

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, FEBRUARY 18.

resting peculiarities of our Lord's character, which our Lord's own country," some first familiar with, or making before his eyes, and this American with its dogs, cattle, and kindred scenes whose various and unapprised injuries and woes of heaven told—the entire set of the works of man—"Jerusalem in heaven," "Israel" without a home, caused that, in proportion Church, as will the, and that the Christian mind, in labor for God has cast off all visionary efforts made for your Committee recognizing the establishment of Young and this great American of all the other they believe, which has placed a kind instinction to its characteristic of the

for they have been of this Association, which, more, moral, and intellectual improvement during the winter, provided a resident in the city, at about twenty-five. In the further discussion of perfect happiness we exclaim "How good and to dwell together in hope that they are making the truth in love," "in the spirit in the body," and those in the public at large have desire here to record the learned lectures we have responded to and the removal of the at their disposal, free from every hindrance, moral, and intellectual, just furnished, and in the hours of seven to English and Provincial, and the human hope, the place of residence, "Keep the paths of

the funds placed in their keeping, feeling that the nation through the young among so often broken one another." The ex-patriot machinery must our Committee trusts us as this right to go a long way, by the recompensing annual money to the institution, co.

the number of men—whom only one need be sent to be better qualified, and to avail themselves of are unable to pay the for whether we regard it of self-interest, which would furnish them in only or commercial ties them fit for time and after be our ministers, our to which they are cast, the influences which are few years between you and me, and the like stamp upon it, which, if your hearts, as yet, and the desolateness of of youth, will readily of sin unto death or

but conclude that a Young Men's Christian association especially adapted for our young men giving the letter from his Lordship to the Board, and some weeks previous to its being laid before the Board, Mr. Coles must have been "apprised of its contents," since he had a personal interview with his Lordship, and received a note, written subsequently, which bears the date of November 16th. The letter did come under the consideration of the Board at their ordinary meeting on the 27th November. Now, as Mr. Coles says the note expressing satisfaction "was intended for other eyes as we know," why if his Lordship was "fully satisfied" the explanations given by that gentleman, and professed he was under some misunderstanding, why was his hot and tempestuous epistle to the Board not withdrawn, before it had been laid upon their table?

The one which I, as an individual, have made of the much talk of letter has drawn down upon me the indignation of another correspondent of the "Examiner." Finding a great deal of misapprehension and exaggeration prevalent on the matter, and various reports in circulation prejudicial to the Board, and knowing that the letter had been read at other public meetings in the city, when called on to give information as to the origin of the present agitation, I read a copy of the letter at a meeting in the Free Church. I also gave the substance of my report, which had been approved by the Board, and made a plain and compact statement of facts calculated to place all parties in the light before the public; but it was not in my power to say the Board "intended to act" as not being gifted with a philosophical insight into futurity.

I did not consider as private a communication which had been uttered upon at two different meetings of the Board, and referred to them—especially as (and by no means of mine) the contents of that document were the topic of conversation in every circle. If the papers of the Board are strictly private, how can Mr. Coles to be apprised of its contents, within a few days of its receipt by the Secretary? He is not being a member of the Board, in such a matter, in the same position as any private individual in the community.

Deeply apologizing for having occupied so much space in the columns of your journal, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN M. STARK,
Charlottetown, Feb. 17th.
Inspector of Schools.

P. S. It may be matter of surprise that I should have departed from the usual method of replying to a communication in the same Journal in which it appears, but I have preferred the course which I have adopted from private and satisfactory reasons.

TO THE EDITOR OF HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Sir.—The last *Islander* contains a judicious, and temperate editorial or the Bible question, which helps to unravel the complications with which it has been hitherto beset by a two-cautious policy on the one hand, and so small amount of bigoted iteration on the other. Let the people, as the editor justly observes, decide the question, and that with the understanding that there shall be an indifferent use both of the Protestant and Roman Catholic versions of the Holy Scriptures, in every school willing to receive them. And that no offence may be given by either party, let the Bible, which is its own interpreter, be read by the Classes, without any other, than mere verbal explications, on the part of the teacher.

The parents, guardians, or other friends of the scholars, might be convened by a magistrate at a public meeting, at which a trustee of the school should provide, to discuss the point at issue, and their determination be recorded for the future guidance and authority of the other trustees. The responsibility, we much dreading by the Board of Education, would thus be transferred to those who, if not the better judges, are, at all events, the parties most interested, and in whom wisdom the strongest, and their disapprobation, the least.

The government, also, would be spared the vain discussion of the question, which, it is to be feared, will engender much ill-will, and possibly go far to impair the present interest of the general education, which is at once the glory

of our country, and the pride of our children.

Yours sincerely,
J. BEVAN.

(For Haszard's Gazette.)

ORGANIZATIONS.—NO. III.

A.—The Groves of Marley.

