

"Your religion has always been degraded; you are in the dust, and I will take care you never rise again. I should enjoy less the possession of an earthly good by every additional person to whom it was extended."

"You may not be aware of it yourself, most revered Abraham, but you deny their freedom to the Catholics upon the same principle that Sarah, your wife, refused to give the receipt for a ham or a gooseberry dumpling; she values her receipts, not only because they secure to her a certain blessing, but because they remind her that her neighbours want it as a feeling laughable in a priestess, shameful in a priest—vanal when it withholds the blessing of a ham, tyrannical and execrable when it narrows the boon of religious freedom."

"I admit there is a vast luxury in selecting a particular sect of Christians, and in worrying them as a boy worries a puppy dog; it is an amusement in which all the young English are brought up from their earliest days. While I am gratifying my personal insidious respecting religious firms, I find myself into an idea that I am religious, and that I am doing my duty in the most exemplary (as I certainly am in the most easy) manner. But then, my good Abraham, this sport, admirable as it is, becomes, with respect to Catholics, a little dangerous; and if we are not extremely careful in taking the amusement, we shall tumble into the holy water and be drowned. As it seems necessary to your idea of an established Church to have somebody to worry and torment, suppose we were to select for this purpose William Wilberforce, Esq. (Rev. R. McNair), and the patent Christians of Clapham (the MacNairites or Charlotteans keep holy the Sabbath-day destroyers). We shall by this expedient enjoy the same opportunity for cruelty and injustice, without being exposed to the same risks. We will swear them to the doctrine of good works, compel them to preach common sense, and to hear it; to frequent Bishops Deans and other high Churchmen; and to appear (once in the quarter at the least), at some Melodrama, Opera, Pantomime, or other light scented representation; in short, we will gratify the love of splendour and power; we will enjoy the daily ostentatious of witnessing the impotent anger of men compelled to submit to civil degradation, or to sacrifice their notion of truth to ours. And all this we may do without the slightest risk, because their numbers are (as yet), not very considerable. Cruelty and injustice must, of course, exist; but why connect them with danger? Why torture a ball-dog when you can get a frog or a rabbit? I am sure my proposal will meet with the most universal approbation. Do not be apprehensive of any opposition from Ministers. If it is a case of hatred, we are sure that one will defend it by the Gospel; if it abridges human freedom, we know that another will find precedents for it in the Revolution." The words in italics are ours.

Yours, in haste,  
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Nov. 9th, 1860.

"Say so, say so? I say unto you again, you are a shallow cowardly hind, and you lie."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I see by your last issue that Capt. John Murphy has addressed a communication to you, respecting the resignation of the late members of the Irish Volunteer Corps. This letter, as I have heard, is the joint production of the Captain, his officers and men, who have for the last month been nightly engaged in composing this artful, though untruthful production; but, of course, nothing better could be expected to emanate from "Our House."

Capt. Murphy commences by insinuating that there was not a majority of the Company opposed to him; but no one knows better than the Captain himself that this assertion is untrue, for when the Corps divided upon his conduct, twenty-eight voted against him, and only eleven for him. But the best proof that a large majority was opposed to him is to be found in his own letter, where, among the men he names, are some who were elected in direct opposition to Capt. Murphy and his supporters, hence the reason for their names not appearing on the Muster Roll kept by the Captain; but they did appear on the roll kept by the Clerk of the Company; while others nominated by the friends of the gallant Captain were easily balloted out—Doyle, at Hickey's factory, and others among the number. Now, as it requires a vote of two-thirds of the men to elect members of the Corps, how could these have been elected unless a large majority was opposed to the Captain? This veracious scribe also asserts that he was called upon to apologise, but refused to do so! Again appears his propensity to blink the truth, for he did apologise, and that in the most abject manner, although it was at the eleventh hour, when he found a Committee was about to be appointed to wait on the Commander-in-Chief. He then lost the little courage he ever possessed, and would, I believe, have gone down on his knees to obtain the pardon he so earnestly desired. That the complainants wished to have the witness sworn is a proof that they only wanted to elicit the facts of the case; while, on the other hand, Capt. Murphy most probably would rather his own evidence, as well as that of some of his witnesses, should have a somewhat wider scope than an oath would allow.

