

LAND COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Thursday, 20th Decr. 1860. (CONTINUED.)

As a proprietor, I was not bound to sell the land... Evidence of Hon. James Yeo, M. P. P. In a previous issue of the 13th Decr. I bought between 15,000 and 16,000 acres of land for £100,000. The land was sold in 4000-acre lots. Part of the land was very fertile. It was sold to a good many settlers. It was sold to a good many settlers. It was sold to a good many settlers.

built one half of the Church at joint expense; and he himself built the parsonage house (English) at his own sole expense. COUS. PALMER. Did you never disown any tenant. Ans. No, never.

Correspondence.

EDUCATION—THE NEW COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR—The new Protestant College is another institution against which Catholics have very just reasons to protest, as being a direct infringement of their rights to perfect equality. This College has been established for the purpose of satisfying the sectarian bias of the Rev. D. Fitzgerald, George Sutherland, and Orangemen and fanatics in general. When Mr. Kenny was appointed Head Master of the Academy all the patronage of the schools was withdrawn from that Institution on account of his being a "Papist," and Mr. Fitzgerald and other holy men suggested the idea of getting up a Protestant College. These saintly haters and revilers of the Pope and "Popery" have, it appears, hitherto succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. I may be wrong in this, if it is true that the Rev. G. Sutherland is in high dudgeon at his not being appointed to the principal professorial chair of this College, to which, perhaps, he thought he had a claim in consequence of his writing some very prosy letters on Education. I deeply sympathize with his reverence; and to be candid, the Government should not overlook his superior claims to patronage, for were it not for his apostolical labors among Orangemen, paravesture the Government would not be in existence this day, and the Pope might be issuing his Bulls from the Provincial Building in Charlottetown! At all events the saints being in their holy zeal determined to uproot "Popery" from our midst, have exerted themselves most strenuously, and have had interest and power sufficient to enable them to command the Government to establish a Protestant College on the ruins of the late Government. One of the Professors of this College arrived in Charlottetown about two months ago, and although this gentleman must be paid at the rate of £300 per annum from the time he left Scotland, nevertheless he has yet no pupils nor any College to teach them in. This is not the Professor's fault, but that of our zealous, holy, intelligent and immaculate Government. Well, perhaps they are not so much to blame after all, as it is said that one honourable member of the Executive has been able to do or say little or nothing since the Prince's visit except expressing his astonishment at His Royal Highness and the numerous "oratorians" which he "seed" on "the breast—that another studying the "dead languages"—that another frequently takes hypochondria fits, and that the others are lovingly engaged in that species of labor generally known as the occupation of the Kilkenny cats.

It is too much to expect that the poor inhabitants of this Colony will continue to pay a Professor £300 a year for doing nothing. I think they will consider it quite wrong for them to pay those public servants who really do their work, without paying a man for visiting Governor Dundas and other friends. I have no doubt but that it will cost, perhaps seven or eight hundred pounds to transform the Academy into a College. And then the annual salaries of the two Professors will be, I believe, six hundred pounds. I don't know how well pleased our people in general will be at this enormous expenditure of the public money for the special benefit of the dear young Fitzgalders, Sutherlands, O'Leahans, Hancock, and other young gentry about Charlottetown. Did country people ever ask themselves what benefit they are likely to derive from paying a very large amount every year out of their pockets to support a College for the special advantage of the Charlottetownians? The establishment of this Protestant College is, without doubt, one of the most flagrant and outrageous acts of injustice towards Catholics ever perpetrated in this Colony. I for one loudly protest against the gross injustice of using public property for a Protestant College. The Academy was built by the money of Catholics as well as of Protestants, and the land which is attached to it is public property, and belongs to the former as well as to the latter. I protest also against the injustice of devoting a large portion of the public revenue to a Protestant or sectarian College, unless at the same time an equal amount, or an amount proportionate to their number, be given to Catholics for their College. It is well known that Protestants on this Island are better off than Catholics. Why then do they put their hands into the pockets of Catholics to endow their new College? Catholics, notwithstanding their poverty, have built a splendid College, and have kept it in operation six years without one single penny from the public revenue, except a very paltry sum for books, or something like that; and why do not Protestants do the same? If they want a College, let them, like honest folks, build and support it out of their own funds, and not out of the public revenue. When Protestants come to understand the matter I believe there will be very few of them who will not be honest enough to show fair play to Catholics. If there be any who will not, they should read their Bibles, every page of which teaches the divine and eternal principles of justice; and I presume justice should be done to "Papists" as well as to Jews or Turks. Will Mr. Secretary Pope, or any member of the Government, or any one on their behalf, have the kindness to inform us whether it is in accordance with the principles of fair play, honesty and justice to pay, from the public funds, the Professor of a Protestant College before said College is in operation, and not to pay one cent to the Professors of the Catholic College during the six years of its existence? A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

