

Also, that their Honors had passed a bill to provide for the safe custody of insane persons, &c., and praying the concurrence of the House to the same, which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of supply. Hon. Col. Treasurer in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Wightman presented the following resolutions, which were severally read and agreed to:—

The Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, from the Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of a Supply, reported, according to order, seven Resolutions of the said Committee, which Resolutions were again read at the Clerk's table, and are as follow:—

3. RESOLVED. That the following sums be granted and placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, for the services herein mentioned, viz:—

Table with financial details: For Roads opened under the Compensation Act, £200 0 0; For the contingent repairs of Roads, Bridges, and Wharves, to be equally divided between the three Counties, 300 0 0; Education, a sum sufficient, 900 0 0; Public Postage, 140 0 0; Georgetown and Picton Sailing Packet, 100 0 0; Bedouque and Shediac Sailing Packet, should the same be required, 100 0 0; Private Secretary, 100 0 0; Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, 40 0 0; Two Auditors of Public Accounts, 60 0 0; Superintendent Public Work, 75 0 0; Assayer of Weights and Measures for Queen's County, 10 0 0; Land Waters and Preventive Officers, 400 0 0; Medical Attendant Queen's County Jail, 10 0 0; Medical Attendant Prince County Jail, 4 0 0; Medical Attendant King's County Jail, 4 0 0; Keeper of Queen's County Jail, 40 0 0; Keeper of Prince County Jail, 30 0 0; Keeper of King's County Jail, 30 0 0; Matron of Queen's County Jail, 15 0 0; Keeper of Colonial Building, 60 0 0; Expenses of three County Jails, 700 0 0; Messenger to the Public Offices, 20 0 0; Messenger to the Executive Council, 20 0 0; Guard at Government House and Signal Station, 200 0 0; Market Clerk Georgetown, 5 0 0; Indians, 40 0 0; Paupers, 650 0 0; Blocks of Health, 50 0 0; Board House Light and Attendant, 70 0 0; Colonial Building, 50 0 0; Buoys and Beacons, 140 0 0; Protection of Fisheries, 25 0 0; Public Surveys, 100 0 0; Public Printing and Stationery, 900 0 0; Interest on Debentures, 1000 0 0; Interest on Warrants, 1000 0 0.

T. KIRWAN, Reporter.

SUMMARY.

FRIDAY, March 19, 1858.

Petition of the Trustees of Dunstaffnage School, praying for pecuniary relief, in consequence of fines and costs to which they have been subjected, in defending at law, an action for trespass on property which they conceived to be their own, as such Trustees.

The Petition having been read, the prayer of it was earnestly supported by Hon. R. Mooney. The Hon. the Col. Secretary likewise spoke strongly in favor of it; and Mr. Clark also was favorable to it. It was decidedly opposed by Mr. Laird, Mr. McIntosh, Hon. D. Montgomery, and Mr. Yeo; and Mr. Cooper also spoke against its being referred to the House in Committee of Supply, without due enquiry having first been made, concerning certain circumstances, such as the burning down of the house, almost closely adjoining the school house, and of the consequent destruction by fire of the school house itself. On motion of Mr. Laird that the Petition be rejected, the House divided—9 for Mr. Laird's motion, and 6 against it, as below given. So the Petition was rejected.

Mr. H. Haviland, being, as he stated, personally interested as Counsel for one of the parties litigating the matter, said he could not, with propriety, vote on the question, and he would, therefore, retire outside the bar, whilst the division was being taken; which he accordingly did.

Yeas—Mr. Laird, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Yeo, Mr. McIntosh, Mr. Muirhead, Hon. J. Wightman, Mr. Pope, Hon. F. Longworth, and Mr. McDonald—9.

Nays—Hon. R. Mooney, Mr. McGill, Hon. Col. Secretary, Mr. Clark, Mr. McDonald, and Mr. Perry—6.

Petition of John Heartz, setting forth his having taken into his house, a foreign seaman, in great distress, and his having provided him, for a length of time, with board and lodging, &c.; and praying the Hon. House to be pleased to sustain him in the efforts and sacrifices which, in this particular case, have been made in the cause of suffering humanity.

