(From the New York Albion)

PASSAGE OF THE DISESTABLISHMENT BILL BY THE LORDS.

The Lords resumed the consideration of the Irish Church Bill on the 9th and 12th insts., on its coming up for report from the Committee. On motion of Lord Cairns the date "first of May, 1871" was substituted for the "first January 1872," throughout the Bill. The Marquis of Clanricade moved that clause 28, giving power to convey additional land to the Church body, be restored to its original form. He said the clause, as now amended, revived the Protestant ascendency in its most hateful form, giving glebe lands to the Church body, but refusing them to Catholics and Presbyterians. During the discussion that ensued, the earl of Denbigh announced that the Catholics had decided not to accept glebe lands or residences. The motion was finally lost by 40 to 91. The Earl of Clancarty moved that the Bill be read a third time three months hence. The motion was supported by Earl Derby, but was subsequently withdrawn. The latter announced his intention of submitting a protest to the Bill, which was then read a third time. On the question of its passage, the Earl of Devon moved as an amendment the omission of the clause permitting the bishops to be retained in their seats, which was supported by Earl de Grey on the part of the Government. After discussion the House divided, 180 votes being cast in favor of the motion and only 82 against it. Earl Stanhope then moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residences and glebes for the Catholic clergy, introducing the principal of concurrent endowment. During the Debate the Earls of Granville and Dunraven, on the part of the Catholics, opposed the motion. The former said that the Catholic hierarchy was not prepared to accept state endowment, while the latter asserted that the hopes of Catholics had been much disappointed by the character which the Bill had now assumed. Instead of being a measure of disestablishment and disendowment, it was a measure of disestablishment and re endowment. After further discussion the amendment was agreed to, 121 to 114, and the Bill was passed. Redesdale then presented Earl Derby's protest, when the House adjourned.

Thus we have the final action for the present of the Upper House on one of the most important measures that has ever been laid before it. The feature of these latest proceedings has been the open recognition of concurrent endowment by the insignificant majority seven, all the authoritive statement, for the first time, of the views of the Irish Roman Catholics on the Bill. From the vote on Earl Stanhope's motion providing for concurrent endowment, it will be seen that the Peers have not gained in manliness since the division on the motion of Lord Cairns, which was adopted by the decisive vote of 160 to 90 But why this distinction? The only difference between the two motions is that Lord Cairns proposed to attain the end indirectly which Earl Stanhope's directly provided for. In the case of the former concurrent endowment was sugar-coated by a specious form of words: in the latter it was plainly and openly avowed. The action of the Peers on the two motions is its own significant comment. One hundred and sixty were willing to record themselves in the affirmative on the indirect issue, while only one hundred and twenty-one could be induced to face the music when the principal of concurrent endowment was placed squarely before them. Such action does not reflect credit upon the Upper House. It indicates an unwillingness to stand or fall by the open expression of conscientious views that we did not expect from a body so removed from and above the warping influences of ordinary political life. If there is a body of men that should dare to be true to principles, and outspoken in its advocacy of them, that body is the House of Lords.

The other noteworthy feature of the final proceedings in the Lords, was the authoritive statement of the views of the Irish Catholics As we had supposed, this large and influential body are not satisfied with the favours the Peers propose to show them, by the adoption of the principle of concurrent endowment. They remember a certain classical allusion to the dread inspired by certain 'present-bearing' Greeks, and prefer to see the various denominations in Ireland placed on a basis of equality pure and simple, to all the glebes and furnished residences which the Lords would give them. They see in this unmasked liberality a cloak under which to rob them of the greater benefits that would accrue to them from the triumphant passage of Mr Gladstone's measure in its original form. Is it not strange, therefore, to find them voting against concurrent endowment. They are too sagacious to accept a sweetmeat for wholesome bread, and all the sophistry of Lord Cairns, or the bluntness of Earl Stanhope and the Duke of Cleveland, cannot blind them to the fact that free glebes on such terms would be too dearly bought. It now remains to be seen what disposition the the Commons will make of the Lords' amendments. Nothing short of their wholesale rejection, will, we think, satisfy the large majority of the English people; but the struggle is likely to be keen, and hence we may look for scenes in Parliament over this measure as exciting as any we have yet witnessed. Of the ultimate result being substantially in favor of the Ministry we have no doubt, for public sentiment preponderates so largely on its side as to give it a power irresistable in these times, and not even the Lords can successfully resist it in this instance, while perseverance in that direction might easily involve its overthrow.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The House of Commons, at the request of Mr. Gladstone, has very wisely, we think, postponed further discussion of the *Alabama* claims during the present year. Nothing could now be gained by debating the question at issue. The British people are quite satisfied with the action of Lords Stanley and Clarendon, and have no wish at present to criticise their conduct. In fact, so far as the Press is concerned, we have recently had a surfeit of discussion anent the *Alabama*. The taking of Mr. Sumner's speech *au serieux* by the London journals deluged us with a flood of observations, which, however true as general propositions, were irrevalent when based on that gentleman's brilliant fallacies. Had the London Press realized the exact *status* of this polished orator, and the little weight attached to his productions by the people of the United States, his famous speech would have been dismissed in very brief paragraphs. Having been thus surfeited, a renewal of the controversy by its introduction into the Commons at the present juncture, would have been extremely tiresome.

