

enemy's guns, but were repulsed without loss, the enemy, in hidden masses, suddenly appearing in their front; but the overwhelming fire of the Bengal Artillery (sending forth showers of grape in every direction where the rebels were concealed), aided by the well-directed volleys of the brave 86th, soon drove Pandey from his position, and enabled the dragoons to re-charge and capture all his guns. Some of the fiends climbed high into the lofty mango trees, and from thence used their matchlocks against us, fortunately without effect; but really it was laughable to see them skipping from branch to branch like so many monkeys, and tumbling down between the branches when fired at by our men. While we were hotly engaged in front, our rear guard was attacked by a party from Mundesore, proceeding to the relief of their main force returning from Neebuch. The park sergeant of the Madras Sappers and Miners, perceiving the movements of the rebels, who were advancing along the ridge of a rugged hill, commanding a view to the right and left for several miles, despatched one of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons to the brigadier for support, to which that officer promptly acceded, sending to their aid Capt. Sinclair's battery, with a suitable proportion of cavalry and infantry. Our sick and wounded, as well as an escort of the Malwa Contingent, with 70 prisoners, were also in rear. The native officer in charge of the escort, seeing the predicament in which they were placed, and feeling confident that he and the men under his command would shortly be engaged, at once ordered all the prisoners to be shot on the spot, which was accordingly done. He said, "We must fight for our lives; we cannot afford to look after prisoners!" And on this occasion one would have thought that some miracle had been wrought. The sick and weak became healthy and strong, the lame began to walk as if nothing was the matter, the wounded forgot his wound, and each, deserting his dooley and grasping his weapon of war, declared he "would never suffer Pandey to have his own way." Ere support could reach them, Lieut. Mallock, of the Bengal Artillery, in charge of the siege train, with a couple of gunners and a subdivision of Madras Sappers and Miners, opportunely arrived, and opened fire from an 8-inch howitzer, with excellent precision, each shell bursting in the midst of the rebels, causing not only destruction and panic amongst them, but checking their further advance until the arrival of the force sent for, when they were soon driven back to Mundesore, leaving about 200 dead on the field. It remains now only to state the massacre which took place in the villages of Gharo and its vicinity. The scene is indescribable. With the exception of comparatively few, those who did not fall by the sword or gun, fell victims to the devouring flame. Here, there, and everywhere the dead were to be seen; and as for the village itself, the heart sickens at the thought. Yet the scoundrels did not surrender until the next morning (24th), when we were playing upon them with an 8-inch howitzer and an 18-pounder. It was only then they waved their "flag of truce," and as soon as we ceased firing they came out of the village, and were made prisoners to the number of 150. The enemy's loss is estimated at about 2,000 killed. On our side, we have Major Boileau, field engineer, slightly wounded, Bombay Artillery, one wounded; Bengal Artillery, one slightly wounded; 14th Dragoons, three wounded; 86th Regiment, three killed and nine wounded; 25th Bombay Native Infantry, six killed, and two officers and nineteen men wounded; and a few of the Hyderabad Contingent killed and wounded. Thus ended the battle of Gharo, which having struck terror to the souls of the rebels in Mundesore, those gents deemed advisable to "hook" it, and have us in undisputed possession of the fort and town of Mundesore, the former of which, being now dismantled by the Madras Sappers and Miners, will afford no future refuge to a rebel band.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—Six months ago and the departed general was plain Colonel Havelock, and his name was scarcely known beyond his own immediate circle. He had served in the Afghan war, and had written a memoir of the campaigns through which he served. It was only in July last that we heard of his splendid victories, which had followed each other in such rapid succession, that one, or at the most two successive mails brought us the news of all. Well, he lived to see Delhi taken, and to relieve the garrison of Lucknow; and we can say of him as Tacitus said of Agricola, "In vero felix, non solum vita claritate sed etiam opportunitate mortis."

