'Now,' resumed the major, 'what does all this amount to? Belinda, what is it?'

'Why, sir—this man has asked me for my hand—he has asked me before—and I have refused his offer. He came now, and would not take my refusal, but swore I should be his at any rate. I asked him to leave me, and he would not. I told him I hated him, and he began to show his anger. Then I would have left the room, but he caught me by the arm, and would not let me go. Then I screamed for you.'

'That's about the way, major,' rejoined Danton.

'Well,' uttered Fitzgerald, regarding Belinda with a strange look, 'all I have to say is, you have acted very much like a fool. I should like to know what yon have against this friend of mine?'

'Sir—a—friend—' uttered the fair girl, turning deadly pale, and gazing fearfully into the speaker's face. 'Will you not shield me from this man's importunities?'

'Certainly. I can very essily do that. Marry him, and you may be sure he'll importune you no more.'

Belinda clasped her hands with a convulsive movement and for a moment she seemed like one shot through the heart. But at length she found utterance, and in a faint tone she murmured:

'And are you against me? Are you mine enemy?'

'No, no, girl—an enemy would advise you to refuse this offer, but a friend, never. As I am your only living parent, of course I feel some desire to see you settled in life, and as such chances as this don't turn up every day, of course I have concluded to take up with it. Mr. Danton came to me and asked me if he might address you—and I told him yes.'

'But, sir,' cried Belinda, 'you will not allow this to go on now that you know how miserable it will make me.'

'You'll be a fool to be miserable.'

'A fool, sir? O, if you have one spark of feeling—one atom of truth—you will not allow this.'

'But I must allow it. I have given my word.'

'Ay, sir, you gave your word to me. You cannot have forgotten what you told me?'

'It makes no odds what I told you. All I have to say now is, that I have given my word to this gentleman, and I cannot take it back. You are to be his wife.'

Belinda sprang forward and grasped the major by the arm, and gazing imploringly into his face she cried:

'Do not—O, do not do this thing. Kill me if you will—kill me at once—but spare me this. O, listen to the prayer of a poor girl who never did you any harm. Remember her life is in your hands. Spare me, O, spare me!'

'Zounds, girl, it's no use. I can't help it Here, Danton, you must settle your own business. Egad, I aren't good for this kind of work.'

'O, don't give me up to him,' shrieked Belinda 'Don't give me up to him. You are my father, and you can save me.'

The major was really worked upon. With all his evil he was not the man to withstand, unmoved, the tears and prayers of a poor, defenceless girl. He had no moral principle—not a particle—but he had a heart that was not all hard yet and sometimes it could be found. He felt awkard in his present position. He looked into Belinda's face a few moments, and a ray of hope shot athwart his face.

Egad,' Belinda he said, 'I don't know exactly what to say. But we'll leave you alone awhile. You'll have time to think then, and so' I we.'

As Fitzgerald thus spoke, he turned to Danton, and beckoned for him to follow. The young tory understood the signal, and without another word he followed his host from the room. As soon as Belinda was left alone, she rushed into her sleeping apartment and threw herself upon the bed, and there gave way to her bitter grief, in hot, burning tears.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FENIAN FUNDS.

The unfortunate dupes who poured their few dollars into the fund which was to be the means of giving "freedom to Ireland" seem awakening to a little common sense. But a short time since, the sum of 16,738, in gold, which had been lying in the hands of August Belmont & Co., of New York, was ordered to be paid to Thomas H Barr, the Receiver of the Court, the plaintiff being John O'Mahoney the Head Centre. But the Head Centre's followers are now somewhat less credulous than was the case formerly. The bondholders have, consequently, commenced a suit to prevent the money now in the Receiver's hands being transferred to O'Mahoney's. William H. Bailey, the plaintiff in this suit, alleges that he is the holder of a bond of the Irish Republic for $100; that he bought it on the representation of O'Mahoney that there was, or was to be, an Irish Republic established; that there never was such a Republic established, nor did there exist any reasonable hope that there would be at the time such representations were made and the money obtained. He also says that a part of the money to him subscribed is now in the hands of the receiver, Barr, and asks for an injunction directing that it shall be employed in paying the bondholders. The cases having been brought before the Court, Judge McCunn saw fit to issue an injunction such as that asked, and forbidding Barr to hand over any of the money to O'Mahoney, or any other person, until after payment of the bonds mentioned in the complaint.

The scene is almost touchingly ludicrous Bonds bought on the representation that there *was* or *was* to *be* an Irish Republic, certainly out-rival all "life pill" in quackery; and the credulity of the poor fools who bought them must exceed that of the victims of "Old Doctors," or of young ones either. Yet the motive which led the innocent dupes to sacrifice their few hard-earned dollars, was one which it is impossible not to respect. For they verily believed that their sacrifice would tend to promote the happiness of the home of their childhood; and when one contrasts this ignorant patriotic feeling with the scheming of the ruffians who were preparing, if intending to act, misery and ruin for Ireland; and, in any case, plunder for their dupes, the feeling of indignation becomes sufficiently strong to lead to the wish that the scoundrels might reap themselves a harvest such as they had sown for others.

There is no little ray of hope in the transaction. Irish credulity has been exhausted. It has been discovered "that there never was such a republic; nor did there exist any reasonable hope that there would be" The Celtic Irishman has actually begun to study facts concerning his country and her physicians, and to act on them. If he will but continue in this new path we think some improvement in the patient might be expected to follow.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

THE SENATE OF FRANCE.

At the opening of the Senate in Paris, Aug. 2, M. Rouher made an address He referred to the duty involved upon that body of examining proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident that the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the firm intention of interpreting the will of the country, and that by combined efforts of the government and the Senate more genuine harmony would be established between the powers of the State and institutions of the empire, and both would require renewed strength, lustre and popularity. In conclusion, he expressed profound regret at the death of their late President, M. Troplong. The previous night the Senatus Consultum was read. In addition to the provisions previously telegraphed, it prescribes that ministers are to depend only on the Emperor and will continue to deliberate in Council under his presidency They are, however to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate. A minister whether a member of the Senate or the Corps Legislatif, has a right to be present at debates in either chamber. The Minister of Justice made some explanations to the Senate which were of a very liberal character.

