Latest News by Telegraph.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, Dec. 20.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has made a visit to the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The *Moniteur* says the powers which signed the treaty of 1856 continue to urge conciliation on both the Greek and Turkish Governments. The *Patrie* asserts that the Porte will submit to the Great Powers proofs that the Greeks intend to incite insurrection in the Turkish Islands and then take possession of them.

Madrid, Dec. 20.

A riot broke out at Tora, in the Province of Zamora, caused by the hostility of some of the people to the organization of a national guard in that town. It was quickly suppressed by the authorities. The correspondent asserts that the Carlists have formed a deep and wide-spread conspiracy for the possession of the Government, and they only await the breaking out of strife between liberal parties of the country to develope their designs.

London, Dec. 21—eve.

Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, and Lowe, have been re-elected to Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech on the hustings in Greenwich, said he was not yet wholly in favor of Ballot, but if free voting was impossible with such a safeguard, then he was for the ballot. Mr. Bright also made a speech before his re-election at Birmingham, in which he explained as to his refusal of the office of Secretary for India, because the labor of that office was too severe for him in the present state of his health, and also because he thought the views of the country in regard to the Indian policy were not sufficiently advanced. He argued that the late parliamentary elections offered fresh evidences in favor of the adoption of the ballot. He denounced the profligate Tory party, and closed with promising on the part of the Cabinet an economical reform in the administration of the Government.

Constantinople, Dec 20.

The Sublime Porte approves of the conduct of the Admiral Hobart Pasha at the harbor of Syria. The ambassadors of the Western Powers decline to exercise protection over the affairs of the Greek residents after their expulsion from the Turkish Dominions.

The Greek subjects of the Sultan have sent memorials to Athens praying the Government to avoid war with Turkey.

London, Dec 22.

The following despatch, dated Constantinople, Dec. 21st, is just received and embraces the latest news from that quarter: The Sultan extended to three weeks the time for the departure of the Greeks from Constantinople.

The Emperor of Russia has authorized Greek vessels, probably those carrying away the refugees, to use the Russian flag. Hobart Pasha, Turkish Admiral with seven men-of-war, is blockading Syria, where the Greek steamer "Erosis," took refuge. The Turkish Minister at Athens has returned to Constantinople. The Grecian Government is making rapid preparations for war.

All the members of Parliament, appointed to positions in the Government, have been re-elected except Mr. Cardwell, whose election will take place to-morrow. None of the elections were contested.

London, Dec 21.

The *Times*, commending President Johnson's message, refers to the President's stubbornness, denounces his repudiation proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and the House and their disposal of the document.

Advices from Paraguay says that Rear Admiral Davis, of the American Navy, with [illegible] fleet, had gone up the River Panama, to Ascension. He was accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. McMahon. They go to demand satisfaction from the Paraguayan Government for outrages against the American [illegible]

London, Dec. 22.

Mr Cardwell was to day re-elected to Parliament from the city of Oxford.

Despatches from the East say that many Russians are volunteering for the Greek service.

A letter from Athens, Dec. 17 says the Ministerial budget had been submitted to the Chambers, and notwithstanding the expectation of war with Turkey, the military estimates are not increased.

The Chamber of Commerce of Syria have petitioned the Athenian Government to pronounce against war.

Advices from Hong Kong to Nov. 16th, say the English fleet, including the *Rodney Rinaldo*, and *Icarus*, reached Nankin Nov 8th. On the next day, the British Consul, Wedhurst, with a guard of Marines, called on the Viceroy, and demanded full reparation for the insult offered to the Missionaries at Hong Chow. The Viceroy proposing to delay the discussion, was informed that if he did not comply by five o'clock, p. m that day, the Chinese gunboat anchored off Nankin would be seized, whereupon he immediately complied with all demands.

Paris, Dec. 22.

It is reported that Prince Metternich has received instructions from Vienna to act in concert with France, on the Eastern difficulty. The *Presse* represents that the war excitement is intense in Constantinople.

London, Dec. 23.

The *Morning Telegraph* to-day prints a telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has called a Conference of the Great Powers of Europe to settle peaceably the questions at issue between Turkey and Greece.

George Hatfield, member of Parliament for Sheffield, and Thomas Bagley, member for Manchester, have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the American Government to adopt a system of Penny Postage between the United States and Great Britain. The memorial is signed by hundreds of the members of Parliament. The London *Times* prints the Memorial this morning, and comments favorably thereon. It says, if time had served, all the members of Parliament would doubtless have signed the petition.

The recent eruption of Mount Ætna has rapidly subsided and the volcano has shown little sign of activity for the past two weeks.

Madrid, Dec. 22.

The elections for the Cortes in this city passed off with comparatively slight disturbance of the public order. All the Monarchial candidates were elected. The Republicans have carried the cities of Seville and Barcelona. It is stated on official authority that up to the *present moment* six thousand troops have been sent to *reinforce* the army in Cuba and more will soon follow. Government announces that it will never abandon a colony of Spain.

London, Dec. 23—eve.

The report of a proposed conference on the Eastern question is fully confirmed. The Vienna *Presse*, the Government organ, says semi-officially, that the plan originated with Russia backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

Athens, Dec. 23.

The Ministry are still engaged in the discussion of means for the defence of the country, but no formal steps have yet been taken in that direction.

Constantinople, Dec 23

It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pacha has informed the authorities in the island of Syria that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful and that he had only asked that the *Erosis* be taken to Pyramus by the French and Austrian steamers to await a trial by the Greek naval officers.

London, Dec. 24.

An Athens despatch says the Greek Government demands from the Chambers an extraordinary levy of troops. The National Guard has been mobilized, and Poras and Posras are formed.

