ting themselves to-day. The cry will soon be "under which king, Bezonian?" God grant the answer be given without appeal to the sword, the *ultima ratio populorum*. There are three great parties before the French nation at this moment; and we may classify them as the Monarchists and the Imperialists. The former may be sub-divided into the Legitimists, or the partisans of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, and the Orleanists, or those who support the claims of Louis Philippe's descendants. As there is a good deal of mist on many person's minds as to what the precise difference between the elder and younger branch is, and who their representatives are, a few sentences, genealogical, will have their use. The representative of the elder branch is generally known as the Comte de Chambord, which title he acquired from a chateau of the name presented to him by public subscription at his Baptism. He is the grandson of Charles X., and great grandson of Louis XV., and was born in Paris in 1820, seven months after the assassination of his father, Duc de Berri. At the revolution of 1830, Charles X. resolved to abdicate in favor of his grandson, and the lad was formally proclaimed king under the title of Henri V., before the troops assembled at Rambouillet. The determination of the people, however, to have none but the "citizen king," Louis Philippe, was fixed, and the elder branch of the Bourbons was exiled. The Compte de Chambord married in 1846 the eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena, by whom he has no issue. The representative of the youngest or Orleans branch is Louis Philippe Albert d'Orleans, best known as the Comte de Paris, who was born in 1838, two years before the birth of his brother, the Duc de Chartres, and is son to the eldest son of King Louis Philippe. During the American civil war this prince and his brother, under the care of their uncle the Prince de Joinville, offered their swords to the republic, and served on the staff of General McClellan in his Virginian campaign.

As direct descendants from the late Louis Phillipe, the Comte de Paris, or the Duc de Chartres, would be entitled to ascend the throne if Orleanism were in the ascendant, but a "fusion" (as it is the fashion to call it) is generally supposed to have been effected between them and the Comte-de Chambord, they admitting for the sake of peace, his right of seniority of race, as he has no heir when he dies. To the Comte de Paris, of course, succession would fall. But there are other Richards in the field. Louis Philippe has left sons as well as grandsons. His second son, the Duc de Nemours, is a quiet gentleman, and has cultivated "dignity with leisure" at Twickenham, since the family was turned out of France. He might have been King of the Belgians in 1831, but his father rejected the proffered crown on his behalf. The Prince de Joinville, is the third son, and served with some distinction in the French navy in his youth. The Duc d'Aumale is the fourth, and had a very brilliant career in the army of his country, succeeding Marshal Bugeaud in 1847 as Governor of Algeria. He has gone to St. Germain with the intention, it is said, of taking the place in the Assembly to which he was elected in March. He is pointed to as the man likely to be set forward as President of the existing Republic, but as we have said already, the Republic is not likely to exist long. A fifth son of Louis Phillippe is the Duc de Montpensier, whose name is perhaps best known from his candidature for the throne of Spain, so strongly and successfully opposed by Prim. We have thus stated who the candidates of the Monarchists are.

It is almost needless to add who those of the imperialists are; but we may state, on authority we have reason to believe reliable, that Imperialism has gained many adherents owing to recent events, and that a Bonapartist restoration is a thing not at all impossible. The family is still wonderfully popular with the peasantry, so much so that the bust of Napoleon III. has not been removed in many mairies of the rural districts. The Clergy and the old Catholic houses are almost unanimously disposed to look on the advent of the Comte de Chambord with a warm welcome. Whoever the coming man may be, it is to be hoped he may float to power on other tides than those of battle.—*London Universe, June 10th.*

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

Paris, July 9.

Proclamation of Count de Chambord causes no little excitement, and is condemned by the press.

Army everywhere voted Republican Ticket for the Assembly.

The *Gaulois* says that several of the Legitimists will resign their seats in the Assembly.

Paris is to issue a municipal loan to rebuild the city.

French ship *Souvenance* was wrecked near the Cape of Good Hope. All on board, including a large number of passengers, were lost. One hundred and fifty bodies had been washed ashore.

Cable despatches to-day report that the weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the crops.

President Thiers has written a letter to the Pope, inviting him to take up his residence in France. Thiers makes an humble apology to the Holy Father for the inability of France to interfere in behalf of the temperal power of the Pope in the Roman States, but declares his earnest conviction that Italian unity is impossible.

Court Martial for the trial of the Communist prisoners commences on the 14th.

Berlin, July 10.

The press of this city comment rather severely upon the fact that the Crown Prince of Prussia thus far has been compelled to accept the hospitalities of the Prussian Ambassador, instead of being the guest of the royal family of England.

London, July 10.

In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. Gladstone explained that delay in the arrival of Minister Schenck had caused a postponement of negotiations for a reduction of postage to and from America. They would soon proceed.

The miners of Lancashire have pledged assistance to the strikers in New South Wales.

Burke, the released Fenian, has arrived at Cork.