(From the New York Albion)

THE RESULTS OF DISESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND.

Among the arguments greatly relied upon by the opponents of the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill, was the one which took the ground that the severance of all connection between Church and State in Ireland, would ultimately lead to a similar divorce in England. The answer to this is, however, simple, and the superficial character of the assumption can be seen at a glance. The Church of England rests upon its own foundation, and has its own claims for public support. It is exceedingly popular, oppresses no one, is disfigured by no crying abuses, and satisfies to a certain extent religious tempers of the most various and opposite kinds. The union between it and the State is of a very liberal character, and does not carry with it the evils seen in other countries where the bond is more absolute. The great majority of Englishmen have now come to the conclusion that this somewhat loose union is the only one feasible in this age. The Theories which Doctor Arnold, Mr. Gladstone and other writers, from Hooper downwards, have advanced regarding the true character of the Church of England, are now exploded, and it is generally acknowledged how hollow and useless they all are It is possible in the first place, for laymen in their various public capacities to recognize the clergymen of some particular faith, as the living oracles of God upon all theological and moral subjects, and to govern themselves accordingly. This, until the Reformation, was the established official theory all over Europe. It has now been almost universally rejected, though its rejection has taken various forms and been put upon various grounds. It is possible, in the second place, that the National Legislature should assume the place of a religious teacher, and should in that character have a clergy of its own, teaching such doctrines as it approves. Such an establishment may, or may not, be fortified by persecution, or by test laws If they are removed, it will practically differ very little from any other charitable or scientific institution, and when it is reduced to that position, its utility will be a question of taste, circumstance and feeling. Such has been the condition of things in England and Ireland, and Parliament has just decided that an Establishment which may be useful in England, may be injurious in Ireland. Thirdly, it is possible that the laity at large may declare itself incompetent to legislate upon any subject which involves moral or religious considerations, except at the bidding of, and in harmony with, certain voluntary religious associations. This is the condition of things in this country, and on this basis, it is asserted, the Roman Catholics of England desire the religious affairs of Great Britain Established as a first step towards securing the supremacy of the Church over the State.

Thus we see that the great principle underlying the decision of Parliament on the Irish Church Bill, is the assertion that the National Legislature has the right to enact laws regulating matters of religion Parliament has just proclaimed itself superior to both the English and Irish Church as a tribunal of last resort, and claimed the right of making a similar divorce between Church and State in England should the occasion ever arise. This, however, is a latent power which it will not probably be called upon to exercise. The cases of the English and Irish Church are so essentially different that a comparison can scarcely be made towards them The former has its foundations broad and deep in the love and reverence of the English people, while the latter has always been regarded by four-fifths of the Irish people with aversion if not positive hatred. In every sense the Irish Church was to Irishmen an alien Church, which they were compelled to support, but which they could not respect much less love. How different is the position of the Church of England to-day As to the Disestablished Church, it remains to be seen whether it will prolong a feeble existence like the Established Church in Scotland, or start up with a fresh vigor and become vital with a new life Parliament, at all events, has placed it on the voluntary principle, and any progress it may hereafter make will be normal and healthy. All artificial props have been taken away, and the tree must hereafter rest upon its own inherent vigor and the enterprise of the adherents of the Episcopal form of worship in the Emerald Isle, who are, in the aggregate, wealthy enough to render it efficient support, and make it a really prosperous church.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

Parliament was prorogued on the 11th by Royal Commission. The following message from the Queen was read by the Commission:—

We are commanded by the Queen to dispense with your further attendance in Parliment. Her Majesty announces to you with pleasure that she continues to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, *that her confidence in the preservation of peace* has been continued and confirmed during the present year. The negotiations in which Her Majesty was engaged with the United States have, by mutual consent, been suspended. Her Majesty earnestly hopes this delay may tend to maintain the relations between the two countries on a durable basis of friendship. The Queen has lively satisfaction to acknowledge the untiring zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the arduous labors of the year.

In the Act for putting an end to the establishment of the Irish Church, you have carefully kept in view several considerations which at the opening of the session were commended to your notice. It is the hope of the Queen that this important measure may hereafter be remembered as conclusive proof of the paramount anxiety of Parliament to pay reasonable regard in legislating for each of the three kingdoms, to the special circumstances by which it may be distinguished and to deal the principles of impartial justice to all the interests and all the portions of the nation. The Queen firmly trusts that the act may promote the work of peace in Ireland, and help to unite all classes of its people in that fraternal concern with their English and Scotch fellow-subjects, which must ever form the chief source of strength in her Majesty's extended empire.

The Queen congratulates you on having brought your protracted labours on the subject of bankruptcy and imprisonment for debt to legislative conclusion, which is regarded with just satisfaction by the trading classes and general public. The law framed for the better government of the endowed schools of England will render the resources of the establishments more accessible to the community and more efficient in their important purpose In the removal of the duty on corn, the Queen sees new evidence of your desire to extend industry and commerce, and enlarge to the uttermost those supplies of food which our insular position in a peculiar degree encourages and requires.

The Queen trusts that the message for the purchase and management of the telegraph lines by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the civilized world.

We are commanded to state that the Queen *thanks you for the liberal supplies which you* have granted for the service of the year, and for the measures by which you have enabled her Majesty to liquidate the charges of the Abyssinian expedition.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, and Bronchitis.—These corrective remedies are infallible for the cure of these pectoral complaints, which, when neglected, often end in settled asthma or terminate in consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, where it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or rejected from the system Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood thus cleansed the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

A gentleman in the Eastern part of the State, who was about having his leg amputated on account of its being bent at right angles and stiff at the knee, heard of "Johnson's Anodyne Lini-

[From the Halifax Express.]

