DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association have been in session at Ottawa for some days, and have prepared a prize list, which was submitted to the Minister of Militia and approved by him. The following is a summary of the prizes:

A prize open to all comers, members of the Dominion Rifle Association; $600 in all, the highest amount to a single competitor being $250, the next highest competitor getting $100, the balance being divided among 25 competitors, in $20, $10, and $5 prizes; the ranges for these prizes are 400, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards. Open to any rifle in any position.

The Dominion of Canada prize open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of volunteer militia or militia, and to members of the staff who are also members of the Canada Rifle Association. The 1st prize, to go to a single competitor, is $300; there are 30 prizes at $20 each, and 30 at $10 each, making the whole sum competed for $1,400. These prizes are to be competed for on two stages—the first at 800, 400 and 500 yards; the second at 600 and 700 yards. The Enfield and Snider Enfield to be used.

The Provincial Match will be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province. The 1st prize will be a piece of plate worth $800, the highest score will get $50, the next $30, next $20; ranges, 300, 400, 500, and 600 yards; five shots at each range; arms, Enfield and Snider Enfield; the prize of $800 to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition.

The All-Comers Intercolonial match will be open to all-comers of any nation and any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulation. 1st prize, $200; 2nd, $100; one ten prizes of $15 each; ranges, 400 and 800 yards.

The Affiliated Association prize is to be competed for by members of affiliated associations. The first prize of $2 000 will be left to the decision of the winning association, and will be paid to the treasurer. The highest individual score will get $50; 10 second highest, $15 each; the next ten $10 each. Ranges, 300, 600, and 900 yards: open to rifles coming within the Wimbledon regulation.

Military District Prize—to be shot for by ten competitors from each district. The highest aggregate score, $400 in plate or money; highest individual score, $50; next ten highest, $5 each.

The Battalion Match to be competed for by six from each battalion, officers and men. 1st prize, $250; highest individual score, $30; second highest, $20, ten next highest, $10 each. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards; individual possession of the prize of $250 to be decided by three shots each at 500 yards.

The military prize opened to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. regular forces in Canada:—1st prize, $40; 2nd do. $30; 3rd do. $20; 4th do. $15; and 20 prizes at $5 each. Ranges, 300, 400, and 600 yards; Enfield and Snider Enfield Rifles.

Pool targets are to be provided at different ranges, and sighting shots will be allowed at ten cents each. The committe have adopted the Wimbledon regulations of 1867, as far as applicable to the prizes to be offered.

[From the *New York Tablet*]

ANOTHER GONE!

In the news brought from the Old World by last week's mail there was one small item that to the world at large, was of small significance; to the Irish people, at home and abroad, it had no sad meaning. It was the death of Samuel Lover. Many thousands of readers glanced carelessly over that brief announcement without one emotion of sorrow or regret. How few even of Irish readers, really feel the loss their race has sustained in Samuel Lover!—And yet he is a loss and a heavy loss, too, to "the far-dispersed Gael." To those who, like the present writer, has devoted many long years of life's short span to the literary service of the ancient Irish race, it is sad to see how little note is taken, by the mass of the people for whom they labored, of the gradual extinction of those luminaries whose pure and lustrous light shed a glory on our generation.

How many of our people,—the Celtic Irish,—are there who can estimate our intellectual losses, as a race, during the last few years!—Alas! alas! few they are, passing few indeed! And yet scarce any of the European races have lost so many of their eminent literati within the same given time. Ten years ago we had a brilliant galaxy of stars shedding a steady light on the mind of our race, a light that was seen and known in both hemispheres. There was Eugene O'Curry and John O'Donovan, and George Petrie, men of world-wide celebrity as archæologists and antiquarians, members of most of the learned societies of Europe, yet who devoted their eminent talents and unrivaled industry solely to the history and antiquities of Ireland; there was Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the friend and fellow-laborer of all three, who brought to the service of the old race, all their industry, all their gifts, with others of a still higher character; a man endowed with the rarest combination of talents and all of the highest order; there was Samuel Lover, like him gifted with a versatility of talent that would have been remarkable in any age. We remember, in our own early day, a dinner given to Samuel Lover in Dublin, at which the Duke of Leinster presided, and many other Irish noblemen were present with all the most eminent and distinguished Commoners the metropolis could boast. In that splendid public ovation, Irishmen of all shades of politics, and of every religious denomination, cordially joined, forgetting their many differences of opinion and belief in their common desire to do honor to a countryman of whom all alike had reason to be proud. On that memorable occasion, Daniel O'Connell it was who responded when Lover's health was proposed, and thus great man eulogized the guest of the evening as "the poet, the lyrist, the novelist, the musician, the dramatist of Ireland."

