

(From the European Mail.)

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In the course of his eloquent speech at Ormskirk, the ex-chancellor referred to the condition of the Church in Canada and the United States as an argument in favor of freedom from State control of all religious establishments. He said:—

"I cannot go as far as those who say it is necessary to maintain an Established Church in order to secure the possession of religious liberty. That I look upon as an idle and a baseless doctrine. The foundations of religious liberty are laid with perfect certainty and solidity on the principles of universal toleration and equality of religious rights. And this is no mere opinion of mine; for we have only to look across the water, look at the United States of America, which have no Established Church either in connection with the Federal Government, or connected with the State Governments, and where, at the same time, it is entirely undeniable that the most perfect religious liberty is enjoyed. But if there be some who have a prejudice against the United States because they think it is not fair to quote the example of a Republic—though for my part I am always ready to quote the example of any government whatsoever on points where it can be made available for our instruction—but it that be their feeling, let them with me simply cross the St. Lawrence into Canada, Canada is under a monarchical government. Canada has no semblance of an Established Church. Canada has passed acts of Parliament, the very preambles of which recites that it is desirable to put an end to all semblance of connection between Church and State in that country, and has acted on those principles. Yet, who is there that for one moment will pretend to say that religious liberty does not prevail in Canada? That was a country somewhat resembling, but far less aggravated—something resembling the case of Ireland. Resembling it in this important point—that the Members of the Church of England formed a very small proportion of the whole community. And here I must digress for one moment to revert to what I stated about the cause of many eminent and excellent clergymen, and even bishops, in connection with the Anglican Church, who are favorable to the policy which we, the Liberal party, recommend. Among them I cannot fail to notice one, little known probably to you, for his sphere of action was far distant—Bishop Felford, of Montreal, the Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Canada. A gentleman I had the honor to know, and whom no one could know without respecting or revering, or without perceiving that he was a man of most solid and piercing understanding and of most commanding qualities. That gentleman, who died but two months ago, is the Bishop under whom the Canadian Church has undergone this disestablishment. I had the honor of seeing him in London during the past year, and of hearing his opinion from his own lips. About a fortnight before his death I received a long letter from him stating in detail what had occurred in Canada. He had seen his Church flourish under the operation of disestablishment, and had it been in his power to reverse the proceedings, nothing would have induced him to make a single retrograde step.

The leaders of the Spanish Revolution are determined not to stand still in the career of progress they have commenced, but day by day fresh changes of the most radical and startling nature are announced. The suppression of the Jesuits, and the confiscation of their property has been followed by a decree, issued on October 19, which orders the immediate suppression of all monasteries, convents, colleges, congregations, and other religious establishments of both sexes, founded since July 29, 1837, all their property, movable and immovable, being transferred to the State. The convents established before 1837 are to be reduced in number by one-half, and those left are forbidden henceforward to receive novices. That many of these changes are in themselves good and desirable may be very true, but the policy of such rapid innovation is always doubtful; and when we remember that the number of monastic or quasi-monastic establishments has greatly increased during the past few years in Belgium, France, and even in Protestant England, it is not unreasonable to doubt the permanence of those reformations in a country like Spain, and it yet remains to be seen whether a revolution will not afterwards set in that shall undo much of this somewhat hasty reformation. As Bacon says, it is well in politics before making a change to be sure that it is "the reformation which pretendeth the change, and not the mere desire for change that bringeth about the reformation."

The difficulties as to the choice of a successor to the throne still remains unabated. It is understood that Sarrano and his friends of the Union Liberal are suspected of harboring the Duc de Montpensier as their King in petto; but the Duke would not be generally acceptable to Spaniards, and the Emperor Napoleon is not likely to regard the election of one of the Orleans Princes with a favorable eye. King Ferdinand, the father of the King of Portugal, is said to have positively refused to accept the Crown, and the Prince Napoleon has been spoken of. A rumor prevailed that Prim intended to make himself King, but it has been authoritatively contradicted.

