ment had given security on different kinds of loans that a rise was made in the interest of one and not that of another. Such a course would be most unjust. To show in what manner the action of the late Government operated, I may state that I had purchased debentures myself to a considerable amount, and when the interest on Warrants was raised, I found it impossible to obtain more than £90 for £100 on the face of the debentures.

Mr DAVIES.—One of the principal objections offered to the purchase of Lot 54 by the Government appears to be that there are no receipts from it; this, however, should not be expected,as it has but recently come into their possession. The question with the Government was whether the land ought to be purchased by them, or be allowed to go into the hands of private individuals. I have heard that two or three parties were desirous to procure the property, and if it had been disposed of to either of these persons, the Government or the Tenantry would probably never again have the opportunity of purchasing it on nearly so favorable terms. Under these circumstances I think the Government were justified in the course which they pursued. The hon. leader of the Opposition stated that the price paid for the Worrell estate was about 5s an acre, but if the quantity of land purchased, and the sums paid for it be reckoned up, it will be found to be near 6s an acre.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—The amount for the fishery reserves should be deducted from that.

Mr. DAVIES.—It is pretty evident that the late Government bought both the fishery reserves and the water on St. Peter's Bay, as otherwise it does not appear that the number of acres said to be on the E tate can be made up. With respect to the statement that the Selkirk estate was offered to Mr. Douse for £3000 less than the sum for which it was purchased by the Government,I think it extremely doubtful. Mr. Douse's son was here at the time the Bill passed the House, and went home by the next Mail to forestall the Government, and what use would it have been for him to do so, if they had offered a higher sum for the estate than he was expecting to give. I would have been pleased to learn that the land had been purchased at a lower rate; but, as I before remarked, in the circumstances of the case I believe the Government were justified in acting as they did.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—The hon. leader of the Opposition is frequently found straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel. He denominates the paragraph under consideration a 'whining paragraph,' because, I suppose, the Government had the sincerity to come forward and state the course which they had pursued. The Government have been obliged,in order to meet their demands,to issue Treasury warrants at 6 per cent; but if this had been done by the late Government they would not have had the candor to acknowledge it. We have been told by the hon. member that we have violated the constitution of the Colony; but where was the violation of the constitution when he and his party were in power, and the credit of the country was at a low ebb? Treasury warrants were given in a subordinate office at a discount, and known to be taken in some instances by the party immediately to the Treasurer's office where the sum on the face of the warrant was demanded and obtained. A person also was despatched to Halifax to endeavor to procure money, if not otherwise, by disposing of warrants at a discount; and there was no law empowering them to negotiate Government loans below par. We were necessitated to consent to a rise of interest or to decline the purchase of the estates; and when we consider that Treasury warrants were bearing six per cent., it is unreasonable to suppose that debentures at a lower rate could be negotiated. A capitalist would be a fool if he found it possible to obtain six per cent for his money on government security for ten years to lend it on the same security at five per cent. With respect to the action of the late Government in raising the interest on Warrants when that on debentures was left unchanged, the hon. member will not find a precedent in any country; and I contend that in this matter they committed a public fraud. The objection, however, to the rise of interest which we sanctioned is a mere *bagatelle*, as no individual interests were made to suffer. I was surprised to hear the public morality of the hon. member, when he stated that if the Opposition had come into power they would have repudiated the Warrants thus issued by the Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I did not state that they would have repudiated them, but they might have done so.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—To even hint of such a course shows what respect he entertains for the public credit. I am astonished that such a remark should have fallen from one who has occupied so high a position in the Colony. For one party going into power to discard the engagements made in public faith by those whom they displaced, is unknown in the history of legislation. He raised objections to the purchase of Lot 54 because it was liable to be escheated, and was only a fit place for frogs. The title of this Lot is, I believe, the only one which has been brought before a jury of Prince Edward Islanders, and they decided it to be valid. And though I am unable to state the description of land on which frogs are always found, yet I have the best authority for saying that whether they are numerous on Lot 54 or not, the soil there is of a very good quality. The Government are assailed for paying a higher rate for this Township than for the Selkirk estate; but if they had not agreed to accept the offer at £2000, other parties were prepared to step in and take possession; then the Government would have been charged with neglecting opportunities, and the hon. leader of the Opposition would have been the very first to raise the cry. Members of the Government have been accused of once opposing the Land Purchase Bill and afterwards adopting the measure. I can say for myself that I never opposed the Bill, and defy any hon. member to prove that I ever voted against it. I heartily wish all the land on the Island could be purchased under its provisions. But I was opposed to the Loan Bill, and will ever be so, for I consider it to be unjust in principle.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I cannot understand the great objection of certain parties to the Loan Bill, as the amount of interest which it specified was only four per cent. The hon. member for Georgetown almost leaped into a passion when alluding to the action of the late Government in disposing of Warrants at a discount for the Road service. This was, he said, an unconstitutional proceeding, but I would like to hear him prove his assertion. A sum was voted by the House for the contingent expenses of roads and bridges, and the Government considered it quite proper to obtain money to meet the orders on the Road Correspondent, by appropriating a part of this sum to make up the deficiency caused by the discount allowed. But the present Government when in need of money under such circumstances, are assisted by the Bank for political purposes.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—There has been none received from the Bank for the Road Service.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Well, an arrangement was made with the Bank last year to receive money from it; and we cannot tell to what purpose it is applied. As to issuing Warrants without authority, I contend that the late Government would never have adopted such a course; however, as the amount issued by the Government appears to have been only £2000, and thereby the estate was procured on more reasonable terms, perhaps we should not raise further objections on the point.

