[From the New York Albion]

THE STRUGGLE IN THE LORDS—PROBABLE SUCCESS OF DISSESTABLISHMENT.

The session of the House of Lords on Friday last was prolonged until 4 a m of the day following, it having been determined that a vote should be taken on the Dissestablishment Bill before adjournment. The proceedings attracted a large and deeply interested concourse of spectators, prominent among whom were the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge. Lord Hatherly warmly supported the Bill, and at midnight Lord Cairns took the floor in opposition. After speaking nearly three hours his lordship sat down amid prolonged cheering from the Conservative benches. Earl Granville replied to Lord Cairns briefly, and then at 3 a. m., amid intense excitement, the house proceeded to divide on the question, "Shall the Bill be read a second time?" the result was announced as follows: For, 179; against, 146—majority 33. This announcement was received with tumultuous cheering by the Liberals—cheering that was prolonged by the friends of the measure in the lobby and by the crowds of people waiting anxiously outside.

Thus has closed for the present, one of the most exciting struggles the upper house has ever witnessed. The majority is unexpectedly large, as, after the caucus of the opponents of the Bill, a majority of twenty-seven against it was confidently relied upon. The conversion of this adverse majority into a still larger one in favor of the Bill, is doubtless owing to the pressure of public opinion and the ascendancy which the strong common sense of the more moderate members gained during the debate. Indeed the Tory Lords, however earnest and sincere their opposition to the Bill, could scarcely have maintained their reputation as Conservatives by rejecting it, as such a course would have been anything but conservative of the best interests of the nation. Public sentiment thus outraged would doubtless have instigated violent measures, and in the end the House must have been the loser in a contest so unequal. It is a matter of general gratulation by all well-wishers of the Mother Country, therefore, that the wisdom of her leading men among the aristocracy has dissuaded from a step which would probably have been the precursor of a long train of misfortunes. We do not now refer simply to the abolition of the House of Lords, but to other revolutionary measures which that might entail. It is impossible to guide, or even predict, the course of a popular movement such as would have been inaugurated on the announcement that the Lords had deliberately defied the nation. The very fact that it is a popular movement places it beyond the scope of precedent and gives it a character of its own. It is well, therefore, that the Lords have decided not to inaugurate such a movement by hasty action. It is well that they have concluded to modify certain objectionable features of the Bill by amendments, rather than to ensure the ultimate enactment of those very provisions by a wrongheaded opposition to the entire measure. Such a conclusion does honor to men like Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, although not among the original supporters of the measure, have accepted its principle as the embodiment of the national will. It was to such men as these that the result of last Saturday's voting is due. They recognized this to be the only truly conservative course as opposed to the policy of their unreasoning brother-members who would have placed in jeopardy the House itself rather than swerve a hairs breadth from their partizan antagonism.

As to the future course of the Bill in the House, it is said that the general feeling of the Peers is in favor of making amendments based on the principle of concurrent endowment, and on Monday Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church Bill that portion of the preamble which provides that the property, or proceeds, of said Church shall not be held, or applied, for the maintenance of any Church or clergy, or other ministry, or for the teaching of religion. Whatever the fate of these amendments may be, it cannot be denied that the Peers, by their recent liberal vote, have secured for them a respectable consideration. Their wishes in the premises, even should they be ultimately non concurred in by the Commons, deserve a conscientious deliberation, for the Peers have now come down from the high ground of privilege and condescended to meet the more popular body on the broad basis of the national welfare. Such a course, they will ultimately find, has greatly strengthened their position, and when it is found that they wish merely to act the part of the drag upon the wheel of legislation—to prevent its too rapid revolution—and that they do not intend to entirely stop the onward progress of the national vehicle, we feel certain that a more tolerant feeling will spring up even in the minds of the most radical Liberals regarding them. At all events, and whatever may be the issue of the present situation, the House of Lords by its recent vote, has taken precisely the position—next to a hearty endorsement of the measure—which every true lover of English constitutional liberty could have wished it to assume.

(From the True Witness.)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Irish Church Bill has passed the ordeal of a second reading in the House of Lords. After a long protracted debate, which excited the most lively interest as well without as within the House, the division took place at about 3a. m. on Saturday the 10th inst., when there appeared—for the second reading of the Bill, 179; against it 146; majority in favor that the Bill be read a second time, 33. The result was received with great cheering, which was taken up, and repeated by the vast crowds in the streets. From an analysis of the division list it appears that of the Protestant Bishops, sixteen from Ireland, including the Government archbishop of Dublin, voted against the Bill; that one English Protestant Bishop voted in its favor; and that the others took no part in the division

It must not be deemed, however, that the struggle is over, or that an immediate victory for the Gladstone policy is certain. Though they may have allowed the Ministerial measure to be read a second time, the Lords have done so with the understanding that they by no means intend to assent to all its details, and they expressly declare their intention of modifying those details in Committee. They will perhaps accept the so-called dissestablishing clauses; but on the disendowment clauses they will be less pliant, and will most probably so change or mutilate the Bill in Committee as to make the measure worthless as an agent for the pacification of Ireland. The Commons, when the Bill so amended shall be returned to them, will then be obliged either to accept the Lord's amendment's, or, as the session is far advanced, to reject the mutilated Bill, so that another year at least will be lost In the meantime agitation in Ireland will increase, and the reproach of British Government, the great blot upon its in most other respects excellent institutions, will remain to produce the inevitable fruits If there be any who should rejoice in the defeat, or postponement of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, they are enemies of Great Britain's honor, safety, and good name amongst the nations of the earth.

But though the struggle may be protracted, and though victory may be delayed, the issue is certain, inevitable. The Protestant Church, as by Law Established in Ireland, is doomed, and must fall The patient has to be shaved anyhow, and had better submit to the operation quietly, lest he get cut, as was said in the Constituent Assembly to the Abbe Maury what time the sturdy opponent of the Revolution was energetically declaiming against the proposed spoliation of the Church in France. Should the Lords by their amendments succeed in putting off for another year the settlement of the Irish Church question, they will have aroused a devil in Ireland that it will be no easy matter to lay, and will have seriously endangered the Protestant Church in England.

