## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

### HOUSE OF SSAEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 16.

The bill to establish a polling division at Summerside was agreed to

When in Committee on the amendment of the Election Law, touching the propriety of giving the people of Summerside a polling division, Hon. Mr. Davies took occasion to remark on the question of qualification of members of the House of Assembly, and said that many were of the opinion that the £50 qualification was altogether uncalled for Men of talent and high attainments whose services might be of great importance to the County were deprived of a seat in the House, simply because they did not choose to invest £50 in a piece of land, and therefore the country were deprived of the services of the best minds of the colony. Again, men engaged in trade and mercantile pursuitsmight, by misfortune, be placed in circumstances that would deprive them of their seats, however mature their judgment and practical their knowledge, yet because a man may meet with losses depriving him of his landed property, he is thereby, in the eye of the law, deprived of his ability to represent his constituents

Hon Attorney General coincided to some extent with the remarks made by the hon member Mr Davies. The standard of the Upper House did not appear to be deterior ated though no landed qualification was required in the composition of that body. The people should be the sole judges of the quali fication of their representative, and therefore he could see no reason why the £50 qualification might not be abolished. Men in extensive business and holding a large interest in the trade of the county and paying annual rents to the amount of £100 and upwards, were deprived of the privilege of representing a constituency simply because they do no not hold a small interest in a plot of ground.

Hon Mr Haviland said that questions such as the one under consideration should be taken up by the Government. When the subject would come properly before the House he would be prepared to express his views. In the House of Commons the qualification of members was abolished, and as the land question hatchet was about to be buried, the hon member for Belfast (Mr. Davies) might get the Government to bring down a bill to abolish the qualification of members in that House.

Hon Mr Davies said that he had not yet made up his mind to bury the hatchet on the land question. He would see his constituents during the recess and ascertain their views touching the Government policy on that question. Much yet remained to be accomplished before the whole proprietory system could be rooted out, and how could it be said that the hatchet was buried until the cause of the trouble was finally abolished.

Hon Mr Laird —The bill now before the Committee was a mere local matter, and did not affect any question of moment But the qualifications of members and the disfranchising of property voters in districts in which such voters did not reside were matters of vital importance and well merited the deliberations of the Legislature.

House in Committee on the Despatches and Correspondence relating to Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States

Hon Attorney General reviewed the whole correspondence on the subject, and contended that the local Government had not exceeded their authority in their negotiations with the Congressional Committee of the United States. The sole object of that Committee was to obtain correct information on the subject of Free Trade. It was well known to all parties that the Fisheries were not within the jurisdiction of the local Government. If ever there was a Colony that had exceptional claims, and on behalf of whose people efforts should be made to rectify to some extent wrongs inflicted on them, it was the Colony and people of P. E. Island. The British Government might well concede to us the privilege of our own Fisheries, to compensate for the manner in which we were wronged because of the spoliation of our lands. We were, he said, allowed by the British Government to grant Fishing Licences to American Fishermen, by which we realized but a very small sum, and yet they persistently denied us the right to receive thousands of pounds through our Fisheries, because of red tapeism. He could not in any way appreciate the decision of the Home Office in regard to the restrictive policy displayed in the despatches under consideration.

Hon Mr Haviland regretted that the Government had postponed the debate on the Despatches until that late stage of the Session. He, however, entered very fully into the question of Free Trade principles of which he had always been, he said, a strenuous advocate. He reviewed the origin and progress of the old Treaty, and the vast advantage that treaty had been to the Colony. What the real cause of abolishing that treaty was, had never been clearly manifested, and was only to be found in the archives of Congress. Some were of the opinion that Colonial sympathy with the Southern States during the late war had some effect, others the escape of the Alabama and her prey on American commerce, and some said that it was intended to starve us into annexation The abrogation of the treaty, was at all events, the action of the American Congress, and not that of England or her Colonies. The benefits derived from free trade relations during the treaty were reciprocal and mutual. When the Americans discovered that the Colonies, instead of being starved into annexation, a group of them confederated, and also obtained remunerative markets elsewhere, to some extent, the Congress, and a portion of the American press, began to talk of a renewal of trade relations As to the Congressional Committee appointed by a vote of the House of Representatives of the United States, and who visited the Colony last autumn, he would only remark that the members of that Committee were not vested with any constitutional power to originate any terms for free trade, and for that reason he stood aloof from the proceedings which took place during their stay on the Island And because of the course which he then thought proper to adopt, knowing as he did that with the President and Senate of the United States alone must rest, constitutionally, treaty making power, he was abused by editorial and other articles, both through the columns of the Queen's Printer's paper and other periodicals, wherein it had been stated that the new administration in England, with a Mr Bright among them, would concede to the wishes of our Government on the subject of an exceptional treaty, but time had shown that the Gladstone Government adopted the same policy as their predecessors on the question. He then proceeded to point out the heavy taxation of the United States in comparison with our taxes, and also their public debt. Our system of Government was poorer and less liable to corruption than that of the United States. Annexation news papers in this Island might attempt to poison the minds of the people, but they would not succeed. Our Fisheries were the common property of all the Colonies, and any treaty which may take place must be participated in by all the Colonies in common, and it was folly in the extreme to suppose that any exceptional or special terms would be granted this Island apart from the other Colonies. He was, however, as much in favor of free trade as the Hon Attorney General, but differred as to the mode of obtaining that desirable end. He would support any constitutional measure which the Government might adopt for the advancement of the dearest interests of the country.

