the erection of a suitable building, and although I am not wedded to any particular site. I am decidedly opposed to the locality known as Reddin's Swamp. The principal consideration which should actuate the House in a matter of this nature, is a situation sufficiently central to accommodate the public. If the finances of the Colony justified the purchase of a site, I would be in favor of procuring one off the public squares. The property of the Misses Stewart or that opposite the Temperance Hall, would be eligible situations, but there are no funds wherewith to purchase either of them. For these reasons, and in view of the numerous and respectable signatures to the petition for placing the building on Queen Square, I support the Bill.

Hon Col. GRAY—In the remarks I may make on the Bill, I trust I shall get credit for being uninfluenced by motives of personal interest, for owning no property in the City. I am actuated only by a desire to benefit and improve my native Town. The true point at issue is not the details of the structure to be erected, but whether the House will sanction the appropriation of the small portion of Queen's Square remaining unoccupied to the purposes of a public market. As to the petition referred to by the hon. member, Mr. Beer, it is well known that it is not a matter of difficulty to get up petitions; last year parties admitted that they had affixed their signatures to petitions, the subject matters of which they were ignorant of. I was yesterday informed by a gentleman that he signed this petition under the impression that it was contemplated to establish the Market on Mr Reddin's lots. At the original laying out of the City, three water lots were reserved for a Market site. The old market shed stood on the site of the present building, and I should have supposed that every inhabitant of Charlottetown would rejoice to have it removed, and the square kept in as park like condition as possible. The citizens should protest *en masse* against the square being occupied in the manner proposed. In all cities the markets are a little removed from the main thoroughfares of the population. A regard to the future progress of a Town induces this practice. Doubtless a few parties are interested in having a market on Queen Square, on account of their stores and places of business being in immediate vicinity to it. When a comparatively small portion of the community seeks to influence the House in selecting a site, which will not meet the wishes of the majority of the citizens, it is right that we should pause and ask, what will be the result in a few years, if their request is acceded to? It will be necessary to erect public buildings. A Town Hall, new Court House, Post Office, Police Station and other buildings will be required, and where will the sites be found? If the whole western side of Queen Square be given for a public market—and the petitioners state that they will be content with no less—whence are the funds to come with which to purchase sites for the buildings I have named? Under these circumstances it is the duty of all parties to look for a situation other than that on Queen's Square, which is the only ground which the Government can make available for public offices, with a due regard to the general convenience. If the people of Charlottetown are so anxious to have the Market House near its present site, let them buy the Misses Stewart's lots, and have it there, and not on the square, which the general Government ought not to be called on to yield for such purpose. I move that it is not expedient to grant the site on Queen's Square.

Hon. Mr. COLES—Neither the City nor the general Government can allocate the ground without the intervention of the House. In the plan by which the Town was originally laid off a certain portion was reserved as the site for a market, but the Government subsequently exchanged that reserve for ground for a Church. The duty of the House is to decide on the future situation of the Market House, irrespectively of all considerations of the past; and it will probably be desirable that members should, before arriving at a definite conclusion, visit the different localities named and judge for themselves of their comparative merits. When hon. members urge that the City is already suffering from an onerous amount of taxation, it should be borne in mind that the Government gave up to the City, on its incorporation, the building now used as a City Hall and Post Office. Queen's County is generally interested in having a commodious Market House, in a convenient situation for the farmers who attend for the purpose of disposing of their produce. I believe that the House is willing to recognize the propriety of a vote for a market building for Charlottetown, as for Georgetown, Summerside or Princetown, if the latter should ever assume proportions to justify it. At present there is no room on Queen's Square for a market without affecting the approach to the Colonial Building in a manner which would detract from its appropriate character, and impress strangers with an opinion derogatory to the taste of the citizens, in disfiguring what should be the most ornamental part of the City, if it were preserved as it was originally intended. Without the least desire to interfere with the personal interests of those who think their business would be injured by the removal of the market from the square, it is our duty to look to the future. At present the market is a nuisance to families residing around the square. A space of 168 by 160 feet can be procured opposite the northwest corner of the square. This locality offers the advantage of affording capabilities of good cellerage, the rent of which alone would pay the interest of the purchase money. This advantage would not be realized from low boggy ground. If the building were erected on the site I refer to, a second story could be profitably employed for the purposes of an industrial exhibition, which could be held for weeks in a room 100 by 150 feet in dimension, and would produce a good return, while benefitting the Island by bringing together specimens of our manufactures and productions.

Mr. DOUSE—From what I have heard in this debate it would seem that some hon. members are of opinion that Charlottetown is but an unhealthy swamp; on the contrary, no Town is more salubriously situated than the City. As to what has been said that markets are generally held at a distance from the centres of population, I can answer that my observation of other Towns such as Bath, Bristol, New York, Philadelphia, Quebec and other places, does not confirm the statement. In the Towns which I have mentioned, the produce brought to market generally pays tolls. If a good square building were erected, with, say, four entrances, with convenient rooms above and good cellars below, people would readily avail themselves of the accommodation and pay for it in the shape of market dues. Horses and carts have no right to be allowed standing about a Market House, but should be removed as soon as their loads were deposited in the market.

