The Examiner,

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY MAY 11, 1874. NO. 82

Business Cards.

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Patients attended to at all hours; and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf.

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.

Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. 1y

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. 1y

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co.,
June 2, 1873.—1y Georgetown

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE
IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL
Marine Assurance Company.
Capital and Cash Assets over $1,000,000

The above OFFICES being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1873. 1y

Charlottetown Cemetery Company.

NOTICE

AS the Act of our Legislature, passed in June, 1872, enacts, that from and after the first day of January, 1874, it shall not be lawful, under certain penalties, to inter any dead body in the Protestant burying Ground, on the Malpeque Road, in the fifth ward of this City; and as the New Cemetry is now ready for interment, application for burials therein must be made to the undersigned, at his residence in Kent Street.

Persons desirous of obtaining allotments in the Cemetry, will please apply to William Cundall, Esq., the Treasurer of the Company.

By Order
JOHN LEPAGE, Sec
Dec. 29

HERMANS & SON.
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constanty on hand

A neat Asortment of
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c., &c., &c.

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

Gas Fitting, Water Closets,
Bell Fittings, &c. &c.,

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, we would say, that all Orders in THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS will be attended to with Despatch.

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
Sold Cheaper than ever
Nov. 11, 1871.

PRINTING.
Having Improved
Power & Gordon Presses,
And a Good Variety of
The Newest Styles of Type,
We are prepared to do all kinds of
BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING
on the Lowest Terms, at the
EXAMINER OFFICE.

Properties for Sale.

Land Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable piece of

Freehold Land,
Fronting on the
CARDIGAN RIVER,

situated between the farms of the Rev. F. J. McDonald, and John Smith, Esq., containing twenty acres, (20,) more or less.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, and is within one mile of Georgetown. The above land will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of MAY next, at the new Court House, in Georgetown, until which time the land will be open for private sale. For further particulars apply at the office of R. R. FITZGERALD Esq., or to the Subscriber.

JOHN BYRNE,
Acting for the Heirs of the late Martin Byrne.
April 27, 1874.—a 3in

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots situate in Tignish, Township No. 1, Prince County, fronting the Railway Station, are offered by private sale. Any Lots remaining unsold will be offered by Auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock.

Terms—20 per cent down, and the remainder in equal instalments annually for 4 years, bearing 6 per cent interest. For plans and particulars apply to

JOHN BALL,
Land Agency Office, March 16, 1874,—tf

To Carriage Builders!
Hotel-keepers, Blacksmiths,
TANNERS, AND MECHANICS
OF ALL TRADES,
As well as Business Men.

I OFFER, in the thriving Village of ALBERTON, several BUILDING LOTS, immediately facing the RAILWAY STATION. The land is high, dry, and well situated, near

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, MILLS, &C.

Plans may be seen at the offices of ROBERT SHAW, Esq., Attorney at Law, Charlottetown, of JOHN BALL, Esq., and at the Subscriber's.

TERMS,— 25 per cent. down, or by approved note at three months, balance in four years.

ALL LOTS unsold will be offered at AUCTION on Thursday, the Eighteenth June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN
Alberton, April 13, 1874.—s j ne till June 18

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM WEST,

THE CURRY FARM,

CONTAINING 120 ACRES, situate on the Western Road, 10 chains front, 70 acres clear, well cultivated and fenced with Cedar, balance covered with hardwood and cedar.

A HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSE, 27 x 30, well finished throughout, with Kitchen attached, 12 x 17, Barn 34 x 41, with Pig-house and Sheep-house. There is also another DWELLING HOUSE, 16 x 25. This Farm will be sold with or without the stock, and possession given in Spring, or Cropped and sold with the Crop delivered next Fall. Terms easy. Apply to

GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
Feb. 16, 1874.

BY STEAM.
QUEEN SQUARE
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS!

Our premises have been greatly enlarged and are now the

LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED
IN THE CITY,

and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

I have 200,000 feet Seasoned Lumber under cover, for manufacturing purposes.

I have 20,000 feet Gilt and Walnut Picture Frame Moulding, 80 different patterns Cheap.

Oval, Gothic and Square Picture Frames, in Gilt and Walnut.

All the latest Styles of Rustic Frames Heavy Gilt, for Oil Pictures, Cheap.

English, German, and American Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates.

A few Large Mantle Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Cheap.

Window Furniture, &c.

Poles, Rings and Cornices, Rollers, Shades Blinds, Tassels, Cords, &c.

Upholstery Goods, Hair Seating, Bedding, &c.

New patterns, in Damask, Repps, Terry, Plushes, Poplins, Brocatells, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tufts, &c., cheap.

Bedding—Feather, Hair and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, constantly on hand, cheap.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,
a Great Variety, Cheap.

A few of the celebrated Iron Bed CHAIRS, —it makes a Bed, an Easy Chair, and invalid Chair, and a Lounge in a few seconds, very durable. No house should be without one.

