Hon. Mr. WALKER.—I do not see how the land could be held by the Deed if there was no plan attached to it.

Hon. Mr. ANDERSON.—I understood that there was a plan exhibited at the sale, and the names of those parties who had paid their tax were marked upon it.

Hon. Mr. BEER.—I have listened with a good deal of attention to the remarks made by the learned Counsel for the sitting member, and to his honor the Attorney General, as well as to the evidence which has been read. From all I have heard I cannot come to any other conclusion than that there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the opposing Candidate in calling upon the sitting member to prove those votes good. The Deed shows that the ownership of the land had changed while those parties were occupying it as squatters; and, therefore, it interrupted their possession. The learned Counsel for the sitting member has gone all through the evidence, and I must say that he has failed to prove to my mind that those votes are good.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—There being no professional men at this Board except His Honor the Attorney General, I thought all along that it would be better for us to be guided by his opinion in regard to those votes on Lot 66. But I must say that there are still strong doubts on my mind as to the legality of that Deed. I think the votes of those Electors on Lot 66 who held property in other Townships should be separately considered. It is a very serious question, and I feel my responsibility; but, in a great measure, I throw that responsibility on His Honor the Attorney General, because, men who are not brought up to the law cannot be expected to give judgment in a case where a legal question is involved.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—The circumstance of so large a quantity of land being sold for such a small sum has been urged as a plea against the legality of this Deed, but I have seen land sold for tax as low as 5s per 100 acres, some in large tracts and some in small. It appears to me that people in King's County do not pay either their tax or their duties.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—His Honor who spoke last has made some allusions to the people in King's County, but I can assure His Honor that people there do pay their duties and other liabilities, and they have as few lawsuits there as they have in Prince County.

Hon. Mr. LORD.—I do not see why the subject of paying duties should be introduced at this Board. As to those votes on Lot 66, I think we should have some more proof of their validity. There are a number of other settlers on Lot 66 which are reserved by the Sheriff's Deed; I would like to know if they are squatters.

Hon. Mr. BEER.—If I understood the evidence of Manoah Roe he said that the farms that were sold were not colored on the plan, and the farms of those who had paid their tax were colored green. Those whose votes were objected to are not colored on the plan.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—From some remarks made by the Counsel for the sitting member, the Hon. Mr. Hensley, I think he must have misunderstood a clause in the Act. He appears to consider that it was the duty of the opposing candidate to prove the votes bad. If the sitting member, acting on this opinion, has not brought forward evidence which he would otherwise have done, he is not so much to blame as his Counsel.

Hon. Mr. YEO.—His Honor appears to know better than the lawyers.

Hon. Mr. DINGWELL.—I did not say that I knew better.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If those parties whose land was sold had paid their Land assessment it would have been easy for them to have given evidence that they had done so, and that would invalidate the Deed. Besides, Manoah Roe, one of the witnesses has indentified those men. If a man has property in several polling divisions he must vote in the one in which he resides.

Counsel JOHNSTON.—The fact of a man's qualification being bad in one polling division does not prove that it is bad in another. When two properties are given in both may be good.

Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—If a man gives in two parcels of land to make up his qualification it is very clear that he considers one insufficient; then he should bring evidence to show that he has a right to vote. We must only presume as he has done. We cannot render that certain which he considers doubtful.

Hon. Mr. HENDERSON.—Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that the sitting member and his Counsel have got into the wrong track. They would leave to the opposing candidate what they should do themselves. That may do at Georgetown, but it will not do here. It was the impression in old times that lawyers framed the Acts to suit themselves, but it cannot be said so of that clause in the election law to which allusion has frequently been made, for it is a law for the people. I do not see why there should be any difference of opinion about it. There is no back door to get out at. You who have read the history of the battle of Waterloo may remember that Napoleon, when told that Blucher was coming would not listen, but insisted that it was Grouchey, and only discovered his mistake when it was too late. Just so will it be with the learned Counsel for the sitting member if he adhears to his assertion. I am glad that we have His Honor the Attorney General at this Board; but I would not put all the weight upon him; for though he may be the judge we are the jury, and I am prepared to take my share of the responsibility. I would be glad to be put on the right track, and I am prepared as far as I can see to do what is just and right.

On motion of His Honor the Attorney General it was resolved that it was incumbent upon the sitting member to substantiate the votes of Andrew King, Patrick Lawler, John McLellan, Patrick Keenan, Donald McInnis, Maurice McCarey, Bernard Connelley, Sylvester Kehoe, Thomas Tray, Lawrence Murphy, Michael McConnor, Francis Keenan, Dennis Lawler, John Smith, Edward Rice, Terence Mc. Innis, and ——— and having failed to do so this Committee presumes that they are not legal.

The President then resumed the chair and the House adjourned.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS,

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—The accounts we receive of the state of the country, and the pressure of distress and destitution, are becoming daily more and more alarming. In many localities meetings have been held and relief committees formed to keep the people from starving. The inclemency of the weather adds to the prevailing distress, by interfering with out-door employment. It is surely time that something were done to meet the crisis, and we are glad that the Central Relief Committee has this week made a good beginning for the new year.—*Telegraph.*

At the last meeting of the Central Committee for the Relief of Distress in Ireland, his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, stated that the result of his inquiries and the experience of the clergymen whom he met in their respective parishes during the previous ten days, was to lead to the conviction that distress in the diocese of Elphin has increased and is still increasing, and that a large class of the farmers who were free from distress last year are now in almost extreme distress. His Grace stated that the oat crop, which is the only crop the people have, has been sold out to pay the rents, and that all the people now have for their maintenance is the remnant of the potatoe crop, which is generally very bad. The Workhouse, he said, scarcely afforded any relief, for such is the determination of the people not to enter it, that, though suffering from extreme hunger and cold, they would rather die on the floor of their own cabins than go into the Workhouse. As far as he could judge, he considered the distress of this year greater than in the famine years. He suggested to the Committee that they should put forward before the public and the legislature what they conceived would be a radical remedy for the deep-seated distress which exists in the country, without which famines and afflictions will be of periodical recurrence in the country.

