

THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1883.

What is Home Rule?

In O'Connell's time it was the cry, a cry sufficiently simple for all to understand. In 1799, before the Union was brought about by questionable means, the Irish people governed themselves, that is, in theory, for in reality it was an English colony, sometimes called the Irish aristocracy, which governed or misgoverned the country. The real Irish people had very little say in Ireland, the only right they possessed being the right to vote their masters into Parliament, enjoyed by them just seven years, for it was only in 1793—when Republican France was victoriously raging—that the Catholics of Ireland were enfranchised. Nevertheless, the country was prosperous; there was little of absenteeism to complain of, and not much doubt was felt that the people would gain their rights and privileges by instalments if nothing interfered. Ireland was then governed by the "King, Lords and Commons of Ireland," and save that the Imperial army and navy garrisoned Irish towns and rode in Irish waters, the Island was free to regulate its own affairs in the manner that its legislators seemed most proper. As showing how independent was the Ireland of the time before the Union, it may be mentioned that it was at one period about to declare war against Portugal, while at another it declared the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) regent of Ireland during the King's madness, although England was opposed to it. Still, Ireland had undoubtedly the right, and it was only the sudden recovery of George the Third that prevented a collision. The Union put a stop to that sort of thing. The vast majority of the Irish people were against the Union; but Pitt and Castlereagh laughed at them, and bought up the Irish peers and commoners at tremendous prices. It may be stated here, incidentally, that Lord Dufferin's grandfather (Mr. Blackwood) sold his vote for a peerage and a sum of money, while Sir John Parnell, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, was unparachutable, though the courtiers would rather have him than a dozen Blackwoods. Home Rule is quite a different thing, and that is one of the reasons it is so hard to understand. When the first Home Rule motion was introduced by Isaac Butt ten years ago the Government of the day asked him what Home Rule meant. And, in fact, Isaac Butt never did actually define Home Rule. As we have remarked, the *status quo ante union* was simple, but Home Rule is complex, though the latter is contained in the former. It now appears as if the Radical leaders and some of the Whigs, including Gladstone, are willing to give County Government as the maximum of what they understand as Home Rule, while Parnell demands a Parliament in College Green. The powers of Ireland in the period before the Union were almost precisely the same as those enjoyed by Canada at present, while it seems that Parnell and the more conservative of his followers would be content with the powers enjoyed by Prince Edward Island or any other Province of our Canadian Confederation. Surely this latter is modest enough, especially when demanded by a nation which is as ancient as any in the world, and which has a proud national history behind it. We have no doubt Parnell will obtain all he asks; he generally does in the long run. The platform of the National League is, we imagine, pretty much analogous to Home Rule as agitated for by weak-minded Isaac Butt, and includes "National Self Government," that is, Ireland to be ruled by Irishmen, local self-government, or (we presume) local county boards, extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchise, the development and encouragement of the labor and industrial interests of Ireland, and land law reform. When one comes to look upon them there is really nothing formidable in those demands, and certainly nothing unjust. Unless the Irish are imbeciles—and we think they are not—they should be better able to manage their own affairs than the English people can do for them. Our space will not permit us to go into details on this platform; but there are a few things that should be generally known in order that impartial outsiders may understand the situation even a little. The Castle governs Ireland at present from the centre of the sea, and though the Irish Chief Secretary and Lord Lieutenant may be well intentioned, though they may be two angels in disguise, the Castle does not let them rule. The Castle means officialdom, and is associated in the minds of Irishmen with centuries of tyranny. It is viewed by the people of Ireland as the French of anti-revolutionary days viewed the Bastille. The Castle appoints the magistrates, and there are in Ireland thirty-three Protestant and two Catholic magistrates, though the country itself is Catholic. Then look at the franchise. There are as many voters in the city of Manchester, England, as there are in all Ireland. Under the present system the Grand Jurors govern Irish counties. They impose taxes and they dispose of the county's patronage, and they are all landlords, they govern in class interests. If they did not they would be more than human, and it is suspected that Irish landlords are something less. To sell up, Ireland is a badly governed country, in which a change must come or a revolution.