Our stock is the Largest in the City, and the very Cheapst

Strongest CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS.

Most beautiful and durable Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, in suits.

It is a pleasure to have customers come and examine.

George Woods & cos.
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS
FOR SALE—CHEAP.
JOHN NEWSON.
Queen Square, March 10, 1873.

POETRY.

WELCOME TO THE 42d HIGHLANDERS.

I.

Hame to the healthy hills, hame to the crags and rills.
Come for auld Scotia's heart welcomes ye hame!
Blythe shall our meeting be, warm shall our greeting be,
Sons o' her chieftains an' guards o' her fame!
Merry hearts beating in cottage an' ha'
Welcome our heroes!
Welcome our brithers!
Lasses an' mithers,
Welcome the leal hearts the pride o'us a'!

II.

Whaur has our banner waved? Whaur has the battle raved?
There were the tartan plaids speedin'alang,
Eastern kings dreeded them western kings heeded them,
Braw lads are weel kent wherever they gang!
Pipers o' Scotia, your pibrochs maun blaw,
Welcome our heroes!
Welcome our brithers!
Lasses an' mithers,
Welcome the leal hearts the pride o'us a'!

III.

Straight through the wilderness, dauntlessly on they press.
Still at the tread o' them tyranny reels;
On went our Hielandmen, richt to the savage den,
Csushed the black king wi' his legion o' deils!
Soldiers mair fearless the world never saw.
Welcome our heroes!
Welcome our brithers!
Lasses an' mithers,
Welcome the leal hearts, the pride o'us a'!

IV.

Here's to the tartan plaids, here's to the trusty blades,
Here's to the bonnie lads wherin'the weel;
Freens lo'e them steadily, foes flee them readly—
Theygar the loons dance to our ainHieland reel;
Health to the lads wha ne'er gang tae the wa'!
Welcome our heroes!
Welcome our brithers!
Lasses and mithers,
Welcome the leal hearts, the pride o'us a'!

LITERATURE.

THE SWEDES IN PRAGUE.

CHAPTER XX.

At the town-hall, in Leipsic, a magnificent entertainment was prepared for the Count-Palatine and all the officers of his staff; and it seemed as if similarity of religious worship, and the hopes which, in this respect, the Protestant party had formed from their alliance with the Swedes, had induced them to forget all the hardships they had suffered for several years from this very army.

Konigsmark, on his arrival, availed himself of the first leisure moment on the following day, to communicate to the Prince the real situation of things before Prague, and the reduced state of his army, owing to their repeated fruitless attacks, as well as to the sallies of the besieged; and, finally, he consulted with the Prince on the measures necessary to be adopted in order to get possession of the whole town. Gustavus did not feel at first disposed to proceed to Bohemia with the entire force that Christiana had placed under his command, desirous rather to direct his march toward Bavaria, for the purpose of supporting General Wrangel, and only to send a detachment of his army to Bohemia. But the reasons urged by Konigsmark, who represented to him the vital importance of the capture of Prague, at last prevailed, and the Count-Palatine resolved, accordingly, to commence his military career in a brilliant manner, by the reduction of a place of so much consequence.

Odowalsky, who had positive orders from Konigsmark not to leave Prague, but who nevertheless contrived, through the medium of certain friends, to make interest with Gustavus, had by this means, at the same time that he looked forward with malicious satisfaction to the punishment of Joanna, received the promise of being promoted on the first vacancy to the rank of General. For the first time during a long period, he experienced unmingled satisfaction; and his sanguine temperament, ever tending to exaggeration led him to feel certain of the ultimate accomplishment of all his views. In this spirit he repaired to Troy, where, without first waiting on Helen, he requested an audience of the Baron, and in due form demanded the hand of his niece, adding, that he was in hopes of wedding her in the character of a general.

The Baron had, by degrees, become more accustomed to Odowalsky,—or Streitberg as he was there addressed; and perceiving the decided sentiments of the young lady,—thinking, too, that the conclusion of peace would soon make all parties friends, and possibly somewhat proud at the idea of an alliance with an influential Swedish officer, his original strong prepossessions had begun to give way. The Colonel's proposal, therefore, was received, at all events, with complacency; and the Baron answered, that provided his niece and her mother were friendly to the union, his own consent should not be withheld

Helen was accordingly summoned. She was surprised to find Odowalsky with her uncle, without her having previously seen him; and this surprise was increased when the purpose of his visit was communicated, and Odowalsky, with dignified politeness, in the presence of the Baron, demanded the honor of her hand. While smiles and blushes increased her beauty, she gave consent; and the tenderness wherewith her lover pressed her to his heart, his features quivering with emotion, gave him a higher claim to the esteem of the Baron, while Helen was completely enchanted. The aunt and mother now joined the family council. The former was still prejudiced against the Colonel; for with a true woman's pertinacity, she did not forget the hopes she had entertained of her cousin Wallenstein being the object of Helen's choice. She could not, however, under the circumstances, refuse her sanction; and, as for Madame Berka herself a Protestant, the thought of her daughter's union with a general-elect of the all-powerful Swedes, gave birth to many feelings calculated to gratify, nay, indeed, to elate her.

