## HORRORS OF THE TRAPEZE—AN OUTRAGEOUS PERFORMANCE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A scene of considerable excitement occurred at the American Theatre, on Walnut street, about eight, on Saturday evening, during the flying trapeze performance of two artists announced on the bills as Lilla and Zoe. One of their feats consists in Lilla, a full-grown young woman, swinging herself by means of two ropes suspended from the ceiling from a platform erected in front of the gallery, entirely across the auditorium until she touches with her feet a trapeze that hangs at considerable altitude over the orchestra. Securing herself on this trapeze with her feet, her body swings downwards, and she remains in that position while Zoe, a child of 11 years of age, mounts the platform in the gallery, and seizing the iron rings attached to the ropes mentioned, throws herself off, and darts towards Lilla, and when nearing her the child throws a sommersault in mid air and her only chance from being crushed to death by falling from the dizzy height among the audience in the parquet, is being caught by Lilla, who hangs with her head downwards from the trapeze.

Certain death would be the result of the slightest mistake made by either of the performers On Saturday evening the feat was successfully performed it is true, but Lilla barely caught the child as she revolved in the air. As the latter was descending, however, to the stage, the man whose duty it was to catch her from the hands of Lilla, failed to do so, and the poor child fell to the platform placed over the orchestra, a distance of several feet, and struck her head and otherwise injured herself.

The child was picked up, when she immediately placed her hands to her head, and it was apparent that she was seriously hurt. Notwithstanding this she was most inhumanly ordered to remount the platform in the gallery and repeat the feat. The child obeyed, but such conduct on the part of those having charge of the exhibition was too much for the audience to stand, and there was an unanimous cry of "No, no!" "Shame, shame!" "Take her back," "Take her back," &c. In the meantime the child mounted the platform, and then stood ready to repeat the feat, but the audience rose *en masse*, to their great credit, and prevented the ropes from being handed to her. Unable to combat such a display of public indignation and disapproval, the child was ordered to retire, which she did amid the most tumultuous applause. Now, whether she could have performed the feat again in her then condition will be seen from the following:

After she had retired, the stage manager advanced and stated that she desired to perform another feat and that she was not injured, and the consent of the audience was asked There was a general cry of "No, no" and considerable hissing: but taking advantage of a few cries of "Go on," from the boys in the gallery, the child again appeared, and mounting the platform took hold of the rings and swung herself off for the purpose of catching the hanging trapeze with her feet and then making a sommersault while descending into an outstretched net As the audience felt would be the case, the child essayed the feat but failed to catch the trapeze, owing to her nervous state which was natural, under the circumstances, but she was saved from injury by her commendable presence of mind in not letting go of the ropes. The consequence was that she swung backwards and forwards, amid a scene of much excitement, and was relieved from her perilous position by the audience, who caught her and carried her to the stage.—*Exchange.*

## A TERRIBLE REVENGE—REMARKABLE TRIAL IN FRANCE.

A trial for murder has taken place in Tours, in the department Indre-et-Loire, which caused an immense sensation, both on account of the peculiar circumstances of the case and the position of the parties concerned. The accused, Monsieur Patry, a banker in Tours, was married, twenty years ago, to a young lady possessed of a fortune of 160,000 francs (£6 400) Five children were born of the marriage—Arthur and Theodore, now aged 19 and 17 years, and three daughters, of which the eldest is under 13 About ten years ago M. Patry observed too much intimacy between his wife and M. Baillou, a friend of his partner in the bank. After some violent altercations between husband and wife on this subject, both of them went to Auvergne to visit her father, and returned to Tours after a year's absence. Soon the intimacy between M. Baillou and Madame Patry was renewed, and her light conduct became the town scandal. During the temporary absence of the husband, Baillou was frequently seen by the neighbors and the children visiting the wife. Patry was aware of the state of affairs, and sought to deaden his sorrow by stupefying drinks On the 23rd of February last, at 9 o'clock, p m, the father and two sons retired to their rooms on the first floor. The mother went to hers on the ground floor, where her daughters also slept, the youngest being then absent. At the end of her chamber was a door opening on a staircase of five steps, leading into the garden. The accused tells his own story. Not being able to sleep, he happened to look out of the window about eleven o'clock, and saw a light in his wife's apartment. Going down softly he listened at the door, and distinguished the sound of two voices. He then went upstairs, took a gun and loaded it, awakened his son Arthur, and bringing him to the window looking out on the garden, desired him to watch there and fire at the man who would endeavour to escape. Then he took another gun and went and knocked at his wife's door, and demanded admittance; she refused to open; with a violent effort he burst in the door, and, as he did so, heard two shots fired by his son upon the man in the garden. Madame Patry was not in the room Mad with grief and rage the unfortunate man rushed to the stairs and fired at his wife, who had fled to the garden. Then he returned to his son and daughter, and wept and prayed with them. Madame Patry died instantly, one ball having penetrated her brain, and the other her heart. The elder accused was described as a little man, with broad shoulders, and strongly marked features. His hair is chestnut, inclining to grey, his eye brows heavy, eyes black and piercing, a resolute air and extremely energetic expression, making altogether a striking face His beard is black, and his age 41 The younger, Arthur Patry, 19 years, appears much younger, and exhibited much emotion, especially when Baillou was called as one of the witnesses. This man is of middle height, fair complexion and moustaches; a long and very pale face. The elder Patry was accused of having, on the night of the 23rd of Feb'y, committed a voluntary homicide on the person of Aimee Dauphin, his wife, the homicide being premeditated The younger prisoner was accused of having, at the same time and place, committed an attempt at voluntary homicide on the person of Mr Baillou—such attempt being premeditated Much sympathy was felt for the unhappy murderer, whose domestic troubles were well known, and whose reputation was unimpeachable. The trial concluded on Thursday morning, when both father and son were acquitted. The verdict was received with applause.

