European News.

ORANGE LOYALTY.

The 'Dubli Irishman' publishes the following extracts from the Protestant press of Ireland, and from the speeches of Protestant Ministers denouncing the Queen, the Ministry, and the British Empire, because of the Irish Church Bill :—

UNPUNISHABLE 'CRIMES.'

If * * (the Queen consents to disestablishment (we 'will kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne.'—Parson Flanagan.

'The feelings of Irish Protestants, exasperated by wrong, are in a transition stage.

* * * * * * * * *

They owe no allegiance to a treaty-violating minister. England had once to look to Holland 'for a deliverer,' and Protestant Ireland 'may also find friends in some sympathising country.' Mr. Gladstone's reward from those he has served will be more ultramontane clamour, and Irish Protestants 'may yet have their revenge '—Londonderry Sentinel, quoted in L. Standard, May 5. Written 'just before the arrival of the Prince in Derry '—whose visit was 'welcomed' with pistol shots and riot.

'It will be well to look for friends elsewhere. In self defence, I would say let us form a Union with the United States of America * * I fear 'tis too true that the English Government has become, to all intents and purposes, a republic, and that a craze has come over the people. And we might be better off under President Grant than under Bright, Gladstone, and Co. To America the benefit would be so immense that I would hope the union would be loyally carried out. * It would give her a foothold in Europe, and with her fleets at Cork and Lough Swilly, give her such command at sea that England dare not fire a shot in this country, nor further injure nor insult the loyal inhabitants of Ireland' The men of the North will hardly allow their churches and the houses of their clergy to be pulled down. [Disestablishment and Disendowment] before their eyes 'without a fight for it' There are thousands of Irish in America, 'the greatest country in the world, on one side, we might laugh at the English and Scotch revolutionists.'—Daily Express Correspondence, May 6.

'We are well aware that the idea of annexation with America has been very prevalent since the unmasking of a Jesuit policy in Ireland, and the unquestionable evidence that the full power of England is committed to its support. The idea is daily gaining strength.—Evening Mail, May 6.

"I cannot believe it possible that the Gladstone of to day could be born or that the Creator would permit the 'truthfulness' of infamy to be sullied by such a catastrophe. We must have recourse to the development theory for the 'hideous phenomenon' of his appearance as he is That 'he is a false hearted Traitor' to the religion he once professed, that 'he has betrayed the ancient constitutions of his country in Church and State,' that he is about 'to force a revolution on the Queen,' and 'compel her to break the oath she swore' at her Coronation, no Protestant doubts; it is a waste of time to prove it' — Irish Loyalty and English Gratitude, or Repeal of the Union; by Robert Staples, D. L. J. P.

'Gladstone, if he fell into the hands of the Protestant mothers of Ulster, would receive the treatment Actæon got from Diana's hounds. Protestant Churchwardens have already been heard to declare they will shoot down the intruders on their grave-yards'

"Bright, as Prime Minister over the Prime Minister, 'repeated in the plainest possible terms his INVITATION to the landless Roman Catholics to KILL and take POSSESSION.'—Dublin Evening Mail, May 3.

The number of births registered during the quarter ending 31st December last, were 33,632; the deaths 20,524; and the number of emigrants 8,779 an increase of 4,755 would therefore, appear to have taken place in the population of Ireland during that period.

At a meeting held near Newry, the Rev. Stokes is reported to have observed that "it had been oddly proposed that some of the Protestant cathedrals should be handed over to the Catholics; but he believed it was the feeling of 200,000 Orangemen of Ulster that if a single Protestant cathedral, Protestant church, or Protestant parsonage house in the most remote or distant parts of Connaught or Munster was handed over to the apostate Church of Rome they would know where to find cathedrals that were just as good as the cathedrals handed over. They know where to find the Catholic cathedral of Armagh, and they felt that their 200,000 stout arms would be able to hold it. They would say to the pastors of every Protestant church that, before they gave it up to any apostate system, a barrel of gunpowder and a box of matches would send it to the winds of heaven.'

PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK'S HOMAGE TO CATHOLIC IRELAND.—It is a pleasure to be able to chronicle the following visits to Conventual Establishments by Prince Arthur Before quitting Lismore, his Royal Highness honored the good ladies of the Presentation Convent with a visit. The youthful Prince, who is the very essence of courtesy and gentleness, was received at the principal entrance to the convent by the ladies of the community. The children of the schools, all dressed in their holiday attire, and bearing green branches, were at the entrance gate, and escorted his Royal Highness to the convent, singing as they went along 'God Save the Queen' and 'Patrick's Day.' The Prince having been introduced to the good sisters by the Rev. Mother, conversed most kindly with them for a short time. At Killarney Railway Station the address of welcome from the inhabitants was read by the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry. At Kenmare the Prince visited the beautiful new Catholic Church and Convent of the Sisterhood of Poor Clares, of which Madame Mary O'Hagan is the Mother Superioress.—After having visited the Church, which is a speaking witness of the piety and munificence of the Catholic community of Kenmare, the Prince proceeded to the Convent, where he was met by the Reverend Mother and the Sisterhood. On the appearance of the Prince, the children of the schools, excellently trained, sang with the most sweet pleasing effect a set of complimentary verses by a member of the Sisterhood, of which the following is the Chorus.

> The Knight sans peur et sans reproche ;
> God bless Prince Arthur; may he be.
> For years to come, our country's pride,
> The flower of English chivalry.

This tasteful tribute was warmly and gracefully acknowledged by the Prince. The visit to the church and convent, awakened additional enthusiasm among the people, especially as it was thought that the Royal visit to the convent was dictated by a desire to compliment the Lord Chancellor who, is brother of the distinguished Abbess.

ITALY.