Meanwhile, in spite of the blockade, our volatile friend, Leopold, contrived to possess himself of almost all the small talk of the Kleinseite and other places held by the enemy, and, among these scraps of intelligence, he learnt the circumstance of Odowalsky's proposal for Helen, his acceptance, and the preparations that were making for the nuptials, which were to be celebrated on the arrival of the Count-Palatine, by whom, it was expected, Odowalsky's commission as General would be received. Lest any undexterous tongue should charge itself with the communication of the news to Wallenstein Walden, immediately on hearing it, sought his friend, and was commencing his disclosure in a very circuitous way, when Albert cut him short by anticipating the intelligence, and proving that he could receive it almost with indifference. In fact, the events of the last few weeks had done much to dissolve the spell with which Helen's fascinations had originally bound our hero. He now clearly saw and felt that the woman who could hang upon this Odowalsky, and that Helen whom he had loved, were two beings totally distinct. He therefore commented on Leopold's information with calm seriousness, lamented Helen's fate, and united with his friend in predicting the unhappiness which so ill-assorted a marriage seemed to render certain.

Helen was seated one day with her mother at the window, which looked toward the city, and engaged in choosing from amongst sundry rich stuffs, laces, &c., some articles for her wedding suit, when a boat glided across the Moldavia, and shortly after the sound of Odowalsky's firm step was heard ascending the stairs. Helen flew to meet him, and he entered smiling and inquiring whether she finished the selection of her dress.

'You must despatch, ladies,' said he, 'the Palatine will very shortly be here.'

'We had just formed ourselves into a committee of taste,' said Madame de Berka, 'and we will vote you a member. Now, what think you Colonel, of this white dress with the silver clasps and this ruby collar?'

'Dear Madame,' answered Odowalsky, with a smile, 'I fear I am but bad authority on these subjects. But I have ground for confidence in knowing that my Helen will ever be beautiful, robe herself as she may. But perhaps,' continued he, 'you would have the kindness to inform my people that they need not wait. I was so anxious to greet my bride, that I overlooked giving them the necessary directions.'

This rather broad hint was forthwith taken, and Madame Berka, good-naturedly shaking her head, left the room.

The lovers were now alone, and Odowalsky, proceeded to unfold, much to Helen's astonishment, the history of the signal rocket and of Joanna, and her interest was at once fixed by some hints thrown out touching a probable *liaison* between the girl and her master.

'But if such be the case,' said Odowalsky, a gleam of triumphant malice passing over his features, 'I think I know how to cross their loves. This is, however, no ordinary maiden. She has abundant resolution, and is handsome, too,' added he, as if willing still farther to excite his hearer's attention.

'And what will become of her?' asked Helen, timidly, and half shuddering at the expression of her lover's countenance.

'That we have not yet decided. The offence wherewith she stands charged, on her own admission, is a serious one, and may, if rigorous justice be enforced, touch her life. But then,' continued he, apparently debating with himself, 'in these cases death redeems and ennobles, even if undergone ignominiously. Were it not better,' and he turned to Helen as he spake, 'were it not better to fix an indelible stain upon this rustic pet of Wallenstein's, and let her carry it about her through a long life? The brand, for instance, or the pillory? What think you?'

'In this I have no voice,' answered Helen, much shocked. 'If the girl you speak of must be sacrificed to the stern necessities of a state warfare, let her at least be honorably doomed. Degrade not in her person, Ernest, the sex you profess to reverence, and whereto I belong.'

This serious appeal evidently moved the person to whom it was addressed. Better feelings seemed to check the dark and malignant vengeance over which his heart had been brooding, and the bitter sneer wherewith he alluded to Wallenstein's imagined prepossession, gave place to a frank smile, as he drew the blooming but indignant woman before him upon his knee, and kissed away the sorrowing expression from her countenance.

Meanwhile the activity of the garrison and citizens of Prague in completing new means of defence, and repairing the walls which had been much damaged by the enemy's artillery, still continued unremitting. Since the departure of Konigsmark, the command of the Swedish army had been held by General Wurtemberg. At a council, it was resolved that, all things considered, Christiana's cause would be more fully advanced by the breaking up of the army at present before Prague—more especially as the Count Palatine would be able to invest it far more effectively. Wurtemberg, therefore, gave orders accordingly, and the inhabitants of the besieged city beheld with astonishment, that same morning, the sinking of the Swedish lines of tents upon the Ziskaberg and every adjacent height, the withdrawing of the cannon, and the getting into motion of the Wurtemberg corps. Overjoyed, they exchanged congratulations with each other on this unlooked for release which seemed at first almost miraculous; communication with the country around was re-established, and provisions became once more tolerably plentiful.

A great strike of miners in the Durham collieries is in progress, and it is estimated that fifty thousand men are out of employment thereby.