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE DOMINION.

His Excellency Sir John Young, is an Irishman by birth, and represented for many years in the Imperial Parliament the County of Cavan, in which his estates and those of his connection, the Marquis of Headfort, are situated Distinguishing himself in the Legislature by his remarkable attention to his duties as a popular representative, he soon attracted attention in the House. Being recognized as an authority in Irish matters at a period of more than usual difficulty in the affairs of that country, he was transferred from the position of a private member to that of Privy Councillor and Chief Secretary of Ireland. As a responsible minister of the Crown, his executive ability had rare opportunities for their exercise, and while in the Irish Office he was mainly instrumental, we believe, in carrying through Parliament the famous "Maynooth Grant." He was subsequently transferred to Corfu as High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands then under the protectorate of Great Britain. During his tenure of office there he was created Knight of the Colonial Order of Saints Michael and George. The important colony of New South Wales in Australia was the next and more difficult field of his labors. There he showed himself by his accomplishments and public spirit, a worthy successor of Brisbane and Sir Thomas Maitland. The position of Australian Governor, important as it undoubtedly is, is in many respects not an agreeable one, and it has been less so. Placed at the Antipodes, unable to advise in the Colonial office in less than four months, he is at once responsible to the Colonial Secretary and obliged to decide between the Legislative Council, and the lower chamber, the Legislative Assembly—bodies generally imbued with crude notions of dignity and constitutional law borrowed from the maternal country, though by no means improved in the appropriation. While in a neighboring Colony of Victoria a "deadlock" between the two branches of the Legislature has exhausted the patience and tried the ability of two governors — Sir Charles Darling and Mr Manners Suttou—as well as of successive Colonial Secretaries, from Mr. Cardwell to Lord Buckingham and Chandos, Sir John Young, with admirable tact, kept the machinery of his Government in excellent running order. During Sir John's occupancy of the Government House at Sydeny, a few years ago the Roman Catholic Cathedral was destroyed by fire. As an instance of his liberality, it may be mentioned that although a North of Ireland Episcopalian, he immediately telegraphed his sympathies to the venerable Archbishop John Bede Polding, then absent at Bathurst. He did not confine his sympathies to this, but presided at a public meeting held some time afterward, made a warm speech, calling on all classes to restore a building in which every Australian felt a pride, and supported his appeal by a handsome subscription.

In concluding his speech he used the following language, and its reproduction at the present time, may not be out of place, as it may be read with profit by those who—to use the words of Sir John Young—"would import the passions of bygone ages or the hatreds of another hemisphere' into this New Dominion of Canada.'

"Finally, I have attended here being desirous to indicate my thorough adhesion to that milder policy of complete toleration which has obtained in the councils of the British Empire during the last thirty-five years (applause) and at the same time express my earnest hope that no misguided zeal on either side will import into those new countries, those furious factions and blind animosities which, surviving the causes in which they took rise, and the interests they were first intended to serve, still continue to distract and disgrace parts of Ireland.

"When Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of the first cathedral in 1821, he established a happy precedent, inviting to peace and union, which I am well pleased to follow in spirit and intention, but which, as Your Grace has already remarked, it will not be possible to follow in practice, seeing that it will not be necessary to lay anew but merely to build on the old foundations. (Cheers) I trust, however, that these discussions will find no place here. (Cheers) It is true, that at the time Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone, things were very different. That complete toleration, which has since obtained its place in the Legislature of England, had not then obtained full development, and had not impressed all classes and sects. At that time, or but a very few years before it, Catholic officers could not obtain high rank or distinction as they now can in the British army. There was then no such thing as Catholic colonial governors: there are now several. (Loud Cheers.) Catholic statesmen of eminence and ability had not at that time, as they have since, entered the royal councils, and Catholic lawyers had not worn, as they have since done, the judicial ermine without envy both in Ireland and in England. (Cheers.) Happy would it have been for England if this wise policy could have been antedated two centuries. (Cheers.) Many a dark page of sorrow and misfortune would have been blotted out from our annals. But it is not good to speak of the crimes and sorrows of the past, we should rather blot out those dark circumstances from our recollections. All we can do is to read the lessons of history, and take them to heart in this our present day and generation. The present is our inheritance; let us take care that we use it wisely and carefully; and that if our fathers sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind, we do not leave the sad legacy to our descendants. (Cheers.) Let us shun the false lights that led them astray—the false lights of intolerance and persecutions. (Cheers.) In this country, all churches are equal and all men are free (cheers.) Each one holding firmly the profession of his own faith, without wavering or without compromise, may enter upon all his civil rights and exercise all his civil duties without fear of undue control (cheers) There is no need then to import that which wisdom and patriotism deprecate — no need to import the passions of by-gone ages, or the hatreds of another hemisphere. I trust that the union displayed at this meeting will raise up one other effectual barrier against their admission (cheers), and that as your Cathedral rises, as rise it will, in renovated grandeur (cheers), the sense of the calamity which has overtaken you will be lost in the joy of the successful restoration, or only be recalled in association with pleasant memories of the good will and the active sympathies which have been elicited by the occasion from all classes of your fellow-citizens. His Excellency then resumed his seat, and the people again stood up, and expressed their approbation by continued cheering."

THE NEW BAYONET.

The proposed new bayonet of the British Infantry is the same as that supplied to the Irish Constabulary. It is a saw sword bayonet; that is to say, it has a sword edge and a saw back, while the point is as effective as that of an ordinary bayonet. It is of the same length as the present weapon, but the Martini-Henry rifle itself is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches shorter than the Snider-Enfield, and the total length of the arm as a pike is, therefore, reduced by so much The committee, in recommending this saw-sword bayonet, appear to have had in view the fact that bayonets will henceforth be less frequently used than in former times as weapons of offence and defence; they desired, therefore, to substitute and instrument of more general utility. The efficiency of the weapon, as a sword, as a saw, and as a bayonet, was carefully tested. With the sword edge a sheep was cut into joints, and with the saw back the shin bone of an ox, a Norway spar $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, another of $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and a 3 inch balk of very tough dry elm were sawn through. The weapon, fixed to the rifle, was also thrust through a dead sheep with its wool on, and wrapped in a great coat; and the security of the attachment of the weapon to the rifle was tested by twisting it about inside the sheep, and by driving it six inches through an inch door, and allowing it to swing while sticking in the wood. Thus the soldier will a have tool as well as an effective military weapon, and one with which he can clear away wood, cut materials for fascines and gabions; or he can use it, if he likes, as a knife for cutting up his rations.