The Mazzinian conspiracy at Milan appears to have been merely one phase of a vast organization extending all over Italy, and having for its object wholesale assassination The *Opinion Perseveranza* and *Pengolo* are unanimous in stating that the letters in autograph of Mazzini and the key to the cipher which has been found prove that the entire direction came from Lugano. Three Sicilian and Napolitan conspirators are among those arrested, and Menotti's presence in Naples, and his subsequent journey to Lugano immediately before the discovery of the plot belie the assertions of innocence put forth by the Garibaldians That the section called 'Nuova Italia,' of which Mazzini is the immediate chief, was the prime agent there is no doubt, for the simple reason that the plot was too well organized to be intrusted to blunders like the volunteers. Every town in Italy was connected with it, and a simultaneous rising in Milan, Florence, and Naples was to have taken place. The houses of all the principal partisans, both of Government and the Church, were to have been assailed, and a wholesale massacre of the priests committed. Orsini bombs, daggers, and English made revolvers, were found in immense quantities The funds are said to have been furnished by the United States, and by the English and Scottish friends of Mazzini. The Italian Goverment is busily occupied in deciphering the correspondence and arranging the evidence for the trials of the conspirators. A letter I have just received from Paris states that the revelations are such that M. Nigra has thought it his duty to warn the French police of the numerous refugees in Paris, as an attempt on the Emperor's life formed part of the plot. Victor Emmanuel was also to have been assassinated —Tablet

The Catholic revival in Italy itself is such as to surprise every one, and two of the Prelates of the Vatican, who have just returned from a journey in the Marches and Legations, were astonished at their reception, even the troops saluting and presenting arms to them. This is the re-action of the Mazzinian conspiracies on the authorities, and on the faith of the people of the deputation to Pius IX., by the return of which a most extraordinary change has been effected.

A DESTRUCTIVE WEAPON.—The new rifle invented by Meyhofer in East Prussia, seems to be by far the most formidable weapon in existence. Charge and discharge appear to take place almost simultaneously, and it is said thirty shots can be fired from it in a minute. At the moment when the barrel is closed by a valve the cartridge is exploded by means of a small knife. A particular apparatus prevents the escape of gases unless by the proper vent. This rifle weighs 8½ lbs., and the barrel has a length of 36 inches; the cartridges are of paper, which, besides being cheap, cannot expand, and stick fast in the barrel, as with the case with the American rifle tried in St Petersburg. The long arrow shaped projectile of the Meyhofer rifle is fatal at 1800 paces, and weighs only 1 24th of a pound, so that every soldier in the field can carry with him 100 cartridges The rifle is loaded with a gentle blow of the flat of the hand on the handle of the valve, which opens the powder chamber for the entrance of the cartridge. The inventor, who is himself not practically skilled in fire-arms has on several occasions fired 13 shots in 36 seconds, and 26 shots in one minute.—*North German Correspondent*

[From the New York Albion]

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Queen of England was born on the 24th of May, 1819, in Kensington Palace, London, and her fiftieth birthday on Wednesday last was celebrated with royal honours throughout the British Dominions, over which she has held constitutional sway for nearly thirty-one years, her coronation having taken place in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838. Nor was the event forgotten by her subjects in foreign lands, particularly in the United States, while the Americans themselves did not allow it to pass wholly unnoticed. The American papers, both in this city and elsewhere, made kindly remarks commemorative of the natal day, and spoke of her life as a beautiful lesson, showing that virtue is its own reward. So good a monarch, take her all in all, has never reigned in England before, whether viewed as wife, mother, or sovereign, and her career will contrast brightly in the pages of history with most of her predecessors on the throne. Her popularity is not confined to her own realms, but extends throughout the wide domain of civilization, for wherever her name is known she is personally respected. The history of England has been eventful during the time she has worn the crown, but the country has passed safely and prosperously through the various changes that have occurred, and the disasters with which it has been from time to time threatened politically, financially, and otherwise, have either never taken place, or been afterwards retrieved. The social influence of the private life of the English Court has meanwhile been of the best kind, and Victoria herself has always been a lofty example for the women of England to follow and admire Politically, until the dark cloud of widowhood consigned her to long years of grief, she exerted a salutary influence upon the proceedings of her Cabinet Ministers, through the prudent and generally wise counsels of Prince Albert, a man of many virtues, strict integrity, and rare cultivation; but although she has of late years taken a less active part in public life than previously, she is none the less loved by her subjects, and hardly second to that feeling is the warm admiration which the people of the United States entertain for her and hers We saw evidences of this regard in the enthusiastic reception given to the Prince of Wales in this country, and he ought to make the best of kings if parental example is powerful for good or evil. That it may be long before he ascends the throne which Victoria adorns is, however, a cherished hope wherever the English language is spoken. English tongues throughout the world still sing in sincerity—

> "God save our gracious Queen,
> Long live our noble Queen,
> God save the Queen.
> Send her victorious,
> Happy and glorious,
> Long to reign over us,
> God save the Queen."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs on the 16th the following particulars with respect to the instructions given to Mr. Motley, the new minister to England :—

Secretary Fish spent some time at the White House to day in consultation with the President over the instructions of Minister Motley. The question as to whether Mr. Motley should have written instructions, or whether he would be sent out with a sort of general understanding to do as he pleased, is at last settled. The Secretary of State read the instructions carefully to the President and received his assent to them prior to their being sent to Mr. Motley at New York. What the precise nature of them is cannot be made public. That part of them which relates to the Alabama claims is understood to be founded, substantially, on the speech of Senator Sumner so far as material indemnity is concerned. Mr. Fish does not agree with the sentiments of Mr. Sumner with regard to a demand upon Great Britain for a national apology in addition to payment in full for damages to our commerce. He considers this would be treated by great Britain as equivalent to a declaration of war, and, therefore, would not be entertained if presented by Minister Motley. Mr Fish was scarcely in favor of going so far as Mr. Sumner in other matters connected with the Alabama claims, but the President was of the opinion that the people demanded a firm policy towards Great Britain on this subject, and, therefore, over ruled the Secretary. A special messenger from the State Department left here this evening for New York with the instructions for Mr. Motley.

