ER TRADE

DERSON,
HOUSE,
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TOCK
GOODS
BEST STYLES,
LE PRICES
heir Goods in the
arkets,
ALE.
& CO.,
ILORS,
EET,
y house in the city.
the largest lot of
H!
STINGS, &c.,
in
NG GOODS!
THING!!
!
GLISH STYLE!
S!
STYLES,
CASH.

HERRARS,
L-HANGER,
AS FITTER,
& TIN-SMITH!!
Dorchester Street,
o Old Brading Room Building.)
return his thanks, to the general pub-
the liberal patronage extended to him
commencement in business, and asks
nuance of the same. He hops con-
stantly on hand
assortment of Tinware, Kitchen
Utensils, &c., &c.
in the above business will be punctu-
ed to.
lately made large purchases in the
arkets, intended for House Builders,
s Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fit-
&c., I am prepared to sell them at
r as can be had in the city, and will
in a good workmanlike style.
erons public, I would say that all or-
branch of my business will be attend-
despatch.
First-class Water Coolers
on hand.
r's Crystal Blue,
Sold Cheaper than ever.
1870. ex

JOHN CAIRNS'
RBLE WORKS!
int Street, Charlottetown.
subscriber has constantly on hand a
Stock of Marble and Freestone, and
d, at any time, to execute orders of
every description, such as
ents, Tombs, Headstones, and
lets; also Chimney Pieces
and Shelves, with
Brackets.
of Workmanship, Design, and Let-
feels confident that the work executed
tablishment heretofore, will compare
with that from any similar Establish-
he Island.
neither has, for sale, a large quantity
Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also,
Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr
s, price varying from $140 to $225,
to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolt-
, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.
on hand, Registered Grates and
ns.
ter the Old Stand.
JOHN CAIRNS.
15, 1871.—pat

ney's Celebrated Brandy.
CONSIGNMENT FROM FRANCE.
Exchange, (centre sash sasses.)
AT LOWEST RATES.
MACEACHEN & CO.
n Warehouse," June 21, '71.—1m

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871. NO. 37.

THE HERALD

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY

REILLY & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,

At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance, £0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance, 0 10 0
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR JULY, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

FULL MOON, 2d day, 9h 24m., morn., N. W.
THIRD QU'RT'R, 9th day, 8h. 57m., morn., S. W.
NEW MOON, 17th day, 1h. 15m., eve., S.S.W.
FIRST QUARTER, 25th day, 1h. 39m., eve., W.N.W
FULL MOON, 31st day, 5h. 4m. even, E. by N.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON SETS	HIGH Water	DAY'S bright
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	4 18	7 49	rises	9 24	15 31
2	Sunday	19	49	8 20	10 25	30
3	Monday	20	49	9 13	11 21	29
4	Tuesday	21	48	9 55	even	28
5	Wednesday	21	48	10 52	1 10	27
6	Thursday	21	48	11 25	2 1	27
7	Friday	22	48	11 56	2 46	26
8	Saturday	22	48	morn	3 35	25
9	Sunday	24	47	0 30	4 23	24
10	Monday	24	47	0 56	5 11	23
11	Tuesday	25	46	1 18	6 3	21
12	Wednesday	26	46	1 40	6 55	20
13	Thursday	27	45	2 0	7 45	18
14	Friday	28	44	2 29	8 37	16
15	Saturday	29	44	2 50	9 28	15
16	Sunday	30	43	sets	10 15	13
17	Monday	31	42	7 36	11 2	11
18	Tuesday	32	41	8 32	11 44	9
19	Wednesday	33	40	9 21	morn	7
20	Thursday	34	39	10 2	0 25	5
21	Friday	35	38	10 32	1 8	3
22	Saturday	36	37	11 12	1 50	2
23	Sunday	37	36	11 40	2 31	14 59
24	Monday	38	35	morn	3 14	57
25	Tuesday	39	34	0 4	3 59	55
26	Wednesday	40	33	0 39	4 52	53
27	Thursday	41	32	0 53	5 50	51
28	Friday	42	31	1 13	6 55	49
29	Saturday	43	30	1 35	8 4	46
30	Sunday	45	28	2 25	9 11	43
31	Monday	46	27	rises	10 14	41

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BURNAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island Saving's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square.*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire,
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JUNIOR DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARTIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notices.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

Card.
JAMES BEAIRSTO, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
MRS. DEWART'S KING ST.,
Charlottetown, - P. E. I.
May 17, 1871.