Something About a Popular Man.

We regret very much to find that the Editor of the Patriot has not accepted our advice in the friendly, and, though we say it, the christian spirit in which it was offered. It is quite true he has dropped the use of the words incapacity and deficit, in accordance with our instructions, but he will, nevertheless, recklessly persist in insinuations and innuendoes against public men of the Conservative party, infinitely better and able than he in every respect, though that is certainly not saying much. The Honorable A. J. Macdonald, of Georgetown, has been appointed to a seat in the Executive Council, and the Editor of the Patriot seizes the opportunity to make little of him—at least to try. Mr. Macdonald is weak, Mr. Macdonald is unpopular, Mr. Macdonald represents a small constituency, he has no influence, in fact, according to Mr. Laird's organ, Mr. Macdonald is a nobody. Perhaps it would be better for us to allow the Patriot to go on in this self-abandoned fashion, as it injures no one, and least of all Mr. Macdonald, while it makes our contemporary appear ridiculous. But that is exactly what pains us. We do not like to see any journal—even a Grit journal, made a laughing stock of, as it reflects upon Island journalism all over. Every one knows that if Solon came along with the statutes of Athens in his hands, and Demosthenes going before as his precursor, the Patriot would set them both down as fools if they had a conservative—that is to say a respectable—appearance, just as every one knows that the Hon. A. J. Macdonald is an able, an influential and a popular man. It cannot be denied that he represents a small constituency, but then that is not the fault of Mr. Macdonald. He did not make the constituency, and if the Patriot will forgive us for saying so, though small, it contains, in proportion to its numbers, as many intelligent and influential men as any in the Island—perhaps in Canada. It is at all events large enough to resent Mr. Laird's insult. Mr. Macdonald, too, has a singular way of showing how his popularity is decreasing in Georgetown, by managing to be elected on every occasion, and on the last by a greater majority than ever. If that is the manner in which popularity wanes long may it wane. The popularity of the Hon. David Laird at this rate must be scraping the sky like the standard of parity he and his twelve incapable colleagues lifted in 1873, for he has been uniformly and consistently rejected, and the last time by a majority greater than ever! But perhaps it is moral victories the Patriot is alluding to, that case why not say so, that we may let his Editor all the credit he deserves for physical defeats, so many as almost to amount to martyrdom. Mr. Macdonald has proved his capacity in the House of Assembly during a long political career in which he exhibited all the signs of a useful and pains-taking member, and has certainly done more good in the way of legislation than the Hon. David Laird, and it may seem. As regards Mr. McKay being overlooked, it appears to us Mr. McKay is well able to take care of himself. He is certainly entitled to a seat in the Executive Council. Every member of the Legislature is, and his time will, no doubt, come. The advocacy of him in the Patriot is, however, too palpable; if it were that gentleman who obtained a seat in the Council, no doubt the Patriot would keep over the fact that Mr. Macdonald had been overlooked, and declare that the former was devoid of influence or ability. As matters stand, we have no doubt but that Mr. McKay was among the first to advocate the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Macdonald.

And now that we are on the theme, we would respectfully beg to know what the Editor of the Patriot has done in his generation that he should presume to criticize even the most useless. He has been unfortunately and quite accidentally member both of the Island and Dominion Governments in turn, but will anyone—any dear friend of the Island—inform us of any act of his political career that can be mentioned with credit? We have heard of a Blake Act, a McCarthy Act, a Scott Act, all sorts of acts, but a Laird Act—never! This is because Mr. Laird is an incapable man whom marvelous offshooty and political exigencies flung into positions of eminence, from which he himself was glad to escape. He was elected by Belfast to "Knock the Railroad on the head," but it was the Railroad knocked the Patriot Editor instead, not on the head, unfortunately, but on the tail, for the gentleman seems to be always running away, and is invulnerable everywhere else. Railroad, quotha! Instead of killing or even scotching the scheme, he helped to extend it forty or fifty miles east and west. He went into the Legislature as an anti-confederate and emerged as an annexationist. He and his colleagues committed the country to Confederation, but Hon. Messrs. Pope, Herliand and Howland, had to make better terms for him and his colleagues. He plunged the Province in debt, and then one night—some dark, smother night—rained from the Island like a startled shadow, unknown even to his colleagues, almost unknown to himself (for the man was denuded with fear), and somehow or other reached Ottawa, thinking in his