GALWAY.—A man named Feeny, who resided at Salt Hill, and who was in extreme destitution, received timely aid lately from America. He had dug up his little potatoe patch a third time in search of some remnant of the crop, and was in the last stage of hopeless poverty when he received from his son in America the sum of £20. The young man had only been landed in the country twelve weeks when he was enabled to make his remittance. Such is America—such the country that England would fain see destroyed.—*American.*

The Earl of Arran, through his agent, Wm. Symes, Esq., has reduced the rents of his tenantry on part of his estate five shillings in the pound, and he has promised a further reduction of five per cent in labor if the parties will do so in improvement of their respective holdings.—*Connaught Watchman.*

The stocking weavers of Dublin are starving—there is no employment for them in consequence of the depressed state of their trade, and though they are anxious to work, utter destitution stares them in the face.

The Central Committee for the relief of distress in Ireland have published a report in which they point out the alarmingly declining state of the country in every respect, and the great distress which exists amongst the small farmers, traders and laborers in town and country. At the last meeting of the Committee a letter was read from Mr John Martin, of Kilbroney, Rostrevor, one of the exiles of '48, endorsing his subscription of £5. Letters were also read from various parts of the country, revealing a sad state of things amongst the poor. An English Baronet, and Protestant clergyman, Sir James King, writes to the Committee from Hammersmith, near London, asking for relief for the tenant farmers, who, he says, are now "struggling for life" on his estates in the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan. The Rev. Robert King, another Protestant clergyman, writing from the West, says that the people in his district are almost naked and starving.

The Attorney General for Ireland has sent a cheque for £34 to the Irish Relief Committee. This may be fairly construed into an official recognition at last by the Irish Government of the fact that there *is* distress in Ireland.

The Archbishop of Tuam has addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he endeavors to impress on the Minister that it is the duty of the Legislature to adopt at the coming session of Parliament such measures for the relief of destitution in Ireland as it would not fail to adopt if required for similar destitution in England.

Across the ocean from Melbourne, Australia, there came the other day to the Right Rev. Dr. M'Evilly, Bishop of Galway, £200, forwarded by the Victorians for relief of distress in Ireland, through the Most Rev. Dr. Goolde, Bishop of Melbourne.

LONGORD.—A letter from Longford, of the 21st ult., speaking of the condition of the people in that county, states that the present condition of the laboring class is one of extreme poverty, and their prospect of the future is but a gloomy picture. This privation even extends to many artizans and once comfortable housekeepers.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

AUSTRIAN INTERFERENCE ON BEHALF OF POLAND.

The semi-official *General Correspondent* says:—"Since the Polish insurrection has, by the Convention between Prussia and Russia, become a European question, the other Powers will diplomatically intervene in favour of Poland."

The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Commander-in Chief of the troops in Poland. General Soumarokow will, it is said, be attached to Grand Duke.

Langiewicz, with 6,000 of his followers, arrived at Zombkowitz early on Sunday morning. An engagement took place between his forces and the Russian troops, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Travellers report that another victory has been gained by a body of 4,000 Poles near Myskow. The Russians who were defeated were proceeding from Czenstockan to Zombkowitz to reinforce the troops attacked at the latter place by the insurgents. Many of the Russian wounded have been brought to the railway terminus at Myskowicz.

On Saturday about eighty persons assembled at Warsaw in the Herrenstrasse, preparatory to joining the insurgents. They were attacked by the police, and after several shots had been fired from an adjoining house were compelled to take to flight. In the struggle one of the townspeople was killed. No further disturbance took place.

A PICTURE OF WARSAW SINCE THE INSURRECTION.

A letter from Warsaw gives the following account of the appearance of that city since the insurrection in Poland broke out:—"The cavalry occupy the squares, and the artillery is posted at the different outlets. The public gardens are closed and filled with soldiers. At eleven o'clock drums and trumpets are heard, and throughout the whole city there is nothing but the tramp of soldiers and the noise of horses—it is the hour for relieving guard. When that is over the city again falls back into its usual quiet. At three, as if by enchantment, Warsaw becomes animated for about an hour, and the crowds pass and repass before the batteries and the lines of troops. At four o'clock every thing is again quiet, and the persons in the street gradually disappear. At six some lamps are lighted, and here and there lights may be seen at the windows. At nine all are extinguished, and Warsaw is dark and a desert. At ten the drums and trumpets sound the signal for all fires to be put out, and those persons who may happen to be out of doors hasten home, happy if they can escape the guard. Cavalry and infantry patrol the streets, and woe be to any one they may meet! If a house be on fire or a person dying, no one can dare to go out to seek for assistance. If the sick die without medical help, that is their affair."

THE SUICIDE OF BARON KORFF.

Some details have arrived from Cracow relative to the suicide of the Russian superior officer who preferred sacrificing his life to executing the orders given him:—"The son of General Baron Korff, who replaced General Ramsay in his command at Warsaw, has just committed suicide. 'The orders given me by my father,' he said to the Russian officers whom he had called together to bid them farewell, 'cannot suit the conscience of any right thinking man, and I see no other means of escaping from them but by death.' Saying this he retired into an adjoining room, and discharged a pistol at his head, and fell dead instantaneously. This tragical event took place at Ogrodzinice, where he was to join the troops who had committed such excesses at Miechow. Another colonel, a Pole by birth, who commanded at Piotrkow, and whose nephew after having joined the insurgents had been retaken and shot, put an end to his existence in the same manner as Colonel Korff."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, 16th.—Schooner War Eagle, from Miniatilan, confirms the capture of that place, without opposition, on Feb. 9th, by French gunboats.