A TERRIBLE STORY.—News of a sad and almost unparalleled tragedy reaches us from Fish River Lakes in the northern part of the State of Maine. On one of these Lakes was a lumber camp in which were thirteen One Saturday night almost three weeks ago, the 'bos' of the camp left for the settlements, leaving behind him provisions to last the men for several days, but giving them instructions to come out on the following Monday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday passed with no tidings from the camp, when a party set out to see if anything was the matter. Arriving at the camp they found all quiet and apparently deserted, but on entering saw the bodies of the twelve men lying on the floor cold in death. Being somewhat exhausted by their journey, the relief party were about to warm some tea that was already made in the kittle, but on examination they found a large lizard in the kittle, which had been boiled with the tea. It is supposed that the drinking of this tea was the cause of the death of the twelve men.—*Fredericton Farmer,*

(From the New York Albion)

## THE AMENDMENTS TO THE DISESTABLISHMENT BILL.

In the House of Lords the Disestablishment Bill was again considered on the 5th and 6th insts., and several important amendments were agreed to. After a vain attempt on the part of Lord Clifford to give the value of their manses to the Presbyterians, the Archbishop of Canterbury moved an amendment to clause 29, to the effect that private endowments made since 1560, instead of 1600, be retained by the Church. This being opposed the Archbishop then moved that all glebe lands granted by the Crown since 1500 be given to the new Church body, which after a prolonged discussion, was carried, ayes, 105, nays 55 The House then adopted an amendment to clause 33, to the effect that the poor rates be deducted from any rent charge sold in lieu of tythes, ayes 91, nays 64. The *Regium Donum* clause was then agreed to, when Lord Fitzwalter renewed the amendment to strike the Maynooth College clause from the Bill, but after debate, the House voted to retain it, ayes 140 nays 22. As an amendment to clause 68, Lord Cairns proposed to postpone the question of the disposal of the surplus on the ground that much time must elapse before its realization, and he objected to its application to relieve others from legal obligations. After a protracted discussion the amendment was accepted by a vote of 160 for to 90 against. The clauses which had previously been passed over were then considered and agreed to with some verbal alteration, when the Bill, as a whole, passed the Committee.

Thus ends the action of the Lords on the Bill in the way of amendments. After another formal vote it will be returned to the Commons for their approval in its present shape. As to the changes made in the measure by the Upper House, it cannot be said that they are altogether for the best. There seems to have been a constant effort to introduce the principal of concurrent endowment in an indirect way, and the vote on Lord Cairns' amendment to clause 68, which is a practical recognition of the principal of concurrent endowment, shows that the House was not unwilling to do indirectly what it was afraid to do openly and above board Thus the Duke of Cleveland's amendment providing for concurrent endowment was, as a direct issue, voted down, but Lord Cairns' motion postponing the question, yet looking to a final agreement with the Duke of Cleveland, was carried. We do not think that such action speaks well for the manliness of the House. So grave a matter should be considered in a quite different spirit, and the Peers should rise above the tactics of mere politicians. It is not likely, however, that the Commons will be blinded by their action. As passed by the popular body the Bill is an intricate but almost perfect deduction from the general principles that there must be complete disestablishment and complete disendowment. The aim of both is to secure religious equality in Ireland, and to permit any infringement of either is to change the measure in one of its vital aspects, To endow, or re-endow, any of the Irish churches directly would be to break faith with the nation which has expressed itself in no uncertain manner against such a step. It may be thought that the hardships of making the disestablished Church pay for its parsonages and glebes might be averted by using the surplus to endow the other churches with the same possessions, but it is certainly not what the non-conformists and anti-Romanists of all sorts understood, and not what the Irish Roman Catholics themselves contemplated. As to the other amendments of the Upper House, it may be said that where not unimportant, they are decidedly inimical to the principal involved in the bill. In no case do they seem to be improvements. And it is on these amendments that the Commons are now called upon to pass.

If true to their views already expressed, we do not see how they can abstain from rejecting such as look, even directly, toward concurrent endowment It is opposed to the idea that underlies the bill and which insists upon taking away State support from all denominations and placing all on the same level of equality The course pursued by the Lords has not been such as to command the respect of the nation They evidently lacked courage to reject the Bill *in toto*, but have done what they could to deprive it of its characteristic features. Whether they have labored to any effect remains to be seen, but unless we greatly mistake, if the Commons, supported by the nation will insist on the passage of the measure with its essential principles untouched. The Peers have had the opportunity of associating themselves honorably with a measure which, because it is based on justice and equal rights to all, will be a landmark in history when the memory of its opponents shall have faded from the minds of men. They have rejected it, however, and the loss in reputation to themselves and their body will be such as cannot easily be estimated or retrieved. That they are fearful of all important reforms as tending to undermine their own position and privileges, is seen from their rejection of the Life Peerage Bill by the decisive vote of 77 to 106. The majority of the Peers evidently see in this an entering wedge directed against the Upper House, which might lead to the ultimate conversation of hereditary into life peerages. Whether these fears are well or ill-founded, the Lords have clearly erred in allowing their course to be dictated by them, rather than by the principles of justice and right which, on subjects so vital, should alone be made the basis of action.