This new alleged Captain further says he was only found guilty on one charge, viz: saluting the Bishops and Clergy at the Consecration. Here he artfully tries to make the public believe the members of the I. V. Corps were opposed to paying respect to the Bishops and Clergy, whereas nothing of the kind was ever thought of. The facts of the case are these: Captain Murphy offered that the I. V. Corps should form a guard of honour to the Bishops, and afterwards proposed the subject to the Company. When some of the members wished me to give them my advice upon this novel and important matter previous to the vote being taken, I stated it was my opinion that if they turned out in regiments and under arms, much ill-feeling would be created among our Protestant fellow-Colonists—that they were enrolled for a very different purpose, and I asked if they would like to see the Prince of Wales' Company turn out as a guard of honour to the Protestant Bishop at the consecration of their new Church? If so, they might have some colour of excuse for thus turning out; but if otherwise, I would recommend them to follow the golden rule of doing unto others as they would wish others in similar circumstances to do to themselves. The vote was then taken, when it was opposed by nearly every individual present—excepting, of course, this very sanctimonious Captain! It will be easily seen that Capt. Murphy was not blamed for saluting the Bishops, (which, in fact, every member of the Corps would have done), but for disregarding the almost unanimous vote of the Company, which decided that doing so would place the Company in a false position before the Protestant portion of the community. Now, it was only to the fact that Capt. Murphy did turn out in his uniform, and not that he saluted the Bishops, that Corporal McIntire was called to attest to; and although he so artfully appeals to the Irish Catholics of the community upon this subject, I feel assured there is not one among them but will give as an individual named in Capt. Murphy's letter the credit of being as good a Christian as himself. Certainly some of the Catholic Irishmen have no cause to take the part of Capt. Murphy in this affair, when it is well known a report was current in the drill room that he wished to prevent the admission of "Monarchs" into the Corps, the best proof of which is that this principle was acted upon by balloting out John Smith, and, I believe, some others. Upon this subject I addressed the Corps—pointed out the suicidal policy of making distinctions between the North and South; and my influence, backed by that of Lieut. Reddin and Mr. P. Bowers, caused the vote to be retaken, when the despised Monarchs were duly elected, to the no small chagrin of those members of the Company who have on all occasions sided and acted with Capt. Murphy—his right hand men and principal factotums being particularly busy upon this occasion, the Captain himself being absent.

I may as well now give Capt. Murphy a piece of gratuitous information. He states in his letter that he was solicited to become Captain. Supposing so, but it was generally understood and believed that the Corps could displace him at any future time, should he forfeit their confidence, otherwise he never would have been elected. Capt. Murphy designates those who resigned "wolves," and says "they are every thing but bad soldiers, and in that honourable profession they have not had a chance to form a character!" I suppose he would insinuate that they are deficient in the necessary amount of courage. But I would ask Capt. Murphy if he can point out one among the whole number that has showed such a craven spirit as was actuated himself on four or five occasions?

Because the Commission which tried Capt. Murphy did not find him guilty on all the charges in the indictment, he concludes and would have the public believe, he has been unjustly treated by some of the Company. But let the public bear in mind that the various charges preferred against Capt. Murphy were embodied in a report which, when presented to the Volunteers at their regular meeting, was unanimously adopted. And who, let me ask, should be the best judges of the Captain's conduct? Should it be the Corps, or should it be the Commission? I hold it should be the former, and for this reason, that the men may as well expect an impartial decision from a Court of Captains, when trying a question between Captain and men, as the tenantry might expect from the Land Commission if that Court were composed of three proprietors.

Capt. Murphy was charged with being drunk in the drill room, and incapable of taking charge of the men. This was amply sustained, and can now be corroborated by Lieut. Reddin and several others; yet the Commission acquitted him of this charge, because, as I suppose, some of his witnesses, when called to rebut the accusation, stated they did not consider a man drunk unless he had to hold by the fences or walls to keep himself from falling! This may be taken as a sample of the evidence produced by Capt. Murphy to rebut the other charges.

I consider the fact of Capt. Murphy's having acted as a waiter at the Prince's Ball to be quite enough to strip him of his commission. Could any thing be more degrading to an officer and insulting to the Company he commanded than stooping to the level of a menial, as he certainly did upon that occasion? Both himself and those who side with him seem to forget that what may be right and proper for Mr. John Murphy to perform, may be highly improper for Captain Murphy to do. Of this I am sure, however, that no gentleman would have so acted, Capt. Murphy's opinion, and the opinion of all the Volunteer Captains in the Island, to the contrary notwithstanding.

