THE ALABAMA QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

We learn by the cable that the London 'Times' of the 19th instant, after tracing the feelings of the Americans towards England in past times, and the conduct of England during the late rebellion, says:—'The Americans know that conduct was, or was intended to be, void of offence. If private opinions or sympathies are to be made the subject of international litigation, Americans must consider what counter charges they are liable to. In a cause so founded, the wiser course would be to put aside such matters, and confine the negotiations to affairs within the cognizance of public law.

On the same date the London 'Daily Telegraph' remarks:—'Having made our protest we may be well content to wait. It is understood to leave the question open; but in the present condition of America feeling no possibility of a speedy settlement is apparent. Beyond a desire to act justly, this country has no interest in concluding a convention, save that such an agreement might protect our commerce hereafter from such depredations as those committed by the 'Alabama.' A convention not cordially accepted by the Americans as a full discharge of their supposed grievances would be valueless, and the execution of such a compact, if made at the present time, would be exceedingly doubtful. The honest and faithful exposition of the views of each nation will pave the way to conciliation and settlement.

* * * American 'Alabamas' are almost openly fitted out for Cuba at the precise moment when the Americans are demanding from England damages to be counted by scores of millions sterling for the depredations of a cruiser which we perhaps even strained the law in endeavoring to detain, and the American administration practically recognises the belligerency of the nameless and purposeless Cuban insurgents, at the very time when it affirms that England can never make sufficient atonement for recognizing the belligerency of a Power which possessed a capital, regular and long settled governments, distinct interests, and an undoubted military strength wherewith to maintain them. True it is that after the indulgence — nay, almost the encouragement — which Mr. Johnson's government bestowed upon the Fenian ravagers of Canada and invaders of Ireland, we did not need anything to furnish us with an effective *tu quoque* against the United States by which to meet their charges of failure to maintain neutrality. But the action, or rather inaction, of the Washington government in the Cuban affair furnishes a still more striking instance of the extent to which enlightened and reasonable men can forget both consistency and the obligations of public law, when passions or ambitious desires are aroused.

The London 'Spectator' of the 8th instant thus concludes a long article on the subject:—'We are responsible for the sins of our government, of which, however, no section of our people believes the early and not premature acknowledgement of the billegerent rights of the South to have been one. We are no more responsible for the sins of individuals among our people than are the United States for those who have sympathized with and egged on the Fenian movement. And before we could be compelled to admit what no fragment of the people believes, to be true, and to act upon the admission, the resources of the empire, probably now as rich as America because unexhausted by any recent conflict, much more concentrated, far readier for a great struggle than the United States, nearly if not quite as populous, and containing a much larger class available for the army and navy without draining away the springs of wealth than the United States, would have to be used and exhausted—with what result neither party would be wise in attempting to predict. A huger and more fearful calamity to the world at large it is impossible to conceive than such a war — except the calamity, which would be greater still, of the loss of self respect, and the respect of other nations which would be involved in such an event as any mean submission on the part of England to an act of vulgar and unostentatious intimidation by another Power. We do not write this because we in the least believe that the United States mean war, but only because we do believe that there is as false an opinion prevalent in America as to what might be extorted from us by threatening diplomacy as there was in England nine years ago as to what Southern diplomacy of the very same kind could extort from the North. It is important that this error of American opinion should be rectified, or it may lead the President into steps from which he cannot draw back without a loss of self-respect to America, and the inevitable issue of which, therefore, would be the most fearful event of our century—a fierce and prolonged war, waged not for a principle, between races of equal power and of the same blood, language and religion.

The 'Saturday Review' of the 8th instant says:—'The menacing language of Mr. Sumner, who is unanimously accepted as the exponent of the American policy, renders it necessary calmly to consider the contingency of a rapture with the United States. * * * The power of the United States to inflict exceptional injury on England begins and ends with Canada and the West Indian colonies. The islands might probably be defensible, though in some instances they might not be exposed to danger; and perhaps it might be impossible to hold Nova Scotia. Vancouver's Island and British Columbia are within easy reach of San Francisco, which will in a few weeks be connected with the Atlantic ports by railroad. It would be impossible to offer any resistance on the Pacific seaboard; and the only question as to the principal part of the Dominion would relate to the disposition of the colonies themselves. If their undoubted repugnance to annexation were strong enough to induce them to defend their independence with vigour, it would be the plain duty of England to devote all her resources to their aid. It is true that a population of four millions, supported by all the available force which could be detatched from England, must ultimately succumb to the unscrupulous effort of an enemy numbering thirty-five millions; but it is doubtful whether the American people would persist in a profligate enterprise when it became fully evident that success was only to be obtained by conquest. In the war with the Southern confederacy the national conscience was satisfied at first with the duty of preserving national unity, and afterwards with the emancipation of the negroes; but an invasion of Canada must be consciously undertaken in the exclusive pursuit of revenge and ambition. American statesmen would probably sooner or later reflect on the inconvenience of having an injured and disaffected race at the northern as well as at the southern extremity of the federal territories. It is impossible to form a confident judgment beforehand either of Canadian resolution or of American policy. It is only certain that aggression on English rights will be neither costless nor bloodless, unless indeed the character of the nation has rapidly degenerated with the change in the spirit of its institutions. It has not been generally found that democracy, with all its defects, has tended to spiritless repudiation of burdensome rights and duties. In such a quarrel there will be no moral uncertainty, as the agressor will be wholly and wilfully in the wrong. Mr. Sumner's ungenerous quotations from the speeches of Mr Cobden, Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster, imply an erroneous belief that ardent sympathy with America involves disloyalty to England. He will be disappointed if he hopes that, should he force on a war, he will be aided by a disaffected faction. The people of the United States should understand that English patience, unexhausted by any amount of vituperation, has its limits where language passes into action. If the impending danger is to be noticed at all, there would be little advantage in substituting fanciful risks for the practical object which must be contemplated by those who wish to force a quarrel. Mr. Sumner, who is not the less a man of great ability because he shows himself the implacable enemy of England, cannot be suspected of having really hoped to extort a confession of error, and a payment of half the cost of the civil war. His speech, if it is translated into diplomatic documents, will be altered into the demand of territorial cession, which has already been started by Mr. Chandler.

