LATE FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Oct. 18.

The R. M. Steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived here this morning after a splendid run of 8½ days from Liverpool via Queenstown. We have London dates to the 9th.

There is a very serious state of things in Spain, and as yet we do not know all the facts, but it seems to be certain that the Government is tottering to its fall.

Accounts from Rome say it is full of excursionists. The weather was magnificent. All the workmen in Rome are fully employed in cleaning, painting, and restoring the houses, hotels, and public thoroughfares; and every article of consumption is rising in price, so that, unless the municipality take measures for the ample provisioning of the city, the necessaries of life will be nearly double the usual tariff.

The King of Prussia has offered to the Pope the carpet for the Hall of Council It will cost 150,000 francs, and is being made in Brussels.

The New Zealand mail brings intelligence which we regret to say suggests grave apprehensions of further difficulties with the natives in that quarter. As yet there are no fresh massacres or other outrages to report, but there is a new movement which is certainly alarming, though no one can yet say what will be the result.

The new baronetcies are gazetted, those, namely, of Alderman Salomons, Messrs. Brazley, O'Connell, Salt, Hardman, Earle, Fairbairn, Whitworth, Wm. Jackson, and Major-Gen. F. Seymour.

Once more the fears as to the immediate realization of the Suez Canal as a highway for vessels between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea have come to the surface of speculation concerning this truly gigantic enterprize of engineering. In Alexandria the confidence felt concerning the opening of the canal for useful traffic is diminishing; but what is still more uncomfortable is, that the agent of a Liverpool firm, sent out to survey and report, says that the depth of water throughout the canal is very unequal. When it is remembered that this gentleman is, in all probability, the agent of people who have a real and vital interest in the success of the canal, the report obtains all the more significance.

The election of Lord Mayor of London has fallen upon Alderman Besley.

Last night's *Gazette* contains a proclamation further proroguing Parliament till the 23d of December.

The tidal wave did not affect in any way the English coast. In some places the water rose only a few inches above the ordinary spring tides

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Telegraphic despatches give the following relative to the present condition of Spain:—

An insurrection has broken out in Spain of a very serious character, especially in Catalonia and Andalusia The Government are adopting energetic measures, and martial law has been proclaimed. Telegrams are stopped

The Cortes commenced their sittings by authorizing the Government to suspend individual rights until the insurrection is quelled.

The Republicans of Orense have ransacked the revenue offices of the town, and have abandoned the capital of the province, taking with them as prisoners the Civil Governor, the military commander, and the commander of the Carabiniers. The insurrection is victorious in Murcia, where the Volunteers of La Libertae have proclaimed the Republic, and are supported by the neighboring localities. General Baldrich has marched to Reuss, but the insurgents are reported to have remained masters of the situation there. The damages occasioned by the destruction of telegraph wires, bridges, viaducts, and other railway works are estimated at a large figure.

It is said that the Ministry is convinced that there is no chance of a majority of the Cortes voting in favor of the Duke of Genoa.

Castelar and Orense have made terrific speeches in the Cortes against the proposed suspension of Constitutional rights.

A meeting was held at the Commandant's, when the Madrid Volunteers all agreed to help the Government to preserve order. One battalion volunteered for active service, and has started for Catalonia, where, as well as in the provinces of Andalusia, Murcan, Arragon, and Valencia, the insurrection continues. Government report it decreasing and the insurgents disbanding.

The town of Reuss which, at the instigation of the Volunteers of Liberty, had issued a pronunciamento in favor of the insurrection, has given in its submission.

The debate in the Cortes on the proposal to suspend the guarantees for personal liberty and rights, was continued, and several very strong speeches were made by the Republican deputies. After a vigorous speech by the Minister Sagosta the Cortes passed the measure.

A battle is reported to have taken place between the insurgents at Reuss and the Government troops, led by General Baldrich, in which the rebels were defeated with the loss of 80 killed and 300 wounded. The Government troops had only 23 killed and wounded.

Some of the Republican Deputies have left Madrid to raise the provinces in the North and centre of Spain. Santander has established an understanding with Torrelavega, Laredo, and Castro, to cause a rising in those places on a fixed day. In Valladolid a rising is feared, which will cut off communication with France. The situation is bad but not desperate, if the army remains faithful to the Government. The plan of the Republicans is to raise all the provinces, afterwards to attempt a *coup de main* upon Madrid from various points at once. Fresh bands of insurgents have appeared in the provinces of Saragossa, and the Republic has been proclaimed at La Junquera. The Ministerial papers assert that Senor Paul, the deputy, has threatened with death all those persons who do not join in the insurrection. The movements of the insurgents continue, and acts of vandalism and pillage and assassination are being perpetrated by them.

Madrid, Thursday.—The Government has received intelligence from Andalusia and Catalonia that several bands of Republicans have been signally routed in those provinces. The insurrection may now be considered as vanquished. The people are animated by the best spirit. Notwithstanding the disturbances in the country, the troops destined to proceed to Cuba are being embarked daily.

To-day's *Official Gazette* promulgatas the law suspending the constitutional guarantees. The debate which took place yesterday previous to its adoption by the Cortes was very animated. In reply to the attacks of Senor Garrido, Admiral Topete defended the policy of the Generals of the Liberal Union, and said that when the proper moment arrived he should energetically support the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier. Senor Castelar condemned the endeavour to raise an Italian Prince to the Throne of Spain when the Republican members signified their intention of withdrawing from the Chamber and of not taking part in the vote. General Prim made an earnest but fruitless appeal to them not to adopt such an attitude. The Republic was proclaimed yesterday at Gandesa la Carclina and other places. The Mayor of Tortosa has taken the command of an insurrectionary band which started from that town. No mail arrived this morning from Catalonia. The intelligence published by the Ministerial journals of the defeat of Salvochea and the complete route of the insurgents in Reuss is inaccurate, and is not confirmed by this morning's *Gazette*.