HENRY J. CAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE IN
North American Hotel,
KENT STREET.
Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 1y

REMOVAL!
DR. CAFFNEY has removed his Office from Dodd's Block to North American Hotel, Kent St.
April 5, 1871.—City pa 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to possess ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! Swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest, neatest, and most fashionable productions of the NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE, until you become like the lilly of the vally, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES,
FITS, and
WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durability

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.

And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE

American Walking Coats,

Business,
Frock,
Surtout.
Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871.

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

FOR SALE
—AT—
LOWER PRICES
THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOOTS & SHOES.

PANAMA HATS,
CANTON HATS,
STRAW HATS,
P. LEAF HATS,
FELT HATS,
PARA HATS,
LINNEN HATS,
HOLLAND HATS,
CAPS.

FRENCH KID BOOTS,
KANGAROO BOOTS,
PEB. GOAT BOOTS,
GLOVE KID BOOTS,
BUTTONED BOOTS,
HIGH CUT BOOTS,
BRONZE BOOTS,
COLORED BOOTS,
CROQUET SLIPPERS.

HATS AND CAPS.

LATEST DESIGNS BRONZE SLIPPERS.

GENTS'
BLACK SILK HATS!
Styles:
MARQUIS OF LORNE,
McETZ, PREMIER, &c.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, June 7, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

Our numerous patrons will read with pleasure the annexed interesting document from the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy:—

Royal and saintly Cashel! I would gaze
Upon the wreck of thy departed powers,
Not in the dewy light of matin hours,
Nor the meridian pomp of summer's blaze.
But at the close of dim autumnal days.
When the sun's parting glance, through slanting showers,
Sheds o'er thy rock-throned battlements and towers,
Such awful gleams as bright'n o'er Decay's
Prophetic cheek—at such a time, methinks,
There breathes from thy lone courts and voiceless aisles
A melancholy moral; such as sinks
On the lone traveller's heart, amid the piles
Of vast Persepolis on her mountain stand,
Or Thebes half buried in the desert sand.

[*Sonnet on the Rock of Cashel, written forty years ago, by the late Sir Aubrey de Vere.*]

"The Rock of Cashel is the grandest ruin in these kingdoms. In the midst of the rich champaign county of Tipperary stretching away from the hills of Kilkenny to the Galtee Mountains, and from Slievenamon to the Devil's Bit, the Rock of Cashel, crowned with its noble ruins, stands out to the eye the most conspicuous object in the plain. To the student of Irish history how deeply interesting is not Cashel of the Kings and of the Bishops, identified as it is with the glorious memories of the country as with the story of its misfortunes. When Irishmen revert, as they may with justifiable pride, to the virtues, the wisdom, the valor of past ages, they will point to the saints and sages and heroes whose names are linked forever to the traditions of the Rock of Cashel. Some of the events which took place upon the old Rock, or under its shadows, were not of merely local importance, but were felt throughout the land long after their occurrence, nor even at this distance of time is their influence together unfelt. On the Rock of Cashel, the Kings of Munster had their royal palace, and on its summit they used to be crowned. There, too, St. Patrick baptised King Aengus, and there Cormac MacCullenan wielded the royal sceptre and the archiepiscopal crozier of Munster. Brian Boroihme, [illegible] the Dane, Cormac MacCarthy, Kin of Desmond, crowned it with the beautiful Norman church called Cormac's Chapel, and Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, added the noble cathedral now in ruins, within the walls of which the famous Synod of Cashel was celebrated in 1172. When the Normans were defeated in the battle of Thurles, Strongbow encamped near Cashel; about a century and a half later Edward Bruce, brother of King Robert the Bruce, marched with his army from Limerick to Cashel; 300 years later again Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, after making a pilgrimage to the Monastery of Holy Cross, met the Earl of Desmond at the gates of Cashel; and at the commencement of the great civil war in 1841, Philip O'Dwyer, of Dundrum, took the city, which, with its fortress, were for years held for the Confederacy of Kilkenny. Sharing from age to age the varying fortunes of the country, Cashel possesses for the student of Irish history, a national importance; and, if the historic renown of Cashel awakens the student's and patriot's liveliest interest, certainly the pile of buildings, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, towering from the summit of the old Rock on a site of surpassing grandeur, the cathedral, the Teampul Cormaic, the regal palace, the fortress, the round tower, all form a group of ruins which must strike the eye of the architect and the man of taste as one with few rivals in this or perhaps any other land.

