

Estimate of the Pacific Railway.

Speaking of the commercial prospects of the Pacific Railway, the London Economist says:—The opening of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway, which has now been completed, may be expected to illustrate by an experiment on the largest scale the competing powers of rail and water communication for very long distances.

MEXICAN PROSPECTS.

By one of those coups de theatre which have for many years constituted the history of Mexico, Juarez becomes invested with new power at the head of the Government. The Congress of Mexico, leaving him at the head of affairs with a selected committee of its members to advise, assist, and, it may be, to watch him.

The difficulty in Mexico is that, ever at war with the Central Power, there is a chronic tendency to a perverted exercise of State rights. Concentration of the Government in one hand has been, from this circumstance, impossible. Its operation is toward the setting up of chief after chief, who represents some particular locality, and who, having gained a quasi military force to his side, aims at nothing less than the Presidential chair.

The answer of President Lopez of the Republic of Paraguay to the summons by the allies to surrender, dated December 24, 1868, has been received at Washington. He said he is determined to carry on the war without dread of consequences; that Paraguay has imposed on him the duty of defending her, and it is his glory to fulfill it to the last extremity, and he adds: "and for the rest, leaving my deeds to history, I give an account only to my God; and it is that blood must be shed, he will take note of it and where the responsibility rests. I, for my part, am still disposed to treat for a termination of the war upon a basis equally honorable to all belligerents, but I am not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of my arms called for by your success in order to treat for peace."

Maximilian's island estate of the Adriatic has been sold. The well kept forests will be cut down to give place to lime kilns, and the castle built by Richard Cœur de Lion will be made a bathing house.

The insult given to the French Secretary of Legation has been duly apologized for by the Chinese Government. The mandarin will have something worse probably than his nose pulled.

The New York Sun says the identical hammer which drove the last spike in the Pacific railroad is now on exhibition in seventeen of the principal cities of the United States. The spike of gold being fast in the wood is considered too costly to duplicate.

THE MORMONS BREAKING UP.—It is stated by those who have recently been to Utah and given personal observation to the matter, that the Mormons, as a religious and exclusive community are rapidly breaking up. It seems that a large portion of the rank and file have for years felt that they were little better than slaves, and have groined under burdens too grievous to be borne.

CHEAP BREAD.—From all quarters of the island we hear tidings of great promise in our wheat harvest. It seems as though our mother Earth were going to distribute her cereal bounties with lavish hand among her children. From the pine-clad hills of Maine to California's golden shores, the coming crops are described as unprecedented in their promise. The war-scarred bosom of Old Virginia is again adorning its waving wheat-fields, growing golden and more golden under the ripening kisses of the summer sun; and all through the recently desolated South the weapons of war have been turned into implements of husbandry, and plains that groined under harvests of death are now bouyant in their contributions to the sustenance of man.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE WEST.

The 'Superior Officer' Smothered in smoke.

Mr. Editor—

More than an ordinary degree of bustle and excitement was manifested on the Port Hill Common, on Friday last, by reason of the assembling of the able-bodied men in the Port Hill Muster district. The "Superior Officer," Lieutenant Col. Donald McDonald Ashfield, presented himself on the memorable occasion, in his usual brave and warlike appearance. At an early hour no fewer than four hundred and fifty persons might be seen assembled on the common, to pay respect to the veteran from Ashfield, and to submit to his authority and inspection. The colonel was extremely careful to exact all honor and respect due one in an exalted military position.

In obedience to the commands of the "superior officer," the captain of each company placed his men in lines, and formed them into a square. In this position the names and ages of each company were called, and enrolled by the colonel's secretary, who is a good penman, but whose inattention was insufficient to kinde the ire of his laughing and fierce superior. The oath of allegiance was also submitted to the men of each company.

On the Port Hill common, there are no other artificial improvements and decorations than a forge, owned by a thrifty, industrious, and ingenious little tradesman. It is said that Lieutenant Col. Ashfield has engaged the owner of this structure to forge cannon balls for the use of the men, under his authority, and it is also reported that the gallant colonel has secured the only ornamental building on the common, as a magazine for ammunition. Evidently the "superior officer" is preparing for an emergency!