As the report to which I have alluded will most likely be published, and in all probability the Clerk of the Company, who was one of the Committee appointed to draw it up, will, together with others who have been honoured with a passing remark in the Captain's letter, have something to say in their own defence, I will dismiss the subject for the present—adding, that it is much against my desire that this dispute should have found its way into the newspapers, for when I resigned as an honorary member, I had hoped to have done with the Corps forever. Capt. Murphy, however, has decided otherwise by throwing down the gauntlet, and I therefore must take it up.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,  
WM. MURPHY.

Charlotte-town, Nov. 13, 1860.

P. S. It would appear by Capt. Murphy's letter that Ensign Kelly did not belong to the Corps, and therefore clothing and a sword were imported for him! Charitable, very!

EDUCATION.

WOODBROOK, Nov. 13, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I perceive by the last Examiner that a Professor has arrived to take charge of the Prince of Wales' College. Will you have the goodness to inform me what has become of that Institution? My son was a student at the Academy. He has been home since June, losing the time he ought to be occupied in attending to his studies, while the tax payers are supporting an embryo Institution at a cost of £600 per annum. Surely the people must be convinced, ere this, that unpaid services are the most costly. If the office holders were members of the Assembly, and of the Government, they would be careful to look after the interests of the people; and we would not be deprived of the benefits of a first-rate school, because the Government have not time to look after it.

I remain, yours very truly,  
JAMES WARBURTON.

THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

AN EXAMPLE TO PROPRIETORS.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me space in your patriotic paper to inform the public of Prince Edward Island that Lady Georgiana Fane, proprietress of Township lands within this Colony, being here in person, and on becoming personally acquainted with the difficulties besetting the tenants on her Estates, and the general state and condition of the tenantry—has, in a noble spirit of justice, of true benevolence and sterling sympathy, redounding to her Ladyship's lasting honour, forgiven the arrears of rent due on her estates, and reduced the rent thereon to sixpence sterling per acre; and will furnish new leases free of any charge. The boon which her Ladyship has bestowed—the homes which she makes happy—the toil which she lightens—must have the unfeeling gratitude of the Tenantry, and will command the thanks of their posterity. I cannot here resist remarking the difference between her Ladyship's nobility of character and generous bests, and the heartless, arbitrary and tyrannical action taken against her tenantry by her Land Agent, who immediately previous to her arrival in this Island, threatened to eject her tenants from their lands, and drive them shelterless and abroad upon the highways, if they would not pay their back rents at one shilling per acre, and take new leases at a charge of two pounds each. The fact being taken into consideration, of Lady Fane's generous action, and the arbitrary conduct of her agent, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that, that her Agent must have made grave and gross misrepresentations to her Ladyship regarding the Tenantry prior to her visit amongst them, during which she humanely relieved them from the grips of his power.

The high-toned, sympathetic action of Lady Georgiana contrasts wondrously with that of the Government-Tenantry persecutors, as exemplified in their unjust demand for payment of arrears of rent, and exacting exorbitant prices for lands from the tenants on the Selkirk Estate.

Lady Georgiana Fane has, in true nobility of character, set an example of justice, humanity, and generosity, which do well to emulate, if it be possible that their nature could be moulded and fashioned into her sublimated sympathy with the oppressed Tenantry.  
VEMTAS.

PUBLIC MEETING—NO RENT!

FOR THE EXAMINER.

An unusually large meeting of the Tenantry on Lots 23 and 24 was held at the North Rustico School-house, on the evening of the 12th inst. The following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That whereas the Proprietors of these Townships have issued notices demanding one year's rent from us; and that whilst believing said demands to be contrary to the Royal Instructions by which the Court of Land Commission was appointed; and believing also that any attempt to enforce the payment of rent before the award of the Commissioners shall be made known, would be unfair, and calculated to disturb the peace of the Colony; Therefore Resolved, That it is the determination of this Meeting to pay no more rent until the Roy Commissioners have given their decision, as we have every confidence that that Honourable Court will do ample justice to all parties concerned; and that when their award is given, we shall use our utmost endeavours to comply with it."

The Protestant will much oblige by copying.  
JOHN HOUSTON, Chairman.  
North Rustico, Nov. 14, 1860.

FOR THE EXAMINER.

ON DIT.

