European News.

BY THE STEAMSHIPS "ETNA" AND "UNION" AT NEW YORK.

Earl Spencer was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 23d ult. He will shortly make his public entry into Dublin.

The English papers contain notices of the death of Mr James Disraeli, brother of the late Premier, and one of the commissioners of inland revenue.

The *Independance Belge* of the 23rd ult., announces that the Belgian Minister in London is about to retire from the diplomatic service and that he will be succeeded by Baron Beaulieu.

The Princess Mathilde is having a model farm established in her park at St. Gratien. It will be on a large scale, and in accordance with the suggestions of the Princess Bacciocchi, who has sent there some small cows without horns.

A dreadful explosion, resulting in frightful injuries to nine men, took place at the Oare Gunpowder Works, Faversham, on the morning of the 24th ult. The cause of it has not yet transpired.

At a meeting of Liverpool merchants held on the 21st of December, Sir Charles Fox's scheme for constructing a railway from Liverpool to Birkenhead by means of a tunnel under the Mersey was approved of. The total cost of the enterprise is estimated to amount to £446,000, but £20,000 only is the sum which it is proposed to raise in the first instance, and that will be expended upon the driving of an experimental tunnel underneath the river bed.

The sudden elevation of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern to the hospitarship of Moldo Wallachia and the intrigues against Turkey, of which the Principalities have been the scene under the rule of the Prussian Prince are intelligible only on the hypothesis of some understanding between the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin, which forbodes no good to the Ottoman Empire.

As the harbor of Trouville can be made by ships of the largest tonnage at all times of the tide, the French government have just decided, in accordance with the recommendation of a commission presided over by Prince Murat, to make Trouville a port of refuge for shipping in general, and the Imperial Channel fleet in particular. The pier is to be lengthened and other important works commenced to provide for the easy ingress of shipping to the port during a gale.

Letters from Athens to the 17th ult., confirm the news that Greece is making great preparations for war. The King is said to have declared that he would place himself at the head of the army, if negotiations failed. The *Hellenic Independence* states that the towns of the realm were illuminated during three nights on learning the rupture with Turkey.

King George has written an autograph and confidential letter to the Emperor of Austria, begging him to observe that the difference existing between Turkey and Greece arises purely from religious antagonism and that it is the duty of every Christian prince to support Greece or at least to maintain a strict neutrality.

An alleged attempt to blow up the Albany street police station was on the 24th of December investigated by the magistrate at Marylebone. A man who gave the name of Barton is in custody on the charge of throwing an explosive substance into the building, and, on the production of some formal evidence, he has been remanded.

A destructive storm swept over the north of Scotland on Monday night, the 21st ultimo. The whole of the seaward staging and the stone work executed in the Wicknew harbor during the year were carried away. The Kinross schr. of Aberdeen, was a total wreck off Stonehaven on Monday night. The crew were rescued by the Salmon cable, except one man, who was lashed to the helm and perished under most distressing circumstances.

On the 23rd ultimo the whole of the North Riding rivers, England, were in a state of high flood, and the low lands along their course were converted into great lakes. Along the Rye some of the villages have had the water in the houses, and at Newsham bridge the roads on each side were impassable. The marshes from Ayton to Yedingham bridge and thence downwards, are a magnificent sheet of water. Of course all herbage is destroyed. At Malton some of the mills and other works adjoining the river were stopped by flood.

About six o'clock on Thursday morning, the 25th ult., the *Paeco*, lifeboat, stationed at Aldborough, Suffolk, put off in reply to a signal of distress from the brig Fuschia, of Whitby. The vessel, which was found to be abandoned, had ran into and dismasted the schooner Diamond, of Goole, and the latter was making so much water that the crew were obliged to run her on a shoal, whence the master, mate and a boy were taken on board the lifeboat and safely landed. The fate of the brig's crew is unknown.

Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Jan. 15.

Rio Janeiro dates of Dec. 24th state that the allied army had made a vigorous assault on the Paraguayan stronghold at Ulleta, and after a desperate battle succeeded in carrying it. Lopez's army was utterly routed and destroyed. The allies captured over 3000 prisoners of war. Lopez himself, with barely 200 followers, made his escape.

This victory opened the way to Ascencion, the Paraguayan capital, to which place the Brazilian iron-clads had gone.

London, Jan. 14—Evening.

The specie increase in the Bank of England is £89,000. The mammoth steamship "Great Eastern" has commenced to take on board the submarine Cable of the Franco American Atlantic Telegraph Co. It is expected that she will sail in June next to lay the cable.

London, Jan. 14.

It has been agreed that the powers represented in the Conference on the Eastern question shall not by any reason of their participation in the Conference be held bound to enforce its conclusions.

Paris, Jan. 14—Evening.

The Conference on the Eastern Question had another session this afternoon. M. Rangabe, Minister from Greece, was absent, as before.

The Press of this city generally urge the continuance of the Conference.

It is understood that the Government is preparing a diplomatic circular to foreign powers on the question at issue.

Paris, Jan. 15.

The Paris "Constitutional" predicts that Greece will submit to the voice of the Conference.

Madrid, Jan 15.

A tumult occurred in Tortosa, on Wednesday, growing out of a quarrel between the Liberal and Carlist parties. It was suppressed by the authorities, and the city is now quiet.

The Madrid journals urge the Government to use all means to strengthen the hands of Gen Dulce in Havana, and demand that 10,000 additional troops be sent to Cuba to render the possession of that Island secure.

London, Jan. 15.

A despatch from Hong Kong states that the rebels had captured the city of Hakodadi in Japan. The persons and property of foreigners were respected.

London, Jan. 17.

The Turkish Minister has agreed to the main point of the settlement proposed by the Conference, but awaits instruction from Constantinople before signing the resolves of that city.

The representative of Greece has informed the French Minister of Foreign affairs that his instructions from the Government at Athens are delayed in consequence of an interruption of the telegraph.

Paris, Jan. 17, eve.

