

The Visitor of Schools was supposed, from the character of his employment, to be the most eligible person for this service. Mr. Stark declared himself competent to the task. He lectured on Agricultural Chemistry on a few occasions. The hundred pounds were given to him; but it soon became manifest that Mr. Stark knew little or nothing of the Science he undertook to expound...

The Government, finding that the lectures on Chemistry had ceased, and that there was no likelihood of the Legislature continuing the £100 formerly given for that service out of the Agricultural grant, intimated to Mr. Stark that, after the quarter which, we believe, will end in April next, the salary for the Chemistry part of his business should also cease.

Matters being in this position, Mr. Stark wrote to the Government, expressing his desire to be at once relieved from his duties as Superintendent of the Normal School, and announcing, at the same time, his intention to relinquish all his duties in May next. Here was a further abandonment of duty, of which the Government could not avoid taking notice.

The Protector's insinuation, that Mr. Stark's salary was reduced in order to drive him out of office, on account of "his firm Protestantism," and with the view of pleasing Archbishop Walsh and Bishop McDonald, is as contemptible as it is untrue. We doubt if his Grace of Halifax ever heard of the gentleman; and as for the Bishop of Charlottetown, we are sure his Lordship's mind is sufficiently well occupied without giving a place in it to the concerns of such a person as the ex-Visitor of Schools.

"The Hon. Mr. Montgomery moved to amend the same"—(that is, the resolution moved in accordance with the Government estimates to give Mr. Stark £300)—"by striking out after the words 'School Visitor,' the sum of '£300,' and substituting '£200.'" And the motion being seconded, and the question put thereon, the House divided:

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The principal business transacted in the House during the week was in receiving and disposing of petitions, all of which will be duly noticed in our parliamentary reports. On Friday evening the Education Act passed the House, after considerable debate, occasioned by an amendment proposed by the Hon. T. H. Haviland, authorising the reading of the Scriptures in

public schools, when desired by the parents of children in attendance. The amendment was supported by the minority, including Mr. Laird, who now invariably votes with the Opposition on nearly every question; and it was likewise supported by the Hon. Mr. Wightman, who, by his speech, intimated that he acted contrary to his better judgment in voting for the amendment, but did so in deference to the opinions of a large portion of his constituents. The Hon. the Speaker moved an amendment to the amendment, which, if it became law, would render the scheme of imparting religious instruction in our mixed schools a mere chimera and an absurdity: this was, to authorise the reading of the Protestant and Catholic versions of the Bible in the same school. His Honor stated that he moved this amendment from no desire to see it carried, but merely to test the sincerity of those who were such zealous advocates for the Bible; and even if his amendment were embodied into that of Mr. Haviland, he should vote against the whole. Mr. Speaker's amendment, much to the surprise of many persons in the House, was eagerly caught at by the minority, who expressed themselves delighted with it, and voted for it. Their motive in this is well understood. The ground taken by the majority was—that the Education Law, as now existing, does not prescribe the use of the Bible—that the Board of Education has made no rule against its being read in the public schools,—but on the contrary, has expressly declared that the Bible may be introduced into the public schools wherever the people desire it—that the returns before the House from various schools show that the Bible is freely read in many of the schools,—and that this voluntary system has hitherto given great satisfaction to all classes and all denominations, and that it would be not only useless but dangerous to interfere with it. After two or three hours spent in discussion, the vote was taken, and Mr. Haviland's amendment was rejected. The Bill was then agreed to, as introduced, without the Bible clause. We shall give, as soon as we can find room, a full report of the debate, and the divisions that took place in the course of it.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a letter from the Rev. James McDonald, P. P., Indian River, in answer to the communication of the Rev. R. S. Patterson, in the last No. of the Protector; a letter of the Rev. Isaac Murray, complaining of our report of his speech at the Bible meeting on the 13th February last, and also a "Protestant Teacher" on the subject of the Bible as a class-book. These letters we shall give in our next No., and with them we trust to close the correspondence on the subject to which they refer.