Mr. COOPER—A Market House could be made an ornament to Queen Square, if appropriately built and kept in proper order. As Mr Douse said, horses and carts should be taken away. If it be urged that the quantities of produce brought to the market would tend to confusion, it could be obviated by having more market days, on which particular articles might be exposed for sale. It was preposterous to call upon the House to vote money for a site when a portion of the square could be had for the purpose. Charlottetown had been in receipt of grants for local purposes extending over a number of years, and it was absurd to purchase the ground for a new Market House, when there was public ground of ample accommodation.

Mr. HOWAT—The question is whether the present site is to be continued. It has been stated that its location on Queen's Square is prejudicial to the health of the Town, and its establishment on a lot to the westward of the square, or in the neighborhood of the Temperance Hall, has been suggested. I cannot see that the result will affect the health of the people, as asserted, and I do not admit the necessity of purchasing any property, when you have what will answer your purpose as well. It is admitted that the Legislature has power to authorize the building on Queen Square, and there is no reason why we should refuse the petition which asks for a site on that square, where it can be had without cost. The price of a lot to be bought would probably be about £2000, and it is admitted, nay, positively stated, that the City Council cannot afford the outlay, and the general Government have not the means at their disposal. The hon. leader of the Opposition seemed to have in his mind the idea of something like the Crystal Palace for an industrial exhibition. The misfortune is that we would have nothing of any consequence to exhibit. When that hon. member deprecates the market as an improper encroachment on the square, he forgets that St. Paul's Church proves the right of the people to interfere with it. Some hon. members seem to think that the general revenue is to be drawn on for every local object connected with Charlottetown. When the Colonial Building was erected at the general expense of the Country, it was considered that the Town received quite a sufficient sum from the Treasury to last for some time, but every session since the House has been applied to for special appropriations. I will support the petition for keeping the market on the square, to which the country people have as much right as the residents in Charlottetown, and if it is to be kept as an ornamental park, the former would have as much right to the pleasure as the latter.

W. M. Howe, Reporter.

To be continued.

Saturday, March 24.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Hon. Col. GRAY presented to the House a communication which had been laid before the Executive Council by the Post Master General, recommending an increase of Salary to the Postmaster at St. Eleanor's, Cascumpec Tignish and Souris, and to the second Clerk in the Post Office, Charlottetown, which, having been read, the hon. member, in moving that it be laid on the table, said it was scarcely necessary to offer a remark respecting the document. But he would notice one point; it stated that the salary of the second Assistant in the General Post Office was insufficient. He admitted that when the late Government voted that officer £100, they only allowed him a fair remuneration for his services; still he thought that £70 was a sufficient salary for a noviciate in the office a year or two at first. It was as large an allowance as a schoolmaster received; and taking into consideration the state of the public funds last year, he considered the Government had acted properly in reducing the salary. With respect to the Postmasters in the Western section of the Island alluded to in the communication, their labor, it appeared, had been increased on account of the Post Master General's causing an interchange of mails at these offices, to prevent delay in forwarding letters to New Brunswick and the United States: they, therefore, might be considered entitled to a larger sum than the ordinary allowance of £2. The labor of the Postmaster at Souris, he also believed was greater than in most of the country offices. Whether the salaries of these postmasters should be increased or not, was a matter for the House to consider.

Hon. Mr COLES thought it was unnecessary to bring this communication before the House. The Statute allowance of the second Assistant in the General Post Office was £100, and hon. members could not reasonably object to the sum. The reduction made in the salary last year was probably owing to the fact that a son of the Hon Col. Swabey then held the office. £70 was altogether an insufficient allowance for that officer, whoever he might be. His case was quite different from that of a schoolmaster, as he had to work longer hours, and also pay at a higher rate for his boarding, on account of living in town. The Government should take the responsibility, and vote the sum of £100, as recommended by the Postmaster General. In regard to the other Postmasters mentioned, he concurred in the opinion that they were insufficiently remunerated. A few years ago the salaries of the Postmasters at Georgetown and at Summerside were raised, on account of the increase of business at these places; and if any convenience were to result from an interchange of mails at the offices in question, the postmasters there also should be rewarded for their extra labor. He saw no necessity for entering the communication of the Post Master General on the Journals; the Government ought to have proposed to increase the salaries, if they considered it necessary.

Hon. Col. GRAY, in explanation, said that had it not been impossible to separate that part of the communication respecting the second Assistant in town, from that in regard to postmasters in the country, the case of the former might not have been brought before the House. But as a member of the Government, he would never consent to grant any money without the authority of this honorable body. The remark in reference to the salary being lowered, because a son of the Hon. Col. Swabey held the office, was uncalled for. The Government knew that he was to be dismissed, before the vote was passed. He maintained that if £200 was considered a sufficient salary for the Treasurer, who had to give heavy security, surely £70 was ample remuneration for a young noviciate in the Post Office. If there had been an error committed, it was safe to be on the side of economy.