The conference on the Eastern question, is on the point of closing its sessions. It recommends Greece to accept so much of the Turkish ultimatum as relates to Cretan affairs, and to refer the case of the officer, at Syra, to the decision of the Courts, and promises that Turkey will withdraw the last point of her ultimatum touching the observance of international law. The conference maintains the policy of strict non intervention.

The latest advices from Athens show that preparations are actively going on in all parts of Greece. The Banks of Athens have loaned the Government £20,000,000 for war purposes.

Despatches from the East report that a difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Persia.

Disturbances broke out upon the Eastern frontier of Asiatic Turkey between Persians and Turks, which have led to the withdrawal of the Ambassador of the Porte from Teheran since these occurrances.

Persia has been massing troops on the north-western frontier.

Madrid Jan. 18.

The Government of Spain is about sending additional troops to put down the insurrection in Cuba.

London Jan. 18

It is reported that Prince Amodeus, Duke of Costa, has renounced Italian succession in favor of Princess Clothilde.

London, Jan 18

The Times alludes in terms of the highest praise to the Treaty which has been concluded between Great Britain and China through Mr Burlingame and the Chinese Ambassadors.

Paris, Jan 18.

The French Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled on Monday. The Session was opened by the Emperor in person, with a speech from the Throne. He said that the task before the Legislature was a serious one, namely, to conduct a Government strong enough to repress excesses while accepting all benefits of liberty.

The laws making concessions to the press, and granting the right to hold public meetings have had the effect of preserving public order, and the fact that recent elections resulted in favor of the Government has confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions.

The laws providing for military organization have given strength and confidence to the Nation, which was now ready to meet all the events of the future.

The armament of the forces was perfect, and the arsenals were filled with supplies; the reserves were well drilled, and the re-organization of the National Guard approached completion. The fleets have been recreated and the fortifications at all important points are in good condition.

The Imperial wish was realized—France was so placed as to vindicate her status in the destinies of the world. Peace had been heretofore sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State.

The Revolution in Spain had not altered the good relations of France with that country. The Conference which had just terminated its session, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all agreed on the principle calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. It the firm hopes of success which they entertain should be realized nothing would be left to trouble the general harmony of the nations.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Jan. 15.

Steamer "Gulf City," from Galveston for New York, was wrecked on Monday night, and 22 lives lost. Gold opened at 136¼.

New York, Jan. 15—Evening.

The Haytien revolutionists have retaken all the places in the vicinity of Jacnel, which were lately captured by President Salnave, and at last accounts were preparing to move on Port au Prince and Gonaives.

Washington, Jan 17.

The President transmitted to the Senate on Friday the three treaties and protocols concluded between the United States and Great Britain, which were indicated in his annual message, namely, first, a Protocol fully recognizing the naturalization laws of the United States, and abolishing the legal principle heretofore maintained in Great Britain, of the infeasibility of native allegiance; second, a treaty referring to the boundary dispute about the Island of San Juan on the Pacific coast to the republic of Switzerland; third, a treaty for the adjustment of all claims, including the Alabama claims, by a commission to sit at Washington, with a stipulation to refer, when necessary, individual claims to the head of a friendly nation.

FROM CANADA.

Montreal, Jan. 15.

Much interest is manifested as to the result of Rose's interview with Howe at Portland.

At the Concert of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society last night, Dr. O'Brennan, Editor of the Connaught *Patriot*, lately released from jail in Ireland for Fenianism, spoke on the wrongs of Ireland. His sentiments were so disloyal that Carter, M P P, Father Dowd and others left.

The Civil Service Commissioners are going to establish a Library at Onterio for Government employees.

The Ontario Parliament granted $1000 to each Judge of the Superior Court.

There is to be a Grand Concert here on Tuesday next, on the occasion of the departure of the Roman Catholic Bishop for Rome, which will be attended by the Clergy and Bishops of both Provinces.

Montreal Jan. 18.

Rose, Howe, and McLellan arrived here yesterday from Portland.

Howe and McLellan left this morning for Ottawa.

Rose leaves to night for England via New York.

The remains of Mrs. McDougall will be buried at Toronto, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Nine Reform members of the Ontario Parliament write to the Toronto *Telegraph*, repudiating the dictatorship exercised over them by the *Globe*, and claiming the right to give the Ministry independent support.

The flour market is very dull with a decline of 5 cents on strong super. Ordinary steady at previous quotations.

Montreal, Jan. 19

The papers protest against the imposing of a tax on salt. They copy the article which appeared in the St John News, and say that although the arguments there adduced are based chiefly on the injustice which a salt tax would work in the Lower Provinces, they are also applicable to the whole Dominion.

The funeral of the late Mrs McDougall took place to day. Sir John A. McDonald and other members of the Cabinet acted as pall bearers. Howe and McLellan of Nova Scotia walked in the procession.

The departure of the Hon. Mr. Rose for England, fixed for yesterday, was unexpedly delayed owing to the conference with the Hon. Mr Howe not being completed. All grades of trade is exceedingly dull.

Holloway's Ointment—Dysentry, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints—In all cases of dysentery and diarrhœa in which Holloway's Ointment has been well rubed upon the abdomen two or three times a day decided relief has been at once obtained, and a perseverance in the same safe treatment, aided by the application of warm bran poultices, has established a cure. A milk diet and farinaceous food should be adhered to throughout the attack. Solid substances, fruits, and vegetables should be studiously shunned until the more distressing and alarming symptoms have been dissipated by the diligent inunction of this redressive and cooling Ointment.

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 the sickness impossible. Get the Rescue of Tula Almanac. Sold by all Dealers.

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

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.

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

Ten Years have clearly proved that the theory of simplicity, the great element of this splendid preparation, which allows its use whenever there is tickling or irritation in the Throat, and producing no debility, is the only and true theory by which *Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchial Complaints*, and all *Throat Affections*, which, if neglected, end in *Consumption*, can be effectually cured.

☞ *Sore Throat*, the great origin of *Diptheria*, when neglected, is cured by making a *Gargle* with equal parts of water.

☞ *Whooping Cough* is completely relieved of its violence by a constant use of the remedy.

☞ Testimonials of undoubted character can be seen at any office by all.

