

CORRESPONDENCE.

Copies of Correspondence between Sir Alexander Bannerman and His Excellency.

To the Editor of HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

You will confer a favor by giving a place to the accompanying correspondence, which has recently passed between Sir Alexander Bannerman and myself. I regret exceedingly that circumstances should have called for it, and especially for its being made public. Neither respect for His Excellency, nor predilection for any political party has prompted me in this matter;—but a principle thus referred to in one of the celebrated Letters of Junius: "A clear unblemished character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the spirit that will not submit to an injury." I have no reason to expect candid treatment of my defensive statements from the person of whose distinguishments I thought it proper to apprize His Excellency, and I have no intention to notice any of the effusions against me with which he may continue to occupy the columns of the Royal Gazette.

Your obed't servant,
EPH. EVANS.

Dec. 1, 1855.

Charlotte-town, 16th Nov., 1855.
May it please your Excellency: At a late hour this evening, I have observed in Hazard's Gazette of to-day a correspondence between your Excellency and certain gentlemen recently in the Commission of the Peace, bearing upon the character and conduct of Mr. Edward Whelan, and upon his fitness to be associated with Her Majesty's Justice.

In one of your Excellency's communications, you are pleased to give the substance of certain explanations of his conduct made to your Excellency by Mr. Whelan, in which his Christian and ministerial character is seriously assailed. I am unwilling that your Excellency should remain under the misapprehensions created by Mr. Whelan's very gross misrepresentations of facts; and as I am obliged to leave town to-morrow morning, beg leave to apprise your Excellency of my intention, immediately on my return, in the beginning of next week, to submit such facts and circumstances as I believe will exonerate me from the slanderous imputations which have been communicated to you, and prove your informant to be unentitled to any credence in his representations of the matters referred to.

With high respect,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obed't servt.,
E. EVANS.

To His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Kt.
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Charlotte-town, 23d Nov., 1855.
May it please your Excellency: In accordance with an intimation in my note of the 16th inst.—which I hope came to hand,—I beg leave respectfully to express the surprise with which I read, in Hazard's Gazette of that date, a communication, purporting to be from your Excellency, leading me to believe that an impression had been made upon the mind of your Excellency unfavorable to my character as a Christian Minister; and that it had been produced by gross misstatements of facts by a person recently one of your Excellency's confidential advisers, and more recently appointed a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County. These misstatements, furthermore, appear to have influenced your Excellency to pursue a course in reference to that person which has resulted in the retirement from the Commission of the Peace of eleven intelligent gentlemen, who consider the conduct of Mr. Whelan, as witnessed by themselves, at the County Meeting" referred to, and "other circumstances affecting his character," to have rendered him an unfit person to be appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

With the exercise of the Royal Prerogatives entrusted to your Excellency, it is neither my duty nor inclination to interfere; nor do I question the integrity and impartiality by which your Excellency desires to be influenced in the discharge of your high functions. But I am unwilling that misrepresentations of my conduct, and consequent depreciation of my character, should by any person be made stepping-stones to your Excellency's favor, and to his own elevation; or that, as appears to have been done in this instance, Mr. Whelan should extenuate his own indecorous demeanor, at the expense of my reputation, by pouring into the ear of your Excellency such perversions of the truth as are contained in the explanations given, and which have induced your Excellency to confer him in a position entitling him to rank with gentlemen.

Your Excellency will also kindly permit me most respectfully to express my regret, that before giving publicity to statements so injurious to me, he believed, and referring as they did to matters of fact on which your interested informant was at variance with so many respectable magistrates, your Excellency did not afford me an opportunity to state what had been my course on the occasion referred to. The tissue of misrepresentations of the public meeting, published in the Royal Gazette, I did not think it necessary to notice, as more candid and truthful reports had appeared elsewhere. But the decision at which your Excellency has arrived, and which, before the public, give the weight of your Excellency's character and high position in favor of statements which I had not deemed worthy of denial, because of their harmfulness while resting solely upon the credit of their inventor.