The following from Constantinople, dated the 23rd, is received: The Grecian Minister has formally retired from his post and returned to Athens. Edward Joy Morris, American Minister has consented to extend the protection of his legation to Greek subjects in Constantinople. The Sublime Porte declines to recognize the proposed Conference of the Great Powers.

Leur Olosaga was on Wednesday officially received by the Emperor Napoleon as Ambassador from Spain. Carlist disturbances have occurred in Navarre, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participating in them. The country is entirely tranquil. The Government proposes to make material changes in the Colonial Magistracy.

London, Dec. 25.

Sublime Porte has extended the time for departure of the Greeks from Turkish Dominions to five weeks. The committee of action at Athens have addressed a petition to the Greek Government praying for peace. Russia has asked of Turkey and Greece a suspension of hostilities until the end of the conference of the Great Powers, which will assemble some time in January.

Marseilles, Dec 24.

Despatches have been received here giving the particulars of the dreadful accident which occurred recently near Smyrna, in Asia Minor. Two Egyptian steamers came in collision in the Gulf Smyrna. It is said over two hundred passengers were killed by the shock.

London, Dec. 28—evening.

The *Star* condemns and the *Standard* approves the action of the British authorities at Nassau.

Sir Richard Mayne who made himself notorious not long since by breaking up Sunday meetings in Hyde Park, died yesterday.

London, Dec. 29

The emigrant ship *Starry Banner*, for New York, was totally lost in the gale on the 21st of December, 700 west of the coast of Ireland. Forty-two persons were saved on rafts and have arrived at Boulogne, France. The Captain and the rest of the crew and passengers, 120 all told, were lost.

Jones, the murderer of his neice, was executed this morning in London, at half-past ten o'clock. Many thousands of people were collected about the scaffold. He was attended all night by various clergymen, but denied his guilt to the last.

London, Dec. 28.

The Grecians are fleeing from Turkey on account of the threatened war. Several families of fugitives have been received by the people of the Province of Roumania. They have been warned, however, that they must preserve absolute neutrality in case of war, on pain of expulsion.

The Russian Government has denied giving authority to the Greek merchant vessels to use the Russian flag for any purpose whatever.

Reports have been received of a collision between a band of invading Greeks and a Turkish force in the Turkish Province of Ambalia. The Turks were victorious.

A Circular from the Sublime Porte, just issued, confirms the report of the Sultan's refusal to participate in the projected Conference if the Cretan question is to be discussed .... The Spanish Government is taking measures to reduce the public expenses for the ensuing year..... Emilio Costelar, a well known Republican, says that a Republic has been morally formed in Spain, as the Republican party carried all the great cities in the country, except Madrid in the late elections.

New York, Dec. 23.

The feature of Wall Street to day was the great stringency in money, which is almost equal to anything ever known. The minimum rate on call 7 per cent in gold. This stringency had a marked effect on values, and stocks generally show a decline. Gold 134¾

Toronto, 26.

The application of Whelan the McGee assassin, for leave to appeal from the recent decision refusing him a new trial, will be argued Dec. 31st, and in the meantime he has been respited until February.

New York, Dec. 26.

John McDonald, his wife and two daughters were suffocated to death in Philadelphia, yesterday by coal gas filling the room in which they slept.

New York, Dec. 25.

President Johnson has to day issued a proclamation extending free pardon to all leaders engaged in the late rebellion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

I have just seen an abstract from Mr. Boyd's report, relating to the Breastwork at Souris Harbor, and the depth of water in it and on the Bar. He states: "It was expected that the Breastwork, besides acting as a Breakwater would, by concentrating the force of the current, cause scour sufficient to remove the Bar; it has, however, as far as I can learn, failed to produce any such effect." If Mr. Boyd had made proper and sufficient inquiry he would have "learned" that the Breastwork had done or was doing all that was expected of it. Before that work was begun the Bar was 195 yards long, and less than 2½ feet of water upon it at low water. Now it is not over 95 yards long, and fully five feet upon it at low water; and yet Mr. Boyd, in his report, states "that as far as he can learn it has failed." Can Mr. Boyd inform the public what other cause has had the effect of removing so much of the sand from the Bar? or is he sure that the information he obtained about it was from honest, disinterested people that could be fully relied on? or is it a gross falsehood got from some selfish persons who are most anxious to have some £5000 or £10,000 of the public money laid out on a more than useless (tumble-down) Breakwater [illegible] for the [illegible] few years, a mile and a half to the eastward of Souris Harbor. One of those trying to inform him on the subject is a sycophant who knows little or nothing about Souris Harbor, and another whom he probably learned from, is a person that few who know him will put much reliance on what he says. If Mr. Boyd had taken the trouble even to try to ascertain the truth, he would have *learned* that, when there was no Breastwork at Souris Harbor, vessels drawing over 7 feet of water could neither go in nor get out of there, except at the time of high spring tides, and vessels loading with produce had always to get part of their cargoes carried to the Bay in boats. Now vessels drawing over 9 feet can safely get out or in at high water, even at high tides. In the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, vessels have gone out and come in fully loaded, no boating being required in any of these years. When the Breastwork, in its unfinished state (having some 300 yards of its seaward end little more than founded) has shortened the Bar so much (upwards of 100 yards) and deepened the water on it fully 2½ feet, the probability is that had that work been completed two years ago, as it should have been, the Bar, ere now, would have been entirely removed. Mr. Boyd's strongly expressed opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr Boyd, in his report, further states "that to remove the Bar by dredging will cost £1000." It may perhaps cost that to hire Mr. McBain to come here and do it, but if our Government had a proper Dredging Machine of its own, (which it ought to have had 20 years ago) and if that Machine was used for Murray Harbor, Georgetown or Grand River, it would not cost £500 to take it to Souris, and do all the dredging which that Harbour would require—that is if the Breastwork be completed some two or three months or more before the dredging be commenced. The block recommended by Mr. Boyd for the outer end of the Breastwork, *should not be built*; it would not stand and would become a nuisance. The outer end of the work should be secured by having four or five rows of piles, each pile about 8 inches in diameter, well driven into the sand at some 4 or 5 feet apart, the tops of them, to show a very gradual slope from the top of the work, down to the sand, both on the East side and South ends, and then to be filled with small green bush and good solid heavy stones to the tops of piles, the roughest sea would then meet with no resistance, and would run up the slope without striking hard against or injuring anything. A Beacon on the very point of the work would be very useful and if properly built would stand, but not on Mr. Boyd's block.