Small Bottles, 25 cents. Large do 50 cts

☞ Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Dealers in edicines

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Pursuant to notice published in the news papers, the Annual General Meeting of the above Company came off at the Temperance Hall on Monday, the 18th January, 1869.

As soon as it was ascertained that a sufficient number of members were present to constitute a meeting under the Act of Incorporation, the President was requested to take the Chair.

And he having done so, called on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, after which the President informed the Company that this was the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Company, called for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the current year, and to give the present Board an opportunity of laying before the Company a statement of the Accounts for the past year. The President observed that there would be matters of importance to take into consideration referred to in their Report, that the Act of Incorporation would expire this Summer, and the Directors consider it quite necessary that in applying to have the Act renewed, it should be also amended so to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to seven, as a majority could very seldom be collected to transact business, and he referred to the different Banks and Marine Insurance Companies, where business to ten times the amount was yearly transacted, and where only seven members constituted a Board of Directors. The Directors also suggested that the new Act should give the Company power to grant a small remuneration to such of the Directors as attended regularly. He then called on the Secretary to read the

REPORT:

In presenting what your Directors find to be the Twentieth Annual Report of the proceedings of this Company, they have much satisfaction in having it in their power to say that no loss occurred to this Company during the past year.

The Directors, in settling the losses of the preceding year, as may be observed by the last Report of the Directors, left a claim made by John Haszard & Co for loss on goods in their store at St Eleanor's, to the amount of £1000, to be settled by a Jury, they having offered the sum of £600 in full for their claim, and the same was refused.

That the trial came on last Hilary Term, when the Jury gave a verdict against the Company for the whole sum claimed and interest, and although the Directors afterwards succeeded in setting the verdict aside, a new trial was granted, yet the Directors found they were no better prepared for defence than on the first trial, and, considering "the glorious uncertainty of the Law," agreed to pay the amount claimed and expenses incurred.

That your Directors having but a balance of £420 14s. 7d. in hand, out of which £100 was claimed by the heirs of Dewar, to satisfy a loss that occurred on the 15th July, 1866, and also a second loss sustained by John Haszard on the 29th November, 1867, for the sum of £103 17s 6d. your Directors caused a levy of one per cent to be made on the Company, which would amount to £800. That said one per cent has been collected within about £27 odd yet due in small sums, and your Directors finding it expensive entering judgments and issuing executions against the defaulters, agreed to take Notes of Hand for the amounts due, payable during the present month. Your Directors considering the amount levied, together with the amounts in hand, would be sufficient to pay off such losses.

Your Directors observe that during the great conflagration in July, 1866, the sum of £129,333 was insured in this Company; whereas in 1868 this sum was reduced by parties having very large sums insured to £48,725, thus reducing the income of the Company to nearly *one third*.

That since the levy has been collected, and all claims paid off, twenty-two new Policies have been issued, covering £9,190, which, added to £48,725, makes £57,915, the amount insured 31st December, 1868; and since then nine Policies, amounting to £2610, have been issued, showing plainly that assurance is again restored.

Your Directors entertain good hopes this Company will soon acquire that confidence required in the mutual system, the Company having paid every loss since its establishment, while so many foreign offices have been obliged to withdraw their agencies, there being now but one foreign agency in the Island, and it remains to be seen whether that office will continue business after a few losses have been paid.

Your Directors are morally certain that if this Company is well supported by the community at large, it would soon become able to pay all reasonable losses without levying any assessment as may be clearly seen, the Company being in operation now twenty years, and, after the great fire which occurred in July, 1866, burning down nearly one-fourth of the business part of Charlottetown, this Company has only been obliged to levy *one per cent*; and had the Company not have returned a Bonus of one-half year's premium to Policy holders a short time previous, it would not have been obliged to levy even the one per cent, and it must be borne in mind that many of the old Policy holders are insured at *half per cent*.

From the large number of Directors (thirteen) required by the Act of Incorporation, and from the constant complaints of the Secretary, that a majority can very seldom be collected together at the monthly meetings of this Board, and business therefore is sometimes retarded. The Directors recommend that this Company apply to the Legislature to have the Act of Incorporation, which is now about to expire, so far amended as to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to seven, and also that power be given to the annual meeting to vote a small amount to such of the Directors as do attend, for their services, should they deem it expedient so to do.

The Accounts of the past year have been duly audited and passed. The abstract stands thus:

DR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1867. Dec 31.—To amount of Cash in Bank at this date,		£420 14 7
1868. Dec 31.—To amount of Cash deposited in Bank this year, from 31st Dec., 1867, to 31st Dec., 1868, received by premiums and renewals,	£304 10 0	
To interest allowed thereon,	8 0 0	
To Cash paid in Bank since the above, being balance on hand 31st Dec., 1868,	52 4 2	
		364 14 2
To amount collected by the call of one per cent, to 31st Dec., 1868,	800 14 4	
To Interest thereon,	7 0 0	
		807 14 4
		£1593 3 1

CR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1868. By Cash paid John Haszard for his second loss on building	£100 0 0	
By Cash paid do do for painting house damaged by fire,	3 17 6	
By Cash paid Dewar's Heirs for house burnt 15th July 1866,	100 0 0	
		203 17 6
By Cash paid Special Jury, Supreme Court, last Hilary Term in J. Haszard's case,	6 12 6	
By Cash paid F. Longworth, Sheriff,	4 6 6	
		10 19 0
By Cash paid J Haszard for his loss on goods in store,	1000 0 0	
By Cash paid Plaintiff's Attorney's costs,	77 12 1	
By Cash paid Messrs Haviland & Brecken, Counsel fees,	7 16 8	
		1085 8 9
By Cash paid for entering judgment against John Maloney,	1 5 0	
By Cash paid expenses advertising call, for printing circulars, for receipts, books, &c.,	3 0 6	
		4 5 6
By Cash in Bank 31st Dec., 1868,		281 11 3
By balance on hand, being part of the One per cent call,		7 1 1
		£1593 3 1

COMPANY'S STOCK.