The election riots in France have subsided; there is calm on the surface of the lately agitated ocean, and for the moment the danger may seem to have passed away The government, anxious no doubt to foster this illusion, is showing itself magnanimous; and of the eight hundred prisoners made during the recent disturbances all, except some two hundred, are to be discharged.

From Spain we learn that on the 19th the oath of the Regency was taken by Marshall Serrano. There was much cheering, and a great expenditure of breath. When a nation takes to Constitution-mongering, and swearing great oaths of fidelity eternal to the idol it has set up, things are in a bad way. It is a symptom of violent political fever, for which the only cure yet discovered is copious blood-letting, To this pass we suppose it must come in Spain.

There is nothing of much importance communicated from Italy. The preparations for the coming Council are being rapidly proceeded with.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Halifax, June 30.

The R.M.S. *Etna*, Bridgeman, (Inman Line) arrived at four o'clock this morning, bringing London dates to the 19th of June. We glean the following items.

An indirect but emphatic contradiction is given to the statement that Lady Spencer, wife of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, has joined the Church of Rome.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr S. Beaumont, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that diplomatic relations had not yet been re-opened with Mexico; that Her Majesty's Government was quite prepared to resume such relations; but that, under the circumstances, the first overtures must come from the Government of Mexico.

More massacres by Maori rebels are reported from New Zealand. Telegrams have been received from Napier announcing that on the 10th of April a rebel force under the command of Te Kooti attacked a settlement at Mohaka, murdered six Europeans and forty friendly natives, and burned all the homesteads of the settlers. Ten of the attacking party were killed The news of the massacre having reached Napier, a detachment of the colonial forces stationed there marched to Mohaka, where they arrived four days after the tragedy had been enacted. Te Kooti and his followers had beaten a retreat by this time, carrying off the booty obtained by plundering the settlement before firing it As it was thought probable that Napier would be next attacked, a portion of the militia returned to that town, the remainder staying in the neighborhood of Mohaka The families of the settlers between Mohaka and Napier, a distance of 40 miles, had taken refuge in that town.

At the French Elections, that declared enemy of Jesus Christ, the infamous Renan, has been ignominiously rejected by the electors of the second circumscription of the department of Seine et Marne He stands about the lowest in the list of candidates throughout the empire He, no doubt, hopes to console himself with the pecuniary success of his work on 'St Paul,' which has come out this morning

In the House of Commons, a question by Ward Hunt elicited from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the statement that considerable progress had been made in the arrangements for the purchase by the Government of the telegraphic lines, but that at present it would be premature to make any announcement as to the ways and means by which it was proposed to carry out the act of last session with respect to the purpose.

Mr. Noal moved that a new writ be issued for the City of Dublin in the room of Sir A. Guinness, but Sir G Grey moved as an amendment for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the freeman of Dublin On a division, after considerable discussion, the motion was negatived by 215 to 169 On the motion that leave be given to bring in the bill to disfranchise the freeman, a noisy discussion ensued, and after an unsuccessful motion for the adjournment of the debate, the house adjourned

On the following day the adjourned debate on the motion for a new writ for the city of Dublin was resumed, and resulted in the motion being negatived, and the first reading of Sir G Grey's bill to disfranchise the freeman of that city was then agreed to

It is stated that the negotiations for the purchase of the telegraphs has been completed on terms which will secure to Government a return of from 5 to 6 per cent.

According to a Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* the future King of Spain has at length been found. He is no other than the young Italian Prince Thomas, Duke of Genoa, who is at present studying at Harrow. Prim, Serrano, and Topete are said to have agreed to propose this new candidate to the Cortes, and they are also said to have obtained the consent of King Victor Emmanuel and of the Florence Cabinet. As Prince Thomas was born on the 6th of Feb., 1854 and is, therefore, not yet sixteen years of age, there will be a regency of two years before he begins to reign

VARIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Cunard Line.—The recent death of Sir Edward Cunard has caused some change in the agency of this company. C. G. Franklyn, Esqr, who has lately filled the office in Boston to the entire satisfaction of all who have had business relations with him, has been transferred to New York, and James Alexander, Esqr, has become the agent in Boston The latter gentleman has superior qualifications for the post, and will doubtless sustain the reputation of this old line in everything that relates to business intercourse with the public.

The New York *World*, in a description of the French Atlantic Cable, says:—

"Since the announcement of the new cable enterprise, a rumor has crept out that the French Government has been engaged for more than a year in accumulating large stores of military and naval material on these islands, especially at St. Pierre. Whether that government has merely adopted measures of ordinary prudence to protect isolated possessions which are now more important to its interests since the culmination of the telegraph enterprise, or whether it has seized the opportunity to promote ulterior designs, is not yet known."

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the title of Pasha upon Sir Samuel Baker, in recognition of his humane gallantry in assuming the guidance of the expedition to exterminate the slave traffic on the White Nile, despatched by the Viceroy of Egypt at the instance of the Prince of Wales.

Late French papers tell of a very strange freak of nature at a place called Juca, in the province of Aragon. A child has been born there on the surface of one of whose eyes there is imprinted the exact resemblance of a watch dial, oval in form. The hours and minutes are distinctly marked and the hands designated by faint lines

Ten vessels have arrived from sea at Quebec, all carrying emigrants, chiefly Norwegians, bound for the Western States.

Miss Rye is on her way to Canada with another party of emigrants, chiefly young women of the domestic servant class

The usual demonstration at Toronto, this year on the 12th July, will not be held. The Orangemen have decided to celebrate the day at St. Catherines.

