

Denominational vs. Godless Schools.

We learn from the January No. of the Catholic World that at a General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which recently sat in New York, among other subjects that of Education engrossed the attention of the Convention; and the principle, so long acted upon by the Roman Catholic Church, was actually adopted, in preference to the Neutral or Godless system.

It was resolved to establish Parochial Schools, wherever possible, in order to save the young from perversion by the many popular errors of the day, and the earnest hope is expressed that the resolution will generally be acted upon. The World truly remarks:—

"It is quite evident that any denomination which has positive doctrines to teach must take care early to teach its children the principles of faith, and that a system of education without Christianity is effectually an infidel system. When the episcopians shall have built their parochial schools, they will be able to appreciate the labors of Catholics, who, far poorer, and far more numerous, have never been unwilling to trust their children to the public schools. Then perhaps they will unite with us in asking the state-legislatures for a just proportion of the funds raised by taxation and devoted to the education of the young. We could never see anything but simple justice in this demand. The action of the Episcopal Convention, if carried out, will be an advance in favor of our practice, and an argument for the propriety of our claims."

General Grant "Speaks out."

General Grant has at length found voice and spoken out, and his speech has caused alarm and dismay among the hungry swarm, who looked for a continuance of rich contracts and fat jobs in the triumph of the Republicans.—One account says:—

"The President elect spoke with emphasis against any further aid being given to the Pacific Railroads. He said, substantially, it was very apparent to every man in the country that our finances needed the closest attention, and that it is now vitally important, if we intend to pay off the national debt and lighten taxation to practise the most rigid economy, and the place to begin with is the bills that are pending in Congress granting further subsidies to the Pacific and other railroads.

No matter what may be said about the respective benefit we are to derive from these roads, it is too long to wait, and we should make the best possible use of our present resources, without increasing the burden of our debt by incurring expensive risks which are hazardous. The Congressmen who were at the interview were astonished at the frankness with which the General expressed his views, and which they, one and all, pledged him their support. The General at the same time gave his opinion that there should be an extra session of the Forty-first Congress. The existence of the present Congress is for so short a time that there will be just time to pass the appropriation bills, and it is doubtful whether the great question of our finances can be properly cared for."

Another telegram says:— "Gen. Grant says he is so much of a Radical that he will tear up the whiskey railroad and other rings by the roots. If he has to fill every important civil office in the country with Army and Navy regular officers, whom he knows he can rely on for an honest and faithful discharge of their duties."

The New York Tribune says:— "There is splendid news from Washington—that instead of waiting for the hour of his new office, General Grant announces a policy that will do more good than a thousand orations. He demands from Congress honesty and economy. The time to squander has ceased, and if our easy-going representatives intend to vote millions for every plausible scheme, it must be done over the veto of the new President."

Chicago has one hundred Protestant churches, two theological seminaries, and two universities, besides the Garret Biblical Institute.

Rumor says that Gen. Grant is determined to put an honest man at the head of the Post Office department, if there is one in the country.

The next style of bonnet is to be a bead and two inches of ribbon fastened with a hair pin. It will be strictly for use, not for ornament.

A despatch says that Gen. Dulce, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has relaxed the rigid censorship of the press, and allows full liberty in the preparation and transmission of telegraphic news.

The Christmas plum pudding for the Children's Home in Toronto, was something like a pudding. It took 11 hours to boil, over a fire which consumed half a cord of wood. It was made of 180 doz. eggs, 20 lbs. raisins, 20 lbs. currants, 12 lbs. flour, 4 lbs. candied peel, 20 lbs. suet, 4 lbs. sugar, and half lb. of spice.