	£ s. d.
1868. Dec. 31—Cash in Bank at this date,	£229 7 1
Balance on hand at this date,	52 4 2
Present Cash Capital,	£281 11 3
Add the 5 per cent Bonds,	2898 15 0
Company's Stock,	£3,180 6 3

The Directors trust that the new Board of Directors will see the necessity of urging on those in authority the sinking of more Reservoirs in the Spring. Even if a sum of money is borrowed for the occasion, the interest would be cheerfully paid.

By order of the Directors.

HENRY PALMER, Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1868.

The President then said he would like to hear the matter discussed, and if any present were opposed to the alteration, he thought this was the time to hear it, before the report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

J. W. Morrison, Esq., agreed with the President, and considered this was the time to offer any objections. He was of opinion that reducing the number from thirteen to seven was making the number rather too small. He, therefore, begged leave to propose that the number be nine instead of seven. This was seconded by R. Hooper, Esq. A. MacNeill, Esq., could not agree with Mr Morrison. He was clearly of opinion that this Company required no more Directors than the Banks and Mutual Marine Companies, and that no person had a better right to know than the Board of Directors and Secretary. He therefore moved, and it was seconded by Mr. W. C. Trowan, that the Report be adopted and printed. Mr. Morrison's motion being put, was lost. Mr. McNeill's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Morrison then moved that the Act be amended as agreed on, and that the amended Act be submitted to another General Meeting of this Company to take place in the month of March next, which was agreed to.

The Company then proceeded to Balloting for a new Board of Directors, five of whom were to be elected out of the present Board, and eight to be chosen out of the Company, when the Hons. Geo. Beer, & H J. Callbeck, and Mark Butcher, John Scott, and William Dodd, Esqrs., were duly elected from the old Board; and William Weeks, Robert Hooper, William Brown, Bertram Moore, W E Dawson, Artemas Lord and Thomas Dodd, Esqs., were duly elected from the Company.

The Chairman being requested to vacate the Chair, and Wm. Heard, Esq., being called thereto, the thanks of the Company were given to the Hon. Geo. Beer, and also to the Directors and Secretary of the Company, for their efficient services for the past year, which were thankfully acknowledged.

HENRY PALMER,
Secretary.

Jan. 18, 1869.

GRANTS TO DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Ed. Progress:

I am sorry to perceive that it is the earnest desire of those who are opposed to a Grant to St. Dunstan's College, to impress on the mind of the community that by seeking for an endowment to the said institution, we are reviving a religious warfare between Catholics and Protestants.

This mode of reasoning may suit the tastes of a few political schemers and bigots; but to the intelligent and well-disposed, it cannot have the least particle of weight, for we must all admit that a demand for justice and equal rights could never be considered by any intelligent and discerning public to be the means of creating discord and ill feeling in any community, provided, that each party will refrain from giving vent to feelings of an engendered animosity—matured in their breast from time immemorial.

In soliciting the Government and Legislature for a Grant to St Dunstan's College, the Catholics do not seek it as a favor, they simply and truly ask it as their just right, and are determined to persevere in their just demand until obtained. Were the Catholic College merely open to the education of Catholic pupils there might be some feasibility in the logic of our opponents that it was a Sectarian Institution; but to the credit, be it said, of all concerned, all denominations of Christians are permitted to be educated, without their religious feelings being tampered with. At the same time there are those among our Protestant friends who will argue that by admitting all denominations of Christians to be educated in St Dunstan's College that it is a benefit to said Institution. Granted. And now Sir, we will just reverse the argument, and if the logic of our Protestant friends will stand good on one side, this of the Catholics and well disposed Protestants will also stand good, viz:—The Prince of Wales College is an Institution open to the Education of all parties, Catholics as well as Protestants, and consequently if the education of Catholic pupils in said College, together with Protestants, is a sufficient remuneration, why endow said College out of the Revenue, to make it sustaining, and appropriate the Taxes that Catholics pay into the Treasury for its support and maintenance? Therefore, if our wise and 'able men' of the Government and Legislature deem it essentially necessary to endow the Prince of Wales College how is it so antagonistic to their principles that they withhold an endowment to St Dunstan's College? Is it because Catholics built such a institution that right and justice should be withheld from them? It appears so. Before Responsible Government was granted to this Colony the party then in power, although called by some the "family compact," endowed the Catholic College of St. Andrew's with an annual Grant; and now when we have a Liberal Government, supported by the Catholic population of P. E. Island, we, as Catholics, are denied our rights in every sense of the word. Still, I trust the day is not distant when Catholics and Protestants will come to an amicable arrangement on the question, and those who are opposed to the question of rights will agree with the friends of justice, and accord to Catholics that degree of fair play, without which no country can be governed as it should be.

There are some Catholics who appear to be satisfied that the present Executive will give them every justice, and I trust their expectations may be fully realized; but at the Session of 1868 of our Legislature, the Government was inimical to the just claims of Catholics; and consequently we must infer that the present Administration will act the same in the ensuing Session of 1869 as they did in 1868. Notwithstanding the Government's refusal of our just demands, we find men who are disposed to laud said Government to the skies, and tell us that Catholics have received their equal share of offices of emolument, but permit me to tell these gentlemen *that they have not.*—for out of a batch of officials that now comprise the public offices of the Colony only six are Catholics, whereas there are twenty-one Protestants, exclusive of the officials of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council. Therefore, it is unfair for men to make assertions not founded on facts, and I consider it the duty of every man to contradict an assertion tending to convey an erroneous impression, and which is sought to be palmed off on the community for truth.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MURPHY.