A proclamation, to this our nation, is in circulation through all the land, to bring together, despite all weather, the crew with which our Ship of State is manned. Then be preparing, with many brawling, to take an airing, ye M.P.'s—leave farms and houses to men and spouses, the Island reefs from Ingleson case. Although a late day, 'twill be a great day, the twenty-sixth of February—such noisy meetings, such kindly greetings, such joyful "triflings," such open and some silent, such earnest singing, and crowds admiring, and such enquiring that day there 'll be, you think the Queen, sir, was on the green, sir (the squat I mean, sir), in bright majesty. Our boys now, eager, like valiant heroes, distaining Xeres and old Roton, will stand undaunted until they've wanted to fall back, and let Sir Dominick pass; then you'll see drilling, but no blood spilling, although they're willing to fight the Czar's best troops in Russia, or those of Prussia, and寰寰 the world, like bold sons of Mars! Then the House will open, and there 'll be spoken, as a token, a speech quite grand, to the men assembled, who never trembled, nor yet dissembled, though at the bar they stand; 'twill give suggestions on all three questions now agitating the great public mind, and be emphatic, didactic, but not dogmatic or fightingly dressed. When the speech is ended, 'twill be commanded, and then, attended by a guard of one, our wise lawmakers, who are no shakers, will march to where the country's work is done. Their hall is spacious, and quite spacious, and decorated in the grandest style; its fens are rare, air, and it will compare, with the Halls of Tara in the Emerald Isle. 'Tis there, reposing, and often prancing, and sometimes dozing in a easy chair, you'll see politicians, and state physicians, and great magicians of the present day. Such bright orations, great declamations, and perorations they'll speak with ease, that to combat them 'would take Loud Chatham, or the thundering logic of Demosthenes! 'Tis I would show it, if I were a poet, but Pope Alexander or John Dryden—I'd make a rhyme, sir, more sublime, sir, prof against time, sir, or whatnot, but a poor rhymer, and degred chimer, with no space or time, or a "Maze" to woe, can't grind the glories of whig and toris through a small organ three feet by two. But if, ignoring all polite scruple, and nobly resting the time of rights, our legions and great debaters will battle for justice with all their might—'ll build me a rhymed-and-reason-tower-house, power-poetry-machine, that will sing their glory in poetic story, and keep their memories forever green. Then be preparing, with many brawling, to take an airing, ye M.P.'s—leave farms and houses to men and spouses, the Island reefs from Ingleson case!

THE ORGAN MAN.

POLICE COURT.

Feb. 2.—Thomas Cannon, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

Robert Norton, for malicious trespass on the property of Mary Morris, committed; fined 2s 6d, 48 hours, or be imprisoned 48 hours—committed.

John Collings, charged with assault and battery on John F. Gorde; dismissed, complaint not appearing.

George Allen, watchmaker, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; dismissed when sober.

Thomas McNamee, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

Thomas McCabe, drunk and disorderly; convicted; fined 5s, or be imprisoned 48 hours.

John Hayes and James Fish, Jr., for malicious trespass on the property of Edward Shaw, breaking windows; convicted; fined 10s each, with costs, or be imprisoned 14 days each.

James Fish, Jr., for assault and battery on Edward Shaw; convicted; fined 10s, with costs, or be imprisoned 14 days.

Peter Morris, for overhanging thhouse and premises of James McNamee—convicted.

Henry Ingles, for malicious trespass to the Government House; convicted; fined 2s 6d, with costs, or be imprisoned 24 hours.

George McComb, for insulting or threatening language to Ellen Bowes; parties settled out of court.

MACHINERY INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday evening, 10th inst., T. H. Haviland, Esq., delivered an able address on the rise and constitution of the American Federal Union. It was followed by a short debate on a Federal Union of the Provinces and Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament; and the good sense, we may say, of the audience, which was large, approved the views of the speaker.

John A. MacNeil, Esq., delivered an extemporaneous lecture on "Education." His address was principally confined to the system of education now in use in this Island, which, though very beneficial to the Colony, might, he thought, be made more perfect if a larger grant were given by the Legislature, and the expense of education in our schools. A debate followed, in which Mr. Abercrombie Willcock took part.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY INSTITUTE.—Mr. Ronald Walker will read a lecture on "Metallurgy," in the above Institute, on Thursday evening the 19th inst.

The Society acknowledges with gratitude the receipt of the Hon. Edward Whelan's address fee (\$23) as an Honorary Member, together with a letter promising the Institute his support.

The Library Committee beg to acknowledge the receipt of 2 volumes from Mr. S. Westcott, and 1 volume from Mr. W. Mitchell—both of whom the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted.

To Correspondents.

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Yours sincerely,
J. BEVAN.

Committee Room, Feb. 11, 1857.

TO LET.

THE SHOP AND PREMISES of that commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE nearly opposite the residence of SAMUEL H. St. George Coles, now occupied by SAMUEL P. FOWLER, possession given on the 1st May. For particulars, apply to the Master of the Workmen, or Mr. George Fowler, St. George's.

JOHN J. BEVAN.

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TO LET.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS

FOR SALE his new occupied brick house in Lot 28, consisting of 100 acres of excellent woodland land, eleven miles from Charlottetown, on which is a very fine stream of water, plenty of Softwood Timber, a few Deciduous trees, Barn, and all conveniences required on a well-wooded farm.

WOODLAND, also, for sale, 120 acres of land, with a few

conveniences required on a part of the property.

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