the altered form taken by the object upon which it once delighted to rest, and the moss-covered stones are none the less prized when they have ceased to perform the office of utility and remain simply as memorials of departed fame. We have in this country found immense consolation in allowing dilapidated structures to crumble to decay. To say nothing of the notorious statue in Leicester square, and the iron railings which surrounded it, there is our noble old semaphore in Parliament street, still standing, although its arms are motionless, and it will never do another day's work. We also apply the same system to old offices and old men in them. The navy is or was full of old ruins; so even now is the army; and it is rumored that mouldy old clerks still sit at mouldy old desks in some of our public departments Old abuses are very beautiful in their ruin. Beadles, corporations, guardians, vestrymen, old nuisance authorities meet the eye in every English district, and excite a reverence it would be difficult for a nation less skilled in veneration than ourselves to understand. At the same time we would not advise France to carry this system too far; in the first place we find it very expensive, not only as regards money, but also as regards life. Our sanitary laws, for instance, are not only a wreck themselves, but they have ruined our own comfort and destroyed us by thousands annually, yet we still preserve them tenderly with our other ruins, and as long as there is a man left alive on these shores so long shall we hold on to them like "grim death." We cannot, however, conscientiously advise others to follow our example. The Hotel de Ville is a pretty ruin, and no great harm can ensue by letting it lie in its present condition. But France herself is also a pretty ruin, and although tourists may flock to see her in her sensational condition and she may make a certain amount of money by thus exhibiting herself, yet judging from her past she ought to have a future, and if not for her own sake, for the sake of that world in which she may be an agent for good as she has been for evil, she should rather strive to rise like a phœnix than yield to the temptation of letting sleep on the ashes of her glory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Marshall MaMahon has issued an order of the day to the soldiers and Marines in which he says—"Four months ago, revolution have triumphed over all opposition. After a siege of two months, and a struggle of eight days in the streets, Paris at last delivered. In taking Paris from the hands of the wretches who intended to reduce the city to ashes, you have preserved it from complete ruin, and have restored it to France. The whole country applauds the success of your patriotic efforts. The National Assembly, which represents the country, has accorded a recompense most worthy of you; it has declared by a unanimous vote that both the military and naval services have deserved well of their country."

The very national existence of France is menaced by the party of disorder with which the Republicans, partly by their own extravagance, partly by outward circumstances, are hopelessly implicated. There is an organization which only aims at plundering the middle classes and reducing society to a level of armed pauperism, but would break up France into a hundred petty communities. For all these evils, it is believed by a large body of French Deputies at Versailles, there is but one remedy—a Monarchical Restoration, which shall give the country a respected Chief and to foreigners the image of stability. Who, then, is this Chief of the State to be? The choice, as we all know, is very restricted, and the popular voice has long designated all the possible candidates. There is no thought of going to foreign families for a scion of Royalty. The two old Houses of France and the Bonapartes are alone in the field. Of the last, it is said even by French Conservatives, who are willing to speak of him with respect, that the Emperor is entitled both by the state of his health and the terrible disasters of last year from appearing once more at the rudder of France. It needs a strong man, physically and politically, to take on him the burden of restoring the country after the calamities of a foreign and civil war. Of the Orleans Princes it is thought enough to say that by the present generation of Frenchmen they are almost as much strangers as the Comte de Chambord himself, and that every argument in favor of their restoration applies far more forcibly to him. He is as free as they to give pledges of constitutional freedom; while he possesses the advantage that his accession would rally to the Government an old, numerous, and respectable party, which for the time at least, is the strongest in the country. To this now the Orleans Princes have, we may suppose, both themselves converted, since the fusion has been at length accomplished by a session of their chiefs. Their democratic being passed by, and Henry V. the best of all possible Kings, we are called upon not only to assent to, but to admire, an extraordinary display of national repentance as rich as ever found recorded in history.—*Times.*

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

London, July 3.

Odo Russell has been appointed Minister to Berlin.

In Bust speech—the Reichrath prorogued, on the ultimo., of Alsace with Jubilee honors, an excellent impression.

The official *Gazette* of the Italian Government has been transferred to Rome, and the first number appeared yesterday.

Every preparation is being made to give Victor Emanuel a royal welcome. Several Senators, Deputies and Mayors, and a large number of citizens have arrived.

The German troops evacuated Orleans yesterday, in conformity with the Treaty of Frankfort.

Orders have been issued from the German head quarters, forbidding officers of the army of occupation to wear the Parliamentary

[illegible]

thought Gambetta should shoot Count Mavo, in the opinion of Gambetta's friends, the Count's death would be a great gain to the Republic.

The Queen has conferred the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath on Sir Hamilton Seymour, Ambassador at Berlin.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, in succession to Admiral Sir Geo. Rose Ward.

Paris, July 4.

Marshal Canrobert has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Paris Army, in succession to Vinoy.

Rochefort, Pyat and Ranc are said to be hiding in Paris.

Paris, July 5.

Gambetta has been shot at by a young man who escaped immediately after firing the pistol. The wound is not dangerous.

Paris, July 6.

