

From English Papers to May 4th.

BANKRUPT LAW IN THE COLONIES. (From the London Times.)

The merchants (chiefly of Liverpool) who trade with British North America are complaining of the serious effects occasioned by the absence of any bankrupt law in New Brunswick. The British creditor has, of course, in such a state of things, no chance of receiving any satisfaction for his claim on an insolvent house in America, if there be creditors on the spot, who can at once take possession of all the goods to satisfy their own demands, without being compelled to a division. In this complaint the English merchants are joined by several respectable parties in the colony itself, who feel that the disadvantage of the English creditor reacts to the injury of the better sort of people in New Brunswick, as it tends to destroy credit altogether. A letter written by one of these has been published in a New Brunswick paper, and has been read with great interest by the merchants here who correspond with that colony. This letter exhibits a most melancholy condition of the state even of internal credit for the want of a bankrupt law. The merchants and their country customers are described as being afraid to trust each other; every man, when dealing with his customers, appears, it is said, to be "treading on a charged mine;" and indeed credit has sunk to such a state that the heavy dealers will not sell any article except for ready money, which is very scarce on account of a pressure by the banks. The effect of the present state of the law in foreign countries is described as still more serious. Both foreigners and the inhabitants of the mother country have, it is said, lost confidence in the colony to such a degree, that if a man comes to England with a letter of credit to purchase goods, he is refused on the plea that the credit of the place is gone.

TIMBER DUTIES.—On Friday, the 22d ult., a public meeting of the merchants, shipowners, brokers, builders, and others connected with the timber trade, was held in the Cotton Saleroom, Exchange, Liverpool, for the purpose of considering the propriety of memorialising Her Majesty's government to allow the proposed change in the timber duties to come into immediate operation. The meeting was most respectfully attended. The following resolutions were passed:—"That the prices now current for North American timber are below the rates at which it can be remunerately imported for sale, even under the proposed new scale of duties. That the consequence of any protracted delay would tend to injure all parties, without benefiting or alleviating any one interest, inasmuch, as postponement will at once check consumption, and cause a comparative cessation of all general contemplated operations, and thus, in effect, paralyze the trade both at home and abroad for 1842. That whatever the result may be with regard to the proposed alteration of the timber duties, it is highly expedient, as regards the future welfare of the merchants and colonists abroad, and also the merchant, shipowner, and manufacturer at home, that that alteration should come into immediate operation, and not be delayed until the 10th of October."

PETITIONS.—We are glad that Sir Robert Peel has given way to the question, as to the presentation of Petitions against taxes. The practice of 150 years was not indeed lightly to be broken through, but something must be conceded to the spirit of the times, and we believe that the door of the House of Commons should be thrown open as widely as possible to the reception of the Petitions of the people. If no other good result from the change, it will at least operate as a safety-valve, and take away from the popular agitators the opportunity of alleging that taxes are imposed by representatives who refuse to hear what is the opinion of the country as to their wisdom. In addition to the unpopularity of refusing to receive these Petitions, it was quite obvious that persons who chose to act in the manner adopted by Mr. Thomas Duncombe and Mr. Cowper, could easily interrupt the business of the house, and in a far more effectual way than if they had been allowed to present Petitions without molestation.

THE ROYAL ALBERT, 120 GUNS.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have ordered that a first-rate ship-of-war, of 120 guns, be built in the Woolwich Dockyard, and, in compliment to Her Majesty's illustrious consort, to be named the Royal Albert. This splendid vessel will be built on a plan submitted to their lordships by Mr. Oliver Lang, master-shipwright of the yard, and will be constructed under his own immediate superintendance on the slip from which the Trafalgar, of 120 guns, was launched on the 21st June, 1841. It was originally intended to build a 90-gun ship on the slip where the Trafalgar was built, to be named the Hannibal, and nearly the whole of the keel was laid, but for several weeks past no workmen have been employed upon her, and the keel will be removed to make way for the Royal Albert of 120 guns.

Lord Stanley is of opinion that all the colonies are nearly overdone with labour, and that unless capital emigrate as well as labour there can be but little immediate employment obtained in them.