The paragraph was then agreed to, as was also the fifth.

The sixth paragraph was read thea.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—This paragraph, Mr. Chairman, is in answer to one in the Speech which states that the Land Commission has investigated with the utmost care and diligence those questions submitted to it. Now, Sir, I dare say this was easily done, for only the questions submitted to it by the Government were the resolutions passed by this House two years ago, which were repudiated by the Duke of Newcastle. His Grace stated that he had referred the resolutions to Sir Samuel Cunard, who, with other proprietors, was of opinion that the labors of such a Commission, as was supposed by the House, would be unsatisfactory, as would terminate only in a report which would not be binding on any of the parties, and suggested that three Referees be appointed with power to hear and determine *all* the questions in dispute. This proposal was concurred in by the Duke, and the resolutions rejected, because they did not include all the questions at issue, and would lead to nothing binding. Still these resolutions thus repudiated, with perhaps the exception of a despatch or two from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were all that the Government submitted to the Commissioners; and I will undertake to show that if these gentlemen investigated with diligence the questions brought before them, it was independently of any assistance from the present Government. The Duke of Newcastle in his despatch in answer to that of the Lieutenant Governor, enclosing the resolutions of the House last session agreeing to the Commission, says:—

"It will be desirable that previous arrangements should be made as far as practicable, for having at hand all witnesses, and all documentary evidence which the Commission is likely to require, so that the time needed for their actual sitting in the Island may be reduced within the most moderate compass consistent with the due and complete accomplishment of the enquiry."

Now, Sir, the Government made no preparation of this kind at all. When the Commissioners arrived, instead of any previous arrangements having been made, the Government appeared to do everything to thwart the enquiry. The *Royal Gazette* containing the notice of the time that the Commission would commence its sittings, though that paper is usually issued on Tuesday morning, did not appear until Wednesday, the day on which the court opened, as if to keep the people in ignorance of the fact. The Commissioners themselves after they began their labors were evidently most desirous to sift the whole question. And the Government did that much honor to the liberal party as to appoint Mr. Hensley one of the Counsel for the tenantry. They did not bring forward their own Attorney General, though he is in the receipt of some £350 of the public money, because, I suppose, they considered Mr. Hensley more competent than he to conduct the case. They also procured from New Brunswick the services of another very competent legal gentleman, Mr. Thompson, who proved himself to be very able, and gave general satisfaction. As regards the lawyers retained, then, I cannot complain of the conduct of the Government. But what kind of a brief did they place in these gentlemen's hands? Nothing but the resolutions referred to. The Speech therefore goes too far with respect to the Land Commission, if by the expression, "questions submitted to it," he meant those submitted by the Government. The day on which the Royal Commissioners opened their court, I asked the question whether every person who so desired would be permitted to submit matter for their consideration, and Mr. Hensley replied that he understood the Government had no objections to any individual coming forward to give information.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—That statement is incorrect.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—These were the words, as nearly as I can remember, employed by Mr. Hensley. Now, Sir, I would like to ask, what had the Government to do with it?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND.—Then why complain that they did not give in a brief?

Hon. Mr. COLES.—Their place was to submit to the Commissioners whatever questions were in dispute between Landlords and Tenants, but not to dictate who should be permitted to come forward and give evidence in reference to these questions. Let us see what was the result of the permission granted by the Court. I myself and others came forward, and made statements for the information of the Commissioners with respect to the questions they were called upon to investigate. But opposition was met with from the Government. When my friend on the left, Mr. Cooper, was proceeding with his evidence, he was interrupted by the Colonial Secretary with some statement about a clause in an old Act, which he said could be proved, by reference to the manuscript Journals of the House, and when the particular journal was enquired for, it was ascertained to be at the Colonial Secretary's own house, who had carried it from the Clerk's office, out of which no document of the kind should be taken. Another case of opposition to parties desirous of furnishing information to the Commissioners was that experienced by some delegates who applied to the Government for documents containing statistics in reference to the number of paupers, &c., and their request was never attended to.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAED—No application was made to the Government for such documents.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Well, it was made to some member of the Government,—I believe to the hon. member himself.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—No delegate ever applied to me for any documents.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Was there not a letter applying for statistics sent to the Government?