The late Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., was the second of the four sons of the late William Havelock, Esq., of Ingress Park, near Greenhithe, Kent, and of Bishops-wearmouth, county Durham, by Jane, daughter of the late John Carter, Esq., of Yarmouth. He was born at Bishops-wearmouth, April 5, 1795. Our readers are well aware that the Charter House is the school which reared the future hero, and that he bore among his schoolfellows the cognomen of "Old Phloss," on account of his sage and thoughtful demeanour. Among his contemporaries at Charter House he numbered Lord Panmure, Dr. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, Mr. George Grote, Sir Charles Eastlake, Archdeacon Hare, the late Sir W. MacNaghten, and Dr. Waddington, Dean of Durham. In 1813 he was entered as a student at the Middle Temple, where he was the pupil of Chitty, and the friend of the late Judge Talfourd. His elder brother, the late Colonel William Havelock (who was afterwards killed at Rannuggur in 1845), had distinguished himself in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and fortunately commanded sufficient interest to obtain a commission for his younger brother Henry, who was gazetted a month after the battle of Waterloo to a Second Lieutenantcy in the Rifle Brigade. He began and completed his military training under the gallant Sir Harry Smith, the victor of Alivai, and served for some eight years in England, Scotland, and Ireland. At length he effected an exchange into the 13th Light Infantry, and embarked for India in 1853. In the following year he took part in the first Burmese war, and was afterwards sent on a mission to the Court of Ava. In 1827 he became Adjutant of the Military Depot at Chinsurat under Lord Combermere. He subsequently visited Calcutta, and having passed in the languages at Fort-William, was appointed Adjutant of his regiment by Lord W. Bentinck. In 1838 he was promoted to a company, and served on the staff of General Sir Willoughby Cotton in the invasion of Afghanistan, and was present at the capture of Ghuznee in 1839, under the late Lord Keane. He was shortly afterwards sent to the Punjab in charge of a detachment, and was placed on the staff of General Elphinstone as Persian interpreter. He subsequently served in Cabul under the late Sir Robert Sale, and commanded a column in the final successful attack on Mahomed Akbar in April, 1842, for which service he was made a C.B. We find him afterwards acting as Persian interpreter to General Pollock, taking an important share in the brilliant affair at Istaliff, under the late Sir John M'Caskill, and nominated Persian interpreter to Lord Gough. In 1843 he was engaged at Maharajpore. In 1844 he became Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel, and fought at Moodkee, Ferozshah, and Sobraon. In 1849 he returned to Europe on furlough, after 25 years of incessant and laborious service. Returning to India in 1851, he became Adjutant-General of her Majesty's troops. A year ago he was serving in the Persian expedition, and commanded the troops at Mohammerah, and only returned to India on conclusion of peace with Persia, shortly before the outbreak of the recent mutiny. Of his recent services in India there is no need to speak. As our readers are aware, within the last few months, he was raised to the rank of a field officer, gazetted a K.C.B., and raised to the Baronetcy, with a pension of £1,000 a-year, and very recently was appointed

to the Colonelcy of the 3d Buffs. In 1827 Sir Henry Havelock married Hannah Shepherd, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, by whom he has issue four daughters and three sons, of whom the eldest, Henry Marshman, now second baronet, was born in 1830. He is at present Captain in the 18th Royal Irish, and has recently been serving on his father's staff as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General.

The above is from one of the London papers. Another one says:

"General Havelock, all classes, from the Sovereign down, will grieve to know, died unrewarded. The patent of his Baronetcy bears date the 26th November, 1857, and as he died on the 25th of that month, the grant does not take effect. The debate in Parliament caused the proposed donation of a pension to be adjourned, and thus Lady Havelock (beyond her being the widow of a K.C.B.) and her five children derive, at present, literally nothing from their father's services. This the Government will no doubt rectify forthwith, and, in doing so, its attention should be called to another fact. General Havelock (as shown by the recent extract we gave from "Burke's Peerage") had three brothers, all soldiers of distinction. The eldest fell gloriously fighting for his country against the Sikhs, 1848. The youngest brother, General Charles Havelock, now alone survives. He, like the hero just dead, was (says Sir B. Burke) in every Indian victory from the capture of Bhairpore to the battle of Goorjat. He has medals for each engagement. He was also in Turkey; but, since the peace with Russia, has been unemployed. He should certainly be allowed to take the field again."