November 30, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

MR. WHELAN—The London Daily News, of the 25th of October, takes a very sensible and comprehensive view of the qualifications indispensable to Colonial Governors, and succinctly points out administrative errors and evils destructive of the vital welfare of a Colony, arising from the frequently occurring incapacity of gentlemen sent out as Chief Magistrates to British Colonial possessions; and marks with peculiar tact and discernment the damaging influences which too often interpose at Downing Street to a jobbing selection of gentlemen naturally unfitted, and devoid of experience, tact and talent for the gubernatorial direction of a Colony, to which fact some of H. M. British North American Provinces are unfortunately bear testimony. A Governor of that intellectual grade and cast, with Royal prerogatives vested in him, may be a vassal to fiction—a duped intriguer—a martyr to designing Executive advisers—become a party weathercock, merge into a political partizan, and if a bigot in religion, become a sectarian ruler, and a bane to the Colony, the Government of which he mal-administers; and in the ratio of evils and wrongs his incapacity, stupidity and bigotry inflict, politically, socially and ecclesiastically upon the governed, he covers himself with administrative disgrace, and finally makes a dishonourable and spotted retreat from his gubernatorial command. But I shall retreat, and let the London Daily News speak in the subjoined extract, which is not only pertinent to a place, Mr. Whelan, in your public spirited Journal, but worthy of a careful perusal by the highest functionary down to the humblest individual in the land.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 25, 1860.

"A Colony is very apt to estimate the value in which it is held at home by the character of the man sent out by the Colonial Office to preside over its affairs. By the appointment of a Governor of acknowledged political ability and capacity, of cultivated manners, of moral standing and of pure domestic life, the Colony is not only, and very properly, benefited, but receives a real benefit in being thus furnished with a high standard of political, moral and social life. If, on the other hand, a Governor is sent out either deficient in these qualities, or a lifeless and perfunctory person, or of inferior political, intellectual or moral reputation, a feeling is at once excited in the Colony that in the selection of their rulers their welfare and happiness have prevailed, that their interests are little cared for or attended to in Downing Street, and that the public at home cannot be roused to control or defeat the indifference or jobbery of the Colonial Minister. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the importance of Colonial Governors has decreased under Responsible Government in the Australian, African and North American Colonies. True it is that there are ministers standing between them and the local Legislatures, and that a Colonial Minister can fall ignominiously without affecting the status in which the Colonial Governor is held. Nevertheless, the experience, the tact, the temper, the independent judgment, and the better knowledge of human nature of a competent Governor, must always be of inestimable value to the political affairs of a Colony, without involving him in its party conflicts. The political

duties of a Colonial Governor are, however, in some sort subordinate to his other duties. It is for him and his family to provide for their necessities, amusements, charities, and society of the colony, to bring together and harmonize so far as possible, its discordant elements to diffuse a spirit of toleration and good feeling throughout its ecclesiastical and social arrangements—to diffuse the humanities and unostentatiously to encourage activity, zeal, intelligence, in whatever shape they may be manifested. In short, if he may be allowed the liberty to play that useful and valuable part on a small stage which the Sovereign plays on a larger scale at home."

NEW BRUNSWICK AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 5, 1860. That mysterious annual visitor, the Indian Summer, continues to sojourn in our midst, and is apparently inclined to prolong his visit, I imagine, he may do with perfect impunity. The weather has been more than uncommonly mild and salubrious for the season. Some sharp frost and slight sprinklings of snow made their appearance, as if to remind the sublimity mortals in this "wilderness of joy" of the proximity of winter, but have been as quickly dissipated by rain and sun. The weather has been more than uncommonly mild and salubrious for the season. Some sharp frost and slight sprinklings of snow made their appearance, as if to remind the sublimity mortals in this "wilderness of joy" of the proximity of winter, but have been as quickly dissipated by rain and sun. The weather has been more than uncommonly mild and salubrious for the season. Some sharp frost and slight sprinklings of snow made their appearance, as if to remind the sublimity mortals in this "wilderness of joy" of the proximity of winter, but have been as quickly dissipated by rain and sun.