It is well, too, on other grounds, that any further debate should be postponed. The people of Great Britain have gone, through their representatives in the recent negotiations, to the extreme limits of concession, and the events of the past few months have shown that these concessions have not been met in a spirit by the government and people of the United States. The reasonable offers of arrangement made by the former have not been accepted, and however much they may regret the refusal of the Americans to settle matters on the basis suggested, they cannot act further until the initiative has been taken by the representatives of the United States The matter thus rests at present entirely with the government of the latter country. The American Senate saw fit to reject what was virtually an American treaty, as it was repeatedly altered and re-altered by Messrs Seward and Johnson, and this ends the matter until such time as the American Minister sees fit to bring forward a second treaty which he is authorized to state meets the approbation of that body. No debating the question by the House of Commons now would hasten this event, and it will probably be well for that body to abstain from discussion altogether until the American government submits new propositions. It will then be in order to decide whether an acceptance of the new offers would be compatible with the interests and dignity of Great Britain, and if not, whether this government would be willing to make them acceptable. Meanwhile the people of England can only regret the untoward termination of the recent negotiations and await the opening of new ones. They, we feel assured, entertain no ill-will toward this country, and simply ask that whatever basis of settlement is hereafter proposed may be of such a character as they can accept without infringement of their rights and without the loss of national honor.

COMPLETION OF THE FRENCH CABLE

The *Great Eastern* has again successfully performed one of those gigantic tasks which has given her, apart from her immense size, a world-wide reputation as a beneficent agent in the civilization of mankind by multiplying the links that bind the nations together The French Atlantic Cable, which through her instrumentality now lies buried out of the reach of harm in the depths of the ocean is nearly 1,200 miles longer than the one now in operation, and is divided into six sections—the two shore ends, the deep sea section (from Brest to St. Perrie), the western and eastern shore ends at that island, and the section to be laid thence to the Massachussetts coast. The deep sea line, although manufactured by the same company, is said to be a decided improvement on the English line and in circumference bears to that the relation of four to three, its central coil being larger. More perfect insulation has also been secured by imbedding the wires in a new compound and covering them with four layers of gutta-percha. Around these is a web of steel wires, wound spirally, each wire being first bound with five strands of hemp, well saturated with a preserving compound. It is expected that it will be possible to send through this enlarged core twelve words per minute, and by improved modes of signalling it is hoped that even celerity can be attained From Brest to St Pierrie 2325 miles, and from St. Perrie to Boston 722 sea lengths; and the other sections being added the entire length will sum up 3407 miles.

The new cable being thus successfully laid, it remains to be seen what amount of public patronage will be extended to it. Our own opinion is that it will be liberally supported by the people of both France and America, and that its successful laying will result in the cheapening of ocean telegraphy and in drawing more closely together, socially and commercially, both nations. There seems, however, at the outset, to be some difficulty in the way of securing the necesssary authority from the Washington Government. Secretary Fish, in a letter addressed to the French and English representatives, and to the Governor of Massachusetts, calls the attention of those officials to the fact that "the projectors of the enterprise have not received, or awaited, the permission of this (the American) government, either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection, or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France." The Secretary then asserts the power of the United States in the matter, and declares that "the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the government in the premises." This, however, is simply an official notification on the part of this government, and the matter will probably be now allowed to rest until the meeting of Congress in December, when the bill regulating foreign telegraphic connection which was considered at the last session, will be perfected and passed. It is not likely that that body will then lend itself to establishing a monoply in ocean telegraphs which would be so manifestly opposed to the interests of the people of this country. The fact that the stock of the present line (60,000 shares at $100 per share) was entirely taken up in little over a week after it was first offered, shows that capitalists have no fear of the competition that will ensue between the two lines. It is to be hoped, therefore that this government will place no obstacles in the way of the success of the present undertaking.

HEART-RENDING OCCURENCE.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN ONE HOUSE

[From the Buckhannon (W. Va.) News, July 7.

One of the most terrible and heart-rending accidents which has ever happened in our country occured on the night of July 2. The house of Mr John Quirk was destroyed by fire and most sad to relate, his wife and three children and two children of a near neighbour Mr Kimball, six in all, perished in the flames We have received the following account, furnished J. Burr. Esq, who lives near the scene: On the night of the 3rd inst., in Washington township, near the mouth of Truby's Run, on the east bank of the Buckhannon River, Upshur County, the house known as the Berlin property was destroyed by fire, and six persons burned to death—Mrs Quirk and her three children, and two girls of Mr Kimball; the oldest about 13 years and the other 10. Mr. John Quick, the husband and father, had gone to Huttonsville carrying the mail from that place to Sage. His wife being afraid to stay alone, Mr Kimballs children were called in to stay all night. They were all lying in a back room in the lower part of the house—three in a bed I arrived at the house about 6 o'clock a. m. I shall never forget the awful scene—the house in ruins, the six bodies burning; three lying side by side, and the others in the same way at another place, apparently just as they were lying in bed My first conclusion was that they all suffocated before the fire reached them. Mr. Kimball, father of the oldest girls, had got there a little before, The poor man was almost frantic with grief and sorrow; he met me a few rods from the smoking ruins, exclaiming, 'Oh! who can stand this; oh! that I had died with my children' I tried to comfort him, but in vain. He went back into the hot ashes over the remains of one of his children and tried to raise it. I advised him to let it be til Mr. Quirk would come. In a short time a person was sent to meet him on his way back from Huttonsville—he arrived in the evening overwhelmed with grief. It was surely heart-rending to see the poor man. A coffin having been made, the remains that could be found were placed in it, and buried on sunday at 11 a. m. how the fire originated it is not known, as none of the neighbours discovered it until next morning, and of those in the house not one was left to tell the sad tale. On the morning of July 3, some of the neghbours seeing the house not occupying its site, crossed the river to see what had happened, and, to their horror, dicovered the roasting remains of the victims in the ruins. It is certainly a great mystery that none escaped and they are various theories in regard to it One is that the house was struck by lighting, and all either killed, or stunned so as to be unable to escape, by the same bolt that fired the house; another, that they had been murdered and the house fired in order to conceal the crime, But either surmises is, we believe untenable, and the true facts in the case will perhaps never be known.

A HOUSE CONSUMED BY FIRE WITH FOUR LITTLE CHILDREN IN IT.