Thiers has written to the Pope, asking him not to come to France to live, but promises friendly mediation between the Pope and Italian Government.

It is believed that the Legitimist party is dissolved.

London, July 11.

Accounts from the British hop crop are unfavorable and indicate a small yield.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Kissengen.

The *Liberte* believes that the letter to the Pope, purporting to be written by Thiers, is apocryphal.

The Spanish Cortes has voted to sustain the Ministry in its prosecution of the Cuban war.

The Bishop of Manchester preached a sermon at Westminster yesterday on the Treaty of Washington.

Preparations are being made for a grand jubilee and dinner at Guildhall, to be tendered to the Emperor of Brazil and Crown Prince of Prussia.

Dublin, July 12.

Demonstrations through Ireland to-day were attended with little or no disorder. There were large processions of Orangemen at Toronto, Hamilton and Ottawa, but no disturbance.

London, July 13.

A despatch from Paris says the effectual strength of the French army has been fixed at two hundred and thirty thousand men.

The differences between the Egyptian Government and the French Consul General have been referred to the French Cabinet.

Orleans Princes are about to pay a visit to Gulpot.

Czar, two Grand Dukes and Empress Marii Alexandrovina are at Frederickshafen, in Wurtemburg.

The Porto Rico and Jamaica Cable, which was recently recovered, has been lost again.

France is endeavoring to secure a modification of the Treaty of Commerce with England.

Cafes in Paris are ordered to close at midnight.

The Tuilleries gardens are shortly to be opened to the public.

The effective strength of the French army is 230,000 men.

Baron Haussman is a candidate for office at the municipal elections.

Renewed efforts are being made to hasten the evacuation of France by Germans.

London, July 14.

In the House of Lords to-night, Earl Derby denounced the purchase system for the army, and proposed a scheme for the retirement of officers.

Earl Carnarvon opposed the proposition.

The American Minister, Mr. Schenck, in his speech last evening at banquet of merchant tailors of London, said the Treaty of Washington had been very much criticized in England as well as in his own country; but both sides were content to accept it as a wise termination of what had seemed likely to be an endless difficulty.

Paris, July 14.

The magazines at Fort Vincennes exploded, causing a fearful loss of life.

Dupanloup has declined the Archbishopric of Paris.

Obsequies of M. Auber, the composer, will take place to-day in Paris.

The powder works of St. Maur exploded yesterday, killing many persons.

London, July 15.

Frederick William of Germany has arrived in Frankfort. He will proceed thence to Munich, to witness the triumphant entry of the Bavarian forces into that city.

Advices report terrible fire among shipping at Riga. Over thirty barks laden with corn and hemp were destroyed.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 10.

The examination of Mrs. Sherman, the Derby murderess, has not yet concluded.

Baron Gerolt will be succeeded at Washington by Baron Alvonsleben.

Claims for nearly three millions of bounty, arising out of the late American war, have been made on the Government.

Gold 112¾. Exchange steady.

A terrible storm passed over Syracuse, New York, yesterday, uprooting trees and blowing down houses.

Yesterday afternoon, Dayton, Ohio, was visited by a destructive storm. One church was demolished, killing four persons and injuring twenty. A bridge was destroyed, killing two boys and injuring one. A lunatic asylum, two school houses, and a railroad depot were uprooted.

A terrible accident occurred on the Newark and New York Railroad on Saturday, caused by the misplacement of a switch. Trains from Newark and New York met at full speed. The engines of both were destroyed, and the smoke stack of one was thrown fully fifty yards into a ditch. Three new cars were entirely burnt up. The train from Newark contained four cars, all full, which upset, injuring several passengers.

Washington, July 10.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has resigned his office on account of a misunderstanding between himself and Secretary Boutwell.

The pardon for Hon. C. C. Bowen, the Congressman convicted of bigamy, having arrived, he has been discharged.

Official advices from Russia declare that the Grand Duke Alexis Alexander will visit this country in the fall.

CHICAGO, July 10.

A letter from Capt. McDowell, dated June 12, says that Lt. Charles Morgan, with 29 men of the third Cavalry, and a party of 16 citizens from Prescott and vicinity, arrived that day after a successful scout, killing 56 Indians and recapturing 150 head of beef cattle, stolen from Bowen's Ranch.

Newark, July 10.

Five persons killed and fifteen wounded by the accident on Saturday. Wm. Thompson, the brakesman, who left the switch wrong and caused the accident, was arrested on Saturday night and lodged in jail.

Mobile, Alabama, July 10.

On Saturday morning, in front of the Court House, Braxton Bragg, a nephew of General Bragg, shot and instantly killed Madison Wilson, son of L. M. Wilson, Vice-President of the Mobile railroad.

Wilmington, N. C., July 11.