There are 3,453,681 unmarried women in England above the age of 15 who are engaged in specified occupations, and are earning money thereby.

A Chicago man wrote to Agassiz that he had an apple which he had preserved for fifty-three years, and when Agassiz wrote for it, the joker said it was the apple of his eye.

A Mormon bridegroom was simultaneously married to three blushing brides in Salt Lake City recently. Some confusion was created after the ceremony by each bride persisting on her individual right to the first kiss.

Funeral games are mentioned by most early writers. Among the Romans they consisted of processions and mortal combats of gladiators around the funeral pile. They were finally abolished by Claudius. A tax was laid on funerals in England in 1793.

Instead of abolishing the income tax, Sir Stafford Northcote retains it with an abatement of a penny in a pound, and makes it the means of enabling him to repeal the sugar duties and horse licenses, and of paying off, within ten years, £7,000,000 of national debt. This use of the surplus strikes us as a good one.

There is nothing more essential to the progress of a nation than public spirit. Men who are selfish, who are unwilling to make any sacrifice of time or ease or money for a great public object, will never make a great country. They would be unworthy of it. The great countries of the world have become such by the self-sacrifices of their people.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

APRIL 22, 1874.

MR. WELSH approached the question with diffidence. What he had said in one place he would say in another, though sometimes a man might make a statement outside, not expecting to be in the House, that he might afterwards hesitate to make. He did not doubt that some of the statements made by the last speaker (Mr. Sullivan) were correct. He, however, knew very well the sentiments of Roman Catholics, as he had extensive intercourse with many, and he thought they did not wish the schools interfered with in the country, but thought something should be done in the city. He agreed with the hon. member for Tignish, that ignorance was the cause of injustice, and would ask what justice had been granted to his district by the Government in response to his repeated demands, the arguments in favor of which they did not dare attempt to refute? He had demanded justice for 8,500 people,—and had been refused. He knew the views of his constituents on the question before the House, though they had demanded no pledge from him. The first duty which he had been called upon to discharge for his district was the presenting of a petition for £5 towards building a schoolhouse. He went to the Leader of the Government and was by him referred to the Board of Education, and the petition was, after some days, returned with the report that it was refused. There must be considerale ignorance to cause such injustice. An immense amount of good had been done by the Bishop's schools in the city. A number of children, decently and respectably dressed, attended them and were there made useful members of society, who would, but for those schools, be filling the jails and costing the country a large sum of money. He was in the same position as the Solicitor General. He paid school-taxes and had no one to send to the schools; but he did not complain of this. He acknowledged that the Government schools in the city were in a disgraceful state. The children were seen coming out of back lanes and alleys which were in a fit state to breed pestilence. He would favor the repealing of the school tax for the city entirely, and of doing away with P. W. College, but would agree to no alteration in the country. He would like to hear from some of the "noble army" on on the other side. If a measure was to be introduced on this question it should be a Gov't measure. The gentleman who had introduced the question knew that the Opposition had been in Opposition on this question for a number of years. They could have obtained power had they been willing to deviate from principles on this question. He was merely giving his own independent opinion on the matter. He endorsed the statement of the hon. member for Tignish that the Irish had to fight their own. They were able to do it. He was a Celt himself, and was proud of it. He agreed with the hon. member for Strathalbyn that the man who would effect a settlement of this question would be a patriot indeed. He feared, however that the man who tried to satisfy all parties, would be like him in the fable of the old man and the ass.