The Petition having been read, the Hon. E. Palmer, by whom it had been presented, entered into some necessary explanation of facts, set forth in the Petition; and concluded by moving, that it be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

The Hon. the Col. Treasurer, Mr. Cooper, Hon. R. Mooney, and the Hon. the Col. Secretary, severally expressed their approval of the act of humanity, by which the unfortunate foreign seaman had been received into the house of Mr. Heartz, and duly cared for, by him and his family, as set forth in the Petition; all agreeing that it was the duty of the House to manifest their approbation of that humane act, towards a stranger in distress; and to take care that, in the event of his not being acknowledged and provided for by the Government of the United States, as one of their seamen, Mr. Heartz shall be remunerated, by the House, for his outlay and trouble, on behalf of the poor man. Mr. Laird said it would be quite sufficient for the House to say that they would cause Mr. Heartz to be paid, if the American Government did not remunerate him.

It was then agreed that the Petition shall be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

His Excellency's Message, concerning the Barracks, &c. The House went into Committee of the whole, on His Excellency's Message, of the 17th instant, concerning the Barracks, &c. Mr. McDonald in the Chair; and, after having sat some time therein, the Hon. the Speaker resumed the Chair of the House, and the following Resolution, agreed to in Committee, was reported by the Chairman, Mr. McDonald, and adopted by the House:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the House, when in Supply, to grant a sum; not exceeding £1000 pounds, for the encouragement of the Volunteer Militia to enrol themselves into dress companies, for the purpose of taking charge of the field pieces and arms now in store; and for the repairs of the Barracks and fence: Provided the Barracks and Ordnance Grounds in this Colony, are surrendered to the local Government, until required for the use of Her Majesty's Troops, stationed in this Colony.

The above Resolution, as submitted by the Hon. the Col. Secretary, was supported by himself, the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Douse, Hon. F. Longworth, Mr. Clark, Hon. E. Palmer, the Hon. the Speaker, and Mr. Yeo; by all of whom, however, it was rather acquiesced in as a necessity, than heartily approved of; for they, and indeed the whole House seemed to be of opinion, that the Barracks, if transferred to the local Government, for a time, for the use of Volunteer Militia Companies, should be surrendered to the Colony in a good state of repair; and that the local Government should be bound only to keep them afterwards in such repair whilst they should remain at its disposal. The Resolution was decidedly opposed, in Committee, by Messrs. Cooper, McIntosh, and Laird; but on its being reported, from Committee, to the House, it was adopted without further opposition.

It was then agreed that the blank should be filled up by a specific sum when the House should be in Committee of Supply. The Hon. the Col. Treasurer, when the House was in Committee, said, he thought the object in view,—the putting of the Barracks into a state of repair, sufficient for the purposes contemplated, and the granting of a small sum, to each of the individuals who might compose the Volunteer Companies, to-

wards the purchase of uniform clothing,—might be fully provided for by a grant of £200 or £300. The Hon. the Colonial Secretary said, he had not thought of proposing more than £300. The Hon. the Speaker said, it was always a better plan to do things by halves, when they might be done at once. £500 at the least would be required; and it would be better to vote it at the first, than to have to make good a deficiency by a subsequent grant, in another session.

House in Committee on the Petitions, praying for the introduction of the Bible into the Central Academy and the Normal School—Mr. McGill in the Chair.

Hon. T. H. Haviland, in a short, but explicit speech, stated his own views,—which were, he said, those of hon. members with whom he acted in concert, and also, he believed, of the petitioners in general who prayed for the introduction of the Bible into the Central Academy and the Normal School,—and submitted the following Resolution, as declarative thereof; at the same time moving its adoption by the Committee:—

Whereas it is inexpedient that any law or rule should exist by which the use of the Holy Scriptures should be excluded in any case where the parents or guardians of any scholars placed in those institutions may require such Holy Scriptures to be used or read therein by such scholars:

Resolved, That it is necessary to provide, by law, that the Holy Scriptures may be read and used by any scholar or scholars attending either the Central Academy or Normal School, in all cases where the parents or guardians of such scholars may require the same to be so used by them while attending such institutions respectively.