Recruiting for men to aid the Cuban insurgents is vigorously going on in New York. Eleven hundred volunteers are ready to leave at the earliest opportunity.

John H Surratt has gone into business in Baltimore, where the admiration of his past conduct inspires many now to put money in his purse.

The *Independence Belge*, states that the two sons of Count Bismarck have just embarked at Ostend for Dover, on their way to the University of Oxford.

The Cincinnatians are proud of a baby who tumbled out of a three-story window upon a stone pavement and was unhurt. It was a colored baby, and struck on its skull.

The Emperor of Russia has frequent fits of great despondency, during which he is closely watched by his attendants, lest he should commit suicide.

Remarkable Incident.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of Saturday says that on that morning a blind horse wandered into the river near the National road bridge, and getting beyond his depth swam around in a circle in his afforts to find his way out. His distress attracted the attention of a horse near by on the bank, who instantly went to his assistance. He first went to the water's edge and attempted to direct the blind horse by neighing, but finding these proceedings ineffectual, he boldly took to the water and swam out to his relief. After swimming around with him for nearly a quarter of an hour, he finally got the blind horse to understand his good intentions, and in what direction the land lay, and the two horses came to the shore side by side amid the cheers of upward of one hundred persons who were interested spectators of the scene.

A PROVIDENTIAL MAN!

There is no aspiration so glorious at the desire to do good. Howard, bending over the couch of sickness and smoothing the pillow of death, was greater than Napoleon at Austerlitz And Thomas Holloway, whose inestimable medicines are subduing diseases of every type, in every part of the habitable globe, is more worthy of respect and honour than any warrior that ever drew the sword. When Kossuth visited the United States he was designated by one of the clergy as the "providential man." Surely Professor Holloway, who has travelled over most parts of the world better deserves that title. His general establishment in London has been the fontal source of health to millions of the afflicted His agencies, established in every city and town of the universe, are the People's Dispensaries. What is true of the popularity of his medicines in London, is true *throughout the world*; for wherever civilization has penetrated, by land or sea, they are known and appreciated From Greenland to Terra del Fuego—from the Mississippi to the Ganges—they are advertised in every printed language, and resorted to by races of every name and colour, as the only reliable and proven remedies in all the phases of diseases. The leading medical periodicals of London and Edinburgh not only except Hollowdy's Pills and Ointment from their general denunciations of patent medicines, but unreservedly *commend them* In short, if we are to believe the concurrent testimony of all nations, Professor Holloway has done more to ameliorate human suffering and rob the grave of victims than any other medical discoverer of this or any former age. We have unquestionable authority for saying that his central office in London sends out annually more than three hundred thousand pounds worth of his medicines! The statistics of the cures effected by their means cannot, of course be ascertained: but judging from the facts within our own imited sphere of observation, we should say that no ordinary quarto volume could contain the record Surely the discoverer and philanthropist who has accomplished such results may, without arrogance, be styled a PROVIDENTIAL MAN.

Montreal or Canada Cholera.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all other forms of Bowel Complaints so prevalent at this season of the year, have a sure and never failing cure in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, which should be used at the commencement of the disease.

The *Hamilton Spectator* says: "Persons doing the St Lawrence especially in Montreal and Quebec are very liable to be attacked with "Montreal Cholera" for which we have found Perry Davis' Pain-Killer a sure cure, speaking from our own experience a Bottle of Pain-Killer is the best Physician a traveller can have."

Sold by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers at 15 25 and 50 cts per bottle

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,

W. R. Watson, Agent Ch'town, July 5.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, June 25.

In the House of Lords to-night, Baron Redesdale gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill to allow the Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.

London, June 27.

The Queen reviewed the guard at Windsor yesterday in honor of the Viceroy of Egypt. There were 20,000 spectators present, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Madrid, June 27.

In the Cortes yesterday the Republican members were warned that their presence in the chamber was permitted as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as accomplices in a scheme for building up a Republic, that the present condition of affairs could not long continue, as it would become necessary to repress the people or anarchy will result.

London, June 28th, evening.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced his intention to make quarterly payment of interest on Government securities.

The London *Times* praises the Indian policy of Gen. Grant's administration.

London, June 29th,

The Pope has delivered an address, in which he reviews the condition of the Church throughout Europe, finding in them but little to comfort or console.

London, June 29th.

Steamship Great Eastern, on Monday at noon, was in lat. 48, 42. lon 26. 11, having run 853 knots from Brest, and paid out 916 knots of cable. The signals were good and all well.

The House of Commons have passed the Bankruptcy Bill to a third reading.

In the House of Lords, Baron Westbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church Bill, granting out of the present revenues two millions sterling to the Catholics, one million to the Presbyterians, and the balance to the Irish Church. Consols 92¾.

London, June 30.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, alluding to the Demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said, party processions were always provocative of disturbance, and the Government has determined to enforce the law against them and prevent any breach in the peace

John Bright and William F. Foster have resigned their memberships in the Reform Club in consequence of the failure of the club to elect as an honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

Brest, June 30.

Telegraph advices from the "Great Eastern" are to Tuesday noon. At that time she has made 929 knots from Brest, and paid out 1038 knots of cable.

London, June 29.

A meeting was held in Dublin last night to urge upon the Government the release of Fenian prisoners Nearly 5000 people were present. Mr. Butt, a prominent lawyer, made a speech in the course of which he said the motto of all true Irishmen ought to be, "Bide your time, and keep your powder dry.' If the British Government persisted in keeping the men incarcerted, all its professions of conciliations would be useless Mr. Williams of Dungarvan, also made an impassioned speech.

Last evening the House of Lords went into committee on the Irish Church Bill, and discussed the question during almost the entire session. The Earl of Carnarvon moved substitution of the words "one thousand eight and seventy two' in the 13th clause, in place of "one thousand eight hundred add seventy-one," as date of the dissestablishment of the Irish Church. The amendment was carried—113 against 74.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, June 26.