From the Corydon (Indiana) Republican.

Doubtless never within the history of Harrison County has a community been more horrified than by the distressing and heart-rending accident that occurred in this county last Saturday night. As we learn from Mr Philip Blume, who was present at the sad scene next morning, the particulars are about these: Mr and Mrs. James H. Wilmot, left their homes in Washington Township, near the line of Scott, and near what is called Cold Friday, last Sunday evening, to attend church in the vicinity, leaving their four children at home, the eldest being but eight years old. After services were over, which were of short duration, and as Mr. and Mrs. W. were returning home they discovered a light in that direction, and fearing that some accident might have occurred during their absence, hastened their steps. But, alas! when they arrived there their house was all enveloped in flames, the roof had fallen in, and their little ones—whom they had but a short time previous left in the full bloom of health enjoying their childish sports—their innocent voices ringing out in a gleeful manner on the evening air—the pattering of their little feet resounding through the room, were being devoured by the fiery element which had gained such headway that to rescue them was impossible, and the heart-broken mother, wringing her hands in anguish and grief, was compelled to witness the consuming element devour her home, with her babies in it—such agony—oh! how terrible. The following morning the charred remains of three of the little ones were found side by side, and the fourth one near the door. When the parents left the children they requested them not to go sleep until their return, but it is thought that they had grown weary, and the three younger ones laid down side by side and went to sleep, while the eldest one sat down near the door to await the coming of the parents, and he too unconsciously, fell asleep It is all surmise as to how the fire originated Some think that the building caught from fire being blown out or dropped from the stove, but Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot thinks there was no fire in the stove, as supper had been over for more than two hours before they left home. Others seem to think that the children may have gotten hold of some matches, and in playing with them, set fire to some kind of goods in the house, from which the fire spread until it enlarged into flames. The origin of the fire, however, will doubtless never be actually ascertained.

Since the publication of the above we have the following particulars:

The parents, as stated, had gone to church, leaving their little ones, aged from four to nine years, at home, They left a coal oil lamp burning in the house, and when they left locked the door, so as to make the house secure against any one attempting to enter it, The children had gone to bed and were all fast asleep, and it is supposed the lamp exploded, setting fire to the house. The children, awakened by the fire, attempted to escape, but in vain. They then commenced screaming and shrieking in a most heart rending manner, for help. Their cries were heard, but to late, alas! for the fiery flames were then curling about the windows, and no human aid could succor the poor little innocents.

Two of them fell dead by the door, where their charred remains were found The two youngest perished in the bed, being burnt to ashes It was heartrending when the parents arrived at the scene, to witness their agony. Their in plain sight of them, but beyond their reach, lay their darlings, with the fearful fire wrapping them in its torturing folds; and no human arm could rescue them from being consumed in the intense heat. It nearly drove the now heart-broken parents mad. On Sunday the charred remains were gathered from the ruins and interred in the family burrying ground of Dr. John Currey, at Cedar Glade. Our Correspondent closes; "I pray God to spare me from ever witnessing so awful a sight as the burning of these little innocents"

MASSACREE IN ABYSSINIA.

A fearful massacree of English travellers has taken place in Abyssinia Mr. and Mrs. Powell, accompanied by their son, a missionary, two children and servants, and a Tika guide, started on a journey on the 17th of April, and were followed half an hour later by the gamekeeper Macraire, another missionary, and six Arab servants in charge of the heavy baggage. The gamekeeper has written a letter, from which we make extracts:—

"We started at a quarter past six o'clock, and at twelve we were attacked by a band of natives about twenty-five or thirty in number. They attacked us from behind, and killed the two Europeans at once, I was a little behind them, and saw the spears sticking in their bodies. I turned round to shoot, but I was so near to the robbers that I had no time to take aim. It was very small shot I had, and the Wilkinson gun. I fired, and then had to run for my life. The servants were routed and pursued in advance of me by the robbers They were here and there by the side of the camels One of the servants was killed, and another severely wounded. I got to the other four servants, and went on in search of Mr. Powell, till we were done for want of water, and the Arabs went under a tree and would not go one way or another till the sun would set......... We went on to a missionary house, and we arrived there a little before five o'clock in the morning very much exhausted. The missionary sent off a party of natives in search of Mr Powell, and they returned two days after with the fearful news that all had been killed, and that they had seen the bodies and spoken with the people."

The following note, written by one of the missionaries on the information of the Indians, gives some of the particulars of the massacre:—

"Arrived (Mr. Powell and his party) at Tika the 17th of April, in the evening The people carried to them flour, milk, &c. (During this day were killed Mr. McKerer and Mr. Kyedberg, Swedish missionary, following after). They rested the following night, but Sunday morning the 18th, very early, they were attacked from many natives with spears, Mr. Powell was sitting on the bed, half lying when he first got a spear in the one side, then he shot, killed one and wounded another; but got another spear on the other side, and thereafter a third and fell down. Then one missionary tried to escape, but they spared him, and he was also killed. During the same time Mrs. Powell, sitting in a chair with a rifle in her hands before her, got a spear in the breast, and flying to her husband's side, and yet alive, was stoned to death. The bodies must be lying on the ground without burial. We have tried to get at least the bodies to bury them, but they have answered that they would not leave anything, and if we should come they would kill us also. From them we have got nothing. From the first that were killed (the gamekeeper's party) we have got a little, especially some elephant rifles. This is, in short, the account we have to give. His English servant escaped, being together with McKerer and Kyedberg.

Tinedire, in the Barea and Kunama country, April 30, 1869.

ANDREW LUNDHOLM,
Swedish Missionary."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Paris, July 19.

The French Ministry has been appointed with M. Chasseloup as president of the Council of State, and M. Auveringe as Minister of Foreign affairs.

Madrid, July 19.

