provided the handwriting of the Grantor or Grantors, or the handwriting of the subscribing Witnesses or Witnesses shall, before the Registrar thereof, be duly proved on oath, before the said Registrar by some person or persons, duly acquainted with the handwriting of the subscribing Witnesses or Witnesses, and who shall also, at the same time, make up that he or she believes that the subscribing Witnesses or Witnesses to the said Deed or Instrument relating to the Title of Land is or are dead or absent from this Island, at the time of the proving thereof before the said Registrar.

The House then went into Committee on the said Bill; his Honor Col. Swaby in the Chair; and after having sat some time therein the House was resumed, and the Bill reported agreed to by the Committee without any amendment.

The Report was received and read the third time to-morrow. Ordered, That the said Bill be read the third time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, March 23, 1860.

PETITIONS.

The following Petitions were presented to the House, and the same were severally received and read, viz: By Hon. Mr. Simpson, a Petition of divers inhabitants of New London, praying for a grant in aid of individual subscription, to enable them to erect a suitable building, at or near Graham's Cross, in which to transact public business, such building to be known or designated 'The Mechanics' Institute of New London.'

A Petition of divers inhabitants of Casumpeque and the neighboring settlements, praying for the immediate erection of efficient Light-houses on the North Cape and East Point of this Island, the same being essential to the safety of all vessels engaged in its coasting trade, as well as the numerous fishing craft which frequent its coasts, and the shipping engaged in navigating the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of Township No. 62 and vicinity, setting forth the inconvenience under which persons labor in consequence of the great distance they are required to travel to reach the Court of Sessions, and praying that a Court of Sessions be established at Bellefleur.

A Petition of Donald Scott, praying to be allowed the interest of a sum of money due to him upon a public contract; but which was withheld, by the late Government, for the space of two years and three months.

By Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of divers inhabitants of Mount Stewart, praying that a Small Debts Court may be established at that place.

By Hon. Mr. Forgan, a Petition of Robert Blake Irving, Esquire, late School Visitor, praying for reasons therein set forth, for additional remuneration for past services.

Ordered, That the five preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to miscellaneous subjects.

By Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of Maturin Maynard, a native of St. Malo, in France, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

By Hon. Mr. Simpson, a Petition of John Garret and wife, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

By Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, a Petition of Nancy McKoog, an aged female, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

By Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of G. Lord, a cripple, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

A Petition of Margaret Clarkson, a widow, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

By Hon. Mr. Forgan, a Petition of Margaret Morrison, of Bonshaw, an aged pauper, in destitute circumstances praying relief.

Ordered, That the five last preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Paupers.

By Hon. Mr. Walker, a Petition of James McDonald, teacher, praying that his last six months' salary, withheld by the Board of Education, may be paid to him.

By Hon. Mr. Forgan, a Petition of Catherine Crawford, of Southport, praying for an allowance, as teacher, for the period therein set forth.

Ordered, That the last two preceding Petitions be referred to the special Committee appointed to report on all Petitions relating to Education.

His Honor the President informed the House that indisposition in Hon. Mr. Dingwell's family prevents him from attending in his place.

Ordered, That the Hon. Mr. Dingwell's excuse be received; and that his leave of absence be extended for ten days.

R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Monday Afternoon, March 26.

The House was occupied in discussing the merits of petitions. The only debate of the evening arose on that referred by John Smith, Esq., Sheriff of King's County, praying for aid in execution of his duty—referred to supply. The prayer of the petition from the Princeton Board of Health, for aid to build a hospital, was rejected—as was an application for aid to the Mechanics' Institute of the same place.

A petition for aid to erect a similar institution at New London was referred to supply, and an intimation from generally, as at present the bar prevented the ingress and egress of vessels with their cargoes, thus affecting the general commerce of the Island.

TUESDAY, March 27.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN asked members of the Government what action had been taken on the subject of an address to the Lieutenant Governor, which had been adopted last session, praying that the Executive would institute enquiries as to the practicability and cost of constructing a break-water at St. Peter's Bay. The hon. member read a letter from three influential persons resident at St. Peter's, from which it appeared that 600 feet had been already constructed, as an example of the proposed break-water, and that it would be taken so soon, but supposing that the House would adjourn at the usual time.