The Lieutenant Governor has committed himself to party politics and proprietary machinations and interests, inasmuch as he permitted his chief Officer, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pope, to pursue a broad, zealous and damaging course, inimical to a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question—subversive of the rights of the Tenantry, and in opposition to the welfare of the inhabitants generally, before the Royal Commission, during the sitting and stay of the Commissioners in the several sections of this Colony; and in suffering his Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pope, to edit the *Islander* newspaper, in defence of the Proprietors, and adverse to the claims and rights of the Tenantry; and in giving countenance to his said Secretary, Mr. W. H. Pope, in his capacity of Editor of the *Islander*, to abuse and calumniate, individually and collectively, a majority of the people whom His Excellency was commissioned by our Sovereign to govern independently of political bias and personal prejudice; and in having allowed his Secretary, Mr. Editor Pope, to prosecute in the *Islander* a scurrilous system of defamation, calumny, and malignancy, against his Lieut. Governor's immediate predecessor, the high-minded, honorable, and talented Sir Dominick Daly; and thereby setting a bad example, and it may yet prove, ineffectual example of public attack upon Governors.

Mr. W. H. Pope has not been gazetted Colonial Secretary—his appointment to that office being unconfirmed, or no

mandamus of confirmation has been issued, in consequence of a certain halo encircling him at Downing Street. "Honour and fame from no condition rise."

No Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, Bailiff, Constable, or other officer of justice, is legally bound or obliged to distraint for rent upon any tenant; and therefore any individual who personally effects a distraint does so of his own free will and pleasure.  
RECORDER.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. November 19, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The English Mail for this Island arrived here on Friday evening, by the *Lord Seaford*, per steamer *Canada*, which reached Halifax on Tuesday last. Latest English papers are to the 3rd instant. The following extracts embrace all the news of importance.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

The meeting at Warsaw to inaugurate a new Holy Alliance does not appear to have been very successful. The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna supplies information as to what passed at the Conference. The monarchs and their ministers had several interviews, but they did little more than exchange opinions concerning the state of Europe. A programme of some kind or other was drawn up, but was not signed, because the sovereigns and their ministers could not agree on an understanding on several matters of importance. Prince Gortschakoff failed to convince the Prussian and Austrian statesmen, that it would be advantageous to all parties if the treaty of March, 1856, were subjected to a revision. Russia is exceedingly desirous of regaining her position on the Danube, and to do away with the neutrality of the Black Sea. It is related that Prince Gortschakoff and Count Rechberg had an altercation at the very first interview.

Some of the German papers, and more especially those of Prussia, appear anxious to show that the Conference was a failure, and that nothing was decided on. The *European Times* is of opinion that the meeting could not pass away without an object, but that the principals had too much at stake to allow their views to transpire.

The Poles displayed such a disloyal spirit while the Emperor Alexander was at Warsaw, that his Majesty was totally unable to conceal the vexation and annoyance he felt.

Berlin, Nov. 1.—The three Northern powers agreed at Warsaw to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

DOINGS IN VENETIA.

A Turin correspondent, writing on the 27th, says—Orders have been received at Venice, from Vienna, that no passports to leave Venetia shall be given except in cases of absolute necessity, to be clearly proved by the applicant.—Persons have been arrested for wearing the rings called "tears of Italy" among them is a young lady about 17. Noblemen, besides, have been compelled to leave their country houses, in order that soldiers may be lodged in them. The construction of bridges has been commenced, and other measures of precaution taken usual on the eve of war—such as the cutting down of trees and the prohibition to peasants to sow grain in the fields likely to be required for camps. The Piedmontese government, on its part, is on its guard, and making preparations for war. Bologna and Piacenza have been put in a state of formidable defence, and Ancona is to be so fortified as to make it a stronghold of the first order.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

