devoted his life to the cause of constitutional liberty. May I be spared a recurrence of the pain I feel of ever again, after this evening, connecting Mr. Whelan's name with the gross misconduct of the present *composite* Government of Prince Edward Island, in reference to their shameless neglect of his widow and child I beg here to offer my apology to the most intimate friends and warmest admirers of the late Mr Whelan, in this hall, for not further touching on the painful fact of the astounding inaction of the Executive in this Island, in not more *decently* recognising the public worth of that devoted friend of man. The comparatively narrow and conventional limits of a lecture room, forbids me the exercise of this sacred duty. It may be that, under a loftier roof, and in a clearer atmosphere, with the *Heaven of God above*, and *His earth beneath* me, I may venture to draw a yet more striking contrast between the spotless character of one of Ireland's most gifted sons, and the somewhat shady conduct of certain gentlemen in this Colony, in reference to their shameless neglect of his nevertheless immortal memory. By chance I may then make such free use of the figure of antithesis that my utterances may be deemed worthy of criticism by his quondam brother editor and *wearer of the green*, who, within the last few hours, has so cheerily piped his clarion as harbinger, and our welcome HERALD of the dawn, *of this St. Patrick's Day*, and who, it would seem, more directly than heretofore, devoted the pages of his weekly journal to the support of the present hybrid Government, who are for the time directing the destinies of this, AS YET, ISOLATED dependency of Her Majesty's mighty empire. If thus it must be, my fellow men and friends, that our Colony for ever bear the foul and self-inflicted stigma of a base ingratitude, through the fatal inaction of our present Government toward perpetuating the memory of her highly gifted and most noble-minded public servant, let us, this day, thank God that:

> "Tho' no storied urn his grave adorns,
> Or marbled slab his record bear."

Ah! what a worthy record might it be of our true LIFE, our liberty—of a fearless pen, eloquent tongue, unwavering fidelity, but alas! unrequited toil, in the thankless service of his fellow men. His labors have borne blessed fruit, that, in the course of progressive liberty, and a further advancing freedom, shall reproduce itself an hundred fold, and thus, through and for ages yet unborn, remains his glorious self-raised monument. And that so far as the Government have cared or dared to move in the matter, his lone widow and only son should die in a poor house or perish in a ditch, he has, his noble self, bequeathed to them that which half hearted, no *heartless* political friends, and it may be despicable trucklers to a shameless and disloyal faction, cannot deprive them of the stainless heritage of his public honor the priceless inheritance of his political integrity, and the fondly cherished memory of his most useful and revered life. "Out of the fullness of my heart my mouth hath spoken." Gentlemen, members of the Catholic Young Men's Institute of this city, the few words that form the thesis of the short essay I have read before you, stand first on these pages; the last run thus: St Patrick's Day. The fact of this day being the natal anniversary of Ireland's tutelar saint, has greatly enhanced the pleasure I have enjoyed in addressing you this evening; and may I express a hope that, amidst the many pleasing memories cherished by the sons of Erin in this Island, the recollection of the past hour, may find a place in their warm and generous hearts

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[From the Newfoundland *Patriot*, April 5]

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. MULLOCK, BISHOP OF ST. JOHN'S.

We had only time in our paper of Monday to record in a brief notice the demise on that morning of the venerated Head of the Catholic Church in this Colony, Dr. Mullock. Today we give place to the remarks of our contemporaries and the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature on the lamentable event. All bear testimony to the regard and universal esteem in which the venerated Prelate was held by all classes and creeds, parties in the community, and the great and irretrievable loss the country has sustained in the departure from among us of this good and eminent man, who for a period of twenty years had unceasingly labored not only to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of his own flock, but the welfare of the country in general. His zeal in the cause of education and religion and art will be handed down to posterity as long as any of the many edifices he has erected to the honor and glory of God shall remain. No man labored more strenuously for the prosperity of Newfoundland than did he. His interesting lectures at St. Bonaventure College evince the deep interest he took in making the resources of the country known and appreciated, and his able letter on the subject of the fisheries, which helped materially to save us from the French Convention, pre-eminently entitle this truly patriotic prelate to be gratefully remembered.

On Thursday last, at ten o'clock, the funeral obsequies commenced. The coffin containing the remains of the beloved Bishop was laid in front of the High Altar; and when the Requiem Mass commenced, there could not, we think, be less than ten thousand persons within the walls of the Cathedral. The effect from the organ gallery, where the members of the Assembly were accommodated, was exceedingly imposing and melancholy. At the conclusion of the service, which lasted till noon, the coffin was borne to the hearse, and the *cortege* proceeded in the following order, along Military Road, down Cochrane Street, through Water Street, up Patrick street to Duckworth Street, down to Prescott Street, up which it passed to the Cathedral in the following order:—

Medical Attendants—Drs McKen and H. Shea.
Crucifix Bearer.
Boys in Surplices.
St. Bonaventure Students, in Surplices.
Members of the Order of St. Francis
Children of the Orphanage.

Clergy.—The Right Rev Dr. Dalton Very Rev. Dean Cleary, Very Rev. Edward O'Keefe, Rev. Edward Troy, Rev John Conway, Rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, Rev John O'Connor, Rev Patrick O'Donnell, Rev. Dr. Howley, Rev Michael Walsh, Rev J. Scott, Rev J Roache, Rev. Thomas McGrath, Rev David O'Donnell.

THE HEARSE
(Drawn by three Black Horses).

Bearers — Honbles Edward Morris, R Kent, E. D. Shea, and J. Delaney; J. Casey and R Green, Esqrs.