Mr Bell spoke of the deep interest involved in the question of free trade with the United States, the want of which was the greatest possible loss to his constituents and, in fact, to all the country. The British Government would neither protect the Fisheries, nor allow the Colonies to enter into negotiations concerning them. It is well known that our Fisheries are not sufficiently protected, and that American Fishermen fish every day in our waters and do not think it necessary to apply for license, because they are never troubled. The idea of British Men-of War coasting round our shores to keep the Americans off was a mere farce. The stringent policy of the Home Office towards the Island was extremely cruel, and calculated to sap the loyalty of the people The humiliating position in which the British Government have placed this Island was unparalleled in the history of any Colony. He, Mr. Bell, then suggested the propriety of forwarding a remonstrance to the Home Office, before the close of the Session, setting forth the embarrassed and crippled state of the Island for want of that market for our productions which the States offered to us.

Mr Reilly remarked on the extraordinary policy of the British Government relative to the question of our Fisheries. They deprived the people of the Island of the incalculable advantages which the control of those Fisheries would be to them, and yet allowed licenses to be granted to American vessels, and for a paltry sum, gave them free access to our waters.

Hon Mr Howlan said it was very evident that the policy of the British Government was to get rid of her Colonies, and referred to the withdrawal of the troops in proof of his views. The policy which England had adopted towards her Colonies was wrong. He then reviewed the trade relations between the United States and this Island, showing the vast advantages that would follow Reciprocity.

Hon Mr Davies reviewed the despatches on the question of Free Trade, and censured the course pursued by Lieutenant Governor Dundas relative to those despatches. The proceedings which took place between the Government of this Island and the Congressional Committee never went further than to give and receive information on those important questions affecting our trade relations. It was never intended to enter into any negotiations with a foreign power against constitutional principles. The despatches on that head, therefore, uttered sentiments which were uncalled for, and not founded on the facts of the case. The gentlemen who composed the Congressional Committee knew their position too well to attempt any negotiations contrary to just principles, and not within the scope of their jurisdiction, and the fact that their Report had been adopted by the Government of their country was proof of its correctness and the value placed on their labors by the authorities of that great nation. He urged the propriety of still adhering to the our demands, until they were obtained.

SATURDAY, April 17.

Considerable business of a routine nature was transacted and several bills read a third time and passed Conferences were held with the Legislative Council on the bill to provide for the inspection of Petroleum and Coal Oil, which ended in losing the bill.

Hon. Mr. Kelly called attention to the necessity of allowing the Committee on the subject of Lawyers' Fees to report next Session, as they were not now prepared with their report. The Committee was accordingly allowed to stand over till next Session. He (Hon Mr Kelly) entered into the question of Lawyer's Fees and pointed out what he considered extravagent charges in certain cases He urged the necessity of revising and amending the Fee Act, with the view of establishing fixed charges, and said that in the other Colonies and in England the fees of the Courts and Attornies were regulated by statute.

After a few remarks from the Hon Att'y General and Hon. Mr. Haviland the subject was dropped.

House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 19.

House in Committee resumed consideration of Despatches.

Mr. Bell again addressed the Committee and entered very fully into the question of Free Trade, showing the peculiar hardships which the Colony must continue to endure until Free Trade is obtained He then submitted a Resolution to the effect

That when the late Reciprocity Treaty with the United States of America was in operation, this Island prospered at a rate previously unparalleled in its history, and that for a continuance of that prosperity and for the due development of its resources, free access to the large and near market which the United States affords, is an absolute necessity. That by the recent action of the Congress of the United States, and the visit of the Congressional Committee to the Island in September last, a reasonable prospect was afforded to the people of this Colony, of a renewal of Free Trade relations with that great country. That it appeared from despatches received by His Honor the Administrator of the Government from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Colonies, that the nature of the intercourse between the said Congress Committee and the Local Government had been altogether misunderstood by the Imperial authorities. The said Government being well aware that neither in it, nor in the Committee with which its members had communication, was vested the power of entering into separate and independent negotiations; that intercourse being, in fact, wholly informal, and held solely for the purpose of receiving and imparting information; and that Her Majesty's Loyal subjects in this Island, believing that no injury would be done to their interests nor to the interests of the surrounding Colonies by the extension of Fishing privileges to American citizens, and knowing also, that the insignificant revenue derived from fishing licenses is altogether unworthy of consideration, when compared with the immense advantages to be derived from free trade with the United States, and consider themselves hardly dealt with, when so small a favor for the Imperial Government to grant, but so great boon for them to receive, as the concession to the Local Government of the power to grant fishing licenses to American citizens at a nominal price, is denied them; seeing, as they do, that the useless and disregarded restrictions on the coast fisheries, are the sole obstacle to unrestricted commercial intercourse between them and the United States, and the great barrier to their prosperity as a people:

Therefore, Resolved, That the House of Assembly in taking into consideration the Despatches from His Lordship Earl Granville, wherein is conveyed the decision of Her Majesty's Government, to the effect that they are not prepared at the present moment to take any steps in consequence of the Report of the Executive Council, trust that Her Majesty's Government will adopt such measures as will ensure to this Island the benefits of free trade with the United States, even if the same cannot be secured for Her Majesty's other British North American Colonies.

Hon Mr Davies supported Mr Bell's Resolution in which he said was involved the most important question of the whole session.

His Honor the Speaker regretted that the question had not been taken up at an earlier stage in the Session. It was now too late to take action on a question of such vital importance and magnitude.

Hon Mr Haviland said a great many questions would have to be ventilated before legislative action could be taken on the Resolution just submitted. He would, therefore, submit an amendment to said Resolution to the effect that,

Whereas Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States, and the privilege of American citizens to fish on the coasts of this Island, involve rights in which the Imperial Government as well as our sister Colonies have certain interests, and as Lord Granville has declared in a Despatch to the Administrator of the Government, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1869, that Her Majesty's Imperial Government are not prepared at the present moment to take any steps, in consequence of the report of the Executive Council; but that if, however, in due course of time, there should be a possibility of a general arrangement between the United States and the American Colonies, the suggestions contained in the Report will be borne in mind by Her Majesty's Imperial Government.