The Harmony Branch.

The people of East Point, including Lots 45, 46, and 47, entertain strong, and as it seems to us, legitimate hopes, that when the Cape Traverse Branch of the Island Railroad, now in course of construction, shall have been completed, the general Government will turn its attention to the supplying of a want just as keenly felt, and build a branch line from Harmony to Elmira, in extension of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and thus furnish a market easy of access to a people at present without a harbor or a railroad. The branch we speak of, which has been surveyed already, is but eight or ten miles between the points named. The Engineers and Surveyors having had to do with the survey, express themselves to the effect that the branch could be constructed almost at a nominal figure. The district over which it would run being perfectly level, very little grading would be necessary. There are no engineering difficulties in the way, no hills, no marshes, and consequently there would be no bridges to be constructed or tunnels to be bored. The maximum cost of the Branch is calculated at \$35,000, though the general opinion is far less would be necessary, a small sum truly, considering the benefit it would confer on a large portion of our population. Then again there would be no expenditure required for rolling stock, which could be supplied from the main line. That the branch could pay for the start, and even yield profits, is beyond all question. At the present time the farmers and traders of the East Point district are in a very peculiar position; for having neither harbor nor railroad they have to haul their produce over many a weary mile to find a market in distant Souris or St. Peter's, "away round the world for sport," as the old saw has it, though indeed it is anything but sport to the farmer. At the time of French domination there was a splendid harbor at North Lake, but it has been long neglected and is now completely choked up with sand. The people around the Lake say it is capable of being cleared and rendered fit for trading purposes at comparatively small expenditure, but the Railroad is the most pressing need just now. We have no doubt, we repeat, that if the case be indubitably represented to the Government by the proper parties, we shall hear of an Elmira Branch immediately the Cape Traverse Branch is finished.

An Unjournalistic Assault.

MR. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE was defeated in the municipal contest of Wednesday last, and we are very sorry for it, believing that as an intelligent man, and a public-spirited citizen with a good record, he would have been an excellent Councillor. The Patriot supported his opponent from the start, for though it is not accepted as a fact that politics underlie affairs municipal, it is tacitly understood by the Grits that they do, and, as a rule, the party organs act upon the understanding rightly or wrongly, wrongly as we think, though our Grit contemporary is of a different opinion, inferring from its attitude in municipal contests. As a matter of course, the good sense of our intelligent citizens guard them against this mistake, and we trust, shall continue to guard them, if for nothing else than that the system, if it obtain, is detrimental to the best interests of Charlottetown. Having thus stated our desire no one can accuse the Herald of desiring to mix matters if we criticize the Examiner's attack upon Mr. Chappelle, and call it unfair, unjust, and unjournalistic. A well-conducted newspaper has the strength of a giant, though it does not use it like a giant. It addresses a large audience every time it is issued; and an individual, no matter how powerful or how intellectual, engages against odds when he enters the lists against it. It is for this reason a journalist should be extremely cautious in assailing individuals, for once it be found that personal motives prompt the attack the influence of the assailant is gone; and it deserves to go. Now, most people know who the Examiner assailed Mr. Chappelle; but those who do not, or have forgotten the circumstances, we may state that in May last Mr. Chappelle was the cause of our contemporary committing a breach of journalistic etiquette for which it can never forgive him. Mr. Chappelle wrote several anonymous letters on civic affairs which the Examiner inserted, and afterwards, when undue pressure was exercised, surrendered the name of its correspondent! This was a flagrant breach of trust; this was doing a thing journalists have endured long terms of imprisonment for refusing to do, and publishers have suffered heavy fines sooner than do. This was outrageous journalism and injuring Mr. Chappelle; and as according to the axiom of some Talleyrand or Rochefoucauld one can never forgive those one has injured, the Examiner is meanly consistent in its attack. "The result," says our malicious contemporary, "was no doubt due to the personal of the candidates. This fact is pleasing and reassuring, inasmuch as it shows that a majority of the electors have still some regard—however small—for the character and dignity of the Council." The foregoing passage is insulting, not only to Mr. Chappelle, but to those who voted for him, among whom were some of the chiefs of the Conservative party. Likely Mr. Chappelle only, but such is the unhappy maladroitness, to use the mildest expression that will accommodate itself to the case, that it cannot strike its mark without wounding others with its victim, and not only wounding but disgusting. It cannot even plead the good excuse that it sank party for the general good, for lower down it goes in for "the abolition of parties in the Council," thereby pleading guilty according to its own showing of an attack on the party it so grossly misrepresents. See now what the indulgence of a small piece of personal spite has led to.