It was stated by Lord Arthur Lennox, in the House of Commons during the late discussion on the Mutiny Bill, that there are at the present time in the British army four colonels who suffered corporal punishments while they were in the ranks, from which they had subsequently risen by their own merits.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DIVINE WORSHIP.—On Sunday morning, divine service was performed at the Institution of the Refuge for the Adult, Destitute, Deaf and Dumb, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. The congregation was composed chiefly of deaf and dumb persons, and this is the first attempt at instructing in scriptural doctrines, by public worship, that class of the suffering community labouring under the deprivation of the senses of hearing and speaking ever made. The service was conducted in the following manner, and presented a most interesting scene:—Mr. Rosser, a deaf and dumb gentleman, performed, if it may be so termed, selections from the morning service, which was done by making signs with his fingers, and the rapidity with which he did it was wonderful. The Lord's Prayer was delivered entirely by pantomimical gestures, and was a beautiful specimen of expressive silence. After the morning service, Mr. J. G. Simpson delivered a short but eloquent discourse from Isaiah xxxv., and it was conveyed to his audience through the medium of signs, as he slowly proceeded, by Miss Janet Crouch, a remarkably intelligent little girl, only eight years of age, who, although neither deaf nor dumb, is as conversant with the signs as the oldest of the adult deaf and dumb members of the Institution. The rapidity of the child's motions, by which she conveyed the discourse delivered by Mr. Simpson, was astonishing. At the conclusion of the discourse, the deaf and dumb were asked by the same medium of signs, whether they perfectly understood what had been delivered, to which they assented. The singular spectacle of the Holy Scriptures being expounded by signs, was altogether of a most impressive nature. The service will be continued for the present, at the Institution in Bartlett's-buildings, every Sunday morning. It is in contemplation to have a regular place of worship in connection with this Society for the deaf and dumb portion of the community, of whom it is estimated there are in London alone, several thousands, who will thus be enabled to participate in the benefits of the publishing of the gospel, from which they have, up to this time, been debarred.—London Times.

DR. CHALMERS AND ANTI-PATRONAGE IN THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—At a large non-intrusion meeting, recently held at Glasgow, the following letter was read from Dr. Chalmers:—

"Edinburgh, April 9, 1842. Dear Sir,—I regret that I cannot attend a meeting of the spirit and objects of which I so thoroughly approve. It is cheering to observe the progress of our great cause; and that while, on the one hand, the ministers of our Church, in spite of every effort to shake or seduce them, remain unshrinking and undiminished majority in defence of her sacred liberties; on the other hand, the public are becoming more alive every day to a sense of her wrongs; so that between a resolved clergy, and an attached and confiding

people, let us hope, with the blessing of God, that the best and greatest of our national institutes will yet stand its ground against all the attempts which have been made, and are still making, whether to vitiate or destroy it.

"I feel that I cannot estimate too highly the labours of your important Association; and do hope that, under your influence, and within the sphere of your operations, many others will arise in your own likeness, and be instruments in the hand of Providence, for the diffusion of sound information and right views of our question, both in the west and throughout the whole of Scotland.

"On the subject of patronage, I had long been in the habit of regarding it as practicable to harmonize her initiative voice in the appointment of a minister, with the sacred prerogatives of conscience, and the deference I have ever held due to the collective voice of every honest and religious, however humble, a congregation. The experience of so many fruitless and fatiguing negotiations, has now wearied me out, and forced myself and many others to desist from this as a vain and hopeless enterprise. The repeated attempts of patrons to tamper with the principles of our young licentiates on their entrance into the ministry, and so instil a deadly poison into the very fountain-heads of the nation's morality, have now completed my antipathy to the whole system, and led me to the conviction, that it were best both for the Church and the country of Scotland, if it were conclusively put an end to.

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir, Yours most truly, THOMAS CHALMERS. To Wm. Lamont, Esq., jun., Secretary."

UNITED STATES.

RHODE ISLAND, May 11.—The legal Legislature of Rhode Island re-assembles this day, at Newport, to receive the reply of the President of the United States to the requisition sent to him by special messages last week.

The Providence Express, the organ of Mr. Dorr's party, speaks thus in reference to this subject:—

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Should this Republican functionary issue his proclamation to overawe the people of Rhode Island and its legal government, under the people's constitution, it will then be the duty of the State Committee, or of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association, to call a Mass Convention of the People, to assemble at Providence, as soon as may be, to enter their Solemn Protest against such a proceeding on the part of the National Executive, and to take such other steps deemed necessary to "self-preservation."