Beyond the occurrences in Spain, nothing has transpired on the Continent of Europe calls for remark. The French funds have risen, and the prospect of war seems to become more and more distant. Our English journals are now occupied almost exclusively with the approaching elections, and a feature of the morning papers for the last fortnight has been the broadcast reporting the voluminous speeches which Mr. Gladstone has been making to his constituents in Lancashire. It is unnecessary to say that the question of the Irish Church, and his policy towards it, has been the leading topic of the Right Honorable gentleman's addresses.

The Cape mail, which arrived at Plymouth on October 22, brings news of serious floods in Natal, from which much damage had resulted to roads, bridges, and buildings, though the crops had benefited. No fresh news of importance has been received from the gold fields, but more gold dust had been found in Natal, in the beds of rivers on the coast. As will be seen in our Special American Notes, Mr. Reverdy Johnson was entertained at a banquet at Liverpool on Oct. 22, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Laird being among the guests who were present to welcome him. The tone of Mr. Johnson's speeches was most gratifying; and there can be no doubt that the conciliatory nature of Mr. Johnson's communications with our Government, and the probability that vexed questions which have for a time embittered our relations with the United States, are likely to be permanently settled, has given the greatest satisfaction in England.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Electors of the Fifth District of Prince County.

GENTLEMEN:— You are called upon to elect a member to the House of Assembly to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Colin McLenan, Esq. Two gentlemen, the Hon. J. C. Pope and Angus McMillan, Esq., have offered themselves for your suffrages. Of Mr. MacMillan's private character and political principles, I need say nothing. They are well known to you all. What Mr. Pope's political creed was in former years, you also know; still I take the liberty of reminding you that he was for years a leading member of the late Protestant and Anti-confederate Government. He expressed his opposition to Catholic claims in no measured terms. He supported his brother William H. Pope in all that he said and all that he wrote against the Catholic religion—Catholic ascendancy and Catholic educational institutions—and he kept him in office for years in spite of the strongest remonstrances, both of the Catholic clergy and the Catholic laity. You will also remember that, although he openly contemned and defied his brother, an Anti-Catholic being as openly discontemned and opposed him as an Anti-confederate. In doing this he was acting the part of a true and a consistent Conservative, for the two great planks of the Conservative platform were resistance to Catholic encroachments and opposition to Confederation. Does J. C. Pope now come before you as a Conservative? His published card answers decidedly and emphatically "NO." Does he profess to be a Liberal? He denounces the Liberal party and declares his intention to overthrow the Liberal government. Besides, his principles and those of the Liberals are widely diverged. The great principle for which the Liberals of all creeds have fought for many years, is to keep religion out of politics; Mr. J. C. Pope, to carry into practice his brother William's theory of government, which is that the only way to govern the Island is to set the Protestants and the Catholics fighting—is determined to make religion the principal element in all future political discussions on this Island. Mr. Pope now, without solicitations from anyone, expresses his intention, if you elect him, to abolish our present system of free non-sectarian education, and to replace it by the denominational system. Why has he done this? Is it because the people of this Island, which the system of mixed schools has established? Has a single petition been presented to Parliament, praying for its abolition? Can we find a single indication in the newspapers or elsewhere that the people are dissatisfied with it? Not a single one. It is a fact known to us all that the people of this Island—Catholics as well as Protestants—set a high value upon our educational system, that they are proud of it, and that they would resist in any of the greatest degree any attempt to abolish it. They are not only proud of the advantage which it affords them of giving their children the elements of a sound English education. Yet the Hon. J. C. Pope has the presumption to ask your assistance to enable him to abolish a system of which we all heartily approve, and which, besides, is the only one that has been found to work well in a mixed community such as ours. He would thus deprive the majority of your countrymen of all schools. The answer is not far to seek. To please the Bishop and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church on this Island, and to purchase their support. He knows that although the Roman Catholic laity are well pleased with the system of mixed schools, the Roman Catholic clergy are by no means satisfied with it, and believing that the Catholic clergy have serious inducements to force the laity to vote for a man whom they hate, and to aid in abolishing a system of which they are proud, without the slightest hesitation, throws off his Conservative principles, which will now no longer serve his turn, and with a mind fully participated in the political history of the Island, makes what the *World* calls "a very clever bid for Catholic support." Will he gain this support? I doubt it. The Catholic electors must know that J. C. Pope entertains no affection for them or for their religion. They have not forgotten his ungentlemanly bullying and his coarse insults. It seems only one day that I heard him in the Court House, St. John's, apply contemporary allusions to Catholics who had the misfortune to oppose him. He did not think then that he would be under the necessity of soliciting votes from those whom he so wantonly insulted. If he, and others, are civil and tawdrying to-day, depend upon it that they have their own high purposes to serve. Their opinion of the Catholic electors of Lot 17, and of their religion, is the very same as it was two years ago. If those electors don't know the personal or the friendship of their new champions, they must be much more easily deceived than I take them to be. Mr. J. C. Pope notwithstanding his boasting and loud threats, cannot benefit the Catholic population of the Country. I verily believe that it is the most unfortunate thing that could have happened the Catholics, that such men as Wm. and James C. Pope have undertaken to be their champions. The position of the Catholics is, through their means, worse to-day than it was three months ago; and if this agitation continues it will be worse twelve months hence than it is to-day. They have already alarmed the country, and in a few months they will find such a combination arrayed against them, and such a feeling raised in the country, that the Catholics will be convinced that the friendship of the Popes is much more dangerous to their interests than ever their enemy was. If the Catholic voters of Lot 17 are wise they will show that, as they once had too much spirit to submit to the bullying of the Popes and their friends, so now they possess too much sense to be deceived by their blarney.

