partity, et has arcitement communent upon provocation. Such man, on the contrary, must have, for days and nights, coolly contemplated and purposed the commission of the crine; and the fact of their projury having born deliberate, and committed for the most arcide purpose, completely arcited them too arcide purpose, completely arcited them too artide purpose, completely arcited them too artide purpose, completely arcited them too all lenious consideration. None who at here are so ignorant, as not to be able to state truly the value of this properties: and, therefore, if we have asked on each, has forced himself into the Assembly, let him. I say, be ferred out, and immediately expelled. As for Mr. Macaschen, I am fully persuaded he has nothing to fear from the most minute investigation of his qualification; and, as he has already expressed a willinginess to produce the Schedult of it, if advised to do so by his friends, I hope he will valve all valid chylections which cam be made to the motion, calling upon him to lay; it before the House, and that he will, at his carliest tonvenience, place it in the hands of the Clerk. Could I, for a moment, suppose him to have been guilty of such grees and deliberate perjury, as that of which I have just spoken, I could not but, at the same time, look upon him as a willian who ought to be drammed out of society. But, grossly and unsparingly as he has been libelled and slandered by individuals, to whom he stands opposed in the House; and unscruppilons as his vile and worthless enamies are, in their attempts to injure him, caring not, it seems, to what unwarrantable and disgraceful lengths they carry their hostility to him; I am convinced he will rise superior to their males and that all they do to damage his public character will tend only to increase the favorable estimation in which he is held by those who have sent him to this House; and that, if it is found good and valid, one of the Public Press doved to the exception of the public and that they are all the public and that angel from heaven. But having had the manu-hood, at the very commencement of his course as a public man, to think, speak, and act of himself, he has been impudently styled an idiot by one of the shameless writers of their vile Press. Happily, however, as I have already said, their credic is of a very limited character, and their slanders are held to be unworthy of consideration by all who respect truth and

ross. Happity, however, as I have already said, their scadt is of a very limited character, and their slanders are held to be unworthy of consideration by all who respect truth and justice.

Hon, Mr. Whenan.—By the friends and protectors of the hon. member, Mr. Maceachen, it is said that he has been grossly libelled and clandered by members of the minority; and I have been plainly pointed out, by them, as one of the chief offenders in that respect. I am not conscious, however, that I have either said or written any thing concerning that honorable gentleman, of which I ought to be ashamed; especially since—motivithetanding his flagrant breach of faith to his constituents and the many assailable defects in his character, his stilly pretence, and ridiculous tanfaronads, which might have tempted me to hold him up to contempt and ridicule—I forbore, until be had the folly to provoke chastisament from my pan, in causing to be published, over his algusture, a letter, the preduction of a hired blackguard, in which myself and a friend are etyled a brace of sourcy miscreants. Then, but not till then, did I deem it right to give him some idea of the severity of the punishment which I have it in my power to inflict upon him. I had long been lenient to him; and although, weeks ago, I had been informed, by individuals likely to be well acquainted with his private circumstances, that he had no legal qualification, I said not a single word about it. I have been indulgent to him, not only on account of his inexperience of public life, but also from a compassionate consideration of his matural inshedility. His folly and importimate have, intelly, however, been as strongly tinctured by malignity, that he has forfaited all claim to further forbearance; and he, therefore, now writhes beneath the severity of the punishment which they have provoked. The instruments of texture are in my hand; and, I now plainly tell both him and his protuctors, the reductable Attorney General and the very aloquent constitutional lawyer; that, if furth

assails in future. If not, it shall be my task to convince him, that, although, like many feeble assails in future. If not, it shall be my task to convince him, that, although, like many feeble and contemptible reptiles, he may have means to annoy and provoke, he is possessed of no power, by the exertion of which he can hope to save himself from the torture which I can inflict upon him, even although be may be backed by all the talent, learning, and eloquence on the other side of the House.

(To be continued.)
R. B IRVING, Reporter.

# Summary and condensed Debate.

MONDAY, March 27. WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Mu. Bun, in accordance with a notice given by him, in the Order Book, asked and obtained

Mu. Bern, in accordance with a notice given by him, in the Order Book, asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill, to be entituled, "An Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Prince Edward Island; and the same was read the first time accordingly.