I have but little faith in Mr. Boyd's Engineering skill in such work as have been submitted to him here. The huge blocks he recommends here and at St Peter's, forces me to believe that he is neither very judicious nor sagacious, as I most firmly believe that neither of these Blocks, if built, would stand two years. A post captain (now dead) of Her Majesty's Navy, calculated the cost of a Breakwater at Souris East at £25,000. Mr. Boyd estimates it at less than half, say at £10,000.

Even by Mr. Boyd's shewing, £1200 would make Souris Harbor large enough and sufficiently deep for all the trade of the place for many years to come. What a reckless waste then it would be of the public money to lay out £10,000 or even £500 on a tumble down Breakwater within a mile and a half of the Breastwork at Souris Harbor, and that tumble down work, or what has been built of it, has been injured *by every storm from the Southward* since ever the first stone of it was laid, and it has been the sole cause of two vessels having been driven on the rocks. It will never be of any public benefit, but is now a public nuisance and will become a greater nuisance as the work to be done on it will most likely be demolished by the waves, and the stones contained in it will be scattered towards the shore, rendering the anchorage of vessels there far more dangerous than before that work was begun.

Mr. Boyd thinks highly—and justly too—of the Breastwork or confinewater at the entrance of St Peter's Bay. Perhaps it may not be thought improper to inform Mr Boyd and the public generally, that the same person who just suggested that work and told several of the people there, where, of what, and how to build it, suggested the erection of a public wharf at Souris and built it. The bridging of Souris River or Harbor also originated with him. He called public meetings to have the matter taken into consideration, attended each of these meetings, prepared the resolutions which were passed at them, drew up petitions, got them numerously signed and sent to the Legislature, got a plan of the Bridge, by which tradesmen could work, but unfortunately for the country or its funds that plan was not adopted. Subscription lists were got up to aid in building the Bridge, one of which he took charge of and subscribed and paid a sum nearly double to what any one else did. The same humble individual also first proposed building the Breastwork or confinewater at Souris Harbor, procured a plan for the work (which however was not altogether followed) gave a good deal of labor to it, both of horses and men. And now, Mr. Editor, with your permission, the same person would most seriously advise the people about St. Peter's Bay, and their Representatives in Parliament, not even to think of building the Block at the outward end of the Breastwork there, as recommended by Mr. Boyd, as it would not stand, and the stones of it would be driven by the force of the waves (from the North-east) into the channel and would become an obstruction and a nuisance.

I am, Sir.
Yours, &c.,
A. LESLIE.

Souris, Dec. 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Your next issue will probably be well filled with matter of general interest, and with a retrospect of the politics and the principal events of the past year, but if you can find room for a few remarks on some subjects of local interest, you would oblige me by inserting the following:

The provision of good roads and of pure water have been, for many centuries, and are still, considered not only great *desiderata*, but the first or among the first, necessaries of civilized life.

The roads in this Colony are atrociously shameful, and the water in Charlottetown rotten. Possibly as the City Board of Health have held a Special Meeting and received a Report, which they have since published, from the City Health Officer, something may be done in the matter of a proper supply of good water. Humanely speaking, the inhabitants of Charlottetown, acting through their representatives in the City Council, are most certainly answerable for the fatal form of fever which has broken out among them within the last few weeks, assuming the assertion of their Health Officer to be correct that the impure water supplied by the authorities is the very cause of the disease. If we citizens have no one here fit to cleanse and drain our city, and supply the inhabitants with wholesome water, the sooner we import one from the New Dominion or elsewhere the better.

I really believe the Government have done as well as *they* know how, or perhaps are able to do, with the road-mending and making business, though their macadamizing is deplorable and their Superintendent an———.

We have, most of us, wished each other a Happy New Year, etc., within the last two days. How far are we, as decent, professing Christians, justified in further delaying the establishment of an Infirmary and a Reformatory in our midst; by the way, all praise to His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, and to his coadjutors, ecclesiastics and laics, for their Ragged and Higher Class Schools. God help them, I pray, and say and believe He will, greatly in part, because they help themselves.

A soundly-constituted Benefit Club of artizans and mechanics might possibly be of great service in our community—desultory charity is pleasant to the bestower, and of immediate benefit to the recipient thereof, in some cases, but in the main most unsatisfactory and expensive.

I wish you, Sir, a "Happy and prosperous New Year," and hoping your journal—its very *name* carries respect and weight with it—may as fearlessly denounce *public delinquency and private abuses* as it did during the life of its late honored and deeply lamented Editor,

I remain, yours truly,
LIBERAL.