Towards the close of the day's proceedings, a bonfire was made by some of the merry youth for their own amusement. A large hamper of wicker-work filled with straw and wet sea-weed was set on fire, and from this issued out thick black clouds of smoke. The colonel standing immediately before the grate, was completely enveloped in humid vapor, which was so awfully dense that he was unable to find the key-hole of his "chest," when he wished to lock up his "gas-its," and "Her Majesty's papers." At this the colonel became highly indignant, and left his "troops," and the parade ground. But through the persuasions of his inferior officers, he again returned to the field, and ordered the captains to reform their companies into an open square, and taking his stand in the centre, delivered the following oration to his subordinates. It is said that Col. Ashfield spoke eloquently; and in a dignified manner. He said:—

"Officers and Men! I thank you for your attendance here to-day. I am proud that you have shown that you are loyal subjects, by swearing true allegiance to Her Majesty, the Queen. I was indeed very much annoyed by some here to-day; but let it go, they were only boys, and we will compute it to their ignorance. Men! I thank you for your attendance, and your loyalty. I am sure, if Her Majesty saw the number of able-bodied men, under my command, she would be highly pleased. I am proud, to submit your good conduct to the adjutant general. Let us give three cheers for Queen Victoria, (cheers) for the "superior officer" (cheers) Lieutenant colonel Ashfield McDonald, fanning with excitement, then dismissed his "inferiors."

Success to the Lieutenant Colonel.

Yours &c.,

Lot 12, July 13th, 1869. P.A.X.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE Of the New Catholic Church.

This interesting event occurred on Wednesday last, and deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. The day dawned auspiciously, and our Catholic fellow-citizens turned out en masse to be present on the interesting occasion. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Rev. James McDonald, who personally supervises all the arrangements in connection with the building of the new Church, ample preparations had been made for the reception of a large concourse of people. His Lordship, Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, N. B., having been invited by the Bishop of Charlottetown to lay the corner stone of the new Church, arrived here on Wednesday morning. His Lordship was accompanied by the Rev. Ronald McDonald of Pictou, N. S., and the Rev. P. Doyle of Somerset. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown and a number of his clergy had previously arrived. The Bishop and clergy having assembled in the side chapel, which is on the south-east corner of the main body of the church, proceeded to robe themselves, and the Bishop of Chatham having resumed the episcopal vestments, a procession was formed, which was headed by the Bishop, bearing the crucifix, then came the Bishops, attended by Rev. Angus McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's, as Master of Ceremonies, Rev. J. E. McDonald, of Cassepuic, followed bearing the crozier, Rev. Mr. Lamont, Rev. Ronald McDonald, Rev. Donald F. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Meville, Very Rev. James McDonald, followed by the singers, in surplices, brought up the rear. The procession having arrived at the west corner of the church, Bishop Rogers proceeded to bless the salt and water to be used in the ceremonial, after which he offered up a prayer for the perpetual sanctity of the place sprinkled with water. He then mingled salt with water in the form of a cross, and offered up a prayer. "That wherever it shall be sprinkled, all the molestation of the unclean spirit may be removed, and the terror of the venomous serpent may be driven away. The choir then chanted the Antiphon, Signe Domini, "Nisi Dominus adhaeruerit Domus," was chanted. The Bishop then set the stone, and sprinkled it with holy water, saying "thou shalt be sprinkled me, O Lord, with hyssop, and I shall be cleansed, thou shalt wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." The 50th Psalm was then chanted, after which a procession was formed round the foundations, the Bishop sprinkling holy water upon them, and the choir singing as they went along, the 50th Psalm. After making the circuit of the church, the procession again arrived at the stone, where the hymn "Veni Creator" having been sung, the ceremony of laying the corner stone was finished.

A large bottle was inserted in the corner stone, which contained a Latin inscription written on parchment, a translated copy of which is given below. A collection of the coins most in use—a copy each of the Progress, Journal, Islander, Examiner, Herald, and Patriot newspapers, was likewise deposited in the bottle.