"Shall these noble monuments of other days remain forever in ruin? We hope not. Religion, patriotism, love of the sublime and beautiful, whether in art or nature—everything dear to us forbids the thought. The Commissioners appointed under the Irish Church Act are empowered either to preserve these buildings as monuments at the public expense, or to sell them. Who would think of condemning them to remain in a ruinous state, till at no distant day the hand of time should have destroyed the last vestiges of them? Rather who would not wish that the noble cathedral should be restored for public worship, and that the voice of prayer and praise should once more rise up from beneath its vaulted roof? Hence, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, with the Archbishop of Cashel as chairman, has been formed with the view of purchasing the plateau of the Rock of Cashel from the Church Commissioners, restoring the cathedral for public worship, and preserving King Cormac's Chapel, with the other historical ruins, from utter decay.

"This movement for the restoration of the Cathedral of Cashel and the preservation of the surrounding ruins, is by no means undertaken in the spirit of aggression upon the Protestant Episcopalian Church. Nothing could be farther from the mind of the noblemen and gentlemen composing the committee, some of whom are Protestants, nor could anything be more opposed to the feelings of the Most Rev. Chairman than a movement calculating to give just offence to their Protestant fellow-countrymen. If the old Cathedral of Cashel should be restored for public worship, it would naturally, in a part of the country almost wholly Roman Catholic, be for Roman Catholic worship. It was abandoned as a place of public worship a century ago, when the Protestant Archbishop Price, having obtained an act of Parliament constituting Saint John's new church, lower down in the city, a cathedral as well as parochial church, unroofed St. Patrick's Cathedral, and transferred the congregation to the more conveniently situated church of St. John. There appears no probability, then, that the Protestants, especially with much diminished numbers, will return to the old cathedral on the Rock; and so the only apparent chance of its being restored for Divine worship is, that it should revert to the hands of the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholics wish to obtain possession of it, and they are prepared to restore it. The Roman Catholic inhabitants of the city of Cashel, have already taken action in the matter, by sending forward a memorial to the head of the Government—the Catholic laity of the archdiocese of Cashel and Emly concur with the inhabitants of the city, and the Catholic clergy of both dioceses have authorized their archbishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, to take steps in their name for obtaining possession of the Rock.

"Therefore has the Rock of Cashel Committee been formed; and now Catholics throughout the world, and Protestants too, are invited to contribute to this grand national enterprise. An appeal is made to all lovers of their native land, to all students of the history and antiquities of Ireland, to aid in restoring a noble monument of mediæval civilization. Persons of influence at home and abroad, in Ireland, in Great Britain, in America, in Australia, in India, are earnestly solicited to aid the good work, by forming working committees in the great cities.

† PATRICK LEAHY, Archbishop, &c.

"Thurles, June 5, 1871.