A horrible tragedy occurred at Salt Creek, about forty miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee, recently, the particulars of which are as follows:—It seems that Mr. Beane, a school teacher, attempted to whip a boy named Hutchinson, who resisted and left school. A day or two afterwards, young Hutchinson, accompanied by his brother and a man named Smith, visited the schoolhouse for the avowed purpose of chastising Beane, and not finding him there, they proceeded to his residence. Beane saw them coming, and anticipating their errand, armed himself and also did Mr. A. Moore, who happened to be at the house. On their arrival Hutchinson said that they intended giving him (Beane) a thrashing. Moore remonstrated, when Smith drew a pistol and shot him dead. This was a signal for all to produce pistols. Beane shot and instantly killed Cyrus Hutchinson, brother of the school boy. He had scarcely fired when Smith, who had instantly killed Moore, fired another barrel of his repeater at Beane; the ball struck, but failed to immediately disable him. Beane then turned on Smith and lodged three balls in his body, inflicting wounds which resulted mortally in a few minutes. Twenty minutes after the affair commenced, Moore, Beane, Cyrus Hutchinson and Smith lay dead on the ground within a few feet of each other. Hutchinson's brother was the only person who escaped unhurt."

The average strength of the troops during this year was 3,519. The admissions into hospital were 7,811, and the deaths amounted to 96, of which 64 occurred in and 25 out of hospital, and seven were of invalids on their passage to or while at Netley awaiting their discharge. These numbers give the proportion of 715 admissions and 10-10 deaths per 1,000 of the strength, and both being in excess of the average of the preceding years.—H. pa.

The Governor of British Columbia has just told the Legislature of that Colony at the opening of its session, that Confederation with Canada is simply delayed until the Hudson Bay question is settled.

Little Prince Theodore is attending school at Binechurch, in the Isle of White. It is said that the expression of the lad's face is good. He is under the charge of Capt. Speedy, who is bringing him up carefully.

A Southern lady, resident in New York, who has just become a bride, received a handsome bridal robe, under linen &c., worth several thousand dollars—the gift and workmanship of "Mam Betsy," a former slave of the family.

New experiments made in Portland, prove that the most permanent walls are those built of brick, in cold weather, and the mortar frozen (ry soon after the bricks are laid. This is an encouragement for those who wish to build in the winter.

During the year 1867, there were 99 iron sailing vessels built in England, Scotland and Ireland, whose aggregate tonnage amounted to 59,033 tons, and 224 iron steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 90,823 tons.

The population of Turkey is estimated at 40,000,000. Her army numbers a total of nearly 600,000. The reserve army amounts to 200,000, the regular troops to 90,000. The military resources of Greece are insignificant, compared with those of Turkey.

One of the most elegant and cultivated ladies of Boston, recently saw a man working a horse with a large and bleeding wound on its back. She ordered her coachman to follow the team, and learn the driver's name. A complaint was made at the municipal court, the lady took the witness stand, and gave her testimony, and the offender was fined thirty dollars.

The reception of Mr. Bright by the Queen is said to have been extremely gracious and cordial; Her Majesty remembering with gratitude the occasions upon which Mr. Bright has spoken in her defence when her lengthened retirement from public life has been called in question.

The Queen passed the anniversary of Prince Albert's death in strict seclusion, after attending a commemorative service in the mausoleum. On December 17 Her Majesty left Windsor for Osborne, to spend Christmas, accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and other members of the Royal family.

In spite of the remonstrances and advice of the Great Powers, Greece has refused the ultimatum of Turkey, and hostilities have actually commenced. A blockade-runner, the Enosis, is said to have fired on a vessel of the Turki h squadron; the shot was returned, and the Turkish Admiral (an Englishman, Captain Hobart) pursued the Greek vessel into the harbour of Smyrna, where she had taken refuge.

One report says the Turkish man-of-war fired upon and sank the Enosis in the harbour, but this is not officially confirmed, and it is now stated that at the request of the commander of a French man-of-war lying at Smyrna, Captain Pasia agreed to wait for orders from Constantinople before using coercive measures against the Enosis. If hostilities are proceeded with Greece must be the victim, and it is hoped that the Great Powers will bring joint and resolute diplomatic action to bear upon Greece, to induce her to retreat from a position in which she is all in the wrong.—European Mail.

THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.—It is estimated that 5,747,285 votes were cast for President at the late election, of which Grant received 3,021,020, and Seymour, 2,716, 275; Grant's majority 304,745.

The wife of Stephen Dunn, of Stillwater County, last week presented him with seven "little uns," four boys and three girls all doing well, mother included, Stephen will not probably want any more duns for some time.—H. pa.

Monument to the Memory of the late Mr. Whelan.