We must, for want of space, decline publishing "Fire Bucket's" communication in reference to a recent assault committed by a Fire Warden on a citizen. That case has been disposed of by the Police Court, and we have no doubt its decision was a correct one. There are many cases of considerable importance, adjudicated upon in that Court, which it might not be improper to comment upon in a calm and temperate spirit, but—especially at a season like this—our space is insufficient for such comments—and we are inclined to think that no good would result from singling out one particular case for notice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I trust that you will allow me to direct your attention to an anonymous communication which appeared in your last issue. In common with many liberal Protestants, I regret that you should have deviated from the course you have hitherto pursued as a public journalist, by admitting into the columns of THE EXAMINER an article, the tone and spirit of which cannot but be offensive to the Protestant members of the community. While conceding to you and all men the fullest right to resent attacks upon your and their respective creeds, and the utmost freedom in commenting on the sayings and doings of individuals, I feel assured that you will agree with me in the opinion, that indiscriminate abuse of Protestantism itself is utterly indefensible on any grounds, be they social, moral, political or religious. Such attacks can have but one effect, that of causing your journal, hitherto truly liberal, to be regarded as the organ of one religious denomination as opposed to others. This result, I believe, no one would regret more than yourself; and although others may indulge in the vile work of abuse and insult of the religion you individually profess, you know full well that Protestants, as such, do not approve the conduct they are pursuing, but are desirous of living on amicable terms with their Catholic fellow-subjects.

I am, sir, yours, A PROTESTANT. Ch. Town, March 20, 1857.

With reference to the above communication, we may state, that the article alluded to—emanating as it did from the pen of a Protestant gentleman of talent and education—did not receive that strict critical attention which, under other circumstances, it would have been subjected to. We regret that some expressions are to be found in it, calculated to give offence. These we would have erased or softened down, had they attracted our notice on a first hasty reading; for we hold to the opinion, that though the Protector, as the organ of a small section of Protestant enthusiasts, may vilify Catholics and their religion in the grossest terms, no good can be achieved by permitting ourselves or our correspondents to descend to their level, and provoke bad feeling in the breasts of all liberal and tolerant Protestants, by general and indiscriminate attacks on their common Protestantism. Our past career in this Island affords proof sufficient to our friends that we have no desire to offend or interfere with the religious creed of any one. But, at the same time, it ought to be remembered that an editor cannot be identified with all the opinions of his correspondents; and if, in times of general excitement, some of these should unguardedly use expressions calculated to arouse religious prejudices, let our too susceptible friends, before reading us a lecture on the impropriety of such conduct—ask themselves if the expressions complained of are consonant to the spirit which usually breathes through the editorial columns of THE EXAMINER. The answer, we opine, must promptly be given in the negative.

And now that this vexed question as to the introduction of the Bible as a class-book in our public schools, has been settled by the Legislature, and as we have given impartial publicity to the strictures and opinions of correspondents on both sides—we beg to intimate to all who read this journal, that, after next week's issue, when we shall have given the correspondence announced for publication in our present No.—we intend to close the columns of THE EXAMINER against this truly unprofitable discussion, unless it should assume an aspect of a new and extraordinary character—a consummation we pray Heaven may avert.—EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—In respect to the denials made by the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, in his letter to the editors of the Protector, I have only to say, that a correct version of his speech at the "great Protestant meeting" was given by me; and I am willing to leave it to any unprejudiced person who attended that meeting, whether I am wrong or the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald is right.

I wish it to be distinctly understood, that it was my most anxious wish to have what the rev. gentlemen said rendered in a correct manner, and will appeal to the public if it is fair or just to slander me, because I did not please the speakers, a thing in which a reporter never yet succeeded. As your space this week will not admit of it, I will have to postpone noticing the scurrilous attack made upon me by Mr. George T. Haszard. I will attend to it next week. Yours, &c., THOS. KIRWAN. March 21, 1857.

ERRATA.—In the article on Municipalities in the Supplement to the Examiner of the 11th inst., for "predilections" read "predilections"—for "their Districts" in P. S. read "other Districts," and for "Ward or Municipality" read "Ward of a Municipality." March 18, 1856 CANADIENSE.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CHINESE WAR.

ATTACK BY THE CHINESE ON ENGLISH STEAMERS.—CAPTURE OF THE THISTLE.—DESTRUCTION OF CANTON.—Despatches from Hong Kong state that on the 15th of January a numerous Chinese fleet of war vessels attacked the English steamers lying off Canton. The attack failed; but the Chinese retired in good order.