COL. INGLIS, OF THE LUCKNOW RESIDENCY.—The pension for distinguished service, rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Henry Havelock to the Colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs, has been conferred by the General Commanding in Chief on Col. Inglis, of the 32d Regt., who so successfully prolonged the defence of the Residency of Lucknow.

THE LATE COUNT RADETZKY.—Marshal Radetzky died on Tuesday at Milan, aged 92. He was the eldest officer in the Austrian army, and his services to the Empire have been distinguished by some magnificent achievements. Count Joseph Radetzky, lately commander of the Austrian army in Italy, was born at Trebnitz, in Bohemia, in 1766. His predilection for military adventures was early developed, and he commenced his military career on the 1st of August, 1781, as a cadet in a cavalry regiment. He was called to take part in the long struggle with Napoleon, and in the battles of 1813, 1814 and 1815, he gained honorable laurels. He has since been nothing more than the able executioner of a soul-crushing tyranny. Having been successively Governor of Ofen (Hungary), Olmutz (Moravia), and Lemberg (Poland), he was, in 1822, appointed Commander General of the Lombardo-Venician kingdom. In 1856, Radetzky, having become old and feeble, resigned his command in Italy.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and the two following days; and to the Chapel and State Apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th instant, and a pretty cheer we expect there will be to get them.

THE BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.—The costume chosen for this bright bevy the Princess herself designed, and had one made to judge of its effect. The artists to whom this important task was confided, while literally executing the command, made another robe, with some alterations and additions, which she thought would heighten the effect. Both dresses were then submitted to the Princess for approval, and a combination of the two was finally determined on.

The absence of the Duchess de Brabant from the marriage of the Princess Royal is in deference to the medical advisers of the Royal Duchess, who do not think it safe for her to risk a sea voyage in her present interesting condition. It has not yet been quite determined whether the bridal train will leave this country from Gravesend or not.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE BALMORAL COTTAGES.—Nowhere else, perhaps, is the state of royalty so entirely laid aside as at Balmoral, and nowhere else does joyous, sympathetic human nature shine out more undisguisedly among the younger members of the Royal Family. Some of our readers may smile, on being told that a Princess has, in this nineteenth century, donned the housewife's apron, and "tried her hand" at stirring the porridge pot. One anecdote we have heard of the Princess Royal is this:—"Several years ago, when quite a young girl, a matron, for whom her Royal Highness had a special liking, had added one more to her husband's family. The baby, of course, was an object of superlative interest; and, when the christening was about to take place, the Princess asked to be permitted to attend and act as godmother. This was freely agreed to. The day came, and so did his presbyterian reverence, but the expected godmother, from some cause, did not make her appearance, and after a little time the ceremony went on in her absence. It was barely concluded when the Princess came, breathless with haste and excitement. On being told how matters stood, her undisguised feelings found vent in a sorrowful "Oh! but couldn't you do it over again?" When the court left Balmoral, last summer, the dependents were invited up to the lawn to bid farewell to her Royal Highness. The feelings of the Princess so overcame her, however, that she was unable to make her appearance before them, and the Prince Consort bade adieu on her behalf. Invitations to be in London at the Princess's marriage have, we hear, been sent, by her own special request, to Dr. Robertson, the Prince Consort's commissioner, and to Mr. Grant, the head gamekeeper at Balmoral.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN NAPLES.—We learn from Naples that shocks of an earthquake and vibrations of the earth are felt almost every day. On the 1st of January two violent shocks occurred, and others equally severe succeeded the disastrous ones of the 16th December on the 28th and 29th. No serious accident has taken place; but the public panic is intense and general.

A ministerial crisis is impending in the Sicilies, in consequence of the retirement of the President of the Council, who retires from public life in consequence of his advanced age.

FROM HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier under date of the 25th inst. says, Conche de Villanova, Aid-de-Camp to General Concha, died here of small pox on the 16th. He leaves a fortune of \$3,000,000.

A schooner boldly entered the harbor of Manza, and discharged 400 or 500 slaves. Of those landed by the Esperanza 600 or 700 have been captured by the authorities. The correspondent believes that Santa Anna is concealed in one of the Spanish ships of war, and others say that he has not been in Havana.