Hon. Mr. YEO was in favor of increasing the salaries of the country postmasters in question; the sum they now received was scarcely sufficent to pay them for candle-light.

Mr. CONROY was glad that the hon. member, who last spoke, had learned something in the course of a year, for last Session he had opposed a petition which he (Mr. Conroy) presented from the postmaster at Tignish for an addition to his salary. That person had since been dismissed from the office; still he would not oppose the proposal to increase the salary of his successor irrespective of his creed or political views.

Mr. SINCLAIR concurred in what was stated in the Post Master General's report, that some of the postmasters in the country were not sufficiently remunerated for their trouble. But there was one office to which no reference had been made, namely, that of Princetown, in which there was quite as much to do as in any other country office. He was not aware of the reason that the postmaster there had not also made application, but he knew that the duties of his office occupied a great part of his time. Numbers of American fishermen received and forwarded letters at that office, and he thought if certain of the salaries were to be increased, Princetown should not be overlooked.

Mr. HOWAT believed that some, if not all, of the postmasters in the country were under-paid; but the question was whether the funds of the Colony were in a state to warrant any increase. The House could not well raise one salary without raising all, and this would cause far too great an outlay. He thought they would require to economise as much as possible for another year.

After some further discussion, scarcely relevant to the subject, the motion that the communication be laid on the table, was agreed to.

ROAD SERVICE.

The House then went into the second order of the day, viz: into a Committee of the whole in consideration of Supply—Mr McNeill in the chair.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND moved a resolution (already published) that £5000, including special grants, be appropriated for the Road Service, with an additional sum for contingencies and new roads. The amount, he said, was not so large as had been granted on some former years; but it was £2000 more than was allowed last Session. He considered that it was as much as the country could well afford. A large grant would be required for Education this year, and unless some scheme were devised to increase the revenue, the Government could not come forward and propose a larger vote for this service.

Mr. DOUSE.—I am very sorry to hear that there are to be no special grants this year, as several are required in the district which I represent. The harbor of Woodville, and the wharf at Pownal, and at one or two other places, require much more than can be appropriated to them out of the ordinary road money for the district. The country expects something from this House; and are we going to act so niggardly because the Colony happens to be some thousands of pounds in debt? Are we to take so much consideration for our children that, lest they should have this debt to pay, we will refuse to grant the necessary supplies? I consider that they, having the benefit of our labors, will be better able than we are to pay off the public debt. If no special grants are to be given, in our district, we will be under the necessity of robbing the roads to complete the wharfs which have been begun. It is all very well for those who live in town, and have their wharfs, to talk of no special grants, but poor people in those parts of the country, where there is no convenience for shipping, find it difficult to dispose of their surplus produce at remunerative prices.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH.—I regret that the hon. member for Belfast has taken an incorrect view of this subject. Other hon. members will be placed in the same position as himself, and will have to make the best of their division of the money. I admit there may be large claims in his district, but I can say the same with respect to the one which my hon. colleague and myself represent. We have to provide for several special contracts; the bridge at Crooked Creek, which was carried away, and New Glasgow and Poplar Island bridges all require considerable grants, besides the principal highways pass through our district, and must not be overlooked. Yet, I do not complain, because it is as fair for one as another. Last Session a great deal of bad feeling was displayed in regard to the vote for this service, and though the grant is £2000 more this year, I suppose there will be equally as much dissatisfaction. I know that a certain member from King's County has also objections to the arrangement in regard to special grants, but I cannot admit that a district on the sea coast has greater claims than those more in the centre of the Island.

Mr. CONROY.—If we are to be cut off from special grants, I do not see how the bridge in our district at Cascumpec is to be completed; it cannot be done in less than three or four years, with no other appropriation than the member's grants. If the Government intend to act in this manner, I would recommend that the bridge be sold for making fences, or for some other purpose.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I wish to ask the hon. member if there is any road to it?

Mr. CONROY.—It is no use to turn the bridge into ridicule. Of what service would a road be to a bridge that is incompleted, other than to lead people out to be tumbled into the water. If a sufficient sum were voted this Session to complete the work, no application would require to be made another year, and the public in the meantime would be saved the inconvenience of crossing over nearly a mile of a ferry. Some have petitioned to remove the bridge to another place; if it must be shifted, let it be so, only I hope that an effort will be made to have it completed.

Mr. McAULAY.—This Cascumpec must be a great place, if the whole arrangement of the Colony is to be deranged on its account. The bridge at that locality, it appears, is one to which there is no access; and if £1000 have been squandered on it already, it is high time for this House to desist from such a waste of the public money. Though the hon. member for Tignish had a right to expect a special grant for this bridge, I must say that Cardigan, where I reside, has a much greater claim. A bridge on that river would not only be a great convenience to the travelling public, but also answer the purpose of a wharf. And the advantage would not be confined to that neighborhood; St. Peter's also would be benefitted, as the people in that part have scarcely any opportunity of sending their produce to market, except by conveying it through to Cardigan. Notwithstanding there is a petition before the House, numerously and respectably signed, for a bridge at this place, I am satisfied with the resolution, if the Government think they cannot propose a larger sum.