Steamer Melita, from Havanna 9th inst., brings late Mexican news received per English steamer Clyde.

The French army commenced its march for Puebla, Feb. 19th. Gen. Forey started on the 23rd and Saliquy and Almonte followed on the 28th. It was presumed the attack on Puebla would commence about the 1st March.

Gen. Orteza has 24,000 men for its defence, and Comonfort has 8,000 to 10,000 for its outer defence.

The guerillas grow bolder, and daily carry off mules from the very gates of Vera Cruz.

400 Egyptians had arrived at Vera Cruz, but the voyage disagreed with them and over 100 are in hospital.

Gen. Forey gave a farewell address to the people of Orizaba, Feb. 16th.

There are alarming reports from St. Domingo. The people of the districts of Guayation and Montechristi have risen under General Lucas. Troops have been sent from Puerto Rico and Santiago de Cuba, and two batallions were about leaving Havana. Several vessels of war have been ordered there.

There bids fair to be considerable trouble to the Spanish protectors of St. Domingo.

AFFAIRS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

CAIRO, March 13th.—This city was much excited yesterday over reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

CINCINNATI, March 13th.—A special from Memphis to the *Gazette* gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo river, in which 7,000 rebel prisoners were captured and eight transports. No particulars.

A letter from Florence, Alabama, to the Mobile *Register*, says that Wayne county is full of renegades, styling themselves Union men. They have been joined by many deserters from the Southern army, and have become more formidable than ever.

The *Commercial* has a rumour via Cairo that the rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry, though it is not credited. Troops were ordered there for any emergency.

A gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check, while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the rivers to fall and the roads to dry.

He says it is the general talk in "Dixie" that a fleet of ten iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the Confederates propose to clear the Mississippi and co-operate with the movement in Kentucky.

Granger's force, sent in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The rebels fled beyond Duck River. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some 300 ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Rebel advices show that the Northern Alabama loyalists are giving the rebels a deal of trouble.—Surprises, skirmishes, and all the horrors incidental to a neighborhood war are witnessed there.

WRIT SERVED ON BRIGHAM YOUNG UNDER THE POLYGAMY ACT.—The following despatch comes to us (New York World) without a signature, but seems to bear evidence of reliability?

SALT LAKE CITY, March 10th.

Judge Kinney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young, under the polygamy act of Congress. It was placed in the hands of U. S. Marshal Gibbs, who served it, not only without the aid of a posse, but alone awaited upon President Young. The writ was immediately responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in Court, and upon investigation the judge held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, which was promptly given. The civil authority can be maintained in Utah without the aid of troops.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.—The *Melbourne Argus* of the 25th of last December, in its summary of news, has the following in relation to the gold fields:—

It has been evident for some time past that the export of gold this year could not equal last, though the deficiency is no greater in proportion to the number of miners away in New Zealand and New South Wales. Thus there has been no falling off in the average per man, even with a scarcity of water experienced so much earlier than usual, added to the fact that a part of the gold of this year will go towards swelling the export returns for next year, for the reduction of the duty at the end of the current month has caused much of the gold raised to be retained in the hands of the miners, or to be held from shipment on account of the banks and merchants. Returns from the quartz-mills have not been particularly good during the last few weeks, and some of them have been stopped, or are working short time already, owing to the scarcity of water. None of the yields obtained are very large, but not a few were, at least, respectable. One of the best of the small lots was from a reef at M'Ivor, 7 tons producing 140 oz, and 16 tons from a reef at Teiglitz produced 133 oz. A lot of 30 tons from one of the Inglewood reefs also yielded 164 oz, and a dishful of stuff from a rich vein just struck in a claim on another reef at that place as much as 70 ounces. The reefs in the Ovens district have improved considerably of late, and yields of two and three ounces to the ton are becoming quite common in that district, where two more diamonds have been found, one of which is said to be of some value.—The best yield in the Bendigo district were 131 ounces from 35 tons out of one reef, and 84 oz 8 dwt from 14 tons out of another; and the total quantity of amalgamated gold from this district is well maintaned. Averages of three and four ounces to the ton have been obtained from lots of stone out of different reefs in the Castlemaine district, but the large crushings of late have not been remarkable. A nugget, which weighed 161 oz 4 dwt when freed from the earth and stone, was found at Tarnaguile, and another in an old gully at Bendigo, which weighed 243 oz in the rough, and from which a 161 oz 13dwt of pure gold was obtained after it had been broken up and melted, another of 33 oz 11 dwt was found last week in the same district, and a few days before that again a pocket containing several pieces weighing 2 oz to 14 oz each. The Dunolly district has produced its usual number of medium size nuggets, the two largest for this month weighing 35 oz; but Ballarat still keeps the lead in this respect, one piece of nearly pure gold found last week on the Old Eureka weighing 229 oz, and three found in the Great Extended Company's claim a few weeks before weighing 280 oz; of the last, one weighed 120 oz.

THE RUSSIANS IN POLAND—HORRIBLE ATROCITIES.—The *Czas* daily contains fresh reports respecting the horrible events in Tomazow. This Journal says:—"A Russian invalided captain, who was there entrusted with the charge of troops on the march, was ill-used by the soldiers in the town, though wearing the Russian uniform, and was beaten with sticks, and then sent in chains, with other prisoners to the Zamose fortress. The secretary M. Piatasinski, and other prisoners were bound to horses and dragged through the town.—A carpenter named Czamecki was shot, and thrown into a well. Many families have sought safety across the Galician frontier, towards Belz." The writer in the *Czas* guarantees the authenticity of the above.