The lecture season at the Mechanics' Institute has commenced. Hon. Dr. Tupper of Nova Scotia delivered the opening address, in a manner which has attracted the attention of the public. He strongly and boldly discoursed on the propriety of an immediate confederated union of the Colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island; and strenuously, if not successfully, endeavored to demonstrate the material advantage that would arise from such a confederacy. A portion of the Press declares the lecturer's views to be premature and impolitic, and in many instances, in fact, a professional pugilist, of a sombre complexion, was killed at Norton a few days ago in going through a sparring exhibition with a comrade. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict of accidental death!

The Circuit Court for the County of St. John was opened on the 20th ult., and from the formidable appearance of the docket, is likely to continue for five or six weeks longer, notwithstanding that the public mind is so much occupied with the late case of the Railway depot, at the base of an elevated cliff adjoining the public street, where the only prospect to the poor confined sufferers will be a rocky and unadorned prominence on one side, and a few yards of a thoroughfare on another. And yet such a case should not attach to the Commission, considering the physical barriers which surround the city, and which the City is encircled. The building will cost £10,000.

The 13th of this month is commemorated to be as a day of public thanksgiving for the abundant harvest of—buckwheat, I suppose.

A trial of absorbing interest to the juveniles of this community is about to attract the attention of the Supreme Court and the ingenuity of the lawyers of whom there are about eight retained to bring the truth to light. It is an action for a breach of promise of marriage, brought by a young lady, sixteen years of age, against a young man, twenty years of age, and of about 45 years old. I have heard it said that this will be the first case of the kind ever tried in New Brunswick. If so, it must speak powerfully in behalf of the constancy of attachment between the sexes in this cold country. The amorous defendant's appearance is that of a well-dressed Englishman, and looks like a person who is really very much, but is not quite so good looking, and does not appear to have practised the external accomplishments so extensively as the Major. The fair complainant I never saw; but I have no doubt she is as pretty as the most of New Brunswick's daughters. Every young man of respectability should attend the proceedings in this most interesting case, in order to know how far he can trifle with woman's affections.

CRIMINAL TRIALS IN ST. JOHN, N. B.

Two most important capital offences have terminated with a melancholy decision in the Circuit Court, now holding its sittings in the city of St. John. The first, which occupied the whole of two days, was that of William Munford, a young athlete, in the full vigor of manhood, for the wilful murder of Mahali Ann Jackson, a colored woman of notorious repute, who perished about six weeks ago in a haunt of wretchedness. Two jurors were objected to on the part of the Crown, and having been intimated at the time, his mind must have been in a state of temporary derangement, and consequently not a sane and responsible being, and that, therefore, the verdict could only be manslaughter at the most, and not murder. Mr. Thompson, who closed the defence in a long and pathetic appeal for mercy, discharged his duty through the different stages of the trial with business and discretion. His closing sentences were truly affecting, and at this time only did I see the prisoner's eyes become softened and bedewed. The advocate's efforts were unavailing. The stern facts of the prisoner's guilt, and the inflexible realities of the law were insurmountable. The Judge charged the jury in a lengthy and lucid manner, explaining what constituted the crime of murder, and advised them, in the most impressive manner, to banish from their bosoms all considerations of sympathy for the prisoner or his friends. He emphatically told them that voluntary drunkenness was no mitigating circumstance; and that if they believed the evidence, their verdict must be murder and not manslaughter, no matter how distressing such a decision might be to their feelings. The jury retired about 1 o'clock on the second day, and returned at 6 p. m. with the

awful announcement of GUILTY, accompanied with a recommendation to mercy. As the prisoner was being remanded to the prison, he was seen to have his eyes, and he proceeded slowly and heartbroken to his dismal cell, thence, perhaps, to be called to expiate his crime upon the scaffold.