As I have no desire to intermeddle in any matter of a political or administrative nature, as between your Excellency and any persons party to the case, I shall confine myself to a few statements, for the substantiation of which, by incontrovertible evidence, I hold myself pledged to your Excellency, if desired, showing that the information you have received is utterly incorrect,—that the indecent and offensive expressions used by Mr. Whelan at the meeting were not called forth by, or in any manner connected with, any remarks made by me, or with the resolutions proposed by Mr. Thomas,—that consequently the defence set up by Mr. Whelan must so far utterly fail,—and that both that information, whenever obtained, and the imputations cast upon me in the Royal Gazette, are at irreconcilable variance with truth.

I notice, first, the following allusion to myself in the Royal Gazette of Dec. 17th: "Even a Minister of religion forgot his sacred calling by addressing the angry passions of his audience against the same unfeeling person, and by his declamation evoking such cries against the object of his denunciations as 'Shove him out! Turn him out!' &c. &c."

Now, I assure your Excellency, as a fact known to all who were present, that the exclamations referred to were "evoked" at a time when I was sitting silent, and at least an hour before I made any remarks bearing upon Mr. Whelan, and before any intention to do so existed in my mind. They were "evoked" when Mr. Whelan stood to speak, and commenced by justifying an allegation that "there existed no disposition in the meeting to do justice." Although the Hon. Mr. Holl immediately arose to order, and required the withdrawal of that offensive assertion, yet Mr. Whelan persisted in attempting to address the meeting. It was then, and then, those cries were evoked. No such excitement was manifested at any time while I addressed the meeting. The attribution of those indignant exclamations to violent appeals made by me, only shows how incapable of a truthful recitation Mr. Whelan felt his conduct to be, and in how unprincipled a manner he could attempt to palm the discredit of his own irreparable sin for another. That the Royal Gazette should be made the vehicle of such wicked misrepresentations, can but be lamented by all who have been taught to regard the Royal Arms as the insignia of truth and honor.

In the published correspondence of your Excellency, under date Nov. 3, I find the following: "I was assured that one of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Thomas—namely, that your Excellency should be made the vehicle of certain communications, which Mr. Whelan had considered so personal and insulting to himself, that in regard to this proposed resolution he had expressed himself in the manner attributed to him, or words to the same effect, viz.: 'that neither himself nor a member of Her Majesty's Government care a pin for your resolutions.'" Your Excellency then adds: "On hearing this statement, and after a careful perusal of the proceedings to which it related, I ordered Mr. Whelan's name to be continued in the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County." I am authorized to infer from this, that your Excellency believes Mr. Whelan's contemptuous expression to have referred only to Mr. Thomas's proposed resolution,—that in referring to that he spoke, as your Excellency had previously "hoped," in an unguarded moment, and at a time of excitement, and that that excitement was produced by my "remarks," as being "personal and insulting to himself." If this were a correct representation, I freely admit that Mr. Whelan's contemptuous expression would be somewhat extenuated, and that censures would deservedly be thrown upon me. But that the facts have been perverted by your Excellency's informant, will be made apparent by the following considerations:

There were two periods at which Mr. Whelan gave utterance to offensive expressions. The first of those expressions was that to which the Hon. Mr. Holl referred, as above related. The second occurred at a later period, and called forth "remarks" from me. These have not been properly distinguished by your Excellency's informant.

If your Excellency shall please to refer to Hazard's Gazette of Oct. 29th, you will perceive that the Hon. Mr. Holl there corrected an anachronism inadvertently committed in the memorial report which appeared in Hazard's Gazette, and showed that the call to order, above referred to, preceded by a considerable period, the rebuke administered by me. It is a rebuke given, not simply for an insult like the former one, but for such an expression of contempt as indicated the absence of all sympathy with the many whose hearts were breaking under the distressing bereavements to which they had been subjected, and some of whom were members of my own pastoral flock. But of this anachronism Mr. Whelan artfully avails himself, and upon it founds his misrepresentations of my course, to which he has induced your Excellency to give credence.