The Spanish Government has received a telegram announcing that Don Carlos has disappeared from France and has entered Navarre. He was pursued to the frontier by the Police.

London, July 18.

The news from China and Japan is warlike relating to the revolutions in both countries.

London, July 18.

South American advices state that President Lopez suffered a severe defeat, losing 500 in killed alone.

New York, July 19.

A despatch from Havana says sickness is increased in the ranks both of the Spanish and the Rebel forces, and the mortality is frightful. It is estimated that the deaths amount to fifteen per cent. monthly of the men in the field on both sides.

London, July 16.

The Earl of Derby and forty-six other Peers have signalled a protest against the Irish Church Bill The London *Times* says that the Bill will go back to the House of Lords very nearly in its original shape, and it counsels the Peers to limit their opposition to the measure to the Derby Protest.

Meetings of the people in support of the Commons on the Irish Church Question will continue to be held in various places of the kingdom.

John Bright has been unanimously elected a member of the Athenæum Club.

The Reform League contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

London, July 17.

The Irish Church Bill was debated in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning. Two important amendments in the Bill made in the House of Lords were defeated, one by 315 to 240, the other by 290 to 218, These results were hailed with cheering on the Ministerial side.

The Bill for the Government purchase of the Telegraph Lines of the Kingdom was read a second time.

London, July 16.

The Irish Church Bill was taken up in the House of Commons last evening, and all important amendments made in House of Lords disagreed to, including changes in the preamble and in date of disestablishment. The debate was opened by Gladstone and continued by Disraeli, Bright, Sir Roundell Palmer, and others.

In the International rifle match at Wimbledon Common, the riflemen of Scotland were victorous, beating those of England and Ireland.

Vienna, July 16.

Serious tumults took place this week among the workmen at Brunn. The military were called out to suppress the riot, and were fired upon by the mob, killing two and wounding twelve, The crowd has dispersed, but great excitement still prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a renewal of the disorder.

Quebec, July 20.

Sir Francis Hincks arrived here by the *Nestorian*, and will remain in Canada two months.

The Mayor has been called upon by a citizens' Vigilance Committee to resign, but refuses.

It is reported from Ottawa that further negotiations on the subject of Reciprocity will be opened in Washington in September.

An accident has occurred on the Rideau Canal, by which two lives were lost and six gates carried away. The disaster will cause delay of more than a month for repairs. It was caused by some barges breaking away, and, owing to the great fall, carried everything before them.

Ottawa, July 21.

Reiffenstein has been bailed out for ten thousand dollars. He left last night by private conveyance for the United States. It is supposed his liberation has been connived at by the Government officials whose conduct might be compromised by evidence to be brought out at his trial.

Father McMahon will be liberated to-morrow, and will go the United States.

London, July 20

The Harvard University boat crew arrived at London to-day in good condition. The 31st of August has been agreed upon for the rowing match.

London, July 21.

British ship Lord Sidmouth, from Quebec for Glasgow, had been abandoned at sea, leaky, crew, saved.

In the House of Commons the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes presented a petition of the citizens of Dublin, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland.

Charles Wentworth Dilke, member for Chelsea, presented a petition signed by twenty five thousand women of Great Britain, asking for the Franchise.

Meetings in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of Great Britain.

London, July 21.

The Irish Church Bill was taken up in the House of Lords on Tuesday night; a long debate ensued. A division was finally taken on a motion to restore the original preamble, and the Government was defeated by a majority of 78

The London press comments severely on this action of the Peers.

The *Daily News* characterizes the House of Lords as "an irresponsible debating society," and says that it will not be allowed a third time to thwart the national will.

It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone will recall the Bill from the Upper House, prorogue Parliament, and bring in a new Bill at the autumn session, which will compell favorable action.

CORRESPONDENCE.

POLITICAL MEETING AT SOURIS.

A meeting of the Electors of the First Electoral District of King's County was convened at the house of Mr. James Moynagh, Souris, on Thursday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of nominating a fit and proper person to fill the vacant seat in the Legislature, caused by the Hon. Joseph Hensley's acceptance of the office of Assistant Judge. The business of the meeting was begun by calling Edward Kickham, Esquire, to the Chair, and appointing the undersigned to act as Secretary.

The first person who addressed the meeting was John McIntosh, Esquire, who expressed himself decidedly opposed to a non resident candidate, and particularly so to a member of the legal profession. He concluded by offering his hearty support to Mr. James McLean, and strongly advised the electors to do likewise.

Mr. James McLean, one of the candidates, next addressed the meeting in a short but very clever speech. He said that by a large body of the electors he was earnestly requested to become a candidate to fill the present vacancy in the representation of the District. He trusted that he would have the support of every elector in the district who had its interest at heart. As a resident he knew its wants better than absentees ever could, and pledged himself, if returned, to do all in his power to obtain funds to carry towards completion that important piece of work known as the Souris East Breakwater. In conclusion, he said, he was always a supporter of the Liberal Party, and would continue as such so long as he judged that party to act for the good of the Colony. On Education he said very little, but would like to see justice meted out to all Denominations.

Mr. W. W. Sullivan was the next person to ascend the hustings, and in a well timed speech proceeded to address the electors. Stating that some months ago, when there were likely to be a vacancy in the representation of the district by his friend Mr. Hensley accepting a Judgeship, he received several letters from some of the most influential electors, asking him to allow himself to be nominated to fill the then expected vacancy, and at their earnest solicitations he came forward to offer his services and to ask their support. He said he was a supporter of the liberal party, and would continue as such so long as they acted for the good of his constituency in particular and the Colony in general. On Confederation he would take no action without the advice of his constituency. On the Education question he was willing to do justice to all. He would frequently visit the district, in order that our wants would be as fully made known to him as if he were not an absentee as he judged this to be the principal objection to him in the district. He spoke in high terms of Mr. Stephen Campbell, but said he was grossly deceived by others, who, at first, asked him to represent them, and now opposed him, in proof, of which he produced letters from Messrs. James McLean and Alexander Beaton Mr. Sullivan concluded by saying that he was no office-seeker, and would not take any in the gift of the Government.