A telegram, which came to hand through Paris, conveys the information that Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel have met a few miles from Naples to concert a plan for an immediate attack on Gaeta, and it is also added that the King would not enter the capital of Southern Italy until the result of the voting throughout the Kingdom had been officially proclaimed. Another statement, direct from Naples, is to the effect that Garibaldi will retire along, that from public life when Gaeta had been reduced, and that he would carry out his determination unless Piedmont made war upon Austria for the purpose of driving her out of Venetia. These accounts leave no doubt about the best feeling existing between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel, and the reception of the former in the royal camp is said to have been most flattering. A leading morning paper seems to think that the Neapolitan campaign is drawing to a close. "Unless," it says, "some unforeseen event change the fortunes of the war, a few days must suffice to drive the Bourbon Sovereign from that little corner of his Kingdom which still belongs to him." The same authority adds, that the close of the present year will see Victor Emmanuel assume the prerogatives, and probably the name of King of Italy, with a territory stretching from the Alps to Sicily, containing twenty-two millions of souls, and with an army of two hundred thousand men.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The previous news from China has prepared the public for the intelligence which has recently arrived. The Taku forts were taken on the 31st of August, after some hard fighting, which lasted three hours, but the enemy were all allowed to evacuate with the honours of war. The Allies, it is added, lost 400 men killed and wounded—a proof of the desperate courage with which the enemy must have defended their position. It was known previously that the expedition had landed on a small stream a few miles to the north of Peking, with the object of attacking the forts both in front and rear. This has now been done, and done successfully, but the full details are awaited with some impatience to account for the resistance—things which were unknown in our previous conflicts with the Chinese. It is added by the telegram that the British and French Ambassadors were at Tientsin on the 26th of August, ready to start immediately for Peking, escorted by cavalry, and that the Chinese Government had promised them an honourable reception. The London *Times* is charged with this intelligence, and intimates pretty clearly its belief that this politeness to the Ambassadors covers some ulterior design on the part of the Emperor and his Ministers, and that if the Ambassadors are caught by such a snare device, the whole of the work will have to be done over again. In the absence of all precise information on the subject, and of the force, the great loss of life, and the invitation of the chiefs to the capital, it is too much to assume that Lord Elgin and Baron Gros are such simpletons as to be imposed upon again by a Government fruitful in all kinds of devices to enjoin strangers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Hungarians do not feel inclined to receive their new charter with the gratitude that we expected. We learn that there was a partial illumination at Pesth on the evening of the 21st; but the windows of those who lighted were smashed. The streets were crowded, disturbances arose, the troops were called out to restore order, and several arrests were made. Even in Vienna the dissatisfaction at the new charter has risen so high that the students of the capital refused to take part in a torchlight procession in honor of the Emperor's return, although the proposition had been sanctioned by the Government after consulting the Emperor by telegraph. This dissatisfaction with the new charter has arisen from the discovery that the conceded privileges are rather nominal than real, and that the provincial Diets and even the Reichsrath will still, to a large extent, be the creatures of the Crown. This is a very unfortunate result at a time when it was believed that the concessions would have revived the loyalty of the Austrian populations, and when it was calculated that the new spirit would have afforded fresh facilities for a war in Italy. The result shows that the most short-sighted, as well as the costliest, of all modes of ruling a people is that of force.

The Irish Brigade.—The Brigade left Havre on the 30th, and were expected to arrive at Cork on the 1st. The Cork correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes:—"On the day of their arrival it is arranged that they will be entertained at a public dinner, at which the leading men of the city will take part. A couple of steamers are engaged to proceed to sea to-morrow morning to meet the brave fellows, and give them a warm hearty cheer on their approach to the shores of their native country. A special train has been engaged on the Great Northern and Western Railway, to leave them at the stations along the line nearest their homes. Clothes, lodgings, &c., have been provided by the local committee.

The Dowager Empress of Russia died on the 1st instant.

There is a report that the King of Sardinia has determined to bestow on Gen. Garibaldi, for the eminent services rendered to the country and the throne, the title of Prince of Catalani, with an income of 20,000 livres, and to be decorated with the collar of the Order of the Annunziata.

Mr. Rarey, the great American horse tamer, took his final leave of his English friends at the Crystal Palace, on the 27th ult.

A mutiny had broken out in the Dutch East Indian army.

Archbishop Cullen has requested the Roman Catholic clergy of Dublin to receive subscriptions, to assist the Irish Brigade on their homeward journey.

Emigration from Ireland principally to America, still continues unabated, notwithstanding the late period of the season.

The directors of the Great Ship Company have effected an insurance of £100,000 upon the vessel, at the rate of 6s. per cent. for the six months during which she will lie at Milford Haven.

The Press announces that a numerous deputation of English Volunteers is expected in Paris, and that it will be officially received and feted by the National Guard of the Seine.

The accounts given of the harvest in England are not favourable. The Board of Trade returns show a continued and remarkable growth of the general export trade of Great Britain. In the returns of imports the most interesting movement is the great increase in grain and flour.