The hon. member, in introducing the Bill said, Its intention is to embrace, in one general Act of Incorporation all Chapels, Parsonage Houses, Schools, and other Properties belonging to the Wesleyan Church, in this Island, and to secure them perpetually for the purposes for which they have been given and erected; and to remedy any defects that may now exist in regard to the conveyances of any Properties, now held for the benefit of the Wesleyan Societies; so that, at a future day, the Chapels, Schools, or other Properties, may not be wrested from the Societies; and appropriated to other uses than those for which they were originally intended. The Bill is, I believe, nearely a transcript of an Act recently passed in Nova Scotia.

ROAL SERVICE.

ROAL SERVICE

The House, in Committee of Supply, agreed to the following Resolution, submitted by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

"Resolved, That the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred Pounds be granted for the Service of Roads, Bridges and Wharfs, for the present year, to be expended agreeably to the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs, and that the said amount be divided between the Three Counties, in the following proportions:

Queen's County, £1700
King's County, 1300
Prince County, 1300
Royalty of Ch.Town, including Poplar
Island Bridge, 500 £4800

The following scale was submitted, in amendment, by Mr. Mooney, but negatived on a division, the question having been in the usual way put upon the smaller sum.

Total amount for the Road
Service, £5300

The said amount to be divided among the The said amount to be divided among the three Counties, in the following proportions:
Queen's County, 22000
King's County, 1400
Prince Connty. 1400
Charlottetown and Royalty, 500 £5300

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. H. HAVILAND, as Chairman of the Special Committee, to whom was referred a Petition of James Peake and others, praying that a Bill may be passed to incorporate a Joint Stock Banking Company, to report thereon by Bill or otherwise, reported that the Committee had agreed to a Bill, in accordiance with the Prospectus of the Petitions; except that, instead of £30 currency, as proposed by the Prospectus the Committee had proposed £20 currency, as the amount of one Share, thinking that the reduction would aford a greater opportunity to men of limited means to become shareholders.—The hon. and learned member then presented the Bill, which was received, and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time tomorrow.

omorrow.

## Tuesday, March 28. NEIL DARRACH'S CASE.

NEIL DARRACH'S CASE.

The Petition of Theophilus Stewart, Attorney at Law, praying that the present House of Assembly will redeem the guarantee of the late House, so far as at present necessary, in making good the expense incurred in investigating the case of Neil Darrach, a Petitioner to the late House, was taken up and read.

(The guarantee referred to, is that given by the last paragraph of the Report on the case, adopted by the late House, on the 9th of April, 1853, which is as follows:—"Your Committee would therefore recommend that an Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to submit the evidence and Report of the Special Committee of this House, to the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Court of Chancery, with a view to ascertain their decision on the merits of Neil Darrach's case, and should they recommend a new trial to be commenced, then this House will make good any expense attending the same."]

Hon. Mr. Warsuron moved, That the Petition be referred to the House when in Committee of Supply.

Mr. Moorky seconded the motion.

Some discussion then ensued on the question

Air. Mooker seconded the motion.

Some discussion then ensued on the question—which arcse out of the Hon. Mr. Warburton's motion—whether the condition on which the pledge was given by the late House, had been complied with, and whether unless it had actually been complied with, the House could, with propriety, assume the obligation of that pledge.

actually been complied with, the House could, with propriety, assume the obligation of that pledgo.

The Hon. the ATTORNET GENERAL was positively of opinion that the condition had not been complied with. The Address itself was quite clear as to the condition on which the pledge was given, and fully sustained his opinion. It said, "And should they (the Judges) recommend a new trial to be commenced, then this House will make good any expense attending the same." It did not appear that the Judges had recommended a new trial, or that a new trial, had been instituted. How then could the House consistently vote the money necessary to pay the Bill of the Petitioner! The House had, no doubt, pledged themselves as they did, thinking that, if the Judges recommended a new trial, it would be only because it appeared to them that justice had not been done to Darrach; and that, therefore, in such case, it would be right to redeem their pledge, "to make good any expense attending a new trial." But it did not appear that the Judges had either recommended a new trial, or advised any other mode of proceeding; and, therefore, had the late House been still in existence, they could not have been been still in existence, they could not have been bound by their conditional pledge to pay the Petitioner's Bill of Coste; and, if so