The London 'Times' of the 7th inst. says:—'In republics as much as in monarchies the responsibility of national relations—of peace and war—must of necessity rest in a great degree with the rulers. It is not merely that magogues like Mr. Sumner exert a dangerous power of misguidance; but it is possible for governments to assume positions from which national pride may render it difficult to retreat. The only means of averting such a peril is to render it plain from the first what the consequences of such conduct would be; and for this reason it may be of great consequence at this juncture that the public opinion of England should be firmly declared on the points raised by Mr. Sumner's speech. The Americans may be assured that Englishmen would be unanimous in refusing so much as to entertain such demands. We can well understand that they are purposely put in their most extravagant form, on the plan of asking more than you expect to obtain. But it is the principle of the demands to which we must refuse to listen. They involve nothing less than a claim that the Americans shall be judges in their own cause; that they shall be the arbiters of international right and wrong whenever it affects themselves. We never pretended to please the Americans in this matter. We endeavored to do whatever was just between them, our own people and the other nations of the world. We refuse to compromise our honor by admitting that we were actuated by any other motive. Whether or not we were culpably negligent in performing what we believe to have been our duty is a point we have offered to submit to arbitration. But further we cannot go, and could not but regard any attempts to force us beyond this point as a cloak for ulterior designs. After all, however, we return to our conviction that, unless there be a settled design to pick a quarrel with us—which there certainly is not on the part of the American people—Mr. Sumner's policy is too preposterous to be entertained. The attempt to reawaken buried animosities is, indeed, little short of criminal; but the extravagant misrepresentations found necessary for that purpose afford us no small assurance of the destined failure of the attempt.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE SCARE.

The unfounded and in some respects improbable announcement that negotiation, were on foot for a triple alliance of Britain, France, and Spain, has served one good purpose. The money market, which was no doubt aimed at, was affected but slightly. Wall street is usually better informed than the not over intelligent London agent of the Associated Press. But the newspaper press were for the moment agitated as well as enlightened, and some opinions worth nothing were thrown to the surface. The *possibility* of such an alliance was probably seen to exist; and with it was as evidently felt the overshadowing of a great danger to the United States. Mr. Sumner was now viewed as a mischief-maker. For the sake of airing his oratory, he had disgusted the friends of his country in Britain. The classes there who had been willing to incur sacrifices in the interest of peace were able to contemplate war even without dissatisfaction. The American claimants would now get nothing instead of some millions of dollars. And then added to these comments was the assertion that the Massachusetts Senator, great as he is, is not the United States, nor quite all of its Government.

With reference to the latter of these points it may as well be understood that disclaimers of Mr. Sumner's authority to speak for his fellow citizens come somewhat after the fair. Before the tone of the British press and people was ascertained—before it was understood that Britain would fight rather than voluntarily incur humiliation—his statements were hailed as masterly and just by most Americans, and there was a strong desire that his demands be presented in no civil shape. The Senate, too — however much it now may be said that that body listened to him as a matter of courtesy—did look upon him as their ornamental expositor. Their chamber was crowded with eager and fashionable admirers, whose approval of his sentiments was pretentious and emphatic. The Press, or a majority thereof, applauded him to the echo, and the caricaturist expended much facetious skill in imitating the dismay of that *effete* quadruped, the British lion. All this is modified; and alarm has modified it. The attitude of Prussia and Russia is studied by some who hope that those Powers would help this country against the talked of triple alliance—a hope which a little reflection would show to be futile. But of this enough at the present.

That the Cable despatch was able to produce the alarm which undoubtedly it did produce, arises from a fact now made us fully evident. The alliance of the three Powers named is, as we have said, a possibility, and many think something more. Each of the three has a strong motive for entering into it. There cannot be the least doubt that the French Court is, at heart, hostile to the United States. Nor are the French people—as distinguished from the Liberal opposition at Paris—far behind in that feeling. Both Court and people regard the Mexican disaster as a great mortification, almost a humiliation. It shook their *prestige* in Europe. The whole French army saw the withdrawal of Maximilian's French contingent with professional anger. And this failure, this mortification was due, as Americans and French agree, to the scarcely disguised menaces of the Washington Government. France, moreover, favored the secession of the Southern States, and would have aided it but for British refusals to adopt the same course. Besides, Napoleon would be strengthened by a war with so remarkably self asserting a nation as this.

How bitterly Spain may accuse the United States in respect of Cuba we know. The recent history of that Island is one of outrage against Spain — outrage committed almost avowedly because, single-handed, she is too weak to resist. The Cuban insurrection, which now appears to be waning, was fostered and helped by "patriots," orators and preachers in a manner at once shameless and mendacious. The United States Government by its silence, gave encouragement to all this. If any nation ever possessed a just cause of quarrel, it is Spain. And as to Britain, the case is little better. It was she who kept back European recognition of the confederacy. To the material damage inflicted by the war on British commerce, damage borne with unexampled cheerfulness, is now added ingratitude and insult. Manchester operatives, Sheffield artizans, hoped for a better return for their self-denying encouragement of the North. The friendly, nay, the affectionate sympathy of Bright and Mill and Foster, and hosts of others, is flung back in their faces with contempt. Ingratitude is not a just pretext for war, but it creates the feelings by which other pretexts may be interpreted as just, and among them open threats of invading Canada, open sympathy with and aid of Fenianism, and open encouragement of filibu-tering against a weak ally, may be enumerated.

