

absence from Charlottetown on business, a scandalous report was put in circulation, and obtained very general currency, calculated to injure his reputation with his friends and patrons, to the effect, that he was seen, at the Protestant Cemetery, on Thursday, 16th April last, in criminal intercourse with a young woman, with whom he was said to have subsequently eloped; and this deponent here solemnly swears, that he was not at or near the Protestant Cemetery on the day on which he was so reported, nor for some weeks previous thereto; and that, so far as he was reported to have been there, the rumour is totally untrue, and without the slightest foundation in fact.

Sworn before me this 16th day of May, 1857. JOHN TERNAMAN, J.P. TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER. Sir,—Will you oblige me by inserting the following letter in your next issue. Yours respectfully, C. BARKER.

TO MR. WILLIAM HEARD.

Sir,—I am thankful that at length you appear to be coming to yourself. The controversy between us, as far as I am concerned, will close with this letter, unless you shall see fit to originate any additional falsehoods. You assure me, in your's of yesterday, of the very gratifying fact that some of my admirers are now satisfied that you are in the wrong. I, in return, will assure you that many of your former admirers are of the same opinion. You add, not so much because I have disproved the testimony of the witnesses, but because I have published two oaths. Disprove the testimony of the witnesses? You have produced no testimony for me to disprove. In my letter of the 4th inst., the following passages occur:—“He (speaking of yourself) then refers to my remarks in the Morrisonian Chapel, and to an after-breakfast conversation the following morning at Mr. H. Narraway's, the whole of which, with the exception of the allusion to the drinking and smoking propensities of some of the Sons of Temperance, is Mr. Heard's invention, consequently my affidavit applies to the whole of your statement, with the above exception. And I now solemnly affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I never said anything conveying the same meaning as the words you employ, nor anything out of which your report could have grown. And you will recollect that Mr. Woodman (who, as you correctly remark, is well acquainted with all the particulars,) in his note already published, has made a similar declaration. I have sworn, and we both affirm that your clear and distinct report of our conversation at Pictou is totally false, excepting the allusion to the drinking and smoking propensities of some of the Sons of Temperance. And I defy you to produce evidence to the contrary. A word respecting your credible witnesses, Messrs. Narraway, Woodman, a gentleman at Pictou, Scott, Trowan, and the G. W. P. of this Island. What does their evidence corroborate? Mr. Trowan is the only witness who says anything to the point. And what does he say? Simply what I have never denied, viz:—“that the Hon. the Treasurer did say certain things about the Sons attempt to disprove.” And this is your array of evidence? Really, sir, you are in a pitiable plight, and unfortunately for yourself, 'tis one of your own making. Produce your evidence to prove that I spoke disgracefully of the captain, passengers or crew, or acknowledge that you have made a mistake, and I am ready to forgive and forget the injury you have endeavoured to do me, for I have learned to “write injuries in dust.” But you have introduced a new witness, Mr. Wigginton. I know not what this gentleman told you, but this I know, that I have four witnesses ready to swear that when at Mr. Cross's, on the occasion referred to, I said nothing disrespectful of captain, passengers or crew. You refer to Mr. Douglas. When I saw that gentleman, on Monday, the 4th instant, he told me that you had seen him, and put it to him like this, and to the following effect, viz:—“Yourself—Do you recollect being at Pictou when the *Majestic* was stranded last fall? Douglas—Yes. Yourself—Do you remember a person addressing the congregation after your sermon? Douglas—Yes. Yourself—You remember that he said a good deal about the wickedness, &c., practised on board the *Majestic*? Douglas—No, I don't remember that he did. Yourself—He did, I assure you, and I want you to sign this? Douglas—What are you going to prosecute the Captain? Yourself—No, nothing of that, I only wanted your name to it. Douglas—I can't do it, for I don't remember that he said it. Mr. Heard, I ask you, did not the recital of this dialogue justify my postscript? Since you saw Mr. Douglas in the presence of your several witnesses, (Mr. S— and his wife), Mr. Douglas has been seen by several members of the Bible Christian Church, and he has refused to answer the following simple question, viz:—Did Mr. Heard present you a paper to sign? He replied, I don't feel at liberty to answer that question. But he did say that he never heard me say one word disrespectful of the captain, passengers or crew. Mr. W. C. Trowan's document. Recollect yourself Mr. Heard. Did you not call at Mr. Trowan's on the evening of February 26th? (He was from home.) Did not Mr. Trowan call at your store on the morning of February 27th, and did you not there and then converse about this affair? Again, recollect yourself, Mr. Heard. When Mr. Trowan rose in the Grand Division to respond to your demand for a re-statement of what he heard me say at Mr. Cross's, did he not refer to the fact that you had previously conversed together on the subject? Mr. W. C. Trowan has informed me, in the presence of witnesses, that such are the facts, and of this I was positive when I wrote my last letter, though it appeared at the time to have escaped Mr. Trowan's memory. What think you of this testimony, Mr. Heard? Facts are stubborn things, are they not? Upon whose head is the disgrace and contempt likely to fall, yours or mine? Having thus clearly demonstrated your guilt, and cleared myself of the odium you have endeavoured to fasten on me—cleared myself by the testimony of your own witnesses—I again leave you to your own reflections, sincerely praying that God may remember you, not according to your deeds, but according to his loving kindness and tender mercies. I am, sir, yours, &c., Charlottetown, May 16, 1857. C. BARKER.