Is J. C. Pope, I ask, a conservative? What would you, Conservative electors of Lot 17, had said to Messrs. Green and McLenan, had they at the last or preceding election expressed themselves favourable to giving state support to Catholic Colleges and schools. You would not have listened to them for a single moment. You would have hoisted them off the hustings. Is that good Conservatism in Mr. Pope, which would be so radical or worse in Messrs. Green and McLenan? Do you gentlemen, wear your principles so loosely that you are ready to put them on or cast them off at the bidding of every trading unscrupulous politician who chooses to call himself a Conservative? You must remember that when you vote for Mr. Pope, you vote not for the man, but for a principle. He has left you no room to doubt what you vote for or vote against, when you record your vote in his favor. The man who votes for Mr. Pope, votes for SECTARIAN SCHOOLS, and for everything which the establishment of such schools in this Island implies; with Mr. Pope he gives a clever bid for Catholic support—he votes against the present system of non-sectarian schools, and in direct opposition to the deeply rooted convictions of the whole Protestant, and by far the greater part of the Roman Catholic population of the Colony. Mr. Pope deceives you when he tells you that the leaders of the Conservative party are favorable to his scheme of denominational education. It is an undeniable fact that no member of that party, save and except Messrs. William and J. C. Pope, have publicly expressed themselves favorable to that scheme. Those whom he claims as his supporters, either studiously refrain from expressing an opinion on the subject, or are openly and firmly opposed to the Pope scheme. Mr. Pope boasted a few days ago that the Wesleyans, as a body, would support him. He now finds that the Wesleyans, both Confederates and Anti-confederates, are among his most determined opponents. There is not the shadow of a doubt that when the day of trial comes, the whole Conservative Party will be found true to their principles, encouraged and

strengthened by thousands who have in past years been the political opponents. In the struggle of which the election of Thursday next will be the opening scene, merely personal and party partialities will count as nothing. Whatever your decision may be, the final result is by no means doubtful. Notwithstanding this, much, very much, rests with you. If you are firm and show Mr. Pope that if he has deserted his principles, you have no intention of following his bad example; if you prove to him that you are as much opposed to Episcopal dictation in 1868 as you were in 1851; if you convince him in the most unmistakable manner that you disapprove of your representatives giving clever bids for Catholic support, you will avert for a time, at least, the impending conflict, and preserve to your fellow colonists the blessings of peace and repose. A serious responsibility devolves upon you. Do your duty firmly and conscientiously, without fear or favor, and do not fear the result. The eyes of the whole Island are upon you. Act in such a way that you will not blush when in after years you call to memory the partial election of 1868.

Yours, &c., FELLOW COLONIST, Prince County, Nov. 9, 1868.