Hon. Mr. COLES.—I suppose the Government have come to the conclusion that £5000 is all that they can allow for this service; and, perhaps, it is as much as the Colony can afford. But some very heavy grants are required. I see by the report of the Superintendent of Public Works on Mount Stewart Bridge, that it will take £400 to put it in a state of repair. No doubt it might be patched up for a less sum, but it would [illegible] safe. In our district, then, if we grant the sum necessary to renew this bridge, there will only be about £68 left for other purposes. It has been stated that a larger grant could not be given for this service, unless some scheme were devised to increase the revenue. I will suggest a method, that is to do away with the Statute Labor, and impose a tax of 2s. on every 100 acres of land, and let those who hold large tracts in a wilderness state pay for making new roads through their property. With respect to the bridge at Cascumpec, I understand it is on the road to Charlottetown, and that there is no way for travellers to get along, without crossing the ferry. The former members for the district appropriated large sums towards its erection, and something ought to be done to have it completed, otherwise the £700 or £800 expended will be lost to the country. The people there have subscribed largely towards it, but in its present state they can receive nothing for their money. I would suggest, however, that the Superintendent of Public Works be sent to examine and report on it before any further sum be granted.

Mr. OWEN.—I do not agree with the method proposed by the Government. I consider it would be better to grant about £4000 for the general service, and then let special grants be given where most needed. I presented a petition for a bridge at Cardigan, which would require between £300 and £400, but since there are to be no special grants, very little can be done towards it. Bridges and wharfs are, as it were, the market places in the country; and in the case of Cardigan, the Government should remember that a large portion of the Worrell Estate is still unsold, and that the only convenient shipping place for that part of the County, is where the bridge is proposed to be built.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—In regard to what has fallen from the hon. leader of the opposition, with respect to taxing proprietors for opening new roads, it would be a species of class legislation which, I think, would not be allowed by the Imperial Government. There appears to be no limit to the demand upon the Treasury. £15,000 will be required this year for education; and here we are voting £5600 in all for roads and bridges, which, when we listen to hon. members, we are led to believe is entirely too little for the service. The hon. member from Tignish requires a large grant for this bridge, and the hon. leader of the opposition so much for that bridge, and the hon. member from Cardigan so much for another; and I myself have had applications for grants to China Point wharf, Vernon River bridge, and a number of others; and again, this harbor of my hon. colleague, where nearly all the money for the district last year was expended, must have a further sum, so that if all the demands were to be answered, the whole revenue of the Colony would not be sufficient for this service alone. But until the Government see how the money is to be obtained, they would not be justified in coming down with a larger sum than that proposed in the resolution. We must endeavor to keep our expenditure within our income.

Hon. Mr. THORNTON.—I wish to know whether more than £5000 cannot be granted for the service; if not, I suppose we must be satisfied. But out of a revenue of some £40,000, surely a larger sum might be allowed; were it increased from £5000 to £7000, I believe the country would not complain. If we go on at this rate we will be unable to keep our roads in repair. The Government have found means to increase the salaries of the Clerks in the public offices, but the funds are so low that they must limit the grant for the road service, which is all the money from the public chest that the people in the country obtain.

After some remarks from Hon. Mr. Longworth, who replied that more work was performed last year on the roads with £3000, than was on some former years when the grant was £7000; and that the increase in the salaries of the Clerks was not worth mentioning, it being only £55, the Committee rose, and the chairman reported progress.

Adjourned for one hour.

D. Laird, Reporter.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday, April 14.

Mr. Beer from the special Committee on the petition of Rachel F. Gibson, for naturalization, presented a Bill in accordance with the prayer of the petition, which was referred to the Committee on private Bills.

Mr. Perry from the Committee on Pauper petitions, presented their report, which was committed to a Committee of the whole. Progress reported.

The House then went into Committee on the report of the Post Office Committee, which was agreed to with amendments, and is as follows:—

REPORT OF POST OFFICE COMMITTEE

Your Committee to whom was referred the several Petitions praying for the establishment of new Post Offices, submit the following recommendations:—

That a Post Office be established at or near Kenneth Morrison's, Flat River.

That a Post Office be established at Cherry Valley, Township No. 50.

That a Post Office be established at John Sanders', Murray River, Township No. 64.

That a Post Office be established at Æneas Brenan's, Graham's Road, Township No 26.

That a Post Office be established at Settlement of North Bedeque, Lot 25.

That a Post Office be established at Southport, Lot 48.

That a Post Office be established at French River, New London.

Your Committee also recommend that the Mails be forwarded twice a week to the Wood Islands, and to the South Side of Murray Harbor.

Your Committee regret their inability to recommend the prayer of the following Petitions, viz:

Petition from Green Vale, petition from Tracadie, petition from Mill River, Lot 21, and petition from Murray Harbor, North Side.