Servants of Deceased
Crozier, (borne by Mr. Thomas Green)
Rev. Father Conway, Thomas Mullock Esquire, brother of the deceased, J. J. Little, Esq., M. H. A. Executor.
The Speaker and Members of the Assembly.
Members of the Legislative Council.
His Excellency the Governor and Staff,
Benevolent Irish Society,
Mechanics' Society,
Fishermens' Society,
Phœnix Fire Company,
Abstinence Society,
Cathedral Fire Brigade,
Juvenile Temperance Society,
Volunteer Rifle Company,
Royal Canadian Companies,
Citizens on Foot,
Judges,
Magistrates,
Rev. Messrs Harvey & Macrea,
Carriages.

Never was there seen in Newfoundland so large an attendance or so long a procession. At an ordinary pace it occupied twenty-five minutes in passing the market house. The remains were borne to the tomb prepared for them behind the altar, where repose the ashes of Bishop Scallan and Bishop Fleming. And as the coffin was being lowered into the vault the scene was indescribably sorrowful. The Nuns of the Convent of Mercy, among whom is a beloved sister of the deceased Prelate, were present, and when the coffin was about to disappear, the piercing sorrow of these ladies found vent in moans and tears, which were participated in by all present, at the same time the organ pealed forth the sad and solemn strains of a funeral hymn. The effect will be long remembered.

No business of any kind was transacted during the day. Banks, shops and stores were all closed, and the city exhibited all the appearances of a Sabbath—so great was the general sorrow.

By His Lordship's will, all his property is bequeathed to the Orphanage of St Michael in this city. His executors are the Very Rev. Dean Cleary, Father John Conway, and J. J. Little, Esq.

"O et presidum et dule decusmeum."

DR. MULLOCK.

There is no circumstance we know of capable of creating the general sorrow which the knowledge of Dr. Mullock's death has circulated through the hearts of his mourning flock We have often heard melancholy news, and witnessed its results. We have seen great and good ones die beloved and regretted by thousands; but we never experienced sympathy so intense or universal as the sorrow and consternation which pervaded our Catholic community, when the sad tidings of their pastor's death spread over the island. And many a noble bosom beyond the sea will heave a sigh when it hears of his departure, and many will lament more keenly for they hoped to meet him soon again in all his learning and excellence within the walls of Eternal Rome. The Church Militant will mourn for one of its sparkling lights has ceased to burn, leaving but the lustre of its immortal fame on earth. He is now enjoying the reward of the faithful and just; but we will feel his absence and his loss. He is now with God, in the company of those whom he imitated on earth, exultant over the enemies of his soul and praying for his people; but we are still in this vale of tears and feel forlorn without our pastor. His every guiding word rolled sweeter from his eloquent lips because of our consciousness of his love, and the wholesome influence which he exercised over his flock was the effect of his edification and of the many ecclesiastical and literary accomplishments which several writers in our local papers have so ably attempted to describe The circumstances of his death and funeral have been fully reported. Words have vainly striven to speak his praise,—to publish his fame and endowments, which are but faintly conceivable by our lesser minds; so that whatever we may succeed in saying of Dr. Mullock, must be accepted as a most humble and inadequate tribute to his glorious memory. Throughout the continent of Europe we can picture the distraction of numberless friends of the dead, who will regret him as a brother, and heartily sympathise with us, for they will understand what we are deprived of. In the far East, Patriarchs and Bishops of every nation and tribe, bronzed by a burning oriental sun, and whose lives are threatened by the arm of persecution, will applaud his renowned memory, and grow sad for his loss; and through the vast Continent of America many a solemn peal will invite the faithful to attend the sacrifice for a great one's repose; and many an emigrant from our shores—many a poor countryman will mourn when he recalls the zeal, learning, and love of the faithful shepherd, and will sorrowfully hear that name numbered among the dead, which honored his native land and was famous everywhere. Truly may it be said now, that "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof," Dr. Mullock's name will be remembered at the sacrifice which Melchisedech prefigured and foretold, and throughout the civilized world his soul shall be propitiated upon a thousand altars. Whence this universal celebrity?—that fame which entitles him to his glorious memory? In the princeless gifts of his heart and soul the question is answered Those gifts which at first qualified him for his high position and afterwards honored his mitred brow; the genius that outshone light, and was particularized amidst the flowers of literary Europe, whenever occasion displayed the precious contents of his gigantic mind.

It is vain labour to dole out these trite encomiums which are attributable to many ordinary men. His living and substantial panegyric is the abundant fruit of his prolific mission. Seek for his unspeakable praise in the prayer of the orphan and in the consolation of the converted sinner. Seek for it in the cause of religion and education, where you will find him commended as their unerring advocate and most ardent parent. In every part of his fostered country religion smiles upon his memory and lifts him many a monument of apostolic zeal; and the Almighty rejoiced in that true and noble servant, for "God is glorified in his Saints." We will shroud his memory with our life long prayers and sorrow We will look with anguish on his vacant chair and mourning pulpit, and sympathise with his orphaned ministry and people, who have lost a priest, a father and a friend. May kind Providence repair his loss for HE alone can do it. In the long vista of the future we see the friend of progress absent. Death has estranged from us him who ardently loved our interests with a pure, God like, disinterested love. Many a sage project of his great mind succumbed its execution to the poverty of his people; their misery and destitution cast a gloom over his declining years, which, in addition to his severe apostolic labours, induced disease and consequent death. Peace to his revered and sacred shade! May the happy possession of that just God he served, and endless seraphic joys delight his soul for all eternity, and may his illustrious memory live on, renewed in the hearts of each succeeding generation as the great Bishop, friend, and benefactor of their forefathers. *Requiescat in pace!*

TERRANOVIANUS.

St. John's, April 3, 1869

European News.