R. R. R. PILLS.

Composed of vegetable extracts (prepared in vacuo), they purify the blood, regulate the liver, and purge all corrupt and acrimonious humours from the system.

One of Dr. Radway's Pills contains more of the active principle of cure, and will act quicker on the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, Blood, &c., than four or six of the ordinary common Purgative or Cathartic Pills sold under various names, or than ten grains of Blue Mass.

True comfort for the aged and others afflicted with Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels.

One to Three of Radway's Pills—once in 24 hours, will secure regular evacuations from the bowels Persons who for 20 years have not enjoyed a natural stool, and have been compelled

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Aug. 12.

The London *Daily News*, in an article on the late session of Parliament, prognosticates an early reform in the House of Lords and urges that until such reform takes place the two Houses will meet in suspicion and not part in harmony.

The specie in the vaults of the Bank of England has decreased £190,000.

Odessa, Aug. 13.

The wheat crop throughout Southern Russia is reported to be very great.

London, Aug. 13.

The afternoon of August 25th has been fixed for the International Boat race between Harvard and Oxford.

Yesterday the Orangemen in Ireland celebrated the anniversary of the capture of Derry. No disturbance took place.

Paris, Aug. 14.

Marshal Neil of France is dead.

La France newspaper says Isabella has expressed a determination to resign in favor of her son.

Madrid, Aug. 13.

Twelve priests, charged with complicity in the Carlist insurrection have been arrested at Burgos.

Madrid, Aug. 14.

A wide-spread Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Valladolid.

London, Aug. 14.

M. Deak and his party approve of the policy of reconciliation with Prussia and non-intervention in the internal questions of Germany

Cairo, Aug. 13.

The River Nile is lower than it has been within a hundred and fifty years.

The prospects for a large crop of cotton in Egypt are favorable.

London Aug 13

Advices from Rio Janeiro are up to July 14th The rebellion in Uruguay has ended, General Carabellos and other leaders have been taken, and are awaiting trial.

London, Aug. 14.

Renforth, the English rowing champion has accepted Walter Brown's challenge.

London, Aug. 16.

The time for the race between the Oxford and Harvard crews has been definitely fixed for the afternoon of Friday the 27th inst

London, Aug. 16.

The Rev Paul Bayley's petition for the release of American Fenians has been sent to the Queen.

Saturday the Harvard crew went over the regular course agreed upon for the race in 21 minutes 10 seconds. Afterwards the Oxford crew went over the same course in 22 minutes 10 seconds.

Paris. Aug. 15.

The *Journal Officiale* to-day publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the one hundreth anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon I., grants full and complete amnesty to the Press, to political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, and to deserters from the army and navy.

London, Aug. 16.

Consols closed at 92 7-8 a 94.

At a great Orange demonstration in Clanes, Ireland, yesterday, about 30 000 people took part in the procession.

At meetings in Thurles and Waterford resolutions have been adopted asking general amnesty for the Fenians.

A riot took place yesterday in Sheffield, occasioned by the miners strike

Paris, Aug. 17.

The Emperor Napoleon is suffering from rheumatism.

Paris, Aug. 17.

Funeral of Marshal Neil takes place to-day at Paris.

Vienna, Aug. 17.

Austria is not to reduce her army owing to the aspect of European affairs.

Rome, Aug 17.

The Pope has decided to hold a Universal Exhibition of Christian Art next year

London, Aug. 17.

The Dublin Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone and Earl Grey, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church Bill. The Conservative members of the Council absented themselves when the vote on the address was taken.

Archbishop Cullen has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in Council for discussion of public questions.

Madrid, Aug 18.

The Spanish Government is taking strong measures against Carlist insurgents. Nine Carlist prisoners were recently shot.

Paris, Aug. 19.

The health of the Emperor Napoleon is improving

Prince Napoleon is to attend the inaguration of the Suez Canal.

Vienna, Aug. 19.

Austria is to abandon the military occupation of the frontier, and some important towns are to be under civil Government.

London, Aug. 19.

The "Times" on the Spanish situation expresses surprise at the late executions and says that blood will be as wantonly shed to put Carlists down as was contributed to build them up.

The order lately promulgated by the Regent of Spain obliging Bishops to warn the clergy against the Carlists has been referred to the Papal See by a Bishop denying the jurisdiction of the Government.

A Cortes has been summoned for the 15th of next month.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 13

Advices from Cuba give favorable accounts of operations of the insurgents. The Cubans are represented as being successful in all their strategic operations, and victorious in every encounter lately had with Spanish volunteers.

New York, Aug 13

Cuban advices up to the 2nd inst., state that *active operations have been commenced* by Generals Jordan and Quesada. Quesada's forces are closing on their opponents, who now have no troops outside of Nuevitas except those confined in Puerto Principe.

Boston, Aug. 17.

Advices from various parts of the Union indicate that the crops are suffering from the long continued drought. Gold 133 3-8

New York, Aug. 16.

Col. William J. Nagle, formerly of the Irish Brigade, and of the Fenians released some time ago from an English prison, was killed yesterday by a fall from the window of his residence No. 89 Madison Street.

Sterling Exchange 109 7 8.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 16.