The New York *Post's* Washington special says President Grant has taken into his own hands the management of our relations with England. It is ascertained from most trustworthy sources that the President considers that England established a precedent during the late war, which cannot be regarded otherwise than exceedingly favorable to the United States. It is, therefore, useless to ask England to retrace her steps, so long as she considers herself in the right and with nothing to fear from the United States in case she should go to war with any other power. The President believes that these are matters which concern England rather than the United States; but that, on the other hand, if England sees that she was wrong, and that the same neutrality principles she applied to the United States would prove very disastrous if applied to herself in some future emergency, then it is for her to open the so-called old matter, and make propositions for new negotiations.

Holloway's Pills—Bilious affections and stomach complaints induced by atmospheric heat or too liberal a diet if not early checked, are often attended with serious consequences. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, while he is indisposed to all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling medicine to avert dangerous consequences. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, after a few doses of which his head will be cleared and his spirits elevated and all his energies restored Printed directions for the guidance of patients in the use of this admirable medicine are affixed to every box.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men.

RECIPROCITY.

The return asked for by Mr Dorion, in the House of Commons, regarding Reciprocity, were brought down on the 25th inst. The first part consists of a long correspondence between the Prince Edward Island, Dominion and Imperial Governments relative to the duty imposed by Prince Edward Island on American breadstuffs, and the admission free of Canadian Breadstuffs through American territory. The Colonial Secretary and the Lords of the Treasury believe the discriminating duty unwise at the present time, as it is likely to lead to a retaliatory policy. The accounts providing for this were not, however, disallowed. Prince Edward Island showing that the duty was not regarded as hostile by the Americans, as it afforded encouragement to their line of steamers from Portland to the Island The Lords of the Treasury point out that the effect of such a policy, if extended, would tend to bring about a discriminating duty against the mother country. The next documents are petitions from the coal interests in Nova Scotia, and communications on the subject from the Imperial to Mr Thornton and the Canadian Government A minute of the Privy Council dated 4th January 1869 considers the renewal of negotiations by Canada not advisable but that if proposals came from the United States a delegation from Canada would proceed to Washington to deliberate on the terms of renewal. On the 9th January, 1869, Mr. Thornton, Minister at Washington, sends a joint resolution of Congress agreeing to recommend access to navigation of American and Canadian waters on the same terms to ships of both countries and the free transit of goods across the soil of each country, to be agreed to by Congress: and also recommended negotiations to secure if possible, the construction of a ship-canal connecting Lake Champlain and the St Lawrence; and in case the State of New York will consent to offer in exchange to enlarge the Champlain Canal to the same proportions as the one to connect the St Lawrence and Champlain, allowing the use thereof on the same terms as to American shipping A grant of land is asked from Congress for this purpose.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

HALIFAX, June 1.

The R M S *City of Halifax*, Jameison master, from St John's, N F, arrived here at 8 o'clock, p m, on Sunday, bringing papers to late date, but they contain no news of any importance. The surveying steamer *Gulnare*, from Charlottetown, P E I, arrived at St John's on the 23 d ult The Spring term of the Supreme Court for St John's opened on the 20th ult. There were no criminal indictments to send to the Grand Jury. Agricultural operations throughout the Island have been retarded by unfavorable weather. The papers speak hopefully of the prospect of the colony being admitted into the Canadian Confederation. The steamer *Lion* sailed from St John's on the 18th ult, on a whaling voyage. Several sealing vessels are yet to arrive from the ice, from some of which good reports have been received. The steamers *Hawk* and *Nimrod* arrived from their third trip on the 19th ult. with about 500 seals each. The merchants are dealing out supplies for the fisheries with a liberal hand. Considerable quantities of salmon have been taken along the coast this spring, and it is reported that codfish are plentiful. The following letter is published in the St John's *Ledger*:

ST PERRIE, 8th May, 1869—We have had very stormy weather here latterly. A great many crafts are reported ashore at Miquelon, Dansic, Fortune, Long Harbor, &c, and we fear with loss of life Up to the time of the *Ariel's* leaving no particulars of the wrecked vessels have been received, with the exception of one large French bark lost at Lamailine rocks—crew saved Several French bankers have arrived here, being obliged to run off the Banks with loss of men, cables lines, &c. The steamer *Greenwood* (English) has already arrived from London with sundries for the French Cable Company; she leaves two English operators here We look for the *Great Eastern* about the 15th July

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS - Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired

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

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

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, May 30.

Mr. Motley, Minister of the United States, arrived at Liverpool to-day and was received by the Mayor of the City and the American Consul.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce will present an address to the new Minister to-morrow.

Paris, May 31.

Jules Favre has been declared not elected to the French Corps Legislatiff, but will contest the election of his opponent.

It is officially denied that there is any foundation for the rumors that the French Troops are to evacuate Rome.

Madrid, May 30.

General Cabellero De Roda will sail on the 15th June for Havana, to assume the Governorship of Cuba, in place of Gen Dulce, resigned.

London, May 31.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Gladstone moved the third reading of the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

A large number of petitions against its passage were then presented, after which James Maden Holt, the member for North-east Lancashire, moved, and Lord Elcho, from Haddingtonshire, seconded the motion that the Bill be rejected A long, but uninteresting debate followed, terminating in the refusal of the House to accept Mr. Holt's resolution, and the Bill was passed by a vote of 361 against 247. The result was received with uproarous cheers from the Ministerial benches. The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

London, June 1.