The Minister of the Colonies has presented to the Cortes a bill, according to which mercantile navigation between Spain and the Spanish Antillies will be placed on the footing of a coasting trade.

Madrid, Friday.—Official despatches state that everywhere the insurgents are giving in their submission to the Government. The band under Deputy Moguero has been defeated and Moguero himself has surrendered. The Volunteers have been disarmed in all the capital towns of the provinces, with the exception of Madrid, where they expressed a desire to maintain public order.

Intelligence derived from non-official sources announces that a strong column of troops has marched against La Carolina, where the Republicans intend to make a vigorous resistance, and are constructing barricades.

A band of insurgents has surprised a manufactory of arms at Trubix, and carried away a number of rifles.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, Old Castille, Andalusia, Valencia, and Corona.

The police inspectors of the different quarters of Madrid have received instructions to warn the inhabitants to arm their servants, if they believe the latter faithful, in order to defend their houses from pillage in case a riot should break out in the capital. A portion of the rioters would, it is believed, endeavour to sack the houses while the Volunteers of Liberty were occupied in the streets.

The Government continues to take precautions against a surprise of the offices of the Minister of the Interior, which, if successful, would put the insurgents in possession of the telegraph wires.

The Civil Governor has ordered the Republican clubs to be closed. Madrid is at present quiet.

Intelligence from the provinces announces that the Government troops have retaken Balaguer, after a severe engagement.

VIGOROUS SPEECH BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The Rev. Mr. O'Keefe was one of the speakers at the Marlborough meeting on Sunday last. In concluding his speech the reverend gentleman said:—"In your name I appeal to the Government that saved India to save Ireland. Let them look at the Land Question fair in the face. Let them not be deterred by any sentimental concern of either party, but do justice. In reality they will deprive the landlord of nothing but the luxury of evicting the people, and spreading ruin, waste, and desolation over the face of this lovely land. Let them plant the people of Ireland on the soil of Ireland deep as her own oak, which no storm can ever shake. The root of the tree is the farmer, the arms his children, the branches his relatives. The breeze of disaffection and disloyalty may quiver in the leaves but the grand old tree shall never bend to the shock of revolution. (Cheers.) Here lies the secret of the greatness and stability of this mighty empire. Who fired the needlegun before which the broken lines of Austria reeled and fell on the heights of Sadowa? The sons of the men whose fathers were emancipated by the genius of Stein and Hardenberg—(loud cheering)—they had ready hand and willing hearts when their country needed them. They fought for their homes and their king—they fought for the glory of Prussia and to maintain that grand constitution which had flung around them the protection of law, and fixed them forever on the soil of their dear native land. They are better men and braver, more to be prized, cherished, and protected by their country than the old feudal lord, who, in the unrestrained license of power, scourged the people, and left Prussia weak, crippled, and powerless at the feet of the first Napoleon. (Loud cheers.) My country has brave sons, too. Arthur, Duke of Wellington, knew of their daring dash, their fidelity, their courage, their loyalty (Cheers) Some of her best blood has been shed lately on the banks of the Potomac in a strange land, under a foreign flag. (Sensation.) And why shouldn't it? They fight under the stars and stripes. (Cheers.) Didn't that flag protect them when the landlords of Ireland flung them by the million into the fever ships—into the sea? Don't tell me of Cromwell and of Strafford. (Cheers and excitement) Oh, God! who shall heal the wounds of this bleeding country?—who shall dry up her tears and give justice, peace, freedom, and protection to the Celtic race in their own land? Every heart in Ireland throbs with hope when they hear the name of the greatest statesman of this or any age—when they hear the name, the great and honored name of William Gladstone—(here there was a burst of enthusiastic cheering renewed again and again)—and that other name, not less honored, not less revered, the name of one of the greatest orators, one of the best and wisest men in England—John Bright. (Deafening and continued cheering.) I appeal to these two men with all the gravity and solemnity that belongs to my sacred character. You owe it to your Sovereign, you owe it to your country, but above all you owe it to your God, who for a great and holy purpose has given you such brilliant talents, by one bold stroke of policy to put an end to the sufferings of a great, brave, and generous people—to emancipate the farmers of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Do this, and some future Macaulay will write your names with a pencil of light on the brightest page of our history, high up on the roll of the greatest benefactors of mankind, with the great and illustrious names of Stein and Hardenberg." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

A TERRIBLE CYCLONE AND THE WAY TO GET OUT OF IT.