The Paris correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* wrote on the 18th ult,, appropos of the diplomatic differences between France and Belgium:

The tone again adopted by the Prussian journals is highly irritating to the sensative French people: the foreign policy of the Cabinet is felt to be a mistake, and to be driving the country into complications from which war must result. We learn from Berlin that Baron de Moltke has just returned from a tour of inspection in Silesia. Immediately after his arrival he had an interview with the King, and then with the War Minister. The Baron had gone to visit the fortresses, and he is said to have reported that the works indispensable for putting those erected in the reign of William II. in an effectual state could not be executed soon enough to be of any use in case of war breaking out this year. A detailed plan for the immediate establishment of an entrenched camp near Neisse, capable of protecting two corps d'armee, was submitted to the King If the French Emperor means fighting this year, he will open the ball in about a month, when the six months leave-men join their respective corps

PIEDMONT.—The final catastrophe which the crimes and follies of this unfortunate prince have provoked seems to be at hand. All the accounts which reach us from Florence, and other cities of Italy, concur in anticipating an immediate crisis. Baffled by the attitude of France and Prussia, and incapable either of satisfying or of resisting the demands of the Mazzinian sect, the chief of the House of Savoy is about to reap what he has sown. The symptoms of decided action on the part of the revolutionary factions, which now feel themselves to be stronger than the Government, are so menacing, that France has despatched an agent to Florence to make known her intentions. M. Schmidt was instructed to inform the King and the Minister of War that if they had no power to control the Italian revolutionists, "the French Government would itself adopt the necessary measures to preserve the interests of peace and civilization." General Dumont has made a similar representation to Pius IX, and has proposed, in his master's name, to establish in Rome a corps of 20,000 Imperial troops. The Pontiff is said to have replied that, although willing to accept the aid of France in case of need, his own army would suffice to protect Rome. Victor Emanuel seems likely to furnish a fresh example of a truth to which Louis Philippe bore witness when he said, in reply to one who advised him to break with Rome: "Show me one instance in all history of a prince who made war on the Holy See and did not come to ruin, and perhaps I will follow your advice."

Mr. Justice Keogh, as one of the Judges of Assize in Kerry visited the Tralee jail on March 13, and on his return to Court expressed to the Grand Jury extreme displeasure at its condition and arrangements, censuring, in very strong language, the board of superintendence.

The state of Ireland is not quite satisfactory. Fenianism is much and approvingly talked of at meetings, and Riband outrages have become more frequent in some parts of the country.

WILL THERE BE A WAR IN EUROPE

NEW COMPLICATIONS ARISING—OMINOUS REPORTS—MOVEMENTS OF PRUSSIAN TROOPS.

The Paris *Etendard*, of the 26th ult., states that Prussia is concentrating troops along the road from Breslau to Bœmisch-Bamburg; and the Belgian papers say that the Prussian Government has notified the Cabinet of Brussels that it has entered into a contract with a Belgian Railway Company to purchase the line from Cologne to Antwerp. If Belgium ratifies the contract between the Great Luxemburg and the French Est she cannot decently refuse to ratify the Prussian contract. But this is a new complication. The semi-official *Patrie* advocates very earnestly a customs union between France and Belgium, and states that under the Guizot Ministry in 1841, Belgium herself had marked the abolition of a frontier line between Belgium and France. The *Patrie* also mentions that England opposed the arrangement, which is true; but it suppresses the fact that it was even at that time, when France and Prussia had not a *casus belli* between them, most strenuously opposed by Prussia. The *Patrie's* article winds up as follows:—

The head of the then French Cabinet proved by the example of the customs union in Germany, that the customs union between France and Belgium would be justified by precedents which Europe had tacitly sanctioned. These precedents have acquired far greater weight now-a-days, when, in spite of article 2 of the Treaty of 1867, proclaiming the perpetual neutrality of the Duchy of Luxemburg, it nevertheless continues to form part of the Zollverein Surely the European Powers cannot have two weights and measures, and if the customs union between Luxemburg and Prussia is considered unobjectionable, there can be no objection to a similar commercial tie between France and Belgium.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS THROUGHOUT PRUSSIA.

A Brussels financial paper, *La Finance*, contains a letter as to the military movements in Prussia, which is worth quoting, though great allowances are to be made for the evident bias of the writer He says:

In military and diplomatic circles everybody appears settled in the belief of a coming war with France. Military men desire hostilities as soon as possible, for argue they, the longer we wait the less chance we shall have, as France will be more prepared. Our military authorities are taking every precaution. The mobilization of the army is going on, and several classes of the reserve and Landwehr have been called out. The putting of the army on a war footing may be carried out without any one knowing or doubting it. The public here see nothing in all this but war. They remember that the landwehr ought not to be called out in time of peace, under any pretext, but only when war is imminent and when the line is ready to take the field. At Mayence the concentration of several divisions is announced, under the pretext of manœuvres. It is evident that the authorities rely on the ignorance abroad relative to Prussian matters.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

The probabilities of peace or war in Europe are thus discussed by the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—

"The war clouds have produced nothing as yet, but they hang overhead as thick and threatening as ever. There is evidently some agreement between France, Austria and Italy, and the French Government organs hardly care to conceal the matter; they talk of the possibility of the three countries being obliged to act together, and of affectionate greetings interchanged between the Kaiser and the King of Italy. Then the men on leave in France are rejoining their regiments, and officers have been attached to the various lines of railway. The official explanation is, that the men are required for the completion of the new army organization.