Mr. Motley, the newly arrived American Minister closed his address in the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool yesterday as follows :

"My most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to further a good understanding on the basis of enduring friendship and kindly relations in accordance with the great principles of justice and honor, which are the immutable and the only safe, unerring guides in the conduct of nations "

In answer to the address of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Motley expressed high appreciation of their friendly sentiments towards America, and assured them that during the period of his office he should endeavor to promote a good understanding between the two nations. The best and highest purposes of both were fulfilled by faithful friendship The American people and American Government desired amicable relations with Great Britain on the basis of justice and dispassionate regard for the rights and duties of both. Mr Motley's pacific remarks gave firmness to national securities.

London June 1, midnight.

The Irish Church Bill was read for the first time in the House of Lords to-night. It was agreed that it should come up for the second reading on the 4th inst.

It is said that Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to resign

Nearly all the journals have articles to day on the presentation of the address to Mr Motley, and discuss the peaceful future relations between Great Britain and the United States. The new Ambassador is assured that both the Government and the people of the nation will reciprocate his friendly expressions.

London, June 2.

The Emperor of Russia has signified his intention of sending an envoy, extraordinary, to Washington, for the purpose of congratulating President Grant, also to express the value that His Majesty sets on the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries.

FROM THE STATES.

New York June 2.

Late advices from Cuba indicates the growing strength of the insurrection The Spanish authorities are charged with being corrupt and imbecile. Gold 138¾.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,

Sir,

I beg to report having inspected the premises of W. C. Harris and also those of Messrs Blake. The pigstye of the latter is on the line between the two properties, and being higher than Mr Harris' yard the refuse overflows and runs into the yard and down the gangway into the street, thus forming a nuisance, which in warm weather, would be pestilential and is now highly offensive and injurious to the health of Mr. Harris' family. I do not consider the premises of Messrs. Blake any worse than other establishments of the same kind: but I am of opinion that it is impossible to have slaughter houses in the city so conducted or arranged as to prevent, in warm weather the formation of a nuisance, highly detrimental to the public health.

I have the honor to be,
&c &c,
J. T. JENKINS.
Ch'town May 9 1869 Health Officer

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1869.

OUR "NOBLE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION."