Halifax has nobly vindicated its loyalty, and the citizens may feel proud of the magnificent demonstration made to day in honor of the Governor-General. The principal streets were gorgeously decorated with bunting. A special train from Picton having on board his Excellency and suite arrived at Richmond at a quarter to four o'clock, p. m. A fine carpet was spread from the landing across the platform to a carriage in waiting for Sir John and Lady Young. His Excellency was received at the depot by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, General Doyle, Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, the High Sheriff, the Judges of the Supreme Court, His Worship the Mayor and City Corporation, and a guard of honor consisting of several companies of Militia Three thousand citizens awaited His Excellency's arrival at the Depot. His Worship the Mayor presented the Citizens' address, signed by over two thousand persons, to which His Excellency suitably replied. He was escorted by an immense procession to Government House, where he was met by a guard of honor consisting of the Halifax Garrison Artillery. The route of march was lined by Regulars and Volunteers. The reception was very enthusiastic and highly satisfactory. His Excellency Sir John and Lady Young will hold a Levee at Government House to-morrow at one o'clock.

Halifax, Aug. 17.

The Governor-General's Levee was held today, and was largely attended.

A public Banquet will be given on Thursday evening.

Halifax, Aug. 20.

The Banquet in honor of the Governor General was a great success. The Mayor Presided. There were one hundred and thirty gentlemen present and numbers were disappointed who could not be accommodated with seats. The chair was taken at half-past seven and festivities still continuing.

Speeches were made by the Governor General, Lieutenent Governor, Admiral Mundy, Henry, Cartier, Tupper, and Judge Johnson. The Archbishop, Sir W. Young, E. M. McDonald and others expected yet to speak.

The most important speech of the evening was that made by the Governor General, He repeated emphatically the sentiments expressed at Quebec, but explained that some papers misrepresented him by saying he intimated that England would permit us to change our allegiance. He did not use that word. He said, if we wished to adopt any other form of allegiance—meaning thereto as whole context showed—any other form of alliance with England, the statesmen of Britain would be ready to assent to the wishes of the Dominion.

General Doyle also made a good speech, repeating the statement made on Wednesday at Kentville, that he wished every man in Nova Scotia who did not wish to live under the British

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Examiner.

Davy jubilant on "an important admission;" Confederation agin—Hints to the Press of P. E. Island; His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, is soon to visit our shores. The Dominion arrivals, and the present prospect of the counthry.

Misther Editor,

Dear Sir,

I believe it will always be the case, the weather is now the topic of conversation, especially among the farmers, the reason why I suppose is, bekase hay-makin is in, around and all about us. I shall now proceed widout goin' into the customs and usages of good society. There is indeed a class of min on earth, that higher and purer order of mortals, whose virtue and genius will procure for thim an against usage, nay, on whom ignorance sits gracefully, but an ordinary man like your friend Larry, shure, can niver gain that place in life; but I am wondering from me subject, Misther Examiner, I must now *Deo volente*, as the preachers say, come to the point. Elder Laird, the heavenly inspired edithor of the *Pathriot*, is on he's marrow bones for once in he's life, praisin' and returnin' thanks to the Great Jehovah, that the *Islander* has abandoned its denominational school policy; not so fast David, the prayers of the wicked availith not, although the imposing of holy hands has been laid upon thy long and beautiful form, and thou hast been proclaimed in the streets, lanes, alleys, bye-ways, and in the paths, a holy and living elder, and a large one at that, be me troth. I would just now have David to know, that the edithor of the *Islander* is a man of stirling worth, and that, be me sokens, is well known to the Elder. He (the edithor of the *Islander*, abandon the Denominational School policy, not a bit of it, he is the right man in the right place. Ah! David don't reckon your chickens before they are hatched. Hear fellow countrymen how nice this lamb of the *Pathriot* spakes: "if they (the *Islander*) now resolve to drop the agitashun, it will do us no little satisfaction." O, me counthry, would it not be balm and gileade to the soul case of poor Davy if the agitashun was dropped by the *Islander* and *Examiner*, how nice then, avic, our Shanghai rooster would crow, if our colleges and convents were to be deprived (as they heretofore have) of an endowment, and he's pet college the Prince of Wales and its teachers, to be stall-fed at the Government expince. Davey, my soul of brass, don't be jubilant to soon, the *Islander* and *Examiner* are only in their hey-day of agitashun. Rest assured then, David, that the Catholics, as well as respectable and intelligent Protestants, are determined that the question of Denominational Grants *will be the platform* at the next general election when it *comes*, and I hope the day is not far distant. The political horizon is now over-cast, a sthorm is at hand, as shure as to-morrow's sun will rise. Our ship of state is poorly manned, and badly fitted out for the comin' sthorm. Och! thin, alanna, if Sir John McDonald and his Dominion friends, on their arrival here, would only take compassion upon us, and take the helm of the ship of state in their possession and guide us safely into a haven of refuge, where our wants will be attended to. To the four winds of Heaven thin, begorra, wid those who denounce denominational grants. Let Confederashun and Denominational Grants, fellow countrymen, be your motto at the next general election. Vote for no man who does not pledge himself to support Denominational Grants and Confederashun. I'm sorry to be afther sayin' that some of me counthrymen are too much led about by every wind of sophistry, they are made to belave that if they were into Confederashun, they would be ruined by taxation and many other things too numerous to mention just now by your sincere friend Larry. A word in place thin to ye'se gintlemen, don't belave these fellows who talk to you on such mathers. Go into the Union thin I say, one and all. Rest satisfied gintlemen, the Island will be benefitted by it. Railways will be built, consequently labor will be in demand, and so will everything else. Your land system will be ne more a curse to the counthry Factories will be established, Reciprocity will be obtained. Fisheries will be encouraged, the vexed currency question will be settled. You will not then have one shilling and sixpence for the shilling sterling, and though last, not least, a good sound religious educashun, will be within the reach of all your children. Your children will yet bless the day if we go into Confederashun, that we did do so. Be the hokey then I'm wondherin afar off from me subject. I suppose he's reverence, the Elder I mane, thou't I was done wid him; but not yet avic, where is this I left off. O, Aye, David said, and shure he's the devil at sayin' many things, like Paddy at he's prayers, that "for a year or so the *Examiner* has been clamoring for justice to Catholics in the mather of educashen, but it appears that paper does not fairly represent the sentiments of those for whom it undertook to speak." Don't be too shure me friend of the *Pathriot*, you're far off the track, alanna; be the pipers that played before Moses, if ye keep as far off from the bad place hereafther ye'll do, and the auld fellow will niver hear tell of ye're death. Thrue for ye Misther Edithor of the *Pathriot*, the *Examiner* has only been agitatin' the Educashen Question a short time. There has been no gineral Election since; but when a general Election does come, ye'll thin see to ye're sorrow, you clod-hoppin' spalpeen, whether the *Examiner* represents the sentiments of the Catholics or not, aye, faith, and the Protestants too. Put that in ye're pipe, and smoke it for the benefit of your health. This truth tellin *Pathriot* agin' says, to its shame be it said, that His Lordship's people were treated justly because treated like their Protestant fellow colonists. Bad luck from me, but here's an assertion as false as David is long. Does he think for one moment that he can cram sich bare-faced falsehoods down the throats of the people. Here is a question now for Davy to answer, I hope and trust he'll do so. Is St. Dunstan's College placed upon the same footin' as the Prince of Wales College, or does it resave the same aid from Government? Och, David don't you know the distinction; in troth, I'm shure you do.