The Berlin *National Zetung* describes the condition of Poland in yet darker colours. This journal contains the following in a letter from Warsaw:—"The Russians act as in an enemy's country. Towns and villages are generally laid in ashes without any strategical object; and innocent persons, and those who have kept themselves aloof from the insurgents, are ill-treated without mercy. Instances of the most unheard of cruelties on the part of the Russian troops are narrated. The Cossacks plunder the wounded and dead, and openly sell the plunder in the towns. Here in Warsaw the authorities become more suspicious and more anxious. A few nights since, a domiciliary visit was paid to the house of one of the first bankers, M. Raweiz, in order to search for arms.—The administrator of the important concerns of this house, a German, and a person in the neighbouring property of Altdorf, also a German, who had sent provisions to the insurgents, have been brought to the citadel. A few days since, a house in Senator Street, in Warsaw, was surrounded by military, and the whole of its inhabitants were arrested."

OIL SPRINGS, C. W., March 16.—A serious riot occurred here on Sunday night between the whites and negroes. The whites organized a force, marched to the negro quarters, ordered the blacks away, destroyed their property, and burned their houses. The negros fled to the woods. Three of the rioters have been captured. Several were wounded.

SEIZURE OF A PRIVATEER AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The fast sailing schooner Chapman when leaving San Francisco for Mexico on Sunday was boarded by government officials, and seized as a privateer. About twenty secessionists were captured on board, well armed, and six brass Dahlgren guns, with carriages suitable for use on ships. Correspondence on the persons of the prisoners identified them with the party recently negotiating for the steamer Victoria for a privateer. The prisoners were confined at Fort Alcatras. Many more arrests are likely to follow.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Agustus C. Brodhead died at Chicago about a week ago. A few years ago, Brodhead, then in the prime of vigorous manhood, and wearing upon the artillery uniform of the British service several royal medals, which he had earned by bravery and success, formed the acquaintance of and married a wealthy baroness of the Paget family, one of the most aristocratic houses in England. The happy couple spent their honeymoon on the continent, and two years ago went to Illinios, and purchased a farm, near Clifton, in Iroquois county. His failure in an agricultural line confirmed him as a drunkard, and hastened the denouement. An ardent lover of field sports, his dog and gun were in constant requisition, and his heavy libations on such occasions more than once laid him out for a night's lodging on the prairies. His wife, once a pet of British aristocratic circles, and at one time maid of honour to the Queen, though a highly accomplished lady, an excellent musician, and speaking with fluency seven different languages, soon became even more besotted than himself. She died drunk, a year ago, and Brodhead was in such a state of intoxication as to be unable to comprehend the fact. Since that time he has been rapidly "going under." His property, dwindled away for years, soon vanished, and at the time of his death he had been driven to the extremity of pawning his gold medals.

A LUCKY SPECULATION.—"Nor' Wester," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Post*, relates the following incident of one of the fortunate speculations of the day:—"In the summer of 1861 a young man who happened to have $10,000 burning in his pocket, but whose fears counselled him to keep out of the usual channels of trade, called on one of our heavy shipping merchants, who is also the president of a city bank, and asked his advice as to how to use his money. The merchant suggested his investing it in a purchase of tar, the article at that time selling at only one dollar a barrel, with every prospect of soon being on the advance. The young man took the advice, bought ten thousand barrels of tar, and stored it for a rise. After keeping it until last fall, he concluded to realize on his investment, and sold it all at $40 a barrel, or forty times its original cost, receiving his original capital of $10,000 and the slight accumulation of $390,000 as a dividend thereon."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER SCREW LOOSE IN EAST POINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—A great and mighty Trojan of the East, after many days of hard labor and perseverance, has brought forth an article which he introduces to the public through the columns of this week's *Islander*. To shew to the world and the *literati* of P. E. Island his *masterly* knowledge of the French language, "the writer" has thought proper to name this his first issue "Par la vous." A very intelligent name indeed! and how very appropriate! But we remember the words of Juliet to Romeo and say likewise—"What's in a name—a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." This very rare piece of human composition (we can scarcely apply the word human, as it bears such striking characteristics of the production of the long eared kind) from the pen of "Par la vous," is headed by an unsurpassedly sublime quotation, not exactly from the writings of Shakespeare—the sweet bard of Avon—but from some other *poet* more pleasing, we presume, to the tastes of the author of the article in question. "'Let the tail go with the hide' is a maxim that holds good in all parts of the world save and excepting the dingy village of Souris," says the wonderful creature. How strange that an elegant maxim, "that holds good in all parts of the world"—extending unto the uttermost parts of the earth—even unto East Point, never once reached the "good folks of Souris." Hence we poor unsophisticated villagers stand accused of *letting the tail go* without the hide. With uplifted arms and upturned eyes we have to exclaim—"O wondrous mother age! What *shall* we hear of next? The wise man has said, 'There is nothing new under the sun,' and still we hear of new things ever and anon. When cow's tails and green hides are made into maxims, that suggest 'thoughts' on being present with a petition praying for a grant for a breakwater, we will not be at all surprised on hearing of the men and women of the 'cold chaste moon' having sent their best wishes to *our* learned 'Par la vous,' requesting him, at the same time, to send his 'maxim' a little higher up."