It is rumoured in Paris that Prussia is not satisfied with the military movement in France, and has already commenced calling out classes and ordering the Landwehr to hold itself in readiness. The other day a Prussian officer appeared in the Duchy of Luxemburg, and asked the authorities how it came that the fort had only been dismantled on the French side, whilst the ramparts looking towards Prussia still remained standing. The Prussian officer was not to be trifled with, and the works had to be raized. The Belgian railway question is evidently not settled. France is aiming at a customs union, which is but a mild form of annexation, and a Prussian railway company has been making overtures to the Great Central of Belgium for just such concessions as France demands for her Eastern Company. There are certainly people who believe that Count Bismark is inclined to let France deal with Belgium as she likes, in order not to be meddled with whilst covering the Southern States with saliva previously to swallowing them. There is one thing in favour of peace We have been so often alarmed that it begins to look as if a new system of policy had been adopted of getting ready for war, and suddenly subsiding.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, April 22

It is understood that the American Minister, in accordance with instructions from his Government has made a formal demand on Lord Clarendon for explanation in relation to the case of American brig Mary Lowell, captured by a Spanish frigate off one of the Bahama Islands while in charge of the British revenue officials. This fact, taken in connection with the report of an increase of the American fleet in the waters of the West India Islands, creates a sensation in commercial circles, and is likely to seriously effect the Spanish loan about to be put in the market.

London, April 23

The London *Morning Post* has an elaborate editorial article on the Cuban Question The writer says it is asserted that General Grant has a longing eye on Cuba, and is unwilling to distract the attention of the people from their internal affairs by a foreign war. The issue of a conflict between the United States and Spain cannot be doubtful, unless England and France interfere. A blow at Cuba would be a blow at all the West Indies, and the acquisition of Cuba might be followed by the acquisition of Jamaica and Martinique. The *Post* goes on to quote the recent acquisitions of territory by the United States in proof of her desire to acquire piecemeal the possessions of the European Powers in America. It would be natural to begin with Cuba, belonging to the nearest of the three powers holding possessions in the West Indies It may be that France and England will determine whether, in the event of the execution of the designs upon Cuba, they will aid Spain to retain her colony or calmly look on The French Government agitate the question in much the same view Special meetings of the French Cabinet were held yesterday and on Tuesday on the same subject A special agent was despatched to London last night to communicate with the English Government in regard to the complications

Madrid, April 23

The debate in the Spanish Constituent Cortes on the new constitution was resumed yesterday The articles relating to newspapers, etc., were finally disposed of. An amendment for establishing a moderate censorship of the press was rejected, and the original provision granting the liberty of the press, the freedom of meeting of associations, and the right of petition was carried by a large majority It is expected that the duties on cotton and coal will be abolished by the Government.

Madrid, April 25.

In the Spanish Constitutent Cortes, to-day, Senor Orensa, one of the Republican deputies, introduced a measure calculated to forever exclude all the Bourbons from the throne of Spain. An amendment was proposed and carried by the majority, whereby the ex-Queen Isabella and her children only are excluded

Senor Serina introduced a bill for promotion of general education.

Senor Figuara the Minister of Finance, proposed the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with Great Britain.

London, April 25.

It is rumored that the Government will adopt a new and bold policy as to the Spanish Cuban question Belligerent rights are to be conceded to the Cuban insurgents, assistance rendered, and the independence of the Island assured. This, it is argued, will prevent annexation to the United States and give a show of consistency in the Alabama claims and belligerents rights—a question pending with the United States Government.

Despatches from Madrid report that a great popular demonstration took place there yesterday in favor of a Republic. It is rumored that a dispute between the Prime Minister and General Prim has lately arisen. A resolution condemning the conduct of the Patriarch of the Antilles, was brought before the Cortes yesterday. Marshall Serrano opposed it intimating that its adoption would be an implied censure of the Government The resolution was then withdrawn. Sabastina Mosega, during the session of the Cortes yesterday, assured the members that France would expect the future Government of Spain whatever form might be adopted.

Pesth, April 24.

At the opening of the Session of the Diet, yesterday, Francis Joseph, King of Hungary made a peaceful speech; said there was much important legislation to be accomplished The internal reforms of the country, he said, required the concentration of the entire power of the nation, and the good sense and moderation of the people. The relations between Austria and the other powers of the world afford a peaceful prospect. In concluding he reminded representatives that it was necessary to carry out important reforms.

FROM THE STATES.

Washington, April 22.

At an interview between the Spanish Minister and Secretary Fish on Tuesday, the latter refused to issue a proclamation discouraging filibustering expeditions to Cuba. He also informed Senor Robarts that the United States Government considered the British Government liable for the capture of the brig Mary Lowell, and reparation had therefore been demanded through the British Minister He also said that he had demanded full reparation and indemnity from Spain for the capture of the schr. Lizzie Major and that if an answer was not forthcoming shortly war would ensue. Secretary Fish's action has caused great excitement both in England, Spain and the United States

NOTES.—The brig Mary Lowell is an American vessel and was captured with contraband of war on board, by a Spanish vessel of war, near Nassau She was taken to Havana and condemned The schr Lizzie Major is another American vessel captured on suspicion of landing arms near Cardenas for the insurgents.

New York, April 24.

The cable news this morning is unimportant A terrible accident occurred on the Long Island Railroad near Jamaica yesterday by which six persons were instantly killed and 15 wounded. Among the killed were Wm. C. Rushmore President of the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.

New York, April 26.

Advices from Nassau, N. C., state active military preparations are in progress. The forts are being strengthened, and garrisons reinforced, in anticipation of possible complications arising from the recent imbroglio with the Spanish officials at Havana, relative to the outrage committed on British vessels. The patriot Quesada's brother and Cespedes' son are both at Nassau.

New York, April 26

A demand has been received from Captain General Dulce, at Cuba, for the surrender of the privateers who captured the steamer *Comanditor*, and for giving up other alleged enemies of Spain, but the demand was refused by the British Governor of New Providence, and the matter referred to London for settlement. The Government of New Providence has also instructed the Light House Keepers to prohibit the approach of foreigners.

FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, April 22.

In the House of Commons last night, the Hon Mr. Galt gave notice that on Friday next he would move for the papers relating to the cost incurred in defending the Frontier in 1863 and 1864 and a subsequent expense of a similar kind arising out of the threatened Fenian invasion, as constituting a claim for indemnity against the United States. He said the object he had in view in making the motion was to give members of the Commons an opportunity of speaking on the subject and of expressing their views upon the speech of Senator Sumner and the proceedings of the United States Senate on Monday last

In answer to a member of the House, Sir John A McDonald said that it was not the intention of the Government to recommend the commutation of the sentence of Father McMahon and the other Fenian prisoners now confined in the Penitentiary In the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Act authorizing the Extradition of Criminals charged with offences against the United States was introduced and read for the first time.

Ottawa, April 26.

In answer to several inquiries, Sir John stated Government had no intention of providing for further reduction of letter postage, but were considering the propriety of arranging for compulsory payment. There was a large attendance of spectators to hear the speeches upon Galt's motion for correspondence had with Imperial Government respecting expenses incurred by Canada in defence of United States frontier in 1863 4. Galt spoke for an hour, reviewing our relations with the American people during the rebellion and subsequent Fenian invasion. He justified the conduct of the Canadian Government in having done even more than could have been required of them in enforcing neutrality. He thought it desirable that there should be a moderate expression of the views of Dominion representatives on this question, and that the documentary history of our side in the matter should, at this juncture, be placed before the world, and he believed it would have salutary effect upon public mind in the United States.

Cartwright seconded the motion in a brief address, and was followed by Gray, who ridiculed the resolutions of Senator Chandler of Michigan, and made a patriotic speech, denouncing in unmeasured terms the proposed cession of Canada, and asserting the belief that if ever separated from the Mother Country it would be as a separate nationality.

Sir John MacDonald said the House and country owed a debt of gratitude to the mover for calling for the correspondence—It extended over a considerable period, and would show that not only had the Canadian Government fully discharged its duty towards the United States during the war, but the latter Government had repeatedly acknowledged the fact, and that whatever difficulties were pending or might arise between United States and Britain, Canada was honorably clear of any charges

The Government speakers were repeatedly applauded but the discussion did not meet general expectation.

Minister Thornton's Secretary arrived to-day with despatches to Privy Council, the purport of which has not transpired.

Ottawa, April 27th.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon Hon Mr Galt made a great speech in support of his motion relative to the Fenian raids as giving ground for a claim against the United States by Canada. He added to his motion a request that the correspondence between Canada and the United States during the late rebellion, together with all orders in Council, be given to the House He defended at great length the course of England and Canada, and referred to the late rejection of the Alabama Treaty by the American Congress, regretting the lack of disposition on the part of the United States to do away with all ill-feeling on the subject. The course of Canada he asserted had been one of friendship, and they had frankly fulfilled all their duties towards their neighbors. He then referred to the course adopted by the United States relative to the Fenian invasion of Canada, and said the Fenians entered the Province in armed bands by thousands and not from any want of wil on their part, but simply for want of power they failed to deluge the western peninsula with blood. When the invasion was overthrown and not till then, did the United States Government stretch out a hand to help Canada. Was there no injustice here! Were not these claims quite as strong morally as any the United States Government could bring against Great Britain? Having noticed the unfriendly attitude of the United States Government, Mr Galt went on to say that if there was any meaning in their acts it was that they desired to make the condition of Canada difficult, unpleasant and dangerous to England and Canada. The United States repealed the Reciprocity Treaty, refused to negociate for its continuance; imposed additional restrictions of commerce, and judging by the tone of the Press were likely to persevere in so doing. The purpose of the United States Government appeared to be declared by the desire to bring about the humiliation of England through her dependencies on this Continent, but he did not believe the plan would succeed England would not for a moment give way, and the people of Canada would support her to a man. Having repudiated the idea that the policy of Great Britain toward the Dominion was one of abandonment, Mr Galt closed amid loud cheers.

Holloway's Pills.—Bilious Affections—In the spring and fall of the year nothing is more common, and few ailments more distressing than the class of diseases dependent on disordered liver. The sensation of nausea headache, listlessness and loss of appetite, will at once be recognized as the symptoms of liver affection, which can very soon be remedied by regulating the action of that organ. Holloway's Pills exercise a healthful influence over the biliary secretion, known and appreciated throughout Great Britain and her Colonies. These Pills cure after everything else fails. Sufferers for years from biliousness, sick headache, and liver complaints have been thoroughly restored by these Pills to sound health and a good digestion, who previously had no enjoyment in life.

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.

We should not hesitate to recommend to any friend of ours, *Parsons' Purgative Pills*; they are scientifically prepared, and are adapted to all the purposes of a good purgative medicine.

Decidedly the best remedy that has ever been discovered for Rheumatism Swollen or Stiff Joints, Flesh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, and Burns, is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* We use it, and always recommend it to our friends

DR. MORSES INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—Before them all diseases surrender. Get our Almanac and read the information therein of their discovery and effects. Sold by all dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;

Not many months past, the Editor of that vernacular sheet, the Summerside *Journal*, was brought to task by a correspondent in the Summerside *Progress* for publishing what he (the immaculate Joseph) considered the "Fenian Oath" which was considered a slur and an unjustifiable insult to the Roman Catholic subscribers of the *Journal*

In his issue of the 22nd inst., he again attempts to be witty at the expense of his Catholic subscribers by publishing an "On Dit" It reads as follows:—"That the Rector (meaning the Rector of St. Dunstan's College) is preparing a dungeon under the Saints' inquisition, to be finished with the most approved instruments of refined torture, for the special benefit of the Summerside Grammar School Teacher; and when complete, agents of the Jesuits will be employed to kidnap the said pedagogue, and place him under the mild correction of their Order."