HON. MR. BRECKEN gave the Solicitor General credit for having made a good speech from his standpoint. He agreed with the hon. member for Egmont Bay and others, that the question should be approached in a calm and dignified manner. It would be a happy day for the country when the question would be separated from the turmoils of political parties It had been a troublesome question to politicians for the last few years. We had been told that it had unmade and broken Governments. He would not utter a disrespectful sentiment regarding any clergyman, but hon. members were the nominees of the people, not of any bishop or clergyman. This idea would find a response in the breast of every free man, he cared not what shrine he worshipped at. He was not a stranger to the quotations made by the Solicitor General. Lord Shaftesbury was well known, and the Bishop of London was as thorough a Protestant as he. He (Mr. Brecken) would express his views shortly. He believed that religion should underlie all instruction. The first teaching which a parent gave a child should be to teach him to pray—the first book given him should be the Bible. Every opportunity should be laid hold of to give religious instruction. Shaftesbury had said that he would rather see a boy as ignorant as a Bedouin than educated without religion. Why then, not have religious instruction in the schools? Because it was impossible do so; because the people of the country represented every shade of religious thought and opinion; because religious instruction could not be given without doing violence to the religious convictions of Protestants or Roman Catholics. He believed the system was unpracticable in this Island, on account of the variety of opinions which prevailed. If all were members of one Church, religion could be introduced in the schools. The denominational system was correct in theory, but could not be carried out here. The first part of the resolution, exempting a person having a diploma from an European or American College from going before the Board of Education, alluded he supposed, to persons who were members of a religious order. While these had control of religious establishments which allowed but one creed, it was not much consequence. He regarded the resolution as purely and in effect confined to the schools of the city. As had been stated by the Solicitor General, five hundred children were educated in those schools, where they were taught secular branches, and, in addition thereto, the religion of their Church. They relieved the State of a certain burden. There was the Wesleyan Academy, also, where children were educated. It had been said that if a sum of money was granted to these schools, it would be but the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge. If that was so, then the schools should not be subsidized. He would state frankly, knowing the position which he occupied, that he could not vote for the resolution, though he believed that if the matter did not go by, and what was asked in the resolution was fair and equitable. He would tell why he could not vote for it. He had time and again expressed his opinion upon the matter, but he was looked upon with suspicion. The remark made by the hon. member for Strathalbyn had been thrown in his teeth—"if you subsidize schools to the extent of one dollar you admit the principal, and the free school system will be broken up and there will be dissatisfaction through the country." He had been told that the Wesleyans did not ask any thing, but the children who attended that school were children of some of the wealthiest people in the city, whereas, the little children who attended St. Patrick's school were those of poorer people, and if not there there would be worse employed. He had no right to say that a man who did not bow down to his standard of religion was not correct. Shaftsbury had said, you forget that you are not the only ones who have consciences, other have them also. He (Mr Brecken) had, as he had said, been looked upon with suspicion, but he was willing to be judged by his actions. He was bound by a pledge to his constituents that he would do nothing on the school question until he had offered then his seat, if it were not for that he would give a vote for the resolution. A great effort had been made by the Bishop to have the principle admitted. He did not blame Protestants fortheir opposition when they believed thatif even ten dollars had been given the principal would have been admitted and the Island placed in the same position as New Brunswitk. When the question of Confederatien was carried the Roman Catholics made a great effort, and none stood out more firmly than the hon. member for East Point (Mr. McEachern), but nothing was yielded. If the Resolution meant only the first instalment of the large demand made by the Bishop when he had issued his Pastoral he would not support it. But if the resolution was sincere, if it began and ended there, and the Bishop only wished to be paid for a work which would be a monument to his memory when he went to his narrow home, he would like to be free to vote for it. He had been told that he had been a trickster, that he had decieved his Catholic friends, that he had paid them with promises, but on this question since it came up he had not been free. He would say to Protestants that the sooner the question was approached, firmly if they pleased, the better. He alluded to the number of sects into which Protestants were divided and which differed so widely that they would gain little or no benefit from a change such as that asked, but he would if free support resolutions as a simple act of justice. Because the Roman Catholic children in those schools were taught religion was no reason why they should not have a *prorata* allowance. The Wesleyan College was a protest against the schools of this city. Whether it was established on account of the miserable state of the schools or not, still the Wesleyans liked to see their children enjoying the advantage of religious education. The extracts read by the Solicitor General did not reflect credit upon the schools of the city, but the Board of Education had the whole control of the matter. The Act provided that they should visit the schools, and if not satisfactory they could be changed. The state of these schools did not arise from any fault in the system but from a fault in management. Among the Catholics with whom he had associated he had never met one who wanted the denominational system, for they did not believe it practicable. The amount of money disbursed by the government for education was about $60,000 per annum, and to look after this matter, which absorbed one fourth of the revenue of the Colony, School Visitors employed at salaries of £150 a year. He did not speak disrespectfully of the visitors, they earned their money and deserved it, but in other countries professional men were employed in such situations. He thought the best way to settle the question was not to leave it in the hands of politicians. It should be left to men who made the matter their profession, and who would treat it calmly and with a desire to place it upon a right footing. He hoped his Roman Catholic friends would recognize the position which he occupied,—that he could not vote for the resolution because he was not free. If free he would vote for it, not as a first instalment but as an act of justice to the Bishop. After the Pastoral had been issued last Autumn, demanding sectarian schools, a protest was sent out signed by almost every Protestant clergyman on the Island and many of them though they signed that protest were not averse to recognizing the sources of the Bishop in maintaining his schools. This question had been made a stalking horse by not only Protestants but Catholics; and there were, he added, some men who would not submit to lick the hand that smote them, who were not so mean as to do so.

MR. MCNEILL.—The question admitted of arguments on both sides. It had occupied the attention of some of the greatest minds in Europe and America His opinions on the question had not altered since the day he had first stood upon a hustings nor had he heard anything during this debate to alter them. The government of a country had a right to educate the people, as they were responsible for actions of the people. The people should be in a position rightly to understand the laws of their country. But Government had no right to interfere with religious education, which was entirely an individual matter. The Solicitor General complaining of injustice being done spoke in rather a doleful strain for a member of a government. He had said that office did not control him in advocating and voting on this question, but it was vain in him or others to appeal to this side of the House unless they first took their own stand upon the question. He had now taken his stand, it was true, and for that he gave him credit. He had quoted the opinions of many learned men, but he had not quite grasped the meaning. Lord Shaftsbury was a member of the established church of England, and held therefore different opinions from him (Mr. McNeill) as anonconformist. He would quote an opinion from a leading man in England which showed the opinions held by nonconformists. John Bright said:—

"Give us, if you please, the state of things which exists in the United States, and particularly in the State of Massachusetts. Free us from the trammels of your church—set religion apart from the interference of the State—if you will make public provision for education, let it not depend upon the doctrines of a particular creed—and then you will find the various sects in this country will be as harmonious on the question of education as on the people of the United States of America."