Captain Livingston, of the ship American Congress, at New York on Monday, from London, gives a graphic account of a terrible cyclone he experienced on the voyage, and how he succeeded in getting his ship safely through it with no serious damage. On September 14, the ship was in the calm centre of a cyclone, which in a short time worked into a terrible fierceness. Captain L. judged it was the body or portion of a hurricane travelling from the West Indies along the Southern edge of the gulf Stream to the East in a belt 100 miles wide. By his knowledge of these terrible meteorological commotions, he concluded that to sail through the body of the cyclone was the only means of saving his masts which would be sure to go if he hove to in the vortex. At 11 p. m., he was in the thick of it, the ship being so covered with spray as to resemble a snow drift, the scene being made awfully terrible by the vivid lightning, the fire balls flying around the ship in all directions, and accompanied with fierce hail and rain At two a. m, the ship ran out of the Northern edge of the storm, without loss of sail or spar. The Captain gives the extraordinary strength of his good ship the credit of thus triumphing over the stormy elements, but we doubt whether the result would have been equally satisfactory if she had not been under the guidance of an experienced mariner. He is convinced that these rotary winds can be passed through to either North or South, and that the distance of the centre can be judged by the movements of the clouds. Captain L unfortunately received severe injuries by a heavy sea crushing him against the wheel-house, and several of his men were badly injured.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* relates that at Ramsgate on the 12th September the wind, already high, became more like a tropical hurricane than an ordinary storm, and according to the custom observed there in bad weather, the Ave Maria Stella was sung at Benediction by the Catholic choir in the monastery for all who might be in danger at sea At the same time that the voices of the monks in the choir ascended to heaven, the voices of two priests and fourteen nuns were being raised in prayer from the midst of the angry waves in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by the violence of the storm The fervent prayer arose from a large Dutch bark, a few days out of Rotterdam, laden with merchandize, and bound for the island of Java, with twenty-five passengers on board, among whom were three religious of the Society of Jesus, four Ursulines, and ten Sisters of Mercy. For forty-eight long anxious hours did they remain in prayer, without food, perfectly calm and resigned in danger of momentary destruction. The captain had lost his reckoning; they were driven helplessly before the wind; and when, after the long night had passed, the dawn appeared and they thought to have found themselves off the coast of France, they discovered themselves to be close to the Goodwin sands, with the white cliffs of Ramsgate just visible in the distance. A few hundred yards ahead another ship, in danger like themselves, was seen to strike on a sandbank and disappear; their own vessel, however, cleared the sands in safety, and a few hours after was brought, without the loss of a single life, into Ramsgate harbor, where the shipwrecked pilgrims were hospitably entertained at the Benedictine monastry; and the same voices that had been raised in supplication under such different circumstances and unknown to each other, now joined in grateful unison of chanting the "Te Deum" in thanksgiving for their delivery.

Fevers seldom make an attack without warning; and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of "Parson's Purgative Pills."

(From the New York Albion)

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

There is an apparent lull in the political excitement in France. The Emperor has passed the dangerous physical crisis which threatened to involve the nation in as dangerous a political one, and if not altogether restored to health, he is at least in no immediate peril, and probably no greater apprehensions of his death need be entertained than were warranted six months ago. But whatever his condition now, the recent alarm served to drive out of people's minds the vaunted reforms embodied in the *Senatus Consultum*. The fact seems to be, as we intimated at the time, that these reforms were not calculated to satisfy the demand of the people for greater political liberty, and the rapidity with which events have marched since their promulgation, has left them high and dry on the table-land of unsuccessful measures. These amendments to the Constitution were the out-come of the elections of last summer, and present a significant picture of the struggle in the Imperial mind between the avowed necessity of some reform and the equally conceded necessity of holding on to as much of the system of personal government as could possibly be retained. The result, as might readily be imagined, was a composite structure likely to please neither radicals nor conservatives. With the exception of a few of the Liberal Press, who seemed at first disposed to hail it as the dawn of a new era, it fell still-born on the nation, exciting no hope and generating no enthusiasm. Accompanied as was its promulgation by the arbitrary adjournment of the Legislative Body, while the latter was in the midst of the consideration of the late elections, the suspicions of candid liberals could not but be aroused. The sudden illness of the Emperor followed so closely on the debates in the Senate and the harrangues of Prince Napoleon, that all minds were at once fixed on contingencies for which the amendments of the *Senatus Consultum* had never been intended to provide, and questions of far greater import at once monopolized the public attention. Thus the death of the Emperor and the possible results of a Regency have been generally discussed, and the reforms which Napoleon heralded with so much pomp have faded into temporary obscurity.

At present the single political topic that occupies the French journals is the delay in convoking the Chambers. October had been named for the resumption of the session, and now we find that the time has been arbitrarily postponed to November. This delay has greatly incensed several members of the Left, who propose to hold a session of the Corps Legislatiff on the day originally fixed in October on their own account. This course the Liberal portion of the Paris Press is said to condemn, and it is probable that these legislative Hotspurs will not gain anything by their action, but be compelled to await the official opening. That this has been adjourned to so late a date shows that Napoleon is desirous of putting off the evil day Either he fears that his reforms were not sufficiently trammeled by conditions, or he sees that the opponents of his administration have finally got the upper hand and only await the reassembling of the Deputies to dictate the terms on which they will agree to a political peace. Certain it is that the Opposition is stronger to-day than ever before since the famous *coup d'etat* of December, 1852, and Napoleon doubtless sees the danger that threatens him. It is not too much to say that the knell of personal government has already sounded, and that its final extinction is only a matter of time and detail. The Opposition are confident of their strength, and only await the proper moment to develope their plan of attack. At this juncture but three alternatives appear to be at Napoleon's disposal. First, a great war with Prussia for the boundary of the Rhine; second, another *coup d'etat* and another grasp at supreme power; and third, abdication in favour of his son and a regency. As to the first it is too clumsy an expedient and would come too late; the second, considering the present state of political opinion in France, would be madness; and the third seems to offer the only chance of preserving the government in the hands of the Bonaparte family. Whether even this resource would prove effective time only could determine, as any gross blunder on the part of the Regent would so incense the French people that Napoleon IV. would never have an opportunity of really assuming the reins of power. As the only alternative, however, that offers even the faintest hope of success, it may not unreasonably be supposed that the Emperor is even now contemplating a final retirement from public life. Little less than two years ago it was announced by one competent to judge of Napoleon's malady, that he could not hope for much more than two years of life under the most favorable conditions, and although medical predictions are notoriously unreliable, the recent attack which the Emperor has sustained shows that his lease of life is, to say the least, precarious. Thus we have another reason for the necessity of some definite action regarding the future form of government, and the consideration adds weight to the assertion that an abdication may even now be seriously contemplated. At all events we shall await with interest the assembling of the Senate and Corps Legislatiff, as it will probably be the signal for moves both on the Imperial and democratic side of the chess-board on which the destinies of France may be figuratively said to be on the eve of being decided A false move on the part of the Emperor would lose him the game, while a similar error on that of the Opposition would not necessarily affect the final result.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S RECEPTION.