when known, only serve to promote the interests of the Government against which they are directed by damaging the political prospects of the party who blindly lean upon the *Islander* for support.

“According to the Public Accounts,” says our voracious contemporary of the 1st instant, “the Government was in debt on the 31st January last, the sum of £44,000 bearing interest, an amount without any parallel in the financial records of the Colony.” Now, we do not hesitate to say that a more palpable and unmitigated falsehood was never penned; nor can the extenuating plea be urged, that the writer was ignorant of the facts; for few persons have more industriously examined the public accounts, as prepared and authenticated by the Auditors, than the individual who made the above statement. On the 31st January last the debt of this Island was £22,800, instead of £44,000; and that sum included all the Debentures remaining unpaid issued for the purchase of the Worrell and Lot 11 Estates, as well as £11,500 Treasury Notes, which bear no interest. As a commentary on the remark that the amount of our present debt is “without any parallel in the financial records of the Colony,” we take leave to remind the editor of the *Islander* that on the 31st January, 1850, the year before the Liberals came into office, the debt amounted to £28,579 11s. 0 1/2d., while the Government of the day had nothing to meet that amount. But now the case is different. As a set-off against the present debt of £22,800 there are amounts due on the purchase of lands exceeding £10,000, besides upwards of 50,000 acres of land remaining unsold. These are facts to which the Auditors have given their testimony, and they are gentlemen who are not likely to be accused of making out a strong case for the Government. We shall be amused, perhaps, with the thrice-told tale, that the £10,000 can never be collected, and that the 50,000 acres are bad lands; but this very reliable information is given to us by a person who knows nothing of the circumstances of the people whose instalments—in nearly all cases not yet due—go to make up the £10,000. When they begin to repudiate, it will be time enough to raise the cry about bad debts; but even then the Government will have the remedy of taking the lands for the debts. The flippancy assertion about the 50,000 acres being bad land, comes very well from a man who, we believe, has never set eye, nor ever left the print of his ugly hoof upon any considerable portion of it.

Another statement in the article under notice, quite as untrue as the preceding one, is that in reference to the disbursement accounts of the Land Office. We have noticed this in previous Nos. of *The Examiner*, but as the *Islander* will continue to misrepresent, we suppose we must continue to explain. The *Islander* says:—“It will be recollected that besides his £300 salary, Swabey had appropriated to himself, or been paid by his colleagues in the Government, the sum of £267.” There is no mistaking the meaning of this extract: it is, that Col. Swabey had defrauded the public out of £267! But—as if he were ashamed to throw upon Col. Swabey the disgrace of appropriating to his own use the whole £267—the calumniator says he is “entitled to suspect” “that part of the plunder has found its way into some other pockets than Swabey's.” The editor of the *Islander* bases his unmanly suspicion upon the assertion, that the Government refused to produce vouchers for the expenditure of the £267. Nothing can be more untrue. The Government afforded every facility for making the fullest enquiry into those disbursement accounts. The book in which they were entered exhibited every item of expenditure, and this book had been before the House for weeks before the debate on the Public Accounts commenced. As to there being no vouchers produced for the items of expenditure therein detailed, that is another untruth. The debate on the Public Accounts commenced on Thursday,—the majority, in compliance with the request of the minority, adjourned the debate until the following Saturday, to enable the latter to make enquiries. On the first day of debate (Thursday) a resolution was moved by Mr. Palmer, in which the Government were censured for paying the £267, “for which amount,” said the resolution, “no vouchers have been laid before this House.” On Saturday, the minority were so fully convinced that their resolution stated a falsehood, that they agreed to strike-out the passage stating that there were no vouchers for the £267; and it now stands upon the Journals of the House without any reference to vouchers.