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—No letter of the kind ever came before the Government.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Nor to any member of the Government.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—Mr. Chairman, how can I be expected to negative all his questions?

(To be continued)

SATURDAY, March 2.

Mr. JOHN YEO, Chairman of the Committee of the whole House on the draft Address in answer to the Lieut. Governor's speech, reported that the Committee had gone through the Address paragraph by paragraph, and had adopted the same without amendment; and the said Address was again read by the Clerk, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and he Terrritories thereunto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

1. We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open the present Legislative Session.

2. We will consider the propriety of making provision for taking the Census of this Colony, and what enactments may be required to effect that object.

3. We thank your Excellency for having directed the Accounts of the past, and the Estimates for the present year to be laid before us; and it is a source of satisfaction to learn that all financial arrangements connected with the public Service have been framed with a due regard to economy.

4. We are aware that the Expenditure of the past year has been increased principally by the purchase of the Estates of two non-resident Proprietors.

5. Our most serious attention shall be directed to the fact that the Revenue as regards imposts on Spirits has decreased, in the face of increased duties, which it is to be feared is caused by an extensive system of smuggling.

6. We are gratified to hear that the Land Commission, which our Address to Her Majesty has procured, has investigated with the utmost care and diligence all questions submitted to it; and although it is to be regretted that the Award of the Commissioners has from various causes been delayed, yet we are pleased to learn that it will be made as early as practicable, in the ensuing summer.

7. We observe that the interpretation put by the Legislature of this Colony upon the views of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, regarding the necessity of a measure to render binding the decision of the Land Commission, and to give validity to that decision, and which led to the passing of the Act to which your Excellency alludes, was different from that which His Grace now states was his intention, as expressed in his Despatch on this subject; but we feel assured that when the Commissioners make their Award, Her Majesty's assent will then be given thereto.

8. We are gratified to learn that the purchase of the Selkirk Estate has been attended with satisfactory results, and that the great majority of the tenants have availed themselves of such a favorable opportunity of becoming freeholders; and that the amount of deposite already received is a proof that the purchase of that Estate will not entail any loss to the Colony.

9. Under the circumstance of your Excellency not being able to negotiate Debentures at five per cent., in accordance with the Land Purchase Act, whilst Treasury Warrants yielded six per cent., we approve of the course adopted by your Excellency in issuing Warrants for that service.

10. We are pleased to learn that your Excellency's efforts in organizing Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps have been responded to in a praiseworthy manner by numbers of spirited young men enrolling themselves. We will cheerfully make such provision for supporting and encouraging the movement as our limited means will afford, in order to enable your Excellency to further their efficiency. Your Excellency's suggestion respecting the Militia law not being applicable to them, shall receive our best consideration.

11. It is pleasing to know that the reception given to the Prince of Wales by the People of this Colony was gratifying to His Royal Highness, testifying as it did an attachment and loyalty so characteristic of its inhabitants.

12. We cordially unite with your Excellency in the fervent hope that our deliberations may, with the favour of Divine Providence, conduce to the honor and welfare of this Island.

The first to the fifth paragraphs, inclusive, of the Address, on the question being separately put thereon,were agreed to. As the question was about to be put on the sixth paragraph, Hon. Mr. Whelan moved to amend the same by striking out the whole thereof, and inserting the following:—

"We are not insensible to the importance of the investigation made by the Land Commission, and we readily join with your Excellency in expressing regret that the award should have been delayed. We deem it advisable, however, in the meantime, that some measure should be adopted to stay proceedings, since the closing of the Commissioners' Court in this Island—many of the tenantry have been subjected to great expense and hardship. Such a measure as this would give practical effect to the unanimous recommendation of the Commissioners at the closing of their Court; it would also afford great relief to the tenantry, and be hailed with satisfaction by the inhabitants of the Island generally."

The House divided on the motion of amendment, which was negatived on the following division.

Yeas:—Hons Messrs. Whelan, Coles, Wightman, Thornton, Perry, Kelly; Messrs. Conroy, Cooper, Doyle, Sutherland, Sinclair—11.

Nays:—Hons. Messrs. Gray, Haviland, M'Au'ay, Longworth, Laird; Messrs. Beer, J. Yeo, Davies, Ramsay, M'Neill, Owen, Montgomery, Holm, Howat—14.