Mr. Stephen Campbell candidate number three, next spoke to the meeting, and stated that a large number of the electors asked him to come forward to fill the present vacancy in the representation of the district. He was also on the Liberal ticket, but opposed Mr. Sullivan on the ground of non-residency, and opposed Mr. McLean on the ground of being in the field ahead of him, he did not know why Mr. McLean opposed him, unless he judged himself better able to fill the position than he was. He then proceeded to read his Address to the electors, which can be seen in the *Examiner*. He was opposed to Confederation, and on Education he would like to see justice done to all parties.

Alexander Beaton, Esq., next addressed the meeting in his usual good style He strongly recommended Mr. McLean to the electors as being a man from among themselves, and one with whom they might intrust their interests. He spoke at some considerable length.

Hon. Emanuel McEachern was the next person to speak. He spoke in favor of Mr Sullivan, He did not speak in the highest terms of Mr. McLean, after which a few hot words between him and Mr McLean ensued.

Mr. P. McInnis then moved, and John Stewart, Esq., seconded, the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that W W. Sullivan, Esq., is a fit and proper person to represent this District in the House of Assembly, in the room of the Hon. Jos. Hensley, who has been appointed Assistant Judge.

Which motion was then put to the meeting, but no division taken on it The meeting was then addressed by others, after which Mr. Kickham vacated the chair, and John McIntosh, Esq called thereto. Mr. Kickham then spoke a few words, giving an account of his Stewardship.

The meeting which was conducted very orderly was then dispersed.

WM. STONE, Sec'y.

Souris, July 19, 1869.

Other papers please copy.

[For the "Examiner."]

"This town is full of cozenage;
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dark working sorcerers, that change the mind,
Soul killing witches that deform the body,
Disguised characters, prating mountebanks,
And many such-like libertines of sin."

Shakespeare.

Mr. Editor

Our quondam friend, with the assistance of his bellows-blower, the professor of some unknown college in Nova Scotia, appeared in the Summerside *Journal* of the 15th inst., over the signature of "Somebody." This *rara avis* of the *cacoethes scribendi* tribe, no doubt (in his own estimation) thinks himself a great *Mister Somebody*; or some one was so insane as to tell him he was a genius of brilliant literary attainments; that his powers of conception were great; that he was a moving encyclopedia of knowledge — a real "Simon pure" Demosthenes; and the fact of the matter is he was fool enough to believe it. Hence the effusions of the celebrated plagiarist, who signs himself really "Somebody." Our pen-and-ink sketch of the Parsonage Ground and the "Narrows" did not quite come up to the mark of this literary giant, it was hurtful and nauseas to the good taste and refined feelings of this "gentleman of great admittance of learned proportions" The rough and rapid pencil of the clever tourist may strike off truthful images of details but can not pretend to offer any picture of the whole. On the other hand general discriptions are too vague and shadowy to impress any life-like images on the mental retina. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, we could not give a true sketch of "Somebody." and his *pet* favorites the ladies—God bless them—on the day of the Port Hill Tea Party.

The grammatical perfection of our composition was, it appears, offensive to his learned ears, Shades of Murray and Lennie hide your immortal heads, "a Daniel has come to judgment." This western luminary who is "as green as yellow cabbage" on that score, talks to us on grammatical perfection." Take for example his letter headed "Tempest in the Tea-pot," which he conceived, and after twenty-one days labor, it came forth in the arms of its mother the Summerside *Journal* He next, after a circumlocution of words, brings us to the building of the tent, where he says we stated a falsehood in saying that Messrs Thomas Adams and Wm. R. Ellis took a prominent part in building and superintending the same. We again say emphatically that they did, assisted by (as we were informed after our description of the Tea went to the Press) Messrs John Menyard and Laurence Yeo, for whom we have a great regard We hurl back the slander in the teeth of "Somebody," and tell him in plain lannuage the truth is not in him. If we have been guilty in omitting some of the names of the parties who assisted at the building of the tent, we plead guilty to the charge, and say, in expiation of our crime, that God never intended some of them fit for anything else but "hewers of wood and drawers of water." "Somebody" again — with the assistance of his bellows-blower's brains — after a show off, and a round-about of his collegiate education and erudition, brings another grave and serious charge against me. A-hem! it is this: we did not mention the names of all the ladies who supplied tables at the Tea. True, we did not, and we are sorry for it. Mrs W. Totten Ellis, we are informed, had a table, and supplied it herself *and at her own expense*. We regret not mentioning her name. She is a lady for whom we have a great respect. We do not wish, Mr. Editor, to pass this off as an apology; by no means. What we want to convey is: in giving a description of Teas, we make it a point, an especial point, *to give the names of those ladies who at their own expense supply their own tables*; but never, never do we give the names of parties whose tables are got up by *public* subscription. This much we have to say ere we bring this *provoked* letter to a close, if any feel aggrieved at our not mentioning their names in the public press we cannot help it, if we are not accustomed to *puffing* young ladies, the reason why, we suppose, is we expect *nothing* for it.

"All fools have still an itching to deride,
And fain would be upon the laughing side."

Now as "Somebody" is fond of a laugh, we will, in conclusion, say to him, get that elegant piece of composition over the signature of "Somebody" placed in a gilt frame, and hang it on the village blacksmith's forge—not too high—for the edification of the b'hoys of Port Hill, that they may all enjoy a hearty laugh, with your friend,

Port Hill, July 19, 1869. T. M.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 26, 1869.