Hon. Mr. Perry presented a petition from Edward O'Brien, praying for aid. The hon. member strongly urged the prayer of the petitioner. It was referred to supply; as also a petition from Donald McKinnon, Canon Coadjutor, for loss sustained in building chimneys of St. Eleanor's Jail, was also referred to supply.

The House then went into Committee to resume consideration of the Road Act Amendment Bill. Progress was reported.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The petition of Christopher Boultonhouse, Esq., for aid in establishing steam communication by the Steamer Lord Saforth, between Georgetown and ports in the Gut of Canada and the Island of Cape Breton, was referred to supply.

The House then went into Committee on the Despatches relating to the Land Tenure—Progress was reported.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

The above Committee was resumed, and after a protracted debate the following Resolution, moved by Hon. Col. Gray, in amendment to one proposed by Hon. Mr. Coles, was carried— (For Resolution and amendment see last Examiner)

Mr. Cooper read a long document which he moved as an amendment—lost.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition from certain citizens of Charlottetown praying that a site for the new Market House be granted on the water side of the east side of Prince Street Wharf, or on Hillsborough Square.

Petitions granted.—The petition of W. C. Burke, for a sum to enable him to continue running his steamer on the Hillsborough; and the petition from Casumpeque praying a grant for a sailing packet from that port to Miramichi and Goudon, Bay Verte, for a grant to run a packet from thence to Charlottetown, were referred to supply.

The petition of certain inhabitants of Craupud, praying for a Court of Enquiry, and the passing of an Act to confirm leaseholders in the peaceable possession of their property, elicited considerable discussion. Hon. Mr. Laird moved that it be referred to a special committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, which was carried on the following division: Ayes 13. Nays 13.

Before the Committee could be appointed, Mr. Thornton moved for an adjournment, which was carried.

THURSDAY, March 29.

House in Committee on Election Bill. The forenoon and part of the afternoon were occupied in discussing a resolution submitted by Hon. Mr. Pope, to the effect that the town representation of Prince George be changed from Prince-town and Royalty and Lot 18, to Lot 17, which contains Summerside and St. Eleanors.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved in amendment, that one representative be given to each, which was lost, 24 to 4.

The question was then put on Mr. Pope's resolution, which was carried on the following division: Ayes—Hons Messrs Pope, Perry, Coles, Laird, Longworth, Gray, Haviland, Yen; Messrs. Davies, Hohn, Howat, McNeill, Douce, Ramsay, Owen, McAulay, Sulward, Boer—18.

Nays—Hons, the Speaker, Wightman, Whelan, Kelly, Thornton; Messrs. Sinclair, Montgomery, Conroy, Doyle, Cooper—10.

The Committee then rose, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Thornton moved that the Committee have leave to sit this day three months—motion lost, 17 to 11, Mr. Coles who voted for the resolution, voting for this motion, because opposed to the Bill as a whole.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Charlottetown Market Bill was committed, and was sustained after a long debate.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Two resolutions were reported to the House from the Committee of Supply:— 1. Resolved, That the sum of £5000 be granted for the service of roads, bridges and wharfs for the present year, including all special grants that the same be apportioned to each County as follows: Queen's County, (including Charlottetown and Royalty), £1800; Prince County, £1600; King's County, £1600.

Mr. Beer moved, in amendment, that £2000 be given to Queen's County, and £1500 to each of the other two Counties. Motion lost on a division of 14 to 7.

Resolved, That the following sums be granted and placed at the disposal of the Executive Government, for services therein mentioned, viz:—for roads opened under Compensation Act, £150; for contingent repairs of roads, bridges and wharfs, to be equally divided between the three Counties, £500.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

Hon. Mr. Coles presented a petition from Lots 38, 37, and 35, against the Jury Bill.

The following resolution was moved by Hon. Mr. Longworth, seconded by Hon. Mr. Coles, and carried by acclamation:— Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an Address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to visit this Her Majesty's loyal Colony of Prince Edward Island in the course of His Royal Highness's contemplated visit in the ensuing Summer to these North American Provinces.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Coles, seconded by Hon. Mr. Haviland, the House then unanimously joined in three hearty cheers to Her Majesty the Queen.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the subject of resolution was agreed to see on.