The question being then put, "shall the said paragraph be agreed to," it was carried in the affirmative, on the same division as above, reading the *Yeas* for *Nays*, and *vice versa*.

The seventh paragraph of the Address being again read, Hon. Mr. Whelan moved to amend the same by expunging the whole and inserting the following:—

"We regret that the Colonial Minister has not seen fit to present for the Royal assent the Bill passed last Session, to give effect to the award of the Commissioners. While the Duke of Newcastle gladly acknowledged in his Despatch of the 16th June, 1860, addressed to your Excellency, the promptitude with which the Legislature of this Island hastened to give effect to the award, it is worthy of remark that His Grace did not then intimate that our legislation on this subject was premature. The fact that His Grace now seems to consider that such legislation should be subsequent, and not antecedent to the award, will most probably postpone a settlement of the difficulties arising out of the land tenure until a late period of the year 1862."

The motion of amendment having been put,was lost by the same division as on the preceding amendment. The paragraph was then agreed to, hon. members voting as on the sixth paragraph.

The eighth paragraph having been read,Hon. Mr. Whelan moved in amendment that the whole be expunged, and the following substituted:—

"We regret that your Excellency found it impossible to negotiate the Debentures which the Law authorised to be issued for the purchase of the Selkirk Estate, and that Treasury Warrants bearing a higher per centage were used for that purpose. We regret more particularly that such a course as this was pursued, especially as we have heard that Warrants were also issued for the purchase of Lot fifty four—a purchase which the House of Assembly did not authorize. The House of Assembly cannot help remarking that such a course as this, so contrary to law, and so subversive of the rights and privileges of Parliament, is extremely dangerous, and calculated to destroy confidence in the Government who adopt it."

When the House divided the motion of amendment was negatived, and the motion that the paragraph be agreed to, carried, as above.

On the ninth paragraph being read, Hon. Mr. Whelan moved the following in amendment:—

"We rejoice to learn that the purchase of the Selkirk Estate has been attended with satisfactory results. From this we may confidently hope that the great utility and necessity of the Land Purchase Bill will be further acknowledged by the purchase of any other Estates that may be offered to the Government on terms as advantageous as those on which the Selkirk property was secured."

Amendment lost, and paragraph agreed to—division as above.

When the tenth paragraph was read, Hon. Mr. Whelan moved in amendment the following:—

"We highly appreciate the spirit that has prompted numbers of young men to enrol themselves in the Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Companies lately formed in this Colony; and we shall carefully consider the propriety of legislating in reference to the e Corps."

Amendment lost, and paragraph agreed to, as the others.

The other paragraphs were agreed to without a division.

The Committee who prepared the Address were then appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency, to know his pleasure when he should be attended by the House with the same.

House adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR—In the *Islander* of the 8th inst you invited Protestants who wished "to form a correct idea of the *monstrous pretensions* of the Church of Rome,' to give my letter, published in the same paper, an attentive perusal. In my last letter I charged you with having used unbecoming expressions in representing the claims of the Catholic Church as "monstrous pretensions." In order to justify your language, you have had recourse to the extraordinary course of publishing a number of appellations and expressions which you say are taken from the works of Ferraris and Antoninus, and then adding:—"Such, we understand, are the claims of the Church of Rome." Do you imagine that an intelligent public will be duped by wretched sophistry like this? If my letter of the 2nd inst. contained those "monstrous pretensions" to form a correct idea of which you invited Protestants to peruse it, why did you give yourself the trouble of quoting from Ferraris, &c., and then insinuating that certain ridiculous expressions were the claims of the Church? How shall I characterize the ignoble recklessness for misrepresentation which induced you to insinuate that I said that it was outraging the feelings of Catholics to call "monstrous pretensions" the belief that "Our Lord the Pope" was "King of Hell?" Ferraris and Antoninus do not constitute the "Church of Rome;" neither are their peculiar expressions the "claims" of that Church. It matters little, therefore, whether your quotations are genuine, or whether they are not; and if similar extracts were so multiplied as to fill the whole *Islander*, they would profit you naught, for they appertain not to the subject. If you desire to know the claims of the Church, I would refer you to her formularies of faith and to her dogmatic decrees.

If, in *your* opinion, there are "monstrous pretensions," "errors and corruptions" in the Catholic Church, is it not highly unbecoming, insolent, and I may add, even disgraceful, for a public functionary, the highest official in the Colony, to be degrading himself to the level almost of a tub-preacher, and insulting Catholics regarding the claims of their Church? It ill becomes a secular journal, and especially one edited by a Colonial Secretary, to attack the religion of a large, or even a small portion of the community. It may be much safer for you, at the present "crisis," to write diatribes against the Popes, than to defend, like a person of independence, the position which you lately assumed with regard to the Land Question; but I will be much surprised if such violent and unprovoked attacks raise your journal much in the estimation even of the most prejudiced anti-Catholics. You have called the claims of the Church "monstrous pretensions," and I appeal to the Protestant public to say whether it is becoming for Mr. Secretary Pope to be thus stigmatizing the religion of nearly one-half of those who contribute to his salary?