NENA SAHIB'S SHAWL.—At the Museum in Leicester Square, London, there is now on exhibition the veritable ceremonial robe of that "Hindoo demon of a Nena Sahib," as the Bombay letters describe him, which is daily inspected by immense crowds. The shawl alone is said to be worth a thousand pounds sterling, and is a most perfect specimen of Indian workmanship.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—Lord and Lady Napier's ball on Monday last, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal, is described as one of the most splendid entertainments ever given at the seat of government. About four hundred and fifty persons were present, including of course all the celebrities; though we fear, unless the newspaper correspondents exaggerate, that there was much heart burning outside the walls. The vulgar notion is said to prevail there in some quarters, that those who lavish hospitality are not permitted to choose their guests.

The Committee on Foreign Relations has made its Report to the Senate, on the President's Message concerning Walker and Commodore Paulding. The President's view is sustained. The Commodore's action is not so far approved as to be drawn into a precedent; but it is sustained in a measure, and the Report is conservative in its tendency. It will be discussed anon; but we must own that the absence of members of the Administration from the floor of Congress greatly mars one's interest in reading the debates. It has been stated that General Scott was under orders for California, to organize a volunteer force for action against the Mormons. It seemed scarcely credible, we confess, that the Commander-in-Chief, at his age, should be detailed for such service. We are glad to see that the project is abandoned, for the time at least.—*Albion, Jan. 20.*

THE PRESIDENT'S COMPLICITY WITH WALKER.—A despatch from Washington dated Jan. 31st reports the following startling information, from which it will be seen how far Mr. President Buchanan's regard for the independence of neighbouring countries or for the inviolability of treaties extends:—William Walker, in his speech at Mobile, said that last summer, in an interview with the President, he informed the latter of his intention to return to Nicaragua, and that his letter written in June was published by the President's consent. A day or two afterwards he was invited to an interview with a Cabinet Minister, who sought to obtain his confidence. The minister told him where to go with safety, and where with danger—remarking, "You will probably sail in an American vessel, under the American flag. After you have passed American limits, no one can touch you but by consent of this government."

During an interview between a friend of Walker and a cabinet minister, when an alliance with Mexico and the conquest of Cuba was proposed, the minister said—"If you do this, means shall not be lacking to carry out the enterprise."

TERRIBLE SCENE AT THE BURNING OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—New York, Jan. 19th.—Public school-house No. 14, corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn, took fire this afternoon, about 3 o'clock, while the building was filled with children. A terrible scene ensued. Several were smothered or crushed to death in their efforts to escape, and many were badly injured. The number of dead is seven. Two have their backs broken.—The number injured is not yet known.

The fire took from the heater. The teachers in one of the rooms noticing an unusual heat, began to open window after window, and it was not till the smoke came pouring into the room that the true cause was suspected. The teachers showed great firmness and courage in their attempts to rescue the children, and remained in the rooms till all were cleared. Many children were saved by being thrown from the windows and caught in the arms of the people below. None were burned, so far as is known.

The school was for both sexes, but all the dead are boys. The building was the largest, finest and the most complete of its kind in this vicinity, and was believed to have been the most thoroughly built. It was brick, four stories high and covered a large lot of ground. Many exaggerated stories are afloat as to the number dead, but it is believed the foregoing gives the extent of the calamity.

THE MORMON WAR.—The St. Louis Republican has information from Fort Laramie, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson city on Monday, and who reported meeting on the 23d December between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles south-east of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there till spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influences in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Col. Johnston. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had 80,000 fighting men, well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

CANADA.

THE FUTURE CAPITAL.—It is officially announced that the Imperial authorities have selected Ottawa City, as the permanent seat of Government for Canada. The advantages, or otherwise, of this choice, may better be discussed by our local contemporaries; but it is at least a matter of congratulation that the question is finally determined. Our American readers may be informed that Ottawa City, formerly Bytown, is situated on the picturesque river bearing the same name. It lies about 120 miles west from Montreal, and nearly the same distance E. N. E. from Kingston, with which the Rideau Canal connects it. It is a thriving place, with about ten thousand inhabitants, and will of course receive considerable impetus from this important decision.

Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 25th of next month; but the ministerial difficulties remain so far unadjusted.

The Princess Royal's Marriage was duly commemorated in several parts of the Province, especially at Hamilton, C. W.

