CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of Correspondence between Sir Alexander Bannerman and Rev. Dr: Evans.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir,—

You will confer a favor by giving a place to the accompanying correspondence, which has recently passed between Sir Alexander Bannerman and myself. I regret exceedingly that circumstances should have called for it, and especially for its being made public. Neither disrespect for His Excellency, nor predilection for any political party has prompted me in this matter, but a principle thus referred to in one of the celebrated Letters of Junius: "A clear unblemished character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the spirit that will not submit to, an injury." I have no reason to expect candid treatment of my defensive statements from the person of whose disingenuousness I thought it proper to apprize His Excellency, and I have no intention to notice any of the effusions against me with which he may continue to occupy the columns of the Royal Gazette.

Your obed't Servant,
EPHM. EVANS.

Dec. I, 1853.

Charlottetown, 16th Nov., 1853.

May it please your Excellency;

At a late hour this evening, I have observed in Haszard's Gazette of to-day a correspondence between your Excellency and certain gentlemen recently in the Commission of the Peace, bearing upon the character and conduct of Mr. Edward Whelan, and upon his fitness to be associated with Her Majesty's Justices.

In one of your Excellency's communications, you are pleased to give the substance of certain explanations of his conduct made to your Excellency by Mr. Whelan, in which my christian and ministerial character is seriously assailed. I am unwilling that your Excellency should remain under the misapprehensions created by Mr. Whelan's very gross misrepresentations of facts; and as I am obliged to leave town tomorrow morning, beg leave to apprize your Excellency of my intention, immediately on my return, in the beginning of next week, to submit such facts and statements as I believe will exonerate me from the slanderous imputations which have been communicated to you, and prove your informant to be unentitled to any credence in his representations of the matters referred to.

With high respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedt. servt.,
Ephm. Evans.

To His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Kt.
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Charlottetown, 23d Nov., 1853.

May it please your Excellency;

In accordance with an intimation in my note of the 16th inst.—which I hope came to hand,—I beg leave respectfully to express the surprise with which I read, in Haszard's Gazette of that date, a communication, purporting to be from your Excellency, leading me to believe that an impression has been made upon the mind of your Excellency unfavorable to my character as a Christian Minister; and that it has been produced by gross misstatements of facts by a person recently one of your Excellency's confidential advisers, and more recently appointed a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County. Those misstatements, furthermore, appear to have influenced your Excellency to pursue a course in reference to that person which has resulted in the retirement from the Commission of the Peace of eleven intelligent gentlemen, who consider "the conduct of Mr. Whelan, as witnessed by themselves, at the County Meeting" referred to, and "other circumstances affecting his character," to have "rendered him an unfit person to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace."

With the exercise of the Royal Prerogatives entrusted to your Excellency, it is neither my duty nor inclination to interfere; nor do I question the integrity and impartiality by which your Excellency desires to be influenced in the discharge of your high functions. But I am unwilling that misrepresentations of my conduct, and consequent depreciation of my character, should by any person be made stepping-stones to your Excellency's favor, and to his own elevation; or that, as appears to have been done in this instance, Mr. Whelan should extenuate his own indecorous demeanor, at the expense of my reputation, by pouring into the ear of your Excellency such perversions of the truth as are contained in the explanations given, and which have induced your Excellency to confirm him in a position entitling him to rank with gentlemen.

Your Excellency will also kindly permit me most respectfully to express my regret, that before giving publicity to statements so injurious to me, if believed, and referring as they did to matters of fact on which your interested informant was at variance with so many respectable magistrates, your Excellency did not afford *me* an opportunity to state what had been my course on the occasion referred to. The tissue of misrepresentations of the public meeting, published in the *Royal Gazette*, I did not think it necessary to notice, as more candid and truthful reports had appeared elsewhere. But the decision at which your Excellency has arrived, and the grounds of it, when placed as they have been before the public, give the weight of your Excellency's character and high position in favor of statements which I had not deemed worthy of denial, because of their harmlessness while resting solely upon the credit of their inventor.

As I have no desire to intermeddle in any matter of a political or administrative nature, as between your Excellency and any persons or parties, I shall confine myself to a few statements, for the substantiation of which, by incontrovertible evidence, I hold myself pledged to your Excellency, if desired, shewing that the information you have received is utterly incorrect,—that the indecent and offensive "expressions" used by Mr. Whelan at the meeting were *not called forth by, or in any manner connected with, any "remarks made by" me*, or with the resolution moved by Mr. Thomas,—that consequently the defence set up by Mr. Whelan must so far utterly fail,—and that both that information, whencesoever obtained, and the imputations cast upon me in the *Royal Gazette*, are at irreconcileable variance with truth.