With regard to the words that the *Saturday Review* ascribes to Card. Wiseman, *The Weekly Register*, which appears to be the organ of his Eminence, says:—"A paragraph has been going the round of the London papers, on the authority of the *Saturday Review*. It states that Mr. Hennesey, whom it styles 'Our new Ambassador at Rome,' has promised the Holy Father a yearly tribute of one million of Roman dollars (more than £200,000,) from England; that 'Cardinal Wiseman, as Pontifical tax-gatherer in this country,' has assured him that the Catholics would give towards the support of the Pope's spiritual dignity,but not 'for armaments for the political enthralment of his subjects.' We need not assure our readers that all this is a mere *canard*," anglice, a *hoax!*

You say "we think Mr. McDonald would have as little difficulty in believing the Pope 'to be equal in power to Christ'—'whose Vicar he is'—although 'only a creature,' as he has in believing that to be 'the body, blood, soul and divinity of Christ' which his senses of *touch*, *taste* and *sight* tell him is simply bread and wine."

You are aware, Sir, I presume, that it would cost a disciple of Voltaire, Bayle, or the author of the "Emile," very little to deride in a blasphemous manner the most solemn mysteries of the Christian religion, and that had one of these worthies seen the Divine Infant in the stable at Bethlehem, it is more than probable that he would have ridiculed the idea that He was the Son of God whom "his senses of *touch* and *sight*" told him was simply an "impotent" little babe! You appear somewhat desirous to enter on a "religious controversy" about the Blessed Eucharist; but I decline a disputation on so solemn a subject with a person who has so far forgotten himself as to stigmatize as "monstrous pretensions" the claims of the Church of Sir Thomas Moore, Bossuet, Fenelon, Newman, Wiseman and Montalembert. However, I may remark that "Mr. McDonald" has no difficulty whatever in believing the revealed word of God, who can neither deceive nor be deceived; and consequently that he has as little difficulty "in believing that to be 'the body, blood, soul and divinity of Christ,' which his senses of *touch*, *taste*, and *sight* tell him is simply bread and wine," as he has in believing Him to have been the only begotten of the Father, whom the infuriated and blood-thirsty Jews, judging by the testimony of their "senses," regarded as a "poor," "impotent" man, whom they treated with every possible indignity, and whom they ignominiously nailed to a gibbet.

It appears, Sir, that you take a peculiar delight in deriding the weakness of the Pope. He is, indeed, weak in human resources; and this, you appear to think, is sufficient reason to insult him; but I would remind you of the words of MONTALEMBERT: "He who attacks the Pope will find himself in collision with the Catholics of the whole world." The Pope is weak! Yes: so reasoned, in former days, the King of Israel, when he sent his soldiers to seize the prophet. So reasoned Seleucus, King of Assyria, when he sent Heliodorus to plunder the Temple of Jerusalem. The victor of Marengo and Austerlitz reasoned after the same fashion, and the world remembers the result.

The course pursued by some parties against the Pope reminds one very forcibly of the ignominious treatment which our Divine Saviour suffered at the hands of the Jewish deicides; nor can we be surprised that the arms of sarcasm and derision should be employed against the Holy Father. "The servant is not greater than his Master," who, during His bitter passion, suffered the most galling insults from His unrelenting persecutors. "And they began to salute Him: Hail King of the Jews." "And they that passed by, blasphemed Him, wagging their heads, and saying: 'Vah! thou that destroyest the temple of God, and in three days buildest it up again: save thyself coming down from the cross.' In like manner also the chief priests mocking, said with the scribes one to another: He saved others, Himself He cannot save. Let Christ the King of Israel come down now from the cross, that we may see and believe!" Mark, chap. xv.

The enemies of Pius IX. scoff at him something after the following manner: "Poor old Pope," if thou art the "Vicar of Christ," save thyself from the plots of Cavour and Garibaldi; if thou art "Christ by unction," preserve thy kingdom from Victor Emmanuel; bah! "impotent old man," if thou art "greater than Moses in authority," defend thyself and thy Cardinals from the daggers of the Mazzinians, without "Louis Napoleon's bayonets;" if thou art "Peter in power," strike dead with thy "cursings" those who are now despoiling the Church of her patrimony. Hail "Our Lord the Pope!" Hail Pius IX. "King of the earth!!" thou "poor old man," thou dealest "damnation round the land," but thy "curses seem to come home" to thyself!!!