Resolved, That a sum sufficient be granted and placed at the disposal of the Government to defray the expense of giving to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales a loyal and suitable reception upon His Royal Highness's visiting this Island during the ensuing summer.

The Market site Bill was then taken up in Committee, and reported agreed to without amendment.

The petition of J. D. Hazard for the payment of an old account for public printing, was referred to supply; and also a petition from New London for deepening French River. The petition of new settlers on Lot 61, for seed grain, was withdrawn.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Election Bill was recommitted, and agreed to, with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Thornton called attention to an article which appeared in the Islander newspaper, which represented him as having left the House in consequence of dissent at the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Coles on the Land Question, on Wednesday last. Such was not the fact; he had supported the resolutions referred to, and the reporters were, he had no doubt, in a position to verify his assertion. The truth was that, tired of the long document being read by Mr. Cooper, and not anticipating that the motion would take place as soon as he had left for a short time, having, however, previously divided in Committee in favor of Mr. Coles' motion. Hon. Mr. Wightman, who had also been referred to in the same article, had left the House in company with Mr. Coles, in consequence of a notice to attend a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, not imagining that the division would be taken so soon, but supposing that the House would adjourn at the usual time.

Some petitions were disposed of.

SATURDAY, March 31.

Hon. Mr. Perry presented a petition from Edward O'Brien, praying for aid. The hon. member strongly urged the prayer of the petitioner. It was referred to supply; as also a petition from Donald McKinnon, Canon Coadjutor, for loss sustained in building chimneys of St. Eleanor's Jail, was also referred to supply.

The House then went into Committee to resume consideration of the Road Act Amendment Bill. Progress was reported.

AFTERNOON.

The Highway Act was agreed to with amendments.

MONDAY, April 2.

Consideration of petitions resumed. Mr. Cooper presented a petition from Black Bond, for the closing of a road, and Mr. McAulay a counter petition from the same place, which was referred to the Members of the district. The petitions of Richard Hayes, Souris, praying a sum for attending a draw-bridge, was also referred to the Members of the district. A petition from Cavendish and Rustico, for the establishment of a ferry on Hunter's River, near Gardiner's old ferry, was referred to supply.

ferred to supply. The petition of Thomas Hiekie, praying a grant for services as land surveyor, was withdrawn, the remedy being elsewhere.

House again in Committee of Supply. A resolution was reported agreed to, granting the following sums to the several Churches in Charlottetown, as the rent of pews for the use of the Legislature, and in increase of the English and Scotch Churches, also for the Baptist, viz: Church of England, £16; Church of Scotland, £14; Roman Catholic Church, £14; the Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan, the Baptist, and the Bible Christian Churches, each, £7.

TUESDAY, April 3.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, a member of the Government, laid before the House an application of Andrew Mitchell and James Marthhead, for water privileges in front of lots at Summerside. The hon. member explained that these parties had applied to the Government, but they had no power to grant such privileges at that place, which was only Township land, without an act of the Legislature, and it now remained with the House to decide what action would be taken on the subject. The papers were referred to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. Beer moved that the Market House Bill be read a third time.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved, in amendment, that it be read this day three months. Amendment sustained, 15 to 6.

The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The petition of Ann Callan, widow, Charlottetown, for aid, and the petition of John Durkin, for inspecting the building of a wharf, were referred to Supply.

A petition from Orwell, praying the House to encourage the Fisheries, by authorizing the formation of companies, grant liberal bounties, and if any benefit is to be derived from the Fisheries Reserved, to render them available for the purposes intended, elicited considerable discussion.

Hon. Mr. Coles moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole House in the afternoon sitting, to consider of a bill for keeping a house of entertainment, and a light in his window to accommodate travellers on the ice between Charlottetown and Mount Stewart Bridge, presented their report, recommending that he be granted a tavern licence free of duty for such services. Report not received, on the ground that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Longworth, the House resolved itself into Committee on the Bill relating to the duties of harbor and ballast master for the port of Charlottetown. The Bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' PETITIONS.