I notice, first, the following allusion to myself in the *Royal Gazette* of Oct. 17th: "Even a Minister of religion forgot his sacred calling, by arousing the angry passions of his audience against the same unoffending person, and by his declamation evoking such cries against the object of his denunciations as 'Shove him out! Turn him out!' &c."

Now, I assure your Excellency, as a fact known to all who were present, that the exclamations referred to were "evoked" at a time when I was sitting silent, and at least an hour before I made any remarks bearing upon Mr. Whelan, and before any intention to do so existed in my mind. They were "evoked" when Mr. Whelan arose to speak, and commenced by insultingly alleging that "there existed no disposition in the meeting to do justice." Although the Hon. Mr. Holl immediately arose to order, and required the withdrawal of that offensive assertion, yet Mr. Whelan persisted in attempting to address the meeting. It was *then*, and *thus*, those cries were "evoked." No such excitement was manifested at any time while I addressed the meeting. The attribution of those indignant exclamations to violent appeals made by me, only shews how incapable of a truthful vindication Mr. Whelan felt his conduct to be, and in how unprincipled a manner he could attempt to palm the demerit of his own disreputable acts upon another. That the *Royal Gazette* should be made the vehicle of such wicked misrepresentations, can but be lamented by all who have been taught to regard the Royal Arms as the *insignia* of truth and honor.

In the published correspondence of your Excellency, under date Nov. 3, I find the following: "I was assured that one of the Resolutions—proposed by Mr. Thomas—was accompanied by remarks made by a Reverend gentleman, which Mr. Whelan had considered so personal and insulting to himself, that in regard to *this* proposed resolution he had expressed himself in the manner attributed to him, or words to the same effect," viz: "that neither himself nor a member of Her Majesty's Government care a pin for your resolutions." Your Excellency then adds, "On hearing this statement, and after a careful perusal of the proceedings to which it related, I ordered Mr. Whelan's name to be continued in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County." I am authorised to infer from this, that your Excellency believes Mr. Whelan's contemptuous exclamation to have referred only to Mr. Thomas's proposed resolution,—that in referring to *that* he spoke, as your Excellency had previously "hoped," "in an unguarded moment, and at a time of excitement,"—and that that excitement was produced by my "remarks," as being "personal and insulting to himself." If this were a correct representation, I freely admit that Mr. Whelan's contemptuous expression would be somewhat extenuated, and that censure would deservedly be thrown upon me. But that the facts have been perverted by your Excellency's informant, will be made apparent by the following considerations:—

There were two periods at which Mr. Whelan gave utterance to offensive expressions. The first of those expressions was that to which the Hon. Mr. Holl referred, as above related. The second occurred at a later period, and *called forth* "remarks" from me. These have not been properly distinguished by your Excellency's informant.

If your Excellency shall please to refer to Haszard's Gazette of Oct. 29th, you will perceive that the Hon. Mr. Holl there corrected an anachronism inadvertently committed in the *memoriter* report which appeared in Haszard's Gazette, and shewed that the call to order, above referred to, preceded by a considerable period the rebuke administered by me;—a rebuke given, not simply for an insult like the former one, but, for such an expression of contempt as indicated the absence of all sympathy with the many whose hearts were breaking under the distressing bereavements to which they had been subjected, and some of whom were members of my own pastoral flock. But of this anachronism Mr. Whelan artfully avails himself, and upon it founds the misrepresentations of my course, to which he has induced your Excellency to give credence.