On the whole, the Cable flurry has done good. It has enabled the American people to realise the possible and even probable effects of reckless denunciation and still more reckless schemes of territorial aggrandisement. At length they see that there is a limit to the forbearance of other nations that their "manifest destiny" may be disputed, that the Alabama claims would have been conceded where found just, but cannot be presented successfully with threats as the alternative of non submission to gigantic extortion. This understood, no trouble need come, but otherwise, it unquestionably will.

And yet the matter, serious as it is, has a comic side. Mr. Littimer's chief objection to 'David Copperfield' was that he was so very young. The juvenility of American statesmen in diplomatic questions is very objectionable from a humorous point of view. But perhaps they may some day discover that European alliances, triple or otherwise, are not arranged in the market place, nor is the progress of 'arrangements' in that direction proclaimed from the housetops. If, however, Americans are incredulous, so also are they an 'eminently practical people.' One of their practices is the formation of 'rings,' and already there are whispers of a Washington ring for the benefit of the gentlemen who seek thirteen millions in settlement of damages. The nation is to buy up their bonds with United States money and stow them away as so many bonds for the good behaviour of old worn out Britain. The idea is a good one even if it is funny. And the best of it is, that as 'rings' seem able to accomplish everything in this country, an Alabama claims ring may prove a brilliant success for the speculators, and the lobby, and their allies in either branch of Congress.—*New York Scottish American.*

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Mr. Dorion moved in amendment, that all the words after "that" to the end thereof be left out and the following inserted instead thereof;—"an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, representing that the late Treaty of Reciprocity, which established perfect freedom of trade between the United States and the Provinces of British North America in the natural products of both Countries, was eminently beneficial in its operation to the industrial and commercial interests of both; that the renewal of the Treaty with such modifications as the altered circumstances of the Countries may call for, and with such an extension of its provisions as will secure a reciprocal freedom in the internal and external coasting trade of both Countries, the registration in each of vessels built in the other, and the interchange on equal terms of manufactured articles, is an object of the deepest solicitude to the people of this Dominion; and praying that His Excellency will adopt measures calculated to place our commercial relations with the United States on a more satisfactory footing."

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

If we judge from the movement of American capitalists, and the subdued tone of the New York and Boston papers, there does not appear to be any apprehension of an immediate war between Great Britain and our neighboring Republic. We read that John C. Fremont has gone to England to negotiate a loan for a Western Railroad, and Mr Geo Walker, President of the Springfield (Mass.) Bank, has also gone thither, in company with Mr Motley, (the new Minister to the Court of St. James) for the purpose of negotiating a Massachusetts State Loan.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* recently pointed out the difficulty of taking Cuba as it would involve a war, which the United States could not afford to go into. The Boston *Journal*, looked upon as Mr. Summer's organ, is rather subdued in tone, since the criticism of his speech by the London press and the reported alliance of England, France and Spain. There is nothing like plain talk to Brother Jonathan.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

A letter from Washington, dated May 20th, says:—

"A consular agent of our government, who has resided at Cuba for the past year, has arrived here, and to-day had an interview with the President for the purpose of informing him respecting the affairs in the Island. He gives his opinion that the Spanish authorities will be unable to suppress the rebellion, and that the insurgents will ultimately establish their independence. He says that the Spanish troops are not familiar with the mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents, in fighting in detachments and guerilla bands. If they would come out in the open field and give battle, the Spaniards would undoubtedly whip them. The insurgent leaders inspire their troops by assuring them that reinforcements will constantly be received from the United States, and that they have sympathies of the American people in their struggle for independence. When the sickly season sets in, the Spanish troops will be fearfully decimated by diseases incident to the climate, to which they are not accustomed. * * Representatives of the Cuban insurgents received a despatch at a late hour to-night, to the effect that the Spanish troops under Lesca have been defeated near Trinidad."

The Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax *Express* says: His Grace the Archbishop left town on Tuesday. His visit to Ottawa was regarded as quite a noteworthy event; as the city has never been before, I believe, honored by the presence of an Archbishop. He was received everywhere with the utmost respect, and now, members of both houses are profuse in their expressions of admiration for his ability and cordiality. It is believed that he was quite successful in his efforts for the release of the Rev Mr. McMahon, who would seem to have suffered sufficient punishment by an imprisonment of three years. The question of his release is now only a matter of time until the necessary formal steps shall have been taken.

The Belgian difficulty, which at one time threatened to lead to serious complications between France and Belgium, has been satisfactorily arranged. It is now to be regarded as a purely commercial, instead of a political question. Some, however, assert that the Emperor of the French has merely postponed his designs on Belgium.

A Present from the Emperor Napoleon—The Rev. J. M. Laurent, priest in charge of St Patrick's R. C. Church, recently made an application to the Emperor Napoleon for aid towards building a new Church on Lummer Street. In answer to his application, Mr Laurent has received a letter from the Emperor, through the medium of the French Consul here, Mr. McDonald, stating that a very handsome clock with a bust of the Prince Imperial was now on its way to Toronto.—*Globe.*

A Supreme Court for Canada.—The Government has introduced a very important measure, namely, a bill to establish a Supreme Court for the Dominion of Canada. This Court is much wanted, on account of the delay and expense of appeals to Britain, and the proposal of such a measure is just another of the signs of the times, which appear to be all pointing towards the assumption, at no very distant day, by the new nation, of all the duties of nationality.