Your Committee to whom were referred the several petitions praying aid to Teachers, who have not complied with all the provisions of the Education Act, having examined the same, recommend that the undermentioned persons be allowed as follows:—

Table listing names and amounts for teachers' petitions, including Catherine Crawford (£15 0 0), John P. Duggan (£13 7 6), Patrick Conick (£13 8 0), John P. Armes (£10 0 0), Murdoch McLeod (£2 10 0), Henry D. Anderson (£20 0 0), Lawrence Donette (£5 0 0), Thomas O'Brien (£5 0 0), M. J. Blanchard (£5 0 0), Artemus Morrow (£23 8 0), John McLaughlin (£10 0 0), Stephen G. Lawson (£10 0 0), James Stewart (£8 7 6), Thomas O'Brien (£20 0 0), Archibald Beekford (£25 0 0), James Macdonald (£20 0 0), James Green (£15 0 0), Lewis W. Vicket (£6 0 0), Daniel McKinnon (£20 0 0), William Campbell (£6 13 0), Finlay Campbell (£25 0 0), Martin McDougall (£15 0 0), James Macdonald (£20 0 0), Henry Yickerson (£2 0 0), Henry Lecky (£20 0 0), Daniel McKinnon (£10 0 0), Alfred A. McKenzie (£10 0 0), Janetta McPhail (£2 10 0). Total £330 2 7.

Your Committee having examined the petition of George Corbit, and that from the Inhabitants of Junction Road, Lot 67, cannot receive their prayers, the remedy with regard to the latter being elsewhere.

Correspondence.

THE ISLANDER ON CATHOLIC PROSCRIPTION.

"Come, let us wisely oppress them, lest they multiply."—Erodus.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—The editor of the Islander has very unnecessarily dragged into his remarks on the Land Question the Temporal Power of the Pope. This Power has been for a long time the object of attack from bigots, infidels and other enemies of social order. According to them, the claims of the Papacy are unfounded, and the exercise of its powers, at home and abroad, a downright mischief. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope rests, they say, on no solid basis; the spiritual supremacy of the Pope all lands outside the Papal States, they affirm, the cause of innumerable evils to those who govern and to those who are governed. Caesar, according to them, is constituted by God, but the Popedom is an invention of the "dark ages"; and hence they would place in the hands of Caesar both the Sceptre and the Keys, whilst they would yield to the Pope nothing but assent, slander and vituperation. From age to age the same base arts are resorted to, and the same vile system pursued with regard to the Catholic religion and its venerable head—the living representative of that great Apostle upon whom was bestowed the Primacy by the Divine Founder of the Christian Faith. We see much of the wickedness perpetrated in former times revived in latter times under such men as Lord John Russell. There is a great similarity between the anti-Catholic policy of bygone days and that of the present time. It has been observed that if we place the sayings and the doings, the inventions and the contrivances of the undisciplined infidel Shaftesbury of the time of Charles II., the well known Dr. Titus Oates, and the notorious Lord William Russell, the acatholical, apocalyptic Dr. Cumming, and the Durban letter-writing Lord John Russell, it will be seen that the latter are bold and drivelling—as plagiarists ever prove to be—that, bold and miserable imitations, close copyists, and only deserving of remark, because, in their hatred of the Papacy, they have used the same evil words, and resorted to the same vile arts which had already brought shame and infamy upon the memory of their progenitors.

I do not intend to dilate on the temporal rule of the Pope; yet I would observe that Catholics do not confound the spiritual with the temporal power of the Holy Father, and their enemies falsely reproach them with doing so; but they believe that the temporal independence of the Pope, his exemption from earthly control, the right to have no power above him but that of his Divine Lord and Master, is necessary for the spiritual independence of the Catholic world. They do not make it a dogma, an article of faith, but they make it simply a matter of right—human right if you please, and subject to the vicissitudes of human affairs, but "providential, sacred and religious." Catholics do not wish the Pope to be a "domestic slave"—Gibbon's synonyme for Patriarch of Constantinople—nor do they desire him mere puppet in the hands of the State like the Arch-bishop of Canterbury. Catholics think that it is necessary for the dignity and security of the Faith that the Pontifical power be conserved in its full integrity. An eminent politician, M. Odillon Barrot, has said—"It is necessary that the two powers, the spiritual and the temporal, be combined in the Roman States, in order that they may be separated in the rest of the world." Lord Lansdowne, in his speech of the 21st July, 1849, pointing out that the Pope, by his temporal power, is a monarch of the fourth or fifth class, but that, by his spiritual power, he enjoys a sovereignty equalled in the universe, said "that every State with Catholic subjects has an interest in the condition of the Roman States, and is bound to see that the Pope is able to exercise his authority without being fettered by any temporal influence of a nature to affect his spiritual power."