That the Resolution proposed by Mr. Thomas (and which was not in the programme of the meeting) was misplaced, as regards order of time, in the Report in Haszard's Gazette, will appear from the following fact, known to every person present at the Meeting, viz: When I arose, to recommend Mr. Thomas to withdraw the resolution, because of its political bearing, I referred to certain eulogies of the Fairy Queen which *had been read from the Royal Gazette by Dr. Conroy*. But in the Report, Dr. Conroy's speech *succeeds* the introduction of Mr. Thomas's resolution. Now the facts are these: To the reasons which I offered to induce the withdrawal of that resolution, Mr. Whelan never referred;—the resolution was withdrawn without one remark being offered upon it by Mr. Whelan; it was at a considerably more advanced period of the meeting, and when *that* Resolution was not under consideration, that Mr. Whelan vociferated, "Neither I nor the government care a pin for your *resolutions*." These were his words, and they were uttered after some replies made to objections which had been raised to the constitutionality of passing Dr. Conroy's resolution, and an attempt made to supplant it by Mr. Robertson's amendment. Thus, so far from that contemptuous and unfeeling expression being elicited "in an unguarded moment," by "insulting remarks" of mine, I had not been addressing the meeting since about an hour previously. I was at the time upon my seat, and it was on hearing such an expression that I arose, and commenced the only course of remark which Mr. Whelan should have felt to be personally painful to him, by saying, "I regret exceedingly to hear such an expression from that gentleman." Thus, your Excellency will perceive, that instead of my having provoked Mr. Whelan to utter the expression which occasioned your Excellency "great regret," and in palliation of which, when he found he had incurred your Excellency's displeasure, he alleges, without producing my words, that I was making "remarks personally insulting to him," the offensive expression preceded in order of time the rebuke which, as I think, was, however feebly, yet justly administered. Cause and effect do not hold the relation to each other implied in Mr. Whelan's attempted justification.

I trust that these statements, however they may affect the question of Mr. Whelan's moral qualifications for the high office he holds, and the responsible duties which it imposes, will at least remove from your Excellency's mind, the misconceptions of my course which have been so improperly arrived at; and that your Excellency will do me the justice to make further enquiry, before you finally adjudge me, on such evidence to be capable of the gross departure from christian propriety, and from my recognized obligations as a Wesleyan Minister, of which, in my absence, I have been accused to your Excellency.

During a ministerial career of twenty-seven years, spent in the British American Colonies, it has been my constant rule, as it is my duty, to keep aloof from political party disputes. I assure your Excellency that I declined taking charge of a Resolution at the Meeting referred to, lest if it should degenerate into a political discussion, I should even seem to be identified with it. I counselled the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas's resolution, because of its political bearing. I expressed my doubts of the propriety of passing any Resolution animadverting on the Government, and it was only after painfully observing the sinister sneers of Mr. Whelan, and ultimately hearing his heartless and unfeeling expression of contempt for the "*Resolutions*" that I was induced to reprove his conduct.

Under these circumstances I respectfully appeal to your Excellency's sense of *honour* and *justice* against the aspersions of a hitherto unspotted character. Confiding in yonr Excellency's impartiality for the award of right,

With high respect,
I have the honour to be,
your Excellency's obedt. Servt.,
Ephm. Evans.

To His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Kt.
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Government House,
26th November, 1853.

Reverend Sir;

I duly received your note of the 16th, and also that of the 23d, and I observe with much regret "that you were led to believe an impression had been made on my mind unfavourable to your character as a Christian Minister."

I beg to assure you, that by the allusion to a "Reverend Gentleman" made by me in the communication I necessarily addressed to certain Magistrates on the 3d instant, I had not the remotest intention of reflecting on your character as a Minister of the Gospel, and I am sorry that the allusion referred to has given you uneasiness. Here I might conclude, for you cannot expect me to enter into a correspondence on the proceedings of a meeting, so many different versions of which have lately occupied my time and attention; nor do you question, I see, the exercise of that prerogative, for which, I alone am responsible. There is, however, one paragraph in your letter, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed—you state "That the *Royal Gazette* "should be made the vehicle of such wicked mis-"representations can but be lamented by all who "have been taught to regard the Royal Arms "as the *insignia* of truth and honour."

Now, not long after my assumption of the Government of this Colony, I wished and suggested that the *Royal Gazette* should be published separately, but I was informed that the *Royal Gazette*, "emblazoned with Her Majesty's Arms," had always been the vehicle of political and all other topics, and I did not think it my province, to urge on the Government, at an additional expense to the Colony, any departure from a practice which had been so long sanctioned by the confidential advisers of my predecessors, intimating to its Editor, of which the public must be aware, that *he* must be responsible for all articles published in the *Royal Gazette*, unauthorized by the Government.