The Providence Journal confirms the report of yesterday, that the speaker of the spurious Legislature had been arrested, and subsequently rescued by a mob of his followers at Woonsocket. It was not, however, a positive rescue *vi et armis*. It appears that after his arrest,

"Mr. Sayles requested to go to Mr. White's office, about three quarters of a mile distant, to consult with him. The request was granted and after half an hour's delay, Mr. Cooke proceeded to the office of Mr. White, where Mr. Sayles was. A large crowd had assembled and declared their determination to rescue Mr. Sayles. The officer being alone and opposed by so large a number, he deemed it imprudent to attempt to enforce his authority.

The Express boasts of the achievement, and states the circumstances somewhat stronger. This paper also remarks the names of certain leading individuals, who are exerting themselves for the preservation of law and order, giving also the numbers of their residences, evidently for the purpose of designating them as the first objects of violence in the event of a collision.

The fact of the arrest of Mr. Arnold, and his committal to prison, is confirmed. A military guard of two companies has charge of the prison. In relation to this arrest, the Express makes the following appeal to arms:—

PEOPLE OF RHODE ISLAND, APPEAL TO ARMS!—Mr. Benjamin Arnold, Jr., one of your most peaceable citizens, a professing and practical Christian, a man with a family dependent on him for support and comfort, has been maliciously and wantonly arrested and dragged to an ignominious prison, under the most arbitrary and despotic law that ever disgraced the history of the civilized world. Shall such conduct go unrevealed; shall such a proceeding be tolerated in a Christian land; shall such tyrants go unrequited of summary justice; shall British Tories in the shape of men be suffered thus to tantalize your best and most exemplary citizens; shall the land of Roger Williams be thus disgraced by barbarism in the age and day in which we live; shall such men as Curry from Nova Scotia, and emigrants from London and other foreign places, be suffered unmolested, and unscathed, to rejoice over the affliction of the wife and children of such men, and such Christians as Benjamin Arnold, Jr.? No, you never will suffer such a proceeding to go without a sufficient exemplary rebuke. Then People of Rhode Island we say, to arms!—Arm yourselves. Be ready to strike at a moment's notice for your liberty, and strike the tyrants down. Be prepared, and when the bell strikes thrice that hour you are emancipated.—JURIS BARRIS.

In a postscript to last evening's Providence Chronicle, we find the following extract from a letter written yesterday morning at Woonsocket Village.

I have just opened my letter, to inform you that at the Suffrage meeting last evening, resolutions were passed, to the effect that they (the Suffrage people) would prevent, at all hazards, the arrest of any of their men in this region. It was resolved that they send Mr. Sayles to Washington. He will go this day.

NEW YORK, May 12.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were one hundred and twenty eight ships and barques, one hundred and five brigs, three men-of-war and two English steamships in this port yesterday morning. These are exclusive of schooners, sloops and American steamers. Of the above, thirty ships and barques and thirty three brigs, are laid up, and ninety eight ships and barques, and seventy two brigs taking in cargoes and discharging.—N. Y. Herald.

BAPTISTS IN BOSTON.—Six hundred and three members have been added to the several Baptist Churches, eight in number, in Boston, during the months of March and April.

A Tariff Bill for raising a sufficient revenue for the wants of Government, and to relieve the labouring and mechanic classes of the country from the general depression under which their interests are suffering, has been introduced into Congress.

A large portion of the seventeen liberated Creole slaves have been taken to Jamaica.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GOOD STOCK.—The Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company have just declared the handsome dividend of 20s. a Share, (equal to about 14 per cent. on £7 4s. paid up Capital). Last May, the same company declared a dividend of 20 per cent. Those dividends prove the Company to be in a prosperous condition, and must be highly encouraging to the Stockholder.—St. John Herald.

AWFUL.—We understand, that, according to a calculation made, upwards of five thousand persons have left this city since the beginning of April.—Hundreds of houses are now entirely tenanted! St. John is certainly in a deplorable state; on every countenance we perceive gloom depicted, as if the city was afflicted with the cholera. Let us keep our hearts up; it is no use making wry faces.—St. John News.

The Colonial Herald.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1842.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birth day, the same was observed here with the usual demonstrations of respect and loyalty.

The following paragraph has appeared in several of the Halifax papers, under the head of "Extracts from late English papers:—

"The John Macadam, a steamship chartered for carrying the mails between Pictou and Miramichi, was to leave Liverpool for Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 16th May."