The other capital offence, one, he it said to the honor of his country, of rare occurrence—seemed to create in the minds of the community sensations of mingled horror and commiseration. It was the alleged commission of an assault on the person of a young female, sixteen or seventeen years old, while, with half a dozen smaller and younger children, she was gathering blueberries at a place called the Five Mile Barrens, in the month of August last. For this high crime and misdemeanor, to which the statute law of this land annexes the forfeiture of life, Johnston Bean was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. He is a man about 40 years of age, with a wife and two young children! He is a rough looking customer, with a head bearing evidence of great animal propensities—phenologically speaking. He is of a powerfully muscular conformation, and considerably hump-backed. The investigation of this trial engaged the attention of the Court for three days; and the crowd of people who attended exceeded that of the previous days. The Solicitor General conducted the prosecution, and S. R. Thompson, Esq., appeared for the prisoner. The testimony adduced for the Crown, the whole of which was established by the most exacting evidence; that Bean was the man who—came, saw, and conquered. Most of the witnesses against the prisoner were quite small and young, apparently not more than seven or eight years old. On the second day of trial an interesting—and, I doubt not, to some a most fatal scene took place. It was this: a young boy was called from an adjoining room as a witness; his extreme youth and immature state attracted the attention of the Court and all present. Mr. Thompson objected to his being sworn on account of his tender years; the little fellow was lifted up on the stand, and the Judge asked, "What did you come here for?" "To tell the truth, Sir," was the quick response. "Do you say your prayers?" "Yes, Sir."

"Who teaches you?" "My mother, Sir." "What prayers?" "Our Father." "Where will you go if you don't tell the truth?" "To heaven." "Such were the questions and replies of Judge and child. Mr. Thompson still objected, and doing so, asked the boy, "Do you die altogether when you leave this world?" The answer was, "My body dies, Sir, but my soul never dies." He was then sworn and related all he knew of the case; the question as to the identity of the prisoner being about to be asked, the Judge suggested to the Crown officer that the witness be sent through the Court to look for and point out the culprit only. All in the body of the Court were asked to stand up, prisoner as well. The Judge told the boy to go round and look at every one and see if Bean was there: he did so, slowly, and with piercing eyes, coming in front of the dock he halted, and for some moments stared the prisoner in the face; it was thought that he had recognized him, but, peering close up to the dock, he said to the prisoner, "This is like him," but that instant his eye glanced to one side and rested on the real one, whom he pointed to and said, "This is the man who committed the crime." Instantaneously a shock, as if of electricity, pervaded the crowd, and the prisoner attempted to join in the silent applause; but his trembling frame told too well the feelings that prompted him to assume a demeanor of indifference. The prosecution having closed, Mr. Thompson opened the defence with a statement that he was prepared to prove what the law says is *absolutely*. This plea, however, could not be sustained, and the learned Counsel seemed to feel that his case was a hopeless one. He closed the prisoner's case with his accustomed ability and earnestness. Of this part of the proceedings the *Freeman* says: "Mr. Thompson made a long and powerful address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The Solicitor General closed for the Crown in a speech of much ability. On the morning of the third day the Judge commenced his charge to the jury, reading to them the evidence, and 'laying down the law,' which took him three hours to do. At one o'clock the jury retired to their room, and came into Court at 6 o'clock and asked the Judge to read again the evidence of the prosecutor, and also her deposition taken at the Police Office. This having been done, the jury again retired, and again returned at 7 o'clock. As they came in, the Judge asked them to read the evidence of their deliberation. Their verdict was 'guilty.' Bean, during the trial, preserved a fearless and earnest demeanour, and looked as if he did not understand that his life was in the hands and at the disposal of twelve of his countrymen; but on this morning a little after 10 o'clock as he was brought into Court, his features showed that he had realized his dreadful position. He and Munford appeared in complimentary terms to the handsome manner in which the Court Room was fitted up for the holding of the Prince's levee. He also remarked that it was the best and most commodious judicial hall he ever saw in his life. This is a most interesting case, in which the defendant is charged with the murder of a young man, who was killed at Norton a few days ago in going through a sparring exhibition with a comrade. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict of accidental death!

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The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., December 17, 1860.