Sugar active. Coffee steady at previous rates. The Chinese news has rather flattened the markets for Tea, but no quotable change in public sales. Consols 92½ to 93.

The papers announce the death of the naval hero, Lord Dundonald, which took place on the 31st ult., at his residence, Kensington. The deceased nobleman was in his 85th year.

The news from Italy is limited by the victory claimed by the Neapolitans over the Piedmontese in a letter from Gaeta, in which the latter are declared to have lost 2900 men killed and wounded, 22 were lost of the Royalist forces is declared to be about 22,000 dead or one killed. But, on the other side, it is declared that negotiations had been opened with the Piedmontese for the surrender of Capua. An official despatch from Turin denies that the Piedmontese troops had been beaten by the Royalists.

The official reports speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of Garibaldi's English Brigade at Capua.

BATHGATE.

DINNER TO PROFESSOR INGLIS.

On Wednesday evening last, a large and influential company dined in Robertson's Hotel, in honour of Alexander Inglis, Esq., late rector of Bathgate Academy, now Professor &c., in the Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island. The chair was occupied by William Johnson, Esq., of Kame Park; T. D. Weir, Esq., of Bathgate, discharged the duties of compère in the most able manner. Among the company we noticed W. McKim, Esq., Rev. Messrs. Byers and Sym; Dr. Longmuir and Kirk; John Macnab, Esq., Glenmuir; E. Meldrum, Esq., James House, Esq., A. Angus, Esq., Provost Gilchrist, Bailies Spiers and Johnson, Esq., Simpson, &c. After the usual loyal toasts, THE CHAIRMAN, in proposing the health of Professor Inglis, the guest of the evening, said:—"The cause of education is one in which, above all others, the people of this country feel an interest. The diffusion of education has made Scotland what it is. It has made Scotland influential and successful in every part of the world, and it has been the means of raising the portion of the empire, within less than a century, from a state of comparative poverty and obscurity, to one of wealth, comfort, and high advancement. Nothing, therefore, that bears on this great point can possibly be uninteresting to us. This parish, as well as the rest of the county, is greatly favoured. In addition to our excellent parish school, and the various other educational establishments, we have our academy, founded and endowed by the munificence of a native of the parish. The institution is the means of conferring very many benefits on the parishioners, and every circumstance which respects it will be necessarily claim our attention. It is, I will venture to assert, the duty of every citizen to exert his right and privilege of the inhabitants of this town and parish to see that the various offices connected with it are held by able and efficient men. That our friend, Mr. Inglis, is entitled to be so described, your presence here this evening abundantly testifies. In this respect the appointments made by the trustees heretofore have been very judicious; and, restricting my remarks to the rectors alone, I may remind you of the Rev. Mr. Martin, then minister of this parish—a man whose name will not be mentioned but with respect—and co-trustees, paid a joint tribute and a well-deserved compliment to Mr. Taylor in appointing him to be the first rector of the academy. He was succeeded, as you are aware, by my friend, Mr. Smith, now minister of Ecclefechan, whose rectorship to me, in which, above all others, I may remind you, is a distinguished scholar and an ever-learned man. Under his rectorship our academy attained a very high degree of efficiency indeed. Mr. Smith was succeeded by our late friend, Mr. Farbrin, afterwards governor of Heriot's Hospital; he again by Mr. Gibson, both excellent scholars and teachers—the former distinguished by his unexampled zeal and fervour in the cause of education, and who was slain by a fall from a horse, and sacrificed his life in succession to Mr. Gibson came our excellent and esteemed friend, Mr. Inglis, whom we are met this evening to honour. Mr. Inglis has, I believe, been all his life devoted to teaching and to self-improvement. He had, previously to coming here, held several important appointments at Glasgow and elsewhere. His immediate and respectable office of Professor was, as you will recollect, rector of Moffat Academy. He came to us highly recommended, and I can well remember the strong terms in which that eminent divine, Dr. Stewart, then of Moffat, spoke of him. It is almost superfluous to add that these recommendations were most amply verified. Mr. Inglis is not only a profound and excellent scholar, deeply read in the classics, but a diligent and successful instructor of youth. His knowledge of general literature is also varied and extensive; and in addition to all this, his kindly manner endears him to all his pupils; and I feel assured that by no means more than his pupils will his leaving Bathgate be so much and so deeply regretted. Their feelings have recently found expression in some little gifts they have offered him and which, as the generous and unprompted outpourings of a grateful and respectful affection, our friend will value very highly. In his hands the honour and efficiency of the general duties have been most ably sustained; and I feel, gentlemen, that I am expressing your sentiments as well as I know that I am expressing my own, when I assure Mr. Inglis of our deep respect and attachment, of our regret for losing his valuable services, but, at the same time, our satisfaction at his promotion to the dignified and respectable office of First Professor in the Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island. Permit me also to offer him, in your name, our congratulations on this event, and to express our fervent wish that he and his family may have a safe and pleasant voyage to the home of their adoption; that they may there meet a kind and warm welcome; and that they may long be spared together, and that they may ever feel the aid and support of Providence, the means of conferring the blessings and advantages of a sound, liberal, and enlightened education upon the youth of Prince Edward Island."