A fearful butchery was perpetrated in Robinson Co., yesterday, by H. Berry Lowery and a band of negroes. A Sheriff's posse, having in charge prisoners who had been aiding and abetting negroes, was ambushed near Banstor, on Wilmighton, Charlotte and Rutherford, R. R., when Lowery's band attacked them. Three of the Sheriff's posse were killed and three wounded. It is not certain that any of the outlaws were killed.

New York, July 11.

The parade of Orangemen and Target Shooting Excursion of the ancient Order of Hibernians, have both been prohibited by Superintendent Kelso.

Great excitement exists in regard to the proposed celebration of Orangemen to-morrow.

Superintendent of Police Kelso's order, forbidding any procession, is denounced generally as a surrender to mob dictation, and indications now are that the parade will take place.

A riot is anticipated, and several regiments of the National Guard notified to be in readiness.

Gold quiet. Exchange 10½.

New York, July 12.

Flour in buyers' favor, sales in excess of receipts.

Governor Hoffman has issued a proclamation, announcing that Superintendent Kelso's order has been revoked, and that escorts of police or military will be furnished anybody asking therefor. Governor Randolph of New Jersey has also promised the protection of the State army to any body of citizens peacefully parading.

New York, July 13.

The Orange parade, yesterday, culminated in a terrible riot, and the attack on the Orange procession was made as expected. The troops fired repeatedly. The fight was almost continuous along the route, the police and military being compelled to use their weapons vigorously.

Col. James Fisk, jr., 9th Regt., was shot through the ankle while trying to rescue Henry C. Page, manager of Fisk's Opera House. Page was rescued, but died of his wounds.

A woman and little girl were killed.

The mob fired from housetops and windows. The police and military promptly returned the fire.

Several Fenian armories were captured by the rioters, the arms of which were used by them. They threatened to burn the newspaper offices and Harper's establishment, but were unable to fulfil their threats.

The losses are variously stated; but at least 100 rioters were killed and 100 wounded.

The military and police had several killed and wounded, though the number is unknown. All is now quiet.

The morning papers generally commend the action of the police and military.

New York, July 14.

The city is quiet. The attempt last night to renew the riot was promptly squelched.

The casualties of Wednesday's riot are estimated at 500, but the actual number will probably never be known.

Numbers of wounded persons were removed by friends.

The rioters captured with arms are to be indicted for murder.

The discipline and deliberate firing of the military is now approved as causing less sacrifice of life than random firing.

Mayor Hall was burned in effigy last night.

Governor Hoffman is savagely denounced by the Irish for revoking Mayor Hall's original order, forbidding the procession.

Quezada, with a body of Venezuelans, has landed in Cuba, and an engagement has been fought with the Spanish troops.

Gold closed yesterday heavy at 111¼.

Six more New York rioters died yesterday.

Lodges of Hibernians, in full regalia, attended funerals of several rioters.

Many of the wounded are in a dying condition.

Trouble is apprehended on Tuesday at the funeral of soldiers killed at riot.

Funerals of eight rioters will also be held.

New York, July 15.

Ten companies of Police, of forty-five men each, will attend the funeral to-morrow of the two members of the 9th Regt., killed in riot.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., July 10.

John Sandfield Macdonald, John Carling, and Wood, Treasurer of Ontario, are in Ottawa, on business in connection with the settlement of debt between Ontario, Quebec, and Dominion.

Trutch will leave Ottawa for British Columbia to-morrow.

Geo. H. Macanly, Secretary of Speaker House of Commons, was murdered by some French Canadians while electioneering in County Ottawa, on Friday. Murderers have escaped; and deceased will be buried here to-day.

Latest despatches from Manitoba announce trouble between the Indians and settlers. The Indians have given settlers notice to quit, as they have not given the land.

Complaints loud and deep are made against the Government for the manner in which they allowed time to pass by without pushing on surveys.

Emigrants cannot find lots to settle on, and squat on half-breed reserves, so that a good deal of trouble is expected.

Toronto, July 12.

There were large processions of Orangemen at Toronto, Hamilton, and Ottawa, but no disturbance.

The second battalion of the Manitoba expedition, which returned here yesterday, is being paid off and discharged.

Montreal, July 12.

The trains going out of the city to-day are crowded with Orangemen going to the festivities at Brockville.

The Militia camp at Laprairie was broken up to-day.

There is great excitement over the New York news.

Montreal, July 12.

Flour very dull and a shade lower; super extra nominal; extra $6.05 to $6.15; fancy $5.15 to $5.85.

Ottawa, July 12.

The city is full of visitors and the hotels are crowded.

There is a large assembly of Masons here. No political news of importance.

Ontario, July 14.

Ex-Governor McDougall, of the Opposition in Canada, has come out in favor of the Treaty of Washington.

AUSTRALIA.

London, July 8.

New South Wales has voted $100,000 for a force for colonial defence.

The budget of Victoria shows a deficit of £305,000

The wheat crop is greatly short of the demand.

A wire is to be laid to connect with the cable from Batavia.

BRAZIL.

Rio Ranerio, July 14.