Prince Arthur has now nearly concluded his tour through the British Provinces, and will soon settle down to his usual military duties. His reception has been a most enthusiastic one, wherever he has gone, and the fact has a peculiar personal and political significance. It was thought when the Prince of Wales visited the Provinces that the heartiness of his reception could not be equalled, much less excelled, by that of any other member of the royal family short of the Queen herself; but the experience of Prince Arthur has shown the incorrectness of this idea. He has been quite as warmly welcomed as his elder brother, and certainly the general enthusiasm could not have been greater, or more sincere.

The political significance of the event is striking. It forever silences the assertions of annexationists and others, to the effect that Canadians are no longer loyal and have departed from their first love. Even in the most disaffected districts of Nova Scotia no lukewarmness was visible, and all the fine theories based on the supposed disloyalty of the masses fell to the ground. We think that the visit of Prince Arthur proves conclusively that the British colonists, whatever may be their objections to the details of confederation as carried out, are by no means prepared to erect themselves into a democracy by forcibly separating from the Mother Country. Whatever changes may hereafter be made in the government of the Provinces, will be made with the advice and full consent of England, and not in opposition to her authority or control. If those changes should include a constitutional monarchy, presided over by one of Victoria's sons, we think the friends of good government would rejoice the world over But whatever events the future may have in store for the Dominion, a rebellion against the authority of England and a flagrant exhibition of disloyalty cannot be among them. A sure test has just been supplied, and the loyalty of the Colonists has been found, after ten years of extraordinary growth and governmental changes, to be as true and as unequivocal as of yore.

EXHIBITION OF RELIGIOUS ART IN ROME.

An Exhibition of Religious Art will be opened in Rome on the 1st of February, 1870, and continue open till the 1st of May, of the same year. The objects which the Exhibition is intended to comprehend are chiefly of the Modern Period, from the Renaissance to the present time. A special section will also be devoted to the works of the mediæval period All objects intended for the Exhibition will be received from the 15th of December, 1869, to the 15th of January, 1870. A solemn distribution of medals will take place at its close.

A Missionary just returned, says he regards "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases and is the best pain killer in the world.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Oct. 16.

A great fire occurred in Glasgow to-day, destroying, or seriously damaging, the Vulcan Iron Works and Eagle Iron Works.

The O'Donoghue has written a letter on the subject of Fenian amnesty, in which he defends the course of the Government.

Rev. Harvey Goodwin has been appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

Receipts of wheat at Liverpool for three days 17,500, of which 12,500 are American.

London, Oct. 16.

The Ship *Sir John Launcelot*, which sailed from Foo Chow Foo, China, July 18, with a cargo of tea has arrived in the Thames, and is the winner of the race for Tea Ships.

The *Times* severely criticises the policy of the Emperor Napoleon. France, it says, has now no government at all, neither the old Personal and Imperial rule which is exploded, nor the new Constitutional rule which the Emperor refuses to define.

Consols 93 3 8.

Madrid, Oct. 16

A severe battle in Cuba and victory of the insurgents is reported.

London, Oct. 18

Liverpool markets steady. Corn 28s 9d Red Western Wheat 9s 3d Provisions firm.

Lord Derby is gradually sinking, and cannot live many days.

Paris, Oct. 18.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived in Paris on Saturday from St. Petersburg

The King of Belgium has been invited to meet Napoleon at Compeigne.

Madrid, Oct. 17.

The Spanish insurgents at Valentia, after stubborn resistance, have unconditionally surrendered to the Government forces.

The city suffered severely from artillery fire during the engagement

The Session of the Spanish Cortes has been suspended without appointiug a day for reassembling.

Paris, Oct. 18.

The opposition members of the Corps Legislatiff have drawn up a manifesto in which they declare that they will not enter the Legislative Chambers on the day fixed by the Emperor.

A Council of Ministers was held at Compeigne yesterday, Napoleon presiding.

London, Oct. 19.

The London *Times* believes that General Prim is master of the situation in Spain and that there will be no Successor to Isabella except such as he approves.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* advocates a Republic for Spain, but does not see how such a reform can be made at present.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Oct. 18.

At Louisville, Ky., Saturday, six men were thrown from the Ohio River Bridge, by giving away of some trestle work Two were instantly killed and two mortally wounded.

The Jews in this country have been asked to aid their brethern in Europe in alleviating the distress which prevails among the Jews in Western Russia.

New York, Oct. 19.

Three steamers, having Spanish troops on board, have recently arrived at Havana.

New York, Oct. 19.

Father Hyacinthe arrived here yesterday in the steamship *Percire*, which made the passage from Brest in 8 days and 16 hours.

The case of the *Hornet* has again been postponed until Thursday. The opinion of prominent officials at Wilmington is that the vessel will be condemned and dismantled.

Gold quiet.

New York, Oct. 19.