Many years have passed since then, and Samuel Lover's fame grew and flourished and took deep root in the heart of Ireland. Although a Protestant, he was thoroughly Irish in feeling and genius. His beautiful "Songs of the Superstitions of Ireland" will live as long as true national lyrics can be appreciated, and his other Irish songs, whether humorous or pathetic, are always true to the Irish heart and falsely represent Irish nature. Some of Lover's Irish Ballads are equal to any lyrics in the English language, and the musical compositions to which he wedded his elegant verses are not unworthy the alliance. As a musical composer, the airs of "The Angel's whisper," "The Fairy Boy," "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," "True love can ne'er Forget," and "The Haunted Spring," are alone sufficient to establish his reputation. In this gift he had the advantage over Thomas Moore, who had successively to call in the aid of Sir John Stephenson and Sir Henry Bishop in arranging his favorite Irish Melodies.

With the single exception of Moore, Samuel Lover was the greatest of Irish bards, and as regards the quality of his songs he was no whit the inferior of that sweet singer. In some respects, Lover's songs are more genuinely Irish than Moore's, while as lyric poems they rank fully as high.

But he is gone—Moore is gone—O'Connell is gone—Davis is gone—Meagher is gone—O'Curry, O'Donovan and Petrie are gone—M'Gee is gone;—one by one "the stars of our sky" are setting on the dim horizon where life merges into death, and none like to them are appearing in the darkening sky of Irish genius. Even as Wordsworth wrote on the death of his friend James Hogg, better known as "The Ettrick Shepherd,"—who are left

"——remain to hear
A timid voice that asks in whispers,
'Who next will drop and disappear?'"

DEATH OF SAMUEL LOVER.

The Atlantic cable announces the death of Samuel Lover, who had achieved a world wide fame as an artist, poet and contributor to the general literature of the age. Mr. Lover was born in Dublin in 1797, and was therefore in the seventy-first year of his age. He was the son of a member of the Stock Exchange of that city. He commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and was so successful that in 1835 he was entered as an Academician of Royal Hibernian Society of Arts. Among those who first sat to him for portraits was the Marquis of Wellesley, then the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Leinster, Lord Cloncurry, and Lord Brougham. Their patronage brought him crowds of sitters. While engaged as an artist, he found time to contribute to a periodical a series of "Legends illustrative of Irish Character." In 1837 he removed to London, and commenced a series of "Irish Sketches," also, "Handy Andy," and other humorous stories. He also wrote a series of Irish Songs, among which were "Molly Carew," "Rory O'More," "Molly Bawn," "The Four-leaved Shamrock," "The May Dew," &c. He also wrote a number of operas founded on his own works. The most popular of these were "Rory O'More," "The Happy Man," and the "White Man of the Pappoos." He also published a volume of ballad poetry. He visited the United States and Canada, in 1848, and returning to England, proceeded to illustrate his trans-Atlantic experiences. He was granted a Literary Pension by Her Majesty's Government and continued to contribute to periodical literature up to the time of his death. In delineating Irish character and genuine Irish humor, he had few equals and no superiors. His works will continue to attract, delight, instruct and amuse long years after their author shall have mouldered into dust in the silent tomb.

News by Telegraph.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The appeal in the case of the United States against the Armands has been decided in favor of the United States.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Emperor Napoleon, on his return from Plombiers, stopped a short time at Troyes, the capital of the department of Aube, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor, at the head of the members of the Municipal Government, waited upon His Majesty at the depot and presented an address of welcome. The Emperor replied, thanking them and the people for their warm demonstrations of affection. He expressed the hope that no untoward event would occur to disturb the prosperity of trade and agriculture, and concluded with the invocation: "God protect France." The Emperor's speech was received with prolonged cries of "Vive l'Empereur."

LONDON, Aug. 10—Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of the country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say a financial crisis is anticipated there. Lieut. General Juan Pezuela has been appointed Capt. General of the Province of Catalonia.