The arsenal has been totally destroyed by fire. The loss exceeds £300,000.

NOMINATIONS AT ST. ELEANOR'S.

By Telegraph from Summerside to the Islander.

Summerside, July 18, 1871.

Very few at Nomination. S. F. Perry, J. A. Mattheson, and William Reid nominated. Howlan and Perry made lengthy and able speeches. Opposition very weak. Lawson and Gaffney, of the 'Progress' only opposition speakers. Mattheson said he would oppose Railroad and Government. Perry's election considered certain. It is thought other two will back down. Perry said Reid offered him one hundred pounds if he would resign, or would take the same sum and resign himself. Everything very quiet.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

☞ *The circulation of the* HERALD *amounts, at the present time, to a weekly average of* **1,400** *copies. We beg to call the attention of merchants and others to this fact. An excellent medium is here available, for their Advertisements, and Business notices.*

EVER since the vote of the people became recognized as a means of acquiring political power, the aspirants to statesmanship have courted the popular affection after divers and strange fashions. Rome, in the very midst of her martial renown, set an example of corruption in elections, which has been more or less the model of similar tactics ever since. "The sale of consciences," says Napoleon, in his life of Cæsar, "had so planted itself in public morals that the several instruments of electoral corruption had functions and titles almost recognized. Those who bought the votes were called *diviseurs*; the go-betweens were *interpretes*; and those with whom was deposited the purchase money were *sequestres*. Numerous secret societies were formed, for making a trade of the right of suffrage. They were divided into sections, the several heads of which obeyed a supreme head, who treated with the candidates and sold the votes of the associates, either for money or on the stipulation of certain advantages for himself or his friends. These societies carried most of the elections, and Cicero himself, who so often boasted of the unanimity with which he had been chosen Consul, owed to them a great part of the suffrages he obtained." The only fault which a modern candidate could find with the above system would be its plain dealing, and the undisguised manner in which it affects its object. The average political conscience has, we are afraid, advanced little since the days of Cæsar or Cicero, but the law-givers have grown more careful of decency. They have decided that if voters will be venal they must not presume to exhibit themselves publicly in the market place. They must dispose of themselves by secret tender, and purchasers will be subjected to penalties if detected in the act of buying.

Bribery, however, would seem to be one of that family of vices which, if driven out by the door, will assuredly make its way back by the window. The barriers which the law set up to divide unscrupulous candidates from voters of easy virtue, are broken down or evaded, with singular dexterity. In some old British constituencies, at the present day, corruption is said to be a kind of family tradition; "an inherited taint born in the blood and bred in the bone." They expect to be bought, as a workman expects to be paid. Of such a material cast are some minds that even the suffrage becomes a mercantile commodity, and its worth is calculated even as the worth of a cotton-bale.

The poet Cowper has given an admirable picture of the manner in which canvassing was carried on in the rural districts of England, somewhat less than a century ago. "We were sitting," says the poet, "after dinner, the two ladies and myself, very composedly, and without the least apprehension of any such intrusion in our snug parlor. One lady knitting, the other netting, and the gentleman winding worsted, when, to our unspeakable surprise, a mob appeared before the window. A smart rap was heard at the door, the boys halloo'd, and the maid announced Mr. G——. Candidates are creatures not very susceptible of affronts, would rather, I suppose, climb in at a window than be absolutely excluded. In a minute, the yard, the kitchen and the parlor, were filled. Mr. G—— advancing toward me, shook me by the hand, with a degree of cordiality that was extremely seducing. As soon as he and as many as could find chairs were seated, he began to open the intent of his visit. I told him I had no vote, for which he readily gave me credit. I assured him I had no influence, which he was not equally inclined to believe, and the less, no doubt, because one of his friends, addressing me, informed me that I had a great deal. Supposing that I could not be possessed of such a treasure without knowing it, I ventured to confirm my first assertion, by saying that if I had any, I was utterly at a loss to imagine where it could be, or wherein it consisted. Mr. G—— squeezed me by the hand again, kissed the ladies, and withdrew. He kissed, likewise, the maid in the kitchen, and seemed, upon the whole, a most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman. He has a pair of [illegible] sufficient as it should seem, for the many nice and difficult purposes of a Senator, he has a third also, which he wore suspended by a riood from his button-hole. The boys hallo'd, the dogs barked, and the hero with his long train of obsequious followers withdrew." We are greatly afraid that this primitive method of canvassing, practised in 1784, has completely disappeared from this matter of fact age. "We are a money-loving, money-serving, and money-grasping people," says the London *Times*, and the political argument is frequently reduced to what a man carries in his pocket." There is also, we fear, some truth in what *Punch* says: "There is no use in making hypercritical mouths about the matter. Public opinion is not very strong against any election dodge, and rather applauds 'smartness' of any kind, if it be successful." England appears inclined to try what effect ballot voting will have in mitigating some of the grosser forms of corruption. It is expected to paralyse direct bribery, and to a certain extent neutralise the influence exercised by wealth and position. There are, however, other influences which the ballot cannot destroy. They are those which are exercised by the bigot and the zealot, over the minds of an unlettered and excitable people. The law may prevent hogsheads of deleterious liquor from being imported into a district, in order to warp the understandings and pervert the judgments of the voters. But how can the law interfere with your canting preacher, who placidly robes himself in the costume of an apostle, and, under the guise of praying, stirs up religious animosities, and revives the worst slanders of bigotry?" Compared to such a one, the petroleum agents in Paris were innocents, and did our laws prescribe a punishment for such practices, we have a shrewd guess where we could find a culprit.