Father Hyacinthe declares that he still is a Roman Catholic. He has never been an ultramontane, is not now, and never will be, but denies that there is any reason for identifying ultramontanism with the Catholic Church. He proposes to remain in America five months.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, Oct. 16

The Governor-General of Canada gave a Ball at Ottawa last night in honor of Prince Arthur.

Montreal, Oct. 18,

The Bishop has appointed next Thursday as a day of Thanksgiving in his diocese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir,

Permit me through the columns of your widely circulated journal, to give publicity to the unfair and high-handed acts of the present Government respecting their late postal arrangements. In the first place the great reform going to be made in our postal affairs was, that the mails should be carried from Charlottetown to Tignish in one day instead of two, and instead of the mails been carried by the Old Settlement Road, it should, according to the new arrangement, be carried by the Main Western Road, and branch couriers provided by the Postman to take the mails from the Western Road to Lot 12, Lot 11, Lot 6 and other places. It appears now, after all the boasting of taking the mails from Charlottetown to Tignish in one day, it takes two days as it did on the usual route, and when a letter is received by any person on Lot 11 and Lot 12, say on Tuesday, for instance, and a reply is essentially necessary, there is no chance of replying till the Monday following, when the postman returns from the westward unless the person or persons who has to reply will travel to the Western Road and hand the letter to the Postman to carry in his pocket to the next Post Office. These, Mr. Editor, are some of the new arrangements made by our present immaculate Government in our postal affairs, and the reason or motive for making such bungling arrangements is beyond the comprehension of every impartial person on the Island. And to add to the stupid arrangements, the Western Road is, I may say, in an impassable state, and likely to be worse in a few days more. So bad indeed is the Main Western Road that I will not be the least surprised to hear one of these fine days of the Postman protesting as to his inability to travel the said road. Your readers will also remember that when the present Government came into power about three years ago the inhabitants of Lot 11 petitioned the said Government not to remove the Post Office on said Lot, owing to it being in the most central part of the Township; but being so full of venom and spleen, and so desirous to wreak their vengeance on a few Conservatives, they paid no attention to the peoples petition, and removed it about 1½ mile beyond a central position. However, the Postmistress, some few weeks ago, thought proper to remove to Alberton, and the mails were left at Mr. Warburton's until a Postmaster would be appointed. Several parties were recommended as fit and proper persons to keep the Post Office, one of said places was at the store of Augustine Callaghan, Esquire, but when Mr Callaghan's store was mentioned as a suitable place to keep the Post Office, the answer was, "it would do first rate, but Mr. Callaghan will not accept it." Now, I have to tell this gentleman who made the answer, that Mr. Callaghan was never asked whether he would accept or object to the mails being left at his store. Then again was another place still more central for all parties, viz: Mr. James Henderson's, and he was asked would *he* be willing to accept the office, and the answer Mr. Henderson made was, that rather than it should be removed any further westward he would accept the office. But the Government wishing to rule with a high hand, and some of them being desirous to show their authority, got it placed in the store of Mr. Kilbride, being about two miles beyond a central position in the settlement, and only one newspaper taken at the Walshtown Ferry side of the Post Office, and that is the next house to Mr. Kilbride's. Now, Mr. Editor, I have nothing to say against the mails being left at Mr. Kilbride's, was it in a central or *near* a central place in the settlement; but when people will have to go over four miles for their newspapers and letters, I say, along with many others, that the Government that was the cause of doing so unjust an act deserves the well merited reprobation of the community at large, and the day is not far distant when the arrogance and conceit of the members composing our Government will be humbled, and they will be made to feel that their power and puffed up ambition remains only for a while, and the people will, doubtless, view their tyranny with disgust, and will, consequently, gladly embrace the opportunity of making those mushrooms of yesterday know themselves, and learn them that to be popular they must deal out justice and fair play to all men. A number of Liberals who are disgusted with the present arrangement of the mails are determined to petition the Legislature at its session, in order, if possible, to have the matter reconsidered, and it is to be hoped that there will be found in the Legislature men who will listen to the remonstrance of people who are so unjustly dealt with. As for my part, I have very little faith in petitioning the present majority, but if their own friends think well of doing so, well and good. What cause can the present Government show for depriving the people of Lot 11 of equal privileges with other parts of the Island. Are they disloyal subjects? Or, is it because the greater part of them are opposed to the present Government? It is the duty of every Government to give equal rights to their opponents in politics as well as their friends, and it is also the duty of every public officer under the Government, or in the Government, to give fair play to every man, and treat all Her Majesty's subjects with that degree of justice and equal rights they are so justly entitled to If the present Government continues to act out the proscriptive policy as they have done for some time past it will be a matter of impossibility to stand their tyranny. Something like Confederation must be the result, as we most assuredly will not be more unjustly dealt with than we are at present under the present imbecile Government. The cry of injustice from two or three Townships may not cause the "able men" much uneasiness, but I can assure them that their misrule and impudence will arouse the indignation of every honest and fair man on P. E Island against them, and when the day of trial will come, the friends they formerly had, will on that day, through a sense of justice and duty, assist in breaking up a Government, the most detested of any Government that was ever in power on P. E. Island.

I remain. Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY.

Lot 11, Oct. 18, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, October 25, 1869.

When, in a recent article, we adduced the testimony of the Rev. Mark Pattison in support of the correctness of our views respecting Denominational Education, we perhaps deprived our argument of some of its legitimate weight by not stating who our author was, and how he came to report upon the School System of Prussia. While remedying this oversight, we shall take occasion to strengthen still further the position we hold regarding what ought to be the character of a national system of Education in a state situated like our own, in respect of its religious opinions.