surely the present House could be under no obligation to do it. Its did not, however, wish to adhere too closely to the letter of the pledge. If they were to be bound by the words of the Address, they certainly could not comply with the prayer of the Petitioner. But he was willing to waive the objections to the motion before the House, which arease out of a literal interpretation of the Address, and to agree that it was the intention of the late House that if any further proceedings in law were taken on behalf of Darrach, with reference to the case, concerning which he had petitioned them, the payment of the expenses thereby incurred, should be provided for by them. He wou'd presume that he had made an effort to procure a rehearing of his case. His Attorney, at any rate, had been very persevering, and taken great pains to procure it; but the merits of the case being against him, the Court had decided accordingly. He would not, therefore, object to the Petition's being referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. H. HAVILAND.—If the hon. member who presented the Petition, can shew that the spirit of the Address has been acted upon, and that the proceedings which have been taken by the Petitioner, on behalf of his client, Darrach, were recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, I will not oppose the motion for referring the Petition to the Committee of Supply. But I am not of opinion that, because an Attorney, whether Mr. Theophilus Stewart, or any other, may have seen a Resolution of the Assembly, amounting to a pledge to make good any expense consequent upon certain proceedings in law, conditionally institued, he may voluntarily take up the matter, regardless of the conditions set forth in the Resolution, and, having done so, that he may then justly look to the Assembly for the payment of his Bill of Costs.

Hon. Mr. Wansurrox.—As the last House intended the metter was hearest before the

and, having done so, that he may then justly look to the Assembly for the payment of his Bill of Costs.

Hon. Mr. Warburrox.—As the last House intended, the matter was brought before the Judges of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of procuring a new trial. They were, however, of opinion that it could not be brought before the Court again; but pointed out another course, by pursuing which, Darrach might obtain redress, if, as it was alleged, his Attorney, through neglect of duty, or in any other way, had sacrificed his interests; and that course was the commencing of an action for damages, on such grounds, against his Attorney. This course has been pursued; and the action so instituted is still pending. The spirit of the Resolution of the late House has, therefore, been carried out. The Petitioner has acted on the faith of it; and, consequently, this House, the majority of whom were members of the late House, must be held bound to redeem the pledge, on the faith of which, the Petitioner and his client have acted. have acted.

must be held bound to redeem the pledge, on the faith of which, the Petitioner and his client have acted.

Mr. Davies warmly supported the motion for the Petition's being referred to the Committee of Supply. The last House, he said, were almost unanimous in the opinion, that Darrach had been most shamefully ill-used, and that it was their duty to use every means in their power, to procure him redress. Were the present House to reject the Petition, their doing so, would give dissatisfaction to the whole country; for it would be regarded as an evidence of their disposition to give up the weak to the oppression of the strong, and to countenance arbitrary and unfeeling landlords and agents, in their cruel attempts to persecute and crush every tenant who, although unfortunately in their power, had the courage to reseat their oppressive and unjustifiable exactions.

Mr. Mooney took a review of the whole case, the maninained, that it was clearly understood by the last House, that, as justice had been denied to Darrach elsewhere, he was entitled to it at their hands. It mattered not, he said, what construction could be put upon the words of the Resolution; for it was well-known, that the late House, in agreeing to it, meant to allow whatever reasonable expenses should be incurred, in endeavouring to procure redress for Darrach, either in the Supreme Court, or in the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Frassex said, that when there could be but one opinion about the intention of the late House, they should not cavil about words. The intention was, that an attempt should be made to procure injustice for Darrach; and that they would make good the expenses. One course had been tried, that of seeking a new trial; but it failed. Another, however, was pointed out by the Judges of the Supreme Court, which was, that of an action for damages against Darrach's Attorney. He (Mr. Fraser) was in Court when the Judges pointed it out. It had been adopted; and the action was still pending.

still pending.

Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.—He believed, the ovidence and report of the Special Committee, appointed by the late House to investigate the case, had been laid before the late Government, and, by them, referred to the Judges of the Supreme Court; and it was quite certain, that Supreme Court; and it was quite certain, that proceedings in law, for the purpose of procuring redress for Darrach, had been taken, as the late House intended. In his opinion, therefore, it would be quite proper to refer the Petition, with a taxed Bill of Costs annexed, to the Committee

of Supply.