LITERATURE.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD" FOR JULY.—We find this No. so excellent in every respect that we hesitate in recommending any particular article, lest, by so doing, we might sanction the overlooking of others. It has always seemed to us that the conductors of the *Catholic World* have adopted one of the very best means for checking the prevailing fallacies of the age. They call into their assistance, by translation, the productions of the best European writers, who, from living in the very atmosphere in which these errors are nurtured, are more than usually well qualified to speak upon such matters. To this class belongs the article in the present number, entitled "Present and Future." To the desponding, it furnishes most secure grounds of hope; to those who draw from the partial success of impiety, a prognostic of a long series of suffering to come, the thought should be encouraging that evil has about done its worst. "The Italian Guarantees and the Sovereign Pontiff" is an article well in season at the present time. Read it and learn what Italy's idea of the amount of freedom to be accorded to a Pontiff is; and consider whether the world is likely to be content with such a flimsy sham. There are two admirable biographies in this number, One of Ireland's martyred Primates, Archbishop Plunket, and the other of Father John de Brébeuf, a Jesuit who founded the Huron Mission in America. The origin of Civilization" is an article full of thought, and containing some excellent hints on the false doctrines of the present day. The twelfth instalment of "Catholicity and Pantheism" is given. "The House of Yorke" is continued with no diminution of admirable writing and interesting incidents.

"NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."—The present number seems to us to be "padded" with less skill than its predecessors. The selections have little interest, and the original matter is wanting in spirit. The most readable extract is the Rev'd W. Arnot's sketches in the United States. The music, "I am the door," is positively not worth its room. "The Home" portion of the periodical, with its hints to housewives, &c., is, we think, the most valuable department of the Magazine. Whoever may be its original writers, they must treat the world to something more valuable than the articles on Napoleon the Second and the Pilgrim's progress, if they would acquire fame for themselves and popularity for their Magazine.

SUPREME COURT.—The following cases conclude the proceedings in the Supreme Court, for this County, during the past Term:—

George Mutch *vs.* Chas. McFarland, an action of assumpsit. Verdict for Plaintiff.

A. P. Strambourg *vs.* Moran Lowden, an absent debtor. Verdict for Plaintiff.

John Burris *vs.* Thomas Robertson, an absent debtor. Verdict for Plaintiff.

James Scantlebury, a summary action. Verdict by default.

John Robertson *vs.* James Johnson, an appeal case. For appellant, E. J. Hodgson; for respondent, E. Palmer. In this case the judgment of the Lower Court was reversed.

Alex. Lockard *vs.* Christiana Sutherland, an appeal case. E. J. Hodgson for appellant; C. Palmer and W. W. Sullivan for respondent. Judgment in Lower Court affirmed.

James Duncan *vs.* the Canada Life Insurance Company. For plaintiff, E. J. Hodgson; for defendant, T. H. Haviland. The Court reserved decision.

In the case of John Ross *vs.* John Dumphy, which was previously tried, Malcolm McLeod, the defendant's Attorney, moved for a new trial, which was granted. Also, in the case of Donald McInnis *vs.* John McGee, a new trial was granted.

In the breach of promise case, viz:—McKinnon *vs.* Stordy. C. Palmer, defendant's Attorney, moved for rule to set aside verdict, which was granted.

On Thursday the Court pronounced the following sentence against Duncan Cameron for forgery:—Twelve Calendar months confinement in the Queen's County Jail.

The Queen's County Trinity Term of the Supreme Court, for 1871, was then adjourned.

THE election in the First District of Prince County takes place to-morrow. A telegram in another column gives an account of the nomination of candidates at St. Eleanor's, on Thursday last. Since that telegram was received, we are glad to learn that W. P. Reid, Esq., one of the opposing candidates, has resigned, so that the contest will now be between the Hon. Mr. Perry and Mr. Mathewson, who is a tool of the Laird clique. There can be no doubt of Mr. Perry's election, notwithstanding David Laird's impertinent presence and unscrupulous falsehoods in the District. It was with difficulty that Laird obtained a hearing at Alberton, on Monday last, especially after some of his characteristic misrepresentations were crammed down his throat. Mr. Perry's majority will teach him and his backers what they are thought of in the "Far West." They will find Alberton and Tignish far different places from Rona and Rasa, and it is well for the permanent peace and prosperity of the Colony that it is so.