For the future the edithor of the *Pathriot* hopes and trusts, Mr. Examiner, that you will cease to advocate a school policy the *Islander* is disposed to abandon. I hope Mr. Grant, you'll let him know shortly to the contrary. I intended to have thrown out some hints to the Press of this Island, before I was afther endin this letther, but time and space will not permit it. I shall at a future time turn to the subject. His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert is soon, fellow-colonists and countrymen, to visit our shores, God send him safe. I pray, and I'm shure ye'll answer Amen. Show him, on he's arrival among you that your loyalty and fealty is still unshaken, notwithstanding the annexionist ravings of some of our Island newspapers And when England wants every man to do he's duty, you will be found there. God save his noble and virtuous mother and long may she reign over us. The Dominion arrivals are now among us; let us then extend to them the right hand of fellowship and brotherly love, give them a kindly greeting, show them that we are men, and love them as our fellow-colonists, and that ere long we will number ourselves a part of a great nation that is to be

The country and its present prospects I also intended to have dwelt on, at some length; but I shall resarve me fire for a more fittin' occashin. Me midnight lamp is nearly burn't out, consequently, I'll have to lay down me pen and retire into the arms of morpheus, but before doin' so, I shall sign meself

LARRY O'GAFF.

August 12, 1869.

Address to the Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR;—

It is with feelings of profound regret that we are assembled, on the present occasion, to present you with this farewell Address, as a mark of the esteem which we cherish for you.

During your pastorage of twenty-seven years in this Mission, you have ever been the zealous teacher, the wise counsellor, the untiring pastor, and the sympathetic friend; ever ready to respond to the calls of duty, and always faithful to your Master's cause, and the best interests of those intrusted to your charge.

The handsome Church property; the ample burial-ground; the neat and well appointed Convent; and last, but not least, the splendid Church now in course of erection—all attest your ability and foresight in providing those accessories which are so well calculated to promote the advancement of religion, and conduce to the temporal and eternal welfare of your flock.

The adherents of our church in Summerside, from being few and scattered in the first years of your mission, have, with the blessing of Providence, under your ministering care during years of devoted watchfulness, risen to be quite a respectable congregation in point of numbers and influence.

We shall always cherish the remembrance of your social freedom and accessability at all times: and in doing so, we feel that they have tended in no slight degree, to promote that cordiality of feeling which has so happily existed between you and the congregation under your charge.

And now, dear and Reverend Sir, in bidding you farewell, we feel assured, from what we know of your zeal and ability, that the new field of usefulness to which it has pleased you will be as abundantly blessed as the one in which you now labor with such profit in the cause of our Heavenly Father.

In conclusion, we fervently pray that you may be spared for many years of usefulness in the calling it has pleased God to place you; and that a full measure of success may always crown your efforts in the cause of religion and morality, is the sincere wish of

Your affectionate parishioners,

Owen O'Neill,	John Gaffney,
D. H. McDonald,	L. B. McMillan,
Thomas Kelly,	P. Delaney,
John McKiernan,	James Brazil,
R. McDonald,	John Costin,
D. McDonald (Bedeque)	P. Doyle,

(And many others.)

REPLY.

To Messrs J Gaffney, L. B. McMillan, D H. McDonald, P. Delaney, T. Kelly, O. O'Neill, J Brazil, J. Costin, and others.

DEAR FRIENDS:—

Allow me to thank you very sincerely for those warm expressions of regard and attachment and to say that I reciprocate fully those feelings of regret occasioned by the object of our meeting this evening.

Your reference, in terms far too flattering, to my efforts in behalf of the missions entrusted to my charge, affords me the acceptable opportunity of bearing testimony to the hearty concurrence and generous assistance received from you in every good work.

The new Church will, I trust, be completed as soon as was contemplated; and the Convent, I fondly hope, will continue to prosper, diffusing around the blessings of a sound religious and moral education, and imparting a knowledge of those higher branches so universally esteemed. I confidingly commend it to your solicitude, knowing well that you form a just estimate of its importance and that you appreciate as well the sacrifice made by the Ladies of the Convent in consecrating themselves unreservedly to the education of youth, as the cheerfulness with which it is fulfilled.

I resign the pastoral charge of these missions with no small regret at the severance of so many intimate ties; and, whilst on entering new duties the recollection of the many years passed here in peace and harmony, and the various marks of approval and confidence received from you, shall become a source of pleasure and encouragement.