Hon. Mr. Montgomery, hon. Mr. Ma. Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY, hon. Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Wightmen, and Mr. Douse, all spoke nearly to the same effect. They severally said that the Bill of Costs should be annexed to the Petition; and that all other documents relating to the case, and evidence to show that the condition, on which the late House had agreed to make good the expenses consequent upon further legal proceedings, which might be instituted on behalf of Darrach, had been complied with, should be laid before the House, to enable them satisfactorily to ascertain, how far they ought to consider themselves bound to make good the conditional pledge of the late House.

of the late House.

Hon. Mr. Wanneron explained, that the Bill of Costs was not annexed to the Petition, because at the time the Petition was entrusted to the honorable member who presented it, (the hon. Mr. Whelan), it was not taxed, or indeed, he understood, fully made out, so as to be ready for taxation. The Petitioner, however, was aware of the necessity of having his Bill of Costs submitted to the House, in connexion with his Petition, and had engaged to send it in immediately.

With the understanding that the taxed Bill of Costs should be laid before the House, before any further action should be taken with respect to the Petition, it was ordered to be referred to the Committee of Supply.

CLAIMS UNDER THE PISH BOUNTY ACT.

Mr. Wighthan, as Chairman of the Com-nitice, to whom was referred the Petitions of homas Kemp, Andrew O'Conners, Peter Mc-callum, James Malone, and Brunot Gallant, laiming Tonnage Bounties, reported that the committee recommend the propriety of paying the mount of Tonnage Bounty, to the several appli-ants.

JOINT STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

Mr. H. HAVILAND, as Chairman of the Private Bill Committee, reported as follows:

"Your Committee, appointed to examine and report upon Private Bills, having under their consideration the Bill introduced for the purpose of incorporating a Joint Stock Banking Cumpany, for Prince Edward Island, submit that, the Bill is of a private uniture, but, inasmoch as that the catablishment of a Joint Stock Bank, will tend to promote the interests of all classes of the inhabitants of the Colony, your Committee recommend that the said Bill be passed without charging Fees."

On motion of the hon and learned member, the Report was received, and agreed to.

Ordered that the Bill be read a second time, to-morrow.

ADDITIONAL ROAD DISTRICT.

Mr. H. HAYLLAND, moved the third reading of the Bill, initialed, "An Act to amend the Law relating to the performance of Ntatate Labour, and to authorise the establishment of certain additional Read Districts, and the appointment of Commissioners therefor," and the same was read a third time accordingly.

The hon, the Speaker, being about to put the question, that the Bill do name.

The hon. the Spranku, being about to put the question, that the Bill de pass.—
Hon. Mr. Loan rose and said, before the question is put, I must record my vote against the appointment of another Road Commissioner, for Prince County. I have no idea of lending my sanction to the multiplying of offices, and the cutting out of situations. by the House, merely that hon. members may, by that means, have opportunities afforded to them, of procuring government appointments, for some of their friends. I, therefore, move that the Bill be disagreed to.
On the question that the Bill do pass, the House divided:

divided:
YEAS—Honbles, Messrs. Haviland, Montgomery, Macaslay, Myceachen, Conroy: Messrs Macgowan, Wightman, Beer, M Leod, Fraser, Clark, Goff, Douce, Yeo, Haviland, and Hon. Mr. Warburton,—16
Navs—Hon. Mr. Lord, Messrs. Mooney, M'Gill, and Davise—4.

OPINION ON ELECTION LAW.

OPINION ON ELECTION LAW.

Hon. Mr. Whelan agreeably to notice given in the Order Book, moved the adoption of the following Address to His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor:

"May it please your Excellency, the House of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency, will cause to be laid before the House the legal opinion of the Hon. Wm. Young, of Nova Scotia, respecting the Return to the Writ Election, for the First District of Queen's County,"

Hon. J. H. Connor gave notice that he would, when the House should be in Committee of ways and means, move—that the Government and Council may be empowered to remit the Duties on Flour Meal, &c. for a limited period, as they may see fit

FRIDAY, March 31. The House went into Committee, to take into consideration all matters relating to Roads, Bridge, and Wharfs, and the Estimates:—Mr. Frasser in the Chair.
Soveral Resolutions were agreed to therein, and will be reported to the House to-morrow.