Out of the rubbish of this latter day apostle-of-the-tail-and-hide's epistle, to the Editor of the *Islander*, we gather enough to enable us to learn what he calls his "object in writing," "which is to endeavour to ascertain how the money already granted from the public funds, for the building of the Souris Breakwater, has been expended—whether in paying for additional labor and materials or enriching the pockets of those who performed the first part of the work." His allusions to the superintending of the Breakwater at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, we leave with parties interested in the matter to confute, feeling assured that they are prepared to render a good and faithful account of their stewardship.

In regard to the work which has been already performed in the construction of a breakwater at Souris, we have to say (what "Par la vous" knows right well, but has not the honesty to confess) that the work has been well and faithfully done, as the improved state of our harbour plainly shows; and the money granted from the public funds for that purpose has been carefully and judiciously expended, as all honest men acquainted with the expenditure can truly testify. The year before last a grant of £25 was given from the public chest. The members of the Catholic Churches of Rolla Bay and Souris offered to add 60 yards to the work already done, in consideration of said amount, the money to be equally divided between the two parishes and applied to church purposes, which offer was accepted by the Building Committee. Instead of doing but 60 yards as agreed upon, they, together with many of their Protestant neighbors—particularly the young Messrs. Leslies,—extended it 30 yards further than the agreement specified. Last year £52 was granted and expended in a similar way.

The building of a Protestant Church in this place is now under consideration; a considerable amount has been already subscribed towards it, and the money which we expect to receive from the public funds this year will, we have reason to believe, be earned and applied in a similar way by the Protestants (and we may add Catholics, for we don't intend to fall out about our religious belief in this end of the Island at least) of this community in the erection of the aforesaid Church.

We need hardly state that "Par la vous'" remarks concerning the "spell" at work and the "spree" that followed it, are utterly false. The "gentleman" who gave him his information might have been, perhaps, Any Bushy of the Beach, as he holds rather a *prominent* position in and about the village. We presume "Par la vous" was in high hopes, when he passed that way, that a glass of spirits might be in store for him, and was only annoyed and disappointed on finding on his return that the workmen had all dispersed.

In conclusion, we beg to say that the building committee of the Souris Breakwater are men whose knowledge of engineering, both theoretical and practical, is quite sufficient to make them fully competent to superintend successfully this or any job of a like kind on the Island or off of it.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
SCREW-DRIVER.

Souris, 22nd March, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—As steps have been already taken to raise an endowment in this Island towards the maintainance of a Bishop of the Established Church, it is but reasonable to enquire how such endowment is to be made.

It is reported that an effort will be made, during the present Session, to get a Bill passed for again alienating the Glebe fund and devoting the proceeds to the above purpose. This fund, it will be remembered, was taken by the Legislature about the year 1836, and diverted from its original intention, which was for the support of the clergy and the purpose of general education. In this they were thwarted by the Imperial Government, who directed that the fund should be expended upon schools in connection with the Church of England, in which condition it remains to the present time. If any change is to be made in this matter, it should certainly be in favour of the original project, the support of what is termed the "inferior clergy," as the stipends hitherto derived from the munificence of the Society for propagating the Gospel are about to be withdrawn.

This is not exactly the object I had in view in commencing this letter, but rather to notice a strange occurrence which took place in the Church on Sunday, the 8th inst. It appears that an order was made that those persons who usually occupy, for the want of other accommodation, the Council and the Assembly pews, should vacate their seats during the Session, and this without any previous notice, a slip of paper to that effect being merely placed on the pew doors. The pews are generally well filled, and no doubt many were debarred from hearing the Word of God on this occasion. Two gentlemen were accordingly desired by one of the servants of the Church to quit their seats in the Assembly pew in an unceremonious manner. Now, it must be borne in mind that nearly all those Members of the Legislature who are members of this Church have private accommodation of their own; and that, in point of fact, there is not more than three country members of the House of Assembly who, as members of the Church of England, could avail themselves of it. Thus a pew capable of accommodating fourteen persons during three services, and for which an insignificant sum is charged annually to the public, is to be all but closed to all comers during the Session. With regard to the Council pew, which also is capable of containing fourteen people, I understand that only two country Members belong to the Church of England, and this would be equally shut up for the same period.

The congregation ought to bear in mind that the site on which the Church is erected was formerly public property, and was granted, I apprehend, with the view of benefitting all classes of the community who might be desirous of joining the Established Church. The mere circumstance of subscribing towards the building of a Parish Chuch does not constitute the right of claiming pews, to the detriment of the clergy and well-being of all concerned. Many, no doubt, gave a helping hand towards its erection for the honor and glory of God, without receiving or expecting any gratuitous accommodation: thinking, no doubt, they would be allowed the common privilege of renting a seat by the year, without reference to their donation, in which they were disappointed. I was informed that none could hold a pew unless from £14 to £20 was forthcoming, but in some cases was made up to that sum from the donations of others. In those days it was considered a good and safe investment, with perhaps a nominal, if any, assessment, with a paid salary to the clergy from the venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel. It was a monstrous and glaring injustice to expend the poor man's pence of that Society towards preaching the Gospel exclusively to those who were quite able to bear the expense, thus subverting the holy text, "to the poor the gospel is preached."