The Versailles Assembly has voted the abolition of the Income Tax, and the Ministry have accepted the vote.

Paris, July 7.

The reorganization of the French army has been completed. Its effective strength is 320,000.

The Bank of France, yesterday, dispatched 104,000,000 francs in specie to Prussia.

In the French Assembly, Favre expressed his gratification at the action of England during the occupation of Paris by the Communists.

Three hundred and twenty-five million francs of indemnity have been paid, and one hundred and seventy-five million more will be before Monday.

Dissatisfaction of French at German occupation increases rather than diminishes.

Thiers is to be taken to task for his conduct to Bismarck.

Elections to fill the vacancies in Assembly, caused by choice of some members from different localities, will be formally announced to-day.

Emperor William leaves here, to-morrow for Ems.

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City of Paris will issue loan to the amount of 500,000,000 francs, to be expended in repairing and rebuilding of monuments and public works, damaged and destroyed during the siege. It is over [illegible]

The Comtesse Chambord has issued a proclamation, announcing that he is about to leave France, that he cannot any longer give countenance to agitations. He adds: "Though absent, we shall still be separated from our country. When Frenchmen are willing, we shall found a Government with due realization liberty and universal suffrage as our motto."

CANADA

Winnipeg, July 3.

Governor Archibald arrived here this week. The French half-breeds have been quiet. The Indians have their crops of hay secured. The Sioux are on their way home. Some of the Sioux chiefs have been here, and have taken a most favorable view of the Indian question.

the larger cotton manufacturing cities have lost in population since 1860.

Lord Tenterden succeeds Odo Russell, who succeeds, as Ambassador at Berlin, Lord Loftus, who succeeds Sir Alexander Buchanan, at St. Petersburgh, who succeeds Lord Bloomfield, at Vienna, retired.

During some disturbances by Orangemen on Saturday, at Lisgan, Ulster County, the military were called out and the Riot Act read, when the rioters dispersed.

Appearances indicate that the Khedive of Egypt is preparing to go to war with the Sultan.

No political importance is attached to the fact that the Orleans Princes dined on Saturday with Thiers.

Returns from French Elections, as far as received, indicated strong majorities for the Republicans

Two monarchists only were elected from Paris. Still later returns say that 80 or 90 out of the 114 will support Thiers' administration.

Rochefort is pronounced insane. Of the Radicals, Gambetta was alone successful.

The "Siecle" states that the army did not vote.

The Crown Prince Frederick William and wife leave Berlin to-morrow for England.

M. Moret, the Spanish Minister of France, has negotiated a Loan of 100,000,000 reals at ten per cent.

Ministers from Germany, Sweden, Turkey, Holland, Russia, Spain and the United States, to the Court of King Victor Emanuel, have arrived at Rome.

London, July 4.

It is reported that Lord Bloomfield will retire from the position of British Ambassador at Vienna and will be succeeded by Sir Alex. Buchannan; Lord Loftus, the present Ambassador to Berlin, taking the latter's post at St. Petersburgh.

Odo Russell has, it is said, been appointed Ambassador to Berlin, and will be replaced in the Foreign Office by Lord Tenterden.

The French loan is already much above the price at which it was issued, because of the quiet manner in which the French elections have passed off.

The elections have increased the majority of the supporters of Thiers in the Assembly by fully one hundred.

The French Assembly have passed a bill requiring a deposit of "caution money" by the Paris Press.

London, July 5.

The Belgian Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

The Emperor will shortly go to Ems to meet the Czar Alexander, who is still at that place.

The American Knights Templars, from Pittsburg, Pa., were entertained in magnificent style, yesterday, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, at his seat, Alton Towers, in honor of the day and of his guests.

The steps of Paris will probably be raised to-day, as a prelude to the removal of the government from Versailles.

The French Republican journals rejoice over the overwhelming vote given for the candidates of their party in the country districts, and regard the victories as calculated to re-establish, permanently, the Republic in France.

London, July 6.

United States Minister at Vienna, observed the 4th July by giving a banquet, at which all foreign ambassadors and many notables were present. Count Von Beust proposed the health of President Grant, who, he said, was the chief of a Great Republic, where brave soldiers had conquered the Union, and whose swords were now turned to olive branches.

Napoleon will soon leave for Geneva.

Eugene will simultaneously visit her mother in Spain.

Prince Frederick William of Germany, and his wife, are expected in London to-night.

The Radicals in Porto Rico have elected fourteen deputies to the Spanish Cortes.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Prince Imperial of Germany, accompanied by Princess Victoria, arrived in London this evening, and were received at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Crown Prince brings with him the Order of Black Eagle, which he will confer upon Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

PARIS, July 6.

The vote of the French army was almost a unit for the Republic, which proves a sad disappointment to Imperialists.

A loan is to be raised by the municipality of Paris, for the purpose of rebuilding the monuments destroyed during the siege.

Gen. McMahon has been reinstated in command of Versailles.

Duke de Nemours and Schneider, formerly President of Corps Legislatif, are in Paris.

A election to fill vacancies in the Assembly, will be held on Sunday.