[From the Halifax Weekly Citizen, July 10]

The question of Reciprocity in trade with the United States, is once more prominently before the public: and a recent telegram from Ottawa via New York says that the Hon Mr. Rose will likely proceed to Washington about the 10th inst, to consult with the British Minister on the subject. Ten Days ago, it was stated that on the 12th June, Secretary Fish addressed an official letter to the British Minister at Washington, informing him of the action of the House of Representatives of the last session, recommending the renewal of negotiations for the arrangement of trade with Canada, and inviting r. Thornton's co-operation, with a view to the negotiation of a convention covering the interchange of products, free navigation of the St. Lawrence, freedom of the Gulf and in-shore fisheries, and such other matters as may be embraced in the general subject of trade relations between the United States and Canada. In the course of the debate on reciprocity that took place in the House of Commons at Ottawa a month ago it was announced, that the British Government had left this question entirely in the hands of the Government of Canada, to take such action as might best serve the interests of the Dominion. The way being thus cleared for action, Mr. Thornton, as soon as the subject was brought before him, referred it to Sir John Young's Cabinet, who will probably send one or two of their number to Washington at an early day to discuss the whole question with Mr. Thornton and the American Government. If that discussion is to be confined within the bounds prescribed by the congressional resolution, then we are not sanguine of any useful result from the negotiation; for no British American statesman could agree to any arrangement that in addition to the great advantages the Americans have now, of the admission of their ships to our registry and our coasting trade, without any corresponding privileges enjoyed by our shipping in their waters, would concede to them the right to our fishing grounds, and to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals, without an equivalent, and without also considering the question of free trrde, unless he was prepared to take leave of public life. But perhaps the negotiation is intended to take wider ground. We have heard it hinted that the American Government, greatly desiring a freer commercial intercourse than that now existing between the two countries, are willing to open negotiations for a renewal of Reciprocity, and will make the congressional resolution an excuse for doing so. The terms in which the expected negotiation is announced in our United States exchanges, too, would lead us to believe that a discussion of the whole question of free trade is expected But whatever may be the limits within which the negotiation is to be confined—whether it is to embrace the St. Lawrence navigation question only, or to extend to the broader question of a free exchange of commercial products,—it is equally the duty of the Dominion Government to enter upon it promptly and in good faith; and then, if for the present it fails, as we are prepared to believe it may, a commencement will at least have been made, and a better understanding of the views of both parties arrived at, that may lead to a successful renewal of negotiations at a future time.

Two very powerful naval expeditions have recently left the shore of Great Britain. One, consisting entirely of ironclads with the gigantic *Agincourt* for the flagship, and the *Hercules*, with her ten 300-pounder guns and 10 in. armor, among the number, has gone professedly for the purpose of escorting the Bermuda floating dock, a work which would probably be done much better by smaller vessels. This is, undoubtedly, the most powerful fleet which ever sailed from Great Britain or any other country; it is capable of going anywhere, and it is certainly safe to affirm that there is no harbor on this side of the Atlantic into which these splendid ships could not force a speedy entrance. So long as Great Britain can send such fleets to sea, there is little danger of any foreign power lightly risking a quarrel with her, or daring to insult any subjects of the Empire, in Canada or elsewhere. The second expedition, which has just started upon a twelve month's cruise, consists of heavy armed and exceedingly fast frigates and corvettes They are to be at certain points at certian dates, and there to await orders from the Admiralty as to their future course. They are fully armed and equipped for active service.—*Montreal News.*

## RAISING WATER.

*Morgan's British Trade Journal* says:—"An important discovery connected with the raising of water is claimed to have been made by Dr. Bouron, a physician of some reputation, residing at Haverville, Seine Inferieure, France. It appears that by a very simple piece of mechanicism he can raise a continuous stream of water to almost any altitude, without labor of any kind, and without expense, beyond that necessary for the first cost of the machine, and this is by no means large, considering the amount of useful works which it yields, Dr. Bouron states that the power of the machine is based upon a natural and immutable mechanical principal, and that by it there may be created a continuous current of water at the surface of the soil, wherever there exists, no matter at whatever depth it may be, a spring of water. The machine is intended to supersede all existing pumps, its construction not being more expensive, whilst it has the additional advantage that no expense is incurred for keeping it constantly and usefully at work, although other pumps, especially when the water is raised a great height, necessiate enormous expense compared with the useful effect produced, and that, too, during the whole time they are at work. It must not be forgotten, however, that it is a stream and not a jet of water which the new machine produces, so that, although it would be well adapted to supply water to fire engines, for example, it could not replace them It is claimed that the machine will yield the same quantity of water as that being produced by the spring to which it is adapted (less, of course, the loss inseparable from the working of all mechanical apparatus), and at any height, whether it be 1000 metres, 2000 metres, or more. Dr. Bouron also observes that, however, paradoxical it may appear, he has found "the greater the height to which the water has to be raised, the greater is the power of the machine." But the relative proportion of the power to the speed is quite in conformity with the principles of mechanics. The greater the height to which the water has to be raised, the greater the power and speed that can be brought to bear upon it; but the greater the horizontal section of the column of water to be lifted, the more will the speed deminish.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The steamer *City of Halifax* arrived at Halifax on Friday morning from St. John's. As usual the papers contain little of interest. On the 3rd inst, a pilot named John Power, while in charge of the schooner "Marie Louise," in St John's Harbor, was knocked overboard by the boom and drowned Governor Musgrave and family arrived there in the steamer, en route to British Columbia Col. Hill, of Antigua, has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

The steamer Panther sailed on Saturday, July 3, for Greenland with a party of artists. Among the passengers was Dr. Hayes, of Arctic exploration fame.

The steamer Merlin arrived at St. John's on Sunday morning, July 4, from Cape Ray (via St. Pierre) where she was employed in repairing and testing the telegraph cables.

The body of another sailor belonging to the ill-fated Spray—Augustus Taylor—was recovered on Tuesday, June 22, and was interred yesterday in the Western Cemetery.

There are cheering accounts from various parts around the Island of the fishery. To the Northward, all along the shore as far as Bonavista, the fish is reported as abundant. From the Westward as far as Cape St Mary's the same good news is also received. Whilst in the immediate neighborhood of St. John's the prospects are very fair At Topsail it is said that the fishermen had up to Saturday last taken more fish than they had all last summer.

The settlers in Northwestern Kansas have become panic-stricken, and are fleeing their homes to escape murder by the Indians The savages are devastating the settlements on the Solomon and Republican rivers, and are assembling in large numbers in the vicinity of White Rock and Lake Sibley, killing the whites and destroying everything Four hundred Cheyennes and a large number of Arapahoes are at Camp Supply hungry and out of ammunition, waiting the disposal of the goods which a Superintendent has at that post for their benefit.

## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM EUROPE.

London, July 9.

The House of Lords took up the Irish Church Bill last night, and accepted the report from the committee, after making two important amendments The discussion was quite long

At Smithfield recently, a whole family, consisting of father, mother, and six children, the eldest thirteen years and the youngest fourteen months, were found poisoned. The father was the author of the tragedy, and left a note stating that he did it to escape beggary.

Madrid July 9.

The new Spanish Ministry meets with great disfavor in all quarters Further outbreaks at Barcelona are anticipated.

Paris, July 10.

The resignation of the French Ministry is reported. The new Cabinet will probably contain representatives of the new Reform party, which is not inimical to the Government but which desires a curtailment of the Imperial Powers and enlargement of the liberties of the legislative branch of the Government.

London, July 11th.

The yacht "Dauntless," commanded by Mr. J, G Bennet has reached Queenstown in less than thirteen days from New York.

Madrid, July 11th.

The resignation of the Minister of justice has been accepted.

Lisbon, July 11th.

This city has been disturbed by the political agitation so wide-spread in Europe.

Paris, July 11th

The Emperor Napoleon and his Ministers are said to have agreed to grant the political reforms demanded by the Corps Legislatif and for this purpose the Senate will be immediately convened.

Despatches through the new Cable from the Great Eastern are up to this morning. The steamer was off Newfoundland thirty miles distant from the spot where the splice is to be made.

London, July 12.

The *Times* in an article on the progress made by Russian power in the East, regards the absorption of petty Mussulman States by Russia as a benefit to the world, but says her presence in Asia must be consistent with the maintenance of British authority in India, With India prosperous and contented, continues the *Times*, we are safe, When the security of power in India is felt, and all fear of Russia is dissipated, both countries may unite to develop the vast regions committed to their care.

Belfast July 12th.

There was a riot here yesterday between the Orangemen and the Catholics, and for a time mob law was supreme. Much excitement prevailed. At length the rioters were dispersed.

Galway, July 12th.

Fenian outrages are of daily occurrence. Last night Captain Lambert was shot near his own house in this vicinity and mortally wounded. The assassin was promptly arrested.

Paris, July 12

The Emperor Napoleon sent a message to the Corps Legislatif in which he made known his decision to convene the Senate for the consideration of the reforms demanded to-day.

Paris, July 13.

A despatch to-day from St. Perrie announces the arrival of the Great Eastern, and the successful landing of the Cable.

London, July 13.

The Irish Church Bill was again discussed in the House of Lords last night, and the Government was sustained in voting down one or two important amendments.

### FROM THE STATES.

Washington, July 10.

The presence here of Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance of the Canadian Government has caused the return of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, from Newburyport, where he had taken his family The visit of Mr Rose is induced by a desire to consult with the United States authorities respecting a new Reciprocity Treaty, but more especially on business connected with Hudson Bay Company Claims Board, of which he is the representative of Great Britain.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the "Examiner,"]

*The Pathriot's decade and Tempora Muthantur, wid a fling at the Examiner by way of advice. Belfast in sarch of a candidate Elder Laird has a noshun to affer he's valuable sarvices. Somethin' about the new Colonial Secretary.*

MR. EDITHER:

*Dear Sir*

Afther an absence from the city of two weeks. I'm now arrived hale and hearty, thank God and good friends; and I now hasten widout further prelemeneries to write another letther on the diflerint topics of the day. Davey, the Goliah of our Island press, has finished he's first decade, and inters on he's second wid the ould sthory of unshakin orthodoxy. He tells he's counthrymin he has laboured for thim for tin long years, and yet—I'll supply the vacancy be yure lave—and hasn't got the Queen's Printin'. O! Presbyterians, counthrymin, tinnant Laguers and all the Lairds of the Isle, "hear me for me cause, and be silent that ye may hear:" I've watched the interests of Protestinism in general; have defended its attacks from widout; I'm truly consarvative in me aim; justice to all and favor to none shall be my motto, particularly on the Edecashin question—Greeks rejoice for joy Davey says the Prince of Wales College is endowed and as a matther of course resaves annually from the Govermint a handsome sum, and so must St. Dunstan's College—"justice to all and favor to none is my motto,' says the mighty Davey, long life and success to he's honor, that he may niver be worse than I wish him is Larry's farvint prayer. Och this avic it jist came to me mind that I'd be afther askin' ye's what *Tempora Muthantur* meant, and be-gorra Misther Edither as oure church is fond of Latin, I thou t I'd jist look into me prayer book and find it, but sorra a bit of it did I find thare, so says I to mesilf I'll take a peep in the last leaves of Worcester, and pirhaps I'll there find it, and shure enuff thare it was; it manes: that times change, and Davey will change wid them, any thing at all, at all, to get the Queen's Printin—takin in washin itself. He accuses our Pope (not the Pope of Rome) wid blamin the Presbeyterians of bein Tinnant Laguers, shure nothin was iver truer, Mr, Pope knows well, and who in troth has the hardyhood to contradict it. The Laguer's jurnel, Ross's Wakely I mane, was published by a Presbeyterian and edited, not by one, but by many of the same persuashion; so much for holy and pious Davey's veracity for trooth. For the remainder of the 'Tempora Muthantur" I shall lave him in the hands of Mr Pope, our noble champion of Confederashin, I wish thare was many more such Popes in oure Island home. Be me iron Patrick I was narely forgettin in wakin up widout dreamin about it, Davey says ye mourned Mr J C. Pope's defeat at Summerside, and why wouldn't ye I should say, or any other sinsible man, He thare advises you to recommind Mr. Pope to the people of the East Point; shure thin if ye did, ye'd only be doin what's just and right Mr. Pope is a gintleman, a man fit to be trusted In Mr, Pope the Greeks will find a stanch supporthur of grants to their edecashional establishments, and I say Misther EXAMINER man, if ye plase, go in tooth and nail for sich a man, barrin the sneers or scoffs of the saintly and heavenly lookin up Davey. Be jabers thin, as I think of it, I must sthick to me text, hurrah! for the Scotchmin of Belfast, another elecshin is soon to come off. Davey the once rejected has a noshun to thry the contist this time; he tells his fellow counthrymin and brother Orangemin, not to be in too much of a hurry in promisin thare votes to Davies, as he's goin to be in the field himsilf Musha, bad luck from me, but this kind of logic beats Bannagher and Bannagher beats th divil Now, good people of Belfast, will ye take Larry's advice for once in ye're lives, it is this: respond to it one and all, Catholic and Presbeyterian, send Davey to his edithorial sanctum, and thare let him remane for the rest of he's natheral life, abusin Pope and Popery. Sind quit rint Ben also home to he's shop in town, and tell him if he hasn't customers enuff to attend upon, to lecture for the remainder of *he's* days on 'Sthate School or Infidel Educashun.' In a word, tell them at once ye don't want thim, and select any honest man from among yourselves In the headin of this letther I tould ye's that I'd say somethin about the Colonial Secretary.—As a private gintleman I like him, but as a politishan I detest him He's opposition to a grant to St. Dunstan's College, or any other Catholic college or school on this Island, has been the cause of the Govermint appointin him to the office of Colonial Secretary, and he's son to the office of Solicitor Gineral. Fellow-counthrymin and Catholics, think and ponder over this; bare this in ye're mind at the next elecshin; do ye re duty as men; be faithful and thrue. Think again fellow-counthrymin of ye're Catholic Kelly and fellow-counthryman bein overlooked by the present Govermint, and Ben Davies appointed in the place he (Kelly) should have, by the fair course of kards, Again, of ye're Catholic lawyers, Sullivan and Reddin been passed over, and the Colonial Secretary's son, Mr Louis H. Davies appointed Solicitor Gineral; but sich things avic, as the song says, will be "while we sell ale." Well thin widout your permishin, I'll now bring this letther to a close, and be the way, I hope it will not offind ye, I am goin to tell ye I am a rael out and out Confederate, and I trust ye'll be so yer humble self afther awhile. As I mentioned to ye at the beginnin I'll now wind up and finish me text.