The Society gave also £100 stg. towards the building, and for all their labor of love, the only accommodation allotted for the poor was six benches in the gallery near the window. The late Governor Young gave £150 currency, which had, I understand, been presented to him by the House when in Session. In neither case does it warrant any legal claim by the Council, the Assembly or the public to three double pews, one military, and about 60 sittings for soldiers; nor does the grant of £16 approach to a fourth part of the value of the accommodation thus afforded, to the exclusion of many Church going people. The Government or Pew-holders have no legal right to sell, nor are they able to give any title to any pew in the Church, which is vested *solely* in the Corporation of the said Church, to sell or let, &c.; and although they may have this power, yet it may be at variance with the ecclesiastical law; and if I am rightly informed, an opinion has been given some few years ago by one of the episcopal bench relating to the proprietorship of pews, that no person has any right to claim any pew in a parish church, unless he obtains a license from the faculty. The Island law must be, I apprehend, subservient to the ecclesiastical law. With respect to the value of the Council and Assembly pews, they would realize, when divided, 30s. a sitting, and the military pew, being more distant, a little less, and the value of the seats formerly occupied by the soldiers, would amount in the aggregate from £70 to £80, leaving the grant of £16 for the Governor's pew, which the Church ought, and is well able to reserve for that purpose, without receiving any remineration.

The Bible Christians, much to their credit, decline receiving any aid from the Legislature for the accommodation of any members of the Council or Assembly, who may belong to their communion, and have set a bright example in preaching the Gospel to sinners without money and without price, whilst seven places of worship divide the annual spoil of £72 to enable about thirty-three country Members to attend their respective places of worship during the Session of two months. I apprehend that no one will assert that those Members are too needy to pay for the benefit they may derive from hearing the Gospel; be this as it may, a small grant of 10s. each would be ample, being at the rate of three pounds per annum. This would reduce the grants from £72 to £17 10, and thus avoid further grants for new fittings, &c., for the pews, and also preventing any future demands from some chapel in embryo.

At the present time are not pews claimed by individuals belonging to other denominations let or in the market, by which twelve per cent. is realized, after paying the very low assessment. In many instances, it is said that the assessments are considerably in arrears, and consequently a heavy debt of upwards of £100 is due to the Church, the greater portion of which may never be collected. The mismanagement of our Church affairs must in a great measure account for the inability of the wardens to collect sufficient funds towards remunerating regularly the Ministers for their services rendered to the Church, without having recourse to legal proceedings. And thus, on the plea of poverty, the congregation have reduced the salaries of their Ministers for the remaining term of their engagement. Now, this should not be, and to remedy this very great evil, it will be necessary sooner or later, however unpalatable, to remodel this injurious system.

The pews ought to be annually let to the highest bidder, payable in advance, and the pew proprietor should be entitled to receive six per cent per annum on the sum of twenty pounds, which is said to have been given towards the building of the Church, providing it can be satisfactorily proved that the claimant has paid the whole amount from his own funds, and further that the Church should have the right to redeem the pews from the present claimants. Under this arrangement the incomes of the clergy, which have been so recently and improperly reduced, may be restored to the original agreement. The Ministers ought to be suitably remunerated for their services; they cannot support their families on incomes liable to be decreased at the caprice of the congregation; and it is quite useless to say that those cannot pay for a seat in the house of God who find funds for every worldly pleasure. If there must be a sacrifice, let it not commence at the house of God. The poor are at present very insufficiently relieved—they would be much benefitted by the funds of the offertory being exclusively devoted to their use, instead of being taken to assist the Minister's salary.

Many in this community are desirous of attending our Church occasionally, and it would evince a more Christian feeling to throw open our doors to the public every Sabbath evening, and thus give an inducement to others to enter the building, that our empty seats may be filled with attentive hearers. This plan is adopted by one or more Churches in Halifax, and is very successful in its results: the minister is much encouraged and derives more comfort and pleasure in preaching to a large congregation than he can be at times to the almost deserted pews. He will then be enabled to invite any person, whether strangers or residents, to attend the Church.

What means a national Church professing herself to be a nursing mother? A national Church thus crippled, and made, as it were, to mock the poor, by telling them she is designed for them—the poor man's Church; but alas! when they come to the doors they find the pews improperly appropriated, and that but half a dozen pews near the doors are the only accommodation allotted for them.

In my views respecting the Pews I am fully borne out in my opinions by His Lordship the Bishop of Exeter, who some years ago at Plymouth very *forcibly* expressed himself on the claims of Pew renters. Will you favor me by giving his speech an insertion, as doubtless the opinion of so high a dignitary will carry some weight among the congregation of the Established Church in this town. It may also induce the Venerable the Archdeacon to make such representation to His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia as will bring on better arrangements by which the present evils may be thoroughly remedied.

J. P. BEETE.

Ch. Town, March 18th, 1863.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON PEWS.—"There is in this town" (Plymouth), said his Lordship, "a most enormous injustice committed by those I now see before me—an injustice in that very part which you would have thought impossible, in your Church. You go to Church to pray to God, to acknowledge your sins, and to ask to be forgiven; and you pray him to give you grace to discharge all those duties which the love of God and man imposes on you; and at this very hour, when you are so bending your knees to God, you contrive to have the exclusive possession of *His* house who equally regards the rich and the poor, the highest and the lowest. The miserable fraction of accommodation which you assign to the poor, I scorn to name it. This is a most enormous injustice, which attaches to every one of those whom I now address. I calculate that you all attend seats, and that you pay for them. Now, I do not blame you on this account; but whilst you pay money for yourselves, *you are careless whether the poor have seats or not.* You do not pay for the poor, but you pay for excluding them. As bishop, I say *that wrong shall be redressed.* I will not come to this place, year after year, and see the house of God *stolen* from the poor. You have no right to pews; your churchwardens have no right to raise funds from those pews."—*Bishop of Exeter's Speech at Plymouth.*

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

It appears to me that while the Loan is cried up and the Award is cried down, the only part of the report addressed to the Imperial Government for the emancipation of the tenantry has been overlooked.