AN ABOMINABLE NUISANCE.—Ever since the hot weather set in, the air has been positively tainted, and the health of the city endangered, by the abominable smell emanating from the slaughter house of Mr. J. C. Brydges. It could be compared to nothing but the effluvia arising from putrid carrion. How the nuisance has been so long tolerated is a mystery. On Monday, a couple of policemen were sent to inspect the slaughter house, with the result that the proprietor was compelled to use a supply of roache lime about the premises to abate the nuisance. The smell has not been quite so offensive since. We beg to call the attention of the City Fathers and the Health Officers to that matter. If slaughter houses cannot be removed from the city, let the most rigid regulations with respect to cleanliness be enforced against them—especially in summer, with weekly inspections, by the police. We hope this matter will not be overlooked. Some remedy should be provided.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—On Tuesday, August 1st, the Civic Elections will take place. The following gentlemen will retire for the several Wards this year:—Mr. John Morris, No. 1; Mr. Francis McCarron, No. 2; Mr. James Currie, No. 3; Mr. James Pollard, No. 4; and Mr. David Laird, No. 5. We have not yet heard whether any of the above gentlemen will offer again. If they do, it would be well for the citizens, before voting for them again, to enquire how they have discharged their civic duties for the past two years. If they have been punctual in their attendance at Council Meetings, their diligence should be rewarded with a renewal of civic honors. If not, more public-spirited men should take their places. Neither have we heard if there is to be any opposition to the Mayor. It would be advisable for His Worship to call a public meeting previous to the elections, to discuss City affairs generally, and promote reforms. It could not fail to be attended with beneficial results. Citizens, now is the time to take action, if you are not satisfied with the existing state of affairs.

TWO PICTURES.

First look at this:—

"We are happy to learn that Mr. David Laird, of the Charlottetown PATRIOT, has been presented by a number of the inhabitants of Queen's County, P. E. Island, with an address and purse containing £100, as a tribute of thanks to him for the manly position he has taken in defence of the rights of that colony, especially with regard to the Confederation and Railway questions. We congratulate our Island friends on the possession of such a treasure as Mr. Laird."—*Pictou Chronicle.*

Now look at this:—

"A few old fogies in Charlottetown have presented Elder Laird with a purse of £100, for his expedition to the Government Railway scheme."—*Halifax Express.*

The "treasure" is evidently valued differently in Halifax and Pictou.

THE TOWN is swarming with railway contractors and their agents, from almost all parts, preparing to tender for the building of the railway. Some of whom speak encouragingly of the work, and others, if we are to believe what we hear, in a different mood. The time for receiving the tenders has been extended until Saturday next. We are indifferent who gets the contract, provided it is honestly obtained and carried out, according to the provisions of the Railway Act. The success of the undertaking almost wholly hinges upon this, and the Government and their supporters know it, and will be held responsible accordingly. We have every confidence that they will be able to appear before the public with clean hands.

IT is with much pleasure that we chronicle the safe arrival, in Charlottetown, on Monday night last, of the Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D. D., who, for over a period of seven years, has been prosecuting his studies for the Priesthood, at the Propaganda College, Rome. His course has been a brilliant one, and gives promise of being still more so in the bright future before him. He has our best wishes in whatever portion of the vineyard he may be called upon to labor. For a time, we believe, his services will be required in St. Dunstan's College, as a Professor.

A good many citizens avail themselves of the cheap trips of the steamer *Oru*, every Friday evening, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, when the Volunteer Band discourses some choice music to the excursionists. This, together with the cool breeze from the river, makes the trips between the City and Southport enjoyable. Mr. McFarlane knows how to make himself agreeable to his passengers. He evidently understands his business.

Last week, in our notice of the Tea Party at Fort Augustus, we omitted to mention that the juvenile band of the Christian Brothers Schools, contributed to the entertainment of the day, by their music of fifes and drums. They are making creditable progress in music, under the instructions of Brother Patrick, and will, in time, be much sought after on occasions of this kind.

News Items.

LOCAL.

The first new potatoes of the season were offered for sale in the market on Saturday last.

The Strawberry Festival held at Spring Park on Tuesday the 11th inst., in aid of St. Peter's Church, realized over £72.

"Freeholder, Montague," urging the continuance of Mr. Duncan, as Railway Commissioner, has been received and will appear next week.

The steamer *Georgia*, from Montreal with a general cargo, including 900 barrels of flour, arrived last evening. She discharged and left for Pictou the same evening.

There was an alarm of fire on Sunday morning. The fire was in a barn belonging to Mrs. Noonan, West End. It looked like the work of an incendiary.—*Ex.*

Yesterday was declaration Day in Charlottetown and Georgetown. We believe there was no protest entered against the return of either of the Members elect.