Charlottetown, [illegible]

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

You are, no doubt, well able to cope with the editor of the *Summerside Progress* on the question of the "Oyster Supper." The principal issue is—"Was the Supper given?" and "were the gentlemen named present at it?" This is the whole matter, nothing more, or nothing less, in a nut shell. The *Progress* man does not presume to deny the premises. The question is then settled. You are right and the *Progress* man is wrong. But the reason why I beg a small share of your valuable space is to call the attention of the public to the ungentlemanly and scurrilous character of the *Progress*. The hireling editor of that sheet is fast writing himself down. In a Christian community good breeding and good manners are required even in an infidel. The club-foot and the "horns" will frighten even sceptics. I consider it a blessing that it is so. To shew you and your respectable readers in all parts of the Island the low slang and "black-leg," scum of New York ribaldry of the *Progress* man, permit me to transcribe a few of the *elegant* epithets of the *Progress* in his last "Philippic" against you. I would not run the risk of offending public decency by giving a collection from the *Progress* billingsgate were it not for a good purpose, viz: to frown down *public* indecency. The following, then, is a selection from the "polite literature" of the *Progress* of the 28th Dec.:—"Running amuck. Depraved wretches and fanatical worshippers, hasheesh, maniacal hasheeshen. Haltered, mendacious, contemptible, scandalous, perverted, incorrigible, stoolites, mired, drivelling fanatic, scribbler, hideous, *Examinerian*, (quite above *my* comprehension), howling dervish, contemptible scavenger, garbage, augean pigsty, (that is coming pretty close to "dead horse beef steak"), fool, bar-room, (that smells of rotten rum), abhorrence, slavery, bigotry, cant, hypocrisy, mendacity, treachery, impertinence, puppyism, animal, skunk, (that animal has a *perfume* like the *Progress*), galvanized corpse."

The above are only a few of the choice expressions used by the *Progress* man against the poor *Examiner* man. If you survive that onslaught I think you will live to read Mr. Kirwan's History of the Island, which will appear about the time of the Greek Calends.

To be serious, public decency requires that scurrility should be put down. Vituperation and "black leg" slang will not take root here. Papers which find their way into the family circle must not be filled with low blackguardism. The style of the *Progress* might suit the low slums of New York, where ruffians of unspeakable morality do love to congregate; but I assure you that the wanton abuse of the hireling *Progress* man is uncongenial to the taste of a Christian, non-"infidel" community.

Yours, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 4, 1869.

THE BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

Of the mode of living pursued by the brothers during the time not devoted to professional duties, it is only necessary to state, briefly, that their hour of rising is five o'clock each morning, throughout the year; after which about an hour is spent in exercises of devotion. The Schools are opened at nine and closed at three. Dinner takes place at half-past three; after dinner the time is spent until nine, partly in recreation, partly in religious exercises and in reading religious or literary books. On Wednesday, after dinner, they walk out in the country until half past seven; and on Saturday, which is always vacant, they walk out in the country, in like manner, at some convenient time, between breakfast and dinner. When the inclemency of the weather prevents the usual walk on Wednesday, the next favorable evening is selected.

No one is admitted into the Institute before the sixteenth or seventeeth year of his age, and no one can make his simple perpetual vows until he has completed his one and twentieth year. The young Candidate, besides unexceptionable testimonials of a virtuous life, must also possess considerable knowledge of an elementary kind, and exhibit proofs of a capacity that, with due cultivation, will make him afterwards a useful member. After his admission, he is placed under the direction of the Master of Novices, and, for the space of one year, he is engaged in a course of uninterrupted study. During this first period of probation, he receives frequent lectures on the art of teaching, the different modes to be adopted, according to the age or temper or capacity of the pupil, and the faults to be avoided. Among the novices, from one to two hours is under the supervision of an experienced brother, devoted, each day, to mutual examination and instruction, on the several branches of science and literature usually taught in the schools. The year of noviciate completed, the candidate is sent to one of the houses, where his application becomes still more protracted and laborious, not fewer than nine hours being daily consumed between oral instruction and private study, until, in the tardy judgment of his superiors, he is deemed in every way sufficiently qualified to enter on the office of public teaching. It frequently happens that the young Brothers pass from six to ten years in these preparatory exercises before they become members of the Institute; and even after that, a certain time is, as we have already stated, devoted to useful reading, for four or five days of every week. All are not subjected to such a long and trying ordeal, because, for all, it is not necessary. Some are, in point of Scientific knowledge, qualified for any office in the society, on the first day of their entrance into it; and for such it is evident that only so much time is necessary for training, as will give them a fair opportunity of trying their qualifications for a state of so much restraint and labor, of becoming imbued with its spirit of religious self devotedness, and of acquiring a familiarity with the routine of domestic observances and the peculiar methods of conveying instruction. Some possess talents which enable them to outstrip the slower progress of the less gifted Brothers, and to pass in shorter time over the measured space: the necessities of some of the schools may demand a reinforcement of teachers which can be supplied only from the ranks of the less perfectly trained. But however these and similar causes, may operate in shortening the course of preparation for some, it is a fixed principle in the Society to advance those only to the office of teachers who, though not in all things so eminently qualified, as a longer course of preparation would make them, are yet sufficiently fitted to discharge their duties with benefit to others and with credit to themselves. We here venture a suggestion which will, we think, meet with the approbation of all thinking and unprejudiced persons. We are not so simple as to think that all our teachers can receive so complete a training as the Brothers do; but we think that there is great room for improvement. It is an absurdity to expect that Mr. Lawson, or even a Doctor of Oxford, can train for teachers in a few short months, many of the youths who come from the country to frequent the Normal School, and who, after spending these few months [illegible] is entitled to receive a license for the office of teacher. [illegible] will not presume to dictate to the gentlemen who compose the Board of Examiners; but if one half of what we hear is true, we would be inclined to think that if some of the youths who desire to fill the office of teacher, would attend training schools for several years, instead of several months, the interests of education would thereby be promoted.