The total amount of the gifts presented to the Pope on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his entering the priesthood, is estimated at 20 million of francs, or £800,000 English money.

A New York paper says that Dr. Mudd, recently pardoned, has a number of particulars connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, which he will soon put into print.

Sad Occurrence.—At Liverpool, Queen's County, a few days ago, whilst the children of Captain Boyle, of that town were playing together, one of them threw a piece of iron about seven pounds in weight, which, missing the object, struck an infant, fourteen months old, in the face so severely that if the child should live, the sight of one of its eyes is destroyed.

The foundation of a new Roman Catholic Church at the Tannaries Montreal, has been laid. It is to be 200 feet long by 92 wide.

The Marquis of Bute, in token of gratitude for his conversion and as a thank-offering, is about founding and endowing a magnificent hospital for lepers in Jerusalem.

Elections have been ordered for a Catholic Conference in Hungary on the question of the autonomy of the Church in Hungary. The Conference will meet at the end of June.

In the event of war with England, the *loyal* Washington Chronicle counts largely upon the assistance from the men who fought in the Confederate army, and who wished succes to the Confederate cause.

For Throat Disorders and Coughs.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and mantain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or soreness of the Throat.

Public Speakers and Vocalists will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in Medicine.

There are several kinds of worms which trouble horses; the pin worms, (pointed at both ends.) are the most common and most dangerous. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will in a few days eject the worms, and the horse will begin to thrive.

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.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

London, May 21.

Sir Francis Head has sent a letter to the London *Times* on the Alabama claims question, in which he cites the action of the United States Government in the Canada rebellion of 1827, as a precedent for England's course to day.

Mr. W. E. Foster has strongly opposed the views expressed in Mr. Sumner's speech in an address to his Bradford constituents.

The new duplicate telegraph line to connect England and Valentia was completed Friday. The two Atlantic Cables are in perfect working order. Hereafter one cable will be used exclusively for sending despatches from Valentia and the other for receiving.

Madrid, May 21,

Article 32nd of the Constitution, declaring that all powers emanate from the nation, was adopted in the Spanish Cortes by acclamation.

Article 33rd, declaring that the form of Government of the Spanish nation is a Monarchy, was passed after a protracted debate by a vote of 214 to 70

London, May 23.

The difficulty with the Chinese Government arising out of the persecution of the Christians in the North has been settled. The latest despatch from the British Legation at Pekin states that the Mandarin who countenanced the persecutors has been removed from office.

London May 24

One of the greatest meetings ever assembled, was held in Belfast, Ireland on Saturday, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church. It is reported that nearly 200,000 people were present.

Paris, May 24.

The general elections for members of the French Corps Legislatiff commenced on Sunday. The voting in Paris progresses quietly, and reports from all parts of the country show that tranquility prevails.

Copehagen, May 24

The rejection of the Treaty for the sale of St. Thomas by the United States Senate causes much irritation at Copenhagen.

Madrid, May 23.

It is rumored that Prince Augustus of Portugal, will be put forward as a candidate for the Spanish Throne, and that negotiations are on foot for his marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Montpensier.

London, May 24

The *Times* contains another leading article on the Alabama Claims question.

The Yacht "Cambria has been badly beaten.

Fears of a riot are entertained at Cork.

London, May 25.

Consols closed at 93¾. U S bonds 79

It is definitely ascertained that the rumor of an alliance of France, England and Spain against the United States is without any foundation

Paris, May 24.

The French elections are progressing quietly, and a heavy vote is being cast.

London, May 25

The French Government has thus far secured 194 members. A few more than half the number of the old Corps Legislatiff This number is so small, however, that there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the despatch

London, May 25.

The Austrian Consul at Leghorn has been assassinated.

The Hon. John Jay, American Minister, has arrived at Vienna.

London, May 26.

The Spanish Cortes has lately devoted its sessions to discussing the relations between Cuba and the home Government.

Paris, May 25

Despatches from Marseilles report much excitement in that city over the election. Large crowds paraded the streets, and there were shouts of "Viva La Republique." Places of business were closed in anticipation of a riot. At last accounts order had been restored. The result of the election in Paris and Lyons has been favorable to the anti-Imperial canditates.

New York, 24

The Cubans in Washington have received accounts of the recent battle near Puerto Principe, in which they say that the Spaniards lost one thousand men. General Cespedes and his troops *are greatly encouraged by this affair, and their* enthusiasm seems to have been communicated to the Catholics in this country.

New York, May 25.

The city gasometer of Cincinatti exploded yesterday from some unknown cause, and one man was killed and several others seriously injured. A large amount of property was destroyed. Placards posted in the Scranton coal mines, yesterday, threatening death to any miner who *should persist in working, have caused a general* panic, and operations are again universally suspended.

New Yark, May 26.

The Boston Board of Trade, at a special meeting yesterday, unanimously passed a resolution in favor of a Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces. The open sale of two millions of gold weekly by the Government, has proved a wet blanket to speculators. The market is more quiet, ranging from 140 to 140⅝

New York, May 27.

Another extensive Petroleum conflagration occurred at Hunter's Point yesterday morning. The refineries of Messrs Devoe & Co., and Day & Co., were both entirely consumed. Loss, five hundred thousand dollars

Gold 139½

New York, May 27.