His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown then celebrated Mass, on a tastefully constructed altar, which had been erected by the ladies of the convent, all the afore-named Clergymen assisting. Immediately after Mass, the Rev. Mr. Lamont, of St. Dunstan's College, preached an eloquent and impressive discourse, of which we are unable to give the merest outline, having a chance only to catch a few sentences as they fell from the eloquent lips of the preacher.

At the conclusion of the Rev. gentleman's sermon, the congregation dispersed, to assemble again, however, a few hours later, to witness the

EXAMINATION AND CONCERT of the pupils of the Convent. We were late arriving and found the seats well filled up. The large audience seemed, to us, very favorably impressed, as indeed they could not well be otherwise, with the proficiency of the pupils, and the readiness with which they answered the questions put to them. The singing, music, recitations, and the drama towards the close, were all admirable in the manner in which they were done, and reflected the highest credit on the teachers, who must have used the greatest assiduity in their duties of training. Want of space forbids us to go into further details on this subject, and it is now enough to say that the exhibition made by the pupils of the Convent gave the utmost satisfaction.

The amount collected for the benefit of the Church was one hundred and eighty-five pounds, which, together with the amount (thirty pounds) taken at the Concert, will make a total of two hundred and fifteen pounds.

In some future number, we intend giving a particular description of this beautiful Church which is now beginning to assume such stately proportions, through the able mechanical skill of Messrs. Rodd and Profit, the masons, and Mr. Matthew Dempsey, the joiner—Progress.

Local, &c.

At its rising on Monday the Supreme Court adjourned until yesterday, when the arguments were taken up and disposed of. In Level, appellant vs. Clow, &c. &c. Judge Hensley decided in favor of the latter, on the ground that the preponderance of evidence was in his favor, and also, because the affidavit on which the appeal was granted was not subscribed by the appellant. Martin Carroll was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment for stabbing William Pine. In consequence of affidavit produced by his Attorney, Mr. Hodgson, relative to the prisoner's weak state of health, the Court did not, in this instance, carry out its previously expressed determination of adding whipping to the punishment in all subsequent stabbing cases. The July term of the court for King's County will commence at Georgetown on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Heasley presiding.—Pat.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will hold its Twenty-fourth Annual Session with the Granville Street Church, Halifax, commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 21st day of August, 1869.—The Messenger.

We understand the Government are about to purchase Lot 56 for £8000, being Messrs. Houghton and DeBolis's latest offer. At this rate the township will cost about 9.6d. an acre.—Pat.

It is estimated that there was from 1500 to 2000 persons present at the Orange Tea and Demonstration on the 12th instant, at Rustico. The Grand Order, we understand, pre-arranged the tea, cake, etc., were excellent, and everything passed off "Merrily as a marriage bell."—Isl.

Queen Victoria intends visiting Switzerland again this year, and will also proceed to Sicily and Greece. The trip will be probably via Genoa and Palermo by Steamer.

FREDK. W. WEBER, formerly of Charlottetown, and a grandson of Watson Duchemin, Esq., was recently ordained Pastor of First Parish (Unitarian) Church of Stowe, Mass.

We are told there is splendid fishing at Dunk Liver. This is only a few miles from Summerside, and gentlemen coming here in the Steamer can be supplied with good teams at any of the livery stables in the Town.

Memoranda.

By cable message on Monday to Peake Bros. & Co. we learn the arrival at London of the brig Amphion and the bark Letia Alice. The latter is the London trader of which we spoke some weeks since. She left here six days after the Amphion, and reached her destination before her, a circumstance which is strongly in favor of the sailing qualities of the Letia Alice.—Pat.

To the Editor of the Patriot. Dear Sir:—As Captain Spafford, of the Schr. "Flying Fish," fell in with the wreck of the Schr. "Charles Napier," of Georgetown, P.E.I., I herewith transmit you the report for publication:—

June 29th, at Cow Bay, Captain Spafford, of Schr. "Flying Fish," reports having fallen in, a few days ago, in Lat. 45° 47' North, Long. 56° 20' West, being on the south-west of St. Pierre Bank, with the Schr. "Charles Napier," of Georgetown, P. E. I., bottom up, both masts gone. Captain Spafford took her in tow, but was obliged to let her go again, as a strong gale came up from the south-eastward at the time, he could not see anything wrong with the hull, except some of the bulwarks gone on one side.