Resolved, therefore, that it is inexpedient with this information before us, to take any further proceedings upon the said question of the Fisheries and Reciprocal Trade with the United States during the present Session.

Hon. Att'y. General regretted that it was now too late to entertain the question. He was led to believe that the Legislative Council would have entertained the question at an earlier period of the Session. That lordly body were not overworked and might have given their attention to the subject at a proper time.

Pr. Jenkins said that the indefatigible exertions of the hon. member (Mr. Bell) reminded him of the course he was led to pursue at the door of a certain hotel where he rapped for admission at night but was refused. He, however resolved that if the inmates refused to open the door, he would at least disturb their repose, and therefore, he kept hammering away at the door until they were glad to give him admittance. On the same principle was the hon. member resolved to act with the Home Office. It was evident, however, that Reciprocity, if obtained, must be general, and not exceptional; and that, therefore, our interests with the sister Colonies on that question were identical.

Mr. Brecken could not see what good result could follow the adoption of a Resolution on which no action could be taken during the Session, and in regard to which the Government did not appear disposed to take any steps.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said that at that late period of the Session, no action could be taken further than to record the Resolution as an expression of opinion on the part of the House.

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that if the hon. member of the Government (Mr. Howlan) believed that he could have a seperate treaty, he was placing himself in an unenviable position by pocketing the indignity heaped upon the Government, of which he was a member, by the despatches before the House

Mr. Bell's Resolution was then carried and reported adopted.

Proceedings were then brought to a close, and the Legislature was prorogued by the Speech from Sir Robert Hodgson, Knight, Administrator of the Government.

A. McNEILL, Reporter

## FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE IN PARIS.

(From the London Star.)

The Quartier des Ecoles in Paris was startled on Tuesday evening, 16th ult, by a sudden earthquake. Shutters were seen flying in pieces, windows smashed, and a terrible explosion was heard. It appears that M. Vernon Fontaine, manufacturer of chemical products, living in the Place de la Sorbonne, has invented a new powder for marine torpedoes, which won for him the cross of the Legion of Honor. A barrel containing bichrate of potassium, which is one of the component parts of the newly discovered powder, had been that morning deposited at the house in question, to be forwarded by last night's train to Toulon. One of the workmen, wishing to carry home a specimen of this bichrate of potassium, took a small portion out of the barrel, and let a few particles of it fall on the ground, and by accidentally treading on it set on fire not to the fallen particles alone, but to the whole barrel. The explosion was frightful. The earth shook, the neighbouring houses tottered, the foot passengers were thrown on their faces, and in the Place de la Sorbonne alone 5,000 panes were shivered to powder. The first and second floors of M. Fontaine's house were torn open, and men and women, inhabitants of these floors, were precipitated into the flames. The staircase caught fire, and stifling stench prevented all access to the incandescent volcano. In a marvelously short time a detachment of the fire brigade, headed by their trumpeters, arrived at their *pas de course*, and in one half hour the fire was extinguished. But what a scene! Trunks of human bodies, arms and legs, and fragments of smoking flesh are found 200 yards distance. A washerwoman was literally reduced to powder; the conciergo was flattened against the wall. A tavern keeper and his wife were crushed between two brick partitions. M. Fontaine's son is missing; but in a room on the third floor of an opposite house have been found shreds of flesh and portions of the vertebræ of a human body which are supposed to be the remains of this unfortunate victim. The workmen who took the small portion of bichrate from the barrel was blown to atoms. One man appears to have been guillotined, his head having been blown off to a tremendous distance. Of his clothes there remain the fragments of a knitted shirt, on which are initials. Seven bodies have as yet only been discovered. Two, so utterly mutilated that they cannot be recognized, are deposited at the Morgue. All the neighboring hospitals are crowded by the wounded, The numbers are not yet ascertained.

(From the N. Y. Albion.)

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

There are no imminent signs of a war on the European Continent, but war rumors prevail, and the conviction exists in some quarters that the inevitable struggle cannot be very much longer postponed. Recent intelligence has it that war preparations are being vigorously prosecuted by both France and Prussia. Spain has offered the crown to Don Ferdinand of Portugal, the father of the reigning King of that country, but the offer has been politely rejected. Montpensier, the brother-in-law of ex-Queen Isabella and son of the late Louis Phillipe, is likely now to be the future King of Spain. Montpensier on the Spanish throne must be a bugbear to Louis Napoleon. But what can he do? Italy is divided in its desire for an alliance with its two most powerful neighbors — one party preferring France, another party preferring Austria. The difficulty will be all the more easily solved if in the event of war breaking out between France and Prussia, France and Austria should be found hand in hand. A troublesome question has broken out in Belgium. The advice of the British Government has been instrumental in preventing hostilities. The question as between Belgium and France is to be submitted to a Joint Commission representing both countries. There is every reason to believe that the difficulty will be amicably settled. If the Commission should not succeed the presumption is that Prussian and French soldiers will meet on those identical fields which proved so disastrous to the first Empire. It is a question of world-wide interest how Great Britian would act in the event of such a war breaking out. There are but a few who have got it into their heads that no provocation will induce Great Britain to embark in a European war. There can be no greater mistake. The kingdom of Belgium is of England's own creation. To its maintenance England is pledged. To allow France, would for ever dishonor England in the estimation of the nations. England in the field, how would Russia act? It would, indeed, be very difficult for that Power to stand aloof She has large schemes of her own, and the time might seem opportune for pushing them. War between France and Prussia, whatever the cause, could scarcely fail to lead to a general European war. We are by no means sanguine that an actual *casus belli* has yet presented itself; but when the combatants are fully prepared, a cause of war will not be difficult to find. If we have not soon a general disarmament, war cannot much longer be deferred, but we hope that the councils of peace will prevail.