To the EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL, Sir:—

Your contemporary of Summerside, last week made a violent attack on the Hon. J. C. Pope. His arms were "ridiculous and coarse aimed," and his good sign for success was "the 'Boys' Blue'." When an opponent cannot be defeated by fair and honorable means, we must conclude that his position is strong and just. If the *Progress* can defeat Mr. Pope on the principal point at issue—that is, his promise to do justice to all efficient schools—he is welcome to do so; but I protest against his throwing dust in our eyes, and dirt at any one. Our system of education is exceedingly defective; it has never given general satisfaction; it does a great injustice to many of our tax payers; it interferes with the sacred rights of conscience; and in many cases it is a huge imposition and swindle on the men who pay for it. If, under these circumstances, Mr. Pope has pledged himself to improve the system, I think that he should be commended and supported, not abused and ridiculed. Mr. Pope may have imperfections, and few politicians are without them—but he should be supported now by all who prefer religious principle and justice, to half-Yankee, half, anti-loyal, on-the-fence Liberal Toryism.

Nov. 9th, 1868. JUSTITIA.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor,—I see in your issue of the 25th ultimo, you adverted to the bad state of the Western Road, as stated to you by travelers. I assure you that the statement is very true, and in my own country, several parts of said Road are not safe for carriages to pass thereon, owing to the great number of deep mud-holes in places which lead through the swampy parts of the Wilderness, especially from Mount Hemlock to Mount Pleasant. The principal cause of the bad state of the road lies in having the drains choked up with mud and water, the land being quite flat, and the water having no egress therefrom; likewise an encroachment of brushwood is fast growing up along the drains, in some parts casting their branches nearly across the Road, to the great annoyance of travelers.

The small pittance the Legislature allows for the repair of this great thoroughfare, is in no way adequate to keeping it in good order. I am informed that Mr. Owen, our excellent M. P. for the West, has been to the Western state of the Road. No wonder a worthy gentleman should do so, for it is a disgrace to civilized society to have it seen in the way it appears at present. It is quite obvious that unless the Executive adopts some measure for the temporary repair of the bad parts of the Road, fairly thereof will be suspended until the winter fairly sets in. No wonder the Road is in its present condition, for about 20 years ago, when the Road was for several years, there was £10 allowed for keeping it in repair from the Quignire to Robinson's, besides £10 for clearing away wind falls. Then there was not one traveling along the Road to forty now. Why I remember myself to travel from Lot 7 to the Quignire, a distance of about 30 miles, and all the living beings I met was a squirrel and a partridge. Last year there was only £20 allowed, and this year £16. This small amount will not be sufficient to make one mile of it good. The swampy, wilderness parts ought to be logged, and culverts placed thereon, the underbrush at each side cut away, the drains cleared up, and a free egress made for the stagnant water to get away, in place of being allowed to run across the road. It would be very desirable that the Road Members who travel along this road, and in their Legislative capacity, represent the bad state of this great public thoroughfare to the Legislature at its next sitting, in order to have a grant appropriated, sufficient for repairing it properly. For next to good Education good roads ought to be the first stone on the boards of Legislation, and as a good press ought to be the next, pray give this communication insertion in the valuable columns of your well conducted Journal.

I am, &c., J. H. F. Mount Hemlock, Nov. 5, 1868.

LETTER FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 27, 1868.

Dear Journal—

No doubt many of the readers of the JOURNAL take a warm interest in the contest which is now going on in this great country. In the hope that the little light I can give on this and other matters of interest will be of some service in helping them to form some idea of the actual state of affairs, "as it strikes a stranger," I send you the following as my own impressions with respect to the opinions of other people. It would be a work of supererogation on my part to attempt to give a description of this city, which is already rich in historic lore, and which was the scene of many of the stirring events in connection with the Revolution. This has been done in previous numbers of the JOURNAL, by others better versed in American history than your correspondent.