Hon. Mr. Palmer seconded the motion. Hon. Col. Treasurer, in a calm and succinct speech, moved the following Resolution in amendment of the Resolution submitted by the Hon. T. H. Haviland:—

Whereas the Legislature of this Colony has hitherto acted on the principle—so generally adopted in every free and enlightened country—of keeping its educational establishments free from religious tests, believing that these tests tend rather to retard than advance the cause of Education, while they never fail to promote acrimony and ill-feeling in a community composed of different denominations of Christians, and are, consequently, as injurious to the spread of true morality and religion, as they are to education:

And whereas the Law entitled 'An Act for the establishment of an Academy in Charlottetown,' passed more than thirty years ago, provides that no religious test whatever shall be used in the said Academy; and during this long period only one attempt has been made—and that by a small section of the general public—to enforce, by Act of Parliament, the reading of one version of the Holy Scriptures in the said Central Academy:

And whereas, by an arrangement between the Board of Education and the Master of the Normal School, certain hours have been set apart for the reading of the Bible in that institution by those children whose parents may desire the same; and as there is no obstacle to the adoption of the same practice in all the common schools of the Colony, this House is of opinion that legislation upon the subject is quite unnecessary, and, if resorted to, would be subversive of the rights of conscience:

And whereas certain petitions now before the House, purporting to emanate from the Protestants of Prince Edward Island, wherein the petitioners claim a right to have their children instructed in the Protestant Bible, which they believe to be "the fundamental Law Book and the recognized standard of true morality"—concludes by praying that this House shall "adopt such means as shall redress their grievances, and grant them the enjoyment of their rights," by enforcing the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Normal School and Central Academy—thereby inferentially leading to the conclusion that the use of the Scriptures is not prohibited in the common schools:

And whereas it has been shown in these premises that there is nothing to prevent the voluntary use of the Bible in the Normal School, while its introduction as a class book into the Central Academy, which would constitute a religious test, is expressly forbidden by a law which has remained on the statute book for thirty years; and that successive Houses of Assembly since never regarded this law as an infringement of the rights of any portion of the inhabitants of the Colony; nor has any complaint been made of the enactment in question, by any considerable number of the Protestant parents of children who are sent to the Academy for instruction, and who might be reasonably supposed to be the most deeply interested in the matter. The House, therefore, deems that as there has been no infringement of a right, no substantial grievance can be said to exist.

Resolved, therefore, That it is inexpedient to comply with the prayer of the several petitions now before the House, asking for an Act of the Legislature to compel the use of the Protestant Bible, as a class book, in mixed Schools, like the Central Academy and Normal School, which were established for, and are supported by, Protestants and Catholics alike—this House feeling assured that so unwise and so unnecessary a measure is not desired by a majority of the inhabitants of the Colony, nor essential to the encouragement of Education and Religion.

Hon. Col. Secretary, in a long, explanatory, and argumentative speech, seconded the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Palmer then spoke at considerable length in favor of the original Resolution; earnestly but temperately, asserting the propriety and correctness of the views generally entertained by the petitioners; which, he said, were, fully and faithfully, although very briefly, enunciated by that Resolution.

Mr. H. Haviland, in a short speech, warmly supported the original Resolution; disclaiming, at the same time, his being influenced by any considerations of party, being solely, he said, earnestly desirous to have it provided that in our chief seminaries, as well as in our common schools, the children of such parents as desire it, should be allowed to read the Holy Scriptures, to the end that their education may be based upon the morality and the religion of the Bible.

Mr. Laird, Hon. D. Montgomery, Hon. J. Wightman, Mr. Yeo, Mr. Pope and Mr. Douse also severally supported the original Resolution, in speeches of different degrees of length, but all with much earnestness of language and manner.

Hon. Mr. Mooney supported the amendment with much warmth; unsparingly condemning the parties, who he said irreligiously and wickedly strove to make a political engine of the question concerning the reading of the Bible in our schools, to elevate themselves and abuse their political opponents. "Woe," said the hon. member, "be to those who thus insidiously seek to destroy the peace and harmony which have so long prevailed, amongst all denominations of Christians, in this Island!"

Hon. Mr. Wightman, after having, in a very earnest manner, contended that the Bible should be pronounced admissible into every public educational establishment of every Christian country; that, by a due inculcation, upon youthful minds, of the divine precepts and commands, therein contained, pupils might come forth, from them, into the busy walks of men, prepared to exemplify in their lives, those pure and ennobling principles, which can be derived from the study of no book, save the Word of God only,—submitted the following Resolution:—

Whereas, while the House repudiates the principle of encroachment upon the religious opinions of any denomination, it considers that the most effectual evidence of the true spirit of Christian liberality will be afforded by allowing to each class of Christians the use of the copy of the Holy Scriptures in which it believes:

And whereas the parties attending for instruction at the Central Academy and Normal School belong to the Protestant and Catholic communions, and it is not expedient that the Copies of the Holy Scriptures to which they respectively adhere should be read without note or comment to the parties belonging to each denomination respectively:

Be it therefore Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the Board of Education should authorize the reading, in the above institutions, of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, during school hours, in such versions and to such of the pupils and students whose parents or guardians may require it."