Late advices from Cuba state that volunteers have surrendered the charge of Moro Castle to the regulars. The troops at Matamoras have executed an English boy, who was charged with carrying correspondence to the insurgents, and the English Commodore is investigating the affair. The cholera is raging violently in both armies, and military operations are entirely suspended.

New York, June 26.

Gold firm at 137⅛. The Money Market continues easy. General business is quiet.

A despatch from Montreal says it is asserted there, that Bright and Gladstone both advocate Canadian independence.

New York, June 28th.

The Ocean Bank was broken into and robbed yesterday of a large amount of money and securities, mostly belonging to depositors.

The British Minister has officially announced that an International Exhibition of the products of workmen's labor will be held at London in 1870, and Americans will be invited to take part in the show. Gold steady.

New York, June 29th.

Senor Caballero, de Rodas, the new Captain-General of Cuba, arrived at Havana yesterday, and received customary welcome.

Advices from Revolutionary districts state that several Americans, belonging to a party of filibusterers, have been captured and shot, that important engagements have recently taken place, and that cholera is raging with great violence.

New York, July 1.

An Ottawa despatch says Hon. John Rose will proceed to Washington about the 10th of July, to negotiate the proposed new Reciprocity Treaty.

New York, July 1.

A large expedition of fillibusters, from New York for Cuba, under Col, Ryan, has been captured and broken up by United States authorities, after getting to sea.

Gold 137⅜.

FROM CANADA.

Toronto, June 28.

The Official Gazettee contains a Proclamation, setting apart the first day of July, "Dominion Day," as a general public holiday for the present and subsequent years.

G. C. Reffenstien, Chief Clerk in the Receiver General's Department, has been arrested, charged with appropriating public money.

A. W. McLellan, of Nova Scotia, has been appointed a Senator in the room of the Hon. B. Wier, deceased.

Ottawa, July 1.

Shops are closed and business generally suspended. There were military parade and *fue de joie* this forenoon, Picnics, games, excursions, &c., form part of the celebration. The new Adjutant General is expected to-day.

It has been ascertained that the amount overdrawn by Reffenstein for the year ending 30th June, 1867, after deducting payments made by him last Saturday, is $6000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Examiner.)

THE PORT HILL TEA PARTY.

The Port Hill Tea Party, in connection with St. James' Episcopal Church, came off according to announcement on Thursday, the 24th instant, on the Parsonage Ground. Who that has ever visited Port Hill Parsonage Farm in June has not been buried in admiration of the beauties that meet the gaze on all sides—of fields covered with the verdure of the Spruce. Here and there dark lines may be traced winding over the plain: these are the bands of trees and foliage that accompany the channels of the rivers and creeks, and that picturesque place known as the "Narrows," which is fringed on one side by trees and marshes, and on the other side by the Sandhills. Here, also, can be seen Lennox Island, the home of many of our aborginies, on which can be seen a neat little Catholic Chapel and several other houses which crown its banks. On the morning of the Tea, the sombre cloud overhead, threatening to dash down its contents, is blown away by the refreshing breeze peculiar to this season, and the sun lights up the scene with his golden tints—the charms which nature so extravagantly lavished on this fair portion of our Island become greatly enhanced. On entering the Parsonage ground, our admiration of the scene presented is heightened. At the entrance was erected a large flag staff, from which floated three flags, towering over a large streamer or pendant. A little more to the left was a small house covered with green boughs, built up that morning as if by magic, over which floated another flag. Over the door was painted in white letters (not artistically done) the word "Ticket". Here you could buy tickets for your mothers, your wives, your daughters, and your sweethearts. Turning our eye then to the right we beheld an immense tent, substantially built, over which floated two more flags. Size of tent—seventy by thirty feet. The roof and ends were tastefully covered with sail cloth, which John Yeo, Esq., kindly lent for the occasion; on both sides of the tent were planted small maple trees, and entrance arches to each table nicely formed with boughs. We may here add that the tent was built by Wm. R. Ellis, who is quite a connoiseur at these kind of things, and superintended by Mr. Thomas Adams, whose taste for a grand display is unrivalled. Leaving, then, the outer world, we find ourselves inside this magnificent tent, gazing on six large tables, covered and bending under delicious cakes, beautifully decorated, and other good things in abundance. On some of the tables we observed some strawberries, although early for them in this part of the country. We now particularly mention a few of the tables. The first presented to our view was presided over by Mrs. William Richards and Miss Louisa Broad, than whom better caterers are not to be found. They were bountiful, and provided handsomely for those who sat at their table, It was, without doubt, *the* centre of attraction. John Yeo, Esq., in his usual unassuming manner, kindly received every one at this table, and did everything in his power to contribute to their comfort and supply of edibles. The Misses Warburton, Mrs. James Yeo, Miss Susan Yeo and Miss Adams' tables were also good, and highly spoken of by those who had partaken from the caterers. It suffices here to say that *all* the tables were good and bountifully supplied with cake, tea, &c.; and it was everything that could be desired, and was enjoyed with zest by its partakers, numbering over six hundred persons. The extensive preparation made for this occasion quite exceeded our most sanguine expectations. We have attended at a good many Teas in Charlottetown and elsewhere, but this, without exaggeration, was the best we ever attended. After the Tea, the cakes left were disposed of by auction. The proceeds of the day amounted to the handsome sum of sixty pounds. The cakes being disposed of, a farewell written address was read and presented by John Yeo, Esq., on behalf of the parishoners, to the Rev. H. B. Swabey, on the eve of his departure from the Island. The brethren of the Alexandra Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons also presented a farewell written address—read by their Secretary—to the rev. gentleman, who has been their Chaplain for the last three years, The rev. gentleman appropriately replied to both addresses *extempore*. The addresses and replies thereto, we understand will be published; consequently further comment is uncalled for. The proceedings of the day then ended by Mr. Thomas Adams mounting the rostrum erected at the end of the tent, and giving three cheers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and three cheers for the ladies who presided over the tables, which met with a hearty hip! hip! hip! hurra!! both loud and long. The Committee, John Yeo. Esq., Mr. Thomas Adams and others, are awarded much praise for their excellent arrangements, and for the unremitting attention to the wants of their friends. The company separated, highly gratified with the proceedings of the day, and so was

T. M.

Port Hill, 28th June, 1869.