THE TRUTHFUL TRIO TRIED TRULY.

The *Patriot*, *Summerside Journal*, and *Progress* have lately more than insinuated that we have been endeavoring to excite religious discussion in this community. We need not tell our readers that the insinuation is maliciously false Elders as well as editors should understand that when they write deliberate lies they lose their characters. To exemplify the truth of this remark we may mention a fact which happened several months ago. A Catholic gentleman was grossly belied in the columns of the *Patriot*. He spoke to a very respectable Protestant friend as to the propriety of publicly contradicting the Elder's falsehoods. The Protestant gentleman ridiculed the idea of contradicting anything that appeared in the *Patriot*, for, said he, no decent man believes the calumnies that appear in that low sheet! Low as the *Patriot* has fallen, the *Journal* is fifty per cent. lower. In our time we have seen and read a great many papers; but a more contemptible rag of a thing we have never seen than the *Journal*. When Mr. Kirwin was at the head of the *Progress* it was something respectable; but since his departure the paper has sunk lower, if possible, even than the *Patriot* and *Journal*. Nor can we be surprised at this. A contemporary says, we believe, with much truth, that one man contributes the bigoted, low, anti-Catholic articles which have lowered and degraded those papers, and that man is generally understood to be Henry Lawson, Esquire, Teacher of the Normal School!! To give our readers an idea of the brazen impudence with which malicious falsehoods can be propagated, we give the following short extract from last Thursday's *Journal*:—

"We are sorry to see that the *Examiner* has initiated a mischievous religious agitation."

We are told by the Bible that Satan is the father of lies. Just now in certain circles it would hardly be considered polite to make such an assertion; indeed it would be considered a gross breach of good manners to say any such thing so impolite against his satanic majesty! However, we believe, that the Bible is right, that the Devil is the father of lies and that those human beings who rejoice in retailing the like commodities may with justice claim a not far distant relationship with his mighty Blackness.

THE BELFAST ELECTION.

The acceptance by the Hon. B. Davies of the appointment of Colonial Secretary of this Island "having vacated his seat in the Legislature," it becomes necessary, as he says himself, that he should return to his constituents for re-election. Mr. Davies is an enthusiastic supporter of the godless system of education, and a most determined opponent of the religious system; he, we believe, scouts the idea that even-handed justice should be meted out to Catholics in the matter of education. Mr. Davies is, no doubt, acting according to the dictates of his conscience in opposing the claims of Catholics to equality, and it is but right that his views should be known by his constituents. He says in his card to his constituents:—

"I entertain the firmest conviction that the Free School System of Education now existing on this Island is a just and noble one, and I look with pleasure and pride on the glorious results which have followed from it during the past fifteen years. While I shall always be willing to assist in the introduction of such improvements as experience may prove to be necessary, I shall resist to the utmost of my power any attempt to subvert our national system by a sectarian one."

Mr. Davies seems to have as much faith in our "noble system" as in the revealed word of God. The "noble system" compels Papists to pay three or four hundred pounds annually towards the support of the Protestant College, while the same benighted Papists are not allowed to have for their College one cent of the thousands of hard cash which they pay towards the education fund. In the opinion of Mr. Davies it is "just and noble" to fleece Romanists in this manner We have learned from good authority that twenty-four Protestants entered St Dunstan's College during the past year, and that not one Catholic entered the Prince of Wales College, yet because the Professors of St. Dunstan's College are Catholics, Mr Davies considers it "just and noble" that they should not receive one penny of the large amount which Papists are compelled to pay for education; on the other hand, because the Professors of the Prince of Wales College are Protestants it is "just and noble" to compel Catholics to pay several hundred pounds towards their support! Yet all the while the new Col. Secretary is a Liberal! And more over he has the cool impertinence to ask for Catholic votes. He tells Irish and Scotch Catholic voters that he has been mis represented and that he is their real friend. Above all things we abominate hypocrasy and double-dealing We don't blame Mr. Davies much for being the sworn enemy of the rights of Catholics, as he may act from motives of conscience; but we blame him for his endeavors to deceive Papists by telling them that he is their friend. Why does he not come out like a man, and say openly that he will use his utmost endeavours to keep down Catholics and religious education, and compel them to pay their thousands towards godless schools? A wolf is an ugly, dangerous animal; but a wolf in sheep's clothing is much more dangerous. We understand that Mr. Laird is to oppose Mr. Davies, and that the Catholic voters of the district have determined, in this case, to remain at home and allow the two worthies to fight it out. We know not whether Mr. Davies assisted at the "Camp Meeting" lately held at Pownal; but we should not be surprised did we hear of his assisting at Mass one of these Sundays, either at Vernon River or at Montague. Whatever may be said of Mr. Laird, we believe that he does not act the hypocrite. He believes that Catholics are idolaters, that the Pope is Anti-Christ and a good many other such choice articles of belief, and he is not ashamed to proclaim the same to the world. He believes, too, that it would be more meritorious to burn a thousand pounds of the money which Catholics pay towards the education fund than to allow them one cent thereof for their schools, wherein charity and the fear of God are taught. Mr. Laird makes no secret of this, and can therefore deceive no one. Besides, he has more talent and ability than Mr. Davies, and, on the whole, would make a better member of the Assembly. We are not, therefore, surprised to learn that, in the event of Mr. Laird opposing Mr. Davies, and there being no third party for whom Catholics can vote, the Elder will defeat the Colonial Secretary by a large majority.