Many astonishing stories have told of this wonderful country to unsophisticated relations, of its fabulous wealth and dazzling splendor, and fascinating illusions, and adroit spouters, and the peculiar "cuteness" of the native Yankees. With all due allowance for the over-heated imaginations, and the inventive propensities of these parties, this is a great country, though the native Yankee is not in the least more disposed to get the best of a bargain than his cousin across the border. The one grand question which agitates the Union from end to end, and of which Boston receives an extra share, is the

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, which is to come off on the 3rd November. The excitement is intense. "Who do you vote for?" is the question asked by everybody of everybody else. Business is neglected, except so far as a regard for outward show demands, and all seem to partake of the general spirit of excitement. Young, blooming Presidents of five summers are seen marching along with the badges of their respective parties, and are prepared at a moment's notice to pass a learned opinion on the merits of Grant and Colfax. The streets after night present a lively appearance. Torch-light processions, bonfires, fireworks and illuminations are the order of the day, or night, as the case may be; and the music-loving portion of the community, in addition to the incessant jargon of the

different organ grinders, doled out *pro bono publico*, are nightly regaled by bands of music, drum corps, &c., at almost every street corner. Until the result of the Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana was known, both parties claimed the victory in the coming contest for their respective candidates, and both parties were equally fond of making demonstrations. Since, however, these States have gone I publish by large majorities—thus indicating, in an unmistakable manner, the train of political opinion—the Democrats appear disposed to "hide their diminished heads." Although some of them still make a show of professing to believe in Seymour's election, it is very evident that they have given up for a lost cause. The consequence is that the "grand turn-outs" of the self-styled Winterfield Democracy are few and far between, and spiritless at that, while their opponents are having everything pretty much their own way.

The grand culmination of the excitement of the patriotic people of the city is to be reached on Wednesday evening next, when the Republicans will bring out their entire force, and have the turn-out of the electioneering campaign. Arrangements are being made by the Railroad Companies for the transport of thousands of voters from Philadelphia, New York, Portland, and other cities, and the surrounding country, to join with the Bostonians in an imposing procession, which in point of magnitude will, it is claimed, surpass all similar demonstrations in America, if not in the world.

Returned soldiers and sailors have formed themselves into organizations known as the "Boys' Blue," and nightly parade the streets with uniforms and medals, among which are the following: "We aim our votes, as we aimed our shots—against rebels"; "we made peace with the bullet, and will keep it with the ballot"; "we conquered them once, and we think we can do it again"; and others of a similar kind.

Although no sane man entertains a doubt of General Grant's election, his opponents are doing all in their power, and exhausting every device, to keep his majority as small as possible. The press on both sides are hard on each other. "The market," both parties of course, divide American politics at the present day, appear to be as follows: The Republican party is composed of those who, with Grant at their head, fought, not only with the Union, but for it, Prohibitionists, and the "American citizens of African descent." The Democratic party embraces all those Rebels who took up arms against the Union, and those in the North who sympathized with them, and who, with the Hon. Horatio Seymour at their head, refused to loan a cent to the Government to prosecute the war, and who himself, a President of a Bank and a wealthy man, refused to buy a single dollar worth of Government Bonds. It also comprises the whole Fenian element, the Irish and German naturalized citizens, and the gentleman of uncertain color which are springing up all over the country, who affect a hearty dislike of the "niggers." Both parties of course have a considerable number of adherents who have axes to grind, and friends who have and are prepared to forsake a sinking ship at any time, on the first approach of danger.

is exceedingly slack, and indeed has been all summer. The stereotyped cry is "Wait until the Election is over." A change of government would involve a great number of changes in business of various kinds, and the influence of these changes would be felt throughout the minutest ramifications of trade. The money market is unsteady, and capitalists are afraid to invest until the policy of the incoming administration is understood, respecting duties, licenses, &c. This, in connection with the extent to which business men devote their time and attention to the grand question of the day, puts a check upon all branches of business for the time being. A brisk time is anticipated after the contest is over and after the victors have divided the spoils. So note it be.

THE WEATHER is just about as cold as can be considered agreeable. Jack Frost made his inaugural visit last week, and made quite a long stay; in fact so long as to cause his best friends to sigh for his departure. He was accompanied by a cold storm, which would do no discredit to the month of January last in the bleak West of P. E. Island.