LONDON, August 10th—Paris *Etenderde* says of the interview between Lord Stanley and the Marquis D'Moustier, that the most satisfactory assurances of peace were exchanged, and that the confidence of both Ministers in the future tranquility of Europe has been strongly confirmed by the opportunity they thus have had of renewing the good understanding which has so long existed between the Governments of Great Britain and France. A special despatch from Japan says the new envoy of France, Montray, arrived at Yokohama on the 6th of July. It is reported that the northern Damios had taken possession of Yeddo. The party of the Mikado were acting with great vigor, and had mustered a large army to meet the rebel forces.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10th.—There is some excitement in this City over reports that large trains of diseased cattle are on their way here from the West, and measures are being taken to put a stop to it.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Consols and Securities unchanged.—Despatches from Paris report, that the Students assembled in large numbers, and created a tumult; they were dispersed by policemen, who made several arrests. Adah Isaacs, the American Actress, died yesterday. Advices from Vienna state that the Emperor Francis Joseph sent an autograph letter to his Minister of War, urging him to hasten the appointment of native Hungarian officers to the command of the native Hungarian troops, in accordance with the provisions of a Bill which has just been passed by the Legislative Chambers at Pesth.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Gold 146¼.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, p. m.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens died at his residence in Washington last night. Gold, 46½.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Duke De Montpensier has addressed a communication to Queen Isabella of Spain, protesting against the Royal order, condemning himself and the Dutchess Montpensier to exile.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Late advices from Shanghae report the disturbance caused by the Manchos on the Amoor River have ceased, and at last accounts the country was quiet, and trade on the river unobstructed. Accounts from Rome state the number of deserters of foreign volunteers from the Papal service is daily increasing.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The recent speech of Napoleon at Troyes forms a theme of comment, and is variously regarded by the press of England; while some of the journals characterize the speech as a certain pledge of peace, others assert that it is really a cover for war preparations. The "Weiser Gazette," says that the Chancellor of the North German Confederation has been authorized to enter into negotiations with the United States and other foreign powers, for the purpose of establishing a new international law, providing for the protection and proper treatment of emigrants on high seas, and that the Federal Government proposes to appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to watch over the embarkation of emigrants from German ports, and report all abuses. The Emperor of Russia is at Langerscivale-bach, 8 miles from Wiesbaden. It is understood that the conversation of their Majesties was of the most pacific character.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The British Ship *Borhome*, from Dublin, Aug. 1st., for Quebec, was lost at sea. The master and 1st mate were saved. The army bill has passed the upper House of the Hungarian Chambers without a dissenting voice. The lower House has adjourned until the 16th of September. The indications are that the German Prince Karageorgewish, now in prison here, will be condemned by the legal tribunal before which is to be brought, on complaint of the Servian Regency.

TORONTO, Aug. 13.—The semi-annual meeting of the officers and directors of the Northern Railroad was held here yesterday. The receipts show an increase of 287 per cent over last year. Gold closed, 47.

LONDON, August 13.—Maidstone Wells, aged 18 years, formerly porter at the Dover Railway, was to-day hanged within the yard of his prison, for the murder of the station master. The only persons who witnessed the execution was prison officials, a few reporters, and three private citizens. This is the first private execution which has taken place under the new law concerning capital punishment. The "Courier D'Levant," publishes the following news from Candia:—'A battle took place between the Cretans and Turkish troops on the 27th July, in which the Turks were badly beaten.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—The regular Mail Steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port. A ministerial crisis had taken place in Brazil; all members of the Cabinet had tende ed their resignation to the Emperor Don Pedro.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—Fifty additional miles are now finished of the Union Pacific Railway, making 750 miles from Omaha. It now seems probable that nearly 1,000 miles will be in running order before the close of the year, and the whole line to the Pacific will be open for business during 1869.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Return of Bank of England show the specie in vaults has decreased 571,000 pounds.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—A fire occurred this morning on Cross Street, in Montcalm ward, which destroyed eight houses. They were partially insured.