I would respectfully recommend to the attention of the editor of the Islander the following words of the "fearless, independent and liberty-loving"—I would add eloquent—"Montanbert." "If he carefully consider their deep import I think that he will not again meddle with the temporal rule of the Pope. The illustrious Count, speaking of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father, says:—

"It may be that it must perish: this ancient and holy edifice which has survived the storms of so many ages. It may be that the sacred principles are destined to share the general ruin of all ancient rights in Europe, so obstinately assailed, and so miserably defended. That is possible: every thing is possible in this world. No Catholic links indissolubly the existence of the Papacy with that of the temporal power. Let what will happen, that will survive and with it will survive our faith and our filial love. Providence can find many other ways of accomplishing its ends which cannot be frustrated."

Fata viam inveniant.

But if this arrangement of such antiquity, of such acknowledged utility, and such incontrovertible legitimacy be overthrown, if the sovereigns and the revolutionists strike a league to effect this, we shall for ever, to the remotest posterity, have the right to say they have done ill. It would be at the same time a crime and a blunder, a folly and a wrong. It would be a bad end attained by bad means. It would be the most flagrant violation (in an age which has witnessed the victory of craft and violence over the right of the weaker, traitorously oppressed; over good faith and honour scandalously outraged. Newspaper writers who are so complacent towards the powerful, and so contemptuous towards the weak, have a fashion of deriding the tears of the Pope. Ah, we know it too well, the tears of the Holy Father touch only the hearts of his faithful children, and his thousand faithful nobody except those for whom they were not intended; nevertheless those tears are the tears of innocence, and those thunders are the thunders of justice. Neither shall the one remain for ever barren, nor the other for ever powerless. We might be silenced, but not for ever, nor for long. A thousand voices in history and in the Church will repeat the Non-licet (it is not lawful) of the holy Baptist to the tyrant. Mark it well: at this moment, it will determine everything as to the future, and that not before the bar of God only, but before the bar of man. It prevented not Herod from working his will; but, after all, who would wish to have been Herod? It hindered not Pilate from letting loose the passions of the blinded and wicked Jews; it merely cost him the trouble of the washing of his hands. But who would wish to become the Pilate of the Papacy?"

Before concluding, I would observe that, in my humble opinion, it makes no material difference whether Lector is a layman or cleric, priest or parson. He has thought proper hitherto to write anonymously, and he does not now see any particular reason for satisfying any one's curiosity by saying who or what he is. I think that it would be more becoming and honorable for his antagonist to meet him with fair reasoning, than to be parading before the public his belief that he is a Clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, for no other apparent purpose than that of exciting prejudice against the Catholic Clergy. To use the words of a friend:—"It is no matter who her Lector be a Clergyman or not; even if he were, that does not invalidate his arguments; but the attempt to excite a prejudice on that score is, to say the least, disingenuous." I would also respectfully suggest to the editor of the Islander the propriety of his attacking and refuting what I did say, instead of attacking what I did not say or think of. If he do this, I think that he will have quite enough to do; he will not be fighting with shadows, nor will he be "contending without opponents, and triumphing without victory." "Let every disputant make truth the only object of his controversy, and whether it be of his own finding, or of any other man's bestowing, let him think it worth his acceptance, and entertain it accordingly."

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

Mr. J. Yen obtained leave of absence till Tuesday next. On motion of the Hon. Mr. Perry, the House then went into Committee on the report of the special Committee on Teachers' Petitions. It was reported agreed to, with amendments.

The petition of Mary Kelly, widow, Charlottetown, was referred to Supply.

The special committee appointed to examine and report on the petition of Mr. McNally, Battery Point, praying a consideration for keeping a house of entertainment, and a light in his window to accommodate travellers on the ice between Charlottetown and Mount Stewart Bridge, presented their report, recommending that he be granted a tavern licence free of duty for such services. Report not received, on the ground that it would be establishing a bad precedent.