The top of the mornin to ye Misther Edithor. I hope yu're body politic is well How is the Govermint fixin up matthers? Och thin sorra a bit but ye're goin to press, I must close. Good bye.

Yours achusla,

LARRY O'GAFF.

July 16th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ISLANDER.

SIR.—In your issue of yesterday, I am glad to observe you have again taken up your pen to advocate the construction of a Railway through our Island. It is unfortunate that your brother Editors do not appear to think this a subject upon which their subscribers might reasonably expect a little labor might be bestowed, in impressing upon the minds of our legislators the many advantages which would accrue to us had we even some of the original, oldfashioned tramways intersecting each other throughout the country, in lieu of our present lines of mudholes.

I have just read, in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 3rd instant, a notice from its talented Editor of a new system of Wooden Railways, by which it will be seen that one such as he describes can be built, ready for the rolling plant, to run twenty miles an hour between Summerside and Charlottetown, for about Fifteen thousand pounds currency!

Will you oblige those of your readers who are interested, by giving insertion to the notice I alluded to, and which I enclose herewith?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAMILTON GRAY.

Inkerman House 10th July, 1869.

(From the Montreal Gazette)

### WOODEN RAILWAYS.

A NEW SYSTEM OF CONSTRUCTION.

We were to-day shown a full sige model of a new system of Wooden Railways invented by Mr. J. Foster, C. E., of this city It is held by the inventor to possess advantages over other Wooden Railways, and even over those which use wooden rails covered with iron bars; both as regards cheapness and durability. The rail, or rather running surface of the rail, is made of hard maple blocks about nine inches high and two and a half inches thick, placed upright in such a manner that the wheels run across the grain. These blocks are placed between two sills, which on the bottom of the inner surface have a flange of about half an inch, for supporting the blocks, which are also supported by wooden pins driven through both sills and blocks. The blocks project above the sills about three inches, and are slightly rounded off on each side, thus presenting a surface very similar to that of the iron rail. The sills are held tightly against the blocks by strong iron bolts and nuts while these by means of a very broad nut on one end serve to make the joints firm Each sill laps a considerable distance beyond the joint of the other, thus making a continuous rail.

The sleepers are notched to receive the rails which are held in place by wedges.

It will be seen that this system affords great opportunity for ballasting, as not only the sleepers but the sills will be imbedded in the earth.

The advantages claimed over the wooden rail now in use is, that as the wheels of the locomotives run across the grain and not lengthwise of it, the traction is much greater. The common wooden rail being merely a strong piece of timber twelve feet in length, and three inches wide, very soon breaks up at the joints, and has to be replaced; while with this new system it is impossible that the rail should split or break. That it is much easier to repair, as when a block gets worn out the pins which hold it have only to be driven out and a new block can easily be put in. That the ballasting can be much more effectually done, and vibration almost entirely prevented

As regards cost, a road on this system, ready to receive the rolling plant, can be made at the following prices:

A line suitable for locomotives of 10 tons weight, running 12 miles an hour, $0 54 per lineal yard.

Do, do for locomotives 20 tons at 20 miles per hour, $0 74 per lineal yard.

Do, do for locomotives 50 tons at 25 miles per hour, $1 28 per lineal yard.

On the road running from Lanoraie to Industry, a short length of this system has been laid; and it is found to work admirably; as yet it shows no symptoms of yielding. The Lanoraie road is one very much like that of George Stephenson on his first railway, which ran from the collieries in which he was employed to the sea coast,—namely, a wooden rail, covered with a flat bar of iron spiked down. Engines of about 14 to 15 tons are used upon it, and it is said that they run much more smoothly on the wooden rail, and that the traction is greater than on the iron.

# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 19, 1869

## THE BELFAST ELECTION.

THE acceptance by the Hon. B. Davies of the appointment of Colonial Secretary of this Island "having vacated his seat in the Legislature," it becomes necessary, as he says himself, that he should return to his constituents for re-election. Mr. Davies is an enthusiastic supporter of the godless system of education, and a most determined opponent of the religious system; he, we believe, scouts the idea that even-handed justice should be meted out to Catholics in the matter of education. Mr. Davies is, no doubt, acting according to the dictates of his conscience in opposing the claims of Catholics to equality, and it is but right that his views should be known by his constituents. He says in his card to his constituents:—

"I entertain the firmest conviction that the Free School System of Education now existing on this Island is a just and noble one, and I look with pleasure and pride on the glorious results which have followed from it during the past fifteen years. While I shall always be willing to assist in the introduction of such improvements as experience may prove to be necessary, I shall resist to the utmost of my power any attempt to subvert our national system by a sectarian one."

Mr. Davies seems to have as much faith in our "noble system" as in the revealed word of God. The "noble system" compels Papists to pay three or four hundred pounds annually towards the support of the Protestant College, while the same benighted Papists are not allowed to have for their College one cent of the thousands of hard cash which they pay towards the education fund. In the opinion of Mr. Davies it is "just and noble" to fleece Romanists in this manner We have learned from good authority that twenty-four Protestants entered St. Dunstan's College during the past year, and that not one Catholic entered the Prince of Wales College, yet because the Professors of St. Dunstan's College are Catholics, Mr Davies considers it "just and noble" that they should not receive one penny of the large amount which Papists are compelled to pay for education; on the other hand, because the Professors of the Prince of Wales College are Protestants it is "just and noble" to compel Catholics to pay several hundred pounds towards their support! Yet all the while the new Col. Secretary is a Liberal! And moreover he has the cool impertinence to ask for Catholic votes. He tells Irish and Scotch Catholic voters that he has been misrepresented and that he is their real friend. Above all things we abominate hypocrasy and double-dealing. We don't blame Mr Davies much for being the sworn enemy of the rights of Catholics, as he may act from motives of conscience; but we blame him for his endeavors to deceive Papists by telling them that he is their friend. Why does he not come out like a man, and say openly that he will use his utmost endeavours to keep down Catholics and religious education, and compel them to pay their thousands towards godless schools? A wolf is an ugly, dangerous animal; but a wolf in sheep's clothing is much more dangerous. We understand that Mr. Laird is to oppose Mr. Davies, and that the Catholic voters of the district have determined, in this case, to remain at home and allow the two worthies to fight it out. We know not whether Mr. Davies assisted at the "Camp Meeting" lately held at Pownal; but we should not be surprised did we hear of his assisting at Mass one of these Sundays, either at Vernon River or at Montague, Whatever may be said of Mr. Laird, we believe that he does not act the hypocrite. He believes that Catholics are idolaters, that the Pope is Anti-Christ and a good many other such choice articles of belief, and he is not ashamed to proclaim the same to the world. He believes, too, that it would be more meritorious to burn a thousand pounds of the money which Catholics pay towards the education fund than to allow them one cent thereof for their schools, wherein charity and the fear of God are taught. Mr. Laird makes no secret of this and can therefore deceive no one. Besides, he has more talent and ability than Mr. Davies, and, on the whole, would make a better member of the Assembly. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that, in the event of Mr. Laird opposing Mr. Davies, and there being no third party for whom Catholics can vote, the Elder will defeat the Colonial Secretary by a large majority.

PENMANSHIP.—We take much pleasure in announcing to our readers that Mr. B. F. Staples, the celebrated teacher of penmanship has opened a Writing-class in the Temperance Hall. From a personal knowledge of Mr. Staples, and the testimonials which he has received from time to time, we would recommend all young persons wishing to improve their hand-writing, to attend at the Hall on those evenings which Mr. S. has set apart for instruction in this beautiful art. To give every one an opportunity of attending, Mr. Staples, we believe, opens his class each evening at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.—Louis Carvell, Esq., general Superintendent of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Railway, arrived in Charlottetown on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded to Halifax next morning *via* Pictou. The Hon. S. L. Tilley, who was a passenger in the Steamer to Summerside on Wednesday, reached Charlottetown, overland, next day. The Hon. Edward Kenny arrived here *via* Pictou on Thursday evening last,

## BENEDICTION OF THE CORNER STONE AT SUMMERSIDE—CONVENT EXAMINATION AND CONCERT.

THE Benediction of the Corner Stone of the new brick Church in course of erection at Summerside took place on Wednesday last, according to the solemn ceremonial of the Catholic Church. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, performed the ceremony. Of the clergy, there were present on the occasion, besides the Officiant, the Rt. Rev. Peter McIntyre, Bishop of Charlottetown, Very Rev. James McDonald, V. G, the indefatigable Pastor of the mission; Rev. R. McDonald, P.P., Pictou, Rev. Mr. Lamont, Rev C. Meville, Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. P. Doyle, Rev. D. F. McDonald and Rev. Jas Æ. McDonald. After the Benediction was concluded a collection was taken, towards which the handsome sum of £150 was in a short time paid, Protestants as well as Catholics joining in the good work Mass was then celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, after which an eloquent and appropriate discourse on the reasonableness and utility of raising temples for the honor and glory of God, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lamont, and listened to with breathless attention by the immense concourse of people present.