"The following noblemen have allowed their names to be placed on the committee, for purchasing and restoring the ecclesiastical and other buildings on the Rock of Cashel, with the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy as chairman:—

The Duke of Norfolk.
The Marquis of Clanricarde.
The Earl of Fingall.
The Earl of Granard.
The Earl of Limerick.
The Earl of Denbigh.
The Earl of Dunraven.
Lord Cathcross.
Lord Southwell.
The Rt. Hon. William Monsell, M. P., &c., Tervoe.
The Rt. Hon. Richard More O'Ferral, Balyna.
Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., M. P. & M. D., Merrionsquare, Dublin.
Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., Curragh Chase.
George Ryan, Esq., D. L., Inch House.
E. Power Lalor, Esq., D. L., Longorchard.
E. Lenigan, Esq., D. L., Castlefogarty.
Thos. Lalor, Esq., D. L., Cregr.
Charles Bianconi, Esq., D. L., Longfield.
Count Edward O'Byrne, Corville.
James Scully, Esq., Elgin-road, Dublin.

Dr. Manning wrote to the *Times*, giving an extract from the letter of the Clergy of Paris, showing that Archbishop Darboy had accepted the Dogma, and taught it to the scholars under his tuition in his College, and that the Pope had written to the Archbishop, saying that the submission of the Archbishop "was to his heart the subject of great consolation." Certain persons, amongst others, a "Liberal" Catholic, wrote back, questioning the statement, and asking for the Archbishop's letter to the Pope. The *Times* declared it believed its critical correspondent, in spite of Dr Manning's letter, the letter of the French Clergy, and the intimate knowledge of Dr. Manning of the Archbishop's opinion. Whereupon, the *Spectator* remarks that "Papal questions are almost the only ones which the English public seems to approve an open and almost confessed resolve to see only on one side," and confesses that it is clear that Archbishop Darboy, after opposing the opportuneness of the Dogma, did, when it was settled, "honestly submit to what he deemed the Authority of the Church;" and remarks also that "it is hardly creditable for English Protestants, in their sober senses, to give men of high character, who speak openly, the lie, in order to sustain the accuracy of anonymous chroniclers."

A few weeks ago, all the London papers recorded with unanimity of admiration, a heroic act by one J. B. Johnson, a professional swimmer. He had come to London from Leeds to take part in a swimming-match for the championship. While crossing London bridge, he saw a man fall from a steamboat into the water, and, notwithstanding the great height of the bridge, Johnson hastily divested himself of his boots and made a dive. He rescued the drowning man and brought him to land. The next day, the match took place, and Johnson was victorious. The sympathy of the lookers-on was with him from the first, on account of the heroism of his act the day before. There was some talk of organizing a demonstration in his honor on his return to Leeds. But there is a sequel to the story. It turns out that the rescued man is a brother of the rescuer, and is himself a professional swimmer. The fall from the steamboat and the rescue were prearranged, and Mr. Peter Johnson, of Leeds, who enacted the part of the drowning man, had great difficulty in restraining his mirth when he was supposed to be dying from exhaustion in the boat after his rescue. As may be supposed, the enthusiasm in favor of the champion has somewhat abated.

FEARS OF AN INDIAN WAR IN TEXAS.—Reports from Texas state that the Indians are gathering on the plains in large numbers, and, judging from the various hostile demonstrations that have already been made, a general war is not improbable. General Sherman made arrangements to meet any ordinary attack on the part of the redskins, but the magnitude of the movement has been more clearly developed since General Sherman left. The people in the interior of the State begin to feel a little nervous over the present aspect of affairs, and well they may, when the different hostile bands exhibit the following strength:—Comanches, 2,742; Kiowas, 1,896; Apaches, 300; Quatadoes, 3,000; Condas, 484; Wichittas, 299; Delawares, 71; Keechies, 126; Waches, 124; Tawaucaros, 126; Hawanies, 85—total, 9053.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FRANCE.