(For the Examiner.)

The Annual Social Gathering of the members of the Catholic Institute of Rustico took place on the 24th June, as announced, Although the morning was dark and threatened a rainy day, many people were seen wending their way to the Chapel long before the hour of Divine Service, which was performed at ten o'clock. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and several clergymen were present. The Rev Mr Lamont delivered a sermon appropriate to the occasion Master Isidore Gallant presided at the organ and did his part admirably well. After Mass the members of C. Institute, followed by the clergy, walked in procession under their banner, to the strains of the enlivening music produced by the band of the Society.

At about one o clock tea was on the tables on the upper floor of the handsome two-story stone building lately built near the Chapel. From 800 to 900 persons partook of refreshments, all of whom seemed quite delighted to spend a part of their time thereat. During the day, at intervals, the bells sent forth their joyous peals; the cannon roared, and the harmonies of the organ and band came in sweet strains to the ear of the vast assembly, and to the mind of many it recalled happy reminiscences of the past, while others were enraptured in meditation on brilliant prospects for the future. In the afternoon a steam carriage was put in motion, and with great wonder and delight, was observed steaming away for half a mile on the road and back again at a fast rate of speed, after which the meeting dispersed in good order, all appearing well pleased with the day's proceedings, and so was

Yours, &c., &c.

July 1, 1869. Un Assistant.

Holloway's Pills—Bad legs, wounds, ulcers, and all descriptions of sores are immediately cured by the proper and diligent use of these inestimable preparations. To attempt to cure bad legs by plastering the edges of the wound is a folly; for, should the skin unite, a baggy, diseased condition remains underneath to break out with tenfold fury in a few days The only rational and perfect treatment is to reduce the inflammation in and about the wound, to soothe the neighboring nerves, to cool the heated blood, as it courses along its vessels, and to render the thin, watery, ichorous discharge consistent and healthy. Happily for suffering humanity, Holloway's Ointment, assisted by judicious doses of his Pills, accomplishes these ends with unfailing certainty.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders."

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.

Judson's Pills—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums We ask you to use them because we know their virtues Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac. Sold by all dealers.

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.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 5, 1869.

The Electors of the Fourth District of Queen's County will shortly be called upon to re-elect the Hon. Benjamin Davies, who recently accepted the office of Colonial Secretary. Mr Davies, at the last election, received the support of the Catholic electors of the district. He came before them a professed Liberal. They believed his professions, and they voted for him. Mr. Davies has proved his liberality by declaring against the right of Catholics to receive aid in support of their schools. He is, therefore, unworthy the support of any Catholic elector, and our hope is that no Catholic elector will so far forget his duty to himself and to the cause of Christian education, as to vote for him. It matters not who may be his opponent. The duty of all electors, friends of religious education, Protestant as well as Catholic, will be to record their votes against the man who refuses to assure them that he will support grants to Denominational Schools established in the Towns and Villages of this Island It is asserted and industriously reported throughout the Island by the enemies of religious education, that the Catholic laity differ from their Bishop upon the subject of Denominational Schools—that the Bishop desires to see the Denominational System of Education engrafted upon the existing school system, but that the laity desire no such thing, and they point to the late election at Summerside as proof of the truth of these assertions. We believe that every intelligent Catholic in every district of the Island regards the claims put forth by the Bishop in his memorial to the Government asking for aid to Catholic schools, as proper and just—regards the ignoring of those claims as a gross act of injustice, and desires to see the Education Law so amended as to admit of the moneys voted from the public Treasury, for the encouragement of education, being shared equitably among all properly conducted schools, and believes that of all schools those in which Christian education is imparted are best entitled to their support. Catholics are not the only persons in Prince Edward Island who desire to see their children religiously educated. Among Protestants we are happy to say there are very many whose views upon this most important subject are in harmony with the views of Catholics. In the British Parliament the law recently passed relating to public Education in Scotland expressly provides for the support of denominational schools. In England, Scotland and Ireland, Catholic schools receive Government aid, but in Prince Edward Island, the claims of those who ask aid for denominational schools are disregarded. The friends of Christian Education must now take their stand and make up their minds that they will obtain their rights, in a constitutional manner. To all Catholics we say, vote for no man who is not prepared to do you justice in the matter of education, by giving you a fair share of the money raised by taxation of Catholics in common with Protestants, for the support of your schools. Catholic electors placed in power every member of the party now dominant yet the claims of Catholics have been repudiated by this party, and those in whom Catholics trusted have decieved them. The claims put forth by Catholics are not unjust in any respect. They are most important, and Catholics will have themselves to blame if they do not procure them in full. In the existing Government they can have no confidence. They have seen that attempts have been made by a few members of the Government party to form a coalition with the view of withholding from Catholics their rights. Let Catholics of the Fourth District of Queen's County now show Mr. Davies that they appreciate the conduct of the Government.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

For the past few years much has been said and written respecting the want of Hotel accommodation in Charlottetown. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we state that this want has been fully met; and we can now assure the travelling public that every comfort, in the shape of comfortable quarters, is provided. We will mention a few of the principal Hotels. The large new building called the "St. Lawrence Hotel," kept by the Misses Street, late of the "Pavilion,", and situate on Water Street, east side of the Steamboat Wharf. The "Osborne House," on Water Street, west side of Steamboat Wharf. The "Union House," O'Neill Brothers, situate on Queen Street, only a moment's walk from the landing. Miss Rankin's Hotel, situate on Pownal Street. The "North American Hotel," on Kent Street, John Murphy, proprietor. The "Rocklin House," Kent Street, Simon Fraser, proprietor. Mrs. Bovyer, Great George Street, near the Bank of P. E. Island. Mrs. McDougall, Kent Street, a few doors east of the "St. Lawrence Hotel" This House is pleasantly situated, and permanent and transient boarders will find this one of the most desirable residences in the city. Victoria Hotel, next door to the Union Bank, S. Mitchell, proprietor. The "Terrace House," King Street, kept by Mrs. Charles McKenna. The above Hotels, together with over one hundred Private Boarding Houses we are inclined to think will be quite sufficient to accommodate all who may pay our Island a visit this summer.