At a meeting held in the Market Hall on Tuesday last, Hon James Warburton in the Chair, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Monument to the memory of the late Hon E Whelan, and to contribute towards the support of the Widow and only son, the following Resolutions were submitted and agreed to.

1. Moved by the Hon. Mr. Howlan, seconded by the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Attorney General.— "That a Committee of nine be appointed, as an Executive Committee, with the appointment of others throughout the Island, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions on behalf of the widow and orphan of the late Hon. E. Whelan, as well as for erecting a suitable Monument to his memory, viz. Col. Gray, Owen Connolly, Esq., Hon. E. Walker, Hon. Mr. Haythorne, Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Hon. Mr. Haviland, Hon. Joseph Hensley, and the Hon. James Warburton."

2. Moved by the Hon. Mr. Hensley, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Haythorne.— "That the Committee be requested to collect money for the foregoing purpose, and report at a future meeting, one half of the amount collected to be funded for an annuity to the widow, and the balance (except £50 for the benefit and education of the child) to be appropriated to the erection of a suitable Monument."

The Chairman read a letter from the hon Colonel Gray, in which that gentleman regretted that a severe bronchial attack prevented him from attending, but he expressed his approbation of the movement. Want of space alone prevents us from giving the letter this week.—Ed. JOURNAL.

SUPREME COURT.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County was opened with the usual formalities on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Peters presiding. The following gentlemen compose the Grand Jury:—John Inge, Esq., foreman; Robert May, J. Barrett Cooper, Alexander Ross, Colin Ingh, Donald Palmer, James Peake, Thomas Dodd, William Swathey, Alfred Leppage, William Weeks, Robert Mutch, Joseph Kennedy, Alexander Robertson, John Johnston, J. B. Pollard, J. B. Stewart, George Douglass, and J. Sturdy, Esquires.

His Honor Judge Peters, in his charge to the Grand Jury, stated that the Criminal Calendar was light, but that there were two cases of a very serious nature which would come before them,—one a fatal case of stabbing, and another an attempt to shoot with intent to kill or do some grievous bodily injury. After laying down the law, as applicable to these cases, the learned Judge informed them that it was their duty, as the Grand Jury of the County, to present any parties whom they might individually know to be guilty of any flagrant breach of the laws of the country, in order that all such parties might be brought to justice and suitably punished. It was also their duty to enquire into and adjudicate upon all cases of alleged violation of the License laws that might be brought before them. These matters, with the nomination of suitable persons to act as Fence Viewers and Constables throughout the County for the ensuing twelve months, comprised the principal matters to which they were expected, as Grand Jurors, to direct their attention.

On Monday last the Grand Jury found true Bills against Edward Gay and George Dowe for the former for shooting, with intent to kill, and the latter for murder. A true bill has also been found against George Lund, for shooting a horse, the property of James Taylor, St Peter's Island.—Islander

Very Latest Telegrams.

France. London, Jan. 11.

The indications of the first day's session of the Conference on the Eastern question, leave little, if any, doubt of ultimate success.

The Turkish Government through its Representative, consented to maintain the present Status until the close of the Conference.

It is the general impression that but one more session will be held, and that war between Turkey and Greece will be obviated.

The following is believed to be the great coup which the Emperor of the French has in contemplation, in order to secure the throne to his son. A few days previous to the general elections in June next, Napoleon is to abdicate in favor of his son, and this abdication is to be ratified by a plebiscite. This move, it is thought by the Imperialists, would bring over a very full vote in the country districts, and it would not only be ratified by an overwhelming majority, but would also secure the election of the government candidates in all the close and doubtful districts.

Spain.

London, Jan. 12.

A Roman despatch of Sunday, says Plus 93 shows great uneasiness concerning the danger to which the Catholic Church is exposed in Spain. He is particularly frightened at the danger threatening the unity of the faith which has ever formed the glory of the Catholic nation.

Additional troops are to be sent from Spain to Cuba.

United States.

New York, Jan. 12.

It is stated that the evidence taken by the Congressional committee in the investigation of the election frauds in this city at the late election will, when made public, show an amount of corruption and demoralization of an appalling character. Judge McCan has sworn that 40,000 persons were naturalized in 21 days, and that in his own Court he used to turn out citizens at the rate of two per minute, their examination, cross-examination, and the administration to them of the oath requiring only that exact space.