Deprecating, as you do, wicked misrepresentations, or wilful misrepresentation of any kind, I can only earnestly hope, that you and all other Christian Ministers in this Island, will urge on their flocks to withhold their support from all such Newspapers, as they may find publishing untruths, and devoting their columns to wilful misrepresentations, practices which cannot fail to be attended by serious evils to the community, by disturbing the peace of Society.

I have the honour to remain,
Reverend Sir,
Your obdt. humble servant,
A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut.-Governor.

The Reverend Dr. Evans,
&c., &c., &c.

Charlottetown, 28th Nov. 1853.

May it please Your Excellency;

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 26th instant, in which you express "much regret" that I was led to believe that an impression had been made on Your Excellency's mind, unfavourable to my character as a Christian Minister.

Your Excellency does me the justice not to intimate that there was not probable foundation for such belief, in the fact of the official exculpation of Mr. Whelan from highly blameworthy conduct, on the ground of its having been the effect of gross provocation from me. Assuredly, I thought the charges of that person, if believed by Your Excellency, could not have made other than an unfavourable impression.

When formerly addressing Your Excellency, I cherished the hope, that the statements I had the honour to lay before you, would result either in an assurance that no such impression existed, or in an intimation of your wish to receive the testimony I was prepared to offer in substantiation of those statements, to enable Your Excellency, on reliable evidence to decide on the truth or falsehood of the representations of which I must think I had just reason to complain. But, as Your Excellency states that I "cannot expect you to enter into a correspondence on the proceedings of a meeting, so many different versions of which have lately occupied your time and attention," it would be unbecoming in me to trouble Your Excellency further, except just to state that it was not "correspondence," but enquiry, and careful attention to testimony, which appeared to me to be not unreasonably expected.

Your Excellency is pleased, furthermore "to assure me that by the allusion to a 'Reverend Gentleman' made in the communication necessarily addresed to certain Magistrates, you had not the remotest intention of reflecting on my character as a Minister of the Gospel," and express your sorrow "that the allusion referred to has given me uneasiness." I readily accept this assurance, as being quite accordant with my former convictions. Had it been possible for me to suspect Your Excellency of any such intention, I should have adopted a style of remonstrance very different from that in which I presented my appeal to Your Excellency's sense of honour and justice. I believed Your Excellency to have been misled by the oral and printed misrepresentations deemed necessary by Mr. Whelan, and thought it not yet too late for me to put in a defence which ought to have preceded my practical condemnation.

I may still ask permission respectfully to suggest, without ascribing any such "*intention*" as that you disclaim, that the *effect* of "the allusion referred to" was to place me before the public as, in Your Excellency's estimation, the guilty cause of Mr. Whelan's otherwise indefensible procedure. That public would infer, that both sides had been previously heard. Nor can Your Excellency be surprised that a Minister of religion, having charge of the most numerous Protestant Congregation in the Island, should feel some "uneasiness," when held up as having, by "personal and *insulting*" language, excited a Member of Your Excellency's Council to a breach of decorum, so gross as to require your corrective interference, and to lead to those serious complications which are doubtless a source of painful inconvenience to Your Excellency.

In conclusion, I beg to assure Your Excellency, that in the communication I had the honour to make, my chief object was to place before *you* my conduct in its proper light, hoping that some means would suggest themselves by which the injurious effect of Your Excellency's constructive endorsation of Mr. Whelan's statements concerning me might be honourably counteracted. There may be reasons of State, unknown to me, which would render a reconsideration of his allegations inexpedient. I see, therefore, no course now open to me, but to give publicity to our correspondence,—a course which I trust will not meet Your Excellency's disapproval.

Duly sensible of the courtesy which characterizes Your Excellency's reply to my former communications.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
EPHRAIM EVANS.

To His Excellency
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight,
Lieutenant Governor,
&c., &c., &c.

Government House,
30th November, 1853.

Reverend Sir;

In reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I beg to say, that I can have no objection whatever to your giving publicity to our correspondence, and

I have the honour to remain,
Your obdt. humble servant,
A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut. Governor.

The Reverend Dr. Evans,
&c., &c., &c.

To the Editor of Haszard's Gazette.