ADDRESS OF FRENCH CATHOLICS TO THE POPE.

The following is the text of an address which was presented to the Pope on the occasion of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate:—

MOST HOLY FATHER:—On this day in which the Church celebrates the completion of the twenty-fifth year of your glorious pontificate, which exceeds in duration but equals in sufferings the pontificate of St. Peter, Catholic populations hasten to send their deputations to the steps of this throne, which is the more venerated by us for being outraged by the enemies of God and His Christ. Could France, although dripping gore from wounds received in all her members, leave her place empty among other nations? The eldest daughter of the Church must meet her sisters at the foot of the Calvary in the Vatican, which is not far from the Calvary on the Janiculum. France has therefore charged some of her sons to present to your Holiness she vows, her grief, her hopes. Her Government has made her fail in the mission which God had entrusted to her, even from the time of Charlemagne. It has been punished, together with her, and for having allowed the conquest of the pontifical States, our unhappy country has been herself conquered. France has replaced your Holiness on your throne twenty-years ago, and was proud to watch for its defence with her hand on the sword. She was made to abandon this post of honor. But our disasters began on the very day that Rome was abandoned, and will only finish on the day that we shall return to the guardianship of the Holy See. You know, most blessed Father, that French Catholics have always separated from the government if doubts were raised about your defence. They have protested against the ingratitude and treachery of which you have been made the victim, as they now protest against the outrages committed at Rome, Florence and Paris against God and His Church. They have followed you in all the stations of your suffering path, trying to uphold your cause with offerings, words, writings and the effusion of their blood. They have contributed to the composition of your army; and, by a providential reward, your soldiers were precisely those who showed themselves to be the most intrepid defenders of our country's soil. Catholic France a few months ago adhered with a great act of faith to the dogma of Pontifical Infallibility. It appeared, indeed, as if, by hastening by her vows this solemn definition, she already foresaw that all authority was about to perish in the midst of her, and wished to grasp the rock more firmly in the fury of the tempest. She hopes that the mysterious coincidence of her misfortunes with those of the Papacy is a proof that God has not rejected her, and will preserve for her in future her ancient right of primogeniture. Your august lips recently deigned to affirm that you reckon on France. We do not dare to ask you, most blessed Father, to renew to us this testimonial of trust; this word of life, pronounced by the vicar of Him who extended His hands to the daughter of Jairus, will be for our country a pledge of salvation and resurrection.

FRENCH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.

We have seen, with much satisfaction, the address of the French Catholics to the Pope, congratulating His Holiness on the attainment of his jubilee, in the Pontificate. There are some features more than ordinarily marked in this short but terse address; indeed, the whole document has claims on our attention, from the position it assumes in regard to late events in France, which no other of the many addresses, generated by the unprecedented occasion of the Holy Father's twenty-fifth anniversary as Pope, has as yet asserted. The tone of the address is, of course, fervently loyal; but more than that, it expresses the strong stand which the Catholics of France have taken, in favor of the Holy Father.

"You know, most blessed Father," they say, in one part, "that French Catholics have always separated from their Government if doubts were raised about your defence."

Language of much indication, in the face of the world, which looks upon poor France through the light of the late baneful fires in Paris, and, therefore, loses sight of the fervor of the faith yet existing there undimmed. Very remarkable, too, and singularly confirmatory of the general voice of the Catholic world, is the admission:

"It (the Government) has been punished together with her, and *for having allowed the conquest of the Pontifical States, our unhappy country has herself been punished.*"

No less important, as expressing vigorously the general views of Catholics, on the now happily settled question of infallibility, is that part which says:

"Catholic France, a few months ago, adhered with a great act of faith to the dogma of Pontifical Infallibility. It appeared, indeed, as if, in hastening by her vows this solemn definition, she already foresaw that all authority was about to perish in the midst of her, and wished to grasp the rock more firmly in the fury of the tempest."