Lot 11, Jan 12th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR:

Having observed that your attention, as well as that of your contemporaries, has been drawn to the subject of the water supply of Charlottetown, in connection with the recent outbreak of fever, and that it has been energetically treated by all the City newspapers I should have been content to leave the matter in the hands of the Common Council, now that they have been aroused to a sense of their responsibilities, had I not been informed that many persons strenuously deny the possibility of contracting fever from the use of impure water, and with that supercilious assumption of superior knowledge which so frequently cloaks profound ignorance, sneer at what they mildly term the "absurdity" of some who endeavor to trace results to their true cause. The class of persons alluded to is said to include medical men, and it is this circumstance which gives to opinions so expressed some apparent weight, and renders them dangerous, by leading the inhabitants of the City to disregard the warning they have received in this visitation; and which induces me to lay before the public some facts bearing upon the subject elicited during the progress of an investigation, ordered by the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and conducted by Drs. Buchanan and Thorne, into the cause of an outbreak of fever which occurred in 1867, in the town of Guildford, Surrey, and in the village of Terling, Essex. The testimony of these eminent physicians is in direct confirmation of the arguments brought forward in my report to the Board of Health, which—I may here state—was not intended for publication, having been hastily drawn up amidst the distractions of numerous professional engagements.

The subjoined extracts so strikingly illustrate the subject, that I feel it needless to offer any comments:

"The epidemic of typhoid fever at GUILDFORD was peculiarly instructive. Guildford is not ordinarily quite exempt from typhoid fever; and during the first twenty-eight days of last August, 10 such cases had been seen scattered about in the town; when suddenly within the next thirty-three days there had arisen fully 250 cases of the disease, and of this large number 150 had arisen within a fortnight. The distribution of the disease, especially during the first fortnight of the epidemic, so nearly corresponded in area with a particular section of the public water supply of the town as to raise the strongest suspicions that this section of the water supply was at fault. And eventually these suspicions became a certainty. First, namely, it was shown that on one particular day in August (about ten days before the beginning of the outbreak), 330 of the 1,675 houses of Guildford had *exceptionally* received their water from a certain high service reservoir which had been previously filled from a new well; and that the persons residing in or frequenting these 330 houses constituted the part of the population on which the epidemic influence had almost exclusively fallen. Subsequent chemical examination of the water of the new well detected in it the products of organic decomposition; and examination of the local circumstances showed but too unquestionably whence the decomposing organic matter had been derived. The new well, no one could doubt, was most dangerously situated, in the porous and fissured chalk-stratum it was within ten feet of various sewers; one of which indeed was traversed, as a short cut, by the iron delivery-pipe of the high service."

* * * * * * * *

"The peculiarly porous soil which underlay all this filth was of course continually absorbing it; the water supply of the population was derived from wells, most of them sunk in that excrement sodden sponge of earth; some ten days before the outbreak of the fever, after an extraordinary period of drought, a sudden great rise of the water level of the wells was observed; and this of course denoted a long-delayed scouring of that foulest soil into the water supply of the now poisoned population."

* * * * * * * *

"Apart from legal subtilties, on which I am not competent to speak, it seems that the distribution of fouled water by the Guildford Board (regarded for the moment as a water company) is as proper a case for judge and jury, on action for damages by any of the 500 people who had typhoid fever in the town, as any case in which a railway collision brings some scores of passengers into harm."

* * * * * * * *

"Looking carefully for any condition which might coincide in distribution with the fever, it was soon seen that drainage could have played no direct part in the result, inasmuch as there is no system of sewers in the town, and the parts affected were those whose natural drainage is the best. Other suggestions having been put aside as not meeting the broad facts of the case, only one condition was to be discovered generally coincident in distribution with the outbreak, and that was the *high service of the town water supply*. More particular inquiry was then made as to the source from which each affected house procured its drinking water, and it turns out that all the houses *first* attacked at the beginning of September were supplied with water from the high service. A few exceptions to the absoluteness of this rule were in school children and others who, living in houses not supplied by high service water, spent the hours of the day in houses that got their supply from the high service."

* * * * * * * *

"These 330 houses therefore on which the fever almost exclusively fell had received a different water from the other houses of the town viz., water from the new well, stored up from August 1st, and delivered on August 17th. *That statement may be repeated that no other condition could be found on careful and detailed inquiry, at all coincident with the outbreak of fever.*"

* * * * * * * *

"On a higher level than these wells and everywhere surrounding them, lie the various nuisances just enumerated, and since the soil is of a very loose and porous nature, and one which easily admits of the percolation of fluids, the closeness of such sources of contamination to the cottagers' drinking water is seen to be fraught with the greatest danger."

* * * * * * * *

"During my visit I carefully examined every well throughout the village, and I found that with very few exceptions they were all so placed that the water they contained could easily become contaminated. Two of those which were placed under the exceptional circumstances deserve notice, because they supply with water the only two large groups of cottages in which none of the inmates have suffered from the disease. It is evident that for years the land springs supplying the village must have washed the foul materials which had soaked through the ground into the wells, although, owing to the water being very abundant, the contaminated solution thus formed was very much diluted. In connexion with this I would call attention to the statement which I have made to the effect that typhoid fever had existed in Terling for at least five years. Recently, however, although the soakage of filth into the ground has been going on, there has been a deficiency in the water supply; that filth must therefore have accumulated until the rise in the surface water took place, when the whole would naturally be washed from the surrounding ground into the wells, and thus give rise to an intensely saturated solution.

J. T. JENKINS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1869.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GEORGE TOWN.

In compliance with a requisition from the inhabitants of Georgetown, addressed to W. B Aitken, Esq, Senior Magistrate, a Public Meeting was held at the Old Court House, on Thursday, the 14th inst, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the requirements of the Town previous to the meeting of the Legislature.—W. B. Aitken, Esq., in the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Wm. Sanderson, Esq, Hon. A A. Macdonald, Mr R. Munro, Archd. J. Macdonald, Esq, and Hon D. Gordon, on the necessity of having a steam ferry established at Georgetown; also, on the advantages Georgetown possessed as a port of communication with the main land, from which a steamer could frequently run for the greater part of the winter to Cape George, or the Straits of Canso, and in connection with this subject, the paramount necessity of having a steamer to run between Georgetown, Shediac, and Pictou, during the summer season, in order to put this port on a fair footing with ports in the other counties, was strongly advocated by the several speakers.

Moved by Mr. R. Munro, seconded by Mr. G A. Aitken,—

"It is the opinion of this meeting that it is absolutely necessary for the public accommodation, to have a steamer on the Georgetown Ferry, and that a Committee be now formed, to draft a Petition and get signatures to ask the Legislature to subsidize this desirable and necessary undertaking." Carried unanimously.