That the Resolution proposed by Mr. Thomas (and which was not in the programme of the meeting) was misplaced, as regards the order of time, in the Report in Hazard's Gazette, will appear from the following fact, known to every person present at the Meeting, viz.: When I arose, to recommend Mr. Thomas to withdraw the resolution, because of its political bearing, I referred to certain eulogies of the Fairy Queen which had been read from the Royal Gazette by Dr. Conroy. But in the Report, Dr. Conroy's speech succeeds the introduction of Mr. Thomas's resolution. Now the facts are these: To the reasons which I offered to induce the withdrawal of that resolution, Mr. Whelan never referred;—the resolution was withdrawn without one remark being offered upon it by Mr. Whelan: it was at a considerably more advanced period of the meeting, and when that Resolution was not under consideration, that Mr. Whelan vociferated, "Neither I nor the government care a pin for your resolutions." These were his words, and they were uttered after some replies made to objections which had been raised to the constitutionality of passing Dr. Conroy's resolution, and an attempt made to suppress the introduction of Mr. Thomas's amendment. So far from that contemptuous and unfeeling expression having elicited "in an unguarded moment," by "insulting remarks" of mine, I had not been addressing the meeting since about an hour previously. I was at the time upon my seat, and it was on hearing such an expression that I arose, and commenced the only course of remarks which Mr. Whelan should have felt to be personally painful to him, by saying, "I regret exceedingly to hear such an expression from that gentleman." Thus, your Excellency will perceive, that instead of the expression which occasioned your Excellency's "great regret," and in palliation of which, when he rose, he had incurred your Excellency's displeasure, he allged, without producing any words, that I was making "remarks personally insulting to him," the offensive expression preceded in order of time the rebuke which, as I think, was, however feebly, yet justly administered. Cause and effect do not hold the relation to each other imputed in Mr. Whelan's attempted justification.

I notice, next, these statements, however they may affect the question of Mr. Whelan's moral qualifications for the high office he holds, and the responsible duties which it imposes, will at least remove from your Excellency's mind the misconceptions of my course which have been so improperly revived; and that your Excellency will do me the justice to make further inquiry, before you finally adjudge me, on such evidence to be capable of the gross departure from Christian propriety, and from my recognized obligations as a Wesleyan Minister, of which, in my absence, I have been accused by your Excellency.

During a ministerial career of twenty-seven years, spent in the British American Colonies, it has been my constant rule, as in it my duty, to keep aloof from political party disputes. I assure your Excellency that I declined taking charge of a Resolution at the Meeting referred to, less if it should degenerate into a political discussion, I should even wish to be dismissed, than that I connected the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas's resolution, because of its political bearing. I expressed my doubts of the propriety

of passing any Resolution unadvised by the Government, and it was only after painfully observing the sinister uses of Mr. Whelan, and ultimately hearing his heartless and unfeeling expression of contempt for the Royal Arms, that I was induced to repress his conduct.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully appeal to your Excellency's sense of Honor and Justice against the assertions of a hitherto unspotted character. Confiding in your Excellency's impartiality for the award of right,
With high respect,
I have the honor to be,
your Excellency's obed't servt.,
E. EVANS.

To His Excellency
Sir Alex. Bannerman, Kt.
Lt. Governor, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
26th November, 1855.

REVEREND SIR:
I duly received your note of the 16th, and also that of the 23d, and I observe with much regret "that you were led to believe an impression had been made on my mind unfavorable to your character as a Christian Minister."

I beg to assure you, that by the allusion to a "Reverend Gentleman" made by me in the communication I occasionally alluded to certain Magistrates on the 3d instant, I had not the remotest intention of reflecting on your character as a Minister of the Gospel, and I am sorry that the allusion referred to has given you any uneasiness. Here I might conclude, for you cannot expect me to enter into a correspondence on the proceedings of a meeting, so many different versions of which have lately occupied my time and attention; nor do you question, I see, the exercise of that prerogative, for which, I alone am responsible. There is, however, one paragraph in your letter, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed—you state "That the Royal Gazette" should be made the vehicle of such wicked misrepresentations can but be lamented by all who are the insignia of truth and honor."

Now, not long after my assumption of the Government of this Colony, I wished and suggested that the Royal Gazette should be published separately, but I was informed that the Royal Gazette had always been the vehicle of political and all other notices, and I did not wish to deprive the Government, at an additional expense to the Colony, any departure from a practice which had been so long sanctioned by the confidential advisers of my predecessors, intimating to its Editor, of which the public must be aware, that he must be responsible for all articles published in the Royal Gazette, unauthorized by the Government.

Deprecating, as you do, wicked misrepresentations, or wilful misrepresentation of any kind, I can only earnestly hope, that you and all other Christian Ministers in this Island, will urge on their flocks to withhold their support from such newspapers, as they may find publishing unwarrantable charges, and more especially from those misrepresentations, practices which cannot fail to be attended by serious evils to the community, by disturbing the peace of Society.