We noticed in our last issue that the Honorables Edward Kenny and S. L. Tilley were visitors to our Island. It is rumored that these gentlemen, as forerunners of a delegation of leading Canadians expected here early next month, announce themselves in a position to offer entirely new terms to this Island as the basis of her admission into their Confederation To this rumor we are inclined to give credence, and though we *particularly* request our readers to understand that from before we undertook the Editorship of this journal up to the present time, we were, and are still, opposed to entertaining for an instant, proposals for admission into the New Dominion anything like those originally based on the Quebec Conference Scheme, we are most ready and willing to receive the Delegation with cordiality and frankness, and altogether beg to repudiate the expressions of infantile puerility that grace the pages of the *Patriot*, to the effect that these leading statesmen are intent on seducing "little Miss Prince Edward Island," and at the same time "spying out the nakedness of her land" For our part, we deem our intelligent and independent fellow-Colonists not open to seduction, and that our lovely Island was never more richly clad in her yearly summer garb of green than at the present moment.

We learn that Pope Welsh, Esq, is about to build a steamer of 100 feet keel, to ply between Charlottetown and Mount Stewart. She of course will draw much less water than the *Heather Belle*. The order for her machinery has already been forwarded to England.—*N. S.*

☞ We are in receipt of a copy of the Annual Calendar of McGills College and University Montreal. The total number of students in the Faculty of Medicine during the past session was 151 Of these there were from Quebec, 58; Ontario, 81; Newfoundland, ; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 1; Prince Edward Island, 3, viz: Frank Cox, Charlottetown; Peter McLaren, New Perth; and Robert Muten, Charlottetown; United States, 1. The number of students in the Faculties of Law and Arts respectively was comparatavely large. Total number of students and pupils, 908

We learn that the Mackerel are coming in very plenty this season. At a stage owned by the Hon G. W Howlan, near Cascumpec Harbor, the boats took 45 barrels mackerel on Friday and Saturday last, one man and his boy took 1000 mackerel, and a number of others took from 300 to 600 each. Mr Matheson's stage there is doing well. The prospect thus far is very encouraging.—*S. J.*

The Examination of the Convent de Notre Dame, at Tignish, took place on Saturday last. A great number of persons were present, We are informed that the Examination was very satisfactory.—*Ib.*

We have to acknowledge, with many thanks some very fine new potatoes, beets, and onions, presented us by Mr James J. Gay, of Pownal Village, Lot 49 The potatoes are the Jackson Whites, planted the latter part of April last, and are of very large size. We doubt much if the New Dominion or the United States could produce any to equal them, The beets, for the season are remarkably fine, as also the onions; the latter yielding fourteen from one, which, we are informed, is not a common yield in this Island. Mr Gay attends the Market twice each week, with a supply of the above.

90 out of 100

OF DEATHS, that annually occur, are caused by Preventible Diseases, and the greater portion of those complaints would, if Radway's Ready Relief or Pills (as the case may require,) were administered when pain or uneasiness or slight sickness is experienced be exterminated from the system in a few hours, PAIN, no matter from what cause, is almost instantly cured by the Ready Relief. In cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia Sore Throat, Diptheria, Colds, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Cramps, Spasms, Bilious Cholic, in fact all Pains, Aches and Infirmities either in the Stomach, Bowels, Bladder, Kidneys, or the Joints, Muscles, Legs, Arms, &c. will in a FEW MINUTES yield to the soothing influence of the Ready Relief

Every Family should keep these life-saving remedies in the house;—can be used on all occasions, where pain or sickness suddenly seizes you, or accidents occur—are safe and rapid in their effects—can be taken or used by infants as well as adults—and all who use them no matter how sick, or great may be their sufferings—a few hours in the worst cases, and a few minutes in ordinary complaints, will afford ease and comfort.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac.—R. R. R. sold by Druggists.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, and Bronchitis.—These corrective remedies are infallible for the cure of these pectoral complaints, which, when neglected, often end in settled asthma or terminate in consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, where it expels all impurities. All the blood in the body constantly passes through the lungs, and there all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected from the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood thus cleansed the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

The relaxing power of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is truly wonderful. Cases are already numerous where bent and stiffened limbs have been limbered and straightened by it. When used for this purpose, the part should be washed and rubbed thoroughly.—Apply the Liniment *cold*, and rub it in with the hand.

A crowd of "horsemen," and others, daily throng the stores in country and town for "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders. They understand that horses cannot be kept in good condition without them, and with them can be on a much less quantity of grain.

JUDSON'S PILLS.—We give you in this Medicine the result of a lifetime of Study and Trial, before this Medicine all others are but Nostrums. We ask you to use them, because we know their virtues. Trial is the touchstone by which to prove them worthy. Get our Almanac, Sold by all dealers.

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with diseases get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tula Almanac."

Sold by all Dealers.

CARLTON'S CONDITION POWDERS.—The best medicine in existence to put a horse in good condition, giving him a coat, soft and bright as satin, purifying all the internal and urniary organs. They act directly on the Kidneys, give him a good appetite, Regulate the Bowels without purging and are the desideratum so long sought for.

No man who owns horses, or any kind of stock should be without them. Try

Carlton's Condition Powders

Sold by all Dealers.

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 25 Old Bond Street and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill It is enriched and embellished with designs by Italian, French, and English artists of Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, and other articles suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices Mr Benson who holds the appointment to H. R H the Prince of Wales has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock making. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

Married.

At the Parsonage, Summerside, on the 21st July, by the Rev. A. Stewart DesBrisay, Mr. Robert Price, of South Shore, Bedeque, to Miss Ruth Read, of Oxford, N. S.

At the Manse, on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. R. Frame, Mr. James Cameron, of Lot 19, to Mary Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Murray, Lot 17.

On the 6th inst. at Christ Church, Dartmouth, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Rev. J. Bunning Richardson, R. A. Rector, to Minnie Heathorne, daughter of Lawrence Trenain, M. D.

At Charlottetown, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Falconer, Mr. Donald McLeod, of Orwell, to Miss Margaret Gillis, of Point Prim Cove.