The *Islander* has resuscitated the old story about the bonds given for the payment of monies due by settlers on the Worrell Estate, who had purchased their farms from Mr. Worrell's Trustees. All this was fully explained in the House, but as the debate has not yet appeared, we shall briefly relate the facts. When the Government took possession of the Worrell property, there were bonds to the amount of about £2,000 handed over to them, which had been taken for the sale of lands on the estate at the rate of 30s. and 40s. per acre—out of which bonds the Solicitor to the Trustees, afterwards one of the purchasers, made a very handsome profit. The Government were led to believe that no payments had been made upon these bonds; and, determined to place all intending freeholders on an equality as to the price of their land, the Commissioner was directed to cancel the bonds—the parties who had given them engaging to pay the same price for their lands as others in their neighbourhood,—that is, from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per acre. However, when some of the bondsmen came to settle for their lands, they produced receipts for payments made to the former agent of the estate, on account of the bonds, which payments had not been credited to the parties in the book handed over to the Government, and which nearly equalled the amount they were required to pay the Government for their lands. Under these circumstances, the amount of bonds was diminished from thousands to hundreds of pounds, and many of them were of little more value than “so much waste paper.” So much for the *Islander's* attempts to mystify and mislead the public on the subject of the Public Accounts.

ELECTION FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT OF PRINCE COUNTY. THE Court for the nomination of Candidates for this Election will be held on Monday next, at St. Eleanor's. We understand that J. C. Pope, Esq., of Summerside, intends to oppose Mr. Lord, and his friends seem to be so certain of his election, that they are every day offering to take bets to almost any amount in his favour. We have heard that Mr. Pope expects to receive a large share of support from those who signed the Petition, last Session, praying for the introduction of the Bible as a class book into our public schools. Mr. Lord gave a manly and independent vote with the Government and the Liberal Party against that Petition, and we are certain that a large majority of our whole population approve of his conduct

in this respect. Whether Mr. Pope—should he be elected—(a thing we do not expect)—will be a burning and a shining light in spreading Gospel truth, is very hard to say. We only know that his friends do not, at present, deal in any kind of truth; and we have been in vain trying to recollect what saintly attributes adorn the character of the new Candidate, to entitle him to be put forward as a champion of religion. The Irish Catholics of the South-West, (on the Conroy and Mann Estates), are, it is said, all desperately in favor of Mr. Pope. We don't believe a word of it. If they are in arrears for rent, they will be made to pay, some time or other. Their honest convictions are not with a Tory Candidate, one of whose objects in attempting to go into the House of Assembly is to prevent unfortunate tenants, like themselves, from becoming freeholders under the operation of the Land Purchase Act. Mr. Lord has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Land Purchase Act. Mr. Pope wants to defeat that object, so that tenants may be kept, as he hopes to keep those on the Mann Estate, in the condition of slaves. Will the Irishmen degrade themselves so far as to show they have not pluck enough to vote according to their consciences, in despite of threats or arrears of rent—and assist in the triumphant return of a man who has aided the party in power to give liberty and constitutional Government to the people—Free Education, nearly Universal Suffrage, and Free Lands, by honest Purchase. If they prefer Slavery, Disgrace and Religious Intolerance, they will vote for Mr. Pope. BUT NO!! THEY NEVER WILL.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA IN EXAMINER OF 4th INST.—As our space would not admit one half the answers which we have received to the above enigma, and as they are all equally correct, we must content ourselves with giving the bare solution, which is—“Meadow Hill, Upper Freetown.”