The City Accounts have been published by order of the Mayor and Council. We hope to make room for them next week, as it is well that the citizens should know how their taxes are spent.

The July Term of the Supreme Court for King's County opened at Georgetown yesterday. Judge Hensley and a number of lawyers left Charlottetown on Monday to attend the Court.

The Queen's County Annual Exhibition for the encouragement of Agriculture and Local Industry, will be held at Charlottetown on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th October next. Particulars in future advertisements.

We are pleased to be informed that Owen Connolly, Esq., has made the Fort Augustus Church a present of a fine Bell. It weighs 740 lbs., and was manufactured by Gould's Manufacturing Company, New York.

An organ-grinder has made his appearance in Charlottetown, and grinds out, unweariedly, from morning until night, a few thread-bare tunes, to the annoyance of all lovers of music. The *gamins*, however, are tickled.

The Prince Edward Island Temperance Convention has engaged the services of Rev. Theo. L. Culyer, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and General Neal Dow, of Maine, to visit the island this month to lecture.

The *Advocate* reports successful mackerel fishing in boats in Georgetown harbor. The same paper also announces that it has been decided to hold two markets in each week in that town, viz., on Tuesday and Saturday.

The Steamer *Commerce*, from Boston and Halifax, which arrived here to-day, had on board the body of Miss Christy McIntosh, of Lot 67, who died in Boston on Saturday, the 15th inst. She was in the 21st year of her age. The steamer leaves again to-morrow.

We beg to call the attention of farmers to Mr. Archibald White's advertisement, in another column, concerning the Mowing and Reaping Machines manufactured by him. Every year, he turns out about 40, which are equal, if not superior, to those imported from the United States. He deserves to be encouraged.

As the Volunteer Band was proceeding to the Ferry Wharf, on Friday evening last, a horse took fright and ran away—smashing the wagon into small pieces against Major Beste's fence-corners. Fortunately, the occupants escaped without injury. The "charms" of music have not always the desired effect.

DISASTER.—Messrs. J. L. Holman & Co., have heard by telegraph that their Schr., the *S. V. Cognan*, on Thursday last, struck on the Jedore Ledges, near Halifax, and upset, the crew narrowly escaping with their lives. The vessel was subsequently found, waterlogged and adrift, and towed into Jedore. The S. V. C. was from Boston, and bound for Summerside, with Merchandize for owners and others. Vessel and cargo insured.—*S. J.*

A thunder-storm without rain, is a novelty in this meridian. Charlottetown and vicinity were visited with one about noon, on Sunday, which lasted for an hour. The only damage which the electric fluid did, was to two trees near the old battery. They were about a yard and a half apart and both had their tops taken off about two feet. From being intensely hot and sultry, the weather has become cooler and pleasanter. In some parts of the country, we learn, there was a heavy fall of rain and even of hailstones.

COLONIAL.

The codfishery at Newfoundland is said to be, on the whole, encouraging.

A bad description of scarlet fever has made its appearance in Halifax, causing two deaths in one family—father and son.

Capt. Chearnley, of Halifax, died in Boston on the 8th inst., from the effects of an operation which he had gone to the States to have performed on his throat.

Sir John A. McDonald cannot summon courage to meet a Toronto audience. It is, therefore, quite uncertain when he will hold the meeting to explain the Washington Treaty. He has not been able to induce Mr. John O'Connor to enter the Cabinet.

Another case of small-pox was sent to the Hospital last evening. There are now two patients under treatment there, both of whom came passengers in the steamship *City of Limerick* on her last trip to this port.—*Hx. Acadian Recorder.*

AQUATIC.—St. John will be well represented at the Aquatic Carnival. Besides the Indiantown crew, one has been formed on the Straight Shore, by one of the Logan Brothers and three others. They will row in the "T. Bilyard." So says the St. John *Globe.*

The Halifax papers contain the programme for the 29th, 30th, and 31st. The highest prize is $3000, for a 4 oared race of 6 miles, open to all competitors. It comes off, weather permitting, on Wednesday, the 30th August.

MEMBER UNSEATED.—*Mr.* Hannington, member of the New Brunswick House of Assembly for Westmorland County, has been unseated by Judge Allen, and a new election will be held. The principal offence proved against him was treating.

THE MAGDALEN FISHERY.—A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, writing from Gaspe, reports the mackarel fishery just closed, to have been good. The cod fishery is excellent, some boats at Dead Man's Island bringing in as many as nine drafts a day. The salmon fishery is hardly so good as it was last year.

Early on Friday morning, the 7th inst., a Sergeant of the Medical Staff, at Halifax, N. S., named Wilkie, while in a fit of "delirium tremens," killed himself by drawing a surgical instrument across his side, inflicting a fearful wound, which caused death in a few hours.