With his habitual and characteristic disingenuousness the Colonial Secretary misquotes and misconstrues, in the last *Islander*, some of our remarks on the so-called "perfect" system of education now in operation. He asserts that we have ridiculed "all religious denominations other than that to which we belong, and that we have said the whole 'Protestant community' were opposed to the late Lieut. Governor because he happened to be a Roman Catholic. Now, all this is untrue. We have never ridiculed "all religious denominations," nor, indeed, any denomination; moreover, we have never declared that the Lieut. Governor was opposed by the whole Protestant community. We have, we admit, laughed at the follies perpetrated in the name of Protestantism by a few fanatics and bigots, who preyed upon, and diverted to their own purposes, the religious prejudices of many of their ignorant followers, by means of the most absurd falsehoods. The Orangemen claim to be the only true defenders of Protestantism in the British Empire. The principal fanatics in this Island to whom we allude, are nearly all Orangemen; and it is not surprising to hear of their absurd pretensions being advanced here as well as in Canada and Ireland. That Mr. Pope is an Orangeman, we were not prepared to believe; but as he seems inclined to endorse their views, we may presume that he has been admitted into that fraternity whose members have lately made such memorable exhibitions of their folly on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Pope makes an extract from our editorial, and interpolates the name of the present Lieut. Governor by way of a ludicrous contrast with that of Sir Dominick Daly. He knows very well that the name of Mr. Dundas was not used in connection with our remarks; nor did we intend that any of those remarks should bear any allusion to His Excellency. We can very well understand the object for which this falsification is made. If it serves a political turn for Mr. Secretary Pope and his party to drag the name of their master unnecessarily into our disputes, and if the master permits the liberty—we can only say we pity them all for having recourse to such an artifice. The Colonial Secretary says that the late election was altogether a contest between Roman Catholics and Protestants, as such; and that the latter having triumphed, they accordingly took the Government. The fanatics, before alluded to, certainly raised this cry; but the leaders of the Tory party sent forth a far different shibboleth. They raved about the exclusion of office-holders from the Legislature, with the view of securing its independence—they whined about the erroneous amount of the public debt—and growled about the policy of the Liberals for passing a Land Purchase Act, and buying up proprietary estates, whereby our whole people were to be taxed for the benefit of a few. Now, if the religious spirit was the thing which decided the elections in favour of the present Government, all the nonsense that was written and spoken on the questions referred to, could have had little or no effect on the minds of the electors. The Colonial Secretary says that the "late Government" was entirely under Roman Catholic influence. This is a

bold assertion, and is one that cannot be supported by a particle of proof. If it means any thing, it means that Protestant interests were neglected to advance Catholic claims; but we defy the Secretary to show that the former suffered the smallest encroachment in any way. It cannot be said that the Protestants were denied their full share of Government patronage. All the principal offices in the Colony, except two, were filled by them; and with regard to the smaller offices in the country districts, there was an overwhelming majority of them in the hands of the Protestants. In the Executive Council there were only two Catholics to seven Protestants, and in the Legislative Council only two Catholics to ten Protestants. In the House of Assembly their number was still smaller in proportion to the number of members there, and in proportion also to the number of Catholic inhabitants in this Colony. Indeed, it is a remarkable fact that Catholic constituencies in this Island have always shown a greater readiness to elect Protestant members, when they could be found worthy of election, than persons of their own communion. All these facts combined disprove the assertion of the Colonial Secretary that the Catholics exercised undue influence over the late Government. We again challenge the Colonial Secretary to point out one solitary case in which purely Protestant interests suffered while the Government was in the hands of the Liberals.

We may be reminded of the old falsehood that the late Bishop desired to exclude the Bible from the common schools, and that this was an encroachment on Protestant rights; but that falsehood has been pretty well exploded. At the time the Bishop wrote his celebrated letter, his Lordship was under the impression that an attempt was about to be made, under the auspices of John M. Stark, to give a sectarian character to the district schools, and he suggested that it would be better to exclude the Bible altogether than create contention in the community by forcing a version of the Scriptures into the hands of children whose parents did not approve of it. The present Government, as well as their predecessors, carry out the late Bishop's suggestion—the Bible is not forced—it is left to the parents of children to determine where and when it shall be used, or to exclude it altogether, if they think fit. And it is now a well ascertained fact, that notwithstanding all the outcry raised by the Orange bigots and their dupes, previous to the late election, there is less use made of the Protestant Bible in the common schools than was made of the same under the late Government.