PASSENGERS IN THE SHIP “MAJESTIC.” 1st Cabin—Mrs. Barker and two children, Captain Bromley, Captain Lang, Mr. Nelson, Joseph Kaye, Captain Gordin, Allan Reid. 2nd Cabin—Mr. J. Knight, wife and three children, Mr. Joseph Knipe, Mr. Griffiths and wife, Mr. J. Gibson. In the Packet from Pictou, 11th inst.—Mr. Morrow, from Liverpool; Messrs. Coleman, Hart, G. W. Stafford, and others. In the Ship ISABEL, from Liverpool—Mrs. Lyle, Thos. Scott, Esq., wife, and five Misses Scott; Mr. Wm. Boswall, and six in the steerage.

Died. On the 31st instant at Hantley Hill, Casumpec, Isabella, second daughter of Mr. John Gordon, senr., after an acute and severe illness of 14 weeks, which she bore with meek and patient resignation, aged 28 years. On Wednesday morning, 13th inst., after an illness of a few days, Christina, the beloved wife of Mr. James Barrett, and fourth daughter of the late Allan Cameron, aged 36 years.

New Advertisements. BREADSTUFFS, &c. THE Cargo of the Schooner REWARD, just arrived from Montreal, consisting of Flour, Cornmeal, Ship Bread, Crackers, Fancy Biscuit, &c., is now ready for sale, cheap for Cash, by DANIEL BRENNAN & Co. Charlottetown, May 18, 1857. 1st & Pro 3rd

MACNUTT & BROWN HAVE received, per Ship ISABEL from Liverpool, their usual Supply of Dry Goods, also Hardware & Dyestuffs. Charlottetown, May 18, 1857. 61

FIRST ARRIVAL! DUNCAN, MASON & Co. have received their usual importations, per ship “Isabel,” from Liverpool. May 18. Household Furniture, &c., &c. FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, Water Street—All his Household Furniture, comprising in part mahogany chairs, (hair seated), centre tables, sideboard, sofa, card tables, work tables, bedsteads, carpets, looking glasses, venetian blinds, cooking parlour and other stoves, 8 vols. Illustrated London News, lot military, gas fittings, Kitchen Utensils, in variety, nests of drawers, flour bins, Crockeryware, dish covers, &c.

—ALSO— 2 Topsails, 1 ship's Wheel, with iron work complete; new and second-hand rope; 1 very large Marquee, 1 hand Cart, lot of Blocks, 200 yards Canvas, with the usual variety of odds and ends. The Dwelling House will be Let at the same time for a term of years. Terms—Sums under £10 cash; over £10 a credit of three months, on approved Notes. May 18. W. T. PAW, Auctioneer.

Spirits, Raisins, Herrings, &c. TO be sold by auction, at the Warehouse of Jas. Purdie, Esq., Head Pownal Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at eleven o'clock:— 5 puns. superior SPIRITS, 10 bbls. No. 1 HERRINGS, 5 boxes RAISINS, 2 SHIP'S BOATS (new), A quantity of CEDAR SHINGLES, &c. &c. May 18, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Dwelling House and Lands, under Lease. TO be sold by auction on Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the LEASEHOLD INTEREST of Mr. Patrick McKenna, in one-fourth of Town Lot No. 47, in the first hundred of Town Lots, with Dwellings thereon, situated on the corner of Great George and Dorchester Streets, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel. Full particulars and terms made known at time of Sale. May 18, 1857. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Look Here! Leasehold Property.—Good Business Stand. TO be sold by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, the HOUSE and PREMISES, now in the occupation of Mr. James Carroll, situate in Dorchester-street, and opposite the store of Duncan, Mason & Co. It consists of two tenements, the largest of which has a Shop, Parlour, Bed-room, and Kitchen, on the first floor, and four comfortable Bed-rooms on the second floor. The other tenement is sub-leased at a rental of £18 per annum. The unexpired term of the lease of the whole is about twenty years, and subject to a ground rent of £25 per annum. Further particulars made known on application to the undersigned. May 18, 1857. 1st. A. H. YATES, Auctioneer.