The latest news from Cuba is favorable to the Revolutionists. A force of fillibusterers from New York are reported as having landed at a point only about sixty miles distant from the battlefield, where the Spanish troops suffered a severe defeat a few days ago. A junction with the main body of the revolutionists has probably been effected.

Ottawa, May 25.

Papers relating to the death of Dr. Hogan were brought down to-day. The question had been referred to Mr. McDougall, the Minister of Public Works, who referred to the Hon. A. G. Archibald for an opinion on the law. Mr. Archibald replied that a private company would inevitably be held chargeable with the consequences in such a case and the Government ought to feel itself equally responsible. Mr. McDougall dissents from this view of the question, and recommends that if Mrs. Hogan's claim is allowed, she be paid not more than half Dr. Hogan's pay as Surgeon, for five years. The matter is still under consideration of the Government

London, May 19.

The Archbishop of Cashel has written a pastoral letter depreciating the recent outrages in Tipperary, and counselling the Irish people to trust to the British Government for an adjustment of their wrongs. The outrages, he says, were the result of the unhappy relations existing between landlords and tenants, and the settlement of the Land Question in Ireland would be sure to diminish the number of such unfortunate occurrances.

London, May 19.

A serious riot occurred in Tralee, Ireland, yesterday, commencing in a fight between mobs, when the police interfered, and were compelled to fire on the crowd. One rioter was killed, and several wounded; and one of them is not expected to recover. The mob dispersed soon after the firing commenced, but not before several rioters had been secured and taken to the station. The town is now quiet.

New York, May 21.

The Dominion Parliament has incorporated a company to lay a submarine cable between Montreal and England, by way of Greedland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

Ottawa, May 21,

Archbishop Connolly's appeal in behalf of Father McMahon has been most favarably received. There is no doubt that the appeal made by His Grace has been successful.

Toronto, May 21.

The Royal Canadian Bank closed its doors this morning, announcing its suspension.

Ottawa, May 27.

Resolutions of North-west have been distributed. They provide for confirming agreement with Hudson Bay Company; loan of three hundred thousand, with Imperial *guarantee*; and the annexation of the whole North West Territory.

Carlton's Condition Powders.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urniary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging and are the desideratum so long sought for.

No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock should be without them. Try

Carlton's Condition Powders

Sold by all Dealers.

The Sun of Medicine—Dr. Morses Indian Root Pills.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the *seeds* of diseases, and by removing *the cause* render sickness impossible.

Get the "*Rescue of Tulu Asmanac.*"

Sold by all Dealers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(For the Examiner.)

DISTRIBUTION OF ROAD MONEY.

Mr Grant,—On reading the appropriations for the Roads of Prince County, I perceive that on the whole they are liberal enough; yet in some places, mostly needing the expenditure of money, *the roads have been entirely overlooked*—the Main Western Road, across Lot 14, for instance. This is the third year that this piece of a road has been neglected, with the exception of a paltry sum of eight pounds which appeared to be *quite inadequate to repair eight chains of it.* This is one of the principal thoroughfares of the Island, and one of the most grossly and shamefully neglected. In the spring and Fall there are portions of it almost impassible for carriages and other vehicles. I have represented the bad state of this road repeatedly to the official functionaries whose duty it was to see that the road should get a fair share of the yearly appropriation of road money, to keep it in repair: but it appears my well meant representation turned out to be quite useless—I may say they were, as the saying is, like throwing water on a drowned rat. It is rather too bad that the travelling public should suffer through the incapacity and neglect of the seemingly incompetent officials of the day.

I don't mean to charge the Government with this neglect and palpable dereliction of duty. The blame, no doubt, rests upon the shoulders of the men whose duty it was to see that the main roads of travel should at any rate be kept in some fair kind of repair. I remember about twenty years ago, and some years after, a grant of forty pounds was given annually for the repairs of the road from Robinson's to the line of Lot 16, near Wellington, but this year, according to the appropriation scale, there has been only the would-be munificent sum of six pounds granted, and that across the road on Lot 13, whilst the road across Lot 14 did not get one cent. I have read that it was a familiar saying amongst the Ancients that they "whom the Gods intended to destroy were first made mad." In the case in point it may be that something similar may hereafter turn out. However it is a matter of public congratulation that a Board of Works has been established, and that a gentleman of good understanding and fair abilities has been appointed as Superintendent of Public Works for this County. I hope he will, as soon as he conveniently can look after and see that this hitherto much neglected public route will be properly attended to, and especially at present the road across Lot 14, as it has been most wantonly neglected in this year's appropriation of road money.

Mr Grant your insertion of this communication in the well conducted columns of the *Examiner* will be thankfully acknowledged, not only by the writer, but also by the public at large.

J H FITZGERALD.

Mount Hemlock, May 17, 1869.

P S.—I wrote two communications for the press these two years past, on the bad state of the above road without taking effect on the modern Solons and Lycurgesus of the day. This is my third one, which I hope will prove effective, as by ocular demonstration the Superintendent can see the urgent necessity of taking immediate action in the repairs of the road, and likewise the Bridge at the head of Trout River (Lot 14) which is in a very delapidated state and may soon cause the destruction of some unlucky wight travelling thereon at night.

J, H F.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir.

We were awakened from our lethergy up here on Friday last by the arrival of the steamer *Princess of Wales* from Pictou. She took us quite by surprise, as all notion of her coming at all, had taken possession of the minds of the most hopeful. She did not haul up to the Breakwater, for what reason we are left to imagine. She had on board a few passengers, but little or no freight, due probably to the uncertainty in which shippers were left as to whether she would touch here or not. A boat landed the passengers, and the steamer immediately took her departure. Quite a profusion of bunting was displayed from flag-poles erected in different parts of the town. If we are to have a steamer here for the season, it is to be hoped that she will give more satisfaction than the one on the same route last summer.