The passenger-steamer Thistle had been taken by the Chinese—a party of assassins, disguised, having embarked as passengers, and murdered her crew of eleven men and boys. The vessel was plundered, and has since been recovered.

Admiral Seymour has disembarked troops, who have burned down almost all the suburbs of Canton. The rebel fleet at Whampoa has joined the Imperialists.

The Chinese made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Teotum Port.

The Government of Hong Kong has increased the police force, and taken precautionary measures against incendiarism.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

Intelligence from Teheran, of the 7th January, states that the enrolment of troops and the departure of Generals Ferlate Khan and Mirza Mehemed Khan for Farsistan have been the occasion of grand fetes. Troops have been sent from Farsistan, from Kerman, and from Arabistan against the English. Reinforcements have been sent from Khorazan to the Cabul frontier.

Seven thousand English have embarked at Bombay for the Persian Gulf. Four thousand English and 1,000 Sepoys have entered Cabul, and are to march with the Afghans upon Herat.

Intelligence from Bushire of the 17th of January states that the troops were still un molested by the enemy.

An attack had been made by detachments of cavalry and horse artillery on a depot of Persian stores and ammunition, twenty-two miles from the camp, and the object attained with out loss.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

A letter from Cadix announces that intelligence had reached that city by the last mail from the West Indies, that the dispute between Mexico and Spain had just entered on a new phase. After having in vain tried every means of conciliation without success, the Spanish Minister, M. de Sorela, had demanded his passports, and quitted the city of Mexico. He had taken refuge on board the Perla frigate, which had been placed at his disposal by General Concha, the Governor-General of the Havana, and was at anchor in the roadstead of Vera Cruz. M. de Sorela is very much respected by all the diplomatic body, and the Government of General Comonfort appeared to be much annoyed at his departure.

PRUSSIA.

MORE TROUBLES ABOUT NEUCHÂTEL.—A letter from Berlin says:—"The Neuchâtel question increases in difficulty. The Swiss Government is threatened to treat certain citizens of Neuchâtel as deserters, for refusing some time back to bear arms against Prussia. Thirty-six municipal functionaries of Neuchâtel have also been dismissed, 'on account of participation in the events of September, and the Royalist prisoners who have arrived here describe their treatment as having been most harsh. Fresh instructions have been sent to Count Hatzfeldt to insist that the matter shall be settled on principle, and not by way of arrangement. Prussia will declare at the Conference that she considers the extinction of the dispute as called for by the public law of Europe, and that she will not accept a compromise."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SUSPICIOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE KAFFIRS.—According to the Graham's Town Journal, the Kaffirs in British Kaffraria "are destroying their cattle with the most reckless disregard of the future, thousands being immolated every week." But the local journal, the King William's Town Gazette, contains no mention of anything of the kind. The Journal also alleges that "there is a dogged determination not to cultivate the ground"—while the Frontier Times, another Graham's Town paper, states that a portion of the Tambokos "had vigorously begun to plough." Another Graham's Town paper says that though "there is not much news, there seems to be an uneasy sensation along the border, consequent upon the continued stealing that is going on, and the conviction that the Kaffirs generally have reduced themselves to a state of want, and will not go without eating; and the near approach of Christmas, at which time the Kaffirs are wont to break out."