There is a considerable amount of ill-feeling over the result of the Boat Race at Springfield last week, coming as it did after the lamentable defeat of the Cricket players by the "All England Eleven."

A large number of Islanders are here, some of them occupying positions of trust and responsibility, making good citizens, and are doing honor to our island, respecting duties, licenses, &c. This, in connection with the extent to which business men devote their time and attention to the grand question of the day, puts a check upon all branches of business for the time being. A brisk time is anticipated after the contest is over and after the victors have divided the spoils. So note it be.

Yours truly, TYPO.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, Nov. 8. Despatches from Italy reports that the Papal Army continues to be depleted by desertions, which are on the increase.

Madrid, Nov. 8. Marshal Serrano has confirmed the appointment of Gen. Prim as Commander in Chief of the army of Spain. A brigade of Infantry will sail for Havana on the 15th instant.

At a meeting of the Republicans in Madrid yesterday, it was decided that the party should vote against Monarchy at the coming election.

General Prim has issued a circular to military commanders, reminding them that it is not proper that soldiers should take part in political matters.

New York, Nov. 9. General Grant arrived in Washington Saturday evening, from the West. He declined a public reception, which was tendered him.

Gold opened at 134 1/2. All the Paris journals have editorials in the result of the Presidential election in the United States. "The Patrie" says General Grant is the man of the nation; he saved the Union, and will restore it to its former standing among the great powers.

The London "Times," in its comment, on the United States Presidential elections holds that though the Democrats are beaten and the representation in Congress is largely against them, they are yet a powerful party and must greatly influence the policy of the Government. The success of General Grant no one is disposed to regret.

London, Nov. 6th. The Times, to-day has a leader on result of Alabama negotiations, which it infers from the speech of the American Minister have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It exults in the solution of the question and praises Mr. Johnson, not only for the frank and conciliatory manner in which he has conducted this controversy but also for his manly and straightforward utterance in regard to the payment of the public debt. The Times, declares that the tone in which Mr. Johnson repudiates tampering with national credit as a fraud, shows that the higher class of American politicians recognize the same principles of morality which are current on this side of the Atlantic.

The Liberal party, in view of present indications of the pending campaign, estimate that they will have a majority in

the new House of Commons of the least one hundred.

Accounts have just been received here of a Portuguese expedition in Mozambique, South Africa. This expedition, which consisted of about six hundred soldiers, with artillery and cavalry, was sent into the interior of that country, where it was attacked by the natives, and nearly all the soldiers were killed, and then artillery, small arms, and ammunition captured. A party of six escaped to the sea coast, with their lives.

The Madrid correspondence of the Independent Helge, writes to that journal, that the Provisional Government of Spain will entertain no proposition from the United States, looking to the purchase of Cuba.

New York, Nov. 6. The excitement on Wall street to-day borders on the panic of 1857, and threatens to be equal in scope and disaster. It is creating apprehension among bankers and brokers, and has caused an enormous depression in stock. Railroad shares were sold by the thousand, and Government bonds by the million.

Martial Law has been declared in eleven Counties in Arkansas.

New York, Nov. 7. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to rescue forty-four millions legal tenders has dispensed the gloom and depression in Wall street. There was a sharp rebound in values from the extreme low price of yesterday, and a great rush to buy, or in other words Wall street simply jumped from one extreme to the other. The money market is easy.

Gold opened buoyantly with a rise, but subsequently closed 134.

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1868.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

NEWS SUMMARY.

On the Continent of Europe, general interest seems still to be centred in Spanish affairs. This is not strange, for the Revolution in Spain cannot be looked upon as a nine days' marvel, to be heard of no more at the end of that time. Its effects will doubtless run parallel with the course of all future history; and these can scarcely be expected at the first, nor, indeed, for a lengthened period, to partake of a very pacific character. Ground down so long under a government intolerant, and intolerable to the last degree, the Spaniards stand exposed to all the dangers and horrors peculiar to a great reaction. We very much doubt if the country is prepared for such radical changes as are proposed by the Junta, in the first flush of an exciting freedom.