While a switch tender on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway was attending to his duties at Newport Station, yesterday afternoon, he stumbled and fell across the track. The train coming along at the time, passed over him, severing both legs above the knees. The wounded man was taken in charge by some persons living near the station. It is feared that the unfortunate man cannot survive. We have not heard his name.—*Hx. Reporter*

On Dominion day, two men belonging to Capt. Call's Field Battery of Artillery were severely injured at Newcastle, Miramichi, while firing a salute. It appears that while William Dalton was serving the vent, and Dennis Quigley ramming home the charge of one the guns, it suddenly went off, blowing off the first joint of Dalton's left thumb, and wounding Quigley severely in the right hand and arm.

Sir John A. McDonald will go to England late in September. It will not at all surprise us if, during his visit there, a Peerage is conferred upon him, previous to his taking the Governor Generalship of the Dominion. The British Government can never be charged with ingratitude towards those who are most devoted to its interests, and who do it good service. The settlement of the Fishery question, by the concurrence of Sir John, in a manner so eminently satisfactory to the Imperial Government, will meet with no mean reward.

The Miramichi *Gleaner* says that a little boy, seven years of age, a son of Mr. Mackie, of Newcastle, met with a fearful accident on Thursday night last. It appears that the little fellow went to see his father, who was attending the saw dust furnace in Randle's Mill, and, while playing round, his foot slipped and he fell head foremost into the furnace. His father caught him by the legs, but before he could get him out, the poor child was so badly burnt that he died Friday morning, in the greatest agony.

As Miss Georgina Lindsay, of Middle Musquodobolt, with her aunt, Mrs. Stewart, was picking berries on Saturday last, in the vicinity of a wood, they were suddenly set upon by a she bear with cubs. The bear lacerated Miss Lindsay in a frightful manner, inflicting severe wounds upon the scalp, and tearing the face fearfully with her claws. The aunt acted with heroic bravery, and actually beat the bear away from her niece. Miss Lindsay is in a fair way of recovery, but the bear is not, as a posse of neighbors, with a praiseworthy revenge, "popped" him out of existence on the following Monday.—*Hx. Chron.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Government of Jamaica is to be removed from Spanishtown to Kingston.

President Grant is anxious to visit the Provinces; but an old statute has been found which prohibits the President from leaving the country during his term of office.

Count Moltke, it is understood, will visit England in order to be present at the grand military gathering, which is to take place on the Berkshire Downs next September.

The *Irish Times* understands that a marriage has been arranged between the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and an English Catholic lady of high position.

Hon. H. R. Hubbard, comptroller of the currency, left Washington on Wednesday, for a trip to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and up the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Austrian frigate *Novara*, and the United States frigates *Constellation* and *Saratoga* arrived in Halifax harbor, last week. The French war-ship *Magicienne* arrived on Tuesday morning, the 11th.

ANOTHER STEAMER FROM LONDON.—The steamer "Medway" is to be despatched from London for Halifax, on the 10th of August, carrying goods at through rates to New Brunswick and P. E. Island. She will be consigned to Messrs. J. S. McLean & Co., Halifax.

Passengers.

Per *St. Lawrence*, from Pictou, July 7th—S. Seldon, Editor "Christian Messenger," Miss White, Miss Higgins, A. Booth, D. Ross, D. Grant and wife, Patten, Gifford, White, Stewart, Harris, Brinton, H. W. White and wife, John McLean, C. McKay, G. B. Doane, Rev. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Boggs, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, John McKay.

Per *P. of Wales*, from Shediac & Summerside, July 7—Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. P. Beers, Mrs. Delesy, Peters, Hobbits, Miss Armstrong, W. A. Pierce, Geo. Full, A. Gay, Miss Gay, Rev. Mr. Penney, J. T. Burpee, Milton Burnes, J. Martin, Rev. Mr. Allan, J. C. Keefe, R. Hunt, Miss Wilson, J. Grant, D. Rogers, Dr. Fraser, D. M. Fraser, R. Lawson, Mrs. Duncan, Rev. E. Evans, Mrs. W. H. Pope.

Per *Princess of Wales*, from Pictou, July 10th—D. Shannon, J. Duffy, Kelly, D. McKinnon, J. Quirk, J. Lawson, Matheson, M. Cartney, H. A. Ford, Mrs. Ford, J. H. Fraser, J. B. Renand and Son, J. Wilson, Geo. Walker, Thos. McDonald, Boyd, Farrell, Mrs. Ward, Dennam, Mrs. A. A. McDonald, 2 servants and child, H. B. Higgins, Rev. Mr. Bigney.

Per *St. Lawrence*, from Pictou, July 12—Rev. A. Stewart Desbrisay and wife, J. T. Tyrell, McNabb, Snow, Miss M. Snow, Miss Mann, D. Rogers, Alex. McQuin, Neil McQuin, Miss Lantz, Miss E. Cameron, M. Allard, Miss Chipman, D. McRae, E. Bateman, Miss H. Bateman, Miss M. Bateman, W. Shaw, Mrs. Taylor, George