New York, Jan. 13.

Steamship "Ena," from Liverpool 23rd Dec., arrived at this port yesterday, having encountered a succession of furious gales during almost the entire passage, and being detained within one thousand miles of New York for several days. The fifth officer and eight seamen were swept overboard by a heavy sea, but all except the fifth officer were saved.

New York, Jan. 14.

The ice on the Hudson River above Albany broke up yesterday, causing the water to rise considerably and threatening immense danger to mills and warehouses. Prospects from Albany dated at midnight, say that property to the amount of half a million dollars had been destroyed or was in imminent danger of destruction up to that time, but the fears of a general inundation, which were excited early in the day, had somewhat abated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.

SIR:—As the New Year is rolling on, and the winter is gliding away, the minds of the people should be directed to the consideration of home improvements. We possess a very fertile soil, capable, if properly cultivated, of maintaining a million inhabitants. We all know that our common roads become almost impassable in autumn. The farmers in the Western part of Prince County cannot sell their produce to the same advantage and profit as those who are near a shipping place. If the Railway be constructed, farmers would be able to send their grain to the high market, and to profit in it. Immigration would be promoted if a Railway were constructed to Tignish. The Americans, instead of fitting out schooners at home, and sending them into the Gulf, would come and establish fishing stages on Prince Edward Island. They would lay out their money here, give employment to many fishermen, cause our exports and imports to be increased, make trade flourish, and cause an augmentation to our wealth and revenue. Those persons living in Tignish, are afraid to speak, as if they were in dread of losing their petty offices. Let them study what is for the benefit of the country, as well as for the convenience and prosperity of the people. Let them not expatiate on the expense of building a Railway, an I forget that money well and judiciously laid out in a country, makes that country rich, prosperous and happy. No one will suppose for an instant, that in other countries they would continue to build Railways, if the Railways they possess were not productive of real profit and advantage.

I remain Yours, &c., T. D.

St. Eleanor's, Jan. 16, '69.

TEMPERANCE.

A Temperance Tea was held at Port Hill Temperance Hall on the 6th inst., under the auspices of Port Hill Temple, I. O. G. T. An invitation was extended to the neighboring Divisions and Temples, which was well responded to; and early in the evening might be seen a respectable and happy gathering of Temperance folks, who had come to spend "a wee sweet hour together," unmolested by the Bacchanian song or libidinal jest, which are the sinning around the hall room might be seen the father and mother, the son and daughter, all equally bent on enjoying themselves, while those who would were enjoying a tip of the "light fantastic toe," to the sweet discourse of the violin. After thus enjoying themselves for a while, the festive board was spread, on which was placed everything to satisfy and cheer the inner man. To Sisters A. Montgomery, M. Montgomery and E. H., too great praise cannot be given for the creditable manner in which the Tea was got up. The tea of the cakes sold for about six pounds, was not only highly creditable to our Sisters, but also very beneficial to our Temple, and our thanks are due for their kindness. To such patriots as Bro. W. R. Ellis and J. Birch, the entertainment of the evening owed much. This is not the first instance of their devotion to the cause. May their shadows never be lost! After satisfying themselves, however, in enjoying and amusing themselves, afterwards, the company dispersed, and we are confident, highly pleased with the entertainment. It is a pleasing fact that although none of the "other critters" were admitted, that about £12 was realized by the affair. Port Hill Temple is doing a cool work. May they prosper, until the rum drinker and rum seller are ashamed of their unholy traffic.—cos.

OUR EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

(From the Patriot.)