OWNERS OF HORSES.

CUT THIS OUT! AND KEEP IT!

Lewis A. Phillips, of Providence, R. I., writes as follows:

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON.—*Gents:* I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the PAIN-KILLER, on my horses, and can testify to its efficacy in curing Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Cramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Colic, &c., &c. I have had over forty horses in constant use, in the omnibus business, and have never known it to fail in any case where I have used it. LEWIS A. PHILIPS.

Read the following letter received from Dr. Deal, of Bowersville, O, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill;

I have given PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER in many cases of colic, cramp and dysentary in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. Dr. JOHN R. DEAL.

PAIN-KILLER is equally good for Man or Beast and no farmer should be without it a single hour. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Montreal, P. Q.
W. R. WATSON, whole sale agent.
Charlottetown, Apri 15.

Oppression after eating, headache, and nervous debility, are the effects of indigestion. One, or two at most, of "Parsons' Purgative Pills will give immediate relief.

"Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" may be administered to children with perfect success, in cases of croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and almost any of the diseases to which they are liable.


## LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM EUROPE.

Paris, April 15.

The Paris *Presse* newspaper says that the rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice to the United States in Europe

London, April 15.

It is reported that Gen. Prim will go out to Cuba as Captain General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops for the surpression of the insurrection.

London, April 16th.

In the House of Commons last night, in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Gladstone moved that the House go into committee on the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church

Mr. Newdegate, Conservative member for North Warwickshire, moved as an amendment that the House go into committee on the bill six months from the present day. This motion was equivalent to an indefinate postponement. A lively discussion followed, during which Mr. Aytoun, member for Kirkaldy, created a sensation by declaring his objections to the clause in the bill which provided for Maynooth College. Mr. Aytoun is a Liberal, and voted with the majority on the division on March 23rd, when the bill passed to its second reading. His declaration was followed by a *scene* of great excitement in the House. The opposition cheered repeatedly, and counter cheers and other interruptions came from the Ministerial benches. When Mr. Aytoun ended his remarks, the confusion subsided, and the debate was resumed. Most of the speeches were made by the minor members of the opposition. At the end of this discussion, which lasted six hours, Mr. Gladstone rose and said due care would be given by the Government to the terms of the provision made for Maynooth College. He attributed much of the opposition to the bill to the power of the clergy in Ireland. That power had been built up by the old policy of England, which has lately been partially reversed, and was now about to be finally and completely abandoned. He concluded by saying that the success of the bill was not a question of party but of justice.

Mr. Disraeli followed. He disapproved of a division on Mr. Newdegate's motion for postponement, and said he was anxious to go into committee on the bill with the following result:— For the motion 355, against 229: majority 126 The House then formally went into committee on the bill and adjourned.

London, April 17th.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church Bill was resumed last evening.

Mr Disraeli moved to omit the following clause from the Bill:

"On and after the 1st day of January, 1871, the said union created by an Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland shall be dissolved, and the Church of Ireland hereinafter referred to, as said Church shall cease to be Established by Law."

Mr. Disraeli supported his propositon in a speech of considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown, and placed the Church at a disadvantage.

Sir Robert J Collier and Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment

Mr. Gladstone also made a speech against the amendment. He traversed the statements made by Disraeli. He thought, notwithstanding this clause, that the supremacy of the Crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If this amendment were successful, it would absolutely destoy the Bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by Parliamentary bonds.

Mr Disraeli replied. He admitted that his intention was to aim a mortal blow at the Bill, but if the motion were accepted the Government would still continue their disendowment policy.

The House decided on Mr Disraeli's motion as follows—for 221; against 344. Government majority 123

The result was received with tremendous cheers by the Liberals.

Consols closed 93¼; U. S. bonds 81⅞; Liverpool markets unchanged.

London, April 19.

In the House of Commons this evening, the consideration of the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in Committee. On amendment postponing the time at which the Bill should go into effect, until 1872, it was lost by the following vote: for the amendment, 194; against it 301; Government majority, 107. The clause disqualifying Bishops of the Irish Church from sitting in the House of Lords was amended, to allow prelates, appointed previous to the passage of the Bill, to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life, was then agreed to.

London, April 20.

Accounts which go to prove the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated African traveller, respecting whose fate so much uncertainty has prevailed recently, has just bean received in this city. It is reported to-day that Dr. Livingstone left Zanzibar, eastern Africa, in January last, for England and that he would go overland to Cairo, Egypt.

London, April 20,

The French Government refuses to modify its opinions as to what subjects shall be submitted for discussion at the Conference of France and Belgium.

### FROM CANADA.

Ottawa, April 16.

Buckley was to-day put on trial at the assizes for complicity in the McGee murder. The evidence being heard, J.H. Cameron, who defended, argued that there was not sufficient proof to justify putting the cause in the hands of the Jury. The Court decided that the evidence was not sufficient, and summarily discharged the prisoner. Buckley went home with his wife, followed by a crowd of sympathizers. He has been recently supposed to be partly insane, but seemed all right when liberated.

Arichat, C. B., April 20.

On Isle Madame the majority for LeVesconte is one hundred and eighty.

Other districts, except St. Peters, are supposed to favor him.

Nine districts not reported. LeVesconte's election certain.

Ottawa, April 19.

Kinsella and Doyle, charged with being accessories to the McGee murder, were brought up at the Assizes to-day, and a jury was empannelled, when the Crown Prosecutor said the evidence against them was too weak to warrant his proceeding further and the judge ordered their acquittal

Waterloo, April 20.