There is reason to believe that if the persons who thus deride the Sovereign Pontiff had been present at the crucifixion of the Son of God, they would have been among the first to scoff at their Saviour, and probably would have thus addressed Him:—If thou hast "all power in heaven and earth;" if thou canst call to thy aid "more than twelve legions of angels;" in a word if thou art the Son of God, and not an "impotent" man, come down from the cross!

Should every Pope-scoffer read the following pithy words of that "great man," Montalembert, I think he would evince a little more sympathy for oppressed innocence, and would be more likely to restrain himself within the bounds of propriety and decency when writing about "the poor old Pope."

"Newspaper writers who are so complacent towards the powerful, and so contumelious towards the weak, have a fashion of deriding the tears of the Pope. Ah! we know it too well, the tears of the Holy Father touch only the hearts of his dutiful children, and his thunders frighten nobody except those for whom they are not intended: nevertheless those tears are the tears of innocence, and those thunders are the thunders of justice. Neither shall the former remain forever barren, nor the latter forever powerless. He might be silenced but not forever, nor for a long time. A thousand voices in history and in the Church will repeat the *Non licet* (it is not lawful) of the holy Baptist to the tyrant. Mark it well: it is nothing and it is everything. It prevents nothing at this moment; it will determine everything as to the future, and that not only before the bar of God, but also before the bar of man. It prevented not Herod from working his will; but, after all, who would wish to have been Herod? It hindered not Pilate from letting loose the passions of the blinded Jews; it merely cost him the trouble of the washing of his hands. But who would wish to become the Pilate of the Papacy?"

I believe there are few genuine Christians who do not regard the conduct of those who indulge in ignoble sneers at the Holy Father in his afflictions, as a proof of the absence, from their unfeeling minds, of some of the most ennobling characteristics of our common humanity. The Vicar of Christ will be little affected by derision or coarse witticisms; he will continue to defend truth and virtue, to denounce sacrilege, perfidy, injustice and the iniquitous violation of the law of nations, to lament the political and religious degeneracy, and the atheistical demagogy of many individuals of our day; relying on the words of Him who is Truth itself, he will, with sublime calmness, look on the tempestuous waves of persecution dashing against his feet; unmoved and undismayed he will, until it shall please God to calm the tempest, look on the raging waters and their innumerable hideous monsters, grinning and gnashing their fangs at him with infernal malice.

Towards the close of your long editorial you indulge the hope that the Church will change her dogmas, so as to "enable her to command the respect of all who profess and call themselves Christians." You appear to regard the doctrines of the Church something like acts of Parliament, which should be changed to suit the times; and you seem to desire that the work of Christ should be reformed, in order that Christians might keep up with "the light of the present century." Do you want to give materials to a future Bossuet to write a work on "The Variations of the Catholic Church?" You must entertain a very low opinion of the Church when you appear to "indulge the hope" that she will so mutilate herself as to change her doctrines—that is, to go through the degrading operation of "*eating the leek*," as political writers term it. Do not imagine that the Church will vary her "claims" to suit the whims and passions of all those who call themselves Christians, with the same facility as some of our Island politicians have changed their views regarding the *Loan Bill*.

This is, indeed, the age of improvement in the arts and sciences; but be assured that people cannot go to heaven by means either of the electric telegraph, steam mills or railroads. The conditions necessary for salvation eighteen hundred years ago and at the present time are the same. Truth is eternal and changes not. Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever. The Holy Scriptures say—"Many are called but few are chosen;" "He that believeth not shall be condemned;" "*Enter ye in at the narrow gate: for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there are who go in thereat.* HOW NARROW IS THE GATE AND STRAIT IS THE WAY THAT LEADETH TO LIFE: AND FEW THERE ARE THAT FIND IT!" I doubt not but this last text may, in your opinion, savour too much of "exclusive salvation," and it is likely that you would be inclined to amend it in such a manner as would make the path leading to eternal life sufficiently wide to admit, at least, "all those who profess and call themselves Christians!"

As "exclusive salvation" seems to be a doctrine for which you have a strong dislike, and as you appear to have eschewed politics, I will give you a few "orthodox" paragraphs, commentaries upon which from your pen would, without doubt, be very acceptable to your numerous readers.

Calvin says of the visible Church:—"Out of its bosom no remission of sins, no salvation is to be hoped for." L. IV. Inst. C. 1. p. 4.

Beza says:—"There is only one true Church; and there always was and always will be a Church, out of which there is no salvation." In Conf. fi. C. V. par. 2.

King James I., or Casaubon in his name, in his letter to Cardinal Perron, says:—"The King plainly believes, without fallacy or deceit, that there is only one Church of God, called as it truly is, Catholic or Universal, spread over all the world; out of which Church he holds, that no salvation ought to be expected." In Resp. ad. Perr.