THERE are certain parties in our community who have so often called our educational system a "noble" one that we would not be surprised should they convince themselves that it is such, and boldly maintain that it is beyond the power of human legislation to improve it. We have ventured to differ in opinion with these gentlemen, and we have been soundly abused for our temerity. Now we should like to learn in what the great superiority of our system consists. If lavish expenditure for miserably meagre results is a proof of excellence, then we acknowledge that we have been in the wrong, and that our system is truly a "noble" one. But no person who is a true friend of education will be satisfied that our system is all that can be desired, merely because it draws from the pockets of our people the sum of twenty thousand pounds annually. We have reason to believe that the state of our schools is much worse, comparatively speaking, than it was thirty years ago, notwithstanding our enormous expenditure for education. The reason of this is, we think, because the State undertook to do that which naturally belonged to parents. We approve of a Government encouraging education; but at the same time we protest against its infringing on the sacred rights of parents. In a mixed community like ours, we regard it as undisguised tyranny and persecution for the majority to force their peculiar views, in educational matters, on the minority. If the majority of our population were Catholics, we would consider it very unjust and tyrannical were they to force on the Protestant minority a system of education hostile to their religious convictions, and compel them to support Catholic schools. Justice is not one sided; and what we believe would be injustice and tyranny in this case is the same when the proportion is reversed. Many respectable Protestants know this principle and act on it; but it would be folly to expect that such narrow minded fanatics as the writers for the *Patriot* would or could belong to this enlightened class Because we contend for the sacred rights of parents in the matter of education we are accused of encouraging ignorance; because we protest against the injustice of compelling Catholics to support a Protestant College, we are told that the State will never support or foster Popery. Now when the saintly Elder and his No-Popery admirers shall have done one half as much for education as the much-abused Papists it will be time enough for them to reproach Romanists for encouraging ignorance. The poor Catholics can point with a just pride to their College, to St. Andrew's Hall, to St. Patrick's Hall, and to the Convent of Notre Dame; to what educational establishment of his in our city can David Laird point? To what educational establishments in our metropolis can even the Government point? To the old Central Academy, which was built before David was born, and to the Normal School, which a gentleman from the "old country," as he was passing it the other day, thought was a "Porter's Lodge!" And yet modest David has the cool impertinence to insinuate that Catholics are encouraging ignorance. But, says the Elder, you want to subvert our whole system; if not, for what do you contend? Now we beg to inform David once more that we contend for justice; we ask for nothing more; we shall be contented with nothing less. If Protestant parents establish *bona fide*, permanent schools in towns or villages, and cause their children to be taught therein, by those in whom they have confidence, those branches of secular and and religious education which they deem necessary for their temporal and eternal welfare, we think that they are justly entitled to a proportionate amount of the sum expended by the Government for education. If Catholic parents establish schools for their children, we think that, in justice, they are, in like manner, entitled to, at least, a share of what they themselves pay towards the education fund. We don't want Protestants to pay for Catholics, nor Catholics to pay for Protestants; but we want Protestants to have their own money for their own schools, and Papists to have their money for their schools. No honest man can object to these principles, which may be summed up in those few words: "Justice to all; favor to none." The *Patriot* gentlemen think that justice should be one-sided; they consider it all right for "Romanists" to pay their hard cash for a Protestant College; but, by Jove, if these simple-minded Romanists have the temerity to ask for a share of the cash which they themselves pay, the saintly David, and the individuals of the same religious tolerant spirit, cry out "Protestantism is in danger!" We have the *majority* and no matter whether Papists are right or not, we shall make them do just as we please; we shall make them contribute towards the support of our College, and sneer at them in the meantime; in a word, we shall make them lick the dust, and cause them to be convinced that they exist here only on sufferance. This is about the sum total of the arguments of the *Patriot* One would think from reading our contemporary that neither Protestants nor Catholics paid anything towards the education fund; that all was paid by an old lady called Dame State. We need not remind our readers that this respectable madam has no resources of her own, although she is very proud and ostentatious, and besides she is very long fingered, and is ever ready to grasp as much as she can of the property of those who pay their respects to her. The Elder wishes to throw dust in people's eyes. The State is nothing else than a Government carried on by the people who are, in our community, composed of Protestants and Catholics. Take away the people, and where would the State be? Nowhere. Should the Protestants and the 'Popish idolators" cease to pay taxes, where would Madam State find her twenty thousand pounds for educational purposes? Answer me that Master David. The fact of the matter is this: the days of intolerance have passed. The holy Elder is mistaken if he thinks that Protestants are going to combine to crash Catholics merely because they happen to differ from him in religion, the *tocsin*, firebrand argument won't take; our community is composed of Protestants and Catholics, and in religious matters we must agree to differ. *Protestants* will be Protestants and Catholics will be Catholics. They will educate their own children with their own money just as they please, and not as the *Patriot* may dictate. We are for perfect equality, perfect liberty of conscience in the matter of education When practicable, we think that education should be christian, should be religious We believe that we have on our side three fourths of our population. Why do Protestants desire to have the Bible in their schools? Is it not because they consider it the basis of their religion? We think so. Does the pious Elder wish to banish from all the Schools the sacred volume? Let him answer this question openly and honestly If he is not for excluding the Bible from our schools, is he not in favor of religious education? This is a knotty question for the Elder to solve He has placed himself in a false position and we don't pity him He, a Presbyterian Elder, has come out as strong as he can *against* religious education and consequently, against the Bible in our schools; we are in favor of *religious* education, and consequently in favor of the Bible for those parents who desire it, in favor of the Catechism for those who prefer it as a medium of instruction. We are in favor of Protestantism for Protestants, Catholicism for Catholics; it is sheer nonsense to try to amalgamate the two religions. Mr David Laird and his friends may be extreme in their views regarding the Catholic religion; but we are quite content that they should teach their children in their own schools, supported by their own money, whatever they may deem proper. If they are sincere in believing that the Catholic religion is rank idolatry, the Pope "Anti-Christ," the "Beast," Rome the "Scarlet Lady," the "W——e of Babylon," &c., let them do so; we can't help it; let them, with their own money, teach their children these sacred truths, as they regard them, and many more of the same kind; let them teach their young ones, if they will, that it is a great and glorious thing for priests and nuns to break their own solemn vows; let them shew their encouragement of perjury by encouraging outcast Chiniquies and others by liberal contributions. This is a land of liberty, and they are free for aught we care, to teach their young ones that the moon is made of green cheese, and the planet Jupiter of fat pork; but we make the modest demand that Catholics and respectable Protestants be permitted to educate *their* little ones with *their own money* just as they may deem proper. We do not wish for two schools where there is now only one; but we would wish that where all the pupils are Catholics, the schools should be Catholic; and where all the pupils are Protestants, the school should be Protestant. It is no use for the *Patriot* to try to arouse bigotry and bitter feelings; the people of this Island have had a little too much of that thing already, and their good sense will not again tolerate the No Popery howl. It is gratifying to learn that the *Patriot* is writing itself down whilst the principles which we advocate, viz: those of religion against the infidel system of education, as supported by his Reverence the Elder, are finding acceptance with three fourths, if not with nine-tenths, of our population. The reason of this is obvious: although our people differ widely in religious dogma, yet they are, on the whole, a *religious* people, and they regard in the proper light the inexplicable attempts which are being made to fasten on our necks a godless or infidel system of education, and to banish from our schools everything tending to impress on the youthful mind the fear of God and a reverence and love for His holy commandments.

NOT TOO LATE YET.

SOME five or six weeks ago, it was currently reported that a new building, suitable for a Court House and Post Office, was to be erected in our city; that a distinguished architect had been employed from Nova Scotia to prepare plans and specifications, and that the building was to be erected forthwith. We heard, with no little regret, that Queen Square was to be still further encumbered by having the contemplated buildings erected thereon. We understand that three different plans have been submitted, viz: one attaching the new building to the north front of the Province Building, another, attaching it to the west end, and a third which leaves the new building detached and placed somewhere between the Province Building and the Market House.

We are not aware that any further steps have been as yet taken to have either of these plans carried into execution. Indeed, we understand that neither the site nor even the material of which the building is to be constructed has been decided upon. As the matter, therefore, remains still an open question as to site, material, &c, and as the most eligible site for a public building, and the material of which it is to be constructed, are questions in which we should all take an interest, we would wish to see them receive that attention which their importance deserves.

For our part, we condemn the idea of having Queen Square disfigured or lumbered with any more buildings, and we sincerely trust that those in high places will be induced to reconsider the matter and not allow either of the three foregoing plans to be carried out. But we may be asked what site or what scheme would we recommend? We would recommend, in the first place, not to have Queen Square disfigured any more than it is. Mr. Currie's property, nearly opposite the new Bank, has been spoken of as an eligible site; but although it might be a very suitable place for a Post Office, particularly during the summer season, still, we think that a more central and a more conspicuous site for a public building would be desirable. We would, therefore, recommend a site fronting somewhere on Queen Square. By removing Mr. O'Halloran's red Warehouse, the old Flour Market corner could be made to suit. Where there is question of the proper site for a public building, we should not stand on a few hundred pounds. Money will procure a site anywhere fronting Queen Square, if we except a few that are already occupied by new and substantial buildings. If a corner lot be preferred, why not purchase either Stamper's, DesBrisay's Walker's or Smardon's corner? Or what is there to prevent us from purchasing a site in, or near, the centre of either side of Queen Square? We would, for our own part, consider Hugh Monaghan's lot, opposite the Market House, as a most eligible site. It may be objected that the lot is too small; but give it the whole breadth, let it run back as far as desirable, and build it as high as you please, and, if we mistake not, a handsome thing could be made of it. We merely throw out those hints not so much in the hope of seeing our views adopted, as of seeing them improved upon and thrown into the shade by larger and more enlightened ideas.