"Resolved that Mr. R. Munro Archd J Macdonald, Esq, and Mr. A. C. Stewart be a Committee to draft a Petition and procure signatures thereto, to carry out the above Resolution."

After some further discussion on steam communication, and the necessity of having the Telegraph extended to Georgetown, it was moved by Archd. J Macdonald, Esq, and seconded by Mr D F Kennedy, that this meeting do adjourn till Monday, the 18th inst., at 7 o'clock, p. m, then to meet again at the same place—which was agreed to.

And on Monday, a meeting was again held, pursuant to adjournment, when E. Wickwire, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The draft of a petition was submitted by the Committee appointed to draw up the same, for the steam ferry boat; and after some discussion as to the lowest amount for which a boat could be expected to be placed on the ferry, it was resolved that the Legislature be asked for a subsidy of £200 per annum, for ten years, to any company placing and maintaining a suitable boat on the ferry.

Messrs Wm Sanderson, Esq., Capt John McDonald, Esq., Mr. R. Munro, and others, spoke on the necessity of having Telegraph communication extended to Georgetown; and the following resolution was moved by Mr R. Munro, and seconded by Wm. Sanderson, Esq, and carried unanimously,—

"Resolved that the Legislature be petitioned to make arrangements with the Telegraph Company to have it extended to Georgetown, and that a Committee be now formed to get up such Petition."

An animated debate then took place on the possibility of running a steamer with the winter Mails from Georgetown, instead of depending on the dangerous and uncertain passage by ice boat, *via* Cape Tormentine, when it was shewn that vessels had frequently crossed the Gulf, in the months of January, February, and March, and that this harbour scarcely ever closes before the 15th January; that even then it might be kept open by means of a steamer until the Gulf closes.

It was moved by Mr. R Munro, and seconded by Wm. Sanderson, Esq.—

"Resolved that it is the opinion of this meeting that a steamer could run between Georgetown, and some part of Nova Scotia, till the 15th January, every year, and some seasons much later; and that the Legislature be asked to grant a sufficient sum to induce a Company to provide a strong screw boat, after Charlottetown harbor is frozen, to carry the Mails, &c., and the same boat could find sufficient employment during the fishing season, in carrying the mackerel (that would be landed at Georgetown) direct to Shediac." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. R. Munro, and seconded by John Smith, Esq,—

"Resolved that a Committee be formed to get up a Petition to the Legislature, asking a sufficient sum to paint the outside of the Grammar School building, and to have the building properly enclosed by a suitable fence." Carried unanimously.

Archd. J. Macdonald, Esq, called the attention of the meeting to the state of the Georgetown Common, and moved the following Resolutions, which, after a good deal of discussion, were carried by a large majority,—

"Resolved that it is quite time that some steps be taken to improve the vacant land known as the Georgetown Common."

"Resolved that a Petition be sent to the Government, praying that said land be granted to the Georgetown Assessors, or some other body appointed for that purpose (for the use of the Town) to be leased and improved in any way they may agree upon."

Capt. John McDonald, Esq., called the attention of the meeting to the necessity of having Can or Nun Buoys, instead of Spar Buoys, at the entrance of Georgetown harbor.

The Hon A. A. Macdonald stated, that the attention of the Government only required to be called to their inefficiency, to have the matter remedied.

A committee of six (with the privilege of adding to their number, if necessary,) was then appointed to procure signatures to the petitions.

The thanks of the meeting were then returned to the Chairman.

ALEX. J. MACDONALD, Secretary.

THE CLOVEN FOOT!

"Its stature seem'd lang Scotch ells twa,
The queerest shape that e'er I saw,
For fient a wame it had ava!
And then its shanks,
They were as thin, as sharp, an' sma'
As cheeks o' branks!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

DEAR SIR:—Probably you may be a little surprised at the heading of this letter, but if you have had patience enough to read that literary gem which appeared as *leader (!!!)* in the last issue of that highly moral, religious, and patriotic sheet called the *Patriot* your surprise will instantly vanish. Verily, the *spirit* must have moved the venerable Elder when he wrote the article in question. This all powerful leader was written about our G. P. Office and its officials. The appointment of a Catholic to be Postmaster General—that office which was supposed to be hereditary in certain quarters—has caused the pious Elder to throw off his mask, and appear before the public in his true and saintly character. The two Catholic officials in the Post Office come in for the pious Elder's spleen, while the Protestant one is held forth as the very pink of perfection. Why did not the Elder throw off his mask before this time of day? Why did he not "cry havoc, and let loose the dogs of war" on the poor *Greeks*, for this shameful negligence on their part, while *his friend*, the late lamented P. M. General, was in office. Some of those shocking misdemeanors of the two Catholic officials—Messrs. McKenna and McDonald—were committed as far back as August, 1867. For my part, I did not think that Mr. McDonald—who seems, unfortunately for himself, to be the sole cause of the evangelical seer's ire—was installed into the Post Office in the year 1867; but perhaps I am wrong, as the Elder is generally correct. I am of the opinion, too, that the *Patriot's* model of perfection, Mr McLeod, was a *sub* in the Post Office during the time this great catastrophe occurred, and I am inclined also to think, that, if Mr McLeod were a *sub* yet, the missing *missal* would not have been found!

The *Patriot* folk seem quite lavish of their advice to the new Postmaster General concerning the propriety of excluding loafers, &c., from the Post Office. When did this new light dawn on the elongated vision of the saintly David? Why did he not advise the late Postmaster General to exclude the insulting "pimps" of the *Patriot* from the General Post Office, when, as I have been informed, they were going round like roaring lions? Answer me that, Mr. *Patriot*, if you please?