Daily expected from Boston. Flour, Meal, Leather, &c. THE subscriber will offer at AUCTION, immediately on arrival, the cargo of schooner “LEO” from Boston, consisting in part, of— 400 Barrels FLOUR, “ “ CORNMEAL, Sides SOLE LEATHER, Boxes ORANGES, Buckets, Brooms, &c., &c. May 18, 1857. (all pa.) Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.

TO be let by auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 30th May instant, at three o'clock, p. m., at the Market House, three Stalls in the said Market House, agreeably to a law of the City Council, intituled a law respecting markets. May 18, 1857. GEO. LEWIS, Market Clerk.

New Advertisements.

Tobacco. TO BE SOLD by Auction, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday, 29th instant) at 11 o'clock, at the subscriber's sale room, Queen Street, just arrived from New York, via “Milo,” from Halifax, 20 Boxes Lump TOBACCO. May 18, 1857. JAMES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

House and Land by Auction! TO BE SOLD, by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, that piece of LAND, with the DWELLING HOUSE thereon, situate in Dorchester-street, being part of Town Lot No. 71, in the first hundred, having a frontage of 56 feet and extending back 80 feet. TERMS.—One-half down, the remainder in 2 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand. May 14, 1857. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Third District of Prince County. GENTLEMEN,—Having accepted the office of “The Commissioner of Public Lands,” at the earnest request of the members of the Liberal Party in the House of Assembly, and of many other friends unconnected with the Legislature, my seat as one of your Representatives has consequently become vacant. This step on my part involves a new Election, and I am desirous to take the earliest opportunity to solicit your suffrages as a Candidate for the representation of your district.

I trust I am sufficiently well known to you all to render it unnecessary for me to go into any lengthened explanation as to the motives by which I have been influenced in accepting the office which His Excellency has been pleased to confer upon me. I am sure, however, that you will give me credit for sincerity when I assure you, that no pecuniary considerations have induced me to enter upon the arduous duties assigned to me. This office, instead of being an advantage to me, will be a serious drawback to my own private pursuits, which render me independent of official employment. But I have felt that as the Land Purchase Bill originated in the House of Assembly—as the management of our Public Lands was, almost daily, during Session, the subject of discussion in that Branch—it behoved some member to make a vigorous effort, and, if necessary, a sacrifice, to carry out its provisions. The object with which that Bill was passed is a noble and philanthropic one. That object is to stimulate the industry of our tenant population, and to give them a fair chance of becoming independent freeholders—a condition which would greatly enhance their prosperity and contentment. The British Government have expressed their willingness to aid the local authorities in the performance of this good work, and the Legislature, in its recent Session, passed a Bill authorizing a loan of money, under the Imperial guarantee, for the purchase of Township Lands. When the means will be thus placed at the disposal of the Government of this Colony, to make the Land Purchase Bill one of the most useful measures ever put in operation, it becomes their imperative duty to give effect to the intentions with which it was framed. Having been selected to fill so important an office as that of “The Commissioner of Public Lands”—in which selection I have most reluctantly concurred—I shall spare no labour or exertion to render myself worthy of the confidence which has been placed in me; and it now remains for you to say, whether you approve of the choice which the Government have made. Should I be honoured with a renewal of your confidence, you may rely that you will always find me, as heretofore, a zealous advocate of your local and general interests. I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, W. W. LORD. Charlottetown, May 18, 1857.

To be Sold at Public Auction, ON TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, that valuable stand for business, at present in the occupation of the subscriber, situate in Casumpec Harbor, being one of the best stands in Prince Edward Island for the prosecution of fishing or general business. The western portion of the Island—(of which Casumpec, on account of its commodious and safe harbor, will always be the centre)—is rapidly advancing in agricultural importance, and offers a fair field for the investment of capital in trade. Terms and particulars made known on application to the subscriber, ADAM C. FIFE. Casumpec, May 18, 1857.

For Sale, LOTS suitable for Villa Residences, situate on the western moiety of “Spring Park” Estate—within a few minutes walk of the Province Building. For further particulars, plan, &c., apply to THOS. DESBRISAY, or to the subscriber, May 18, 1857. W. H. POPE.