The Protestants of Switzerland, in their profession of Faith, of 1566, say—"We have so great a value for being in communion with the true Church of Christ, that we say, those cannot have life in the sight of God who are not in communion with the true Church of God, but separate themselves from it." Confes. Helvetic, cap. 17, in Syntag. Confes. Fid. Genev. an. 1654, p. 34.

The Presbyterians of Scotland, in their profession of Faith, in 1561, say—"As we believe in one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, so we firmly believe, that there was from the beginning, that there now is, and that to the end of the world there will always be *one Church*, which is the Catholic, that is, the Universal Church, out of which Church there is neither life nor everlasting happiness." Conf Scot. cap. 16, p. 118.

The Confession of Faith made the same year by the Netherland Protestants, and confirmed in 1619 by the Synod of Dort, and also the Confession of the Protestants of Saxony, are of the same nature.

The French Huguenots, in their Catechism, on the tenth article of the creed, say," Why is this article of forgiveness of sins put after that of the Church?" Ans. "Because no one obtains pardon of his sins, unless he be first incorporated with the people of God, and continue in unity and communion with the body of Christ, and so be a member of the Church." "So that out of the Church there is nothing but death and damnation?" Ans. "It is certain; for none of those who withdraw themselves from the communion of the faithful, to make a sect apart, ought to hope for salvation, as long as they continue separated from them."

Notwithstanding the "*monstrous pretensions*," "errors and corruptions," which you say have been incorporated with the doctrines of the Catholic Church, yet it is an undeniable fact that within the last few years great numbers of the most learned and virtuous Protestants, both lay and clerical, of the British Islands, have renounced Protestantism and returned to Catholicity, the religion of ALFRED and of EDWARD, and of those who, in the days of "Popish superstition," wrung from the tyrant John, on the plain of Runnymede, the foundation of English liberty—MAGNA CHARTA. Among those who thus returned to the religion of their fathers, may be mentioned:—Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh; the Most Noble the Marchioness of Lothian; the Right Hon. the Countess of Arundel and Surrey; the Rt. Hon. Ladies Viscountess Fielding, Viscountess Campden, Viscountess Newry and Mourne, Viscountess Castlereagh; the Rt. Honbles. Lady Elizabeth Charlotte Peel, Lady Anna Maria Monsell, Lady Catherine Howard, Lady Sussex Lennox, Lady Chas. Thynne, the three Ladies Kerr; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosommon; the Rt. Hon. Lords Viscount Fielding, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Campden; the Rt. Honbles. Lord Huntingtower, Lord Nigel Kennedy, Lord Ralph Kerr, Lord Walter Kerr, Lord John Kerr, Baron Ward; the Rt. Honbles. and Revds. Lord Chas. Thynne, M. A.; Lord Henry Francis Kerr, M. A.; the Honbles and Revds William Towry Law, M. A.; Charles W. Cavendish, M. A.; the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G. C. B.; the Honbles. Gilbert Talbot, E. G. Howard F. Cavendish, John Sanderson, Captain Pakenham; Sir Vere E. de Vere, Bart., Sir E. Fitzgerald, Bart., Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart., Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.; the Venerable Henry Edward Manning, M. A., Archdeacon of Chichester, the Venerable Robert J. Wilberforce, M. A., Archdeacon of the East Riding, the Very Rev. Wm. Cooper, Augustine Macaurin, M. A., the Rev. Wm. Dodsworth, D. D., the Rev. J. Henry Jerrard, M. A., and L. L. D.; the Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Dr. Faber; and hundreds of other clergymen, nobles and gentlemen, including the Rev. W. POPE, B. A., and the Rev. T. A. POPE, M. A.

It is well known that many of these eminent converts to the Catholic religion have made enormous sacrifices for the sake of embracing the truth,the principal of whom are Lord C. Thynne, Lord H. Kerr, Hon. W. T. Law, Dr. Newman, Dr. Dodsworth, and Archdeacons Manning and Wilberforce. To these facts you will, perhaps, reply, with a sardonic sneer, and say:—"There is no accounting for human credulity. Mormonism counts among its votaries men of education!" Indeed it would not be surprising should you go so far as to compare some of the brightest intellects which Oxford and Cambridge ever produced, such as Drs. Newman, Manning, Wilberforce and Faber to Joe Smith and Brigham Young!!