By giving the above report publicity, if not reported previously, you will oblige me, and let the friends of the unfortunate have an idea of the fate of the "Charles Napier."

Respectfully yours, JAMES MCINTYRE Master. Schr Flying Cloud. Cow Bay, Cape Breton, July 9, 1869.

Very Latest Telegrams.

London, July 15. The Irish Church Bill was taken up in the House of Commons last evening, and all important amendments made in the House of Lords disagreed to, including changes in Preamble and in date of Disestablishment. The debate was opened by Mr. Gladstone and continued by Disraeli, Bright, Sir Roundell Palmer and others.

In the intercolonial Rifle Match on Wimbledon Common, the riflemen of Scotland were victorious, beating those of England and Ireland.

Vienna, July 15. Serious tumults took place this week among the workmen at Bruenn. 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 prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a renewal of the disorder.

New York, July 16. Hottest day of the season. Gold closed at 136 1/2.

London, July 19th. The British House of Lords to-night voted to postpone action on the University Tests Bills until the next Parliament.

The first meeting of the Women Eranchise Society was held in London on Sunday, and was attended by many distinguished men.

The Paris press think the new Ministry a temporary one.

New York July 20. A despatch from Ottawa says the Government has decided to release Father McMahon from confinement in the Provincial Penitentiary. No reference made to the Imperial authorities.

Gold 135 1/2. Sir Francis Hincks arrived here by the Astorian and will remain in Canada two months. 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 gages carried away. The disaster will cause delay of more than a month for repairs. It was caused by some barges breaking away and coming to rest a great fall carrying everything before them.

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

THE NEWS.

What's the news? is a question more frequently asked than any other. Curiosity is a principle deeply rooted in the human breast. It is the most foolish and unreasonable thing in the world to tell a man, woman or child to mind his or her own business. Mind my own business! The thing is an impossibility; a perfect absurdity. I don't mind my own business; thou dost not mind thine own business; you and they don't mind your and their own business,—and so on through all the numbers, moods and tenses of the verbal phrase "mind your own business." The thing cannot be done. Nobody does it. We should just like for once to see the person who minded his own business, and never bothered his head about anyone else's. People of all kinds, sorts, and sizes are continually poking their noses into other folks' affairs—bothering their heads about matters that in nowise concern them. In fact it is very hard to discover at what particular age of the human being's life this invertebrate propensity to meddle with matters in which he has no immediate or direct concern, shews itself. The youngest baby, the fattest, the stupidest, the most obstinate (if we may be allowed to coin an adjective for the occasion) that can be found, during the whole of its waking hours, puffing and striving, and even fighting, to get at something or other that it has no more business with than the man in the moon. Then, when the young immortal makes a step or two further on the mysterious journey through time, which we call life, prying and meddling becomes a perfect mania. It makes one nervous even to think of the serapes into which the restless urchin's insatiable curiosity leads him. And so it continues through every stage of life to the very last. What is the House of Lords to you and me, reader? Neither of us ever expects to be made a peer. The chances are ten to one that neither of us ever knew a live lord in our lives. Yet we feel quite an interest in their fate. If the bump of veneration is well developed in our craniums, we hope that the Peerage will continue to exist as long as the earth endures. We can't bear the idea of the Dukes, and Earls, and Lords, and Marquises, and Barons coming to be like other men—such common-place creatures as you and I, for instance. Yet what business is it of ours whether the noble lords sink or swim? We feel interested in the fate of the improvident Duke of Newcastle, who, after spending more money than would make a hundred or two of us comfortable for life, and our children after us, is now a bankrupt, like plain John Smith. How did it all happen, we wonderingly ask? How could one man spend thousands upon thousands in a few years, and how in the world could he manage to get £100,000 or so, sterling, in debt? We cannot for the life of us imagine, and we spend some very valuable time in raving conjectures on the subject; yet need we care? It's none of our business. Then, again, with what avidity do we read the telegrams to find out the fate of the Irish Church Bill. What is the Irish Church to us? We are joyful, or the contrary, as the case may be, when we find that the Lords have given way, and have allowed the measure to pass. We take a lively interest in the whole affair—almost as lively as if we were personally concerned in the matter. Yet it is no business of ours. Many of us native-born colonists are completely at a loss to account for the interest taken by the whole people of England—the mob, the gentry, the nobility, and even royalty itself—in horse-racing. To think that a whole nation would watch with the intensest interest half-a-dozen horses striving which should arrive first at the winning post, completely puzzles us. When we see articles in the newspapers and in the reviews, about the state of Parliament is at a complete stand-still while these races are going on, we cannot make head or tail of the whole matter. Yet why need we care? Let us mind our own business, and let the Englishmen mind theirs. But why is that business such a singular one? We persist in asking ourselves and others. We read of riots in Mold, and we instantly want to know what they are all about. We wonder why the people pelt the police and the soldiers with stones, and we wonder still more that soldiers having arms in their hands should suffer themselves to be pelted. We fancy that after all we are not such unruly people here. The soldiers came here, sure enough, once, but they hurt no one. But in Mold the bleeding soldiers fired on the mob, and killed and wounded several persons, male and female. As we read the account we become interested, and it would be hard for the wisest man in the country to convince us that we have nothing to do with that affair, and that it would be better for us to engage our thoughts about our work or our play, than to be wasting them on British mobs, whether orderly or disorderly. But we are not content with wanting to know what is going on in the country which we still call by the endearing name of Home, but we want to know what is being said and done in countries with whom we are not connected. We would like to know how the Emperor of France is getting on—whether he is the great man he is represented to be, or whether he is made of ordinary clay. Then we feel quite an interest in the Pope. We try to imagine what sort of an Assembly the coming council is to be, and what success Dr. Cumming will meet with in his attempt to convert the Pope and the College of Cardinals to Presbyterianism. The idea of the learn-