At two o'clock commenced the Examination of the Pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame. Although this Academy for young ladies has been in operation only a few months, yet the progress made by the pupils, as evinced by their prompt and correct answers during the Examination, is such as would do much credit to an institution of longer standing. The examination was conducted by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, Very Rev. James MacDonald, Rev. A. McDonald, and Rev. P Doyle. The numerous classes in English and French Reading and Grammar, Geography, History, &c, were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music rendered with excellent taste. The excursionists who took passage in the steamer from Charlottetown on Tuesday were obliged to retire, much to their disappointment, before the conclusion of the examination, in order to secure their return passage in the Steamer *St. Lawrence.* A Concert was given in the evening by the pupils of the Convent which was highly creditable to the young ladies and which was well patronised by persons of all denominations. The large gathering at Summerside on Wednesday speaks well for the good sense and Christian feeling of that portion of Prince County. Although the immense crowd was composed of all denominations from the surrounding districts, yet everything passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling. This is as it should be amongst neighbors. Great praise is due to the Very Rev. James McDonald and to the good Ladies of the Convent for the taste which they displayed in the arrangement for the occasion, and for their zeal in promoting the blessings of a religious and moral education.

The following is the translation of the inscription enclosed in the bottle placed in the stone.

FOR THE GREATER GLORY OF GOD,
On this Fourteenth day of July, 1869,
THIS CORNER STONE
Of the New Church of St. Paul,
At Summerside, Prince Edward Island,
Was solemnly laid according to Pontifical Rite,
By the Right Reverend Dr. Rogers,
Bishop of Chatham, N. B.
There being assisting the Bishop of the Diocese
and many Priests,
With a great concourse of the pious Faithful,
Pious the Ninth, Supreme Pontiff,
The Successor of Saint Peter,
Happily governing the Universal Church of Christ,
The Right Reverend Peter McIntyre, Third
Bishop of Charlottetown.
Victoria Queen of the British Empire,
Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Administrator
of the Government of P. E. Island.
Very Reverend James McDonald, Pastor.

## PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

THE Midsummer Examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School closed on Tuesday last. The following is a list of the successful pupils who were awarded prizes on the occasion:

### PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

MATHEMATICS, &C.

1st. *Geometry.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. 2d. Joseph Pope, Charlottetown.

2d. *Geometry.*—1st. Edward Palmer, Charlottetown.

3d *Geometry.*—1st. Alex. J McNeill, Charlottetown. 2d. J. A. Cole, Bedeque. Chas. Stewart, Charlottetown.

1st. *Algebra.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. 2d, Joseph Pope, Charlottetown.

2d. *Algebra.*—1st. Edward Palmer, Charlottetown. Angus McLean, Charlottetown.

3d. *Algebra.*—1st. & 2d. Vernon Knight, Souris, J. A. Cole, Charlottetown, equal. Charles Stewart, Charlottetown.

*Trigonometry and Practical Geometry*—1st. Robert Weeks. 2d. Joseph Pope,

*Arithmetic.*—1st. Vernon Knight, Souris. 2d. J. A Cole. Loman Yeo, Charlottetown.

*History.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. 2d. Joseph Pope. Vernon Knight, Souris.

*Geography.*—1st. Vernon Knight, Souris. 2d. William Harris, Charlottetown.

Special Prize.—John Brecken.

CLASSICS, &C.

1st. *Latin.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. A. A, McLean, Charlottetown.

2d. *Latin.*—1st. Hetherington Butcher, Charlottetown. 2d. Charles Stewart, Charlottetown. Vernon Knight, Souris. George Laird, Cavendish.

1st. *Greek.*—1st. James H. Palmer, Charlottetown.

2d. *Greek.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown.

*Latin Composition.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. James H. Palmer, Charlottetown,

*Prize for Paradigm of Greek Verb.*—1st. Robert Weeks, Charlottetown.

1st. *French.*—Robert Weeks, Charlottetown.

2d. *French.* 1st. Hetherington Butcher, Charlottetown. 2d. and 3d, George Laird, Cavendish. Vernon Knight, Souris, equal. Loman Yeo, Charlottetown.

*English.*—1st. Hetherington Butcher. Charlottetown. 2d. Vernon Knight, Souris, George Laird, Cavendish. John Lawson.

*Special Prizes for Quarterly Written Examinations by the Principal.*—1st, class, Robert Weeks, Charlottetown. 2d. class, Hetherington Butcher, Charlottetown.

### GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

1st. *Arithmetic*—1st. John Pringle, Murray Harbor. 2d Albert Boyle, Charlottetown

2d. *Arithmetic.*—1st. D. H. McGowan, Souris. 2d. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown

*Latin*—1st. Philip E. Robin, Charlottetown, 2d, John Pringle, Murray Harbor,

*English Grammar.*—1st. Philip E. Robin, Charlottetown. 2d. John Creamer, Charlottetown.

*History.*—1st. John Pringle, Murray Harbor. 2d. D H. McGowan, Souris.

*Geography.*—1st. John Pringle, Murray Harbor. 2d. Robert Higgs, Charlottetown.

*Reading.*—1st. Daniel Moore, Charlottetown 2. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown,

*Dictation*—1st. John Pringle Murray Harbor 2d. D. H. McGowan, Souris

*Writing.*—1st. D. H. McGowan, Souris. 2d. John Pringle.

*Mental Arithmetic.*—1st. John Pringle, Murray Harbor. 2d. John Creamer, Charlottetown

*Good Conduct.*—John Pringle, Murray Harbor.

*Additional Prizes.*—Abbot Longworth, Charlottetown, Edward Walker, Grand River. John Yeo, Charlottetown. Ernest Dawson, Charlottetown.

*Special Prize for Quarterly Written Examinations by the Principal.*—John Pringle, Murray Harbor.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

*English Grammar.*—1st Mark Wright. 2d. William Weeks, Charlottetown.

1st. *Arithmetic.*—1st. Mark Wright. 2d. William Stanley, Charlottetown.

2d. *Arithmetic.*—1st. Stephen Stumbles, Charlottetown James Cameron, Charlottetown

*History.*—1st. William Clarke, Charlottetown. Richard Higgs, Charlottetown.