The system of the Christian Brothers must, after all, like every other designed for practical purposes, derive its strongest sanction, in the minds of those not much influenced by mere authority or merely speculative arguments, from the development and application of its principles in practice. Theories the most dazzling, hypotheses the most ingenious, maxims the most perfect, have fallen to pieces at the first touch of an experiment made to bring them down from their airy dwelling in the dreamer's mind, into contact with the routine of human affairs. A scheme of popular instruction cannot be judged of as a painting or a mathematical demonstration, by the gratification which it affords to the taste, or by the approval which its perfect but untried organization may extort from the judgment. A plan that would crowd Utopia with sages might empty the school rooms of an empire, a plan that, in one country, would be the handmaid of science and virtue, might, in another, work only discord and contented ignorance. There are undoubtedly certain rules, everywhere true and everywhere applicable; but there are others which must be modified in a thousand different ways, according to diversities of country, of character, of prejudice, of situation. That the system of instruction adopted by the Christian Brothers has, in the details of its operation, accomplished its intended object, and that the effects produced by their schools, in the districts wherein they are situated, have been of the most gratifying kind, we have the testimony of disinterested, if not hostile, witnesses to show. Some of this testimony we shall place before our readers on a future occasion.

THE GOVERNMENT INDICTED OF INCAPACITY.

The conductor of a public journal is occasionally led into the temptation to animadvert upon the oblique vision, the crooked ways and the ambiguous proclivities of public men. To succeed in this game, the venerable scribe should not have a beam in his eye; and, without presumption, he should have some reason to hope that he has a head. Brains either borrowed or bought, or stolen slyly, may make a mess of an article. The jackdaw may strut along in peacock's feathers, but he deceives nobody; nor does the donkey frighten the little Arabs when he dons the skin of a lion. Spongers, loafers, rooting animals, imps of the pettifogging law, they will bring their brains and souls to market. They are the curse of godly newspapers; they are like the leprosy, they would turn the *Times* into a nasty rag if they could not infect the *Progress* and the *Patriot*. Spicy editorials are worse than moonshine: they are flippant, impudent, and insolent generally; honest men detest them. People should think twice before they hurl thunderbolts; these projects won't always hit the right mark, but they often burn the fingers of a scribbling Jupiter in France, and sometimes in Charlottetown. The firing away of blank cartridge is a fault, though editors like it: the intended victims if they are Popes, call it a *brutum fulmen*, for it breaks no bones. But cackling, yelping, braying and hissing are worse than sins — they are blunders in a man who seeks to attain to a certain degree of Christain perfection. A great writer of the fold of Juda should not borrow the language of vile animals. He should not vomit forth, either his atrabilious malignities on the heads of men. A contemporary of ours thought on an expedient that would settle a queer customer outright. This editor showed his teeth, brandished his tongue, and glared with his evil eye. Suddenly he sprung on the doomed quarry; but what did the people say? Some called our brother journalist a puppy; others said he was no witch with his eye; and a poet in the crowd called him a viper mumbling at a file. From all this we conclude that some deference is due to the great men with whom we chance to differ in politics; and the result of this conviction will be a civilized opposition, on our part, to the present Government. They will not have to complain, like better men, that their faces were made a butt to receive the blows of blustering bullies. We have no alternative but to arraign them to answer to the incapacity charged against them in the following indictment; but if our terms must be plain, they will not be the language of passion; and when the people have pronounced a final decision on the merits of this case, we trust the Government will acknowledge the judgment to be in accordance with their own public deserts.

On Education in this Island we bestow some £18,000 a year. Of this large sum of money the Catholics pay at least their own full share, and that share amounts to something far above the contributions of any other religious denomination. They pay twice as much as the Presbyterians, five times as much as the Church of England, six times as much as the Methodists, and ten times as much as the Baptists. In fact, the sum total of payments derived from Catholic sources is equal, or nearly so, to the contributions of all the Protestant denominations put together. Now, in the expenditure of this money, the Catholics complain that their wishes are never consulted. They are the only religious body whose interests are either entirely overlooked, or insultingly despised and sacrificed by the Government. The whole of the money is deliberately spent on the maintenance of an Educational system which is not Catholic. It is maintained in spite of justice by the sheer force of a majority. With the spirit and working of this system, it is quite natural to suppose that a considerable number of Protestants will profess to be perfectly satisfied. Men of this kind are honored with the approving smiles of a paternal Government. Their prejudices are respected, their views and wishes are always consulted, their principles are highly extolled, and the contributions of the entire community, amounting to eighteen thousand pounds a year, are freely spent to gladden their heart and to make their surroundings comfortable. There are other Protestants who desiderate the advantages which a different scheme would confer upon their children; and Catholics believe these Protestants to be men of sound principle, whose views are fair and liberal, whose arguments deserve a hearing, and whose grievances should be wisely redressed by a Government professedly popular. Those who hold this opinion are supported by the sympathy of a great majority of the people; and yet they have reason to complain that their wishes are [illegible] by their own representatives, that their interests are disregarded by a Liberal Government, that their persons are subjected to insult, and that the public money is all spent in a way that must gratify the calumniators of their religion.

The Government could not expect to carry on this game much longer without being challenged by the parties who consider themselves plundered by sharpers. Slaves, ever inured to the lash, would not be able to transmute air into gold to pander to the passions of masters; and the poor people of this country cannot create money forever to gorge harpies, albeit, these same harpies spend £18,000 a year of other people's cash on the Protestant College and schools. But, nevertheless, it has been resolved to perpetuate till dooms day the legal extortion of which we complain. To rob the public by law required additional strength in the hand of a dotard administration; accordingly, the magic word was spoken, and suddenly from all the sewers and dung-hills, and cess-pools of the Island, a horde of lantern jawed bare bones, and rattling skeletons of the saints militant, sprung forth, armed and mounted, to ride rough-shod over the bodies of a prostrate people. These fiery spirits and gallant allies of the Government, are all Patriots and Christians of a high order; and, moreover, their ears are furnished with drums so Evangelically sensitive that a whisper for Catholic rights afflicts the warriors with the fury of French revolutionary demons. These daring cursers have been led by the spirit to extol the brazen contumacy of *your domestic* traitors and renegades, and to place the rusty lances of the faithful, their thongs and goads and lassoes, at the service of a not uncongenial Executive. Of course, the soldier and his corporal must have their pay. They are wise in their generation, and they won't live on psalmody, although they are the children of hope that an enlightened people will ever acquiesce in their own exclusion from influence when there is question of spending their money on scandalous hobbies and jobs. The secular mind is obstinate on this head; and the people shall not toil and sweat to glut the maws of armed and insolent beggars. Neither Government nor Saint shall be suffered here to throw £18,000 a year into the devouring jaws of a ravenous and howling minority.