We must not omit to mention that the Island Steam Navigation Company have now on the different routes from this port, three fine Steamers, commanded by gentlemen of tried worth and experience. These vessels are fitted up with every convenience; and the officers and men know their duty, do it, and vie with each other in their courtesies to the stranger who, it may be, is only a short time under their care.

Our climate—especially in the summer season—is second to none. To sporting gentlemen, salmon, trout and fowl can be found in abundance The invalid has only to travel a few miles to find a watering place far superior to Saratoga. *We have no Railroads*, but Messrs. Butcher, Barr, Brooks, and others have handsome teams, always ready for the road. Our market affords the luxuries of the season, and we see nothing to prevent the pleasure-seeker from paying Charlottetown a visit.

Female Bravery.—Miss Warburton, of Lot 11, writing to her father in Charlottetown, states that Mrs Edward Finnen, of that place,—Mary Kilbride that was—killed a bear a few days previously, Hearing a noise among the sheep, Mrs. Finnen went out, and seeing Bruin attacking the dog, she took up an axe, and despatched him at once. This courageous deed has caused a good deal of excitement in Lot 11, and for many a day Mrs. Finnen will, as she deserves, be considered a heroine among her neighbors. Some years ago, a Mrs. McLeod, attacked a bear near the same locality, and rescued a sheep from his grasp.—*Pat.*

The *Velocipede* is the name of a new schooner, of about 50 tons, built by P. W. Hyndman, Esq., at Wood Islands, under the supervision of Captain Lauchlan McNeill, and now lying at Peake's new Wharf. She is modelled after the best class of American fishermen, strong and neatly finished, and well rigged. The *Velocipede* is intended for the fishing and coasting, and we wish her enterprising owner success.—*Ib.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL OF THE CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME.

We always visit a well-conducted school with the same pleasing emotions that we do a highly cultivated garden. Nothing but the useful and the ornamental meets the eye. The rank weeds have been subdued, and the ground has been judiciously laid out and tilled. Here, blooms the bright and delicate flower, fragrant with its own perfume and destined to ornament the boudoir or the drawing-room; there, thrives the less beautiful but more useful plant and vegetable; but everywhere, the evidences of the minutest care and the most skilful culture are evident. Such are the ornamental and useful branches of an education. Indeed, an eminent philosopher of ancient times has compared the mind to the soil. As the one, without cultivation, yields nothing but noxious weeds, so, the other, without the most skilful training, is but the habitation of sloth and vice. Although there had been three or four examinations of the pupils of the Convent De Notre Dame, held within the past year, we found it inconvenient to be present. From the reports of the gentleman who conducted those examinations—gentlemen qualified by education and impartiality to fairly test the proficiency of the pupils,—we were prepared to find great progress made by them in their studies since their last public examination in St. Andrew's Hall, but we must confess, in all honesty and candor, that the Annual examination which was held in the Convent, last Monday, and at which we had the great privilege of attending, exceeded our anticipations. Owing to the preparations which the Ladies of the Convent are making for the approaching Bazaar in aid of their new building, they found it inconvenient this year to hold a public examination, but the sitting which the pupils underwent at the hands of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald and the Rev. James McKenna, could not have been more thorough if conducted in the presence of thousands. Questions in arithmetic, and problems on the terrestrial globe, besides equations in algebra, which were deemed sufficiently difficult for candidates to teachership, were readily solved a few days previously by the pupils of Madame St. Theresa's class, and the questions, on this occasion, in familiar science, rhetoric, natural philosophy, zoology and history—not from mere text books, but miscellaneously, given and answered with the utmost readiness, would have been difficult enough for the advanced classes of first class Academies and Colleges. The various classes in French acquitted themselves well, having been examined in colloquial style, and on subjects of ordinary conversation, by the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald. The higher, as well as the junior classes, in grammar, reading and geography, gave evidence of judicious training, excellent memory and information which will be useful through life. Of music, we are not competent to speak; nor yet of the articles, useful and ornamental, in wearing apparel, &c., of which have passed from the hands of the Convent pupils, and which will be exhibited at the approaching Bazaar; but we can confidently state the decided impression left upon our mind from this examination: our firm conviction is, that no matter what educational establishments may be started in our midst, the Convent De Notre Dame will ever hold its own and gain ground, and for this simple reason, that it is impossible to find ladies more accomplished, with more unselfish zeal, or possessed of more tact and cultivation for imparting information, than are the simple religious sisters who dwell in that Institution. The results speak for themselves. The daughters of the highest in the land receive their education there; and their parents, who are best qualified to judge in the case, have the evidence daily before their eyes of the progress of their daughters in everything that is calculated to fit them to adorn and dignify domestic and social life, even in the highest circles. After the distribution of prizes at the Bazaar, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th July, *proximo*, we shall be prepared to give the prize-list, exhibiting the progress of the pupils in their studies during the past Session. In the meantime, we return thanks to the ladies of the Convent for their invitation to participate in the examination for the year 1869.—*Her.*

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOLS, POWNAL ST.