Nearly all the dams on the courses of Grand River are giving out to-day. Those at St Jacob's, Brestan, Waterloo, Bridgeport and Hollin were swept away, and others are expected to go to-night. Two bridges and one house, a sidewalk, and fences, in this place have yielded to the flood. A man named Henderson, at Hollin, while endeavoring to save his dam was carried away by the flood gales and drowned. Large quantities of provisions in cellars are destroyed. The damage to property in this section of the country is very great.

Montreal, April 10.

The ice has moved ont of the Chataguay River and Lake St Louis. The St. Lawrence River rose from 30 feet on Saturday to 42 feet to-day. The lower part of Griffintown is flooded, and much distress is anticipated,

Guelph, April 19.

The heavy rain of Sunday night has swollen the river Speed and its tributaries to an unprecedented height. Seven or eight mill dams have been swept away.

Dundas, April 19.

This district of country is completely inundated A large amount of property has been destroyed.

Mitchell, April 19.

A fire in the business portion of this town yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $600,000, partly covered by insurance.

A terrific rain storm prevailed on Sunday night throughout the country, damage to property very great.

### CUBA.

William J. Valiente, General Agent of the Cuban Revolutionary Junta, at New York, publishes an address to the people of the United States, in which he says that the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under General C. M. Cespedes, who is the Commander-in-Chief of that army, and the head of a Republican Government, duly established within the lines of the Liberators. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the Island to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard either on the north or south, for want of the requisite armament to hold it; but the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short space of time, which leads to the belief that had they been tolerably supplied with war materials their Government would now also cover the remainder of the Island.


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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.



# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 26, 1869.


## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A great deal of irrelevant matter has been published, from time to time, in the columns of the *Patriot* on the School Question. Very often our patience has been severely tried in wading through the stuff which finds its way into that paper upon this subject. The remonstrances, as to the injustice of the School System to the Catholic population, are treated with contempt. What they really seek is wilfully misrepresented, and the cry of "Catholic aggression" is raised, until people begin to imagine that there is some truth in the shibboleth. We know, however, that the sacred name of justice has been often invoked to cloak the most grievous wrong, and the knowledge of this fact led us to investigate the justness of the operation of the present School system to the Catholic portion of the population. We take Charlottetown and Royalty for an illustration. The result of our investigation is the following table of figures, to which we invite the attention of all liberal minded Protestants:—

SCHOOLS IN CITY AND ROYALTY.

| No. of Pupils. | NAMES OF TEACHERS. | Catholics. | Cost. | Protestants. | Cost. | Average per head. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | Miss McKenna | 19 | £28 15 9 | 14 | £21 4 3 | £1 10 3½ |
| 32 | Miss Scantlebury | 2 | 3 2 6 | 30 | 46 17 6 | 1 13 3 |
| 46 | Miss McKinnon | 2 | 2 5 8 | 44 | 47 14 4 | 1 1 8¼ |
| 42 | Miss A. Lawson | 2 | 2 9 0¾ | 40 | 47 10 11¼ | 1 3 9¼ |
| 35 | Miss Dixon | 0 | | 35 | 50 0 0 | 1 8 6¾ |
| 53 | Miss McDonald | 53 | 50 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 18 10½ |
| 72 | J. B. McKenna | 58 | 62 0 6½ | 14 | 14 19 5½ | 1 1 4½ |
| 44 | Mr. Higgins | 14 | 24 10 0 | 30 | 52 10 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 84 | Douglass & Corbett | 14 | 26 13 4 | 70 | 132 6 8 | 1 17 4½ |
| 56 | J. Carroll | 36 | 49 10 0 | 20 | 27 10 0 | 1 7 6 |
| 44 | Mr. Robinson | 4 | 7 0 0 | 40 | 70 0 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 33 | Grammar School | 2 | 9 13 11½ | 31 | 150 6 0¾ | 4 16 4½ |
| 29 | Henry Lawson, Normal School | 9 | 62 1 4½ | 20 | 137 18 7½ | 6 7 11 |
| 102 | E. Roche & Smith Orphan School | 100 | 156 15 3¾ | 2 | 3 4 8¼ | 1 11 4½ |
| 245 | St. Joseph's School | 245 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| 120 | Convent School | 120 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| 39 | Prince of Wales College | 0 | 0 0 0 | 39 | 861 2 4 | 21 1 6¼ |
| 52 | St. Dunstan's College | 52 | 0 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| | Bog School | 0 | | | 20 0 0 | |
| 60 | St. Ann's School | 60 | 20 0 0 | 0 | 0 0 0 | |
| 34 | James Stewart | 0 | 0 0 0 | 34 | 77 0 0 | |
| 23 | — Ferguson | 0 | 0 0 0 | 23 | 77 0 0 | |
| 42 | McWilliams | 0 | 0 0 0 | 42 | 77 0 0 | |
| | | 792 | £484 17 6 | 528 | £1914 4 10¼ | |