The *Islander* states that a correspondent of ours, "signing himself 'Fair Play,' has recently denounced the Government for not appointing the Right Rev. Dr. McIntyre, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, and several of his clerical seats at the Board of Education." The *Islander* is mistaken. "Fair Play" has never written a word on the subject, to our knowledge. "A Lover of Justice" did, indeed, suggest that if the Government had any desire to deal fairly with the Catholics, the Bishop and two of his clergy should be appointed to seats at the Board. This suggestion was made on the ground of there being, at present, three Protestant clergymen at the Board; and as the Catholics are nearly half the population of the Island, our correspondent considered that three of their clergymen had an equal right to be there. Now, let it be remembered, that this was merely a suggestion to, not a denunciation of, the Government, as the *Islander* asserts; but even as a suggestion we disapprove of it. We do not wish to see Catholic clergymen at the Board of Education; we believe they would not go there if they were appointed. Under the late Government only one Catholic clergyman held a seat at the Board; and he resigned his place, after attending a few meetings of the Board, in accordance with the expressed wish of the late Bishop. Indeed, we have always thought that clergymen of every denomination should be excluded from the Board. Their spiritual duties, if they attend to them, are numerous and onerous enough to occupy all their time and attention; and it is very well known that clergymen are generally the most incompetent persons in the world to have anything to do with the administration of secular affairs.

The *Islander* says the Colony is divided into two parties—Catholics and Protestants, and that the two are "utterly irreconcilable." In matters of faith they may be; in political affairs they are not. The Colonial Secretary would fail to believe that all the Protestants in the Island are supporters of the present Administration. He is as much in error on this point as he is on many others. Thousands of the most intelligent Protestants on the Island are staunch advocates of the Liberal cause, and determined opponents of the existing Government. Their number and influence are daily increasing; and we confidently expect that at the next election Protestant voters will have the honor of thrusting out of office the wretched apology for a Government that now obtains in this Island.

The Colonial Secretary says: "We most sincerely regret that religious strife should exist in this Island, as it does at present, and that sectarian prejudices should be aroused and kept alive, for political purposes." We cannot give the Secretary credit for much sincerity in this matter. According to his own admissions, noticed in the first part of these remarks, he, like his brother officials, is altogether indebted for the £350 paid to him by the people for doing nothing, to the "religious strife and sectarian prejudices" which his party excited previous to the last election, without any justifiable reason, and without any other result than the possession of office by Mr. W. H. Pope and others of less influence, talent and respectability. The Orange Societies recently formed in different parts of the Island have no other object than to keep alive for the next election the "religious strife and sectarian prejudices" which rendered such essential service to the Tories at the last one; but a disreputable trick of that kind will not do to be played more than once. Orangemen have received a knock in the head from which it will not speedily recover; and the least intelligent of Protestants will grow tired of cherishing "sectarian prejudices" when they perceive that the Catholics are doing nothing to excite them.

The junior Clerk of the Executive Council is determined that his superior, Mr. W. H. Pope, shall not outstrip him in the career of defamation. The last *Monitor* contains a letter from the pen of Mr. Donald Currie, third clerk in the Executive Council, in which we are assailed with the grossest personal abuse. The arrival of the English Mail and other matters leave us no space to-day for a reply to him. Donald may rest assured, however, that as soon as we can get a spare hour and a column of space he shall receive his deserts, in company with that incomparable hypocrite, blackguard and swindler who proclaims himself the editor of the *Monitor*. Some time ago Mr. Dundas expressed his surprise and regret that there should be any bad feeling in this small community. If there be, we shall, perhaps, have to hold his Excellency responsible for the most of it; he allows the chief clerk of his secret Council to worry the tenantry of the Island—to defeat, if possible, the objects of the Land Commission—to excite religious prejudices for political purposes; and to defame every leading man in the Opposition.

Embodged by this bad example, the Jackson, for whose benefit an office was created at £100 a year, and holds no higher position than that of a common flunkey to the Administration, must also rush into print, and show that he can hold a liar as any other scribbler in the pay of the Government. The Executive must be in a sad condition when reduced to call in its principal advocates paid officials of an inferior grade. J. B. Cooper, Donald Currie and Ewen Ainslie make a fine Unicorn team in the Government Coach. We give one of them his feed not long ago, since which he has been tolerably quiet, and the other two brutes will get their oats next week. CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE. On last Thursday evening Mr. Roche delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Geology," before this Institute. On Thursday evening next the Secretary will deliver a lecture, subject—"Poetry," with selections from the Poets. E. KELLY, Secy.