The Duke of Newcastle and his colleagues, the Royal Commissioners on Education, in order to gather into their report the experiences of foreign nations in their efforts to establish an Educational System, appointed certain gentlemen to visit, inspect and report upon these foreign systems. The Rev. Mark Pattison was sent to Germany for this purpose, and the Rev. J. Frazer to the United States. The Reports of these men, therefore, must be allowed to possess the very greatest importance. Well versed in the duty they had to perform, they set down the facts as they presented themselves: by careful enquiries at the best sources, they were enabled to detail the experiences of nations through long years, and by diligent observation they have put before us the consequences which have resulted. To gainsay such testimony, by counselling a perseverance in the course from which it warns us away, would be running a grave risk of compromising the most vital interests of the state.

The Rev. Mr. Pattison tells us that "the denominational school is the only school at present possible in Germany," and he adds: "Secular Education may still be argued for, here and there, as a theory, but simultaneous schools on the Massachusetts plan are not now the aim of any educational party." He also points out what weight should be attached to the educational experience of Germany in the following terms:—

"In estimating the value of the German experience on the subject of Religious Teaching in the schools, we must bear in mind the fact that the present decided tendency towards denominational teaching is the result of attempts carried on for many years under very favorable circumstances to perfect the opposite system of unsectarian education. The German school is not in the rude stage of traditional church divisions upon which the light of the modern idea of mutual toleration and approximation has yet to dawn. It has passed through the tolerative period, and is now deliberately recurring to a system of separate schools more sharply divided than ever."

It is to be hoped that none of the supporters of our present school system are in the "rude stage" alluded to by Mr. Pattison, although there certainly are among us many who have not as yet completely escaped from those prejudices which prevent men from turning to their own account vicissitudes of others. A remarkable proof of this is to be found in the fact that the unsectarian basis which we have chosen for our educational system, had been tried and rejected by Prussia, at a date, when the majority of the legislators, who framed and passed our measure, was spinning tops and indulging in the other recreations of boyhood. So far back as 1822, the Baron Von Altenstein—"a Minister," says Mr. Pattison, "whose views on popular education are above suspicion of secretarian bias," put forth a Cabinet Rescript, from which the following is a quotation:—

"Experience has shown that in simultaneous schools the chief matter of education, viz: religion, is not sufficiently cared for, and it lies in the nature of the case that it cannot be. The intention of these schools, to wit, the promotion of tolerant feelings between the members of different communions is seldom or never attained. Disagreements between teachers of the two confessions, in the same school, or between the master and the parents of the opposite confession, have often involved the whole commune in religious dissension to say nothing of the other evils inseparable from mixed schools."

Viewed in the light which the above quotation throws upon our question, he must be regarded as a phenomenon, who, in 1869, stands forward to profess his devout attachment to a system declared to be pernicious by an unbiassed statesman in 1822. It is further clear that the advocates of Sectarian Education do not "lag behind" there time, but are, on the contrary, as compared with some at least on Prince Edward Island, well nigh half a century in advance. In contradiction of our views, it is further set forth, as the business of the state, to make good and intelligent citizens, and not orthodox Roman Catholics, Baptists, Wesleyans or Presbyterians—the former is to be effected through the Common School Act, to accomplish the latter is the duty and mission of the clergy. Prussia discarded the simultaneous school system in 1822, because "the *chief matter of education*, viz: *Religion*, was not sufficiently cared for." Prussia, therefore, discovered, in 1822, that she could not have good and intelligent citizens without making Religion an integral part of their education; but advanced writers among ourselves, in 1869, hold that the Schoolmaster is quite competent to mould good and intelligent citizens for the State. The clergy may or may not impart to them the tinge of orthodoxy. The State takes no cognizance of that, it has good and intelligent citizens without the aid of Religion. Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, and others, long ago, preached to the world a doctrine similar to this, but their theories have never yet been realized.

Turning now from Prussia, where the unsectarian school system has been discountenanced as a plant of baneful qualities, let us observe how it thrives, and what fruits it produces, among a kindred people to ourselves in the United States. In the New York School Report for 1867, we find the following:—

"One serious objection urged by many for not patronizing the common schools is, that their children learn so much *immorality* and *wickedness*; on this account they perfer to retain their children at home, or to send them to some small and select private school. I am convinced that there is much ground for this excuse, for I find many of the school-houses, and surrounding fences and buildings marked with obscene carvings and writings, while many of the children are shockingly vulgar and obscene in their language and practices, and course and rude in their manners. Is it surprising then that parents reluctantly commit their offspring to such influence and teaching?"

Such evils are not local, as this other extract quoted by Mr. Frazer, from the Massachusetts Report, clearly shows:—

"The committee cannot but express their regret of what seems to be a growing disposition among a large class of our people to remove their children altogether from the public schools. We appreciate the motives which prompt parents to remove their young children from what they fear to be the corrupting influence of the public schools."

Mr. Frazer in his own Report upon the Schools of the United States, says:—"The prevailing vice of American schoolboys is untruthfulness;" and at the close of his Report, when adducing the influences that threaten with disintegration the present School System of the Republic, he sets down in the fifth palce, "the growing feeling that more distinctly *religious teaching* is required, and that even the interests of morality are imperfectly attended to."

Such are the evils under which our Republican neighbors are suffering from the Common School System, and such, in all probability were the evils alluded to by the Baron Von Altenstein in the Cabinet Rescript, "as being inseparable from mixed schools." Do we enjoy so robust a moral constitution as not to be obnoxious to a contagion which has assailed, and is still assailing others? If so, let our laws be, by all means, as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and let us thank Heaven that we are not as other men. But if, on the other hand, we have not a well grounded certainty of this, we should bear in mind that prevention is better than cure. It is too long to defer opening our school doors to Religious teaching, until "untruthfulness has become the prevailing vice of our schoolboys," and "obscene carvings and writings appear on the fences and buildings surrounding our schoolhouses," and "vulgarity and obscenity characterise the language and practices of our children," and parents in alarm "remove their young children from what they fear to be the corrupting influence of our Public Schools."