It must not be understood that I am an apologist for Messrs. McKenna or McDonald; I leave them to fight their own battles, as they are well able to do, if they only think it worth their time and trouble. My reason for writing this note is merely to draw the mask from off the pious Elder's face. I am constrained to say, in justice to Messrs. McKenna and McDonald that they have given as much satisfaction as could be expected of them, considering the amount of *help* they got from the other *office*; and I am further inclined to tell the *Patriot* that if the Catholic journals of this city were so fond of finding fault with the Protestant official in the Post Office as the *Patriot* is with the Catholic ones, that they have far better ground to work on than he has. I am further prepared to tell him that either Messrs. McKenna or McDonald are as intelligent, as talented, and as well educated—though the *Patriot* very sneeringly compares them to Truckmen—as *his ward* is; and, further, that they have proved themselves *superior* to *him* when *brain* was required. Swallow that, Mr. *Patriot*.

But here comes the acme of the pious elders arguments: Mr. McDonald is a mystery. "Tonalt" tried to find out what he was, but failed; then the incorrigible "Rufus" tried and he ingloriously failed. At last the pious elder—the forlorn hope of the *Patriot*—thought that he would (although of course, it was very irreligious for an elder—but the end justified the means) consult Planchette, and so he did. What was the revelation? Mr. McDonald is a literary character, and on that account he must be put down! down!! down!!! Planchette says he scribbles for the papers, and Planchette is right. He also tramped on Rufus' "corns!—an unpardonable sin to be sure. But this is not all, he acts as Secretary to Literary *Societies*. It is a wonder the elder hadn't him arraigned before the Grand Jury for daring, in this Christian land, to commit such a horrid crime as that of being Secretary to a Literary Institute! But the Elder is compassionate! Now, Mr. Editor I would ask you, and the public generally, a question. The *Patriot* thinks that Mr McDonald should be "tarred and feathered" for being Secretary to a Literary Society. What ought to be done to the Assistant Postmaster General, who is Secretary to a *Dancing Assembly?* "Put that in your smoke and pipe it!" David.

The argumentative Elder says that Messrs MacKenna and McDonald are only fit for manual labor, while Mr. McLeod possesses all the brains of a Gladstone. But with all this brains he can aspire to nothing higher in a Literary point of view, than Secretary to a Dancing Assembly; while it seems that Mr. McDonald is a literary character. Which of the two Mr Editor do you think ought to be sent to manual labor?

Concerning those rumored charges of negligence, &c., I have nothing to say. Let the Post Office defend itself on this point. I shall merely remark, en passant that it was impossible for Messrs. MacKenna and McDonald to do more than they did. Perhaps if the Assistant Postmaster General had given them some help, instead of being racing round the City, they might have given the public better satisfaction. Before I conclude I must say, that although I used the "Patriot's" sneering remarks about Truckmen, that I do *not* endorse them, and am prepared to tell the "Patriot scribe" *that* Truckmen must be a very degraded class if they cannot be put on a par with him his sneers to the contrary notwithstanding. If the "Patriot" desires more information with respect to the General Post Office, Money Order Department, Law Business, and racing round town, I will give it *to him* shortly, to his heart's content. I would, in the meantime, advise the Elder not to put so much confidence in what that "long eared critter tells him"

O venerable David! the Author of the following lines must have had you in his mind's eye

"Myself! alas for theme so poor,
A theme but rich in fear;
I stand a wreck on Error's shore,
A spectre not within the door,
A houseless shadow evermore,
An exile lingering here."

By inserting this in your next issue you would confer a favor on

Your obedient servant,

A TRUE BRITON.

January 23, 1869

LOCAL.

A Grand Literary Entertainment was given in the Tignish Hall on the evening of the 5th instant. The Hall was nicely decorated and brilliantly lighted. There was a large gathering, and the performance of the programme, which consisted of songs plays and comedies, was well acted. The music furnished by the Messrs Montain—three brothers—would it is said, "do credit to actors of celebrity." His Lordship the Bishop, Hon G. W. Howlan, Thomas Keily, Esquire, and Mr. A. Kitchie, addressed the audience.—S. J.

Mr William Manderson, Engineer, of New London, is making preparations to take up Mussel Mud with steam power. He expects in a few days to have the machine working.—Ib.

The New Wesleyan Church at South Wiltshire, was opened for Divine Service on Sunday last, January 18th, when three sermons were preached, as follows:—In the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. W. W. Perkins, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev H. Pope and in the evening, at 6½ o'clock, by the Rev. A. Falconer. A collection in aid of the building fund was taken up at each service.

LITERARY CLASS OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

At the Annual meeting of the Literary Class in connection with this Association, held in their Rooms, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year,—

President, W. Fall, Esq.,

Vice Presidents, Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. J. J. Chapple.

Sec'y. and Treas., Mr. W. F Dawson.

Committee, Messrs. J. E. Haszard, D. A Vaughan, and R. W. Sprague.

The opening debate will be held in their room on Wednesday evening next, the 27th inst, at 8 o'clock

Subject for discussion, "Which is the most desirable blessing, Health or Wealth?"

Opener—Mr. John Kennedy.

By order,

W F DAWSON, Sec'y.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 25, 1869.

"KIRWAN UNMASKED."

"Later, when in the exercise of our free-born right, we ventured to express our conviction that annexation to the United States was the manifest destiny of these British Provinces, we were assailed by the cry that we were a "White-washed Yankee."—*Progress*, 4th inst.

WE believe that no one will deny that the Editor of the *Progress* has labored hard to propagate annexation principles among the people of this Colony. The Americans are a great people in their own way; there are some of them residing amongst us who have, by their commercial enterprise, done much to give an impetus to the trade of this Island. They are esteemed as honest, respectable men. Many of their countrymen are like them; but all the Americans are not men of the same stamp. We understand that the *Progress* "boy" is a red-hot *Republican*. To give our readers an idea of the spirit of that party towards a large portion of their fellow-citizens—the Roman Catholics in general, and the Irish Roman Catholics in particular—we give some extracts, as quoted by the New York *Irish American*, from the *Chicago Post*, a leading Republican journal. This party is the lovely creature into whose loving embraces the *Progress* would fain persuade the people of this Island to throw themselves. These thy gods, O *Progress!* A more fiendish attack on a community was never penned. Perhaps it was never written by a *native-born American* subject, but by some unfortunate apostate renegade who sold his country and his God for a mess of pottage. The extracts are the following:—

"Teddy O'Flaherty votes. He has not been in the country six months But he has been through Dan O Hara's court. He is naturalized. Terence O'Manus swore for him that he had been five years in the United States; that he was a *jintleman* of good moral character, and Dan O'Hara knew that he was a Democrat. And so he was naturalized of course.