Hon. Col. Treasurer's amendment was carried, in the Committee on the following division, the Chairman Mr. McGill, giving his casting vote in favor of it—and, on a similar division of the House—the Hon. the Speaker, in the chair giving his casting vote in favor of it—it was adopted by the House.

Division in Committee. Yeas—Hon. Col. Secretary, Col. Treasurer, the Speaker and R. Mooney and Messrs. Clark, Muirhead, Cooper, McIntosh, Dingwell, McDonald and Perry—11.

Nays—Hons. T. H. Haviland, E. Palmer, D. Montgomery, F. Longworth and J. Wightman and Messrs. Douse, Yeo, H. Haviland, Pope, Munro and Laird—11.

Mr. McGill, the Chairman—The Ayes have it. A Resolution, submitted to the House by the Hon. J. Wightman, which had been previously read and submitted in Committee, to the effect—that it is the opinion of the House that the Board of Education should authorize the reading, in the Central Academy and Normal School, of both the Protestant and Catholic versions of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, during school hours, to such of the pupils and students whose parents or guardians may require it; allowing to each class of Christians the use of the copy of the Holy Scriptures in which it believes.—was negatived in the same division as that on which the Hon. T. H. Haviland's was negatived. The whole debate will be given in due course. R. B. IRVING, Reporter.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PROTECTOR.

GENTLEMEN.—My attention has been called by a gentleman, (a Protestant), who resides many miles from Town, to the speeches of the Reverends Messrs. Lockhead and Murray, as published in your issue of the 3rd inst. These strictures, it is said, will pass for what they are worth in Charlottetown; but if allowed to go forth to the country unchallenged, many will think them, in some respects at least, well founded. Whenever the public manifests dissatisfaction with the working of an educational establishment, the usual course is to appoint a commission to enquire into the matter, and report. Such was the case a few years since in regard to King's College, Fredericton, and later still, at Maynooth. How different the course pursued in our case. If any doubts existed about the efficiency of the Academy, it was unknown to us: not so much as a complaint against the details of its management has reached us for the last twelve months. This is a free country. The press enjoys unlimited freedom, as nearly every public institution, and public man, too, in the Colony, can attest. Yet, except a few innuendoes in the Protector, the comments in the newspapers were always favorable—even laudatory. This assurance of their labours being appreciated only stimulated the teachers to redoubled exertion. The heavy demands on our small revenue might prevent their remuneration from being made equal to that received for like services in the neighboring Colonies, but then the inadequacy of their salaries was admitted on all hands. In the midst of this fancied security, and with an explosion as unexpected and deafening as that of Orsini's grenades, our tranquility has been disturbed. We have been arraigned, tried, and convicted. We were not so much as allowed a hearing. From this decision we appeal on the following grounds:—

1st. We demur to the jurisdiction of the tribunal by which we have been tried. And

2nd. That our judges, even admitting their competency, have not been at any pains to ascertain the facts of the case. In organising the Academy the Legislature placed it under the surveillance of certain governors and trustees. Besides members of the Legislature, the present Board of Trustees includes the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judge of Probate, the Attorney General, and several other of our leading public men. Now, we humbly submit that this is the proper tribunal. And further, that in point of scholarship, official standing, and knowledge of all the facts, it is more competent than that by which the matter has been tried. No tribunal, doubtless, having to decide on difficult questions, should be above calling in professional aid; and there can be little doubt that in any future perplexity the governors and trustees of the Academy will turn with anxious and confiding hope either to Georgetown or Cavendish.

Taking exception to the jurisdiction of a tribunal does not necessarily debar us from the privilege of reviewing the grounds on which it based its decision. To this, then, let us now turn our attention. Passing over for the present the question, as to whose duty it should be to impart religious instruction to the young, as well as the proper place for giving this instruction, we come to the following passage in Mr. Lockhead's speech:—

"The Academy does not profess to teach those branches that are necessary for a professional position in society; on this account those who wish their children trained for that purpose have to send them, at great expense, and very great inconvenience to other parts."