The Assembly has passed a law requiring caution money from the press, by a vote of 317 to 199.

LONDON, July 7.

Cotton 32d.

Liverpool markets steady.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm at good prices.

Unusually severe thunder storms have visited the suburbs of London, and many churches were set on fire by the lightning and destroyed. Several lives were lost.

The Waverly Celebration, in aid of the erection of a monument to Sir Walter Scott, realized £500. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Teck, the Marquis of Lorne, the Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur were present, and danced in character costumes.

In the Tichbourne case to-day, re-examination closed, and trial adjourned until Nov. 7th.

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Ottawa, July 1.

Hon. Mr. Langevin left this morning for Quebec, where he will remain for about a fortnight. He will return here about the 15th, starting for British Columbia with Mr. Flemming on the 24th.

Ottawa, July 5.

The majority of Ministers are out of town.

The report of changes in the Ministry are not reliable as previously telegraphed.

The first Governor of British Columbia will be a British Columbian—Trutch, it is announced.

The Government organs oppose the Treaty less hesitatingly.

The Opposition will not have more than twelve in the Quebec House.

Cartier was elected for Beauharnais.

The La Prairie Camp is well attended. Cartier and General Doyle are present.—Cartier spoke strongly in favor of the Volunteer system.

Considerable numbers of immigrants have arrived in Manitoba from Ontario.

The Surveys for the Pacific Railway are vigorously prosecuted.

Crops look well. Rain fell in great quantities yesterday.

It is reported that the title of the new Canadian Peer will be Baron McDonald.

Evidently great changes are about to be made in the Dominion Cabinet.

Ontario, July 5.

Fires have been raging since Friday, at a distance of thirty miles around Port Elgin, Ont., in which section a great number of houses and a large amount of crops have been destroyed, and the village itself only saved by a change of the wind.

Montreal, July 5.

Flour dull. Little demand. Super extra, nominal; fancy $5.75 to $5.90. Butter—fine 17 to 18 cts.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 5.

Flour dull, and five to ten cents lower; $5. 10 to $5.50 for super. state and western; $5. 90 to 6.60 for common to choice western; extra state $5.70 to $6.25.

A collision yesterday on the Nashville, Tennesee Railroad killed 15 and wounded 23 passengers.

Exchange 10¼. Gold 113¼.

The anniversary of American Independence was celebrated yesterday with the usual demonstrations. Among the events of the day was the proclamation of ratification of Treaty of Washington.

Washington, July 6.

The Mormon Legions paraded in Utah on July 4th, contrary to the law. They were suppressed by Federal troops. A bloody contest was narrowly escaped, the signs being some times ominous of evil.

The American papers of this morning publish President Grant's Proclamation of the ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Four persons were killed and nine wounded by a railway collision last night, near Newark, N. J.

Gold 112¾.

INDIA.

Bombay, July 5.

The reconciliation between the Ameer of Cabul and Yakeab Khan is due to the intercession of the Viceroy of India.

A serious affray occurred at Bangalore, in in which two British officers were shot.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 12, 1871.

☞ *The circulation of the* HERALD *amounts, at the present time, to a weekly average of 1,600 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.*

WILLIAM WILFRID SULLIVAN, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, is a young person of whom we have done our very best to think well. With a charitable sympathy, we have gone back upon his history, and have observed him struggling, not unmanfully on without tact, against heavy odds in the warfare of life. His perseverance won for him admission to an honorable profession. Fortune gave him an established business. The nest was built for him; ordinary caution was all that was required to hatch wealth, and achieve independence. We are not aware that he has ever distinguished himself as a pleader; he has seemingly been content to confine himself to the quiet but not less profitable branches of his profession—the negotiating of investments and the recovery of debts. To few young men of his age, has the road to fortune been so clearly defined as to William Wilfred Sullivan, and few have so unaccountably missed it. In the space of three years, he has three times contended for a seat in Parliament, and three times has he been rejected. His first canvass appears to have been entered upon and carried through in the belief that the East Point District was a sort of appanage of the business, to which, by a lucky chance, he had succeeded. Had Mr. Sullivan's efforts been crowned with success in this instance, we might possibly have seen him endowed, by a parity of reasoning, trying to force himself into a seat on the bench. His position, or, in the legal business, had we presented the East Point District, had directed the Government of the Colony, and had finally ascended the bench. Experience taught Mr. Sullivan, at the very outset, that the East Point was no pocket District, and the light he has derived from this fact, will serve to set his right respecting the Leadership of the Government and the Judgeship, should he deem them prerequisites of his business.

At the last election, Mr. Sullivan offered himself to the people of Fort Augustus as their representative. This was his second appearance in the characters of a candidate, and he made a better, a more creditable showing than on the former occasion. He succeeded in bringing forward some facts that could be brought forward to employed in his favor. Still he failed. He probably had few enemies in the district, he certainly had few admirers; and what was worse, he had not the art of making friends. He vented disagreeable truisms in relation to himself, and courted popularity with the blind, by a boast that he "intended to fight it out." He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten. He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten. He spoke the truth, he fought it out, and he was beaten.