NEW CANADIAN MINISTRY.—A despatch from Montreal says that the old Ministry is broken up and a new one arranged as follows:

- John A. McDonald, Inspector-General and Premier.
- J. Sandfield McDonald, Attorney General, Upper Canada.
- John Cameron, Receiver-General.
- Malcom Cameron, Postmaster-General.
- Sydney Smith, Solicitor General.
- P. M. Vankoughnet, President of Executive Council.

No change in the Lower Canada section, which is as follows:

- George E. Cartier, Attorney-General.
- T. J. J. Loranger, Provincial Secretary.
- L. V. Sicotte, Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- N. F. Belleau, President Legislative Council.
- Charles Alley, Commissioner of Public Works.—*St. John Leader.*

THE LATE ELECTION AFFRAY.—Charles Lafontaine, who was committed to goal on the Coroner's inquisition, for the murder of Robert Newman, was admitted to bail yesterday, by Mr. Justice Caron. The accused was bound, himself in £1000 and two sureties of £500 each, to appear and answer the charge at the approaching Term of the Court of Queen's Bench.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle.*

Yesterday, in honour of the marriage of the Princess Royal, the bells of the English Cathedral rung out a merry peal at noon, and, during the day, the banners of the St. George's Society were displayed at the "Albion," and the flags of the several European nations at the Belgian and other Consulates.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Yesterday evening, on receipt of intelligence of the death of the gallant and lamented General Havelock, the Cathedral bells rung a muffled peal.—*Id.*

A GENEROUS MAYOR.—The first official act of the new Mayor of Cork was to visit the city gaol, from which he liberated all the pauper debtors there confined, he paying the demands against them. He also set at liberty a number of poor people who were under a rule of bail.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

MORE ABOUT THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.—We copy the following from the Carleton Western Recorder of the 30th ult.:—"GOLD! GOLD!—Ho! all ye adventurous youths whose hopes for gold have turned your thoughts to Australian and Californian regions—return your wandering steps to the native shores upon which you turned your backs so contemptuously—come back to gather gold dust in the little rivulets and hard hills of New Brunswick!!!"

Seriously—many of our citizens have been a good deal excited upon the discovery of indications of Gold along the bed and margin of a little stream which flows in the Nerepis, about nine miles distant from the city.

Specimens of the yellow dust may be seen at Mr. T. Gard's silversmith establishment, and at the Watch Store of Mr. W. N. Venning. We do not pretend to be capable of judging of the genuineness of the stuff, but we are assured by men who should be competent to form a correct and scientific opinion, that the dust is as pure and rich as that of Australia, and that the indications of an extensive deposit are many."

THE CENTRAL BANK.—There is very general dissatisfaction in this community with the delay in the resumption of specie payments by the Central Bank. Everywhere else the Banks have resumed long since, and yet there is no notice that the Central Bank even intends to do so.—Judging from what we see and hear daily, we should not be surprised to learn, that measures will be taken very shortly either to compel the Bank to redeem its notes, or else close its doors and go into liquidation. One thing or the other must be done, for matters cannot much longer remain as at present.—*New Brunswick.*

Correspondence.

(FOR THE EXAMINER.)

THE FANATICS OF THE "PROTECTOR" vs. COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR.—It is exceedingly unfortunate that, for a fair trial of the school law, and what is still more, for the interests of education, the choice of the members composing the Board of Education did not fall upon persons better qualified to harmonize the conflicting feelings and prejudices of the community. In most respects the present Board entered on office under the most auspicious circumstances; but in all probability, the very qualities for which some of its members were appointed, are precisely those which obviously unfitted them for discharging its obligations with advantage to the community.

The men who would best serve the public should be gentlemen possessed not only of a sufficient education, but also of enlarged minds, liberal views, deep and intimate knowledge of the human heart, and, if possible, a blending of enthusiasm in favor of popular education. All these properties make up a character the very reverse of what many of the members of our Board have so far exhibited. Whoever has watched closely their official conduct thus far, must have perceived that their estimate of the office imposed on them, is, first and mainly, not the varied and different interests of common school education, but to see that the Bible should be read; and whoever observe at the present the pertinacity with which they hold on to this single idea, will easily believe that they are determined to break up the whole machinery of our common schools rather than relinquish it.