LOCAL NEWS.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—In accordance with previous announcement, the usual limits of discussion at the above Institute were dispensed with on Tuesday evening last, to afford a treat to the lovers of Music. That this arrangement of the Committee was most judicious, was fully evinced by the unusually large and very respectable audience which soon thronged the spacious Institute room, which, indeed, was so crowded that numbers were unable to obtain a seat. At the appointed hour, John Kenny, Esq., Vice President, presided, in the absence of His Honor the President, having taken the chair, proceeded in the course of a preparatory address to elucidate some musical difficulties rarely dwelt upon, and certainly, to a large number present on the occasion, then listened to for the first time. His remarks were highly judicious, and were well received. Before sitting down, he introduced to the audience, Mr. J. W. Cupples, Teacher of Music, who had consented, in conjunction with the Misses Freedy, to favour the Institute with a musical entertainment. A programme of the proceedings having been prepared, it was taken up by the young ladies and Mr. Cupples. The pieces were of a first rate description and admirably executed. Miss Hannah Freedy, whose voice has always been admired as of superior quality, gave the solos "Hard Times" and "Rosalie the Prairie Flower," in a superior style, whilst the harmony of the full chorus was superb, and elicited great applause. Mr. Cupples' song "Leap for Life" and "Maggy by my side," were also brilliantly executed. On the whole, we have to congratulate the young ladies on their vast improvement in style, and consider their harmony on Tuesday evening last far superior to any of their previous efforts. We think those who have done so much, and that, too, gratuitously, for the public entertainment, should be induced to come forward with a Concert for their own benefit, and we know that the impression made on Tuesday evening, omitting their previous claims, would guarantee them a full house. Several short addresses by different speakers, interspersed the proceedings. At the close of the entertainment a vote of thanks to the fair performers, and to Mr. Cupples, was moved by the Colonial Secretary, and seconded by Dr. Stratton, R. N., which being put, was heartily responded to. On to-morrow evening Mr. Josiah McLeod will lecture on "Byron and his Works."—Com.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—Mr. John J. Macdonald, President, will deliver a lecture on "The Human Mind," on Thursday evening, the 26th inst.

SUPREME COURT, MARCH TERM AT GEORGETOWN, KING'S COUNTY.—The Term opened on Tuesday the 10th inst. Lemuel C. Owen, Esq., was chosen Foreman of the Grand Jury. The criminal docket was entirely blank, which elicited the congratulations of Mr. Justice Peters, the presiding Judge. King's County may well be proud of this fact. There was a full docket of civil cases. Two Special Juries were in attendance, and the Court was busily occupied all the week, from

morning 'till night, in disposing of the business of the Term. The Jury Causes tried were as follows:—

Edward Thornton vs. Thomas Clow, an absent debtor, action for money lent; Verdict for Plaintiff £112.

Cushing & Clap, of Boston, vs. Dennis Reddin; action for account stated; Verdict for Plaintiff £164.

Lemuel C. Owen vs. John Owen.—This was an action tried by a Special Jury for the balance of certain Supplies furnished defendant by plaintiff on a new vessel, which was sent to the British market and sold at a loss; the defence relied upon was that the loss should fall on the plaintiff; Verdict for plaintiff £245 2s. 7d.

William B. Dawson vs. Robert Paul.—This was an action for breach of Charter Party to carry grain to Boston in Schr. Lady Jane Grey. It appeared the cargo was shipped at Charlottetown on the 16th December last; the defendant afterwards put to sea, but in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, put into Georgetown, where he ultimately became frozen up, and lost the voyage for the season; Verdict for defendant.

T. H. Haviland vs. the Provincial Insurance Company of the plaintiff. This action was brought to prove, and address the audience in a brief but appropriate speech. Several resolutions were passed.

It was moved by S. Mutch, seconded by J. Beers—that three hearty cheers be given for the ladies composing the above mentioned Committee, and likewise that the thanks of the meeting be given to them, for the able and efficient manner in which they managed their part. Passed by acclamation and three hearty cheers.

Moved by D. C. Campbell and seconded by J. H. Bourke—that three cheers be given for P. Stephens, Esq. Passed unanimously. Although P. Stephens, Esq., was absent, yet he is a sincere friend of Temperance, and contributed a patent Bear, Wolf and Fox Trap, to be raffled for, after tea; the proceeds, after deducting the expenses, to go to aid in the formation of a Library for the use of the Settlement.

It was agreed unanimously, that J. H. Bourke, Daniel C. Campbell and Samuel Mutch be the Committee to prepare a sketch for the press. It indeed so pleasing was the whole proceeding that it would be a pity to let slip the opportunity of not sending you a sketch for publicity. So delightful was the whole, that they came to the determination to hold another Tea-party the ensuing summer, of which due notice will be given.

We understand that after the Tea-party broke up, a goodly number, of the young especially, united in amusing themselves in listening to a couple of violins and a Highland piper, and kept the floor well occupied till near morning.—Com.

Police Court.

Feb. 25—John Ingles, for indecently and publicly exposing his person; convicted and fined 20s., or be imprisoned one month.