Your Committee recommend that the Mails for Murray Harbor, North, and Sturgeon, be forwarded *via* Georgetown; also, that the Mail for Montague Bridge be left at Finlay's, and a Carrier be appointed exclusively for Montague Bridge.

Your Committee further recommend that the following sums additional be paid to the Postmasters at the following places, viz:—

St. Eleanors,	£5	0	0
Cascumpec,	5	0	0
Tignish,	2	10	0
Souris,	2	10	0
Summerside and Georgetown as formerly.			
Princetown,	5	0	0

Your Committee find that the returns from the Post Office at Launching Place being only 4s. 7d., for two quarters, recommend that the office there be discontinued.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FINLAY McNEILL,
DANIEL DAVIES,
GEORGE SINCLAIR,
JOHN YEO.

Committee Room, 12th April, 1860.

The same Committee were appointed to prepare an Address to the Lieut. Governor, to carry out the recommendation of the report.

House in Committee on all matters relating to Roads, Bridges and Wharfs. Progress reported.

Monday, April 16.

Hon. Mr. Longworth from the Committee appointed to join a Committee of the Legislative Council in preparing an Address to Her Majesty in reference to the expected visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to these Colonies, presented a draft, which was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bills to incorporate the Minister and Trustees of the Church at Little Sands, and on St. Peter's Road, were committed and reported agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Longworth presented a petition from North Rustico and New Glasgow, praying the House to take into consideration the right of private individuals to build wharfs and other obstructions on the sea shore.—Referred to the House when in Committee on the petition of parties at Summerside respecting water privileges.

Hon. Col. Gray presented a petition from John D. Hubbard and other trustees of the Temperance Hall, Cascumpec, praying for an Act of Incorporation, which was read, and thereupon the hon. member presented a Bill to Incorporate the Company of said Hall, which was read and referred to the Committee on private Bills.

House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on correspondence in reference to water privileges at Summerside. The following resolution was reported agreed to:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to vest in the Government power to appropriate the ungranted portions of the coasts and shores of this Island, by enabling it to grant to private individuals or corporate bodies small portions or sections thereof to be used as the sites of wharfs, slips, breakwaters, or other such purposes, for such price or consideration as may be uniformly fixed upon in such cases, but under such conditions and limitations as may be deemed necessary for the protection of public rights as affected thereby.

A Committee was appointed to bring in a Bill in accordance therewith. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 17.

Mr. Beer presented a Bill to prevent Swine running at large in such School Districts of this Island where the householders thereof may so desire, which was read a first time.

The Bill to prevent fraud by secret Bills of Sale was read a third time and passed.

House in Committee of Supply. Resolutions were passed granting £40 towards paying for Fire Engine for Summerside; £95 for rent of bonded warehouses at Charlottetown and Summerside, and £50 to purchase Books for Legislative Library.

The Bill for the naturalization of Rachel F. Gibson was committed and reported agreed to.

House in Committee on Ways and Means. Progress was reported. Adjourned.

D. Laird, Reporter.

Correspondence.

For the Examiner.