The midsummer examination of St. Joseph's Schools, Pownal Street, under the care and management of the Rev'd Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, took place on Friday last, June 25th, and the various exercises, as usual, admirably sustained that high character so universally accorded to all the educational establishments presided over by the devoted and self-sacrificing daughters of the venerable Margaret Burgeois. The arrangement and length of the programme, the perfect training of the children, the selection of such exquisite and pathetic music, and in fact, everything connected with the different classes, was marked by an artistic excellence and refinement of taste, which constituted the best possible recommendation to the select few who had the honor of being present. It is highly refreshing to escape from the excitement, the turmoil and drudgery of our daily avocations, and enjoy an intellectual treat similar to that of the 25th; to drink in the music of fresh young voices, and to witness the advancement in accomplishments, science and virtue of young girls—not the petted and spoiled offspring of luxury and wealth—but the girls of industrious mechanics and laborers, the bone and sinew of the country, who, impressed with the lasting benefits of the training, virtue and example of the Sisters of the Congregation are, at one day, to preside over the hearths and homes of our young men, and thus mould the destinies of our beloved and beautiful Isle of the Gulf. The various classes in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, use of the Globes, reading, writing, and all that constitutes a good substantial English education, were subjected to a severe examination, and came off very justly eliciting the admiration of those present Just fresh from a visit to the neglected, ill regulated, badly instructed, and, in some cases, filthy, common schools of our City—many within shade of the institution about which we write—we cannot but deprecate the injustice of the law which supports the one and withholds from the other, even the slightest acknowledgment of the services rendered to the Island at large, Protestant as well as Catholic, by the gratuitous education of hundreds of young children, who, under other circumstances, would now be roaming the streets. St. Joseph's Schools are the best institutions on the Island—there is no doubt of it; and the corps of teachers whose spirit and acquirements are especially adapted to the peculiar demands of our young girls, render their steady and remarkable prosperity a matter of no surprise to one who knows how the intelligence of P. E. Island values schools of a moral training so superior as to warrant us in the belief that those educated therein, "when they are old, will not depart from it.' In return for the high gratification afforded us on the 25th, we can do no less than offer this public testimonial of our warm appreciation of this excellent institution. May St. Joseph's flourish for ever.—*Com.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court, for Queen's County, was opened in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon—Justices Peters and Hensley presiding. The Grand Jury having been sworn in, Justice Peters addressed them upon the various cases which would be brought before their notice, He was happy to inform them that the criminal calender was light. There were, however, six cases,—one of which, namely, that of Mary Hayden, was the most serious for their consideration, as they had nothing but circumstantial evidence to guide them, and would, therefore, require to be most guarded as to what testimony they would accept, and be satisfied in their minds whether the child which was found was Mary Hayden's or not The other criminal cases were:—Derocque, forgery on the Rustico Bank; Martin Carrol, a stabbing case; obtaining money under false pretences; and two cases of larceny. He then directed their attention to the License Act, with the view of carrying it out in its integrity. The other business of the Court is not very heavy. The names of the Grand Jurors are as follows:—William Brown, Esq., Foreman; H. Haszard, J. S. Carvell, W. E. Dawson F. W. Hales, Owen Connolly, John Higgins, James Palmer, J. Clarke, Mark Inman, J. Bourke, M. McLeod, J. C Clarke, Alexander Smith, Jas. Bourke, Cornelius Higgins, Edward Mullins, Wallace Owen, Henry Harvie, William McLeod and P. W. Hyndman, Esquires.

The indictments in the cases of Mary Hayden and Theophilus Leclair were thrown out.

On the first day of the term, Rowan R. Fitz-Gerald, Esq., having completed his studies in the office of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., applied for examination previous to his admission as an attorney of the Court, and Mr Neil McLeod, B. A., of Uigg made a similar application preparatory to his being entered a law student in the office of Messrs. Palmer & McLeod.

The four absent debtor suits on the docket were disposed of on Wednesday, as was also that of W. E. Dawson, vs John Carter—an action of assumpsit—which was undefended,

Thomas Buchanan, vs. William Swan and Edward Shea, occupied the whole of Thursday. It was an action for false arrest, imprisonment and assault. Verdict for defendants.

The Grand Jury recommended that certain repairs be made in the Jail, and that iron bedsteads be procured for the use of the prisoners.

On Friday, Martin Carroll withdrew his plea of not guilty, and plead guilty to stabbing with intent to do grevious bodily harm.

The case of Peter Mullins, vs. the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was taken up, and is going on as we write. It will probably not be finished before Tuesday evening. The Grand Jury were discharged on Friday last.

City Council Proceedings.

At a meeting of the Common Council, 5th June, 1869:

Present:

His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder

Councillors Morris, Beer, Pollard, Laird, Mutch, McNeill, Hooper,

Receipts and Expenditure.

Councillor McNeill, chairman of the Committee appointed to ascertain and report the probable receipts and expenditure for the current year, presented a Report, which is as follows:—

"Your Committee have to report that the probable receipts for the current year from ordinary sources, (Market House excepted.) will be £2925 0s. 0d., and the expenditure, including Gas, about £3700 0s. 0d, leaving a deficit of £775 0s. 0d. But, should the Gas Contract not be renewed, the deficiency would then be about £400 0s. 0d., for the current year."

A. McNeill, Chairman.

Said Report ordered to be laid on the table to be taken into consideration next meeting of the Board.

Appointment of an additional Flour and Meal Inspector.

Councillor Morris, in his place, presented and strongly supported an application from Owen Connolly, Esq., and others, for the appointment of Arthur O'Neill to the office of an inspector, weigher and marker of flour and meal imported into Charlottetown.

The application having been read, Councillor Morris moved, that in compliance with it, Mr. Arthur O'Neill be appointed an additional Inspector, &c., of Meal and Flour.