The weather has been miserably cold and rainy in this part of the country so far, and as a natural consequence farming operations are in a very backward state. There is very little shipping in this port just now, and I suppose there will not be much stir till the mackeral fleet comes out. Enough for the present.

COLVILLE.

Souris, May 22, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 31, 1689

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Catholic Bishops in the province of Baltimore lately held a Council at the termination of which they issued a Pastoral Letter, a portion of which is directed to the subject of education. The document is signed by the following prelates:—Most Rev. Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, Rt. Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, Rt. Rev. John McGill, Bishop of Richmond, Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, Rt. Rev. Augustin Verot, Bishop of Savannah and Vicar Apostolic of Florida, Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, Right Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburgh, Right Rev. Tobias Mullen, Bishop of Erie, Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, Bishop of Wilmington, Right Rev James Gibbons, Bishop of Adramyteum and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, Rt. Rev. Ignatius Persico, Bishop of Gratianopolis, Rt. Rev. Bonface Wimmer, Abbot, O. S. B.

As the subject is interesting to all our readers, we give the following extracts from this important document:—

"Impressed with the weight of our obligation to "feed the flock of God which is among us," and knowing how precious are the lambs of the flock to the "Prince of Pastors," who has said: "Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come to me, for the kingdom of Heaven is for such," we exhort you to redouble your efforts, in feeding the tender souls of those little ones with the wholesome nourishment of a moral and religious education

"Bitter experience convinces us daily more and more, that a purely secular education, to the exclusion of a religious training, is not only an imperfect system but is attended with the most disastrous consequences to the individual and to society. Among Catholics there cannot be two opinions about this subject. And we are happy to see, that this practical truth is beginning to find acceptance also in the minds of reflecting men among our sepaarted brethren.

Guizot, an eminent non-Catholic writer of France, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point, that we cannot forbear quoting his words: "In order to make popular education truly good, and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious . . . It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour; it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives."

"The Catechetical instructions given once a week in our Sunday Schools, though productive of the most beneficial results, are insufficient to satisfy the religious wants of our children. They should, every day, breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in those schools, where not only their minds are enlightened but where the seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated.

"Children have not only *heads* to be enlightened, but what is more important, *hearts* to be formed to virtue. By what principle of propriety or justice can you store their minds with knowledge for several hours each day, while their hearts, which require far more cultivation, must be content with the paltry allowance of the few weekly lessons?

"It is not enough for the Christian child to have an abstract knowledge of the existence of God; he should learn, every day, the way which leads to God. It is not sufficient for him to know the distance from the sun to the earth, and to be acquainted with the movements of the planets, he should also be familiarly taught, that by leading a virtuous life, he "shall shine as the brightness of the firmament for all eternity."

"Far be it from us to undervalue the importance of human learning, of which the Catholic Church has always been the fostering mother and munificent patroness. But alas! what will our learning profit us, if we neglect the essential science of self knowledge and the fear of God! "Knowledge puffeth up, but charity edifieth." "If I should have prophecy," says the Apostle, "and know all mysteries and all knowledge, and have not charity, I am nothing."

"Parents, and especially mothers, are, in the order of Providence, the first natural guardians and teachers of their children. The mind of a child, like softened wax, easily receives first impressions which are always the most lasting, and which are seldom totally effaced. "A young man according to his way even when he is old, he will not depart from it." A child is susceptible of instruction at an earlier age than is commonly imagined. The mother should, therefore, watch with a jealous eye, the first unfolding of the infant mind, and instil into it the seeds of wisdom and morality, which will bear fruit in due season.

"We exhort you then, beloved children of the Laity in the name of the sacred religion you profess; we exhort you in the name of that God who declares that the parent who neglects his household, "hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel;" we ask you for the sake of those precious souls committed to your care, and for which you will have to render a strict account; we ask you in the name of your country which expects you to rear up not scourges of society, but law abiding members, to "labor in season and out of season," in implanting in the hearts of your offspring, the principles of piety and religious knowledge.

"And it is our earnest wish, Venerable Brethren of the Clergy, that Parochial schools be established as soon as practicable in the cities, towns, and even in the rural districts of this Province where they may not yet be organized. It would be desirable as far as possible, to have these schools in charge of the members of religious communities who make the teaching of youth their special vocation; but whenever their valuable services cannot be obtained, competent lay teachers should be judiciously selected. And we exhort you to exercise over these schools, your personal supervision, so that they may grow in usefulness under your fostering care.

"Let us, dear brethren, labor with united effort in the cause of religious education, so that when we will be called to give an account of our stewardship, we may have the consolation of saying with our Divine Lord: "Those whom Thou givest me, I have kept, and none of them hath perished."

THROWING DOWN THE MOCCASIN.

In our last issue we made a few remarks in reference to an article, with a very sensational heading, which was copied into a late number of the *Patriot*. We left the matter, however, to be dealt with by a fellow citizen of the aggrieved party; but because we may have appeared to differ in opinion from the *Patriot*, or because we have had the bad taste to give the opinion of a more respectable authority than the *Patriot* on the subject in question, we have been called "the defender of religious intolerance," &c., &c., and even challenged to single combat by the athletes of the pious sheet. Wouldn't they like to get up, if possible, a "wee bit" religious excitement and set their neighbors by the ears! It is no go, Davy, no go, no go. We decidedly refuse to "go in."