Mr. Editor—Sir—I have lately seen a document, purporting to have emanated from the Board of Education, which suggests several alterations in the School Act. As a piece of English composition it is disgraceful when we consider that it is the production of those who are the judges with regard to the qualification of our schoolmasters. One of the first suggestions in it is to *reduce* the present salaries of teachers. The teachers about here were almost certain that their salaries were to be handsomely *increased* by the Tories, and they are indignant at the way in which they are likely to be treated—for there is no doubt but the document in question is a pretty fair exponent of what the Government intend to do. Perhaps it would be proper for you, Mr. Editor, to let the schoolmasters know how their great services to society are going to be rewarded. As this document was sent in with the School Visitor's Report, perhaps it would not be out of place to make a few remarks on this functionary. I understand that John Arbuckle, Esq., is the Visitor at present. The folks around this place have not had the pleasure of seeing that gentleman since he was here lecturing on Temperance. A few evenings ago a lecture on Education was delivered in our schoolhouse, and during the debate which followed, the School Visitor was handled pretty roughly. An intelligent young fellow stood up and asked if it was true that the Government had dispensed with the services of a School Visitor, for the sake of economy,—if so, he thought that they did very wrong, for the country was paying some fifteen thousand pounds for Education, and he thought it would not be money misapplied to pay for the services of an efficient Visitor, who should examine the state of our schools, and let the country know what schools were well conducted, and also those that were badly conducted. Philomath, who occupied the chair, replied that there was a Visitor, that he himself had received a Circular from him a fews days previously which he was required to fill up, and this was to do instead of a visitation. He said he did not know why he did not visit the country schools, as Messrs. McNeill, Stark and Irving had done in previous years; but he had heard the Government could not get him to do his duty, and they did not like to turn him out of office on account of the important services he rendered to them at the last election. Another speaker said, that he had heard that the suggestion given by "Conservative" last fall had been acted upon, and that he was appointed messenger to the Charlottetown Dispensary on account of his bland manner and peculiar competency, arising from his preceding experience in various creeds and sects, to minister to the spiritual wants of all the patients. An old farmer said, that Mr. Arbuckle was employed a great part of the year by the Government in writing adulatory addresses to the Governor, and that he did not think that he was so much to blame. He saw, passing a few days before that, a man who looked very much like Mr Arbuckle, and he thought that there must have been something wrong, for he appeared as if he were running away from a Sheriff. Upon this, the village Squire stood up and said he could explain that. He had been in the city a few days previous, and heard that the House of Assembly was much displeased with the Visitor's Report, and moved a resolution that he should give in an account of all the schools he had visited during the year—whereupon Mr. Arbuckle skulked out of the City, for fear he should be served with a notice of the resolution passed by the House. He said that great dissatisfaction prevailed in the City about the manner in which he performed his duty. It was said that when he would go to an examination of any of the City Schools, he would remain there a few minutes, and then having made a miserable excuse, he would make his exit. It is usual for the Visitor, when he visits any of the City Schools, to make his remarks in a book called the Visitor's Book. Now, I have heard it said that when Mr. Arbuckle visits any of them he takes the Visitor's Book home, and keeping it a month or two perhaps, sends it back without having written a word in it. People don't know whether this kind of work is to be attributed to his indolence or *incompetency*. Upon hearing these remarks, a respectable tradesman of Lot——, moved with indignation, rose and said: "Before the Tories got into office we heard a great deal about incompetent persons filling offices; but he would ask them did the country ever suffer so much from the incapacity of their public servants as it does at present? They have a School Visitor, and they have not.—they have him to pay him £200—and this is all they know about him. He thought that if the Government wanted a person to prepare addresses for the Governor, it was a right down wrong to the country to engage the School Visitor. He was aware that Arbuckle had rendered great services to Messrs. Heath Haviland and Macaulay at the last election, but he thought it very wrong to sacrifice the public interest to the desire of being grateful for favours. If these gentlemen wished to do a service to their friend, let them do it out of their own pocket. He thought the country would not submit to pay £200, besides the neglect of an important public service, to gratify Mr. Haviland.—this was paying too dear for the whistle. Mr. John Arbuckle may do very well as a messenger for a Dispensary; he may be a suitable person to be present at the christening of villages, and to write flattering addresses to Lieut. Governors; he may be an excellent person to spout about politics and the Maine Liquor Law, and amuse old women with nonsense, but he is no more capable of being our Visitor of Schools than my friend Mr. Laird is of making a good speech. In several of our schools Latin, French and the Mathematics are taught—and if report is true Mr. Arbuckle does not know more about them than he does about Coptic. I dare say that he knows plus from minus, but he can no more do the *pons asinorum* than he can step across the river from the City to Southport."

A resolution to the following effect was then moved and unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting is of opinion that great blame attaches to the Executive of this Island for retaining in office the present Visitor, who is both unwilling and incompetent to perform his duty; and that it is not in accordance with the principles of good Government to sacrifice the public service in order to satisfy political partizans."

I may occasionally give you the opinion of the people in this part of the Island on the School Question.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Templevale, March 30, 1860.

For the Examiner.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE—GALILEO AND THE ROMAN INQUISITION.

Mr. Editor—In an age of prejudice, surrounded by a race of bigots, and treading the filth and mud of a city where local partialities prevail—where family compacts appear in the ascendant—where the highest public offices are made heirlooms in the families of favorites—to the exclusion of claims for promotion, recommended by years of toil and integrity in the public service—backed by the unanimous opinion of the people who raise the "sinews of war"—thus located, surrounded, observing and reflecting, it is cheering in a very high degree to see a gentleman of the Hon. Mr Brenan's standing and talents come forward to repel the foul slanders uttered by so many false tongues against the Roman Catholic Church. Among the most fruitful of those offensive topics, not only to Roman Catholics, but also to all educated and intelligent Protestants, is the charge, a thousand times refuted, that the Church of Rome is opposed to the investigation of science—that she never changes, but was, is, and shall be, the enemy of human progress, hostile to the dissemination of useful knowledge—at war with the principles of universal justice and eternal truth. The enemies of the Church allege that she had, in the beginning of the 17th century, condemned the great astronomer for the enunciation of his eternal declaration of the flux and reflux of the tide, and the consequence that the earth moves; and that afterwards she was forced, through the correct developement of scientific truth, to admit her former errors and revoke the sentence against Galileo—thus proving the fallacy of her arrogant pretensions to infallibility. Never was falsehood more unfounded—assertion less supported, or error in ignorance more pertinaciously persevered in, in opposition to the irrevocable logic of facts and the concurrent testimony of all impartial historians. All unprejudiced and intelligent readers of history, Protestant as well as Catholic, are fully in possession of the facts which prove the truth of this view of the case; and thanks to the learned and talented lecturer, the humbler and less enlightened of the community were on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst., made acquainted with all the reliable details of this long pending controversy. The evidence in favor of the Church's exculpation from all the calumnious charges preferred against her by the ignorant was most conclusive and incontrovertible. The learned lies of the contributors to the Encyclopedias, and the bigoted teachings of the writers of sectarian school books, were frittered into fragments, torn to shreds by the powerful arguments advanced, and the convincing proofs adduced by the lecturer. And now having made these few preliminary observations, I beg leave to present a brief but imperfect summary of the lecture.