The Comissioners, in their concluding address to Her Majesty, expressed themselves in significant language as follows, viz: "But they now, at the close of their labors, indulge the hope that if their *suggestions* are adopted, Prince Edward Island will be *enfranchised and disenthralled* from the *poisoned garments* that enfold her." The poisoned garments means the proprietary power, and to be entranchised and disenthralled means that the tenants should be released from slavery and restored to the rights of free men, and the suggestions are, that if the general principles propounded in their report be accepted and followed by practical legislation, then the British Government will have nobly atoned for any errors in its past policy,—which means that the British Government are to take the matter in their own hands and provide a remedy for any errors in its past policy. Therefore, the Colonial Legislature ought to have followed up this recommendation by a petition to Her Majesty to carry into practice the wishes of the Commissioners.

There is no doubt the proprietors know that to petition was the only course to follow; but as their object has been to baffle the Home Government with Acts which could not receive the assent, so as to keep the tenants in bondade, or compel them to pay a high price for their freedom, and they have gained their object—the ascendancy in the Legislature—by stirring up religious strife, setting Protestant against Catholic.

It is generally known that children may be frightened to cling to the most worthless persons by making them believe that some imaginary hobgoblin is in pursuit of them, and this is equally applicable to children of a larger growth who, to avoid Catholic ascendancy, have thrown the tenants and their families back into the power of the proprietors when they were at the point of emancipation.

But as the evidence taken by the Land Commission is now before the Home Government, it is to be hoped that there are a sufficient number of well disposed men to meet when the Legislature rises, to petition Her Majesty the Queen to carry out the above recommendation of Her Majesty's Commissioners.

WM. COOPER.

Sailor's Hope, March 21st, 1863.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:—

The writer of the article in the *Monitor* of the 12th instant, respecting the "recent political contest" in the Fifth Electoral District, has brought my name very prominently before the public. He charges me with having discharged a laboring man in my employ, for voting for Messrs. Green and McLennan. This is a malicious falsehood, invented, I presume, to serve a political end. My reasons for discharging Ferrish were as follows: 1st, On the day of the election, after he (Ferrish) had voted, I blamed him for swearing to his qualification. After considerable altercation, I told him to say no more about the matter, and go to work as usual. He left the house then, as I supposed, to attend to my business; but instead of doing so, went to a tavern, and remained there, I believe, until the following day. 2nd, On the morning after the election, I learned that for some time previous he had been in the habit of talebearing from house to house in the vicinity of St. Eleanor's, and had told several falsehoods respecting myself and family, which, if believed, were calculated to create ill feelings between my neighbors and me. After carefully weighing these matters in my mind, and consulting some of my friends on the propriety of keeping such a person in my employ, I concluded to discharge him, believing him to be a dangerous man—one who is devoid of all conscientious scruples.

These, Mr. Editor, are the simple facts of the case, and by giving them a place in the columns of your journal you will confer a favor on

Your humble servant,
JAMES REID.

St. Eleanor's, March 26th, 1863.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

ORANGEISM.

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law? They are all gone out of the way, they are together unprofitable: there is none that doeth good, no, not one. Their throat is an open sepulchre; with their tongues they have used deceit; the poison of asps is under their lips: Whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness: Their feet are swift to shed blood: Destruction and misery are in their ways: And the way of peace have they not known: There is no fear of God before their eyes.

The wicked boasteth of his heart's desire, and blesseth the covetous whom the Lord abhorreth. The wicked, through the pride of his countenance, will not seek after God: God is not in all his thoughts. His ways are always grievious; thy judgments are far above out of his sight: He hath said in his heart, I shall not be moved, for I shall never be in adversity. His mouth is full of cursing and deceit and fraud: under his tongue is mischief and vanity.

He sitteth in the lurking places (Lodges) of the villages: in the *secret places* doth he murder the innocent: his eyes are privily set against the poor. He lieth in wait to catch the poor: he doth datch the poor, when he draweth him into his net. He hath said in his heart, God hath forgotten: he hideth his face: he will never see it.

Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil: that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter! Woe unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight. Which justify the wicked for reward, and take away the righteousness of the righteous from him. Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in. Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widow's houses, and for a pretence make *long prayer.* Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, (nasty vermin), for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child of hell than yourselves. Woe unto you, scribes and pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Even so ye also appear outwardly righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity; union prayer meetings to the contrary, notwithstanding. *Simeon* and *Levi* are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their habitations. O my soul, come not thou into their *secret*: unto their assembly (Lodge) mine honour be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall: cursed be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, for it was cruel.

A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land. The prophets (*Monitor* and *Islander*) prophesy falsely, and the priests ("W. H. P. and the rest of the clergy") bear rule by their means; and my people (peaceable, upright and pious) love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof? There is none upright among them: they all lie in wait for blood: they hunt every man his brother with a net. That they may do evil with both hands earnestly, the prince asketh and the judge asketh for a reward; and the great man, he uttereth his mischievous desire. So they wrapt it up. The best of them is a brier: the most upright is sharper than a thorn hedge.

But unto the wicked God saith—What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth? Seeing thou hatest instruction, and castest my words behind thee. When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedest with him, and hast been partakers with adulterers. Thou givest thy mouth to evil, and thy tongue frameth deceit. Thou sittest and speakest against thy brother, thou *slanderest* thine own *mother's son.* These things hast thou done, and I kept silence, thou thoughtest that I was altogether such an one thyself; but I will reprove thee, and set them in order before thine eyes. Now consider this ye that forget God, lest I tear you in pieces, and there be none to deliver.