David has actually thrown his glove at us, and—oh horrors of horrors!!!—Tonalt has flung his dirty moccasin at us. Now we beg to inform those two worthies that they have awaked the wrong man. They have sent their odoriferous missives to the wrong box. We, therefore, send them back, marked "returned," and with the usual Post office inscription, viz: "Try No. 31, Barclay Street, New York." We have no doubt that these odoriferous missives, on their arrival at their *proper* destination, will receive due attention, provided, however, the olfactory nerves of the *poor devils* employed in that establishment be not oversensative; for our own part, we could not touch them with a long stick. David's glove, however, in addition to an ordinary label, will require a few words of explanation, lest the citizens of the Empire City may come to the conclusion that our beautiful Island is inhabited by a race of gorillas or over-grown baboons. We would, therefore, suggest the following as quite appropriate:

"His fingers were long as the cane in the brake."

Tonalt's moccasins, if allowed to be shipped in their present delapidated condition, will not contribute towards the consummation of Reciprocity with the United States. They are in a most wretchedly filthy condition. Let them, however, get a copious application of soap and water, and then let them be duly labelled "D— C— Esq., A. C. E. C., Adjutant, co-editor *Patriot*, &c., &c., &c., P. E. I." By all means, let the spurs be attached to the moccasins to give them a more formidable appearance. It is said that the Adjutant was, at one period of his life, very fond of wearing spurs to his heels, to make folks believe that the heel was his only vulnerable point, and, therefore, required special protection. According to Poets, the heel was the only vulnerable point of the great Achilles, but Tonalt's vulnerable point is considerably higher up, where it would be neither convenient nor comfortable to wear a spur.

Although we could at any time, with serious argument, flog these fellows out of their moccasins, on this or on any other subject, yet a very wise man advises us to "answer a fool according to his folly, lest he imagine himself to be wise." We are also recommended not to "throw pearls before swine," and any person possessed of the merest elementary knowledge of economy would not waste good powder on "dead ducks." We shall, for the present, take leave of our victim in the words of Justice Shallow:

"Davy, Davy, Davy,—let me see, Davy, let me see.

Go to: I say he shall have no wrong;

Look out, Davy!!!"

(Exit Davy.

Praiseworthy.—A Fish Market has been opened by I. C. Hall, Esq., in the basement story of Hon. J. C. Pope's Warehouse, Grafton Street, convenient to the Market House, where fish of different kinds, and of the best quality, are kept fresh, in ice, and can be purchased every day in the week, Sunday excepted. The same enterprising gentleman, some few years ago, employed a man, with a horse and cart, to supply the city with ice during the heat of Summer; but for want of encouragement, we believe, the enterprise was abandoned. We hope, however, that the present enterprise will be well patronised by our citizens.

We understand that a Committee of gentlemen, comprising the names of the Hon. Col. Gray, Lord, Beer, and a few other leading citizens, has been appointed to inspect the Victoria Barracks, with the view to have those buildings, or a portion of them, converted into a house of refuge for destitute, aged and infirm persons. We consider this a step in the right direction, and we hope, under the able and energetic direction of our gallant Colonel, to see the scheme cleverly and energetically carried out, and a superintendent and matron placed at the head of the establishment, whose efficiency and skill will ensure success.

THE ORATORIO CONCERTS.

The Oratorio Concerts in St. Andrew's Hall, on the evenings of Monday & Tuesday, were worthy of a larger patronage than they received. The rendering of Haydn's magnificent work, "The Creation," was, considering the time at Mrs. Stevenson's disposal for practice, and the limited material upon which she had to work in a small community like Charlottetown very creditable. The solos, by Mrs. Stevenson, Miss McCarey, Miss Grimes, Mr. Hermans and one of the students of St Dunstan's College, were excellent, particularly those of Mrs. Stevenson, whose voice was heard to great advantage in "He shall feed his flock." The instrumental performances, by Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Scott, and Messrs. Earle & Vinnicombe, were very fine, and received the hearthy applause of an appreciative audience. The new pianos [illegible] the occasion, and under the [illegible] Mrs Stevenson, Miss Scott and Mr. Earle, their superior tone and quality were demonstrated to the satisfaction of the audience. Although this has been the first Oratorio Concert given in Charlottetown, yet we trust it is not going to be the last.—*Herald.*

In reference to the above Concerts which were, as our contemporary says, in a musical point of view, a great success yet we learn, much to our regret, that notwithstanding the great efforts made to ensure a large attendance, there was but the paltry sum of £12 6s (including tickets sold outside) taken in the Hall the first night, and £12 4s 3d, including sale of tickets, the next night. We are not surprised to hear that Mrs. Stevenson has wisely determined to cease in future giving her time and energy to the getting up of Concerts for a community who show such appreciation of her efforts in the cause of charity, ever since her residence here; and we *commend her for declining ever to sing again* in public in Charlottetown. Any person wishing to see the list of expenses, proceeds, &c., of the said Concerts, can do so by applying at the *Examiner* and *Herald* offices, where any information required as to the correctness of the above statement can be had. The expenses having been £13 10s 3d, it will be seen that instead of there being anything to give the Fund there was [illegible] of the second night's receipts

Wilson & Clarke's Theatre.—This talented Company have held forth to great acceptance and with fair reward during the past week. Compelled to remain a few nights longer to complete their arrangements for their departure for St John's, N. F. a series of entirely new and superior dramatic works will be submitted to the approval of our citizens. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing the entertainments patronised in a manner worthy of the liberality of our people and commensurate with the ability of the artists. We may add that, to-night, the celebrated Play by Charles Dickens, Oliver Twist will be performed. As this play has never been acted here, and is a production of great power and thrilling interest we hope to see a large audience. We have many lovers of the great novelist in our community who surely will not neglect to witness the living representation of the grand author's creation placed upon the stage in a superior manner. We are happy to learn that Messrs. Wilson & Clarke will give Two Performances on Wednesday, one in the afternoon at 2½ o clock, and in the evening at the usual time. The play on both occasions will be the Celebrated "Uncle Tom's Cabin!" The prices in the afternoon will be, for Children, 6d., for Adults, 1s. 6d