The Liberal party has braced itself to try a fall with the public oppressor, and the cackle of the prayerful will not prevent the catastrophe. Either this Government must come down, or the people must submit to be sacrificed to the vampire of their own creation. The issue cannot be doubtful. The wallet must be given to Mister James Fitz plush when he neglects his work, in order to sing psalms in the camp of howling convulsionaries.

The *Progress* man is very angry with us. When an opponent, with whom you are engaged in a controversy, loses his temper, it is a sure sign that he is getting the worst of the argument. It appears that the editor of the *Progress* has been studying the superstitions of the people of the "East Indies." What effect it will have upon his future conduct, or which of the various systems of belief that obtain in that country he will finally adopt, we are not prepared at present to say. If we were to judge from the "howl" which he set up when we exposed the hollowness of his arguments on the Summerside election, we should say that his mind is tinctured with the opinions of his own favorite "Dervish." If we hazarded an opinion of our own, we should say that he is gradually adopting the religious belief of the Brahmins. Already his "soul" has undergone one of the transmigrations of that sect. He has taken the form of a monkey, and perched upon his "stool" in his Sanctum at Summerside, his grimaces and contortions are amusing to witness. The *Progress* man has gone away amongst the benighted inhabitants of the "East" for an illustration of our conduct. We will not travel so far for a duplicate of his. He evidently considers Donald Currie & Co. first-rate companions. So they are fitting associates for an individual like Mr. "Kirwan," who is alike a renegade to his country, his religion and his God; but no man with a spark of self-respect could think of claiming Laird, Currie & Co. amongst gentlemen. The "*Progress* Boy," as he delights to call himself, is at liberty to herd with them as long as he likes, so far as we are concerned. He may consider himself excessively smart, too, and imagine that he is on the high-road to fortune by siding with the contemptible crowd of firebrands who are the exponents of intolerence in the columns of the *Patriot*. "Bah." If there was a change of Government to-morrow, all the printing in the Colony would be too small to satisfy Elder Laird—and he would get it, and the astute "*Progress* Boy" might suck his thumb at being sold and made a tool of, or carry into effect the desperate resolve he has come to, of betaking himself—in the event of losing the Queen's Printing—to his adopted country, the United States, to which he has sworn allegiance. He ought to know Laird before now. That individual, in his letter to J. C. Pope, has announced the fact, broadly and plainly, that "half a loaf" will not satisfy his greed. We understand the "*Progress* Boy," and the country is beginning to do so likewise. He might as well save his wind. A few more editorials of the blatant stamp contained in his last paper, will leave him collapsed like an empty bladder that has been punctured. It would be a positive waste of time to refute the tautology and slang, mixed up with infidel ideas, obscurely expressed, which flow from his pen like a dirty stream from a sewer, even if it were not a fact that he is a mere hireling, and has to do whatever his masters command him. The only recognition which his present services are ever likely to receive may be the presentation of Donald's "moccasins," after the heels have been worn out. As a subject quite as interesting to his readers as any that he has capacity to discuss, we would ask him if it was in imitation of another renegade, who gained some notoriety by his attacks upon the late illustrious Archbishop Hughes, that the "*Progress* Boy" is now modeling his conduct? Answer me that, "Master Brooks?" "Kirwan," of Anti-Catholic notoriety, has fallen into contempt. His letters are never referred to. Kirwan and his *Progress* will soon follow in the wake of their prototype of disreputable memory. Leave 'Sectarian Education' alone, Mr *Progress*, and other subjects, such as "more money wanted," about which you know nothing, and which you are unable to discuss. The editor of the *Progress* is great at typographical errors. He seizes on anything of that kind with an avidity which proves that he is nothing but a mere type-sticker. If he exercised as much capacity in reasoning fairly and honestly as he does in quibbling, we would not have to lament that our time is thrown away in answering him.

(From the Patriot.)

Examination of the Prince of Wales College and Grammar School

The examination of this Institution, previous to the Christmas holidays, took place on Tuesday last. The number of visitors was not large. Among those present we observed His Honor Judge Peters, the Hons Messrs Palmer, B Davies, Haythorne and J. Longworth, the Revds. Messrs Allan, Parnther, Murray, McWilliam, Duncan and Falconer, Messrs. Cundall, Arbuckle, Roche, &c. From the list of spectators we missed one of the warmest friends of the College since its establishment. We allude to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, who has always been regular in his attendance at its examinations. He would have been present on this occasion, too, had not the Secretary forgotten the usual notice.

Arrangements were previously made for conducting the examinations. At the request of the Trustees, the Revds. Messrs Murray and McWilliam and Mr. Roche, undertook this work, and the several classes were subjected to a sifting examination. The classes in the Grammar School and in the classical department of the College, were examined simultaneously, Messrs. McWilliam and Roche conducting the former, and Mr. Murray the latter.

We were not present in Mr. Arbuckle's department, but we understand that all who listened and took part were highly pleased with the progress made by the pupils. Indeed we have heard Mr Roche remark that the examination was altogether satisfactory, and very creditable to the teacher. The Grammar School owes its present high state of efficiency to the skilful management of Mr. Arbuckle. We have long thought that the remuneration given to him is entirely inadequate to the position which he holds and the labor which he performs. Would it not be advisable for "the powers that be," to consider the increase of his salary as a duty incumbent upon them at no very distant day!