Councillor Pollard seconded the motion and, in doing so, he spoke of Mr. O'Neill, as an honest man, and one in every way qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

Councillor Laird questioned the utility of such an appointment at all; and Councillor McNeill briefly defended it, shewing the essential service rendered to the public through a faithful discharge of its duties. One inspector, he said, was not sufficient. Two inspectors, besides Mr. Murphy had been at first appointed—Mr. Quirk and Mr. Murphy—they had both declined to act. Active and faithful as Mr. Murphy was in the discharge of his duties, it was quite certain they were too onerous for him, and he (Councillor McNeill) would support the motion for the appointment of Mr. Arthur O'Neill as an additional Inspector.

The question was then put, and the motion having been agreed to *nem con*, it was ordered that Mr. O'Neill be appointed an additional Meal and Flour Inspector accordingly, and that before assuming the duties of the said office, he be required to enter into security for the performance of the duties of the said office to the satisfaction of the Mayor.

Treasurer's application for an Increase of Salary.

Councillor Pollard, in his place, presented an application from Benjamin DesBrisay, Esquire, Treasurer, for an increase of salary, as follows:—

"To His Worship the Mayor and City Council;

"*May it please your Worship*:—I respectfully solicit an increase of my salary as City Treasurer. There annually passes through my hands City Revenues amounting to the sum of four thousand pounds,—part of which is disbursed in small sums to daily and weekly laborers, and no small portion thereof in coppers, received in that coin as returns from the Market. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that the duties and responsibilities attaching to the office of City Treasurer are entitled to a higher remuneration than the amount of salary now paid to me, and would trust that your Worship will favorably entertain this my application, and award me such farther sum, as to your Worship shall seem just and reasonable. I have the honor to be your Worship's humble servant,

Benj. Desbrisay."

The Treasurer's Memorial, as above given, having been read,—

Councillor Morris rose, and spoke warmly in support of it. In doing so, he urged the Board to take into due consideration the great responsibilities of the Treasurer, and the very onerous nature of the duties he had to discharge. Moneys, he observed, to no less an amount than £4000 annually passed through his hands, and his official disbursing of the same necessitated, not only the payment of, and taking receipts for, a very great number of petty sums, many of which had to be counted in coppers, but also his making an especial record of every one of them. He also adverted to the Treasurer's Books, calling the attention of the Board, not only to the fulness and clearness of their records, but also to the evidence of superior clerkly skill and execution to be seen in every page of them, and concluded his support of the Memorial by expressing a hope that the Board would agree so to increase the Memorialist's salary that it might, at least, bear something like a fairer proportion to the services rendered for it than it now does.

Councillor Laird said that, whilst, on the one hand, it might be admitted that there had been an increase of duties to be performed by the Treasurer, it was also to be borne in mind, on the other hand, that there had, on the part of the Board, been no increase of ability to pay for the performance of such increase of duties. He was quite free to admit, that the Treasurer's salary was a very inadequate remuneration for his services, the performance of which, especially as he is a professional man, and had business of his own to attend to, could not but be felt by him to be a very heavy tax upon his time. The Board however, being confessedly unable, as respected means, to reconcile the Treasurer to his position, by an increase of salary, he (Councillor Laird) thought, not only for the Board, but for the Treasurer himself, that his office should be abolished, and the duties thereof be transferred to one of the Banks, with either of which it would, he believed, be found no difficult affair to make an arrangement to that end. In the meantime, he would move that the further consideration of the question be deferred until after the Civic Election in August,

Councillor Pollard, after having spoken in favor of the Treasurer's Memorial, very much to the same effect as Councillor Morris, said he would move that the Treasurer's salary be increased from £35 to £50 per annum, the increase to reckon from the commencement of the next quarter.

Councillor Laird again said, he would move that the further consideration of the Treasurer's Memorial be deferred until after the Civic Elections in August, when new men would, most likely, have seats at the Board. That would be the proper time for taking up the question.

Councillor McNeill said that, provided the Act of Incorporation would have allowed it, he would have moved for the dispensing with the services of an individual Treasurer, and the constituting of the Clerk both Clerk and Treasurer, at a salary of £150 per annum; but as the Act directs that these two offices shall be kept separate and distinct, he was of opinion that the best way would, as had already been suggested, be for the Board to dispense with the office of Treasurer, and to open an account with one of the Banks, in much the same way as had been done by the Gas Company and the Mutual Insurance Company. He certainly did not think that even £100 a year would be more than adequate remuneration for the efficient service of an individual Treasurer; but should the Board—in the present embarrassed state of the Civic finances, and when they had, on the score of economy, deemed it absolutely necessary to shut off the Gas from the Streets—agree to add only £5 per annum to the Treasurer's salary, he would move for an increase of the salaries of officials all round. Further consideration of the question, however, he thought, would be best postponed till the annual meeting. At that time he would be prepared to support whatever proposition concerning it might appear to him to be fair and reasonable.

The question having then been put on Councillor Pollard's motion as an amendment to that of Councillor Laird, the Council divided:

Ayes: Councillors Pollard and Morris—2.

Nays: Councillors Laird, McNeill, Beer, Mutch, Hooper—5.

So it passed in the negative.

The question was then put on the original (Councillor Laird's) motion; and the Council divided as above, reading nays for ayes, and ayes for nays. So it was carried in the affirmative.

Surveyors of Lumber.

Councillor McNeill gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he would move the introduction of a By Law to license Surveyors of Lumber for the City of Charlottetown.

Wharfinger's Returns.

Councillor Morris, in his place, presented returns of Joseph J. Pippy, Wharfinger, to 31st May ult.

By these returns, it appears that the amount of Wharfage for Queen Street Wharf for the month ending 30th April 1869 (including rent of Warehouse) is £22 2s. 3½d; and for the month ending 31st May, 1869 (including rent of Warehouse) £47 16s. 10d.

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

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