The Catholic Church has increased wonderfully in Britain during the last thirty years. Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen does not appear to look on Catholicity with a very unfavourable eye; she has, I believe, several Catholics in her household; nor Government seem determined to suppress Orange Societies in Ireland. Her eldest son, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has been in Rome, and has visited the "impotent old man," and who knows but he is more or less "infected with the leaven of Popery!!" Be that as it may, we know that during his tour throughout Canada last summer he reproved in the most praiseworthy manner the overbearing insolence and manifest disloyalty of the ruffians of that Province who call themselves Orangemen. The noble manner in which the Prince acted in Canada with regard to the Orangemen has been commended in the highest terms by almost the entire British and American press, although you, Sir, have thought proper, for reasons best known to yourself, to preserve, regarding it, an almost ominous silence. From these and similar facts people are led to believe that the policy of England towards Catholics is taking a favorable turn.

The Catholic religion is now extending its boundaries in Britain with the most elastic vigour, as may be inferred from the fact that in England and Wales, the number of Churches and Chapels have, during the past year, increased from 767 to 798, increase 31; communities of men have increased from 37 to 47, increase 10; Convents from 118 to 150, increase 32; and Catholic Priests from 1052 to 1137, increase 100!

Although these statistics will be gall and wormwood to those individuals who have been simple enough to imagine that "Popery" was on its death-bed, yet they show very clearly that those doctrines which you are pleased to term the "monstrous pretensions of the Church of Rome," are taking a deep hold on the English mind; and that there is a strong probability that, before many years, a large majority of the sons and daughters of "good old England" will be counted amongst the humble, dutiful and devoted children of the "impotent old man."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, February 26, 1861.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

Hostilities have commenced. The allied forces, after reconnoitring the city without intermission for the space of three weeks, made several nocturnal attacks upon portions of its inhabitants, but the number who suffered or capitulated on terms of honorable defeat cannot yet be accurately ascertained. The conflicting reports which every day reach us concerning the progress of this war render it impossible to understand the real condition of the invaders or the amount of resistance which they encounter. Confidently relying upon the interposition of a Supreme Power, we anticipate that before many more weeks transpire, peace will resume her dominion in New Brunswick, and check the spirit of spurious military ambition which is apparently degenerating from the high and well-earned reputation accorded to the profession of arms in times gone by.

The reader will bear in mind that the war now raising its audacious howl in this Province is altogether aggressive in its character; and though, like all such wars, it must terminate with disgrace and humiliation inscribed upon its banners, yet the lamentable fact is asserted in one of the official despatches, that during an engagement which took place a few evenings since, more than one hundred of the combatants were put *hors de combat*. It may be well to state, briefly, the cause and objects of this formidable invasion on the rights and territories of peaceable citizens.

A number of the chivalrous and godly of the superior officers attached to the different battalions stationed in the *strongholds* throughout the country, having established something like a political coalition, and, being actuated by similar motives with those of the old Crusaders, formed a conscription of veteran old men, consumption-mortgaged women, together with the "beauty and chivalry" from the suburban parishes, and having concluded other preliminary arrangements, resolved with cordial unanimity to convert the whole world from its venerable errors in christianity to the godlike and spiritualized creed enunciated and professed by the saints and elect of the present day.

The only Christian people who maintain a neutral position in this war, are the armies of the two Episcopal Churches. The Rt. Rev. Commander-in-Chief of the Anglican forces militant, positively forbade his subordinates to join in the holy alliance. The wearer of the other mitre has had no necessity to issue his orders, for the allegiance of his "eighty thousand" to their banner of patriarchical texture is proof against playing the renegade.

United prayer meetings for the outpourings of the spirit have been held here with wonderful punctuality, in order to proselytise the whole universe *in general*, but Ireland and Italy in particular.

This pouring out of spirits is a most curious thing altogether; and it is difficult to comprehend how or by what operation it is performed, unless upon the principle, *forced* from the Bible that every person must be his own judge on all matters concerning the exercise and productions of those outpourings of spirits. Pshaw!

"An evil soul producing holy writ
Is like a *villain* with a smiling cheek,—
A goodly apple *rotten* at the core."

Mr. Gray has introduced a Bill into the Legislature for the erection of a Criminal Court in St. John, to be distinct from the civil business, and to be presided over by some legal gentleman of not less than ten years standing at the Bar. It is likely to become a law, and will relieve the Circuit Court of much troublesome and dilatory business.

The seventh of this month was the coldest day experienced here for the last fourteen years. In some parts of the country the thermometer stood 40 below zero. One of my own ears was frozen just as I was coming down from that street that leads on to another one, and intersecting at right angles and then leading to another; but when I got home, I had it thawed by the application of the necessary prescription.

That letter of Wm McGill's to the Lieut. Governor, breathes the soul of independence; and I read it with feelings of heightened pride. Well done, ex-Major, trample under foot with a proud contempt and defiance all the dictates of petty Royal servants.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 21, 1861. P. E. I.