WOOL, WOOL. ANY QUANTITY, washed and unwashed, will be paid for in Cash, at the highest market rates, by the subscriber, at his Warehouse, Peake's Buildings. May 18, 1857. SAMUEL A. FOWLE.

Rare Chance in Georgetown. THE SUBSCRIBER having been instructed to dispose of that eligible Premises situate in Georgetown, comprising Town Lot No. 13, Second Range, Letter A, with the substantial and convenient DWELLING HOUSE thereon, containing the following apartments: First floor—Dining room, drawing room, two back rooms adapted for sitting or bed rooms; convenient Kitchen attached to the main building. Second floor—Three large bedrooms, two large North and South Attics; and underneath the whole most excellent Cellarage. The buildings underwent a thorough state of repair last season, being enlarged, newly finished outside, and plastered within, and now only wants a purchaser of refinement and good taste, as to the painting and papering, to render the whole complete and fit either as a gentleman's Family residence, or Boarding House. Fronting on Richmond Street, in an airy situation, overlooking Water street, it commands a panoramic view of the whole splendid Harbour of Georgetown, and surrounding scenery. This PROPERTY will be open for Sale by Private Bargain until the Third Tuesday of July next, when, if not previously disposed of, it will then be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, in Georgetown, at one o'clock, p. m. Half of the purchase money may remain, by mortgage on the premises, if so required. For further information, as to the title, application may be made to the Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LOCKERY, Charlottetown, or to W. SANDERSON, Georgetown, May 18, 1856. 2w.

Notice to Farmers. BUTTER, WOOL and SHEEPSKINS. The highest market price in CASH will be paid for the foregoing articles by CHARLES BELL, Market Square. Charlottetown, May 18, 1856. 3w

Caution! WHEREAS certain persons, who for the present shall be nameless, have of late been circulating reports respecting my family affairs: This is to caution parties interested not to give credence to such reports, until they have consulted the Doctor or Mr. S. W. Mitchell, in the matter. I have been compelled to adopt this method to prevent a benevolent public from being imposed upon by misrepresentations. Charlottetown, May 11. F. W. HUGHES.

To Let, THE SHOP fronting on Richmond Street adjoining the Drug Store of M. W. SKINNER, and opposite D. & G. Davies's with the Dwelling above. Apply to M. W. SKINNER. May 18, 1857.

Freehold for Sale BY AUCTION AT SUMMERSIDE. THE best stand for business now offered to the public will be sold by Public Auction at Summerside, on SATURDAY, the 30th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., fronting on Water-street 60 feet, and running back on Cedar street to the water, with water privilege; together with the Buildings thereon, consisting of a comfortable Dwelling House, containing six rooms, with a Store in front, and a Kitchen attached, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Patterson. Terms made known at sale. C. S. HUNT, Auctioneer. St. Eleanor's, April 27, 1857.

The Examiner.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., MAY 18, 1857.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

We promised to return to the subject of the Public Accounts, and we now proceed to fulfil our promise. Nothing could more fully demonstrate the weakness of the Opposition with which the Government has to contend, than the reckless, extravagant misrepresentations which is published from week to week in the columns of the paper devoted to the interests of that Opposition, and in reference to financial affairs more than any others. We know the Conservatives have an old grudge against the Liberals regarding the Public Accounts. The startling disclosures made by the latter while the former were in office in 1846 or 1847, under Sir H. V. Huntley, when there was no audit—when some of the old Compact party notoriously used the public moneys for their private purposes, to a very large extent—have not yet been, and never can be, forgotten. So long as the recollection of those things continues to irritate them, nothing can be more acceptable to their wounded feelings than to find some of their party labouring, with might and main, to discover discrepancies or irregularities in the accounts of their successors in office. If we had an ignorant public, and no press to expose their falsehoods, their extraordinary zeal might earn for them some temporary advantage over their adversaries. Thanks to an enlightened public opinion and a free press—two things which were unknown when Family Compactism was in the zenith of its glory, and which Family Compactism everywhere abhors—the falsehoods we have already exposed, and others which we are about to notice, will,