DOCTOR CUMMING AND THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Dr. Cumming of prophetic notoriety has received from the Vatican a reply in answer to his enquiries. It came to him through Archbishop Manning, and is admitted by the *Times* to be both categorical and courteous. Men who seem to understand the Doctor, assert that the Decipherer of the Apocalypse never for a moment imagined, that the future Council could cast the faintest ray upon him, all he yearned for was to have an opportunity of illuminating the Council. The following is the reply of Pius IX, alluded to above:

POPE PIUS IX.

To Our Venerable Brother Henry Edward, Archbishop of Westminster.

Venerable Brother, Health and the Apostolic Blessing:

We have seen from the newspapers that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, has inquired of you whether leave will be given at the approaching Council to those who dissent from the Catholic Church to put forward the arguments which they think can be advanced in support of their own opinions; and that on your replying that this is a matter to be determined by the Holy See, he has written to us upon the subject.

Now, if the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the teaching authority which has been given by our Divine Saviour to His Church, and therefore with respect to its infallibility in deciding questions which belong to dogma or to morals, he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned to be again brought under discussion. This, too, is what has already been made known by our Letters;* for when we said 'it cannot be denied or doubted that Jesus Christ Himself, in order that He might apply to all generations of men the fruits of His redemption, built here on earth upon Peter His only Church; that is, the one holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church, and gave to him all power that was necessary for preserving whole and inviolate the deposit of faith, and for delivering the same faith to all peoples, and tribes and nations, we thereby signified that the primacy, both of honor and of jurisdiction, which was conferred upon Peter and his successors by the Founder of the Church, is placed beyond the hazard of disputation. This, indeed, is the hinge upon which the whole question between Catholics and all who dissent from them turns: and from this dissent, as from a fountain, all the errors of non-Catholics flow. 'For, inasmuch as such bodies of men are destitute of that living and divinely-established authority, which teaches mankind especially the things of faith and the rule of morals, and which also directs and governs them in whatever relate to eternal salvation, so these same bodies of men have ever varied in their teaching, and their change and instability never cease.' If, therefore, your inquirer will consider either the opinion which is held by the Church as to the infallibility of its judgment in defining whatever belongs to faith or morals, or what we ourselves have written respecting the primacy and teaching authority of Peter, he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defence of errors which have already been condemned; and that we could not have invited non-Catholics to a discussion, but have only urged them 'to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by this Council, in which the Catholic Church, to which their forefathers belonged, gives a new proof of its close unity and invincible vitality, and to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing them from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation.' If by the inspiration of Divine grace, they shall perceive their own danger and shall seek God with their own heart,' they will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions; and, laying aside all desire of disputation, they will return to the Father from whom they have long gone astray. We, on our part, will joyfully run to meet them; and embracing them with a father's charity, we shall rejoice, and the Church will rejoice with us, that our children who were dead have come to life again, and that they who were lost have been found. This, indeed, do we earnestly ask of God; and do you, venerable brother, join your prayer to ours.

In the meanwhile, as a token of the Divine favor and of our own especial benevolence, we most lovingly give to you and to your diocese our Apostolic blessing.

Given at St. Peter's, in Rome, this 4th day of September, 1869, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

POPE PIUS IX.

* The Letters Apostolic of Sept. 13, 1868, addressed "to all Protestants and other non-Catholics."

A most outrageous robbery was committed on the morning of the 13th inst., in the house of a poor woman, named Cashman, living in St. Eleanor's. It appears that the poor woman was away from home washing, the only way she has to earn a livelihood, and in her absence, some miscreant broke open the door, and extracted the sum of £1 5s., all the money she had saved to pay her half year's rent We hope the ends of justice will overtake the vagabond, whoever he may be.—*Sum. Jour.*

PERE HYACINTHE.

It will be seen from our telegraphic notices that Pere Hyacinthe has arrived in New York, and has, as it would seem, somewhat contrary to expectation, declared himself to be a Catholic still. He has been one of the topics of the day in Europe for some time, and it is proper that we on this side of the Atlantic should know something of his antecedents, now that he has come among us.

As a Preacher, Pere Hyacinthe is described as the most eloquent that has been heard for many a day. His sermons drew to Notre Dame in Paris immense audiences, He appears, however, to have been somewhat fickle in his resolutions if we may judge from the number of Religious orders he has joined and broken away from. For some time he was Sulpician, then a Domenican, and finally a Carmelite. It is the manner in which he has left this last Order that has caused all the speculation and interest regarding him. He was fond of attending certain clubs, and making speeches, and writing in the public Press upon political matters. These things, we believe, are regarded as not very becoming in a Monk. At all events his superiors, to whom he had voluntarily vowed obedience, did not think so, and wrote him in consequence a letter forbidding him in the most solemn manner to indulge in any such practices, which were compromising the interests and honor of his Order. P. Hyacinthe, upon this, penned a letter which has gone the rounds of the European Press. In it he assigns as a reason for quitting *the Pulpit of* Notre Dame, that his liberty in preaching was materially restrained. No such restriction is mentioned in his Superior's letter, and Pere Hyacinthe, in adducing such a reason, plays a most disingenuous part. He has thrown off his Monk's dress, he has abandoned his Order, and appealed to the coming Council, and should it decide against him to another Council which shall represent the whole Church. That he was determined on the step he has taken appears from the fact that his famous letter, though addressed to his Superior, was written for the public, and actually appeared in two Paris papers before it was even possible for it to reach his Superior. The Superior in his reply resorts to the last means available to bring his subject to reason, and gives him ten days to deliberate on his course. These days he has employed, it seems, in shaping his course for New York.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