I have the honor to remain,
Reverend Sir,
Your obed't humble servant,
A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut. Governor.

THE REVEREND DR. EVANS,
&c., &c., &c.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 28TH NOV. 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 26th instant, in which you express "much regret" that I was led to believe that an impression had been made on my mind unfavorable to my character as a Christian Minister, and I am sorry that the allusion referred to has given you any uneasiness. Here I might conclude, for you cannot expect me to enter into a correspondence on the proceedings of a meeting, so many different versions of which have lately occupied my time and attention; nor do you question, I see, the exercise of that prerogative, for which, I alone am responsible. There is, however, one paragraph in your letter, which I cannot allow to pass unnoticed—you state "That the Royal Gazette" should be made the vehicle of such wicked misrepresentations can but be lamented by all who are the insignia of truth and honor."

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means would suggest themselves by which the injurious effect of your Excellency's constructive endorsement of Mr. Whelan's statements concerning me might be honorably counteracted. There was, however, of State, unknown to me, which would render a reconsideration of his allegations imprudent. I see, therefore, no course now open to me, but to give publicity to my correspondence,—a course which I trust will not meet your Excellency's disapproval.

Duly sensible of the courtesy which characterizes your Excellency's reply to my former communications,
I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
EPHRAIM EVANS.

To His Excellency
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Knight,
Lieutenant Governor,
&c., &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
26th November, 1855.

REVEREND SIR:
In reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I beg to say, that I can have no objection whatever to your giving publicity to our correspondence, and

I have the honor to remain,
Your obed't humble servant,
A. BANNERMAN,
Lieut. Governor.

THE REVEREND DR. EVANS,
&c., &c., &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF HAZARD'S GAZETTE.

Being from home for nearly three weeks consecutively, on Missionary duties at Lemon Island and Grand River, I did there see the enclosed, which was sent to me by Lieut. Hancock, and, indeed, could not attend to any thing of the kind. In this letter he appears to say that by the term, "dark and degraded state," he meant that there was no salvation for the Indians in their present state. Now as this grand decision will affect many poor and uneducated as the Indian race, and especially the young, and as he has been pleased to take the unnecessary trouble of informing us that he is not infallible, he should produce some better proofs than he has done, of his authority and competency, that we may know with more certainty whether he be sent by God, or whether he be commissioned by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, or inspired by some other Majesty of questionable sanctity. Education without religion makes man more powerful for evil, and I consider those, who, with education, believe and practice no religion or a false one "dark and degraded" in a religious sense, than the Indian. The power and efficacy of the Gospel, as preached by the Catholic Missionaries, has been demonstrated in the case of the young men of this Colony, who, when they were in the hands of the Pagan Fathers, then in New Zealand, were a lawless and a degenerate people, who were faithful and received in the civilization of man, is denied by none; and he might find a more striking instance of this in England, whether about thirteen centuries ago, the Pope of Rome sent Missionaries to convert our Pagan forefathers; then in New Zealand whether he beles that himself. It would be quite as reasonable for me to take credit to the Catholic Missionaries for the granting of the constitution there, which, after all, is but an experiment that has yet to be tested and which, never would have been granted, but for the number of Europeans established there. It can, if he wishes, ascertain the fact of Catholic missionaries, by referring to the New Zealand Spectator and Wellington Independent, where he will find that at the consecration of a Catholic Church at Thorndon, 7th Dec. 1851, there were present the Catholic Bishop, and nine priests, whereas there were only six Protestants. Besides these, there were other Catholic Clergymen there. If reported to be true the conduct of the Protestant converts is not very creditable, and the very "converts" of the business men of the House of Commons in the Blue Book, indicate that their teachers are not held in very high estimation. When some years ago, a very respectable independent against the Government broke out, and the Catholic Bishops succeeded in keeping the Catholic New Zealanders from taking part in it, I would like to know, whether the insurgents were the model Protestant converts and, if not, New Zealanders, must be far from being converted to Protestantism. It is but a few weeks since I was in conversation with a gentleman who had lately arrived from New Zealand where he was settled for several years, who stated that there was so little protection for life and property, that they were necessitated to petition for Soldiers who were afterwards, to their very great annoyance, quartered in their houses. Experience commands caution in crediting information reports, but suppose the numbers I mentioned did go to school at the Red River, does it necessarily follow, that they are converts? "And is it not simply absurd to pretend that, because they have been a few weeks or months at school, they have attained Godliness?"