There are one or two omissions in the foregoing table, but they do not materially alter the state of the case. It will be seen, that for educating 528 Protestant children, in Charlottetown and Royalty, the State pays the sum of £1914 4s 10¼d, or about £3 12s per head. In the same division, there are educated 792 Catholic children, whose education cost the State £484 17s 6d, or about 12s 6d per head. Thus, the Protestant children cost the State about £3 per head more than the Catholic. This, according to the *Patriot,* is justice; but right thinking men of all shades of opinion will be apt to differ from that paper in its estimate of what fair play and justice means, especially when they consider that Catholics pay nearly one half the school fund of the Colony. Here the School Question presents itself to us in another phase. Any person who takes the trouble to examine the figures given above, will perceive that the Bishop educates 475 children, principally at his own cost, and besides doing this, he has erected school houses and colleges which are a credit to the Colony. His object has been to do everything in the best manner possible. Let Mr. Laird go inspect the Bishops schools, with their complete accomodations for scholars, and contrast them with the miserable arrangements in most of the Government schools, and we are sure he will not persist in his opposition to the grant of a small sum of money in aid of institutions which are acknowledged on all sides, to be doing a vast amount of good. In no other country in the world, we believe, would the State refuse to recognize the claims of a gentleman who has made such sacrifices in the cause of Education. In fact he would be encouraged, instead of being abused and misrepresented, as is the case in this Colony. When it is known that there are hundreds of individuals who will not send their children to schools where religion is not taught, and that the State refuses to provide for the educational wants of such persons, we think the public will say that the *Patriot,* instead of thwarting the designs of a gentleman who devotes his time and energies towards supplying the deficiency, ought to encourage him. We know there is in this Colony a small clique, whose motto is opposition to Catholic claims, and that David Laird is its mouthpiece; but if we can only convince the general public that the *Patriot* distorts and misrepresents the facts of the case, we shall have accomplished a great deal of good. Truth must prevail in the end, and those who now delight in opposing the benevolent designs of the Bishop may live to see the error of their ways.

The Prince of Wales College has 39 pupils, not one of whom is a Catholic. Each one costs the State, annually, for his education £21 1s. 0¼d. St. Dunstan's College has 52 pupils, several of whom are Protestants, yet the State does not contribute one farthing towards their education. Any one who is acquainted with the character of the education imparted in the two Colleges, does not hesitate to say that St. Dunstan's is equal, at least, to the Prince of Wales. All impartial persons agree, too, that a College like St. Dunstan's, in which a first rate education can be had, ought to be liberally subsidised by the Government. It is well known that many persons send their sons there to be educated, in preference to the Government College, which is subsidized to the tune of £861 2s. 4d. annually. We ask the public is it fair or just that, so long as the State recognizes the necessity for a collegiate education, the Prince of Wales College should be handsomely supported from funds contributed by Catholics and Protestants, whilst Saint Dunstan's College is denied all Government aid? We believe all reasonable persons will say, that this is neither fair nor just, and that they will render assistance at the proper time, to remove what Catholics *feel* to be gross injustice. It is useless to reason with the *Patriot,* or to expect truth or fair play from an organ which is bound hand and foot, body and soul, to the chariot wheels of intolerance and proscription; but we cannot allow the bold assertion to pass unchallenged, that: "What they (the Catholics) want is separate schools—a completely distinct system for educating Roman Catholics; nothing less will satisfy them." What Catholics, speaking through their Bishop, seek, is stated in his Memorial, which reads follows:—

"The humble Memorial of the undersigned, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, respectfully sheweth: That, in the year 1833, the late Right Reverend Æneas Bernard MacEachern, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, did establish a College, or Institution of Learning, at St. Andrew's, in King's County, which he endowed with certain lands and property, which were in vested in Trustees by an Act of the Legislature, the same year, for the support of said College.

"That, with the aid of a Grant from the Legislature every year up to 1844, the College was kept in active operation, when it was deemed advisable by the late Right Reverend Bernard Donald MacDonald, then Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, to erect a College on a larger scale, near Charlottetown, now called St Dunstan's College, and which he endowed with certain lands in the Royalty of Charlottetown; and in aid of which the income arising from the property of St. Andrew's College has been appropriated since it was opened in the year 1855.

"That, in the year 1857, a Female Boarding and Day School was opened in Charlottetown, conducted by the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, in which most of the higher branches of a Female Education are taught; while a large number of the poor children of the City have been and are still taught free of any expense whatever.

"That, in the year 1862, another School was opened on Pownal Street, known as St. Joseph's School, conducted also by some of the the Ladies from the Convent of Notre Dame, which, although numerously attended, very few of them pay any fees whatever.

"That another Female Boarding and Day School was opened in Miscouche, in Prince County, in 1864, in which the usual higher branches of Female Education are taught, and at which a large number of pupils attend daily.

"That, between the four Educational Institutions just named, there are upwards of five hundred pupils in attendance, three-fourths of whom, being of the poorer classes, pay nothing whatever.

"That while your Memorialist feels convinced that the Education imparted in those Institutions just named is superior to any that can be had in the District Schools, he feels it a grievance that he gets no aid from the Public School Fund of the Colony, not even as much for the number of children taught free, as should be paid for them if they attended District Schools.

"That, in seeking for a redress of this grievance Memorialist disclaims all idea of any exclusive privilege—nothing more than even-handed justice is desired, and that he has, for some years, with no little sacrifice and inconvenience, endeavoured to establish and maintain those Institutions, which he considered essential to a sound Catholic Education, in the earnest hope that, one day, simple justice would be received at the hands of the Gentlemen composing the Legislature."

This gives an ample contradiction to the impudent falsehood of the *Patriot,*—a falsehood manufactured for the purpose of bolstering up a bad cause. In a future number we will return to this subject.