R. B. Irvino, Reporter.

# GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

The Attack on the Amatolas.—The following forenoon several Kaffire were killed in a ckirmish with the Cape Corps, and their hus burnt and destroyed. The expected order was issued from the attack next day, and the division directed to be under arms at five o'clock in the morning, "to turn out without bugle sound, or any noise whatever." "It was still quite dark when my servant shook me by the shoulder, and with some difficulty succeeded in making me comprehend that the troops were already "falling in," and that he wanted to pick up the blacket, and plaid on which I lay. Accordingly I jumped up, and after loading the pack horse with three days rational, patrol-tent, kettles, and other requisites for the bivouac, we made our way, stumbling along in the dark, over tent-ropes and picteting pegs, to the parade-ground, where the first brigade was rapidly assembling. The motionless ranks were inspected as far as the imperfect light allowed, and all in silence; and a five o'clock precisely, the general having arrived on the ground, the word of command was passed on softe vece, and we moved noiselessly away to the foot of the mountains, commencing the assent of the Western Amstolas by the pass in froat of our encampment, reaching the summit just at daybreak. "We saw the smoke of the enemy's fires curling alowly up from the dark bush, on a steppe or lower ridge of the elevated range in front, and on the opposite elde of a lovely valley which hay at our very feet, carpeted with the amoothest and greenest game, and detted with mimosa, protea, and clumps of tangled bush. On our left towered the lofty peak of the Hogslack, the highest point of the whole chain; and below it lay a finely wooded deep ravine, down the centre of which foamed a milk-white cataract, the dark forest stretching as way on either side, and filling the kloof. In a few moments an aide-de-camp rode up with instructions for our brigade te move forward and decound into the valley below; the cavalry and pack-horses making a decour

their arms flashing and clittering along the edge of the cliff in the morning and. There was only one point at which this apparently impregnable position was accessible, and that was by a long steep exposed grassy ridge destitute of all cover, and completely rooms anded from the top by a perfect fortification of buge detached acks, behind which we could perceive the enemy strongly posted and quietly waiting our attack, confident in the accurity of their position. Up the formidable ascent, bare and slippery as the roof, of a house. the 74th were ordered to advance and storm the natural citadel at its summit. In the mean time heavy firing, about a mile distant on our right announced that Colonel Sutton's column was engaged with the enemy in that direction; while the different corps of native Levies were moved round to our right and left flanks, those on the left skirmishing through the bush and satting fire to a number of K-fift hats. Pushing rapidly on to the point of attack, we waded the river, and commenced the arduous ascent, up which, in spite of a burning sun, the men anounted like true Highlanders. To our surprise the enemy allowed us to come considerably within range, and we were beginning to imagine the position was abandoned, when suddenly they opened fire upon us from the shelter of the erage, sweeping every inch of the smooth approach, themselves invisiblet the tops only of their black heads peeping over the rocks to took aim, and disappeared again as instantaneously as the flash of their guns. Showers to balle whistlied past us with the peculiar ping, whit so well known to those who have been under fire; as we mounted. We returned their fire beads were seen above the parapet of rock, and deployed into line under a rauting fire, and the fight begun in careest. A private fell shot in the foot. For a quarter of an hour there was an incessant roor of muskerry and whistling of bullets. As we neared the top, scrambling with handa and knees up the orage, which were new discovered to be of enormous size, and

PICTURE OF MENSCHIKOFF.

of Assembly respectfully request that Your Excellency, will cause to be laid before the House the legal opinion of the Hon. Wm. Young, of Nova Scotia, respecting the Return to the Writ Election, for the First District of Queen's County."

Mr. H. HAVILAND having moved that the address be amended, by inserting, "And also the legal opinion of Hon. W. Young on the form of the Commission to be issued for swearing the members of the House of Assembly on the assembly of the Legislature, together with the cases submitted to Hon. W. Young, for his opinions thereon." The amendment was agreed to; and the address, as amended, was adopted by the House.

Ordered that the Hon. Mr. Whelan, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Mooney, do compose a Committee, to wait upon His Excellency, with the said Address.

The Debate which took place on this address will be duly reported.

PETITIONS.

Segeral Petitions, some praying for componation for services performed for the public, and one for loss sustained by fire, (Mr. Gurney's): and others praying for remission of duty on imported machinery; were taken up, and disposed of Of the former, some (amongst which was Mr. Gurney's) were referred to the Committee of Supply, and others, being Road Petitions, to the mombers of the Districts from which they proceeded. The latter were all rejected.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

Hon. J. H. Connov gave notice that he would, when the House should be in Committee of Ways and means, more—that the Government of the process of the Districts from which they proceeded. The latter were all rejected.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

Hon. J. H. Connov gave notice that the would, when the House should be in Committee of Ways and means, more—that the Government of Ways and means, more—that the center his place. He is both rough and fickle, and when anything offends him becomes absolutely brutal.