As the Liverpool European of the 4th inst. takes no notice of the circumstance, and as no letters received by any per-

son here make the slightest allusion to the fitting out of a steamer for the purpose referred to, we are inclined to doubt the correctness of the information contained in the paragraph we have quoted. At any rate, if any such vessel is on her way hither, it must be merely as a private speculation on the part of those who have sent her, as no authority was sent from this Island to enter into any such engagement. Mr. Longworth is now on his way to England for the purpose of purchasing a steam vessel for the Steam Navigation Company of this Island, and which is to be employed in the conveyance of the mails and passengers between Pictou, Miramichi and this port.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PRINCE COUNTY;

GENTLEMEN:

I observe that Mr. Swabey has again appeared in an explanatory Address in the Gazette of the 19th inst. complaining of personalities and vulgar insult having been offered him by A NATIVE ELECTOR, in a letter which appeared in the Herald of the 7th inst., and seems to be under much concern for the respectability of that paper; but is under no apprehension for that of the Gazette, in which he deals out personalities and abuse by wholesale, attacking your Representatives as vile "agitators and demagogues," and you as their dupes, whilst he himself is using every means in his power to dupe you. He has carefully avoided replying to or attempting to contravert the truths contained in the letter to which he alludes, but goes on asking a number of questions, which he alludes, and displaying a greater degree of egotism than is to be met with in any production of the same length which has ever come under my notice. It is not my intention to answer him questions in the order in which he has put them, or to tell him whether I think it was ignorance, cowardice, love of oppression or malignity, which induced him to reject those measures which he says he has rejected in the Legislative Council—but with respect to the Lunatic Asylum Bill, I believe it was ignorance which caused him to support it. How- ever, with all his persuasive powers, I know not one person in the Assembly who would have submitted to have been "goaded" into that or any measure by him, or those who acted with him. With regard to the tax upon domestic distillation, ignorance is not the worst feature in the part he has taken; for he states what is not the fact, that the very mention of it had the effect of reducing the price of grain in the market. Was it this that caused a reduction in the price of pork, &c. in the market? No; but it was owing to the want of a demand in markets out of the Island, and the difficulties which took place in money matters at the time, which Mr. S. very well knows. He appears to lay much stress on the fact that he was intrusted with a Petition against the tax alluded to. I wonder he forgot to tell you how that spirited document was got up; that it was concocted at one of the drunkeries in Charlottetown, and signed by but a few, the frequenters of such dens; and I question if they would have got another in the Legislative Council who would have offered to present such a petition, or who would have availed himself of such an opportunity of gaining the confidence of the petitioners. A further attempt is made to gull you, by trying to make you believe that were it not for Mr. S.'s exertions the establishment of a Steam Company would have proved a failure, and that his sole motive was to open new markets for Agricultural produce. But where are those new markets? Not, I believe, in any of those ports to which the Company intend running their Boat; but if it even were as he says, he is quite unwilling that the House of Assembly should have any credit in the enterprise, for he tells you that "as far as it was concerned, the measure was stoutly opposed by two of its members."

And now, Gentlemen, you may notice the consistency of this prudent legislator. If you credit his first address, he belongs to no connection, party, or influence whatever; but in his last famous epistle he says, "I am one of a party who are willing to see whether measures of a character which have never yet engaged the thoughts of the legislature cannot do good to the Colony." Not being a Free-mason, I am unable to account why that which is good should be kept secret; however, send him to represent you, with a majority of his party in the House of Assembly, and you will find out the secret to your cost. But I would congratulate him upon being relieved from the expense in which he has been formerly involved as an English Magistrate, and hope that his valuable services in this country will be better rewarded.

He wishes you to believe that I am some fellow from Halifax, and not a "Native Elector;" but he may yet discover his mistake, and in time to have my assistance in getting Charlottetown established as a Free Warehousing Port. He next acknowledges, what was pretty well known before, that he had a hand in circulating a Petition, the object of which was to do away with the pay of the members of the Assembly. I think that some among you have seen that pretty document, and believe, as I do, that it had a more treacherous object in view, which was to do away with the Assembly altogether, and to induce you to abandon your friends, and submit to the domination of the secret party to which our Candidate belongs. He carefully cautions you against the advice of "the pretended Native Elector," as he is pleased to style me, and refers you to his own deeds, many of which, he says, are registered; and that he will take an early opportunity of explaining himself to you. He is now going from house to house in the District, and no doubt he is making such explanations as he thinks will best suit his purpose. "I again assert (says he), in spite of this blockhead, (whether or not he means his own head, I know not) that prudent Legislation is capable of extending very much the trade and prosperity of this Island." Now, Gentlemen, whilst our Candidate was writing his own panegyric, and lavishing his compliments on the House of Assembly, also endeavouring to show you what a blessing he has been to the Legislative Council during the past Session, I am sorry that he should have forgotten any of the worthy deeds which might have recommended him to your notice.