I do not find fault with the veracious Joseph for being a Orangeman; but I do find fault with him for publishing such unbecoming insults as are *solely* intended for the Roman Catholic readers of his paper.

A word or two of advice to you, Joseph, as a conductor of a newspaper, and I have done:—Those who have generosity enough to care for the feelings of others, or self-regard enough to covet good will, will be careful to avoid every display of wit which wounds another. It is a happy circumstance for the honor of our nature, and one very characteristic of the kindness of Providence, that a display of the easiest moral virtues will generally bring us more popularity than the exhibition of the greatest talents without them.

> "Parts may be praised—good nature is adored,
> Then draw your wit as seldom as your sword—
> And never on the weak"

Those who carry jibes, without caring who they wound, are as unwise as they are unkind. Those sharp sarcasms that bear a sting in their words, ramble long—sometimes forever—in the mind, and fester often into a fatal hatred never to be abated.

Hoping you, Mr. Editor, will insert this letter in the next issue of your valuable journal, and that Joseph, the Printer, will profit thereby, is the wish of

A MAN ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

Prince County, April 26, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir;

It is a favorite argument with those who oppose a grant to St. Dunstan's College, that Catholics have as much reason to demand grants to their Churches as to their Schools. I cannot see the matter in this light. The moral and religious training of the people is not supported by Government, hence Catholics have no right to Church grants. But the State undertakes to pay for the secular education of the rising generation: and St. Dunstan's College, imparting such education efficiently to all denominations, is, in my opinion, highly entitled to a share of the public money contributed for the purpose. The doors of the College are free to all—the religion of any student is not tampered with—the devotional exercises practised therein do not in the least interfere with their studies—a large number of different persuasions actually attend the College on account of its superior facilities for learning—then why withhold Government allowance from an institution which is doing so much towards supplying that species of education which the State takes on itself to pay for? Is it because some of the students happen to become priests? If so, Government support should be withdrawn from some of our district schools Or is it because some of the students are instructed in the principles of piety and religion—are taught to become upright God fearing members of society? If St. Dunstan's were to become a "Godless" School, of course "the powers that be" would readily grant it an endowment; but because it teaches religion and morality to those who wish to partake of such teaching, it is not entitled to a penny for what it does in the cause of education!!

But we are asked is it fair to expect Protestants to contribute towards the support of an institution which, according to their belief, teaches error. In justice it must be observed that only the bigots raised this ridiculous objection. Our liberal-minded dissenting brethren, who send their boys to the Catholic College in preference to any other school, have no such scruples about giving it encouragement and support. Neither have the numerous Protestants—Judges, Members of Parliament, and other influential gentlemen amongst the number—who are ever ready to give expression to the high estimation in which they hold the institution as a place of learning. And do "the rigidly righteous," who would have it wiped out of existence if they had their will, believe themselves more orthodox, or better servants of God, than their enlightened co religionists who cannot see how far the harmony of society would be disturbed by the religious teachings of St. Dunstan's. No unprejudiced person feels that Catholic teachings produce evil effects on the community, and hence it is that our dissenting fellow-colonists—the bigots excepted—are so ready in aiding the erection of Catholic Churches, and the maintenance of Catholic Schools, by contributions to Tea Parties, and otherwise. That a certain class of their coreligionists hold up their hands in holy horror at such conduct, is no argument against its propriety; it rather shows the pitiable state of ignorance and prejudice in which their minds are enveloped No enlightened Protestant, I am persuaded believes that the religious teachings of St. Dunstan's are prejudical in their effects on society; then, I repeat, why not give some allowance from Government to this institution which is doing such good work in the cause of secular education.

Those who agitate for this grant are charged with a disposition to create religious strife. I cannot see how the agitation can give rise to religious strife. Numerous Protestants acknowledge the justness of the demand, and if the bigots should make a noise about it the good sense of the community would soon frown them down The advocacy of the best measures is sure to meet with opposition from unreasonable persons. The best course to pursue is to contend for the right, regardless of consequences I would not go in for denominational schools throughout the Island, for such would be impracticable in country districts;—but this much I would say, let such institutions as St. Dunstan's College, *no matter by what name known, or by what class or creed established*, receive a reasonable quota of the public funds, as remuneration for dispensing the blessings of sound education And let all who would oppose so just an appropriation, receive that measure of contempt which should be meted out to all narrow-minded wretches.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

ANTI-BIGOT.

Prince County, April 30, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,

Your correspondent "A Lover of Justice," has worked himself into such a fury that in his present temper he would ruin any cause he would undertake. The facts to which he alludes are simply these: G. D. committed a murder; on trial the charge was sustained by the clearest evidence; the summing up by the presiding Judge was able, impartial, clear, even luminous; the verdict of the jury was in strict accordance with the evidence, and he was sentenced to be hung. Yet there were persons who thought the verdict ought to have been manslaughter, and that the claims of justice would have been fully met by a sentence of imprisonment for life. I certainly respect those gentlemen who petitioned for the life of D in whom the fierce feelings of humanity predominated over the sterner dictates of justice. Yet, though I respect, I disagree with them, and I am certain the respectable people of this community will not thank a "A Lover of Justice" for the style in which he has so freely indulged. The cases of the penitent thief and D are nearly parallel. The thief by his crimes forfieted his life. So did D. The thief expiated his crimes on a cross; D. on a gallows; the thief acknowledged the justice of his sentence; so did D; the thief begged the mercy of God; so did D; the thief received a favorable answer; and we may charitably hope that D. received the same. But all this makes neither of them either Saint or Martyr; and no one is either "fool or fanatic" enough to think so. D, according to his own confession, was an open, barefaced slave to the devil; and he received his reward at last; yet after all not beyond the reach of the mercy of God.