And now, O ye *priests,* this commandment is for you: For the priest's lips should keep knowledge, and they should seek the law at his mouth. But ye are departed out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi: therefore have I also made you base and contemptible before all the people. They have seduced my people, saying "Peace," and there was no peace; and one built up a wall, and, lo, others daubed it with untempered mortar. Say unto them that daubed it with untempered mortar, that it shall fall; there shall be an overflowing shower; and ye, O, great hailstones (from the Duke of Newcastle) shall fall; and a stormy wind shall rend it. So when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the daubing wherewith ye have daubed it.

So will I break down the wall that ye have daubed with untempered mortar, and bring it down to the ground, so that the foundations thereof (the Charter from the grand lodge of Upper Canada) shall be discovered, and it shall fall, and ye shall be consumed in the midst thereof. Thus will I accomplish my wrath upon the wall, and upon them that have daubed it with untempered mortar, and will say unto you, The wall is no more, neither they that daubed it.

There were great searchings of hearts in the *Monitor* office and in the "Lodge," to discover who is E. E.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 30th, 1863.

PUBLIC DEBT.

THE usual abstract of the Public Accounts was laid before the Legislature during the past week, from which we find that the public debt has reached the very large amount of Eighty-two thousand two hundred and five pounds, being an increase of Forty-two thousand pounds within the last four years! This is an enormous increase for a small and poor Colony, whose revenue does not exceed forty thousand a year; and it is unpardonable when we consider that there is really nothing to shew for the increase. Mr. Gray, in the House, takes every opportunity to throw the responsibility of the extravagance of the Government on the shoulders of Mr. Palmer; but the former is quite as much to blame as the latter, for he was co-leader before the so-called "reconstruction" of the Government; but even if he had not been co-leader, he was a member of the Executive, and therefore responsible for the way in which the people's money has been squandered.

We are not at all surprised to hear that the charge for Education is given as an excuse for the increase of the public debt; but while the Liberals were in office they found no inconvenience from this charge. In fact, they maintained the free system of Education more efficiently than it is at present conducted; and went on reducing the public debt, notwithstanding having invested large sums of money in the purchase of lands. We understand that the present Government intend to make the Free Education system a mere mockery, by reducing the salaries of the Schoolmasters one third their present allowance, compelling the people to make up the deficiency, (which will be a very uncertain dependence for the poor Schoolmaster,)—by reducing the number of schools,—by raising the standard of qualifications for teachers, (for the purpose of wedging many of the old stagers out of harness),—by increasing the taxes on small leaseholds and freeholds,—and by adding to the impost duties on articles, such as molasses, which are largely consumed by the poorer classes in the community. It is hoped that by these means the extravagance of the Government may be somewhat repaired; and then *Free* Education *may be secured*!! when, in point of fact, every man will be compelled to pay more for the education of his child than he did before the Liberals inaugurated the Free System.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE tenders to run steamers between this Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were under consideration of the House in Committee during the past week, and very considerable debate arose thereon. We mentioned last week the names of the persons from whom the tenders came. That from Mr. Boultenhouse, late owner of the *Westmorland*, was, by about one half, the lowest tender. He proposed to run a Steamer that would meet the approval of the Government, of larger build than the *Westmorland*, three times a week between Charlottetown, Bedeque, Shediac, and Charlottetown and Pictou, for fifteen hundred pounds, allowing the Government here the benefit of such grants as might be obtained from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The next tender to Mr. Boultenhouse's was that of Messrs. Hodgson and Bourke; the amount they ask for two steamers is three thousand pounds. The Government were at first disposed to accept Mr. Boultenhouse's low tender, provided he gave good security for the performance of the contract. While waiting to see if this provision could be carried out, which, it was supposed, could not be done, Mr. B. arrived on the Island prepared to give excellent security; but the question as to whether his tender should be accepted was then reconsidered, and the majority of the House expressed a desire to give the preference to Island residents, even if the service should cost a few hundred pounds more than it would if placed in the hands of a neighbouring Colonist. A resolution was therefore proposed, to the effect, that two thousand pounds should be placed at the disposal of Government to provide Steam communication, in such way as they deemed most necessary and expedient—to which resolution Hon. Mr. Warburton offered an amendment, proposing to accept Mr. Boultenhouse's tender, which would save five hundred pounds to the Colony; but we need not add that the amendment was lost. And thus was clearly exhibited the farce of advertising for tenders for a service which it was predetermined should fall into the hands of none but Island Tories of true orthodox stamp.

ORANGE BILL.

THIS measure, to which we made some allusion in our last, passed through its several stages in the House of Assembly during the past week, and is now before the Legislative Council, where, there is no doubt, it will be agreed to. We understand that at the second reading, at which we were not present, the Col. Secretary retailed the most filthy, false, and infamous libels against the Catholic Church which it was possible for any unprincipled blackguard to rake up from the noisome scourings of the scavengers who, inbred with filth, take most delight in hurling their dirt at the fairest edifices. An occupation of this kind is in perfect conformity with Mr. Pope's tastes and antecedents.—The Liberal minority, we need not say, opposed the infamous Bill. The dominant party, who appear to be the most hapless victims of the nasty vermin of Orangeism that ever controlled the destinies of any country, voted for the measure, while the leading men amongst them deprecated the spirit which gave rise to it, but had not the moral courage to vote against it.

WE learn by late New Brunswick papers that the Hon. J. H. Gray, lately Commissioner for the settlement of the Land Question in this Island, has been returned a member of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick for the City and County of St. John, by a majority of nearly 900 over his opponent—that opponent being S. R. Thomson, Esqr, who was one of the Counsel for the tenantry under the humbug and defunct Commission. Mr. Gray's success is attributable to his advocacy of the policy of the Liberal Government of New Brunswick with regard to the Intercolonial Railway.