Receive, gentlemen, the assurance of my heart felt gratitude for your lively expressions of friendship, and of my earnest prayers for your temporal and eternal welfare.

JAMES MCDONALD.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 23, 1869

REVIEW.

BLACKWOOD'S July issue — besides two excellent serials, entitled "A Year and a day," and "A Story of Eulenburg"—contains a very fair assortment of varied reading. To many the article entitled 'Recollections of Lord Byron," will probably prove the most attractive of the number, more especially when it is known that the writer is none other than the famous Countess Guiccioli. As might be expected in a review of such a work, the entire article is devoted to the discussion of the often-discussed question — who was to blame for the fatal separation which drove asunder husband and wife? The public voice at the time laid the whole guilt of the charge at the door of the young Poet It would appear, however, that the lapse of half a century has tended to allay the wild burst of passion, and induce some at least to reconsider the verdict so hastily pronounced upon the noble Poet. To those who feel an interest in such questions, the present article offers abundant inducements. The writer purposes to himself to gather up the fragments of evidence, clear them as far as possible from the incrustations of passion, prejudice and malice, and place them in such order as, if possible, to enable us to arrive at some probable conjecture as to what the skeleton of the drama originally was. Having done so with a good deal of forensic tact and ability, the conclusion at which he arrives is, "that there is no proof whatever that Lord Byron was guilty of any act that need have caused a separation or prevented a reunion, and that the imputations upon him rest on the vaguest conjectures That whatever real or fancied wrongs Lady Byron may have endured are shrouded in an impenetrable mist of her own creation — a poisonous miasma in which she enveloped the character of her husband — raised by her breath, and which her breath only could have dispersed."

"She dies, and makes no sign—O, God, forgive her."

The review of Mr. Morris's Poems is kindly and appreciative. Mr. Morris is one who selects his themes from the classic legends of antiquity. He sings, we are told, to satisfy the promptings of his own mind, and by so doing, pleases his audience as much as he pleases himself

The article entitled "Sketches in Polynesia," contains much that is curious respecting the Fijis. Luckily the incidents there set forth have not all the same suspicious aspect, as the writer's remark, when he says that the Wesleyan body has the entire missionary occupancy of a group of islands, with the exception of some French Roman Catholic Priests, who have but few converts, otherwise we would have felt it our duty to warn our readers against placing too implicit a belief in the accuracy of the writer's sketches.

To those fond of novelty, a new Theory of Earthquakes and Volcanoes is propounded, and furnishes ample material for disquisition.

Now that we know the accommodation come to between the Lords and Commons, on the question of the Irish Church Bill, the political article possesses little interest. The writer, however, proposes certain views of his own, which, if nothing else, certainly attest his faith in the power of an act of the British Legislature: "Might, not," he asks, "a still better use be made of the Church property? The great strength of the Church of Rome lies in its unity. It has its own head, and he a temporal sovereign. Wherever it stretches itself out, whether into the east or the west, it is still one in doctrine, in discipline, in worship. The great weakness of Protestantism is that it is divided, not only against the Church of Rome but against itself." It would be instructive to see the attempt made of applying church Revenues in such a manner as would conciliate the various sects of Episcopalianism. Most men will, however, agree with the writer in doubting the efficacy of such a remedy.

Lot 14 Presbyterian Church Tea Party came off, according to announcement, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock, in the new Church —not yet completed The beautiful settlements of Lots 13 and 14, appeared from sunrise, to have put on new holiday garb in honor of the occasion judging from the number of young ladies and gents we saw tripping along the roads. The day was bright and almost cloudless, emblematic of the good cause. The sun floating as it were in the heavens, and diffusing on all the objects beneath him, "Those orange tints that gild the greenest bough." The Church, inside and out, was tastefully adorned; and a few flags gaily floated in the breeze. Within the Church five tables were erected, and each bountifully supplied with tea, cakes, and other dainties. At these tables over four hundred persons sat down to tea After the tea, the cakes left were disposed of at auction, by Mr. Laurence Yeo, who is a worthy 'Knight of the Hammer.' The sum realized amounts to about fifty pounds. Mr. E McDougald, piper, contributed a little to the entertainment of the day, to the music of which dancing was kept up for some time. At sunset the Party left the grounds, all apparently highly pleased with the day's entertainment.—*Com.*

Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen have visited our city during the last week or two. Among these was the Mayor of Fredericton. G F. Gregory, Esq. Mr. Gregory is the brother-in-law of the Rev. J. Winterbotham, Wesleyan Minister, of this city, and was highly pleased, we understand, with what he saw of our beautiful Island during his brief sojourn amongst us. Mr Gregory left for Shediac in the *Heather Bells* on Monday evening last.

Intelligence was brought on July 14 to the Pope of the death of his brother, Count Gabriel Mastai Ferretti, who has succumbed at Sinigaglia from the effects of a fall, The Count, who was in his 90th year, was the head of the family. The Pope was much affected.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Arrived at Port Hill, on the 12th instant "Rufus," Editor of the Summerside *Journal*, and Joe, the Proprietor. Readers, look out for a description of a country barber, and jottings by the way.

Arrival of Prince Arthur in Halifax.

MR. H. HERMANS will receive our thanks for the following telegram:—

Halifax, Aug. 23rd.

R. M. S. *City of Paris* arrived here yesterday at 9, a.m., with Prince Arthur on board, making the quickest passage on record. Flags flying on every house in Halifax in honor of His Royal Highness. He was met at the wharf by the Governor-General and Sir Hastings Doyle, and a brilliant Staff and Guard of Honor of the picked men of the 78th Highlanders

A Copy of Paddy the Piper's Address to the Governor-General, Sir John Young, at the Levee held at Government House on the evening of the 14th instant, has been laid on our table by the author, Mr. John LePage. This piece is, we think superior to that in which Paddy saluted the Admiral, Sir Rodney Mundy, being more thoroughly Irish in its character and allusions. Some fastidious people among us, we understand, object to the familiarity assumed by Paddy while addressing the Governor-General, in the following style:

"How are you Sir John? an' tis how have you been?
I'm tould you sit there in the room of the Queen,
Who sent you to Canada (Irish although,)
To be "King of the Castles" where'er ye'll go,
In the Provinces round! God bless her, she saw
An' she knew you were fit for it,—ERIN GO BRAGH!
May Her Majesty always be ready to smile
On the brave LOYAL sons of the EMERALD ISLE.