*Geography.*—1st. John Longworth. Charlottetown. 2d. George Stanley, Charlottetown

*Reading.*—1st. John Chapple, Charlottetown, Percy Hobkirk.

*Spelling.*—1st. Mark Wright. 2d. John Moore, Charlottetown.

1st. *Writing.*—1st. George Offer, Charlottetown. 2d John Moore, Charlottetown.

2d. *Writing.*—1st. Vernon Longworth, Charlottetown. Ernest Welsh, Charlottetown.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON. Principal.

By cable message on Monday to Peake Bros & Co we learn the arrival at London of the brig *Amphion* and the bark *Lelia Alice* The latter is the London trader of which we spoke some weeks since. She left here six days after the *Amphion*, and reached her destination before her, a circumstance which tells strongly in favor of the sailing qualities of the *Lelia Alice*.—*Pat.*

The *Gazelle* is the name of a new brigt. of about 200 tons N. M. which arrived at this port a week ago, and now lies at Lord's Wharf. She is a fine substantial vessel, classed A. 1. at Lloyd's for four years. The *Gazelle* was built at New London by William Ross, Esq., for Mr. Fredk. Douse, of this city, and her model, and workmanship reflect credit upon her builder and the settlement in which he resides.

A meeting of the Tenants on the Haviland Estate, Lot 56, was held on Tuesday last, at which Hon. Messrs, Haythorne and McDonald were present. The Hon. Mr. Dingwell was appointed Chairman. It was then explained to the meeting by the members of the Government, that an offer of £7,500 had been made to Mr. Haviland for the land owned by him and Mr. DeBlois on the Township, and declined, that subsequently the estate had been offered at an advance of £500, and it was now sought to ascertain the wishes of the Tenants on the subject. After a short consideration, a Resolution was moved by Mr. Underhay and seconded by Mr. Swallow, which, in substance, left the matter in the hands of the Government, to act as it might be deemed best on their behalf.

We have been requested to give the following description of the body of a man drowned, at Campbelton Lot 4, in the hope that friends or relatives may trace the missing one:—

"Height, about five feet nine and half inches, skull entirely bare—lower jaw missing—both hands off at the wrist—flesh partly gone from fore-arms—two front teeth of upper jaw missing—clothed as follows: Under shirt, white cotton flannel—guernsey frock over it, white ground with blue spots—drawers of grey homespun cloth—oil trousers over them—narrow leather belt around the waist—grained leather boots, club soles, partly worn—jack-knife in left trousers pocket, with black horn handle, with the words, 'FROM A FRIEND." inscribed upon it; on the same side of the handle, there is an open hand, with a heart in the centre, *carved.* The body supposed to have been drowned, and to have been in the water for several months."

Report of City Council proceedings received, will appear in our next.

The Annual Shooting Match of the Queen's County Rifle Association will take place on Wednesday next the 21st inst.

☞ Remember the Benevolent Irish Society Pic Nic to come off on Thursday next, at St. Dunstan's College Grounds. A good time may be expected.

BY an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Steam Navigation Company have make an alteration in the running of their Steamers, which will, we believe, give every satisfaction to the travelling public.

At its rising on Monday the Supreme Court adjourned until yesterday, when the arguments were taken up and disposed of, In McLeod, appellant *vrs.* Clow, respondent, Judge Hensley decided in favor of the latter, on the ground that the preponderance of evidence was in his favor, and also, because the affidavit on which the appeal was granted was not subscribed by the appellant Martin Carroll was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment for stabbing Wm. Pine. In consequence of affidavits produced by his Attorney, Mr. Hodgson, relative to the prisoner's weak state of health the Court did not, in this instance, carry out its previously expressed determination of adding whipping to the punishment in all subsequent stabbing cases, The July term of the Court for King's County will commence at Georgetown, on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Hensley, presiding.—*Pat.*

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.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills*—Fistulas, piles, excoriations, and stricture are speedily relieved and ultimately cured by applying this invaluable Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once; for they are both insiduous and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go on unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life. The sooner Holloway's inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success, yet none need despair; hopeless cases have likewise yielded, and the sufferer saved a painful death. In excoriations a few applications of this healing Ointment effects a cure, while the Pills, conjointly with it, are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

A fact worth remembering—Five cents worth of "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders," given to a horse twice a week, will save double that amount in grain, and the horse will be fatter, sleeker, and every way worth more money than though he did not have them.

**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.

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.

## PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN

ENTERED.

July 10.—Angelique, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Ariel, Moran, St, Pierre; bal. Lelian, Black, Wallace; stone Lucy Ann, Allin, Pugwash; limestone. 12—Sarah Ann, Jones, Shemogue; deals. Alexander, Anderson, Richibucto; do. Eilen, Shelnut, Halifax; mer. Louisa Ann, Boulanger, Montreal; flour, Annandale, Foley, North Sydney; coal. Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, Boston; fishing stores. Lily, Strong, Chatham; limestone. Gipsey Queen, Forbes, Hawksbury; herring Sophia, Delory, Bay Verte; lumber. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Mary Ann, Allin Buctouche; deals. 13.—William Wolf, Chatham; do. Lucity Anr, McLaughlan, Richibucto; boards. Lady of the Lake, McDonald, Boston; mer. Amateur, Walker, do. do.

CLEARED.

July 10.—Angelique, Robertson, Pictou; bal. Isabella, Scott, Wallace; do. Ariel, Moran, Miramichi; do. Lelian, Black, Wallace; do; Brador, Lannigan, Bay Verte; do. Venture, Anderson Pictou; bal. Lucy Ann, Allin Bay Verte; bal. 12.—Daniel, Walsh Pictou bal, Margaretha, Lavie, Gulf. Emerald, McDonald Antigonish; bal. Mount Vernon, Campbell, Pictou; bal. Sarah Ann, Jones, Shemogue; bal.

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