Below we publish a comparative statement of the export of oats, potatoes, barley, and turnips for the last and previous years. The publication of this statement has been delayed for some time, but even now we are compelled to go to press without the shipments from Richmond Bay for 1868. When the return of the out Port collectors are all sent in to the Head office in Charlottetown, we shall return to this subject, and give a fuller account of our trade for the past year. In oats, it will be observed that, as the exports from Prince, Murray Harbor, Grand River, Crapaud, Casampane, Rustico and Orwell Bay, for 1868 show an increase over 1867, while for Georgetown, Summerside, New London and St. Peter's Bay, there is a slight falling off. Souris has held its own well. In potatoes, the shipments of 1868 exceed those of 1867 by 101,810 bushels, an excess to which every port out three has contributed. Pinette, Grand River, Souris, Georgetown, Casampane, Rustico, New London and Charlottetown, four of the ports, were in the early, white in turnips there is a large decrease in the aggregate shipments of 1868, as compared with 1867. In Charlottetown, the falling off in the export of turnips is somewhat extraordinary. If the trade of Richmond Bay equals that of 1867, the quality of oats exported will be about the same for both years; and although there is a very large increase in potatoes, we believe that there is double the quantity of produce in the country now than there was this time twelve months ago. When the navigation closed, there were between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels of oats in Charlottetown waiting for shipment. With the observations, we submit the following comparative statement of our Exports for 1867 and 1868:—

Table with columns for Oats, Potatoes, Turnips, Barley, and Flour, comparing 1867 and 1868 data for various ports like Pinette, Murray Harbor, Grand River, Souris, Crapaud, Georgetown, Summerside, New London, St. Peter's Bay, Richmond Bay, and Charlottetown.

We received by yesterday's mail a statement of the exports from Richmond Bay, for the past year. They are as follows: oats 79,600 bushels; potatoes 300 bushels; 1,822 lbs. oysters; 20 blis. pork; 30 blis. herring; 5 M. treenails; 878 tons timber; 200 M. feet deals; 14 cords of lathwood and 4 spars. As compared with 1867, oats show an increased export this year of 12,500 bushels. In potatoes there is a large falling off. Mr. McNutt states that in his section of the country a large quantity of oats is held over for shipment next spring.

Sir Robert Hodgson.

By a despatch from the Colonial office, we learn that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon the Hon. Robert Hodgson, Administrator of the Government. This mark of Royal favor is well deserved, and we are sure all classes in this community will appreciate the graceful compliment thus paid to an Islander, whose long-tried fidelity in the public service, combined with all the graces which adorn the character of the Christian gentleman, commands universal confidence and respect. Twenty-three years Attorney General of the Island, eleven years President of the Legislative Council, twenty-two years a member of the Executive, seventeen at the head of our judiciary, and now for the second time Administrator of the Government, few public men in British America can look back upon a more varied and successful career than the venerable Knight. In the life of the late Chief Justice Jarvis, Sir Robert temporarily filled that eminent jurist's place upon the Bench, and afterwards became his successor. We hope that the appointment which he now holds, may be followed by a corresponding promotion. His elevation to the Governorship of the Colony would, we are sure, give general satisfaction.

Sir Robert Hodgson was born in Prince Edward Island. His father, the Hon. Robert Hodgson, a native of Cumberland, England, was Speaker of the House of Assembly in this Colony, from 1805 to 1811. On the mother's side, he is a grandson of the late Col. Robinson, a loyalist of Scotch descent, who distinguished himself in the American Revolutionary war. Sir Robert was educated in the Academic department of King's College, Windsor, of which Dr. King was President. He studied law in Halifax with the Hon. Simon Bradstreet Robie, then Solicitor General and Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and afterwards Master of the Rolls in that Province; was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island in 1819; elected by his native city a member of the House of Assembly in 1825; appointed Attorney and Advocate General in 1828; made Surrogate and Judge of Probate the same year; became a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1829; President of the Legislative Council in 1840; acting Chief Justice during Mr. Jarvis's absence in 1841, on the introduction of Responsible Government in 1851, he resigned every public office, except that of Surrogate and Judge of Probate, which he held until 1852, when the party to whom he was politically opposed, offered him the Chief Justiceship; in 1852, received the appointment of Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty; in 1855, during the absence of Lieutenant Governor Dundas in England, was Administrator of the Government, and now again occupies the same responsible position under similar circumstances.

To receive, in the evening of his days, this mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of his services, must be a source of gratification to the recipient, while the public regard it as a fitting reward for his industry as a politician, his integrity as a judge, his prudence as an Administrator, and his worth as a private gentleman. In common with our fellow citizens of all shades of opinion, we beg to congratulate Sir Robert on the honor which has been conferred upon him, and hope he may long live to enjoy it.—Patriot.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

AN HOUR AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.