Now, so far is this from being true, that it is the very thing we do profess, the very object for which the Academy has been established and is maintained. That it fulfils this end has been abundantly proved in my letters to Mr. Mooney and Mr. Macaulay of Georgetown. We can point to all the professions for illustrations of this. We go further, and maintain that those whose means permitted them to remain long enough have received a sufficient education, and will compare favourably with any who have come here from other places. None, therefore, have been obliged to send their children elsewhere. Some have been sent from this Island to different seminaries in the neighbouring Provinces, but this is easily accounted for. Both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are studded with denominational colleges. In the latter Province, a large proportion of the entire grant in aid of education is absorbed in this way. To induce the Legislature to continue these appropriations, the brilliant prospect is held out of attracting students from the neighbouring Provinces. Accordingly, every summer the country is overrun with gentlemen in broad brims and white chokers beating up for recruits. They find two powerful auxiliaries, of which they are not slow to avail themselves—sectarian predilections and maternal vanity. Placing a favourite son at college, where is there a mother whose heart does not exult at the bare idea? Most of those collegians would for years to come be better employed at the nearest district school, taught by a second class teacher. If, in addition to all this, we consider that Mr. Lockhead may not be the only clergyman who preaches to the people that not to do so is "mean," the wonder becomes that so few are sent; and this, forsooth, is a proof of inefficiency in the Academy.

The rev. gentleman himself seems to have had some misgivings as to the validity of these objections, and seeks to entrench himself behind others. "But, sir," he continues, "it is necessary that a college should be established for other reasons, and one of those is—to meet the gigantic schemes which Popery has proposed for the overthrow of Protestantism, and the establishment of its unwholesome principles in this Island!" These gigantic schemes are like other giants, purely imaginary. They have been called into existence to serve a purpose. That purpose it is difficult to divine, unless it be to deprive the Catholics of this Colony of their civil and religious rights, as recently shadowed forth in the Protector. The editor of the Islander questions whether any legislature could be got in this Island to perpetrate such injustice and impolity. The steady and able advocate of civil and religious equality himself, it is very natural that he should think so or hope so. I have long entertained like opinions myself, and have been often at great pains to reassure my co-religionists on this point. The result of Friday's debate in the Assembly has somewhat shaken this confidence. Some petitions had been before the House for the introduction of the Bible into the Academy, and the appointment of masters competent and willing to give instruction in it. The adoption of this, as every one knows, would either force me to resign or the Trustees to dismiss me; and such would be the reward of 13 years' faithful public service. Such the inducement to talent to enter this long-despised and ill-paid profession—such the recompense of that impartiality which never knew sect or party; but so it is. A resolution founded on the prayer or command of the petition was lost by the Speaker's casting vote alone. The consideration of Mr. Murray's speech, and some remarks on education in general, must be deferred until next week.

Yours, &c., JOHN KENNY.

March 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir,—The Reverend David Fitzgibbon in a letter addressed to the editors of the Protector and published March 17, instant, seems to be extremely vexed with my letter, published in your paper of Monday week. Amongst other things, he thinks I (and he alludes to others) should, before we commented on the style, effect and apparent object of the publications to which we alluded, have found out whether he was the writer or not. Now, let the reverend gentleman read my letter again, and he will not find himself charged with being the author of those articles; but he will find it charged, that whereas he is the only one of the editors of the Protector whose name has ever appeared, namely, as the trumpeter, out of the pulpit itself of the said journal, so he is morally answerable for the effusions, however objectionable, whenever published in that paper—a position which his letter of the 17th instant, whatever he intended, most decidedly substantiates. Let any one read it, and they cannot doubt, even were other evidence wanting, that he, whoever the rest may be, is the responsible editor. The words from holy writ which are chosen for the motto of the Protector are extremely well adapted to the part taken by Mr. Fitzgibbon in the pulpit scene—"Not slothful in business," "serving the Lord." I congratulate him on the rare union of worldly and religious objects. If, however, he has entered, as was known before his avowal, into the arena of public and political writing, it is in vain to get angry; for he thereby challenges the opposition of all who differ from him; provokes their criticism and defies their antagonism. Mr. Fitzgibbon has been very much spared, in consequence of the position he fills; but the degree of personal respect he enjoys cannot screen him forever, any more than the relative position of himself and his antagonists, from the rubs that he must be prepared to meet with, as now the declared editor, or one of the declared editors, of the Protector. My letter of last week, however, should not have irritated him, for it was congratulatory to him in consequence of what I had been led to believe was on his part a glimpse of returning reason—his friends having lately disavowed his participation in certain articles which it would be now tedious to analyze. I thought, and still think, a paper conducted with so little charity as the Protector a public nuisance in a land where toleration has become part of the constitution; and most gratified should I be to see the clergyman under whose ministrations I am placed, relinquish, in respect to this paper, the position he now avowedly fills; and I do not think the Episcopal Church would be the sufferer, if he desisted from contributing his editorial for the Protector in conjunction with persons of other persuasions. One word more. As to charity "thinking no evil," &c., these words were used to repress the evil thoughts of erring mortals. Thoughts have nothing to do with the matter in hand. The *libera scripta* is there that is throughout the Protector's pages, to speak for itself, without any appeal to the imagination.