ed but eccentric doctor taking Mr. D. Laird with him to assist him in the good work, is not bad for the Examiner. How about Garibaldi? How is he getting on? We wonder particularly about the 12th of July, whether the Pope could manage to get along without the French garrison to keep his subjects in order. Then we are quite curious about Cuba, and are quite vexed that all our enquiries about the true state of affairs in that splendid Island have no result. We cannot find out how matters stand there between the rebels and the Spaniards. Nobody seems to know which is getting the upper hand, or whether the insurgents are likely to gain their independence or not. But what need we care? It's none of our business. But we do care, for all that; we can't help caring. Being human, everything connected with humanity interests us. Being social, big-hearted creatures, we feel a sympathy with our kind everywhere. The joys of mankind are in a measure our joys, and the sorrows of men, however distinct and however unlike ourselves they may be, are our sorrows. This is all right. We would not have it otherwise. To tell the truth, we don't think much of the man who is always trying to mind his own business.

FROM THE OLD COUNTRY.

The principal topic discussed in the English papers is the Irish Church Bill. The passage of that Bill through the House of Lords forms an era in English history. There has been a sharp and decisive struggle between the Lords and Commons of Great Britain. The Commons, as was to be expected, have come off victorious. The sovereignty of the people has been asserted by the Lower House, and admitted by the Upper. The Lords made no secret of their hostility to the measure. They were most unwilling to disestablish and to disendow the Irish Church. They considered its continuance necessary not only to the peace and the welfare of Ireland, but also to the stability of British institutions. Without pressure they would doubtless have thrown out the Bill at its first reading. If the fate of the Irish Church were left to the unfettered decision of the Peers, temporal and spiritual, of the Realm of Great Britain, the Irish Roman Catholics and Dissenters would for all coming time be compelled to support the Church of an insignificant minority of their countrymen. But the nation had at the hustings decided differently, and the Lords very wisely, but very reluctantly, acquiesced in that decision. What would have been the consequence had they followed the promptings of their own will, and had disregarded the voice of the nation, it is difficult to imagine. That they ceased to uphold a measure which they heartily disapproved of, is pretty sure proof that they at any rate considered that persistent opposition would be followed by dangerous consequences. But English politicians understand the art of compromise better than any other public men under the sun. They know when to yield, if they do not know quite as well how to yield. The Irish Church will, in a few years, be among the things of the past. Men in a few years will be filled with wonder, to think that so glaring an injustice, so monstrous an abuse should have been permitted to exist so long, and that it should ever, among christian men, have found upholders and defenders. Since the second reading of the Bill, amendments have been made to its provisions. The most important of these is a scheme which is called "concurrent endowment," or "levelling up." It would seem that since the Anglican Episcopal Church in Ireland will not be permitted to enjoy a monopoly of endowment, rather than have the loaves and fishes completely taken from it, its friends are willing to allow the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and other dissenters to have a share. It is proposed with the revenues of the Irish Church, to endow that and all other churches. Lord John Russell is in favor of this mode of appropriating the funds which will fall into the