In the College, the students in classics under the management of Professor McNeill, were minutely examined by Mr. Murray. There were two classes in Latin, one reading in Cæsar and the other in Virgil, and one in Greek. The Greek class has been only a few months engaged in the study of that language, and great proficiency could not be expected. The Latin classes displayed considerable readiness in translation, though their knowledge of the construction of the language was perhaps somewhat defective. Mr. McNeill has been only some two or three months at his present post; but from what we have seen and known of his attainments and qualifications as a teacher, we doubt not that he will do his work thoroughly and that his classes will make rapid progress. In the mathematical department, under the charge of Professor Anderson, every branch appears to receive due attention. Difficult problems in Euclid were solved with very great expertness, and questions in Algebra worked with the utmost readiness. The pupils were also examined in history, with which they displayed a very creditable acquaintance. Throughout the whole examination, it was apparent, that there was no special preparation made for the occasion, as is sometimes the case in such institutions.

At the close of the examination, which lasted about four hours, Messrs Murray and Roche made a few observations commendatory of what they had seen and heard. Mr Murray suggested that some of our rich professional men and merchants might do well to consider the endowment of private chairs in the College. What better application could some of our wealthy citizens make of their spare capital, than thus to invest it for the promotion of education in our midst? They would also secure a name and a place in the land for generations following. Who will be the first to act upon the hint? There is one matter to which we would simply advert in concluding. In Mr. McNeill's department there is a class taught in English Grammar, and in Mr. Anderson's, one in Common Arithmetic. These things ought not so to be. It is impossible for the Professors properly to discharge their duty to the other classes, if their time is so occupied with the branches of a common education. There is work enough already for the Grammar School Teacher and so the only alternative so far as we can see, is the appointment of another teacher in an intermediate department.

[In connection with the above examination we are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Parnther was also one of the Examiners appointed at the request of the Trustees; and that the examination of the classes in the Grammar School department was conducted by the Rev Mr. M'William, the Rev. Mr. Parnther and Mr Edward Roche.]—Ed. Isl.

We learn that the City Fathers had quite a lively meeting on Saturday evening last, and adjourned to meet again to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. We are glad to find that two Water Carts have been licensed to supply Citizens with Spring Water. We would advise the public to attend the meeting of the City Board, and hear what the Fathers have to say on the important subjects of Fire, Water, Assessment, &c., which are being discussed at their meetings.

Charlottetown Debating Club.

The General Annual Meeting of the above Society will be held at Scott's Hall, at 8 o'clock, on Friday evening next, 8th January instant, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full and punctual attendance is requested.

R. R. FitzGerald, Sec.

A friend writing from Souris, under date 29th Dec. says:—Our harbor is still open for vessels, and the Schr. J. R. Stewart, McDonald, for Halifax, left this morning. The Schr. E. Hodgson, is loading with oats for Halifax, or Boston, and will be ready to-night.—*Pat.*

We neglected to mention in our last issue that the Beef exhibited by Mr P. Blake at the Christmas Market was the best we have seen for some years. It sold, readily, at ninepence per pound.

Government Notices.

Militia Department, 29th December, 1868. — General Orders by His Honor the Commander-in-Chief.—1.—Queen's County Regiment Volunteers.—Lieutenant Francis Dogherty, to be Acting Captain, vice Wright, promoted. Acting Ensign Frederick Curtis, to be Acting Lieutenant, vice Dogherty. Color Sergeant Thomas Henderson, to be Acting Ensign, vice Curtis.

2.—2nd Queen's County Regiment Militia.—Acting Captain Harold May, to be Adjutant, vice Thomas May, left the Colony. Lieutenant Isaac Wadman, to be Acting Captain, vice May, appointed Adjutant.

3.—4th King's County Regiment Militia.—Acting Ensign Michael Gregory, to be Quarter Master.

4.—A Military Class will be opened in the Drill Shed every evening at seven o'clock, from the 11th January next, at which Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the Militia Force, will have an opportunity of undergoing a more thorough course of instruction than during the time allowed for the ordinary training.

Gentlemen civilians desirous of qualifying for Commissions are invited to attend.

By command,
JOHN HAMILTON GRAY,
Adjutant General.

FREE AND INDEPENDENT THOUGHTS.

Most respectfully dedicated to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, Robert Hodgson, Esquire.

" We are a nation yet,
Tho' all men else their nobler dreams forget,
Confused by brainless mobs and lawless Powers."
Tennyson.

'Tis New-Year's Day, and, as our wont hath been,
Within our *Sanctum*, now alone immured,
Of all around us, by inspection keen,
Of the true state, we seek to be assured;
That, therein, may, at once, be fairly seen
What should be sanctioned, altered, or endured;
For here, in *body* though *confined* we sit,
In *spirit* we are *free*, o'er all the world to flit.

To Britain, then, be our first mental flight,
And there, confronting all her good and ill,
Behold with proud, though yet reproved, delight,
How, maugre all defects, her nobler will
Still bears her onward, with all-conquering might,
Her destined glorious mission to fulfil;
To States alien, with true success to shew
What virtues and what bliss from cultured freedom flow.

She now no longer, with mistaking zeal,
Seeks other nations in their choice to thwart;
She knows, at length, it is not hers to deal
With strange diseases, foreign to her art;
Or wounds she cannot probe, attempt to heal;
She now no more misapprehends her part;
But, schooled at bitter cost, full well discerns
Her wisest course is still to mind her own concerns.

She ne'er, 'tis true, in wild conceit, declared
Her mission was to subjugate the world;
But yet, alas! for causeless war prepared,
Her colors were 'gainst Liberty unfurled;
In all its power, her red right arm was bared
Tyrants to shield, from thrones most justly hurled;
And, far misjudging, deemed to her was given
To stem what now she sees was the behest of Heaven.