And again, speaking of Nonconformists being changed with clamour, he said—

"They object, as I understand, at least I object to the principle by which governments seize public funds in order to give salaries and support to the teachers of all sects of religion, or of one sect of religion, for I think the one plan nearly as unjust as the other. Either the Nonconformists hold this opinion, or they are a great imposture They object to any portion of the public money going to teachers of religion belonging either to the Established Church or to Dissenting bodies; they object to the recieving it for themselves.

He would put those opinions against those of Lord Shaftesbury and the Bishop of London. If the Report of the School Visitor was true, and he had no reason to doubt it, the schools of the City were in a disgraceful state, and the free education system had not performed its mission as regarded the city, the blame must be put upon the city. If they had done as the people in the country had, and erected and furnished goed school houses, the schools would now be in a different state. The Bishop deserved credit for what he had done in taking children off the streets. He did not say what he would have done if the government had brought down a measure on the subject. That would depend upon its nature. Though we did not get all the benefit which should be obtained from the amount of money expended for education, still the system had done good work throughout the Island. The question should be approached in a good spirit, with a desire to do something to free the country from the position in which it was at present, for with the state of things which had existed for some time past it was almost impossible to carry on the government of the country. All parties were tired of this. The Attorney General had said that he would support this resolution if it was to be the only demand, but it was easily seen by the Pastoral that it was not the length to which a certain denomination wished to go in this matter. The resoulution seemed reasonable, but if the principle was admitted it was heard to tell where it would stop; the free education system would be in danger. Still, so far as the city was concerned, something would have to be done shortly. This was obvious to all. Where education was supported by the taxes of the people it was impossible to have religious education in schools. This opinion he had held during the time when the Bible question was agitated and since, and he had never deceived anyone in this matter. He believed that the demand which had been made in this matter arose from admissions made by Protestant politicians. The celebrated Summerside card would grant for the whole Island what was called for by this resolution. The concession had been then offered and the Catholics had thought it worth contending for, and in consequence no goverument could stand for any length of time. The people throughout the country were, as a general rule, satisfied with the system as it stood, though it might require amendment in matters of detail. Religious instruction should be given to all in youth, but to give it in schools maintained by the taxes of all was impossible. The Solicitor General had referred to New York. No education had ever been sufficient to create a high degree of morality there. They had always, he thought, had grants to sectarian institution, but there, as everywhere else, they had not worked as they should have. He would not say whether the state of things at present existing in Charlottetown should be remedied by a change of the law, or by the people of the town putting their hands into their pockets and remedying it themselves.

MR. MCLEAN felt himself incapable of treating this great subject as it should be treated. He sympathized with the Attorney General in the deplorable position in which he was placed, having opinions in favor of the resolution, but unable to vote for it on account of his pledge to his constituents. The question had been a good deal discussed, and it had on many occasions been used as a stalking-horse. He had been present once at a meeting in the Christian Brother's School, on which occasion he had heard a gentleman in an outburst of florid eloquence eulogise the school and the teachers in the highest terms, and say that he hoped the day was not far distant when this question would not be used as a political stalking-horse, but that all parties would deal fairly on the matter and these schools would be endowed. There was perhaps not an hon. member who had been so victimized upon this question as the hon. member himself; out of whose action so much political stock had been made. He had been slandered in the most disreputable manner in the public press because he held views which he always thought proper to state openly and above board. In a country like this where there were few men of capital who could endow public institutions it was necessary for the state to come forward and render assistance. The gentleman who had introduced the resolution should have given some intimation of his intention regarding the bringing in of a Bill, whether it was intended to impart religious education in the common schools, or to embody in the Bill the privilege of endowing schools in the city and giving them a certain sum of the public money. The resolution asked for religious education in schools, it did not say how it was to be imparted. This was a difficult matter particularly in the country, but the difficulty could certainly be overcome if properly met. In Ontario the matter was left in the hands of the trustees of the different schools, and the instruction given either before or after school hours. Meetings were held to decide upon the matter, and in the event of any difference of opinion the trustees decided. Something similar might be done here. As regarded the schools in the city the matter could be arranged as in Ontario, when a certain number of householders in a town made application to the Commissioner of Public Instruction, and after a certain time they are allowed to form a separate school, and any rates required for the maintenance of the school they raised, and applied themselves. This could be done here without interfering with the school law. He would be sorry to cause any radical change in the present Act in country districts, for in mixed communities it would be dangerous. There would be little difficulty in framing a Bill to meet the case as he proposed. He did not think that this could be objected to, as it would give equal justice to all. He would be sorry to support any measure which would interfere with the rights of any one, or give one denomination an advantage over any other, for religious freenom should exist in all countries. He would like to know whether a Bill was to brought in, and if so, what was its nature. There might be Protestants in the Opposition or in the Government who would support the measure if its nature was explained. It was perhaps understood on the Government side, as it had probably been fully discussed. This question had been a long time agitated, and he for one would be very much pleased if any legislation could be devised to settle it. The Report of the Visitor showed that something was necessary regarding the city schools. He would like to see the matter properly investigated. The representatives of the city should see that no time was lost in endeavoring to eradicate the evil if it existed.