But though I believe in the fairness of Dowey's trial, and in the justice of his sentence; so much so that I neither could nor would sign the petition in his favor; I do not believe that the sentence was properly carried out, and in that belief I am nothing singular, as many have said in my hearing, "its a disgrace to the Island the way they hung the man" When we see the laws not honored, but dishonored in their execution, and our common humanity outraged, we will speak out so as to be both heard and felt. We will call a spade a spade, no matter who else may call it a shovel Although on a serious subject I shall finish jocosely.

Just after the execution, some one promised to give Dowey a tombstone; there is not the least need of it, for in the letter under review there are flowers of rhetoric, ample enough, and *handsome* enough to cover his grave.

I am Sir,
Yours,
VERITAS.

May 1, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

I beg through the columns of your influential journal to call the attention of our citizens to what I consider a public scandal. A monument has been erected over the grave of the poor unfortunate profligate and murderer, Dowey. I, as well as thousands of others hope that the poor culprit died penitent: but did any one ever hear of a monument being erected to the memory of a man who confessed on the gallows that he was a murderer, and that he had been, from his youth, a most debauched character! I believe that many unfortunate criminals died in peace with their Maker; but I never heard of people outraging public feeling and decency by making saints and martyrs of such persons, and erecting marble monuments to their memory. God forbid that I should make Dowey blacker than he painted himself; but I solmnly protest against the insult offered to public decency by the erection of this monument.

May 3, 1869. CIVIS.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 3, 1869.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

WHENEVER the State has undertaken to treat its subjects as children, and to fulfil towards them the duties of a parent, it has ever proved itself a very step mother. The State has attempted to do this not only in Ireland but also in this Island; hence the failure of our system of Education. The great argument of those who introduced the godless system was this:—"Let Catholics and Protestants be instructed together without any allusion to religion and they will grow up together in charity; and after a while we shall have no sectarian bickerings" The very opposite has been the result. Before the present system of Education was introduced, Catholics and Protestants lived in peace and harmony; they agreed to differ in religious matters; Catholics were allowed a share of the funds to which they contributed for educational purposes, and there was no sign of the majority tyranizing over the minority, merely because they were the minority and differed from the majority in religion. The time was when a Catholic Bishop walked the streets of Charlottetown, arm and arm, with the Rector of St. Paul's. But our "noble system" of Education has put an end to this state of things; it has turned neighbor against neighbor, Protestant against Catholic, and Catholic against Protestant. And why? Because the State, or the majority, have imposed on the minority a system of education, a godless system, to which as parents, men and christians, the minority are imposed; because the State, depending on numbers, or in other words, on brute force, tyrannically compel the minority to pay a large amount for purposes which the latter cannot and will not approve. This is the whole educational difficulty in a nut shell. There never will be peace in this community until this question is settled on the basis of common justice Whatever amount of money Protestant parents pay for the education of their children should be expended just as they please, and not as the Hon Mr. Tom, Dick, and Harry may dictate; and whatever amount Catholics may contribute towards the education fund should be expended just as they please and in no other way. State instruction, or godless education, is a delusion, a snare, a farce, and is unworthy of a Christian community. If brute force is to tyranize over conscience, let it be publicly known, let it be proclaimed on the house tops. Tyranny and persecution never yet aided any cause; and we feel convinced that they will not help the cause of State education, or godless schools. If the minority are systematically robbed by the State for any length of time they will assuredly receive the sympathy of many liberty-loving persons who will assist them in saving the sacred rights of parents and of conscience from being trampled in the dust under the iron heel of the godless tyranness. Long experience has taught us that the action of the State is best restricted to its own sphere and that the less it interferes with individual action the better Our free limbs will not bear the swaddling clothes of State control; they would stunt our growth and dwarf our stature; and we have abundantly shown, in previous articles on this subject, that our spontaneous action founds more enduring institutions, and such as are more adapted to our wants, than the skill of our legislators could ever devise.

The objections to a system of godless education are not merely negative; its evils are also positive. It is not necessary here to enlarge on the gravest question of all in the eyes of Catholics to the national system in Ireland as well as to our own "noble system," viz, that it is dangerous to their faith The subject has been repeatedly and ably treated, every detail has been clearly explained in Mr. Kavanagh's "Case Stated;" the dangers of mixed colleges have been pointed out by the Bishops of Ireland, and as far as Catholics are concerned, the highest authority on earth has spoken, and therefore with regard to them *causa finita est*—the matter is settled. But it will not be useless to point out that this injurious effect of State instruction on religion, is not a defect peculiar to our own or the Irish system, but is inherent in every neutral system of education.

We often hear of the separation of secular and religious teaching, and of the desirability of joint instruction in secular subjects, whilst religion is separately taught. But in this there lurks a fundamental error, that religion is a thing apart, like the knowledge of another language, or a totally separate science, and that it is to be practised at certain times, but has no direct connection with other portions of teaching or action; in a word, that we are taught our religion only when we are taught our catechism, and practice it only when we say our prayers. On the contrary, religion practically leavens, or should leaven, every action of our life, and every branch of our teaching. Prayer should accompany every serious action, and virtue should be inculcated on every occasion. Still more should our religious belief modify every branch of our teaching. If we could realize to ourselves Lucretius lecturing on literature, and Cicero on the history of philosophy, and contrast them with Fenelon and Bossuet treating the same subjects, we might attain a tolerable idea of how religious convictions would modify teaching, even on such neutral subjects The truth is, there is hardly a matter the teaching of which *can* be separated from religion; there is not one which *ought* to be so divided. Pure mathematics is generally selected as the *cheval de bataille* of the supporters of godless schools. "What," they say, "has geometry to say to religion?" Much, for it is essential that, when the youthful mind first grasps the force of mathematical proof, it should be taught that there are other classes of proofs as unerring as the mathematical, and that the instrument for the search of truth which has just been put into its hand is not the only one. No more grievous error exists, or is more prevalent or dangerous in modern days, than the undue exalting of mathematical demonstration; and who should point this out but the very teacher who instructs in mathematics? From him the lesson is both opportune and impressive, that the proof of the existence of God is not less certain than that the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the squares of the two sides containing the right angle, although it is different in its nature. There is not a branch of teaching with which religion should not be interwoven, and which will not be differently taught by persons of different creeds. On a future occasion we shall continue this branch of our subject.