These are, universal suffrage, liberty of the press, equality before the law, the suppression of the Jesuits, and the confiscation of their property. The abolition of slavery in the West Indies is also demanded by part of the Liberal press. No fact is more firmly established—though none is more overlooked by the shallow Republican mind—that that it is impossible to at once graft the institutions of a free country like Great Britain upon a nation just emerging from priestly and despotic rule. Ages will doubtless wear away ere the Spanish mind will cease to oscillate wildly between the two extremes of national government.

With the exception of Spanish matters, public speculation in reference to the continent seems to lack its usual food. Nothing has occurred to complicate the French and Prussian business. Large reductions are about being made in the army of France.

In England preparations are being pushed forward by each side, for the approaching elections. New electors, made under the late reform in the suffrage, are being enlightened or bewildered, as the case may be, by candidates. Mr. Gladstone has made some lengthy speeches in Lancashire. One of them, which lies before us, deals principally with these subjects: "The public expenditure, the Treaty of Commerce with France, and the Irish Church." Its tone and style are just such as might be expected from a powerful, fluent leader of the masses.

A large and influential meeting has been held in London, which took into consideration the case of the sufferers in Peru and Ecuador. The Lord Mayor in full dress, and other corporation officials were present. The Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Goschen, and other magnates were among the speakers. Eleven thousand pounds have been subscribed. The truth of the sentiment that "distance lends enchantment to the view," will perhaps appear very clearly when we remember the dreadful destitution of the London poor.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who in the commencement of his mission was so popular, has already begun upon the inevitable struggles of all public men. The forthcoming banquet at Liverpool has been made the subject of illustrative remark. It is proposed to bring Mr. Laird, the builder of the *Alabama*, and the American Minister face to face at the banquet. Some of the press have, however, objected, suggesting that Mr. Johnson "is already looked upon with suspicion at home, because he did not kick Mr. Roebuck at Sheffield," and that "any association with the builder of the *Alabama*, however formal or distant, will justly bring down upon him the censure of the American people and their Government." Such an idea is in good keeping with the absurd views of the Americanized press, discoverable in some portions of the Old Country. The difficulty of the Americans Government is not with Mr. Laird, but with the British Government, and at the hands of the British Government it will finally receive its quietus. The views of the Democratic press at Home and in this country, as shown lately in England on this question, and out here in the recent Reciprocity agitation, seem very much alike in their profound and statesmanlike character. Especially those out here.

Very heavy gales have been experienced on the English coast, and many lives have been lost.

New Advertisements this Day

Horses, Carriages, &c.—Mark Butcher Auction—Lewis B Wood Ex Zuleika—D Rogers Ex Helen Malcolu—Charles O Winkler Fish—do do Salt—do do Notice—do do Herring—J Caldwell Freehold Farm—Francis Gallant Stray Heifer—Wm Brown Notice—James Brown Tenders—B Williams Wholesale—J L Holman Please pay up—T B Hall Administration Notice—G M Black

To-day is nomination day for the Lot 17 election. The gentlemen to be nominated are the Hon. J. C. Pope and Angus McMillan, Esq. We have already given our readers the opinions of those gentlemen on political and other questions that have been brought before the country. We therefore deem it unnecessary to give a report of the speeches to day. We trust that everything may come off quietly, and that electors although differing in political matters, will refrain from giving their opponents any offence. Every man should be allowed to use his own judgment, and not be forced by any outside pressure, that may be brought to bear upon him, compelling him to vote for this or that man. The most important question ever brought before a constituency in this Island, is now before the people of Lot 17, the issue of which is anxiously looked for by the whole Island. The result of the vote on Thursday next will either tend to destroy our present system of education—the poor man's friend—or else to establish it more firmly.

The schr. "Lady Burchell," Capt. Michael Kennedy, with all hands on board consisting of the Captain, his wife and family, all the crew, and several passengers—in all thirty souls—is reported lost. She was returning home to the Bay of Islands from Henty Harbor, after a summer's fishing voyage.

The very violent storms during the past week, has occasioned an irregularity in the trips of the Island steamers. This—although it cannot be helped—causes a great deal of inconvenience to passengers, and especially so when the agent here, not receiving a telegram when she leaves, is unable to tell anything about her, and knows not that she is coming until he hears the whistle.