It is a notorious fact, that he took much pains to have a Police force established in Charlottetown; and his coadjutors, in the Session of 1841, endeavoured to pass a Bill in the House of Assembly to make the country contribute to its support; and in the last Session he prepared a Bill, the details of which went to authorise and compel Justices of the Peace to call Overseers of Roads to account for all moneys remaining in their hands, and to apply it as they might direct; also to authorise Overseers to enter on private property, and there to dig for gravel, stone or other materials, for the purpose of making roads; to cut drains, or in fact, to do any thing which they might think proper, under pretence of improving the roads; and whether by agitation or goading, or by what means, I know not, but he and others had influence enough with the Governor in Council to get a recommendation to the House to provide for the establishment of an additional constabulary force for the protection of the peace in Charlottetown—and when the measure was taken up in the House, it was gravely stated by one of the secret party to which our candidate belongs, that the expense should be supported by the Country at large; and had you not then had a majority who stood true to your interests, Mr. S. would have had another bright deed to boast of. I hope that he has not yet recorded them all, and that we may be favoured with another epistle at his earliest convenience.

I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant, A NATIVE ELECTOR.

Prince County, May 18th, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR,—Having seen an Address in the Newspapers to the French Electors of the Second District of Prince County, signed Wm. SWABEY, I feel it imperative on me to take up my pen on behalf of my brother Frenchmen in this District, at their request.

We do not consider it as a sufficient pledge to claim our suffrages, his having resigned his seat in the Legislative Council; as we consider it is not consonant with the general ambition of man, after having been preferred to a high and important place in society, to sacrifice it for one of lower standing, unless he may see, by practising such unwonted policy, a certain probability of attaining to still higher degrees of honor.

I remain, Yours, &c. T. M. Deputy Receiver of the District.

Athlone Hill, May 9th, 1842.

[We have been induced to insert the above communication, the earnest request of the writer, on the ground that he more than once attacked, and been only heard of as a name. As the contending parties on this momentous question are therefore placed nearly on a footing, so far as we are concerned, we must positively decline inserting any further communication on the subject.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR; On Friday evening, the 13th inst., Mr. School Visitor, delivered an animated Lecture on the subject in the Baptist Chapel, Trion, to a respectable congregation among whom were the Magistrates of the District.

We deem it no "disparagement," but highly appreciate the services of a military officer to his country; but as to the respectability or responsibility of the Magistracy of England, it is of minor importance to the independent French Electors of this district.

That "the future fortunes of his family depend on the prosperity of the Island," we have no doubt will be the case, provided he continues making such unparalleled advancements in effecting improvements in the Colony as he so ably distinguishes himself for in his answer to the NATIVE ELECTOR.

He says he will decide dispassionately on all subjects of discussion. Has he decided dispassionately on the Fishery Reserves Bill, or on the Bill for taxing Distillers of Spirituous liquors?—the latter of which has such a baneful influence on society. Would it not be better for the farmer to suffer a trifling loss on the price of his Agricultural production, than foster and encourage the use of liquors which scatter throughout the land so much vice and dissipation?

By prudent Legislation, he says, the agriculture of the Island is capable of much extension. We fully concur with him here, provided the tenantry would, at all times, receive that portion of liberal and disinterested Legislation, which their usefulness and industry deserve. But I would ask that gentleman, is it from him, or any one professing his political principles, we could expect to have fair play done to the distressed tenantry of P. E. Island? Is he acquainted, in reality, with the local state of the Colony? or does he merely possess a speculative knowledge, which his recent settlement in this Colony would lead us to believe? Is he acquainted with the many privations the settler has to submit to in P. E. Island? Is he acquainted with the circumstances of the poor French tenantry, who reclaimed the forest from its wilderness state, and brought it into fertile fields, and then, in their declining years, were relentlessly driven again into the forest, to drag out a miserable existence, where they are to be found, in many places, located in the swamps, without the benefit of roads from the main settlements to their homes in the wilderness? If he doubts this statement, he may have ocular demonstration, by taking a trip to Muddy Creek, Back Settlements of Lot 15, or the Western wilds of Lots Nine and Ten. Yet many of us enjoying independent freeholds, cannot help sympathizing with our brethren in adversity.