Lieut. Hancock, with peculiar logical talent, draws the conclusion, that because the Indians have not education, standing in society and the new Protestant virtue of prospering or doing well in the world, they cannot have Godliness, and yet Godliness must exist prior to the acquisition of these things, for Godliness, he says is the fountain from which all these other blessings flow. I should be very glad to be convinced of this, but I am not. It is a strange conclusion to draw, that because the Indians have not education, they are consequently incapable of attaining it, and that because they are not educated, they are consequently incapable of attaining it. I am not, however, a school teacher, and I have not the honor to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant, EPHRAIM EVANS.

Dear Sir,—I transmit the following lines to you in hopes, as you are a friend of Temperance yourself, which you have fully evinced on other occasions by your readiness in publishing temperance communications, that you will give them insertion in your paper. John Arbeckie Esq. lectured on temperance in the church at Cape Traverse on Wednesday the 23d inst. to a respectable and attentive audience. Taking the unfavorable state of the roads and weather into consideration, the meeting was well attended by both the residents of Cape Traverse and others from the neighbouring settlements. At the close of the meeting Mr. John Crawford the Temperance Agent from Tryon proposed that we should meet again on Thursday the 3d of Dec, and that the Sons of Temperance should come from Tryon for the purpose of organizing a Division in Cape Traverse, to which the meeting agreed.

We all retired highly pleased and entertained with Mr. Arbeckie's able and well delivered address, and some who went there prejudiced against the temperance cause returned home zealous advocates of it. On the whole I believe from the impression made on the minds of the people that the Maine Liquor Law petition, when it comes round, will be favorably received by the majority of them.

Mr. Arbeckie is, in my opinion, a man well fitted for the business in which he is engaged. His lectures are just what temperance lecturers should be, not like many that we hear, a complicated mass of studied argument, without either illustrations or references; which is the reason that so few of them have the desired effect. He on the contrary, blends the most humorous illustrations with the soundest and most forcible arguments; with the one, he attracts the attention of his hearers and continually amuses them, while with the other, he convinces their minds of the justness of the cause, in which he labours, and forces even some of its opponents to confess, that "there is a great deal of truth in what he says." Besides, he is a man that is generally known and respected throughout the country, especially among his own countrymen, and I hope they will forgive me for the assertion I am now making, that they are not the least indebted to the vice against which he combats.

Long may he live and prosper in the cause which he so strenuously advocates, and may the great Author of good, bless him, whose banner he fights so manfully, his health and guide through this life and his portion and great reward in the next. I am, Sir, with due thanks for your attention,
Yours most humble
and obedient servant
JOHN ARBECKIE,
Cape Traverse, Nov. 24d, 1855.

and has demonstrated that Protestant labourers and tradesmen to the number of at least 200,000, in London and suburbs, live and die without any practical religion or any form of worship. Will Lieut. Hancock draw his "invariable" conclusion from these facts that the Protestant Clergyman with all the means this world can afford at their command, have eminently succeeded in imparting Godliness? Perhaps a little of his Mosaic suit might be as well applied in this case as other directions. In now taking farewell of Lieut. Hancock I beg to assure him that I have not the least intention of entering into a controversy with him nor time to devote to it, and hope that we may have Christian forbearance and hope, in the fulfilment of our respective duties, to deter either of us from unnecessarily stepping out of our way to malign the religion of the other.
Yours &c.,
JAMES MAC DONALD,
St. Mary's, Nov. 28th, 1855.

(For Hazard's Gazette)
Orwell, 16th, Nov. 1855.

Mr. NEIL McLELLAN,
Sir,—As you are now about to leave us, we desire to express to you our unforgotten regret and disappointment that so sudden and unlooked for a termination should be put to our connection with you.

The causes which have brought this about being quite beyond our power effectively to control or prevent, we must only hope that, after properly representing our disappointment and grievances to the Board of Education, and if needful, to the Executive, we may have justice done as, and that the advantages which the school act contemplates shall in reality be secured to us.