Sir:

Being from home for nearly three weeks consecutively, on Missionary duties at Lennox Island and Grand River, I did there see the letter adressed to me by Lieut. Hancock, and, indeed, could not attend to any thing of the kind. In this letter he appears to say that by the term, "dark and degraded state," he meant that there was no salvation for the Indians in their present state. Now as this grand decision will affect many poor and unlearned as the Indians, to whom the inheritance of the kingdom of heaven is especially promised, and as he has been pleased to take the unnecessary trouble of informing us that he is not infallible, he should produce some better proofs than he has done, of his authority and competency, that we may know with more certainty whether he be sent by God, or whether he is commissioned by her Majesty Queen Victoria, or inspired by some other Majesty of questionable sanctity. Education without religion makes man more powerful for evil, and I consider those, who, with education, believe and practice no religion or a false one more "dark and degraded" in a religious sense, than the Indians. The power and efficacy of the Gospel, when faithfully taught and received in the civilisation of man, is denied by none; and he might find a more striking instance of this in England, whether, about thirteen centuries ago, the Popes of Rome sent Missionaries to convert our Pagan forefathers, then in New Zealand whether he betakes himself. It would be quite as reasonable for me to take credit to the Catholic Missionaries for the granting of the constitution there, which, after all, is but an experiment that has yet to be tested and which, never would have been granted, but for the number of Europeans established there. He can, if he wishes, ascertain the fact of Catholic Missionaries being there, by referring to the New Zealand Spectator and Wellington Independent, where, he will find that at the consecration of a Catholic Church at Thowdon, 7th, Dec. 1851, there were present the Catholic Bishop, and nine priests, where there are Schools for boys and girls, a Nunnery and Bishops residence. Besides these, there are several other Catholic Clergymen there. If report be true the conduct of the Protestant converts is not very creditable, and the very "sneers" of the business men of the House of Commons in the Blue Book, indicate that their teachers are not held in very high estimation. When some years ago, a very formidable insurrection against the Government broke out and the Catholic Bishops succeeded in keeping the Catholic New Zealanders from taking part in it, I would like to know, whether the insurgents were the model Protestant converts and, if not, New Zealander, must be far from being converted to Protestanism. It is but a few weeks since I was in conversation with a gentleman, who had lately arrived from New Zealand where he was settled for several years who stated that there was so little protection for life and property, that they were necessitated to pettion for Soldiers who were afterwards, to their very great annoyance, quartered on them. Experience counsels caution in crediting interested Reports, but suppose the numbers stated did go to School at the Red River, does it necessarily follow, that they are converts. "And is it not simply absurd to pretend that, because they have been a few weeks or months or years at School, they have attained Godliness."

Liut. Hancock, with peculiar logical talent, draws the conclusion, that because the Indians have not education, standing in society and the new Protestant virtue of prospering or doing well in the world, they connot have Godliness, and yet Godliness must exist prior to the acquision of these, for Godliness, he says is the fountain from which all these other blessings flow. I by no means consider the education of the Indians useless but of difficult attainment, few and scattered as they are, and, though I made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a School for them, I have no hesitation in saying, that I infinitely prefer seeing them as they are than educated at a proselytizing School, at the expense of their religion. I believe it will be generally allowed that taking the Indians as a body, with the exception of a few inebriates generally about Charlottetown, their general good moral conduct and honesty in the midst of many temptations, will stand honourable comparison with that of any other sect of Christians. Lieut. Hancock's idea of Godliness appears strangely at variance with the example and teaching of our divine Saviour and with that of his Apostles and their successors in leaving all to follow Christ. It is surely unnecessary for me to cite many texts of Scripture to show the rewards of poverty and the dangers of riches, suffice it to refer to the counsel of our Saviour to the young man, Math. 19—21, to sell all if he would be perfect, where he afterwards says it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of heaven; to the earnest exhortations of St. Paul against the desire of riches, 1 Tim. 6, 8, and following verses and to the state of Lazarus, which we must now style "dark and degraded" with his present happiness whilst Dives is buried in hell.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, in his examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, has proved the existence of forty-nine known conventicles of avowed infidelity in England; and has demonstrated that Protestant labourers and tradesmen to the number of at least 300,000, in London and suburbs, live and die without any practical religion or any form of worship. Will Leiut. Hancock draw his "invariable" conclusion from these facts that the Protestant Clergymen with all the means this world can afford at their command, have emminently succeeded in imparting Godliness? Perhaps a little of his Micmac zeal might be as well applied in this or some other direction.

In now taking farewell of Lieut. Hancock I beg to assure him that I have not the least intention of entering into a controversy with him nor time to devote to it, and hope that we may have christian forbearance enough, in the fulfilment of our respective duties, to deter either of us from unnecessarily stepping out of our way to malign the religion of the other.