The English newspapers contain of course the usual amount of reading matter, but certainly not the usual quantity of news. They do contain much more than the usual quantity of 'ship.' There are long editorials, having for their subject the new Parliament, the Ministry, and also quite a number of topics, in which we on this side of the Atlantic take but a very feeble interest. In the Parliament lately elected, the Liberals claim a large majority—114 all told, we think. In the English boroughs the proportion which the Liberals bear to the Conservatives are as two to one. In the English counties there are five Conservatives to every four Liberals. That shows that the country people in the Old Country are Conservative, and the townfolk Liberal—quite different from the state of things which obtains in this Island. Town and country taken together, there are in England 56 Liberals to every 44 Conservatives. Scotland is a fervently Radical country, the Liberals in the Land 'o' Cakes outnumbering the Tories five to one. Ireland, in spite of Fenianism and chronic discontent, is much more Conservative, there being for every six Whigs in the country four Tories. The new Cabinet is praised by some of the English journals, and condemned by others. One party pronounces it to be too aristocratic, while another protests that it is altogether too democratic in its composition. It numbers among its members no less than six lords, none of whom, says an English paper, will be leading men if they were not lords. To counteract the influence of the aristocratic element in the Ministry, Mr. Gladstone has prevailed upon that uncompromising democrat, John Bright, to take office. The sturdy old Quaker was very unwilling to undertake the responsibilities attached to a place in the Ministry. He has found out that it is a much easier business, and more popular, to be in a position to pitch into a government than to defend one. Finding fault is about the least difficult duty that a politician can engage in, and Mr. Bright has hitherto performed that duty very much to his own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of the Radicals of the whole British Empire. It will be quite an interesting study to watch how he acquits himself as the defender and panegyrist of a government. We fear the force of habit will prove too much for him, and that we will, before very long, see him take up his old role of denouncer of things established, and opponent of men in high places. The uncompromising Quaker has no liking for a lord; towards a bishop his feelings are anything but friendly and respectful; the game laws he views with undisguised aversion and disgust; and the law of primogeniture he looks upon as a barbarous relic of the dark ages, which the laws both of humanity and political economy require to be torn out of the statute book of every civilized nation. Mr. Lowe's elevation to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, has taken many people by surprise. When Mr. Gladstone, in 1866, attempted to extend the franchise to the six-pound householders, Mr. Lowe, though a Liberal, opposed him with great bitterness, but also with great ability and great effect. Influenced by his arguments and his eloquence, quite a large section of the Liberal party seceded from Mr. Gladstone, and formed a sort of loose connection with the Conservative party, by whom, by the bye, they were badly 'sold.' These were the men whom Bright very justly dubbed the A.L.L.I.M.I.T.S. Mr. Lowe became the pet of the Tories. They praised him, they almost fawned upon him because he would not suffer the privilege of the franchise to those whom he alleged were too ignorant and too degraded to make a right use of political power. We now see this man, who had done everything he could to withhold the franchise from the working men, appointed to one of the highest offices in a government which these same men very materially aided in elevating to power. There is some surprise expressed at this, and we don't at all wonder at it. There is every prospect of a contest between the Lords and Commons. The present party has been elected, pledged to disestablish the Irish Church. This is a measure which the aristocracy view with much disapprobation. They fear—and with good reason, we think—that it is but a very easy and a very natural step from the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland to the disestablishment of the Church in England, and they believe their own interests and the interests of the monarchy to be wound up in the interests of the Church. Let the Church get a death blow, the aristocracy will be next attacked, and these bulwarks of the throne destroyed, the throne itself will soon totter. It is then supposed that the House of Lords will fight against the disestablishment of the Irish Church as long as it can with safety do so; and that failing to defeat the measure, it will endeavor by alterations and amendments, to make it as harmless as the Commons can be brought to consent to its being made.