During the past week we have had high winds, rain, snow and frost, but very little sun. What a salubrious climate.

Mrs. James Henderson, of Bedoué, will please receive our thanks for the five lot of Boats sent us. We never saw a better sample.

We are glad to learn that the attendance of the pupils at the Grammar School here has been rapidly increasing since the tuition fees have been lowered. It was almost absurd to exact £3 per annum from pupils attending the Grammar School, when they could receive their education for the same rate at the Prince of Wales College—an institution under the management of three Preceptors. We trust the rate of fees, as it now stands, has been fixed by the Board of Education, that body being the only party authorized to regulate the fees of the Town Grammar Schools. No doubt the high rate of fees hitherto exacted from pupils attending the Grammar School has greatly contributed to crush the general usefulness of that institution. We would suggest that a little money be expended on the building, and make it comfortable for the scholars, as at present it is anything but warm, clean, or comfortable.

Mr Daniel Harkness, of Wine Harbour, N. S., will receive our thanks for the list of new subscribers and the advance money forwarded to us. It is encouraging to know that the Island boys do not forget us when they go abroad. Are there not others who might do likewise?

Notwithstanding the very bad state of the weather and the roads, a great deal of grain has been brought to market during the past few days. Oats are from 2s 8d to 2s 9d; barley 5s 6d; potatoes 1s 3d; pork 4d to 6d, according to weight; geese from 1s 6d to 1s 9d; butter 1s 3d and very scarce.

The brig "Zuleika," Finlayson, master, arrived here on Thursday last, with a general cargo of merchandise.

A change of time has taken place in the arrival and departure of the P. E. Island Steam Navigation Co's Steamers. See advertisement.

We have heard a good many complaints of the bad conduct of the boys on Halloween night. In some instances their behaviour was shameful and disgraceful. We want a look-up here, and we hope when either of those gentlemen offering for the Legislature gets in, he will get it for us.

The English Mail was received here on Monday last. The latest dates are to the 24th ult.

Persons wishing to have their life insured in the Canada Life Assurance Company can do so by calling at our office, or at the store of Mr. W. D. Stewart, in Charlottetown.

At the Election for a Legislative Council for the 1st District, on Thursday last, Mr. Richard Reid was returned by a large majority. The steamer "St. Lawrence" took from this port on Monday last; 200 sheep, about 100 lbs oysters, 20 tubs butter, and a quantity of grain.

By the law of Kansas women can prosecute any landlord or saloon-keeper who sells liquor to their "lords and masters." It ought to be so in Summerside.

DROWNED.—A man named Thomas Durant fell overboard from his wharf last night and was drowned. His body was found this morning.

There are, it is estimated, 2,619,636 souls in Spain; one fifth of whom can neither read nor write.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, the 26th ult., by Mr. A. Richard, B. C. M., Mr. John Wilkinson of Mimsburgh, Lot 3, to Miss Martha Fish, of Lot 7.

At the Manse, on Tuesday the 10th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. John Platt, of Charlottetown, to Miss Sarah Currie, of Kildare.

Dead.

On the 8th inst., at Kensington, Mr. Charles Humphreys, in the 67th year of his age. Deceased emigrated to this Island in 1841, from Mauchin, Ayrshire, Scotland. (Mauchin papers please copy.)

On Wednesday, the 28th Oct., at her late residence, Brackley Point Road, Lot 33, Christians, relict of the late James Stewart, Esq., Land Surveyor. In a peaceful slumber she passed from earth prepared to meet her Saviour.

At West Houghton, New York, on the 2nd inst., the Rev. W. G. T. Jarvis, Rector of St. John's Church, third son of the late E. J. Jarvis, formerly Chief Justice of this Island.

On the 26th Oct., at St. Peter's Road, in the 77th year of her age, Catherine, relict of the late John McDonald a native of Perthshire, Scotland.

At Charlottetown on the 11th Oct., after a few days' illness, J. J. G. G. G., aged 40 years, leaving a wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

On the 16th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Mary, relict of the late James McEwen, and youngest daughter of the late Kimble Coffin, son of St. Peter's.