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LAND PURCHASE.-Mr. Donald McKey has purchased 52,000 feet of land, adjoining his upper ship yard, at East Boston,
and facing Border, White, Engle and Meridian streets. He paid 50 cents per foot for
it. Eight years ago he could have bought
the same land at 10 cents per foot. His object is to enlarge his upper yard, so that he can build six large ships at the same time. He has now on the stocks three ships, and as soon as he can make room, will build four more. - Boston Atlas.

THE LAST TROUBLE WITH CURA .- OUR government and people have about as many causes of conplaint against the Spanish ad-ministration at Cuba as the wolf in the fa-ble had with the unfortunate lamb.

The latest case of excitement is that of the seizure of the steamer Black Warrior, at Havanna, by the Spanish authorities, for an infraction of the Spanish revenue laws. The Spanish government have passed a law that vessels which call at their ports shall enter all their cargo at the Custom House, and the owners and captain of the Black Warrior were well aware of this—we have heard that she has entered the harbor of Warrior were well aware of this—we have heard that she has entered the harbor of Havana three times since the order was promulgated—but they saw fit to disregard it, the vessel was seized for a violation of the law, and the captain refused to enter into bonds to contest validity of the seizure, but abandoned her to the officers. The Black Warrior is not a very valuable craft, and her owners would make a profitable bargain if they can dispose of her to the Spanish crown at four times her worth, through the aid of our government, and received moustrous costs besides,—Rosson, Courier.

At his residence, Rayiver Hanter. New Sout the 14th of October, in the 14th of October, in the 14th of friends, Colonel Kes After a number of seas Spain, during the Fenins guished officer served for brigade-major, and after in command, and as accolony for the period fro Richard Bourke, 4th Decarrival of Sir G. Gipps, —Benfresshire Reference.

NOVA S

A despatch from the laid on the table of the N-Thursday last, stating the had resolved in the event had resolved in the event sia, to extend their prote France, in the several dej The despatch directed exercise the authority of same purpose when nece

RUMORS OF A THREE CANADA B MONTREAL, Thurs

A strange story apper Quebe paper, to the effe advices from England, authorities had seized itusian Government, co an intended invasion of diers via the United Sixt It was looked on here a annunced by telegraph writer of the letter has difference on was found, in of trea-on was found. in ing had time to destroy ! melitia are to be called

Pour days late The only intelligence from Europe, eince o received at New-Yorl fellows:

New Y Pacific arrived, dates whatever in complexionews unimportant.
Cotton quiet—down stufis—quotations; We Yellow Corn, 46s., Wi Later, by Telegraph : The Lundon Mornin fat had tallen, and the

HASZARD

Saturday, WE every day see m

the course pursued by the nence Society, in giving great and important a could the benefits of this

loped than they were or evening, Mr. Alexander Charlottetown Gas Lig Charlottetown Gas Lig ful, instructive and imp of "National Education of "National Education of Temperance princi prevented the writer be the lecture, and the lo-kindity furnished by his at being absent. We to of time and space prabridgment of the lect ourselves with a very began with defining od ing of the whole man, all his faculties. He man possessed only a cation would be all the intellectual, the cultur all that would be desi it possible for a mo body or intellect, then ons to operat speak in popular lang simple being; he has rational, and a mor united, are essential t hood, the province of assist, train, strengt sic and relative impo-other. He then proc a national evil—heac tom of education; the much of the ignoral corollary to the fore when founded on ter-culated to dispel ign the attention and or We would willing throughout the train ported the truth of independently of the a difficult, if not a for the notes are bu Mr. McAusland, w mind, arising from a made frequent dive scribed to himself, told, great and freq In fact, there was a arguments used in t quently treated of; trethe contained in happy. Every wor sion that he made a which he handled it position, to give ge he enunciated. Me trican phrase—"a tages of education acquirement. His example,—was a he was expounding audience was enabled the first of the intelless class of society, be combined with a whatever may be life,—to elevate he of view, to a high his fellow men, a somiration of all and others of his