But we are free to express our opinion that there is nothing in the Address at which Sir John Young could reasonably take offence, or of which the facetious Piper has reason to be ashamed. Paddy is evidently no sycophant, but a truly LOYAL character, and we hope that he will not forget to blow us a tune when "Prince Patrick" himself shall pay us a visit during the present week.

In consequence of the collision between the two steamers of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Company, the "Heather Belle" will, for the present, be withdrawn from the Crapaud and Orwell trips, but will resume them as soon as the "St. Lawrence" has completed her repairs, which it is expected will be in the course of two weeks hence.

MARINE DISASTER.—The bark *Pallas, Jones*, master, of Liverpool, G B. went ashore on the west coast of St Pierre, Miquelon, on the night of July 28. Her deck load was thrown overboard, and on the 29th the bark was got afloat and taken to St. Pierre Road, where, at last accounts from the scene of disaster, she was lying at anchor full of water.

☞ The Steamship *City of Quebec* will, we understand, call at Shediac and Charlottetown once a fortnight, on both her up and down trips, for the remainder of the season,—at least so say some of our contemporaries.

The body of Mr. John Currie's son, was found at Crapaud, on Thursday. It was only very slightly disfigured.

The Bark *Undine*, Balfour, master, sailed for Liverpool, on Friday last, with 22 tons timber, 96 M *feet deals*, 6 cords lath wood, by J. C. Pope, and 397 boxes preserved salmon, by John Cairns.

The Bark *Theresa*, Fraser, cleared for Glasgow, on Saturday, with 78 M. feet deals, some oats, and 1 cord lathwood.

Remember the Picnic of the Dundas Volunteers on Wednesday next, at Southport.

A BIG CATCH.—We hear that the Mackarel have been very plenty of the North Side during the past week. On Wednesday, the 6th, there was 16 570 mackerel landed at Mr. Matheson's stage, at Miminegash One boat landed 4000 We are glad to hear that the fish is so plenty. Large quantities of mackerel have been taken at Mr. Howlan's and Mr. Hall's stages.—*S Jour.*

☞ We understand the Administrator of the Government of this Island has received a telegram informing him that his Royal Highness Prince Arthur may be expected in Charlottetown on or about the 26th inst. The Prince will be accompanied by Colonel Elphinstone, his Governor, and two Equerries.

A small schoonor called the ALMA, cleared from this port on the 28th July last, for Pictou. She has not been heard of here since, and it is believed that, being an old vessel, she foundered on her voyage back with coal, as the body of the Captain, Mr. A. Ross, was found a few days since washed ashore near Point Prim. The Alma went to sea without a boat.—PAT.

On Thursday last as Mr. Edward Doolan, of South Shore, was engaged in collecting sea-weed, he found the body of a man which had been washed ashore, and had apparently been some time in the water. Dr. Beer held an inquest on the afternoon of the same day, when the body was identified as that of Angus McRae, of Belfast, who sailed with Capt. Ross, in the unfortunate Sch. *Alma*, from Pictou, with a load of coal. The body was brought to town for interment. We deeply sympathise with the bereaved relatives.—*Pat.*

In another column it will be observed that the King's County Fair and Exhibition will be held on Wednesday and Thursday the 6th and 7th of October next, at the Drill Shed in Georgetown. The Commissioners have issued a very full and judicious prize list and we hope their efforts for the encouragement of agriculture and local industry will be crowned with success. —*Ib.*

☞ Owing to the large number of new advertisements, we are obliged to let some editorial and other items of news stand over till next week.

The Centre of Attraction, to the ladies at all events—and to some of the gentlemen too, if we mistake not—is over at our friend Robert Young's. And certainly be displays a very fine lot of goods, and that too, at prices that are perfectly astonishing. We would certainly advise all who wish to lay out their money to the best advantage to give him a call —*Com to Pat.*

SIMPLE PROPORTION.—As Mason's Original Challenge Blacking is to Baker's Patent Carpet Brooms *so is* Wright's English Breakfast Congou to *the* best Tea ever imported. The above calculation is correct, and can be proved by parties who purchase Tea at Wright's City Tea Store, Dunn's Block, Queen Street.

A great many people have asked us of late, "How do you keep your horse looking so sleek and glossy?' We tell them, it's the easiest thing in the world; give "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" two or three times a week.

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

Sold by all Dealers.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urniary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging and are the desideratum so long sought for.

No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock should be without them. Try

Carlton's Condition Powders

Sold by all Dealers.

SIMPLE! SAFE!! SURE!!!

CHOLERA.

HOW TO CURE IT.

At the commencement of the diarrhœa, which always precedes an attack of the Cholera, take a tea-spoon-full of the Pain-Killer in sugar and water, (warm, if convenient,) and then bathe freely the stomach and bowels with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhœa or cramps continue, repeat the dose every ten or fifteen minutes till the patient is relieved. In extreme cases, two or more tea-spoons-full may be given at a dose.

The Pain-Killer, as an internal remedy, has no equal. In cases of Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Asthma, it cures in one night, by taking it internally, and bathing with it freely. Its action is like magic, when externally applied to bad Sores, Burns, Scalds and Sprains. For Sick Head-ache and Tooth-ache, don't fail to try it. In short, it is a *Pain-Killer.*

The Pain-Killer is sold by all dealers in Family Medicines. Price, 25 and 50 cts. per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Montreal.

W. R. Watson, Agent, Ch'town.

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25 Old Bond Street and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs by Italian, French, and English artists, of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices Mr. Benson who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.