MR. INGLIS, in returning thanks, spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I beg to return you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honour you have conferred on me, in inviting me to become your guest on this occasion, and for the kind and respectful notice which has been proposed and responded to. That honour, I do assure you, has been greatly enhanced in my estimation by the gentleman you have selected as your chairman, and made the medium of communicating to me your kind wishes and undeserved compliments. I am sensible that your partiality has elevated me to unwonted pre-eminence, and placed me in a position in which I can but very inadequately account myself. I feel almost overawed by the presence of the highly respectable company, composed of gentlemen of territorial designations, of representatives of all the learned professions, of some eminent in scientific attainments and literary acquirements, and of others distinguished for uncommon natural sagacity and practical ability in the arts; and the idea occurs to me that this assemblage of worth and talent has been convened to do honour to an individual so humble as myself. I can only say that, since my appointment to the Prince of Wales College, Prince Edward Island, I have studiously kept more than usually aloof from my friends, that I might not appear to evoke any demonstration. The circumstances of our present meeting are, as you well know, on your parts altogether spontaneous, and to me, on that account, most gratifying. I do not regret that it affords a superior and healthful education to all classes of the community. The son of the poorest peasant may find an education fitting him to take rank in the highest echelons of the land, with the son of the proudest peer. From its portals have issued many who are rapidly rising to important positions in life, and reflecting unfading lustre on the stately edifice where their minds were first awakened to a love of learning and honourable ambition. I am proud to say that I owe it in almost as high a state of efficiency, as in the cir-

conference, I think it can well attain! Last year was the crowning point in my regime. We matriculated upwards of 200 pupils, some of whom attained an accuracy and extent of scholarship which, I humbly conceive, would not do discredit to the best academy in broad Scotland. It has ever been my aim to lay a solid foundation, rather than rear a tawdry and flimsy superstructure; and it has been the happiness of the teachers, to find that the style and results of our tuition have secured the unqualified approbation of those whose training and habits of thought enabled them to form a just estimate. The only and the best legacy I can bequeath to Bathgate is the heartfelt wish expressed in the brief motto, "Academia floreat." This day may be considered the close of my connection with Bathgate, and I regard this testimony of your respect and esteem as the seal that my labours among you have not been altogether unappreciated. Three thousand long miles of deep ocean may toll between us, but even its swelling waves shall not be able to obliterate the sense I entertain of your regard. Accept, gentlemen, my warmest thanks for the honour you have done me, and the compliments you have paid me. In bidding you adieu, it may be, a loving farewell, I assure you I will fondly cherish with me, across the Atlantic, the best wishes of the community, who will continue to look into my island home as the best recommendation to my future endeavours, in the hope that I may receive from them the same cordial and kindness I have uniformly experienced among you.