Yours &c.
James Mac Donald.

St. Mary's, Nov. 28th, 1853.

[For Haszard's Gazette]

Orwell, 15th, Nov. 1853.

Mr. Neil M'Lean,

Sir,—As you are now about to leave us, we desire to express to you our unfeigned regret and disappointment that so sudden and unlooked for a termination should be put to our connection with you.

The causes which have brought this about being quite beyond our power effectually to control or prevent, we must only hope that, after properly representing our disappointment and grievances to the Board of Education, and if needful, to the Executive, we may have justice done us, and that the advantages which the school act contemplates shall in reality be secured to us.

In coming the distance you have, in consequece of being under an engagement to us, we feel that the disappointment and sacrifice to you are serions and unpleasant; but you are, yourself, well aware of the causes and where the blame rests. We could not have possibly conceived that so vexatious and injurious a cause would have been adopted and persisted in, contrary to the express sanction of the Board of Education and of the Visitor, and which, if allowed to continue, would absolutely deprive us of all actual participation in the benefits of the act for the Encouragement of Education. We feel confident however that matters will yet be settled and our just rights and interests mantained. Should it happen that you continue unengaged till we have our affairs adjusted, we are most anxious again to secure your services for this District, from the experience we have had of your abilities as a Teacher.

We accompany this with six months proportion of the advance promised in addition to the Government allowance and have recommended to the Board of Education that under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, and from our opinion, and we are happy to say it is the opinion of the district, of your merits, a similar six months allowance of the Government Grant be paid you, partcularly as the three other Teachers adjoining this district are allowed to receive our pupils and cause this school to be closed for want o the number of scholars required by the act. When only 27 can be got to attend out of 64 as returned in C. M. Willock's Esq. report of this district.

Unless the Board of Education can effectually interpose and guard against such proceedings it may be difficult to tell what injury it may cause in other sections of the Island also. We have much pleasure in thus testifying to you our unqualified approbation of your conduct and usefulness as a Teacher and hope that here or elsewhere Good may attend you. Believe us

To remain your sincerely,
Patrick Stephens,
Thomas M'Pherson,
William M'Leod,
Ronald M'Donald,
John M'Donald.
Trustees.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

Mr Haszard,

Dear Sir,—I transmit the following lines to you in hopes, as you are a friend of Temperance yourself, which you have fully evinced on other occasions by your readiness in publishing temperance communications, that you will give them insertion in your paper.

John Arbuckle Esq. lectured on temperance in the church at Cape Traverse on Wednesday the 23d inst. to a respectable and attentive audience. Taking the unfavourable state of the roads and weather into consideration, the meeting was well attended by both the residents of Cape Traverse and others from the neighbouring settlements. At the close of the meeting M. John Crawford the Temperance Agent from Tryon proposed that we should meet again on Thursday the 2d of Dec. and that the Sons of Temperance should come from Tryon for the purpose of organizing a Division in Cape Traverse, to which the meeting agreed.

We all retired highly pleased and entertained with Mr. Arbuckle's able and well delivered address, and some who went there prejudiced against the temperance cause returned home resolute advocates of it. On the whole I believe from the impression made on the minds of the people that the Maine Liquor Law Petition will, when it comes round, be favourably received by the majority of them.

Mr. Arbuckle is, in my opinion, a man well fitted for the business in which he is engaged. His lectures are just what temperance lectures should be, not like many that we hear, a complicated maze of studied argument, without either illustrations or references; which is the reason that so few of them have the desired effect. He on the contrary, blends the most humorous illustrations with the soundest and most forcible argument; with the one, he abstracts the attention of his hearers and continually amuses them, while with the other, he convinces their minds of the justness of the cause in which he labours, and forces even some of its opponents to confess, that "there is a great deal of truth in what he says." Besides, he is a man that is generally known and respected throughout the country, especially among his own countrymen, and (I hope they will forgive me for the assertion as I am one of them myself) they are not the least addicted to the vice against which he combats.

Long may he live and prosper in the cause which he so strenuously advocates, and may the great Author of good, under whose banner he fights so manfully, be his friend and guide through this life and his portion and great reward in the next. I am, Sir, with due thankfulness for your attention,

Your most humble
and obedient servant
JOSIAH M'LEOD.

Cape Traverse, Nov. 23d, 1853.