Ireland is comparatively quiet. Fenianism seems dead in that unfortunate country. Still we read of what would be considered horrible outrages in any other country, but from their frequency in Ireland are regarded almost with indifference. A landlord and his wife, a Mr. Botherton, were fired at by some cowardly miscreant. The weapon was a musket loaded with slugs. The man escaped unscathed, some of the slugs passing through his hat, but the lady was wounded. Another gentleman was stopped on the highroad in the night time and pretty roughly handled, when the scoundrels discovered that they were mistreating the wrong man, they coolly told him that it was his father that they wanted.

There have been some melancholy shipwrecks off the British coast. The *Hibernia*, a fine steamer, foundered at sea, and her crew and passengers underwent great suffering in open boats. Many of them met with a watery grave. Another ship, the *Gossamer*, was lost through the foolhardiness of her commander, who, poor fellow, paid with his life the penalty of his folly. The *Vedist*, bound from the Mersey for Bombay, literally sprang a leak in her fore hatch—the waves dashing over her with such force as to break the fastenings of the hatch, when she filled with water so fast that the men had barely time to get the boats out before she sunk. Indeed, in attempting to launch the boats they all were dashed to pieces except the dingy, in which the crew at last escaped. They kept the thing afloat somehow, and were picked up by the ship *Nyanza*. Writing of shipping disasters puts us in mind of the collision of Mr. Pope's barque, the *Udine*, with an English brig. The Mr. Harrington mentioned in the account, is Mr. Harrington of Charlottetown, and his wife who was with him is the daughter of the Hon. George Coles.

Mr. Peabody has made another princely present to the poor of London. His first gift was in 1862. It was £150,000. His next donation was £100,000 sterling, and the sum which he now gives is another £100,000, making in all £350,000 sterling, given by one man for the benefit of the poor of one city. Such munificence is more than princely, more than regal; it is *Christian*. £325,000, or more than half a million currency, given away in charity by a living man! If Mr. Peabody is not making friends for himself of the mammoth of unrighteousness, we know not who is.

There is likely to be trouble between Turkey and Greece, or rather there was a probability of war between those two countries, for we see by the late telegrams that the storm has blown over. Greece it seems has been giving aid and comfort to the rebellious Cretans. This she has done openly without disguise. She has in effect been waging war against Turkey with whom she was ostensibly at peace. This the Turks do not like. They say very reasonably, if Greece wants to go to war let her do so openly. If outsiders leave us alone we are not afraid of the result. If she wishes to maintain peace let her attitude be really that of a neutral nation. But says the Turk, we have no idea of permitting her to go on attacking us without our having the privilege of striking back. The Sultan has an English Admiral, Hobart Pasha by name, who does not feel at all inclined to put up with the treacherous policy of the Greeks. He chased one of their blockade runners into a Greek port and blockaded the port demanding that the offending ship, the *Enosis*, be given up to him. This the Greeks refused to do, and as we hinted before, war a few days ago seemed imminent. But the facts, neither the Turks nor the Greeks can go to war unless they are permitted to do so by the Great European Powers. Their hands are tied. They both must submit to the decision of the Conference at Paris. Neither of them is much account in the comity of nations. Greece is a failure, and Turkey has long been called the sick man.

Public Meetings.

How is it, may we be allowed to ask, that the Representatives of Lot 11 have not called a public meeting to ascertain the wants of the district? Are they already acquainted with those wants, or have they neglected this important matter? We fully agree with what our contemporary over the way says about petitions. There is no time to be lost, as all petitions must be sent into the Colonial Secretary's Office before the 1st of February next. Last year it was said that the petitions or resolutions sent from Summerside were too late coming in, and consequently they were shelved or handed over to a committee to report on, who, in all probability, have never since thought about them. Let not the same charge be laid on our dear district. Summerside is growing and improving, and its wants are increasing. It has a stronger claim on the present Government this session than it had last. It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate all this Town and County is badly in need of, but we will mention a few of what we consider the most important.