The Ninth Annual Prize Shooting of the National Rifle Association took place at the rifle range, Kensington, on Thursday and Friday last. In consequence of Col. DeBlois being unable to attend, Captain A. Hensley acted on his behalf, as Secretary of the Association. Major Cropley had command of the field. The shooting was, on the whole, very good, especially, considering that on Thursday there was half a gale of wind blowing across the range. It is very much to be lamented that so little encouragement is given to these prize shootings as without something of the sort it is impossible to keep up the Volunteers. At both ranges the prizes were:—

	200 yds	400 yds	Total
W. C. White, P. Wales	19	17	36 pts
Donald McLeod, Dundas,	16	17	33
T. Pickard, P Edward,	14	18	32
J. Hoar, P. Wales,	16	16	32
L. Younker, 1st Arty.,	14	17	31
N McNeill, P. Wales,	15	16	31
G. Dogherty, 1st Arty.,	18	12	30
G. Henderson, Royalty,	16	14	30
C. Molyneaux, Royalty,	18	11	29
D. Bethune, 1st Arty.,	11	18	29

SECOND COMPETITION.

	200 yds	400 yds	Total
N. McNeill, P. Wales,	16	17	33 pts
J. Hoar, P. Wales,	15	17	32
D. McLeod, Dundas,	16	16	32
W. Jenkins, Dundas,	15	14	29
H. Weatherbie, Dundas,	15	13	28

THIRD COMPETITION.

G. Henderson, Royalty,	16 pts
John Hoar, P. Wales,	16
G. Coombs, 1st Arty.,	15
C. Walkin, P. Wales,	15
W. Jenkins, Dundas,	14

HONOR TO A LATE P. E. ISLANDER.

No 876. I. and R. Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Cardiff, September 21st, 1868.

Sir;

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty has been graciously pleased, in consequence of a proposition made by the Chancellor of the Empire, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to confer on you the Cross of Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by you in directing the operations for the rescue of the Captain and Crew of the Austro-Hungarian Barque "Pace," stranded near Bideford, on the 28th December, 1868.

While I have the pleasure to inform you of the above Sovereign's Resolution, in conformity with a despatch of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, and to enclose said Decoration, I beg to send you, at the same time, a "Revers" which you will have the kindness to sign and return to me.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

KOHM,

I. and R. Consul.

To William Yeo, Esquire, Appledore.

On Friday morning last, at ten minutes past six, a shock of earthquake was felt throughout the Island. The oscillations though not very intense were rapid, and endured from 2 to 3 seconds. The shock would scarcely have roused a sound sleeper, although it was plainly perceptible to one awake.

The barque *Lelia Alice*, from London, to Peake Bro's. & Co, arrived at this port on Sunday morning, after a run of 25 days from the Downs, and 17 from the Land's End Considering that she was deeply laden, this is a very quick outward passage, and on her first voyage establishes the character of the *Lelia Alice* as one of our fastest sailing clipper ships. She is commanded by Capt. R. McRae, a thoroughly competent and trustworthy shipmaster. The brigantine *Zuleika*, belonging to James L. Holman, Esq., of Summerside, also arrived about the same time with a full cargo of general merchandize from Liverpool.—*Pat.*

The Halifax *Express* of the 8th inst., says:—

This afternoon His Grace the Archbishop received a Latin telegram in a few hours from Alexandria, Egypt, announcing the safe arrival at that place of Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, and Dr. McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, *en route* for Jerusalem, after a rapid passage of four weeks, from Halifax, N. S. What next?

Rowan R. FitzGerald, Esq., who was admitted an Attorney of the Supreme Court, last term, and Edward Bayfield, Esq., for some time law student in the office of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., took passage in the Steamer last night for Halifax, on their way to England. The latter goes home to complete his legal studies in the Temple, London, while Mr. FitzGerald crosses the Atlantic to visit his relatives in Ireland. We wish them a safe and pleasant passage.—*Pat.*

A Brilliant Meteor.—We are informed, by a credible gentleman, that on Sunday evening, the 10th inst., about a quarter past seven o'clock, he and others saw a very brilliant meteor, which was first visible directly over Summerside, and, instantaneously breaking into a light, so vivid that a pin could be seen on the ground it fell slowly away to the southeast. Thence falling, what was estimated at about five miles on land, it returned to its first position, and became extinct after a lapse of a quarter of an hour or so. The light was colorless like that of a star of the first magnitude. The night was fine, with the stars shining, and not a breath of air. No sound was heard Have any of our other stargazers seen it.—*Sum Pro.*

A new brigantine of 160 tons, N. M, now lies at Peake's new wharf She was built in the shipyard of Robert Longworth, Esq, Hillsboro' River, and sustains the high character of all Mr. Longworth's vessels. She is intended for the English market, where we hope she will command a remunerative price.—*Pat.*

The Brig *Ricardo*, Walsh, master, from Liverpool, to Peake Bros. & Co. arrived here on Saturday evening last, in 25 days from Liverpool.

The Barque *Undine*, to the Hon. J. C. Pope, also arrived on Saturday evening, in 23 days from Liverpool.

The *Cheapest* GREY COTTONS in the City is at J. W. Falconer's,