As to the building material, we would, by all means, recommend freestone, which honest "Tom Battie" would be only too happy to furnish from the Wallace quarries, at the shortest notice We, as a community, are proverbial for the ample time we require to deliberate upon a subject before taking any action on it. As, therefore, the work is not now likely to be carried on this season, let the subject be, in the meantime, kept before the public, and not lost sight of; and when the time shall have arrived for going into active operation, let us entertain the hope that the result of our long and profound deliberations will be a choice of site, material, and style of architecture that will be at the same time an ornament to our growing city and a credit to the taste and public spirit of the community.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EDITOR OF THE "PATRIOT."

1. Does the Elder desire to exclude all religion from our public Schools, and, consequently, does he wish to exclude the Bible?

2. Why should not the sacred rights of conscience of the minority be respected in educational matters?

3. Why should the "majority" argument be regarded by him as an unanswerable Christian argument? Is it because he regards Catholics as idolaters?

4. Can he point out any text in the Holy Scriptures which recommends the majority of a community to tyrannize over the minority in matters appertaining to conscience?

5. Can he point out any text in the sacred volume which imposes an obligation on Christians to obey the dictates of Madam State rather than the Commandments of God?

6 Will the Rev Elder Laird have the kindness and condescension to tell us what portion of the Holy Book enjoins on parents the obligation of causing their dear young ones to forget all about God in the school room, and to consider it of much more importance to know how many teeth there are in the upper jaw, and how many bones there are in the neck of a man, than to know how many persons there are in God, and what the great difference is, in a moral point of view, between *mine* and *thine*?

7 On what authority can the holy and reverend Elder protest against Christian parents desiring to have their children taught, in our schools, the fear of God, the love of their neighbours, the pardon of injuries, and the forgiveness of patriotic calumnies?

8. What portion of the Holy Volume recommends parents to have no mention made, in their schools, of the goodness and greatness of the Supreme Being, and of the importance of the great truths which He sealed with His blood on the cross?

9. Where, in the Sacred Scriptures, are we told to serve mammon rather than God?

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE second day of June being appointed for the celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday, was duly observed by the citizens of Charlottetown, by the closing of the public offices, and a review of the City Volunteers on Government House grounds. At twelve o'clock, a *feu de-joie* was fired by the Volunteers, near the Four Gun Battery, when His Honor the Administrator opened the Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended During the day flags waved from all the public buildings, and a large party were entertained at dinner at Government House the same evening, when, no doubt, the numerous guests there assembled in honor of the occasion enjoyed with a peculiar relish the genial and unaffected hospitality of Sir Robert, the proto Knight of P. E Island. Half a century of the world's history has now passed away since the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, first saw the light About thirty-two years have passed away since she ascended the throne, and we make bold to say that this day no living Sovereign or people can look back over the last half century with more pride and thankfulness than can the Queen and people of the great British Empire.

LEVEE.

The following is a list of the gentlemen present, having the privilege of the Entree :—

The Right Reverend Bishop McIntyre,
General Scammon, Consul U. S. America
The Honorable Judge Young
The Honorable Joseph Hensley, President of the Executive Council and Attorney General
The Honorable William W Lord, M E C
The Honorable Andrew A McDonald, M E C
The Honorable Alexander Laird, M E C.
The Honorable Henry J Callbeck, M E C.
His Worship the Mayor of Charlottetown
The Honorable Colonel Gray, Adjutant General
The Honorable Col nel Haviland, Commanding Volunteer Militia Force.

Gentlemen who had the honor of being presented:—

Anderson, Professor, Prince of Wales College
Arbuckle, John, Esquire M. A.
Arbuckle, Mr John, junior, Prince of Wales College
Ball, Joseph, Esquire, Surveyor General
Ball, John, Esquire, Clerk Legislative Council
Beer, Lieutenant Colonel, Henry, 3d Queen's County Militia
Binns, John C, Esquire
Bourke, John Roche, Esquire, J P
Brecken, Frederick, Esquire, M. P. P.
Brenan, Honorable Daniel, J. P.
Crasswell, Major
Cropley, Major, R A, Militia Staff
Cundall, William, Esquire, J P
Cundall, Mr Henry J
Currie, Mr D, Deputy Prothonotary
Davies, Louis H, Esquire,
DeBlois, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Queen's County Militia
DesBrisay, Thomas, Esquire, J P.
DesBrisay, Benjamin, Esquire
Duncan, Honorable James, M P. P
Fellowes, Mr R A.
FitzGerald, the Rev D, Rector of St Paul's
FitzGerald, Mr R R
Fraser, J Nutting, M D
Freeland, Captain Russel G. Staff Adjutant
Full, Lieutenant W, Prince Edward Volunteers
Goodman, Honorable George R.
Grant, Lieutenant W C, Irish Volunteers
Hazard Lieutenant Colonel J D
Hensley Captain Albert, Prince Edward Volunteers
Hodgson, Daniel, Esquire, C C
Hodgson, Edward J, Esquire,
Hodgson, Rev G W.
Hughes, Mr F W.
Ings, John, Esquire, J. P.
Jefferys John, Esquire
Kennedy, Ensign, J W., Dundas Volunteers,
Lawson, John, Esq, Q. C. Recorder of the City,
Longworth, Robert, Esq., J. P.
Longworth, Henry, Esq, Glynwood, J P,
Longworth, Capt F. S, Prince of Wales Volunteers
Lord, Capt. Artemas, City Volunteer Artillery,
McDonald, Rev. D.
McDonald, Rev A Rector St. Dunstan's College,
McDonald, John A, Esq, Postmaster General,
McDonald, John A, Esq.
McGill, Lieut Col, Sheriff Queen's County,
McIntyre, Capt, Irish Rifles,
McKenna, Rev. J. A.
Mackieson, Dr.
McLeod, Malcolm, Esq,
McMahon, Deputy Commissary General,
McNeill, John, Esq, C M A.
McNeill, L G Esq, M A, Prince of Wales College.
McRae, Capt. Dundas Volunteers,
May, Robert, Esq, Glen Stewart,
Mitchell, Andrew, Esquire,
Morris, Lieut Col, (Col Militia),
Morris, Major do
Morrison, J W, Esq, Deputy Col Secretary,
Owen, L C, Esq, M.P.P,
Palmer, Henry, Esq,
Palmer, Honorable Edward, M.L.C,
Palmer, Charles, Esq,
Peake, James, Esq,
Peake, Mr George,
Purdy, Capt & Adjt 1st Queen's County Volunteers,
Rankin, Lieut Col, (Col Militia),
Reddin, James Esq J. P,
Reddin, D. O'M, Esq, Solicitor General,
Sullivan, W Wilfred, Esq,
Swabey, William, Esq, J P,
Swabey, Mr Arthur,
Thomas, J. T, Esq, (of Liverpool).
Warburton, Hon James Col Treasurer,
Walker, Hon Patrick, M.L C,
Watson, William R, Esq, J. P,
Welsh, William, Esq,
Wilson, Mr D.