In the opening sentences of the lecture, the hon. gentleman very truly observed that there are few subjects upon which more has been written and perhaps less understood than the story of Galileo and his far-famed persecution. In proof of this assertion he referred to the article on Astronomy by Sir David Brewster, in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, bearing testimony at one moment to Galileo's "confinement for a year," and the next confessing that in saying so, he has been led astray by the misstatements of "many distinguished writers" who had gone before him. But this, said the lecturer, like other glaring errors, is of minor importance, which is fast disappearing before the increasing light of history. It is in their relation to the general questions of religion and science, and the mutual bearings of these upon one another, that the misstatements of writers will be found to be most general and of most importance. And thus the principle is to be deprecated that strives to induce the belief that the so called persecution of Galileo is but one fact among many indicative of the same temper, that the spirit it betrays has ever been an habitual feeling in the Church, manifesting itself always more or less, but ever regarding the doctrines and conclusions of science with an eye of jealousy and mistrust; that the quiescence of the earth in particular was once a dogma of the Faith,—that it was precisely for his scientific inculcation of the opposite truth that the distinguished astronomer was persecuted—that the Inquisition condemned and proscribed the Copernican system, and that the Inquisition is decisive with Catholics on doctrinal points, whose province is to declare what is and what is not to be believed, what is and what is not to be considered heresy. Such are, said the learned lecturer, the impressions invariably produced by the perusal of nearly all English writers on this subject. Some are bigoted to a very great degree while other—unhappily too few in number—are partially free from such bigoted intentions, but nevertheless usually copy from authors shamelessly hostile to Catholicity. It is much to be regretted, for the sake of truth and the character of history, that such individuals are not superior to the partial bigotry, the sectarian prejudice, with which the world is unfortunately afflicted as with a pestilence, and have the courage to consult original authors where practicable, and as rational and accountable beings judge for themselves.

The English Protestant mind presents a most inexplicable phenomena, having its basis, perhaps, in early education and association, which prevents it looking at those points of history where either a difference in religion or race arises, in their true light,—and which, in this respect, differs altogether from that of Germany whose principal historians generally investigate, irrespective of vulgar prejudice, without caring whether or not such facts may militate for or against the Catholic Church. This mode of investigating the facts of history in both countries may be accounted for in the different means employed to communicate knowledge to the youth of each country. In Germany the pupils are taught from books written by men of learning and integrity, whose literary reputation is a sufficient guarantee for the truthfulness of their works, and whose minds are, as stated above, being influenced by vulgar prejudice. In England, on the contrary, the works put into the hands of children attending the public schools are for the most part written by men who minister to the deep rooted prejudice existing in the minds of the uninformed, and too often also the educated bigot against everything Catholic; and therefore it were a miracle if the English mind—subject to, and under the influence of such pernicious tutelage, could think differently from such tuition. English Protestant prejudice has its foundations laid broad and deep in early education, and English literature adds daily, stone upon stone, until the superstructure appears a vast and gloomy temple, dedicated to the withering genius of religious hatred. Thus we find in Arrowsmith's Geography, one of the common school books of England, from pages 161 to 168 inclusive, such terms as "the apostacies of Rome and Mahomet," "the absurd creed of Catholics," represented as "a system of deceit and falsehood," "shocking to the reason of thinking men," "shocking and disgusting details of the Papal supremacy" &c., and again in Entick's Spelling and Pronouncing Dictionary we find the meaning of Antichrist explained, 'one who opposes Christ the Pope.' * * * * * * *

[Our correspondent, deriving, we presume, his inspiration from the Lecture, comments at considerable length on other works of Protestant writers, similar in their character as regards the Catholic Church, with the works above noticed. We regret we have not room for this part of his well written letter; and must content ourselves for the present with his closing remarks.—Ed. Ex.]

We pass over for want of space, the important events in the life of Galileo—his anxiety to see his doctrine receive the sanction of the Court of Rome, and his efforts to adopt the texts of Scripture to harmonise with the new theory. Suffice, however, to say that he was thrice condemned by the Inquisition, not because he was a bad philosopher, but because he was not a good theologian. But it is false to say that he was persecuted—subjected to either pains or penalties. He enjoyed—according to the testimony of an article in the London Encyclopedia, an admixture of fact and fiction—the pleasure of "residing in his own country house in the vicinity of Florence, where he devoted himself during eight years to the perfecting of his Telescope, until, by constant application, and the effects of the night air he became blind three years before his death." One would imagine that after all which has been written by English Protestants, with such rancorous hostility towards the Catholic Church on the subject of Galileo, that the Protestant Church never persecuted. But what is the fact? that so late as 1723, the celebrated philosopher, John Christian Wolf, who, next after Leibnitz, was one of the greatest philosophers of Germany—was accused by the ministers of the Lutheran Church of Hall of heresy, and for that crime banished the Kingdom. And again the learned Hugo Grotius was by the Netherlanders in 1619 sentenced to perpetual banishment, and loss of property, for Atheism and sympathy for the unfortunate Barnavelt, who was executed under the sentence of the Synod of Dort, convened by King James the First for his views on Arminianism. But Grotius, more fortunate than his friend, escaped the malice of his persecutors. His faithful wife effected his release from his Protestant Inquisitors and pre-determined murderers, and he reached the hospitable shore of France, whose benevolent Catholic Monarch, Louis the Fifteenth, received the persecuted Protestant exile with all the affection of a friend and brother. But I close, and hope that when the lecture is published it may afford the same pleasure in its perusal as we have felt in hearing it delivered.