THE editor of the Summerside *Journal* is very irate. We had occasion a couple of weeks since to expose his ignorance, and at the same time administer to him a castigation from the effects of which he is still smarting. For performing this necessary duty we are called "foul tongued," "Fenians," &c., and told that we "violated every rule of good manners and good sense." Let any person who wishes to take lessons on "good taste" read the leading article in the last number of the *Journal,* and if his "taste" for polite literature be not improved thereby, it is not the fault of the writer. And yet, we are informed, that this individual is a teacher of the rising generation. If his efforts at imparting the principles of "good taste" and "good manners" to his pupils, be on a par with his lucubrations in the *Journal,* we pity them. After being driven out of every paper in town for his insufferable dullness and self-conceit, he returns to his first love, and endeavors to gain a little notoriety by abusing better men than himself. What will the Government think of an individual who is opposing their policy on the Reciprocity Question, and at the same time pocketing the £200 a year, which they gave him as a sop, when it was supposed he had some influence in the country, because of his connection with this journal? We think he should have the decency to resign his office before he put himself in opposition to his masters in the Government. We have more congenial employment than bandying words with an individual who adopts the stale trick, like many others in these Provinces, of calling "Fenians" to every person who differs from them on public questions. The writer in the *Journal* says—which beautifully illustrates his regard for truth—that our article on Reciprocity contained "not a single argument from beginning to end." Of course not! The *Journal* is an authority; but such papers as the St. John *Freeman* and the Halifax *Chronicle* think differently, and when the latter journal saw fit to copy our article entirely, and to quote portions of another approvingly, we can afford to despise the puerile criticisms of the Summerside luminary. We ask the farmers, merchants, and mechanics of this Island what they think of a sheet which is doing its utmost to injure their prospects by opposing the movement in favor of Reciprocity? Is it worthy of their support? Our own opinion is that it is not. The source from which the *Journal* is inspired is easily known. The writer might as well place a band around his hat, proclaiming his place of residence and his calling.

## RIGHT REV. BISHOP MULLOCK.

The papers generally express deep regret at the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Mullock, Roman Catholic Bishop of St John's. The Rev. Prelate was distinguished for his great energy of characetr, and was indefatigable in his exertions for the promotion of the interests of his people, especially the education of the young. We find the following obituary notice in the *Newfoundlander* of the 29th ult;—

"We stop the Press to announce the death of his Lordship the Right Rev Dr. Mullock, which most melancholy event took place at the Episcopal residence about half-past eleven o'clock this morning. Although his Lordship's illness was a protracted one, his death came very unexpectedly. He said Mass yesterday morning in his private chapel and assisted Pontifically at last Mass; and even this morning he walked down town and afterwards visited the Convent of Mercy, appearing to be in good spirits and in no degree weaker than he had been for some time past. From the Convent he walked home, and immediately on entering the house complained of exhaustion and some unusual feeling about the heart. He was at once assisted to his chair, and the Rev Dr. Howley, who was just called from his room, had just time to administer Extreme Unction and the last Absolution, when his Lordship ceased to breathe. May his soul rest with the just —The tidings of his death have flung a sudden sorrow and gloom throughout the whole community — every heart with one voice mourn the departure of the ever faithful and zealous Pastor, and the extinction of a great light amongst men, of an intellect which was a tower of strength."

## SIR EDWARD CUNARD

We reprint from the New York papers some remarks concerning the late Sir Edward Cunard. The "World says:—

"The suddenness of the death of Sir Edward Cunard, while to him it spared all suffering, gives greater keenness to the grief of his friends, and sharpens the public sense of his loss. To the last day of his life, which had been darkened in its last few years by the death of his wife, he was engaged about his affairs, caring for and supervising on this hemisphere the interests and the management of the gigantic enterprise which bears his name. In the places of business which he frequented, at the clubs, and in the homes where he was a familiar guest, it is but yesterday that he lived and moved; to day the swift messages under the ocean have already carried mourning into the houses of his kinsfolk, and across the seas the "Cunarders" are ploughing their way, bearing at half-mast the flags of the nations which his and kindred enterprises have done more to conjoin than treaties have done, or blundering diplomacy may undo."

Sir Edward Cunard was born on New Year's Day of 1816. He succeeded to the Baronetcy by the death of his father, Sir Samuel Cunard, in 1865. For the last twenty years or more he has resided in this city, or in its immediate vicinity and the history of his life during that period is the familiar history of the growth and success of the great Cunard steamship lines. It is their pre eminence, contested but maintained, which best attests the solid judgment, the large foresight, and the vigorous administrative faculties of the man Yet outside of these immediate concerns of his still another attestation might be found of the soundness and scope of his intellect. When the Panama Railroad was an untried experiment, and the Atlantic Cable was thought by some to be as rash an enterprise as a railroad to the moon, his belief in their practicability was as clear, and his confidence in their success and profit as assured, as any stockholder enjoys to-day; and the problems which at that early day they presented to, and wherewithal were tested, the judgment of business men, his sagacity dealt with familarly and soundly. An Englishman to the backbone and naturally of a conservative habit, he lost nothing by long residence in this country, but rather seemed to imbibe something of our freegoing and progressive American ways.

"The firmness of his opinions, which, though never obtruded, were on fit occasions rarely withheld, and were not always of the current sort; and a shortness of eyesight, which deprived him of some graciousness of manner, sometimes helped him, here or there, to a slight unpopularity; but no man so immersed in active affairs could have died with fewer enemies than he, and none had more devoted friends. For at heart he was a gentleman, in all the best senses of an abused word; exhibiting every Christian virtue in his domestic life, in his intercourse in society among men, to a high and native sense of honor; quick to perceive the demands of justice; liberal to every appeal of charity, and faithful to the daily or the difficult obligations of friendship Seven children mourn a father's loss which leaves them wholly orphaned; and the people of this city, among whom Mr. Cunard dwelt for near a quarter of a century, bear witness by the sincerity of their regrets what manner of man he was, and how he lived his life and did his work."