There is yet hope for the uplifting out of its humiliation of a nation which has in its bosom the earnest faith and humble self-acknowledgment of fault, which combined to give forth this powerful enunciation of the Catholic voice of France. Infidel Communism has done its best to make of that fair Catholic land another Sodom, another Gomorrah; but, God be praised, there are yet, within her, the ten, ay, and an immensely larger proportion of the just for whose sake she will be saved.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

THE COMMUNIST REFUGEES.

The London *Law Times*, combatting the doctrines of most of the English papers about the giving up to the French Government of the Communist run-away barbarians, like any other criminals, under the law of extradition, remarks:—

The burning of the Tuileries—and that after the insurrection was hopeless—the murder of the hostages, that is, of innocent, unoffending persons, seized for the purpose of being shot, and kept in custody for weeks with that purpose—a purpose openly avowed by all the leaders of the insurgents, and not disowned or protested against by any of them—were acts of crime, not mere political offences. The attempt to take possession of the guns, the attempt to hold the city against the Government, for mere political purposes, and in order to enforce compliance with political claims and demands, were political offences, and, perhaps, we might extend the same indulgence to fair and open fighting in the streets or in the field, though that would be certainly going far beyond any indulgence allowed by our own law. But we protest against allowing to foreign criminals a larger measure of indulgence than to our own criminals, and we protest against the loose and monstrous doctrine, that a state of rebellion sanctifies crime, and that whatever crimes are committed during an insurrection are to cease to be regarded as crimes. Such a view is abhorrent to the English law, and, not long ago, a remarkable illustration of this was afforded. Martial law had been lawfully proclaimed in an English colony, but some excesses had been committed. Soldiers had, in some instances, shot negroes recklessly, wantonly, and in cold blood. Now, there was no dispute or doubt that the perpetrators of these outrages, and any one by whose order they had been committed, were liable to be indicted for murder, that is, soldiers engaged in the service of the Crown, and, in the actual suppression of insurrection, were held liable to the charge of murder, for acts of wanton homicide. How much more so would it have been had the position of things been reversed, had the insurgents gained an ascendancy, and shot quiet, unoffending persons in their own houses, or in the field, without provocation or offence? Would not the perpetrators of such outrages have been regarded as murderers? That is the present case, and we regret, for the honor of the country concerned, that there should be any doubt or difficulty as to extradition of such atrocious criminals.

General Ducrot's "first appearance" in the National Assembly is said to have been a failure. He is represented as hardly disguising the fact that in denouncing as rebels and promoters of disorder all who did not recognize the will of the nation, he was pleading for the Emperor. It will be remembered M. Thiers refused to entrust him with any important command; Thiers evidently "knew this man." Undoubtedly the great "rebels and promoters of disorder" are the infamous leaders of the Commune, Pyat, Rochefort, Cluseret, Dombrowski Delescluze, and others; but the question remains, to which History will find an answer: How far are the men "of the 4th of September"—who, after Sedan, destroyed the Regency, overturned the throne, and set up in its place a divided Republic—responsible for the after calamities of France; and giving Paris up to the Commune—the accursed bantling of the previous revolution? Facts like these may well rankle in the bosom of a soldier-politician such as Ducrot and render his allegiance to the present Government doubtful. Not so with MacMahon, who is emphatically a soldier—*sans peur et sans reproche*—and who owes promotion more to conspicuous merit, and dint of hard fighting, than to Imperial favor. Probably at the present moment the most powerful man in France, he said to display "Legitimist leanings."—So far rumor. Should these alleged "leanings" develop into a decided turn, we may rely that the leader of the army will act conscientiously; and not to please this or that faction, but to serve the cause of France.

BEAUTIFUL RUINS.—It is proposed to preserve untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville in Paris, and we can hardly be surprised that the proposal finds many advocates. Painful as it is to see a beautiful building destroyed, yet after a time the eye becomes accustomed to