hands of the Government when the disendowment law shall take effect. Many other peers are in favor of this amendment, which is Lord Grey's. But the nation, both the conformist and non-conformist parts of it, are deadily opposed to endowing the Church of Rome. Besides, the Roman Catholic Bishops have hitherto resisted all advances in that direction. They will enter into no arrangement which has the slightest appearance of a concordat with the English Crown. They want to see the Irish Church disendowed, but they will have nothing whatever to do with the money which is taken from the disestablished Church.

Mr. Bright's letter has been made a subject of comment in Parliament. The Ministry disavow having any hand whatever in the composition of that famous letter. They are, however, pretty well agreed as to the place which the House of Lords holds in the constitution, and it appears that Mr. Bright has had the impudence to express boldly and openly sentiments which his coadjutors thought it more politic to keep to themselves.

The subject of emigration is one which is kept steadily before the British public. The English people do not know what to do with their paupers. Their number is almost beyond belief, and the sum annually expended for their support, immense. One statement which appears to be an exaggerated one, estimates the pauper population of England and Wales at 4,000,000. The official returns for 1864, show 1,014,000 confirmed paupers for England and Wales alone. The cost of the maintenance of this host of destitute people was within a trifle of seven million pounds sterling. When we come to add the poor of Scotland and Ireland to this amount, the aggregate of the pauperism of the United Kingdom will be very great. There is, we think, very little need of exaggerating the amount of misery and crime which these figures indicate. The sum spent in Great Britain for the repression and punishment of crime is £3,000,000 sterling. It is no wonder that the people of the Old Country are alarmed at the increase of pauperism in the land, and that they are on the look-out for some means of permanently lessening it. Emigration seems to be the most humane and the most effectual way of diminishing this great evil. These poor people, strange as it seems to us

Americans, are strongly attached to the home that does not yield them sufficient sustenance to keep soul and body together without their having recourse to the aid of the charitable. They are reluctant to leave it, and those who are most miserable are most unwilling to attempt to better their condition in a new country. There are, besides, an immense number of sick and helpless folk, who could not be sent out of the country. Out of thirty thousand inmates of the metropolitan workhouses, there were only three thousand able-bodied persons of both sexes—that is just one in ten. It is said that the proportion of able-bodied persons to the number receiving out-door relief is not greater. We, in this happy country, have no idea of the amount of suffering and misery existing in the land of our forefathers.

The Viceroy of Egypt and his son have visited England. They have been well received, and every attention has been paid them. Still the English newspapers grumble at the shabby way in which the English Government welcomes distinguished visitors from foreign lands. The business which takes the Viceroy to England is, we believe, connected with the opening of that noble work, the Suez Canal, which is to take place in November. The tract of country through which that canal passes, is to be made neutral ground. If this is done, the navigation of the canal will not be in any way affected by wars between the nations of the earth.

The Alabama claims receive but slight notice by the press of England. The furor has passed away, and the Americans appear somewhat ashamed of the foolish part they have lately taken in that matter.

THE EAST POINT ELECTION.