Editorial Notes.

THE fact that a wood cut of Carey was found in O'Donnell's trunk, is strong presumptive evidence that the killing of the informer was premeditated. ONE source of happiness the Republicans cannot deprive the Bonapartists or Monarchists of is the right of calling their respective pretenders Napoleon V. and Henri VI. ARAHI PASHA has taken an intense liking to Britons and things British since his exile in Ceylon's lair, where "the spicy breeze blows soft." Arabi, however, cannot pull the wool down over the eyes of John Bull so easily as he imagines. But wouldn't he make an excellent Grit leader? CARDINAL MANNING, in a lecture he delivered on a recent occasion, declared that one-half of the great city of London were rank infidels, and half of the other half did not go to church. And yet the Home Mission people will persist in converting Heathendom. AFTER the great serpent comes the centaurian. In looking over the newspapers one is started to see the number of old women 116 years of age going on 117, who have died lately. It is the newspapers who kill them, as it is the newspapers who resurrect the everlasting, never-ending sea serpent. There must certainly be a place of eternal punishment. THE Polish King Sobieski drove the Turks from Austria two hundred years ago, and thereby saved Europe. The Poles wished to celebrate this great event on its anniversary last week; but the Russian Government would not allow them. It was celebrated, therefore, in Vienna instead, and in other places. It is rumored that if Russia goes to war over the Eastern embroglio looming up among more, the triple alliance will attempt the freedom of Poland. THERE is a decrease in the revenue for August observable at the ports of Montreal and Toronto that rejoices the heart of "reform" journals. The great organ which, pretended to think, that the revenues of the Dominion should increase not only year by year but day by day. One thing, however, they should bear in mind is that there are no unemployed thousands parading the streets of those cities demanding "bread or blood," as was observed in the days of the Maclean administration. NEWSPEAPERS generally are full of praise of the "Grand Old Man" for his dignified answer to Mr. Healy's fierce attack on him and his Government. Perhaps if matters were reversed—if Healy were Minister and Gladstone in opposition—and if Healy made the "Grand Old Man" his on the soft side of a plank for six months in one of Her Majesty's jails his language would not be

Departure of Dr. Creaner.

On Friday evening last, a Committee assembled at the house of Judge Reddin, and on behalf of the friends and admirers of Dr. Creaner, presented that gentleman with an Address and a magnificent Silver Service, consisting of eight pieces. The Address, which was illuminated and beautifully embossed, was signed by upwards of one hundred persons, having among them some of the most prominent doctors of Charlottetown, expressed the deep regret of the citizens at his departure for a place where a wide field for his acknowledged abilities presented itself. It also alluded to the Doctor's many and gratuitous services to the poor, and concluded by wishing him and his amiable wife the happiest and most prosperous they so richly deserve in their new home. Dr. Creaner made an eloquent reply, during which it was easy to see he was deeply affected. He said he would never forget the dear Island in which he has spent so many pleasant years. After this, Judge Reddin invited the company to a dinner, served up in a style that does not detract from His Honor's reputation for hospitality. Dr. Creaner was also presented with an Address and a silver medal by the 82d Battalion, of which he was Surgeon. He left for New York on Monday morning.