We have had letters read at our Chapel, by one of our Tory apostates, from gentlemen in Charlottetown, sounding the propriety of supporting that gentleman, but we want more of such epistles. "Do they not err that devise evil?"—For I am fully convinced, the French of this District are quite competent to make their own choice, and intend to do so in due season, selecting men in their own District who are amply qualified to do them justice. Fearing, Mr. Editor, that I have trespassed too far on your valuable columns, I am, &c.

JOSEPH DEROG.

Mascouche, 16th May, 1842.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIAL HERALD.

SIR;—In the Herald of the 12th ult. I observed that M. FREEHOLDER, of this Royalty, was again in the field. I am free from that he has not yet sufficiently satisfied his rapacious appetite.

It appears he is surprised, or affects to be so, that I do not allow the affair he writes on to die a natural death. If his surprise is in any degree real, it must unquestionably arise from an acquaintance with my forbearance on other occasions. One solitary instance only I shall, at present take leave to call to his recollection, by referring him to the substance of "a broad hint," published by me in the Herald of April, 1840, which he can again look over, and I intend to remind him of his past iniquitous, calumnious practices; and having compared the present with the past he will be enabled (unless his morals are totally decayed) to come to some rational conclusion as to what degree of credit may safely be attached to what he advances. He attempts to say, he could furnish corroborative certain facts stated by him, and most plausible reasons which gives for not doing so—most plausible, I say; however, such a source, he will, I must observe, be certainly glad to see his own likeness with a great degree of magnification and having before him such a correct reflecting mirror will doubtless be fully prepared to come to an erroneous conclusion as to the danger to be apprehended while the lash of his malignant pen, even should he be assisted by the neighbourhood of pedagogues, or some functionaries of higher qualifications. He goes on again quite in character he wishes to know whether I send my Land Tax to the Town in small quantities, or all at once. Here I simply answer, what is his business?—what has any prudent meddler to do with that? But I cannot here be serving, that Mr. FREEHOLDER really bears a strong resemblance to a certain Small Debt Commissioner, who continually on the sly, for ten miles round, and never interrogate every man he falls in with, that he dares to take the liberty with, how he stands with such-and-such-a-one, by which means the half-dollar is put into circulation, petty law-suits excited—false swearing, and other corrupt practices, are the result.

But to return more immediately to my subject; the HOLDER says, that "T. M. N. finishes his letter, by saying that the whole sum of discount exacted did not amount to more than three shillings"—then he admits that he does not advance anything to contradict this. What a noble case! The will is strong, but the power is weak; the ground-work sandy. This sentence, I perceive, closes; by exhibiting a wonderful discovery, that the practice of defrauding the public out of those three shillings, in principle, I suppose, he means) the same as if it were an Extraordinary!—here is something for Blackwood to forget that I exacted it openly, and considered myself entitled in doing so, and from hence sprang his indignation that I had defrauded the public chest even out of three shillings. He closes his letter by saying, "that this like picture that he has drawn) and other untruths which has placed the Deputy Receiver in no very enviable situation." As for the situation in which I stand in the eyes of such men as he is, I care very little about, and how in the eyes of the worthy part of the community, the of the past and the future will best declare—but against the calumniator requires more than half a page. But stop; I perceive I had nearly overlooked a point in his letter, where he says—"I could do a tale of Black insinuation! Why did he not unfold it? It would have prevented him? Open facts will speak for themselves. The FREEHOLDER, I am inclined to think, would not have been so bold as to say, "I could do a tale of dry colours; but in the mean time will afford him some time to read and digest the "broad hint" above alluded to and would as particularly recommend his studious perusal of the fable of the Black Snake—he will find it in the of the 12th ult., and at some leisure time I shall take opportunity of scribbling a few lines in such language as will be quite intelligible to him, when the apparent may be removed as to whether the celebrated will be called in to perform that painful surgical operation on his pericranium, recently proposed to be performed on the pate of one of the wise in the lecture room.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. T. M. Deputy Receiver of the District.

Athlone Hill, May 9th, 1842.

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