The "Times" says:—"He caught a cold on Sunday and was quite ill, but attended his office on the following day On Tuesday however, toward evening, his sufferings became great, and he expired about nine o'clock. * * * * * * Sir Edward married, some twenty years ago Miss Mary McKevers, daughter of the late Mr. Bache McKevers of this city. Mrs. Cunard died in 1856, leaving three sons and four daughters She never assumed the English prefix of "Lady" in this country, and was so addressed only when abroad. Her eldest child was a son, now 18 years of age.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR;

In the name of a very large portion of the respectable people of this community, I beg to thank you for your prompt and proper protest against the brutal and savage attacks of a disreputable, disloyal sheet published in this city. Every man, woman and child in our midst, who are the least acquainted with the venerable Sir Robert Hodgson, and the talented and worthy Mr. Justice Peters, view with horror and just indignation the *murderous* thrusts directed against them by a canting defamer in the disloyal sheet. If a murderer and hardened debauchee (according to his own confession,) is to be made a martyr and Saint of by fools and fanatics, at the expense of the most honored and honorable amongst us, I, for one, echoing the voices of tens of thousands, say, God help us! All honor to Sir Robert, and to His Honor Judge Peters for maintaining the dignity of our laws, despite the insolence of *old women of both sexes* We wish Mrs. Editress of the *Star,* and all ladies having the malady, *Dowey on the brain,* all manner of good things; but I don't advise them to follow the example of the poor boy who strangled himself with the neck-tie. Is all the sympathy of this Christian community to be exhausted in sanctifying the debauchee murderer, Dowey, whilst there is not a word, not even a syllable of sympathy for the widow and orphans of poor Cullen, who was sent before his Judge, by this sainted criminal, without a moments warning. I hope that ordinary commom sense, and a due impression of Christian propriety will soon return to those who seem for the time being to be deprived of the same.

Yours, &c,
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

April 26th, 1869.

PRESENTATION—PARTON.—On the evening of the 21st, a number of gentlemen met in the Parish-school of Parton, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Thomas Lewis, farmer, Craiche. The Rev. H A. Patullo, minister of the parish, was in the chair, and Mr. W. Browne, schoolmaster, acted as croupier. After the usual toasts, the chairman rose and in a few complimentary remarks, handed Mr. Lewis a massive silver snuff box, on the lid of which was engraved, "Presented to Mr. Thomas Lewis, Craiche, in appreciation of his kind and obliging disposition, by people of all ranks in Parton and adjoining parishes, 1869." Mr Lewis, in feeling terms, returned thanks for the gift, which, he said, was more valuable than the few services he had been enabled to render his friends and neighbors. The chairman again rose, and in the name of the subscribers, delivered Mr Lewis, for presentation to Mrs Lewis, a handsome silver tea-service, for which Mr Lewis, in the name of his wife, returned thanks Thereafter the company spent a harmonious evening, in the course of which various toasts were proposed and cordially responded to. Among others, the healths of Messrs. Caven, Cogarth, Baird and Barbershall, the acting committee, were proposed by Mr. Browne. Mr. Caven, in replying, mentioned that the duty Mr. Baird and he had to discharge had been a very agreeable one, as every person they had asked for a subscription had willingly given, and some not solicited, had voluntarily offered; in fact, money had flowed in upon them to so much greater an extent than they had anticipated, that they had to purchase various articles in addition to what was originally proposed. The chairman gave the health of the heritors of the parish, to whose generosity the parish was indebted for such a comfortable school. Mr. Caven proposed the health of Matthew Kennedy, Esq., late of Boreland-of-Parton, who generously gave a grant of half an acre of land for a school site and playground, besides an excellent library of 1000 volumes for the use of the parishoners. We may mention that in addition to the snuff box and tea-service, various other articles, were at the same time, presented to Mr. Lewis —*Dumfries and Galloway Courier.*

The above Mr. Thomas Lewis, of Craiche, is son of Mr. Lewis, of St. Peter's Bay, and father of W. P. Lewis, Esq, of Cardigan, P. E. Island. Mr. Thomas Lewis being a Roman Catholic, the chairman of the committee being the Presbyterian Minister of the parish, assisted by the Latin school-master and other Protestant gentlemen, clearly sheweth that bigotry in that country has died the death.

AN Inquest was held in the house of Mr. A. McMillan, Big Belfast, Lot 27, on the 16th instant, before A. McLean, Esq, one of the Coroners for Queen's County, on view of the body of Alex. Murphy, an orphan of about eleven years of age, who had been brought up, almost from his infancy, in Mr. McMillan's house. The deceased was an active, smart lad, full of life and energy, fond of play, and determined to discover the very root of any current report coming to his knowledge. It was proved in evidence that the deceased was always kindly and well used by Mr McMillan and all his family, and, in fact, allowed more indulgence than if he were a child of their own. The deceased's sister, a grown up young woman, and another friend, came to Mr McMillan's house at 2 o'clock, p. m., that day, and testified that the deceased was in very good cheer, and continued so till he left the house, the last time he was seen in this life. It was further proved that Mr. MacMillan was *to present* him with a new cap at Eldon, that evening, for which he appeared glad and proud; that in about an hour and a half after he left the house, Mrs McMillan, the elder, found him strangled in the stable with his neck-tie. It was also proved that the deceased frequently spoke of Dowey's address at his execution, during the last two or three days of his life, and that his own abrupt and melancholy end was probably the result of an inquisitive disposition, rather than a cool and deliberate determination to commit suicide. Verdict; "Died by strangulation.' —*Isl.*

We are glad to learn that Capt. R Cameron, of Belfast, having purchased an interest in the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company, has taken command of the Steamer *Princess of Wales,* Capt. Evens being transferred to the *St. Lawrence.* Capt. McKenzie retains his post in the *Heather Belle.* Than these three gentlemen, the Steam Navigation Company could not find more efficient, obliging and attentive officers —*Pat.*

The report that a woman was killed in Lot 14, is not true. A woman named McNeill, was very badly beaten by some of her own relatives, but she is still living. We learn that the parties who thus ill treated the poor woman, are now in jail. —*Sum. Journal.*


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