J LONGWORTH, Lt Col & A. D C
R. R. HODGSON, Major & A. D. C,
Government House, June 3 1869.

ANOTHER LONDON TRADER. — The Bark *Lelia Alice*, built at Morell by Wm. Hayden, Esq for Peake Bros. & Co., is one of the finest new vessels that we have seen in this port for some time. She is 300 tons register; 124½ feet long on deck; 26 feet 9 inches beam, and 14 feet 3 inches in depth of hold She is built of the very best materials, and the workmanship throughout is both strong and neat. The iron work was all done in Charlottetown under the direction of the owners. The three lower masts are of the best Quebec pine, and cost $200 The Wheel is in Duchemin's strongest and most artistic style. The cabin and galley, which are all on deck, are commodious and well finished. The *Lelia Alice* is intended for a trader between London and Charlottetown, and will have accommodation for only a few passengers Modeled for speed, as well as carrying power, with lofty spars and an enormous spread of canvass, this fine vessel, which is classed A 1 at Lloyds for seven years, promises to be one of our fastest traders. She will be commanded by Captain Roderick McRae, who is an able, experienced and trustworthy officer We wish him a successful career in his new command, and hope that in the London trade, his ship will realize her owners' utmost expectations —*Pat.*

THE Brigt. "Arabian" Capt Salmon, 57 days from London to R. Longworth, Esq, arrived at this port yesterday.

THE Report of the City Council proceedings of the 29th May has been received, but owing to its length we are compelled to omit it in this day's issue. We shall endeavor to have it published in our next.

WILSON & CLARKE'S THEATRE.

We still continue to be favored by the excellent performances of the above talented company. A succession of good plays to very fair houses was the order last week. Our space is not sufficient to notice all the good things. But we must not omit to say a word for "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—a play of great interest in which Mr Fanning as Uncle Tom made a fine hit. This piece will be repeated to-night. This talented company intending to pay a visit to St. John's, Newfoundland, will leave here on Wednesday next. The gentlemanly department of the managers and the superior talents of the company, fully warrant us in awarding to them the highest mede of praise, and we bespeak for them bumper houses on their appearance in St John's. "Henry has arrived."

VERY LATEST by TELEGRAPH

Ottawa, June 3.

Rose gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the House into Committee on certain resolutions respecting Newfoundland, (cheers), also resolutions respecting P E Island (cheers), also resolutions respecting Nova Scotia.

London June 2.

In the House of Commons Sir Harry Verney inquired what the policy of the Government would be toward the American Colonies.

Mr. Monsell, under Secretary for the Colonial Department replied at considerable length and while he declined to enter on the general subject of the Colonial policy of the Government, he intimated that part of the policy was to throw the cost of self defence on each Colony.

Viscount Bury regarded Canada as the future highway to the Indies and the East. Much had been said and written about the incorporation of the British possessions with the United States He ridiculed this idea, and said that by such a course the colonies had everything to lose and nothing to gain.

Yesterday the Ship Carpenters of this place made a strike and all knocked off work The demand made by them is not unreasonable All they ask for is that they receive their wages in cash, so that they may be able to purchase their supplies where they can make the best bargains. There are at present five or six vessels partly finished, and whether the builders will give way to the men or not remains to be seen If the men can afford to remain idle for a short time, or get other employment, the builders may cave in. We would hail with delight the adoption of the cash system in every branch of business. It is the credit truck and trade way of doing business on this Island that is ruining many and beggaring others.—*S Journal.*

A fire broke out at DeSable, on Tuesday last, about half past 7 o'clock p. m., in the dwelling house occupied by Colin McNevin All endeavors possible were made to quench the fire, but were unavailable.—*Com.*

Hanford Brothers Circular dated June 2d, has been received The St John market is much the same as at last quotations. Oats 48 cents Oatmeal $6 75; Butter 23 cents; Eggs 13 cents; Potatoes 35 cents; Mess Pork $22 00