In coming the distance you have, in consequence of being under an engagement to us, we feel that the disappointment and sacrifice to you are serious and unpleasant; but you, yourself, well aware of the causes and where the blame rests. We could not have possibly conceived that so venustous and injurious a case would have been adopted and persisted in, contrary to the express sanction of the Board of Education and of the Visitor, and which, if allowed to continue, would absolutely deprive us of all actual participation in the benefits of the act for the Encouragement of Education. We feel confident however that matters will yet be settled and our just rights and interests maintained. Should it happen that you continue unemployed till we have our affairs adjusted, we are most anxious again to secure your services for this District, from the experience we have had of your abilities as a Teacher.

We accompany this with six months proportion of the advance promised in addition to the Government allowance and have recommended to the Board of Education that under all the peculiar circumstances of the case, and from our opinion, and we are happy to say it is the opinion of the district, of your merits, a similar six months allowance of the Government Grant be paid you, particularly as the three other Teachers adjoining this district are allowed to receive our pupils and cause this school to be closed for want of the number of scholars required by the act. When only 27 can be got to attend out of 64 as returned in C. M. Wilcock's Eq. report of this district.

Unless the Board of Education can effectually interpose and guard against such proceedings it may be difficult to tell what injury it may cause in other sections of the Island also. We have much pleasure in thus testifying to you our unqualified appreciation of your conduct and usefulness as a Teacher and hope that here or elsewhere God may attend you.
Believe us
To remain your sincerely,
PATRICK STEPHENS,
THOMAS McPHERSON,
WILLIAM McLEOD,
RONALD McDONALD,
JOHN McDONALD,
Trustees.

(For Hazard's Gazette)

DEAR SIR,—I transmit the following lines to you in hopes, as you are a friend of Temperance yourself, which you have fully evinced on other occasions by your readiness in publishing temperance communications, that you will give them insertion in your paper.

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Yours most humble
and obedient servant
JOHN ARBECKIE,
Cape Traverse, Nov. 24d, 1855.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Kingston (Canada) Advertiser, in speaking of Tanning Leather, says: "We have seen some of the tanned leather, and to be handled to convince an inexperienced judge of its great superiority over that of the old process. There can be no doubt that this valuable invention will be early adopted, while there will, in the meantime, be their enterprise.

The passengers, arriving the British mail steamer that they saw the barque the harbor at Paita, on the When they arrived there, burned to the waters edge, 546 barrels of oil, all of tal loss.

Two citizens of Portland, statements to the effect, temperance and moral reform, that in that city and in time, than before the present liquor law, and more than at any other time, the number of signatures to the petition for the repeal of the 1830 Act, are said to be palpably enormous and document bears the name and very many leading names. A bad cause is maintained. And as to the signatures, and to be repeated because they do not obey it, is weak evidence.

SETTLERS OF GRAIN.—It costs great interest at showing the sources of our colonial flour and other united kingdom during the current year, has been issued by the Board of exact quantity received, distinguishing wheat from the total of wheat, as consisting chiefly of oats and from Russia, has been during the nine months whole received from the 1852. At the same time, that, giving to timely just total both of flour and other kinds of grain, in France, notwithstanding in the instance of the Tuscany the amounts have those of 1852, of the Italy to be delayed, but that carries on of grain checked the operations.

HASZARD'S

Saturday, Dec.

Mr. Whelan still keeps knowing nothing of the relative to the loss of it. Mr. Whelan's resignation he did not. Mr. Whelan to send in his resignation the meeting got in the month authority would. Our readers will have reading in another part Evans's account of the by Mr. Whelan.

That there was some of the different motions then, no doubt, but Mr. Whelan of this of Dr. Evans' counsel in a case he was the incorrectness of what brought to the notice grace who would make statement, knowing it to want of veracity in the case one reads the proceedings of the last House of disreputable qualification and sheltered and fostered unworthy of a moment's notice of those who have one of our people. A noble case and pen. Who shared his guilt and infamy.

It is surprising to be inserted in Whelan's eye, as it is because his own call forth not public attention not only the independent of the public Government Paper to shew and untruth, put him on his trial, being made fully deserved punishment shoulders, he is to last, that he is a persons and the character? No, no; the Montreal Sun's duty of the Press, for it should take hold men and subject them Jarine and public one side only, but nevertheless and put not infrequently who doubt the possibility it should be with case of impropriety continue to the movements it is the supposed delinquents, well, and if found public respect be given tongue on his stranger, but his