But to conclude. I have quoted one of the mottoes; let me conclude with the other. "Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification," which, as it is placed on the page, may mean, "Let us all (the editors), with one consent and without offence to each other, use our conflicting sectarian principles for the general welfare." This, I confess, is hard to be done; and the text may perhaps rather mean forbearance to those from whom we totally differ, with the view of winning their love and perhaps concurrence in universal charity, as intended by St. Paul, and not a specious alliance of heterogeneous materials to a common end. Let any one read the chapter preceding the one from which this text is taken, namely, 14th St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and he will find the doctrine of toleration fully preached; and I do not see that the Roman Catholics are more excluded from its precepts than the Mahomedans or the Hindus, Unitarians or Socinians, &c. Your obedient servant.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Charlottetown, March 19, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR,—As you kindly allowed space in your journal lately for a letter I wrote, signed "Alpha," and as I presume I am included among your "rare" correspondents, who are so grossly vilified by the Rev. David Fitzgibbon, in his letter to the editor of the Protector, dated 17th March, as having made him the "subject of most unmanly attacks," and as having "held up their own minister to public odium," and as having "spoken" of him as "seditious and distoyal." Now, I beg respectfully to assure Mr. Fitzgibbon that—granting, for brevity's sake, he is my minister—as I was not aware, till I read his letter, that he was one of the editors of the Protector, I could not have intended any term of reproach or censure I may have used towards one of the lowest and most mischievous publications the world was ever cursed with to apply to him as minister or man. In conclusion, assuring Mr. Fitzgibbon that I disclaim any wish to prove my own loyalty by impugning or "denying" his; and that, did I understand the sense in which he uses the word "Israel," or could I conceive what possible connection there can have been, now is, or ever will be, between the Protector and any "better," or even simply good man, I should know more and see further than I do this evening.

I remain, dear Sir, yours very truly, STEPHEN SWABEY. Fifth Sunday in Lent, Charlottetown, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

In your issue of the 8th inst. I have noticed a communication signed "Joseph McAuley," and another from a blank correspondent, concerning a late Meeting in this locality, and in that of the latter the following appears: "Michael McWade, who has of late taken a dislike to the Government in consequence of the seizure of some contraband goods found in his possession not long since by the revenue officers." In point of fact the above extract is of a piece with most of the published statements regarding said meeting. In justice to my character, I am obliged to deny emphatically, that any seizure has been made on any property of mine, "goods contraband" or otherwise, which denial you will please accredit until your blank correspondent will at least name the person having made the seizure, the time of seizing, and the quality of goods seized, and make the statement over his real name, that the public may judge who is more deserving of being believed.

By inserting the above in your next issue you will confer a favor on Yours, &c., MICHAEL McWADE. Souris, March 13, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;—In the People's Journal of the 20th inst. there is a statement in the leading editorial to the following effect—"that the Deputy Sheriff of Queen's County was actively engaged at seizures, &c., on behalf of a land agent, on the day set apart by the authorities as a day of humiliation and fasting." Now, Mr. Editor, I seldom notice any thing that may be written or said by the peculiar individual who figures as the editor of the Journal, knowing, as I do, his wide-spread notoriety for a certain very peculiar vice; but I beg to say that the statement referred to is an impudent and deliberate falsehood, as, on the day referred to, I made no "seizure" of any kind, and have never, since being Deputy Sheriff not before, been employed by a land agent in what the learned editor calls the "barbarous work" of collecting rent. The editor the Journal is the last man in the country who should accuse me of acting with severity or practising barbarous conduct in the execution of my duties as Sheriff, as from his own knowledge and experience he could attest. I trust in future he may confine himself to facts, whatever amount of