Latest Telegrams.

LONDON, Sept. 17. The steamer Athenian, with O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, on board, has arrived off Plymouth. PLYMOUTH, Sept. 17. A force of detectives have left on a tender to board the steamer Athenian. It is reported that the gun-boat will be detached from the victualling yard to intercept the steamer, and that O'Donnell will be landed at the yard. No suspicious characters have yet been observed in this vicinity, and extra precautions have been taken by the authorities to prevent any attempt at rescue. DUBLIN, Sept. 17. At the mass meeting of the Irish National League, at Carrick-on-Shannon, on Sunday, 50,000 persons were present. Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P. for Galway, delivered a speech in favor of Home Rule in Ireland. The meeting adopted resolutions declaring that the Irish National League will never cease its efforts until a native Irish Parliament is established. A large meeting of the League was also held at Mallow, Wm. O'Brien, M. P., for County Cork, made an address. He urged perseverance and determination to win the independence of Ireland from English domination, by peaceful means if possible, but to win it at all hazards. SOUTH POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17. Entries are still coming in for the Soda Point regatta. Hanlan, Plasted, Hooser and Gairol will arrive here to-night. Courtney is expected to-morrow. MONTREAL, Sept. 17. The trial of Frederick Mann, murderer of the Cook family at Little Britain in December last, commenced at 10 o'clock. The jury consisted of every-body but the plaintiff and was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of October. LONDON, Sept. 14. The coming revision of registration of electors will show that for the first time in the history of Dublin elections, under the registration law, the Nationalist party has succeeded in securing a fair representation by the registration of 4,000 voters under the "lodgers' franchise clause." The Liberals do not claim any accessions to their ranks, for the reason that they will probably vote for the Conservatives to defeat the Home Rule candidate. The Tories on the other hand express themselves confident of receiving 15,000 of the 40,000 votes registered. The Standard has a long dispatch from Hong Kong giving further details of the Canton riots. Ten English establishments, one American, one French, and two German, were burned to the ground, and two English, one German, and one French house sacked by the mob. The consuls have sent an identical note to the Viceroy, holding him responsible for the destruction. DUBLIN, Sept. 15. The demonstration at Waterford on Sunday, under the auspices of the Irish national league, was attended by over 50,000 persons. The city was profusely decorated with flags and emblems, and there was an imposing procession with banners and several bands of music. The meeting passed resolutions demanding a parliament for Ireland, not only in name, but in reality; and declaring that Ireland must have that which England has by the necessity of the time, granted to the colonies, and that the Viceroy, the adoption of the resolutions was greeted with loud cheers. Michael Davitt, in his speech, denounced the land act as entirely inadequate to the needs of Ireland. He stated that not one-sixth of the land cases had yet been heard, and that when they had been all settled, the reduction of rent would amount to £1,000,000. LONDON, Sept. 16. The Times London special says: It seems as if there would be a very active autumn campaign. The extreme Radicals are preparing to contest all the great boroughs in England at the next election, even in opposition to Liberal candidates of the old school. The programme issued by Pankhurst, the ultra-Radical candidate for Manchester, is a type of the rest. It comprises the abolition of the House of Lords; adult manhood suffrage; payment of members of parliament; the disestablishment of the church; the abolition of parliamentary elections; secular, free and compulsory education; and local self-government for Ireland. All the Liberal conference an effort will be made to persuade the Radical delegates to subordinate this programme to the immediate interest of Liberalism, while approving all points as above stated, as the ultimate platform of the party; this is Chamberlain's plan. Manifesto Parallels are stamping Ireland generally with a view of retaining such a preponderance of Home Rulers as shall enable their chief to hold the balance between the two parties and dictate their own terms. BOSTON has petitioned Sir Hector Langvin for a new Post Office. Mr. T. O'Connell, the well-known news dealer of this city, has opened a branch store in Montreal, N. B. L. E. FROST is opening his stock of fall goods, and is offering wonderful bargains in men's wear underclothing. Advertisement next week. REVISED HISTORY OF THE PRINCE COUNTY EXHIBITION, Summerside, at one first-class fare, will be issued from the P. E. Island Railway on the 25th and 27th, good to return on 27th and 29th. The exhibition opens on Thursday, the 27th inst. MR. MICHAEL BRADNER, an old resident of the Island, arrived in the city on Monday, after an absence of twenty-eight years, spent chiefly in China. He is on his way to England. Mr. Bradner is the owner of the Kensington and Bellevue properties outside of Charlottetown.