There are three Candidates in the field for the seat in the House of Assembly made vacant by the elevation of Mr. Hensley to the Bench,—Mr. Stephen Campbell, Mr. McLean, and W. W. Sullivan, Esq., partner in the late firm of Hensley and Sullivan. The three gentlemen are, we believe, Roman Catholics. Mr. Stephen Campbell's card appears in the papers. He is a supporter of Bishop's school policy, though, truth to say, his utterances on the subject are sufficiently contradictory. With one of his sentiments expressed, we cordially agree. He declares that "in a mixed community there should be no odious distinctions." None exist now, and whoever has the real welfare of the country at heart, will do his utmost to prevent such distinctions ever being made. Of Mr. McLean and his principles we know nothing, except from hearsay. Report says that he also is a grant man, a Liberal, and also an Annexationist. He is, we hear, much respected in the district. Mr. Sullivan is, we believe, a moderate Liberal. He has not yet published his card, and consequently we cannot speak decidedly as to his principles. He is a young lawyer, and a self-made man. His standing at the bar is good, and he possesses an unblemished character. If the people of East Point choose Mr. Sullivan as their representative, he will, without doubt, serve them honestly and faithfully. He may not be profuse in his promises, but we are much mistaken in the man if he does not fulfil to the letter every pledge that he makes. Mr. Sullivan's prospects of being returned are good.

There is, as yet, no opposition to Mr. Davies. He takes a manly stand on the school question, and the popular view of Confederation. It was supposed that Mr. David Laird, the editor of the Patriot, would oppose Mr. Davies, but though the North Star and the Examiner have both spoken for the former gentleman, he himself has as yet made no declaration of his intentions. It is amusing to see the Examiner advocating the candidature of the editor of the Patriot. Considering the rather strong testimony which the Examiner has lately volunteered, with regard to the mental, the moral, and the physical qualities of the "Eldo," it is not now to see him recommending him to the Belfast constituency. Wonders will never cease. We are sorry to see that the "Examiner" has initiated a mischievous religious agitation. Men of all classes and creeds should frown down that sort of thing. No good can possibly come of it, but on the contrary, it is likely to result in a great deal of harm.

On Tuesday last, the Sacrament of the Lords Supper was administered in the Presbyterian Church, at Alberton, by the Rev. R. S. Patterson, in the absence of the Pastor the Rev. Mr. Fraser, from sickness. There was a great congregation of people present. Mr. Fraser drove up to the Church, but was too ill to take any part in the ceremony, or remain very long. The tears and emotions of many in the congregation at seeing their beloved and faithful Pastor so low, is beyond our power to describe. We trust that he may yet be restored to health, and enabled to resume his charge.

The Halifax papers contain lengthy accounts of the Grand Masonic Celebration in that city on the 23rd ult. The various Lodges which were working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Nova Scotia, have at length been united in brotherly love and harmony, with the most gratifying results. This union, no doubt, will be of much service in aiding the prosperity of the Fraternity in the Provinces. "So mote it ever be."

We may expect soon to have telegraph communication between this place and Alberton. A number of posts are already erected, and the work is going on. It is rumored that the line will run from the western Road, down to Port Hill, and then here. If this were done, we have no doubt but that it would be more remunerative to the company.

Such complaints as reach us about the mails sent West, being mislaid or forgotten, and sometimes two or three coming in a heap, is enough to put a publisher in bad temper. We mail our papers regularly, and in good time. Mr. Crabb always forwards them; and yet many of our subscribers whose papers ought to reach them twenty four hours from the time published, do not get them for a week or ten days, and many times not at all. If it were not that the present contracts are nearly out, and better things are promised, we should bring this matter before the Government, who, we are sure, would investigate it.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC.—On Thursday the 15th instant, the members of "Harmony" Division of Sons of Temperance, accompanied by their Lady Friends and wives, held a Picnic Party on or near the shore below Traveler's Rest. The day was very fine, and the spot chosen a delightful place. They all enjoyed themselves well, and were pleased with their social gathering. Several persons addressed the company in very appropriate speeches. In the evening the whole of the party drove through Summerside, with their colors flying. We must not forget to mention that the party did not forget the JOURNAL man as they passed.

The Masonic Brethren at Alberton hold a Pic Nic to-day. It will be reported next week. The Prince County Exhibition advertisement will appear next week.