Penmanship and Writing Books.—Mr. Staples has again visited our City, and brings with him the highest testimonials from gentlemen connected with the Educational Establishments of New Brunswick, where he has spent the past winter introducing his System of Penmanship and Writing Books into the schools of that Province. Arrangements are being made to supply a series of copies got up expressly for use in our Island Schools. Mr. Staples is spoken of by the Halifax *Acadian Recorder*, of the 26th May, as follows:—

"Mr Staples has introduced his system pretty generally throughout the Province, and now stands ready, we believe, to challenge any portion of this continent to produce an average of as good writers as Nova Scotia can show in her public schools."

We notice that the Visitor of Schools for Queen's County admits the fact that there is a very great improvement in penmanship in those schools where Mr Staples' Copy-Books have been introduced. Our Board of Education, composed as it is of gentleman of high literary attainments, we have no doubt will take this important matter in hand, and grant to Mr. Staples all the support and assistance he may require to enable him to successfully carry out the improvements made by him in this important branch of education.

Common Council Proceedings.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, Charlottetown, Monday, the 10th May, 1869.

Present, His Worship the Mayor, Chairman,

Councillors:—John Morris,	Samuel Mutch,
James Reddin,	A. McNeill,
W B Allin,	Mark Butcher,
J. B Pollard,	George R. Beer,
David Laird,	David M. Hooper.

Read a communication from R. R. Hodgson, one of the contractors for carrying the Mails, of the Steam Navigation Company, respecting the order of this Board of the 27th April last. The Hon. D. Davies was heard upon the subject.

Upon motion,

Ordered, that the order of the Board, made on the 27th April last that the Health Officer should, until further notice, visit, inspect, and report on all vessels arriving at the port of Charlottetown, from any port or place in the Province of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, be rescinded, leaving in operation the order made on the 27th April, and 21st May, 1868.

Sanatory Arrangements.

Read a communication from John T. Jenkins, Health Officer of Charlottetown, of the 9th May, inst. representing the insalubrious condition of the slaughter house and premises of Patrick Blake, in Ward No. 1, block 9 King Street.

[illegible] *after a representation had been made to the Board*, concerning the insalubrious state of Mr Blake's slaughter house, &c., an abatement of the nuisance had been effected, but it was to be borne in mind, that until some more efficient arrangements should be made for the prevention of such nuisances, than at present existed, no guarantee could be given for the preservation of the health of the City. And, amongst other suggestions, made by the different members of the Board, with a view to the effecting of a purification of such parts of the City as are rendered dangerously insalubrious by offensive deposits, and the preservation of them in such purified condition afterwards, it was observed by Mr. McNeill, that he thought it would be well to endeavor to provide a building to be used as a general slaughter house, by the Charlottetown butchers, situated in some convenient place at the river side, where the tide would wash away all the filth occasioned by the slaughtering process.

Upon the motion of Mr. David Laird.

Resolved That a Committee of three members of this Board be appointed to take charge of all sanatory arrangements of the City, with full power to enforce and carry out all bye-laws of the City for keeping yards and slaughter houses clean, and that the said Committee consist of David Laird, James Reddin, and John Morris, Esquires.

R B Irving Reporter.

Smoke! Smoke!! Smoke!!! Gentlemen who would enjoy the luxury of a *Good Smoke*, are invited to call at the Union House, Queen Street, kept by O'Neill Brothers, where the largest variety of Meerchaums and the finest quality of Tobacco and Cigars in the City is to be found on the most reasonable terms.

We have received the Report, for 1869, of the Chief Commissioner of mines for the Province of Nova Scotia, P S. Hamilton, Esq. The Report gives the fullest information and embraces a period of fifteen months. Financially, the success has been more than was expected, the receipts being larger than in any previous year.

The Steamer "Statira" left this port for London, Thursday evening, with about 56 600 bushels oats, shipped by Carvell Bros. A Mail Bag for England was also dispatched by her.—*Ib.*

The Steamship "Alhambra" arrived from Boston and Halifax on Tuesday evening, having been detained three days beyond her usual time.

The day fixed for the celebration of the Queen's Birthday having been changed to the 2nd June in every year His Honor the Administrator will hold a Leyee at Government House in honor of Her Majesty's Birthday, on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

We notice that the steamer Alhambra is to make Picton a port of call on her passages between Boston and Charlottetown.

Mr. John Nelson, from Gloucester, Mass., has taken the "Pavilion Hotel" (recently Miss Streets,) which is now, we understand, undergoing a "thorough renovation."

Among the passengers by Steamer last night, was the Rev. George W Hodgson, A. M., who comes to take charge of the new Episcopal Church in this city. Before his departure from Lunenburg, the Reverend gentleman received a very complimentary address from his late Parishoners.—Pat.

Whoever wants a fashionable new Silk or Felt Hat, can be supplied by calling at J. W. Falconer's establishment, South Side Queen Square. See advertisement.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria reached her fiftieth year on Monday. May she live fifty years longer.

W. B Alley, Esq., of the New Glasgow Chronicle is now on a visit to this Island. We are happy to see Mr. Alley in the enjoyment of good health.

New Tailoring Establishment at J. W. Falconer's, South Side Queen Square.