ARTHUR DEPRECIATING, as far as it could, the powers which the Land Commission are supposed to possess, the *Islander* has more than once referred to the advantages which the award of the Commissioners may be expected to confer upon the tenantry, and assured us that the Government are entitled to all the credit for bringing about such a happy state of things. Now, we should like to know what assistance the Government gave the Commissioners in prosecuting their enquiry? Although Messrs. Hensley and Thompson were professionally employed on the side of the Tenantry—and both those gentlemen, we are sure, went much further in their pleadings than suited the taste of the Executive—not one member or officer of the Administration came forward to utter a word of sympathy for, or give the least information that would be serviceable to the cause of the tenantry; but on the contrary, some of the principal officers of the Government and several members of the Cabinet were ranged on the side of the proprietors—doing all they could to sustain their claims in opposition to the rights of the people. Mr. Secretary Pope, the editor of the *Islander*—enjoying from the public purse a salary of £350 a year—was constantly before the Commission, labouring incessantly to show that all the claims ever advanced by the proprietary party were just and equitable ones—that they were not in arrears for Quit Rents—that they were entitled to monopolise the Fishery Reserves—that they were not amenable to a forfeiture of their grants for not complying with the conditions of settlement; and that they were, in short, a model class of people against whom no reproach should be uttered. The Colonial Treasurer, with a salary of £350 likewise, was called to give evidence in favour of the Proprietors, and did so. The Hon. T. Heath Haviland—a member of the Cabinet, Land Agent, and partner in business of the Attorney General, whose salary of £350 a year he no doubt helps to enjoy—also appeared before the Commissioners in support of Proprietary claims, and particularly on the subject of the Quit Rents. The Hon. James Yeo, another member of the Cabinet, and a Land Agent, who has also two sons-in-law and a brother in the public service, in the receipt of large emoluments—was scarcely ever absent from the Commissioners' Court, and always ready to give his testimony in support of proprietary claims.

The Hon. E. Palmer, the leader of the Administration, also came before the Commissioners, ostensibly to rebut some statements made by the Hon. Mr. Warburton, but really to give his support to the proprietary cause, which was not unreasonable for him to do, seeing that he is a proprietor himself. When asked to give his opinion on the Escheat question, on the Fishery Reserve question, and on the Quit Rent question, he referred the Commissioners to his speeches in the House of Assembly, and intimated that he still held the opinions there expressed. We all know that those opinions were strongly opposed to the popular views of the questions just mentioned; and we know, too, that Mr. Palmer has been always ready to give his testimony in support of proprietary claims.

Now, seeing the principal members and officers of the Administration arrayed against the Tenantry in the enquiry before the Commissioners, how can the Government claim any credit for their connection with this matter? If the award should carry out the views of the Tenantry, it will certainly not meet with the approval of the proprietors; but the Colonial Secretary says it must meet with the approval of the proprietors, otherwise it will not be affirmed; and the Colonial Secretary and his brother officials have used all their influence and power to bias the minds of the Commissioners in favour of the proprietors.

The *Islander* does not deny that the several Bills passed last Session were sent to England without the Attorney General's report, as required; but the Colonial Secretary, knowing that he cannot deny our allegations, makes a painful attempt to be humorous in extenuation of the blunder and neglect of the Government.

The *Monitor* man has, for several weeks, been in a king-depote attempt to entice us into a controversy with him on Italian affairs, local politics, or, indeed, any subject. Let him remember that the *Monitor*, when we can get it, as always the first thing we put to waste paper use, and of course think little of the brilliant editorials it contains; let him, therefore, hug the delusion that his remarks in reference to us are quite unanswerable. To console him for the want of a "free fight" with us, let him cultivate more sedulously the acquaintance of that congenial spirit which acknowledges in the body the name of Ewen Aron, and who is known in the community as the unchangeable swindler and forger. The Government stand in need of the undivided attention of these distinguished supporters, and we recommend them not to waste their time upon us.

Our attention has been directed by a correspondent, who writes under the signature of "A Lover of Innocent Amusement," as well as by others personally, to what purports to be a "Tale in Ross's Weekly," under the designation of "de Clerk's Vow." Our correspondent and the others who have communicated with us verbally seem to think that this brilliant production is a covert attack upon a private family in Charlottetown. It may be so, but we would not know that it was unless informed of the fact; indeed we should not have read any portion of it, unless requested to do so, as a matter of business; and our only impression from the perusal is, that the thing is very harmless because very silly. The only way to give importance to it, and make it seem to have a local application, is to say anything at all about it; and for this reason our correspondent's favour is declined.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF CHARLOTTETOWN TO THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

His Lordship the Right Reverend Dr. McIntyre, who appears to be indefatigable in the discharge of his episcopal functions, has returned from the Magdalen Islands, whither he went, a few weeks ago, accompanied by Mr. McDonald, to visit that portion of his Diocese. He visited Harry Aubert, Harry aux Maisons, and Euxine, where the Reverend C. N. Boudrot, C. Merville and A. Roy, respectively are; and he met at these different places with the warmest respect, even Protestants taking a part in the demonstrations of joy and welcome which were made on the occasion. His Lordship confirmed on the various islands 565 individuals. He found the Churches spacious and well finished, and provided with an abundance of