X Y.

Charlottetown, April 13, 1860.

For the Examiner.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—LECTURE ON THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The course of Lecture, before the above Institute for the present year was brought to an eminently successful close on Wednesday evening last, when Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of St Dunstan's College, delivered a learned and brilliant discourse, on "The Temporal Power of the Pope." A very large and highly respectable assemblage of persons were in attendance, who listened throughout the lecture, which occupied two hours in its delivery, with the strictest attention. On taking the lecture stand the Rev. Lecturer congratulated the officers and members of the Institute on the obvious improvement and success which the Institute presented since he last lectured before them.

The Rev. Lecturer then adverted to the causes which gave the subject which he was to discuss the absorbing interest which it commands. The leading events in the life of the reigning Pontiff—his efforts to promote necessary reforms—his clemency towards political offenders the enthusiasm of the Roman people in his favor the baneful acts of the infidel Revolutionists in preventing the beneficial measures of Pius IX.—their short lived triumph—the assassination of Count Rossi—the Pope's flight to Gaeta, and his return when the ephemeral Republic of the Mazzinists was extinguished by the arms of France and Austria—were all briefly sketched by the Rev. Lecturer, after which he entered fully into the origin and history of the Pope's Tempoaal Power. Shortly after the establishment of Christianity, the Head of the Church, whose See was in Rome, became the natural guardian of the Roman people. From the depravity or imbecility of the Roman Emperors, the State was being torn with internal disorders, and the people were constantly subjected to the inroads of the Northern barbarians. In this state of things the people—left without rulers, solicited, nay forced, the Popes to become their temporal as well as spiritual sovereigns. The Lecturer gave the testimony of Gibbon in support of this fact, and showed, by reference to the same historian, the great services rendered by Leo and other Popes in saving the City of Rome from the fury of the Huns and Vandals. He glanced at the history of the Church—mentioning her efforts in promoting civilization—till the time of Pepin and Charlemagne. The last named illustrious monarch, after conquering Italy, presented the Romagna and other territories to the Pope. Here, then, is the origin of that temporal power, which, besides being the longest in existence, has done more than any other power—nay, all other powers, towards fostering and protecting arts, science, and literature; and consequently no Prince has a better right to his temporal dominions than the Roman Pontiff. The Rev. Lecturer said that the right of the Pope to his temporal dominions was never questioned until the seventeenth century, and then not because of being badly governed, but because the prosperity and happiness of the people excited the envy and cupidity of the monarchs of neighbouring countries.

The Rev. gentleman next showed the good results which have emanated from the Pope being an independent sovereign, and the evils which would flow from having him subject to any Prince. This part of the subject was illustrated by the opinions of Napoleon I., Voltaire, Ranke, Edmund Burke, as well as the opinions of the eminent Statesmen of the present day, Montalembert, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Normandy. The Lecturer next read a letter describing the state of Italy, which is governed by the infidel revolutionists through secret societies, in the evil machinations of which societies Louis Napoleon he believed was deeply implicated.

In the short space at our disposal it is impossible to do justice to the admirable manner in which Rev. Mr McDonald treated his subject. The lecture was temperate, yet firm in its tone, characterized throughout by clear reasoning and logical argumentation, and embellished by a highly polished and truly eloquent, yet unostentatious style. The Rev. Lecturer concluded his subject by reading the celebrated testimony of Macaulay in reference to the past trials and triumphs of the Church, and in a strain no less eloquent, said, that from contemplating the fact that the Church had successfully surmounted the difficulties and perils of nearly two thousand years, he felt assured that she would survive, and live and act when her opponents were scattered into fragments, and buried in their tombs.

After the lecture a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Lecturer. We trust that he will have time to comply with the suggestion which was proposed, of having it published, as we feel certain that it would dispel many of the erroneous notions which are entertained regarding the temporal power of the Pope. We may here remark that the success which has attended the course of lectures just closed reflects no small credit on the Catholic Young Men's Literary Institute, and conclude by trusting that the members will exert themselves to make succeeding sessions of the Institute even more interesting and more successful. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for giving publicity to the transactions of the Institute,

I remain, yours truly,

Ch. Town, April 20, 1860. OSWERB.