A Voyage Round the World.

Two inches of snow has fallen near Winnipeg. The Empress of Austria intends visiting America. The Dominion Parliament opens on January 1st. The New England Potato crop has been injured by frost. Michael Davitt is seriously ill of inflammation of the lungs. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has arrived in Canada from Scotland. Hon. David Mills, the sage of Bothwell, has been admitted to the bar. The Crown Prince of Portugal has received with great honor on his arrival at Berlin. A telegraph line has been started in operation at Siam, the first ever worked in that country. The relations existing between Germany and Russia at present are stated to be more than cold. Stevens, the English Socialist recently expelled from Vienna, has been arrested in Germany. The news that the Dominion Government has vetoed the Manitoba Orange Incorporation bill is not confirmed. Mr. Bannatyne, a Limerick merchant, has been selected to contest that constituency in the Conservative interest. The publication of the chief nihilist organ, which was suppressed at St. Petersburg some months since, has been resumed. A Hungarian bishop has issued a pastoral declaring Jew-hating unchristian, and exhorting his flock to give up so degrading a practice as to convert to Judaism. The Parson fund is now more than \$120,000, one hundred and eleven thousand of which sum has been subscribed in Ireland alone. Germany has decided to make a naval display in China waters, with a view to a salutary effect in the event of an outbreak against foreigners. When the suburb and villages applying for annexation to Montreal are admitted, Canada's chief commercial city will have a population of 200,000. It is reckoned as singular that McDermott the pretended dynamiter but real informer, now in Liverpool jail, should be allowed to air his opinions in the press. The Spanish Government is on the alert for the suppression of outbreaks against its Cuban, satrapies to effect which are stated to be carried out by enemies. The epidemic from which Egypt has been suffering is reported by the German Sanitary Commission to be true Asiatic cholera, and not a new form of disease. Rumors of an alliance between Austria and Spain are considered to be strengthened by the hearty welcome given to King Alfonso on his visit to Vienna. The National Board of Health of the United States reports that the mortality rate of the country is at Dayton, Ohio, and the highest at Memphis and New Orleans. A reduction in wages of cotton spinners and weavers was lately declared to be necessary by the Lancet in consequence of the depression of the trade. The vice-regal party accompanied by Prince George of Wales, are now making a tour of the Dominion. The Governor General and staff will sail for England October 26th. Johann Jaskochy, arrested in New York for stealing \$100,000 roubles from his employer in Moscow, thought the United States was a free country, and that he could not be arrested there. McDermott has been discovered to have purchased glycerine in Glasgow previous to the explosions there, and it is believed this fact converted into nitro-glycerine and used to perpetrate the explosion. Houses and wharves belonging to European merchants at Canton have been burned by a Chinese mob, but no violence was done to the foreigners, and the rioters were dispersed by Chinese and British troops. A San Francisco lady tells of the delight of Ralph Waldo Emerson in the Yosemite. When asked what he thought of it, he said: "It is the only thing I have seen out here which comes up to the brag." The recent advice given by the London Times to France to relinquish colonial enterprises and concentrate her forces at home is attacked by the North German Gazette, which declares that France will not be weakened by the loss of her colonies. The number of divorcees in New York is increasing. The number granted last year was about 300, but the annual increase for several years has been about 25. This year the increase will be greater from present indications. The London Times has editorially urged France to come to a decision as to peace or war with China quickly, on account of the momentous interests involved, not only in Europe, but also in America and the British colonies. Lord Lorne is spoken of for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as the Queen's request. So that a resident member of the royal family should make the Irish legal. It would seem, after all, as if it were easy to make the Irish legal. An Irish National League demonstration was held at Waterford recently, at which over thirty thousand were present. Michael Davitt presided and denounced England in strong language. The Land Act was also denounced as a failure. A French commissioning officer has been appointed to visit the chief manufacturing cities of the United States, with the object of seeing whether American improvements can be adopted in France which will enable her to meet America in competition. Mr. Chapin is his last lecture said: "I have avoided politics all my life. I simply own my vote, and that is all. If I were a member of a political party, I would not be a member, for that I believe to be against the good of God."