26—Wm. Byres, drunk and using obscene language; dismissed with reprimand. Cletus Campbell, drunk and disorderly; convicted and fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours. James Wilson, for cruelly beating and otherwise ill treating a horse; convicted and fined 10s., or be imprisoned 10 days.

March 2—Michael Callen, drunk and disorderly (second offence); convicted and fined 10s., or be imprisoned 96 hours. John Creehan, drunk and disorderly; convicted and fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours.

3—Abercrombie Wilcock, charged with making disturbance in the house of Andrew Doyle; complainant not appearing, he was dismissed. Paul McPhail, of West River, for assault and battery on a Policeman; convicted and fined 20s., or be imprisoned 11 days.

4—Duncan McLean, Long Creek, charged with interfering with Police; not proved.

7—Michael Kavanagh, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; convicted and fined 2s. 6d.

10—Laughlan Callaghan, charged with malicious trespass on the property of Wm. Byres, settled out of court.

12—James Duncan, Fire Engineer, for assault and battery on Wm. Morton at a fire on Sunday morning last; convicted and fined 40s., with costs, or be imprisoned one month. William Morton, for refusing to do duty at said fire, when directed by the Fire Engineers; convicted and fined 1s., with costs, or be imprisoned 24 hours. James Clarkin, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; dismissed when sober. Patrick Wynne, drunk and disorderly; convicted and fined 5s., or be imprisoned 48 hours.

19—William Fitzpatrick, charged with creating disturbance at his own house; complainant not appearing, he was dismissed.

Married.

On Sunday, the 22nd February, at the residence of the bride's brother, by the Reverend Jeremiah O'Donnell, Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, merchant, brother to the Reverend J. O'Donnell, to Miss Mary Theresa Little, sister to the Hon. Attorney General.—Newfoundland paper.

New Advertisements.

A Rare Chance for Capitalists!!

TO BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, in lots to suit purchasers, on Friday, the 1st day of May next, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, that valuable Freehold Property formerly in the possession of Alexander McAtay, comprising Pasture Lots No. 248, 265, three-fourth parts of 198, and one half part Lot No. 239, being bounded on the East by Mount Edward Road, and on the West by the Malpeque Road, containing about 39 acres, all under cultivation. This desirable property is situated opposite the Hermitage Farm, and only two miles from the City—affords a rare opportunity to persons wishing to procure a country residence near Town. A plan of the property can be seen at the subscriber's.

TERMS—A deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid down, the remainder may remain on security, bearing interest, one half payable at three months, and the other half in six months. A good title will be given. Charlottetown, March 23, 1857. H. HASZARD.

Rare chance for Traders, &c.

FOR SALE, the unexpired term of 20 years of that House in Dorchester-street, now in the possession of the subscriber, subject to the yearly rent of £25 per annum, one part of the house now rents for £18, consisting of front room and kitchen, down stairs, and three bedrooms up stairs, and the other now occupied by the subscriber, consists of a shop, Parlor, Bedroom, large kitchen on the basement floor, and six Bedrooms up stairs. It is in good repair, and would be suitable for either a business stand or Boarding House. If not previously disposed of, will be sold at auction on the 20th April next. For further particulars apply on the premises to March 23, 1857. JAMES CARROLL.

Card.

THE subscriber having been absent from the Colony when the fire occurred on his premises on the 7th inst., takes this, the first opportunity that has occurred since his return, to tender his most grateful acknowledgments to his fellow citizens for the great exertions made by them in extinguishing the fire on the occasion alluded to—feeling assured that, under Providence, those exertions were the means of saving a large amount of Property from destruction.

WILLIAM W. LORDB. (all papers 1w) Charlottetown, March 23, 1857.

City of Charlottetown.

THE City Council has appointed SILAS BARNARD, Esq., to be Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in the room of Benjamin Davies, Esq., who resigned that office.

By order, W. B. WELLNER, City Clerk. March 19, 1857.

Schooner for Sale.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, at Wheatley River, Rustico, on TUESDAY, 26th March inst., at 1 o'clock, p.m., THE SCHOONER "RUSTICO," of 27 tons new measurement, with Sails and Rigging, 1 Chain, 2 Anchors and 1 Hemp Cable. Terms made known at time of sale. CHARLES HASZARD, Broker. Charlottetown, March 16, 1857.