The old, enfeebled, the *bemummied* mind,
Which nothing good in Progress could perceive,
Has passed away; and, in its stead, we find
Men, who in full development believe,
Called forth to rule, men's consciences unbind,
And a glad people their just rule receive!
To order well her *Home*, now all her aim,
Assured thereby alone to find enduring fame.

The sceptre from aristocrats has passed;
To men of knowledge, truth, and parts been given;
And they, who long as mindless serfs were classed,
To freemen's status, now at length have risen,
No more to be in servile bonds harassed,
Or, at the will of tyrant masters, driven;
And Ireland's monster wrong, now all confessed,
By strong, but prudent hand, shall quickly be redressed.

The mighty voice of millions now is heard,
(The voice too long by tyranny repressed,)
The slumbering powers of Justice, it has stirred,
Awoke the dormant powers of the oppressed;
Rule to the People, from the few transferred,
And bade them in the change be wise and blessed.
Thus Britain, Freedom's home indeed shall be;
Her trust in free-born men, at length made truly free!

The mighty spirit which now wakes the land,
Is fated never to be backward driven:
They who once braved, now bow to its command,
And own to it such wondrous power is given,
As ne'er again shall suffer halt or stand,
Till it has filled the course prescribed by Heaven;
Till, in accordance with th' eternal plan,
In just gradation linked, man harmonize with man.

And now, what Briton, worthy of the name,
Rejoiceth not the glorious sight to see
Of Britain changed, and yet in all the same:
Her toiling millions, though in choice left free,
O'erlook not rank, when merit gives it claim;
Nor wealth reject, though wealth its portion be;
But, e'en where all might be their easy spoil,
Confess "*that those who think must govern those who toil.*"

But still, though thus most nobly they agree
To look beyond their own care cumbered sphere,
For men of worth to guard their liberty;
In their own strength they stand, without a fear
Their just demands their chosen will deny,
Or venture, adverse to their voice, to steer;
Since public measures, of whatever kind,
Must now, they know, be framed to suit the public mind.

The Crown no longer rules the favoured Isle,
Nor therein Oligarchs hold doubtful sway;
But, true in heart, incapable of guile,
The bright prognostics of a brighter day,
Our brave, good Queen beholds with gladsome smile,
And, with free hand, sweeps all dark doubts away;
And Nobles, too, true heirs of ancient fame,
Now hail the March of Mind, with free and proud acclaim!

But, though the People thus indeed may rule,
The seeds of Freedom true, all broad-cast sown,
To reach perfection in a painful school,
Shall ne'er cause hatred of their Ancient Throne
By Virtue filled, or demagogic tool
Give power to trample on its rights o'erthrown:
To good Victoria, every heart is given,
And vows and prayers for her, from all ascend to Heaven!

The best and happiest of a sovereign name;
As daughter, wife, and mother—faultless, pure;
As Queen, a common good, and free from blame
In all her acts; her honor shall endure
As long as Britain's name; and her fair fame
To latest time, true reverence shall secure;
And happy still shall be her native land
Whilst, as with her, its Throne in Righteousness shall stand.

And grant, O God, we pray that to her race,
In long, unbroken line, Great Britain's Throne,
By Righteousness upheld, and every grace
Which should around true Royalty be thrown,
May pass! and faithful annalists still love to trace
In all their reigns—as now throughout her own,
In fairest records, has been truly done.—
Those traits, by which alone a people's love is won!

This day, before her Throne, in homage due,
The great and noble of the land will bend;
But none with larger share of fealty true,
Than they who here the *Levee* shall attend
Of our good Exarch, in whose state we view
The well-earned honors of the public friend,
Of one who feels that, to be truly great,
He must, as times demand, or save, or serve the State.

Than he, this day, throughout the many lands
That rest in peace beneath Victoria's sway,
Clothed with her royal power, not one there stands,
In subjects' presence, of whom Truth can say,
On him more justly, by her free commands,
Her duties deputized in honor weigh:
The worship he receives is hers in fact;
But reverence for him still centres in the act.

He ne'er, self-seeking, trampled on the right,
Or ever sold the truth to serve the hour;
For justice, still he stood unmoved in fight,
Scorning alike the lures and threats of power.
Darkness he ever scorned, and bold in light,
To innocence, still proved a refuge and a tower;
And well, for this, his native Isle, 'twould be,
Had he a life-long lease of his Lieutenancy.

Not idly is this thought expressed nor yet
Without a hope to see it quite fulfilled;
For power to grant and fair occasion met,
Soon wisely may pronounce that so 'tis willed;
And our State wheels, once more in order set,
Be freed from hands unpractised and unskilled.
Love for the man, and for the country too,
Incites in us the prayer, such change we soon may view.

This verse — although perhaps most feebly penned—
In fearless truth, to him we dedicate;
Nay more, we freely venture to commend
To his calm thought, the views we therein state;
Nor fear we by such boldness to offend
One who has meekly learned to serve and wait,
E'en whilst, with firm and uncorrupted soul,
Bold outlaws he can bend to sober Law's control.

But although thus Sedition once he quelled,
And, with a fearless, prompt, and steady hand,
When all around us rage and terror swelled,
Gave to the Law again supreme command,
And pinioned some who openly rebelled;
Yet such the seed they sowed throughout the land,
It gave them title, knee, and place, and power,
And made seditious men the rulers of the hour.

And now again, encouraged, it would seem,
By the *high* luck which traitors thus befell,
Traitors more rank, with no misgivings, deem
The way to rise is boldly to rebel;
And, in their weekly prints, whose columns teem
With libels foul on British rule, they tell
Their readers, *British subjects tell*, that now
From their bowed necks, if wise, the British yoke they'll throw.

Buyers will find a Cheap lot Grey Cottons at Falconer & Patrick's, South Side Queen Square.