Now the reading of the Bible is a very good thing in its own time and place, but the community have various and conflicting opinions, both as to the expediency of introducing it, and as to the version to be preferred. Neither are they prepared to admit the Board's right in overruling their prejudices, or in deciding a question which they consider themselves as competent and as much entitled to do as the Board.

We are not sorry, however, that this question, which must ultimately be settled, is likely to be brought to an issue sooner, by the madness of a vulgar, ignorant and presumptuous party, set up and encouraged by members of said Board and others, than it otherwise could be. That question will be, "Whether the Constitution authorizes the Legislature of itself to make any law it pleases respecting religion?" Reading the Bible in the schools, so far as the mere exercise of reading is concerned, would come, perhaps, under the power with which the Board is invested. Make an abstraction of this reading as an exercise, and the rest is purely a matter of religion. Equally it is a matter appertaining to religion and the rights of conscience secured to all, to judge of the special version that should be used. Now this part, which we think entirely beyond the province of the Board of Education, is precisely and exclusively that on which certain fanatics in this community insist, as a portion of the duty of the Board, for no reason that we can perceive, except as an exciting theme, calculated to disturb the harmony of the community, and thwart the best interests of what we desire—the general education of the masses.

Let us suppose for a moment the Board having the right, by authority of law, to have the Bible read with or without the consent of the people, it will of course be their duty to define what version shall be read. If they allow the Catholic version in our schools, what will be the consequence?—that a large portion, if not all the Protestant children, will be withdrawn from the school in which such version shall have been authorized. If, on the other hand, they introduce King James's version into our schools, the Catholics will necessarily and for the same reasons be withdrawn. But if they allow each school to adopt that version of the Bible, which is approved of by the majority of the scholars or their parents in such school, it is evident the minority will have to submit to the reading of a version which they do not approve of, or else retire. Or, as it happens at present, in more than one place where Protestants and Catholics are nearly equal in numbers, whichever party has a majority of trustees determined whether the Scriptures shall or shall not be read. What will the consequence of all this be? that the schools will become an endless source of disputes and recrimination—that they will be turned off by lines of sectarian demarcation, as if they were called by the names of Protestants or Catholics.

Is it possible the reverend gentlemen of the Protector, in their fanatical zeal, do not foresee this consequence? or is it possible again that, foreseeing the consequence, they are prepared to damage the present system by an attempt to force the Legislature to enter into their chimerical and impracticable theory? If a State religion is to be forced upon the entire community, the avowal of such intention should be openly made, and the sense of the people taken on a subject of such importance to their future peace and tranquility.

Now, what is the mighty fault imputed by the clerks of the Protector and Messrs. O— and G—y to the present school system? What is the cause of their violent and unchristian animosity against Catholics and their religion, who form nearly one-half of the population of the Province? Is it that to this we would most respectfully invite their "utiles"—that religion and not education. They do not complain that the pupils do not read—they do not complain that they do not learn—they do not complain that so far as regards the mere exercise of reading one book may not be as good as another, but they complain that religion, in some shape or other, is not introduced into our mixed schools. They do not complain that before the most of them, or rather the whole of them, ever set their feet on this Island, its inhabitants of all denominations lived in peace and harmony, and their children, in and out of school, followed the example of their parents, who served God according to the dictates of their consciences. Religion was no more an apple of discord among them than the features of their faces. This was too happy a state for their reverences of the Protector and the two gentlemen above referred to, who find themselves probably more at home in this sort of *petits guerillas*, than they would in battle arrayed before a powerful enemy.

In fine, there are only two ways of bringing this important question to a satisfactory termination; either to exclude religion from our mixed schools altogether, or to establish separate ones. Any other legislation on the subject will only make bad worse, and foster, in our heretofore peaceful Island, a religious warfare. Common sense dictates how necessary it is to respect the religious predilections of parents, despite of fanatics who are labouring to make the public schools an engine of proselytism. Whenever they can, by intimidation or stratagem, procure a majority, they fancy the minority have no rights. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours,

COMMON SENSE.

Viewfield, Queen's County, Feb. 11, 1858.