The Brig *Amphion* cleared for England on Tuesday. Her cargo consists of 45 M feet deals, 3 cords lathwood, and 85 tons timber, shipped by the owners, Peake Bros & Co; 5 bbls Lard and 102 boxes hams, shoulders &c, worth £2000, by O. Connolly, Esq, and 307 qtls. dried fish, by Samuel Prowse, Esq, Murray Harbor. The brigt. *Douse*, also, cleared for Bridgewater on Tuesday, with 15,000 bushels oats, by Hon J. C. Pope, and 12 M. feet deals, by John Douse Esqr. —*Pat.*

D. M. Harington, Esq lady and child, who were passengers to Halifax in the *City of Boston*, reached here *via* Pictou on Tuesday evening The Hon Attorney General and Mrs. Hensley, who were visiting Professor Hensley, at Windsor, returned home by the *Princess of Wales* on the same day —*Ib.*

Among the passengers who arrived in the Steamer from Shediac on Saturday night last was John T Thomas Esq. We are pleased to see this gentleman in such excellent health and spirits.—*Ib.*

SUPPOSED LOSS OF SHIPPING —Great fear is felt with respect to the fate of no fewer than 13 ships bound across the Atlantic to England. In most instances the underwriters consider their loss as certain The information on these missing ships is very brief. It is as follows (each of the vessels mentioned not having been heard of since last date given):—The *Swift*, Jones, from Pownal Bay, Prince Edward Island, for Queenstown, on December 4 last; *Cynthia*, Lockhardt, from Summerside, P. E I on Dec 1 last for Liverpool; the *Coral* Wilson, from Quebec for Liverpool, on Nov 12 and was left by the pilot off Bic River St Lawrence on Nov 22; the *Clara Novello* Taggart, from Charlottetown P E I, for Queenstown on Dec 4 last; the *Scotia*, Bursell, sailed from Gibraltar for Harbor Grace on Nov 21; the *Forest Queen* Thew from Shields for Guadaloupe, Oct 27 last; the *Ion*, Garbutt from Quebec for Hull on Nov 17 last; was spoken off Ouelle, River St Lawrence, by the *Nova Scotian* (s s), not seen after; the *Oregon* Hare, late Stevens, from Quebec for Swansea, on Nov 26 last and Bic River St Lawrence, on Nov 27, in charge of the mate, the master having died; the *Glance* Wilson, sailed from Teignmouth for St John's, Newfoundland, on Nov 28 last; the *Charles C Colgate* Von Buret, sailed from Mobile for Liverpool on Dec 24; spoken on Jan 3, N. 82 W; the *John P Paint*, bark (before reported) The ship *Beatrice* left Baltimore for Liverpool on Jan 3. Her cargo consisted of 19,663 bushels of corn, 634 barrels of rosin, 200 bags of Bark 43 sacks of oilcake, and 6,000 staves; not heard of since The ship *West* 1,020 tons register, Captain Wylie left New York on Feb 2 Her cargo also was very extensive—1,052 barrels flour 346 bales of cotton 786 bushels of wheat, 4,956 bushels of corn, 603 tierces of beef, 701,142 lbs of oilcake, 519,870 lbs of bacon, and 800 staves; not seen after The amount of insurances effected on the above ships was very large, chiefly at Lloyd's and among the marine insurance companies —*E Mail.*

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.—Mr. Fenton T Newbery represents three first-class Insurance Companies. The IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—the original £100 shares of which are now selling for from £690 to £700 equal to six hundred per cent. premium—is rated as one of the most staunch Companies in England The ETNA is one of the oldest LIFE Insurance Companies in the United States has been in existence fifty years, and having deposited $100 000 in compliance with the Canadian law, does a very large business in the Dominion. The standing of the HANOVER is already known, and requires no further comment. The Agent's office is on Water Street, next building to Telegraph Office.

The Edinburgh Review for April is more than usually attractive. It contains the following articles namely—1 Confucius—2 Edible Fungi—3. Competitive Industry of Nations—4 Memoir of Madame de Lafayette—5 The Settlement of Ulster—6 Dilke's Greater Britain—7 Matthew Arnold's Critical Works—8. American Finance 1865-1869—9 Life and Times of Edward Third—10 Campbell's Lives of Lyndhurst and Brougham.

The steamers have again changed their days. Instead of coming over to Charlottetown from Pictou on Mondays as heretofore, the steamer will for the future come on Tuesdays There will therefore be no Halifax mail on Mondays See this day's paper for latest arrangement

SETTLEMENTS NAMED.

At a meeting held on the 20th ult., it was agreed that the locality extending from Mr. Johnson's, on the Malpeque Road, to the Presbyterian Church at Strathalbyn, including parts of Townships Nos. 22, 23 and 31, be in future called "Darlington"

A meeting of the inhabitants of Big Springs and Hay River, Lot 44, was held on the 25th instant, for the purpose of choosing an appropriate name for the above named localities Mr Allan MacDonald was called to the Chair, and on motion of James McDonald, seconded by Hugh Gillis, that these places shall in future be called "Springfield."

CLEMENT McDONALD.
Secretary.

Springfield, Lot 44, May 28, 1869

Y. M. C. A. LITERARY CLASS.

On Wednesday evening last the question, "Are the revolutionists of Cuba justified in rebelling against the Government?" was discussed, and, on division, the Class decided in the affirmative. Question for debate on Wednesday evening next: "Was the execution of Mary Queen of Scots justifiable?"

W. LAWSON COTTON, Sec'y.

Memoranda.

Arrived at Halifax, June 2—Olive, Buckles. The Brigt Express, owned by Thomas Young, Esq, of Piastte, arrived at New York on the 24th May, 15 days from Porto Rice.

WE understand that the Sub-Marine Cable will be laid in the course of a few days between Cape Traverse and Tormentine

AN English Mail was received at the General Post Office on Tuesday night last, with dates to the 22nd ult The papers received contains very little of interest.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State, that we show a larger proportion of good horses, than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* which in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

J. W. FALCONER Sells the Cheapest and Best CLOTHS in Charlottetown.