HON. MR. BRECKEN.—The hon. member who had just sat down had tendered him his sympathy, but when in need of such that gentleman was the last to whom he would appeal. It was true that he (Mr. Brecken.) had gone to the Christian Brother's School, as alluded to by the hon. member, and he had on that occasion expressed the same views as he had expressed this evening. When the election came off there was excitement on this School Question, and some of his Protestant friends, thinking that he was not sound on this matter, said that they would not support him unless he was placed right on the question. He had then promised that though he would press his opinions he would before voting upon the question place his seat at their disposal. This was a species of morality to which the hon. member was a stranger, but he could not help that.

HON. MR. ARSENAULT.—The present resolution was much more comprehensive than one which had been introduced a few years ago. A Bill based upon it would give satisfaction. It fully explained itself, but a few years ago the hon. member for Souris had introduced a resolution which did not say what was wanted. He moved that the House go into Committe to make alterations if required. It had been said that the acknowledging of the principle so far as the city, would be introducing the thin edge of the wedge, and more would be demanded. If it was just and fair for the city why not grant it? It was no use to say that what was just and fair would not be granted because next year more would be asked. If what would be asked for next year or the year after would be just and fair it should be granted also. If any thing not just was demanded the Protestant had the majority and could refuse it.

MR. MCLEAN would ask the hon. member how he could have moved a resolution to go into committee in any different way.

MR. WELSH was surprised to hear the hon. member for Egmont Bay talk of justice and fair play, after having refused his demands for justice, when he did not attempt to refute his arguments. Did the hon. member belong to the Board of Education which refused the £5 for a school-house?

MR JENKINS was opposed to the first part of the resolution on principle, and because he believed it a miserably ineffectual remedy for the evil complained of. The first point in perfecting the system of education was to increase the capabilities of the teachers and to compel them to go through a long course and pass a strict examination. If this was done it would be poor encouragement to allow a graduate from a college to take his place among men who had gone through a long preparatory course. It would be unjust to them. He was in favor of the second part of the resolution, that regarding permissive religious instruction in schools whom all were of the one religious belief. Roman Catholics would be Roman Catholics and it was not right to attempt to make them anything else. A good Catholic was better than a bad Protestant. The permissive system would work well and make Catholics good Catholics. It would make a great difference to the welfare oi the community. He agreed to the principle when all in a school was of one denomination. But unfortunately the aspect of affairs had changed very much during the last few months. What he had then been perfectly willing to go for, and what he was in favor of on principle, it was now impossible to grant. From the stand taken by the Bishop it was impossible to make any change in the present system without doing a vast amount of mischief. It was well to ventilate the question. His constituents had elected him without a pledge, but he believed that they knew that he had always been opposed to making the schools denominational since he believed such would ruin them. As regarded the town this objection would not hold good. Though the majority of his constituents were Protestants, he yet believed that had matters remained as they were early in the Summer they might have agreed to a grant to the Bishops schools in the city. They were in an exceptional position and did good work. Children were by their means taken off the streets and prevented from becoming scourges to the community, and made good citizens. The Bishop deserved gratitude for this, and deserved to be paid for the outlay to which he had been put in erecting buildings for schools. But he had taken higher ground and it had excited alarm in the community. But for this he believed that the party now in power would have been in a position to have given a grant towards the schools in the city. The phase which the matter had for some years assumed was a demand for a grant to St. Dunstans College. This he was opposed to, for a high class of educatian was given there to persons who could afford to pay for it. The schools in the city did the work of common schools, and the Bishop had a right not only to a fair *prorata* allowance, but also to reimbursement for the expense of erecting buildings which were a credit to him, and were also healthy and comodious. He hoped the day was not far distant when these rights would be acknowledged. Now he could not support them, not however on account of his constituents. He agreed with the Solicitor General regarding the Prince of Wales College. A vast amount of money was paid for very little benefit, and in addition to that a whole block of land was taken up by it and the Normal School. Though the latter was of some service as an ordinary school it was useless as a training school. No one who knew anything of the common schools of the city but would acknowledge that they were a disgrace. The subject was too repulsive to enter into. The Solicitor General had called his attention as health officer to these schools, but though he held that office he could only examine and report under orders from the Board of Health. It was time the act was changed and the Health Officer made a power in the community. He was now a nonentity. The people of the city had been blamed for the condition of the schools but it was difficult to say where the fault originated. The constitution of the City Council was partly to blame. If that body had the surveillance of the education of the city the schools would be in a better state. It was now nobodys' duty to look after them.