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Your Committee having examined the petition of George Corbit, and that from the Inhabitants of Junction Road, Lot 67, cannot receive their prayers, the remedy with regard to the latter being elsewhere.

Queen's County, April 9, 1860. LECTOR.

MISSIONARY ECONOMY.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

According to the Times, the Church Missionary Society expends annually on the maintenance of Missionaries and their families, "on deputations," publications and other little sundries, thirty thousand pounds, or nearly a fourth part of its whole income at home, "before one native is converted, or even seen as a Missionary." Such is the statement of the London Times, the largest and most widely circulated paper in the world. "It would be interesting to know how many natives the Society converts yearly with the rest of the cash. The charity of the Church Missionary Society begins at home, indeed, and remains there in a very considerable measure. To what extent does it go further? If to any, what number of converts has the Society to show for its money?" Thirty-eight thousand pounds squandered annually for the maintenance of Missionaries and their families, &c., at home alone. Allowing the above sum to be one quarter of the Church Missionary Society's income, it will leave the enormous balance of one hundred and fourteen thousand pounds to be expended annually upon Missionaries and their families who are sent abroad! Pretty little pickings for some of these sleek looking distributors of the public peace! We think for the future it should be designated "The Church Missionary Paper and Hamburg Society"—a much more appropriate name. Besides this enormous revenue collected by the Church Missionary Society, we believe the Wesleyan Methodists alone receive annually about one hundred and twelve thousand pounds. There are also innumerable other classes of dissenters, all of which obtain subscriptions, under the plea of disseminating the gospel in foreign parts. It is a notorious fact, that these Missionaries, in every new country to which they have been sent to teach Christianity to the natives, have possessed themselves of the very largest and best tracts of land to be had, and the only payment the poor ignorant natives ever received as an equivalent, was composed of a few beads, knives, gaily and worthless trinkets, shawls, &c. Witness the published statements from New Zealand, and other places in the South Pacific, recently cited, where this practice has been carried on to an enormous extent. Not so with the Roman Catholic Missionary sent to the same places. He has throughout worked hard in his vocation, neither turning to the right hand nor to the left. He has gradually and steadily pursued his mission, without plundering the natives of their possessions, but plodded on in his duty, endeavouring to rescue them from ignorance and barbarity, without fee or reward beyond that inward feeling of satisfaction which fully compensated him for all he had endured. "Look on this picture and on this!"

We will now take a short review of these gentry upon this Island—their practices, occupations and employments. In the first place, there are no less than seven Protestant places of worship in Charlottetown, all and each holding different creeds of faith—each possessing different ministers or administrators of the particular form of worship of their own sect. It is impossible for us to say how many of these "workers in the Lord's vineyard," as they modestly style themselves, belong to each church or chapel—in name at least; but they are few, or they are many, they unite in telling us to cast away, as an accursed chaos, a thousand years of Christian history, and believe that the devil had been for ages—just the ages we think the noblest and most faithful—triumphant over that Church which the Lord had promised to be till the end of the world; and to believe that those ages were nothing but a snare, a darkness, and a pit. They try to persuade us there never has been, and never will be a kingdom of God upon earth, excepting only a few scattered individuals, each selfishly intent upon the salvation of his own soul, without organization—without unity—without common purpose, without even a Masonic sign where'to know one another when they chance to meet; and these are the teachers who boast on their side prescriptive right and Apostolic succession, whose ancient charter goes back just three hundred years, and then derives its transmitted virtue by something very like obtaining goods on false pretences from the very church which they now anathematize. And what are we to gain by all this? Is it to believe ourselves members of the same body of every Christian nation of the earth?—to be able to had the Frenchman, the Portuguese, the Italian or the Spaniard as a brother? No—it is to be able still to sit apart from all Christendom, in the exclusive pride of intolerant Pharisaism—not to enlarge our communion with our Catholic brethren, but to excommunicate, to all practical purposes, over and above the Catholics, all Protestants, except our own sect, or rather, in practice, except our own party in our own sect; and this, such as it is, is what these Missionaries teach as the true believing in one Catholic and Apostolic Church, and this doctrine which they assert to be the only right way to be admitted to a share of the communion of saints.

There is also in addition to these seven Protestant Churches, all of which differ in doctrine and opinion, a con-

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