LOCAL AND OT.

MR. A. B. WARDEN is in the city yesterday morning. Two hundred and thirty P. E. Island men and the P. E. John are reported to be in Charlottetown. They will stay at the leave on Saturday morning. The Patriot came out weak, which gives our smart appearance. We the Patriot appear with political principles, who welcome indeed. The United States arrived in the harbor—five-looking vessel, w crew. Five of her boat and made remarkable. We glean from the M. Mary Ann McQuaid, of Charlottetown, that on the 12th inst., at 8 Har harbor, Mr. Pat Examinar, was present. The steamer Worcester at 5 o'clock this evening following passengers: and three children, O Mrs. Ann Brown, Miss Smith, Miss Green, J. McLean, Henry Green, A. Green, William Green, Southport, which had what dilapidated in app down on Monday night having ropes but not their resembled the ruins of Hamam on Tuesday. stand it has the instant repair the houses and liv could has rendered it. A MILITIA CAMP has been under command of M companies in camp at Engineers, No. 3 of the the Hon. the Governor, R. Albertson and the talion band will play e men expect to have a pl in the performance of will begin in camp for to the last end, best pl be held at St. Peter's Catholic Church, Charlottetown, and which will be the day of the picnic, a is a beautiful piece of and then finished. We attendance will be as demands, and the pr attempt was made to t taken out, but failed, for it hore, but he died so and suffocation. This has been the work of a gentleman who had an insurance company covering him. Dismal e emptying coops and a and this it is which disagreeable in the neq the horse was statur previous to the five; th Mr. Praytel last having B. Hargrave of the f having been the best individual palmed off on paper resembling a twg \$2.00 marked on i and disreputable was no one who g examination. It was an insurance company purposes. But Mr. M memory, and he remes man who was mean o leg of his want of m not know his name. I thinks all farmers are are, except this smart; however, on hearing he be prosecuted, has son by a relative, who s for a man, and therey a funeral. MR. JUDGE BODD, the Rev. Lawrence J. Youngblood, also o Boston on their wedd morning, Miss Isabd of Mr. Aubrey Forbe, George A. W. Roberts master's Department o was ceremony was p J. M. McLeod, at the father, after which, t for an extended tw United States. On M red, Mrs. Fraser, w France, to Thomas Cal lately residing in St and his husband est Mironick the same over one of the pa health, happiness and THE VSA PARTY anno to come off on the 17th of purchasing an orga was a grand success ladies and gentlemen vantage of the favora pal in the festival. Donah, Parish Pris promoting the comfort who attended. On th ing train from the ci number of teams at t to drive the passage the ladies in charge of new credit is i exhibited and the m were matters agreeal were such as gave up all seemed to enjoy content. In the eve did not seem to fr business concerned in seeing our town & the train on their wa a very pleasant day.