There have been some melancholy shipwrecks off the British coast. The *Hibernia*, a fine steamer, foundered at sea, and her crew and passengers underwent great suffering in open boats. Many of them met with a watery grave. Another ship, the *Gossamer*, was lost through the foolhardiness of her commander, who, poor fellow, paid with his life the penalty of his folly. The *Vedist*, bound from the Mersey for Bombay, literally sprang a leak in her fore hatch—the waves dashing over her with such force as to break the fastenings of the hatch, when she filled with water so fast that the men had barely time to get the boats out before she sunk. Indeed, in attempting to launch the boats they all were dashed to pieces except the dingy, in which the crew at last escaped. They kept the thing afloat somehow, and were picked up by the ship *Nyanza*. Writing of shipping disasters puts us in mind of the collision of Mr. Pope's barque, the *Udine*, with an English brig. The Mr. Harrington mentioned in the account, is Mr. Harrington of Charlottetown, and his wife who was with him is the daughter of the Hon. George Coles.

Mr. Peabody has made another princely present to the poor of London. His first gift was in 1862. It was £150,000. His next donation was £100,000 sterling, and the sum which he now gives is another £100,000, making in all £350,000 sterling, given by one man for the benefit of the poor of one city. Such munificence is more than princely, more than regal; it is *Christian*. £325,000, or more than half a million currency, given away in charity by a living man! If Mr. Peabody is not making friends for himself of the mammoth of unrighteousness, we know not who is.

There is likely to be trouble between Turkey and Greece, or rather there was a probability of war between those two countries, for we see by the late telegrams that the storm has blown over. Greece it seems has been giving aid and comfort to the rebellious Cretans. This she has done openly without disguise. She has in effect been waging war against Turkey with whom she was ostensibly at peace. This the Turks do not like. They say very reasonably, if Greece wants to go to war let her do so openly. If outsiders leave us alone we are not afraid of the result. If she wishes to maintain peace let her attitude be really that of a neutral nation. But says the Turk, we have no idea of permitting her to go on attacking us without our having the privilege of striking back. The Sultan has an English Admiral, Hobart Pasha by name, who does not feel at all inclined to put up with the treacherous policy of the Greeks. He chased one of their blockade runners into a Greek port and blockaded the port demanding that the offending ship, the *Enosis*, be given up to him. This the Greeks refused to do, and as we hinted before, war a few days ago seemed imminent. But the facts, neither the Turks nor the Greeks can go to war unless they are permitted to do so by the Great European Powers. Their hands are tied. They both must submit to the decision of the Conference at Paris. Neither of them is much account in the comity of nations. Greece is a failure, and Turkey has long been called the sick man.

There has been an insurrection in Calif. It seems now that the trouble was caused by the republicans. Spain is by no means in a settled condition. While matters were undecided in Cadiz, the Duc Montpensier left Lisbon to have a finger in the pie, but was ordered back by the Spanish General Roda, much more emphatically than politely. There are three parties in the state, if not more, who are by no means friendly to the Provisional Government now existing in Spain. There are first the Carlists, next the Legitimists and the Republicans. It is said that the navy is disgusted with the present state of things, and that its leading officers favor the cause of the Duke Montpensier. The men who are now at the head of affairs in Spain are Generals Prim, Serrano and Topete. Cortes is to meet on the 11th of Feb. We very much fear there is trouble in store for the Spaniards. The lower orders in the cities are in bad humor, ready to take up arms against the constituted authorities. Hunger in the Spanish, as in the French Revolution, is likely to play a very conspicuous part. There is much distress among the working people in several parts of Spain.

SIR ROBERT HODGSON.

We are much pleased to see that the honor of Knighthood has been conferred on the Administrator of the Government of this Island. If strict integrity and long and faithful service in public life, deserve recognition, then has the Royal favour in the present instance been most worthily bestowed. Both as a public officer and a private gentleman, few men bear so high a character as Sir Robert Hodgson. His conduct in every relation of life has been such as to extort the respect and to win the esteem of all classes of men in this Island. We cordially agree with the sentiment expressed by our contemporary the *Patriot*, with respect to the appointment of the next Governor for this Colony. We are satisfied that no appointment which the Home Government could make would be so acceptable to the people of the Island generally, as that of Sir Robert Hodgson.

We beg to tender the Administrator of the Government our most sincere and most respectful congratulations, on the occasion of his receiving the signal mark of favour which the Sovereign whom he has served so long and so faithfully, has graciously conferred upon him.

How is it, may we be allowed to ask, that the Representatives of Lot 11 have not called a public meeting to ascertain the wants of the district? Are they already acquainted