"ENOUGH NOW."

ABOUT two months since there appeared in this journal an article which reflected somewhat severely upon the Summerside Grammar School. The article was based upon the report of the School Visitor, and a letter written to the Secretary of the Board of Education, signed by five of the trustees of the School. Both those documents complained of the inefficiency of the Summerside Grammar School; the latter called for the removal of the teacher. When these facts came to our notice, we ventilated the subject in the columns of this paper, and called public attention to the ineficiency of a Seminary which was expected to be an improvement on the ordinary district schools. Immediately after the appearance of our article, Alexander McRae, master of the school in question, rushed into print and soundly abused the Rev. Rector of St Dunstan's College. The cause of Mr. McRae's wrath was, that the Rector of St. Dunstan's, in his official capacity, visited the Summerside Grammar School for the purpose of examining the pupils who were educated therein. There could have been no excuse for Mr. McRae's abuse of the Rev. A. McDonald. If he felt himself aggrieved by the latter gentleman's visit, he had his remedy. He could lay his case before the Board of Education, and if any wrong had been done him, it would be promptly remedied. But no; he must rush into print, and abuse a gentleman appointed an Examiner by the Board of Education. In censuring Mr. McRae for his conduct, the gentlemen comprising the Board of Education were actuated by no malicious motives. They merely wished to vindicate before the public, an efficient officer, and to show that the charges so recklessly made by Mr. McRae were false and unfounded. We explained at the time that the Rev. A MacDonald had nothing whatever to do with the article which appeared in this paper, and that we did not even receive our information from him, but our explanations were lost upon an individual who seemed bent upon pursuing an evil course. We thought, too, that the letter published in the Summerside *Journal* of the 18th of March last, and signed Alex. McRae, was not written by himself. Although it abounded in scurillity and falsified the questions asked by the Rev. A. McDonald, still it was tolerably well written. Our surmises have proved correct, for in another letter, published in the *Journal* of the 22nd of April last, Mr. McRae has completely unmasked himself. The letter referred to is such a tissue of grammatical inaccuracies that we cannot help publishing it in full. Any person pretending to teach grammar ought to be ashamed to allow such a production to see the light, but coming from "Alex McRae," who is so free in his censures on the Rector of St. Dunstan's, it is positively disgraceful. Here is the letter, and we ask the editor of the *Progress* what he thinks of his friend after such a production. We recommend it to schoolmasters in general as an exercise in grammar for the boys under their control,

"MR. EDITOR:

"As you have given publicity to the *Resolve* of the Board of Education in your last issue, regarding my letter of the 18th of March last, the public will naturally expect a few words from me. I have already written to the Secretary *of the Board*, that I shall only be too happy to appear *before them* when duly summoned—not questioning as to whether or not *they have authority in citing me thither*. *Can the Board* be justified in condemning me without being heard in self-defence? *Do the Board think* that I shall gratify any man at the expense of the truth? When all the *statements* made in my last letter *are* disproved, then I shall "*cave in*" but not till then These statements I have witnesses enough, I think, to substantiate.

As to the censure of the Board—notwithstanding the strong language in which it is couched—I may say *I still survive it*; that my opinion in reference to the Rector's "scholastic abilities" is firmly the same; and that I believe public opinion is not in the slightest degree changed. *Enough now*.

"ALEX. McRAE.

"April 20, 1869."

The italics are ours, and they show that in every sentence of the above short communication the rules of grammar are violated.

With respect to the questions which were put to Mr. McRae's pupils by the Rector, and which were critisized by the former gentleman, they are almost to trivial for notice, but we may say that if scholars cannot answer from the text books out of which they are taught, they can hardly be expected to know much about McAulay's style of language. We have been informed that Lennie's Grammar is the text book used in the Summerside Grammar School. Mr. McDonald asked the pupils in the Grammar class if the adjective "true" admitted of comparison. He was immediately answered that it did; and it was compared thus: true, truer, truest. Now, Lennie's Grammar says:—"Some adjectives do not properly admit of comparison, such as *true*, &c., &c. From this it appears, that "Alex. McRae" was so indolent that he allowed his pupils to remain in utter ignorance of the rules of Grammar as laid down in the text book from which he taught them. His miserable subterfuge of running to McAulay when detected in his ignorance will not now avail him. Speak out "Alex McRae"—who has "no superior as a teacher in the Island"—which book ought your scholars know best, Lennie's Grammar, from which you are supposed to teach them, or McAulay's History, which perhaps not one of them ever seen. As regards Ben Nevis, which the Rector stated was the highest mountain in Great Britain, we think he was correct. We have before us the Geography belonging to "Chambers' Educational Course" published last year, which says:—"The Ben Nevis (4406 feet high) which is now ascertained to be the highest summit in Britain," &c. Mr. McRae will hardly class the celebrated Edinburgh publishers amongst "nunnery" teachers. All his criticisms of the Rector's questions are of the same contemptible stamp as those which we have refuted above.

FALCONER & PATRICK, South Side Queen Square. are still Selling Goods at their usual low prices.