On the 21st ult. by A. Richard, B. C. M. Mr. James Selliker, to Miss E. J. Frost, both of Lot 7.

At the residence of Mr. James White, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan. Mr. Malcolm Douglass, to Miss Joana Shaw, both of Charlottetown.

At the same time, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Hector McLeod, St. Peter's Road, to Melina Webster, Charlottetown.

At the Rocklin House, Charlottetown, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Alex. Falconer, Mr. Wm. Robertson, of Grand River, Lot 55, to Miss Isabella Curran, of the same place.

On the 2nd inst , at the residence of the Hon. James Duncan, by the Rev. James McColl, Mr. Angus Beaton, of Flat River, to Miss Christy Ross, of the same place.

At the residence of Mr. J. Ferguson, Kent Street, Charlottetown, on the 12th inst., by Mr. J. Chapple B. C. M. Mr W. Bryenton, to Miss Matilda Turner, both of Winsloe Road.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. H. Pope, Leander G. McNeill, Esq., Second Professor in Prince of Wales College, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. Hugh Perkins, of this city.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on the 13th inst., after an illness of two years Julia Maria, eldest daughter of Mr E. H. Duchemin.

At Bideford, Lot 12, on the 6th inst., after an illness of 7 months, Margaret Ellen, wife of the late Benjamin Rogers, formerly of Lot 16.

At Nine Mile Creek, on Friday morning, the 16th inst., after a severe illness of Whooping Cough, Donald, youngest son of Eliza and Hector McLaine, aged two months.

At St. Peter's Road, Lot 53 July 2, Angus Dogherty formerly of Belfast, aged 73 years, a kind husband and lover of truth.

At Charlottetown, at the residence of his Son-in-law, Mr. Archibald Kennedy, on Thursday the 22nd inst., after an illness of several months, Humphrey McLaren, Esq., late of Grand River, Lot 16, in the 74th year of his age. "Much respected and regretted by his numerous friends and acquaintances."

At Newton, Mass., on the 29th of June, after an illness of two weeks, Miss Mary A. G. Hensely, aged 25 years, a native of Sunderland, England, and late of P. E. Island. C. S. Rogers, First Pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church, Newton, writes to her friends in Dundas, that she died happy. Deceased was niece of Mrs. J. M. Johnston, of Cumberland Hill, Dundas, in this Island.

PRICES CURRENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 23, 1869.

Provisions.

Beef (small)	3½d to 6d
Do by quarter	4d to 7d
Pork carcass	5d to 6d
Do small	6d 8d
Mutton	3½d to 6d
Lamb quarter	2s 6d to 5s
Butter fresh	11d to 1s
Cheese	3d to 6d
Tallow	7d to 9d
Lard	10d to 1s
Pearl Barley	2d to 2½d
Flour 100 lbs	17s to 18s 9d
Buckwheat Flour	2d
Oatmeal, 100 lbs	18s to 19s d
Eggs	9d to 10d
Potatoes	1s 3d to 1s 6d
New do,	6d to 9d
Turnips,	12d
Veal	3d to 5d

Sundries.

Wool	1s to 1s 3d
Hay	40s to 50s
Straw, cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Oats	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Homespun	5s 6d to 6s
Sheepskins	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Calfskin per lb	5d to 9d
Hides per lb	4d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

HYMNS,
ANCIENT & MODERN,
With Appendix.
AS USED IN
ST. PETER'S CHURCH.
Price ONE SHILLING and upwards
Just received at
HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
July 26, 1869. Queen Street.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY
ON THE
SOUTH EAST BRANCH
OF
MORELL RIVER

WILL be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, at RODERICK'S MILL, Lot 52, at 12 O'CLOCK, noon,

Seven Hundred Acres of Land,

in Lots of 50 or 100 Acres, part improved, with the BUILDING thereon, to suit purchasers.

This LAND will be SOLD on the most *Reasonable Terms.*

ANGUS McDONALD.

Souris West, July 26, 1869.

MAILS!

New Summer Arrangement!

ON and after FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, until further notice, the Mails for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, via Shediac, will be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

For Nova Scotia, via Picton, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland and the West Indies, every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows, viz:—

Monday, July	26	Wednesday, Oct.	6
Wednesday "	28	Monday "	18
Monday, August	9	Wednesday "	20
Wednesday "	11	Monday, Nov.	1
Monday "	23	Wednesday "	3
Wednesday "	25	Monday "	15
Monday, Sept.	6	Wednesday "	17
Wednesday "	8	Monday "	29
Monday "	20	Wednesday, Dec.	1
Wednesday "	22	Monday "	13
Monday, Oct.	4	Wednesday "	15

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North Bedeque, and Lower Freetown, to be forwarded by Steamer, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris, per Steamer, every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered, and Newspapers, must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing mails.

A mail for England, via United States, will be forwarded when required; postage on letters 7d sterling.

Letters and Newspapers for the West Indies and Newfoundland must be prepaid.

The Steamer carrying the above Mails will leave Charlottetown for Sheadic, every Monday, Wednesday, and friday evening, at 7.30 p. m.

For Picton, Steamer leaves Charlottetown every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 5, a. m.

Mails from the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be due on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 30 o'clock.

From Nova Scotia, on the evenings of Monday Wednesday, and Friday, at 5 o'clock.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Postmaster General

General Post Office, Ch'town, July 26th, 1869.

Notice of Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his place of business to the Brick Store lately occupied by I. C HALL, Esq., Water Street.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town, 26th July, 1869.

West India Produce.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting the Schr. *A. T. STONE* from Barbadoes, with a full cargo of the above, consisting of

10 hogsheads,
40 tierces } Bright Barbadoes Sugar.
50 barrels

Fifty puns, and some small packages Rich Muscovado Molasses, which will be offered at private sale, on the usual terms.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Ch'town July 26th, 1899. 6i