HON. MR. MCEACHERN.—While the justice of the demand was recognized, no intimation of acting on it was shown. This was the doctrine of might over right—that what was, was just He again alluded to what had been said about the Roman Catholic officers of the Government throwing up their positions on this question, and said he could not see the sense of deserting their Protestant friends because they were not in a position to make concessions and joining with those who said that they would never do anything. Their Protestant friends in the Government admitted the justice of the claim, but could not vote for it because they were pledged. They did not insult the Roman Catholics. The Opposition would be very ready to take the offices.

MR. L. H. DAVIES.—They could have them to-morrow if they granted what was wanted.

HON. MR. MCEACHERN.—They dare not do so. What would Rona and Rassa say? The Catholics hoped for something from their friends in the Government, but could expect nothing from the Opposition. He had to-night heard a gentleman say that he would not lick the hand that smote him. If it had not been for the action of the Bishop in the Dominion elections, he believed that something might have been done.

MR. L. H. DAVIES.—The hon. member mentioned the name of his Bishop with words of insult.

HON. MR. MCEACHERN.—No; he mentioned him with respect. Where would the hon. member's uncle have been to day but for the assistance which he had received? Had the Bishop assisted in sending their friends to Ottawa instead of the hon. member's uncle, he would perhaps have been in a better position to-day. It was the blackest ingratitude for the hon. senior member for Belfast to say that the Bishop's demands were unreasonable. He had never heard a disrespectful word regarding the Bishop from his Protestant friends on the Government side, notwithstanding the treatment they had received. He himself had received small courtesy from the same source. He had been denounced. He could not appreciate the Bishop's sentiments, not being a Bishop himself. He had only himself to answer for, while the Bishop was responsible for the spiritual welfare of forty thousand people. He struggled for no selfish object. Even his enemies could not deny the justice of his demands. The hon. member for Strathalbyn had suggested to him (Mr. McE) that a commission should be appointed to enquire into this matter. He would prefer a commission which would investigae the whole question from end to end. He saw by the tone of the Committee that nothing was to be expected now.

HON. MR. OWEN.—The hon. member's remarks seemed to imply that arrangements had been made by the Government regarding the Bishop's claims. Such was not the case.

HON. M. MCEACHERN had never intended to convey such an idea. He was satisfied that there had been no understanding.

MR. CONROY.—The last speaker had become the apologist of his Protestant friends in voting against the resolution, because certain of their friends had not been supported by certain parties in the last Dominion elections. Surely what was justice six months ago was justice still. The hon. member and his Catholic friends on that side were to-day opposed to the Government, and to morrow they would slide back again, because the Protestants on this side said to the Protestants on that side,—"When you get into any trouble on this matter, your friends are here; though we hate you politically, we hate Catholic education more." So long as the Catholics on the Government side showed this feeling, and were unwilling to throw up their offices because those on this side would get them, so long would they be despised and treated as they were. He had admired the speech of the Attorney General, whom he was proud to call his friend. He had said that he admitted the justice of the claim, but was not in a position to vote for it. Then the hon. member for East Point had said in effect that if certain men had been returned to Ottawa, the Attorney General would have been ready to do justice. There was a fear of doing partial justice, lest more should be demanded. A political difficulty was the only means whereby Catholics could get their rights recognized. Catholic members should not associate themselves with any party who had power to do right, and yet did wrong. It was the tyranny of the strong over the weak.

The Claimant is picking oakum for the benefit of British Shipping. The Claimant's Counsel, Dr. Kenealy, is in tribulation appealing for sympathy to the British masses. He has been excluded from the Bar mess of the Oxford Circut; and he is menaced with disbarment by the Benchers of his own Inn for the manner in which he conducted the Claimant's defence. But he is fighting hard for professional existence. He is attending public demonstrations got up in his behalf; and he has entered upon the editorship of a new weekly paper entitled the *Englishman*, the first number of which lies before us. The prospectus says the journal is to be devoted to Politics, Religion and Law, and all sorts of important social improvement. But the number before us is devoted to Dr. Kenealy, and we should gather from it that he is turning the sympathy felt for him among the masses to pretty good account. Should he be disbarred, as the result of the approaching enquiry by his brethern into his recent professional conduct, he will doubtless on the first good opportunity thereafter, be sent to Parliament as the unterrified and incorruptible champion of the people. If his brethern are wise they will not make a martyr of him.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Cape Coast Castle, Feb. 20th:—"Sir Garnet is a wonderful man. He gives a date beforehand for every single thing, and has not missed his day once. When he left Cape Coast at Christmas, he said the troops should re-embark on the 20th of February, and here they are back to the day."