He has hair on his teeth. He never knew an hour in civilized society. He never stepped on anything more solid than a dirt floor all his life until he stood on the deck of an emigrant ship. He is a born savage—as brutal a ruffian as an untamed Indian of the North American tribes. Of course he can't read. He can't write. All books to him are sealed. He only believes in the priest; and the priest is only little less a barbarian than he. 'Be Jasus, I'm a Dimmecrat!' is his shibboleth. Breaking heads for opinion's sake is his practice. The born criminal and pauper of the civilized world, and withal the innocent victim of the statecraft of England, and of the priestcraft of Rome—a wronged, abused, and pitiful spectacle of a man capable of better things, pushed straight to hell by that abomination against common sense called the Catholic religion, and that outrage upon political decency falsely known as American Democracy—what else does he know? To compare him with an intelligent freedman would be an insult to the latter.

Do American women run after Teddy O'Flaherty? Are they in haste to marry him? Oh, father of a beautiful daughter, are you afraid that she will break away from your love and kindness and make Teddy a companion? Yet how much less danger of her marrying a nigger! The black man, if he has been at all favored by the chances that slavery afforded, is the superior of Teddy in the things which women value, but his color is against him, and so Cuffy and Paddy are equal—the first having the most civilization; the latter being the whitest.

Now, marriage is not a thing of the law, save and except as the law directs how it shall be celebrated. If a decent woman wants to marry Teddy O'Flaherty, the law take no cognizance of her low desire. If she wants to marry a nigger, the law is equally dumb. When, then you can point out to us that the race of Americans is in danger of destruction by the admixture of the O'Flaherty-blood, we shall be ready to believe that it is in danger of deterioration by the admixture of nigger blood. Putting color aside, what is there to choose between Teddy and Cuffy?

The country has survived the Irish emigration—the worst with which any other country was ever afflicted. The Irish fill our prisons, our poorhouses, our reform schools, our hospitals, our eleemosynary and reformatory institutions of all sorts. Scratch a convict or a pauper and the chances are that you tickle the skin of an Irish Catholic at the same time—an Irish Catholic made a criminal or a pauper by the priest and politician who have deceived him and kept him in ignorance; in a word, a savage as he was born. He has not thus far, deteriorated the American blood. Why, then, fear that with these obstacles of race and color in the way, the nigger will accomplish that in which the Irish have failed.

Bah! This appeal to the fear of the populace that we must have a care lest this country, 'like Mexico,' be ruined by a mixed race, is only the gabble of rascals who want to perpetrate injustice under cover of a popular prejudice. Mexico was not so ruined either. The priests, bishops, monks, nuns, operating upon the Catholic laity, did the job for that unhappy republic. Just as Catholicism, which is despotism, goes out, Mexico rises.

The danger of miscegenation, white with black, is, then, as remote as that Teddy O'Flaherty will succeed in making his way by marriage into the American families by whom he is abhorred. We have been acquainted with Teddy a long time. He has dug numberless canals, made many roilroads, fought many a fight, voted the democratic ticket, been in many a jail and pauper house, and he has all the while been priest-ridden. The fat, sleek, rosy-gilled liars and scoundrels, (consciously such) who have been about him, have kept him in ignorance, robbed him of his pence, and given him, after many sprinklings of holy water, what they call passports to heaven; but he is Teddy O'Flaherty yet; and if he were disposed to marry, there's Bridget—Bridget only. Miscegenation is not for him."

These extracts portray, without doubt, the sentiments entertained by a majority of the ruling party in the neighboring Republic which the *Progress* almost deifies by calling it "That great constellation which is destined to shed light on manhood rights and popular liberty all over the world." "Kirwan," we think, is not far from being "unmasked," and when this is done our people will have reason to be thankful.

The *Irish American* thus replies to these *Progress* "great constellation" extracts:—

"We believe, in the worst period of the frenzy of Know Nothingism, a fouler tirade of abuse than the foregoing never found its way into print. The miserable hound who indicted it, and the equally wretched idiots who gave it circulation, forget how short a time it is since they were yelling with delight around Mulligan and his "Teddy O'Flaherties," who, in the South-West, stood between them and the victorious march of the Confederates, even as Meagher, and Corcoran and Shields, with their Irish legions, checked their advance at the North while Massachusetts could not find enough of *her own sons* with pluck or patriotism sufficient to recruit her ranks and had to send out her agents to buy, steal or kidnap the Southern negroes, who, by special favor, at Washington, were allowed to be counted as her quota. 'Deteriorate the Americon blood,' indeed! Does the foul minded scribbler imagine that the world is as stupid and short of memory as he shows himself to be, or that people do not recollect the declaration of the Massachusetts Commission on the medical statistics of the census, which showed that the native population of New England had become so deteriorated from vice and money grubbing, that, in two or three generations, the race would vanish from the earth, if it had not been for the admixture of new, healthy blood brought into the country by the foreign-born emigrants? Or does this canting hypocrite forget that when the State of Rhode Island instituted a similar investigation, the revelations they made were of so horrifying a nature that they had to be suppressed and the Commission abolished, lest the civilized world should get hold of them, and cry out against the cant and humbug which made New England a whited sepulchre?

The Republicans complain that the Irish are antagonistic to them, and will not even examine into their principles; but while their organs indulge in such language as we have quoted above, they can expect nothing but hostility from all who have either the blood or the feelings of manhood in them. The party that could tolerate such a rag as this Chicago *Post* as their mouthpiece, would give us neither friendship nor fair-play if they had the power as they evidently have the will, to crush us, out of sheer bigotry and fanatical hate."

The Cheapest and Nicest Bonnets are bought at FALCONER & PATRICK'S, South Side Queen Square.