TORONTO, Aug. 14.—Berry, the colored champion, has challenged Fennigan, to row a mile race for $500.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—There was a magnificent military display here to-day. The National and Imperial Guards were reviewed by the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, and a large number of notables were also present.—Fifty-two battalions of troops passed in review, the city was gaily dressed with flags, vast multitudes thronged the streets, and enthusiasm was unbounded. The Royal family were loudly cheered. Lord Napier of Magdala was one of the distinguished foreign visitors present. A grand French naval review came off at Rocksport to-day, and was witnessed by thousands of delighted spectators, among the most prominent of whom was Lord Napier.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—An order, published in to-day's *Gazette*, respecting titles in the Dominion, Lieut. Governors to be styled "His Honor." Privy Councillors "Honorables" during life. Members of Provincial Executive "Honorable" during office only. Legislative Councillors hereafter appointed not to have title of "Honorable" Senator to be styled "Honorable" while in office. All Legislatiae Councillors at time of Union to be styled "Honorable during life." Sir John and party have not yet arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Despatches just received from Ireland state that near Tipperary, yesterday, one of the great landlords of that region, named Scully, while serving the usual notices on his various tenants, was shot dead by some unknown person. A strong body of police soon after appeared on the scene to arrest the supposed culprit, when they were fiercely attacked, and two of them killed and four badly wounded. Several arrests were subsequently made, and at latest advices all was quiet.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—A special Canadian agent has been sent to the United States to investigate the cattle disease. Nearly a million dollars' worth of lumber forest have been burned the last fortnight in Canada, and the fires are still raging. The Schooner *Red River* was picked up abandoned yesterday, and taken into Port Hope.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The *Fete* to-day in honor of the inauguration of the first Emperor Napoleon was celebrated with great pomp. All of the officials of the Court, together with the Emperor Napoleon and family attended a grand *Te Deum* at *Notre Dame*. After the ceremonies the Emperor left for Fontainbleau.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Later advices from Tipperary say that the Landlord Agent Scully, was not killed as first reported, but was obliged to flee into the city to save his life. On Friday he started again on the same errand, accompanied by a large body of well armed police. Upon reaching the hamlets of the tenantry, his efforts to serve the notices were met with derision and threats of violence. The police endeavored to disperse the mob, when a fierce fight ensued, during which the police fired upon the mob several times, the shots being returned by some of the crowd. Several of the mob were wounded as well as some of the police. Mr. Scully was severely wounded, and the police retired unable to make any arrests at the time. The city of Tipperary is in a high state of excitement, and further trouble is apprehended.

LONDON, August 17.—Scully was killed in Tipperary, and a coroner's inquest brought a verdict of murder, but deprecated the conduct of Scully, and suggested the need of new and more liberal laws to prevent repetition of such scenes. Despatches received from Constantinople state that a serious encounter took place at Pera, two miles from the city between Greek Students and Turks, in consequence of the violation of the grave of Prince Mirdles. Troops of the Sultan were called, and fired upon the Greeks, killing great numbers. Many of the latter fled to residence of foreign consolates for refuge. The trouble was finally suppressed by the active measures of the soldiers.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Paterson's foundry, in Whitby, Canada, was burned this morning. Loss $3000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Advices from Australia of July 2nd have been received; the political troubles in that country is increasing in importance, and is likely to produce great distress, in consequence of the ministry refusing to resign. The Assembly has by a majority of 3 to 1, directed the cessation of payments from the Treasury. Gold 147¼.

FROM EUROPE.

The R. M. Steamer *Etna*, from Liverpool, 1st inst., arrived at Halifax, Aug. 13th, bringing twenty-one passengers and a large quantity of merchandize for this port. Pursuant to a new arrangement, the Mail Steamers of the Inman Line sail from Liverpool on Mondays instead of Saturdays, as formerly. We append the most important item, of European intelligence not anticipatedby telegraph:—

The House of Lords met at two o'clock on the afternoon of the 31st ult., when the Royal assent was given in the accustomed manner to a large batch of measures, including the bill for the transference of the territorial rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, preliminary to the sale of the North-West territory to the new Dominion of Canada. Shortly after, the Speaker, at the head of the Commons, appeared at the bar in answer to the summons of the Black Rod when the Queen's Speech was read, and the Imperial Parliament was formally prorogued to the 8th of October next.

In the House of Commons, which met at half-past one o'clock, Mr. Otway addressed an inquiry to the foreign Secretary with regard to the grounds for the reported offensive and defensive alliance between France, Holland and Belgium, or any other combination of those Powers for purposes hostile to Prussia and Germany. Lord Stanley stated in reply, that he had received an assurance from the Belgian Minister that, so far as his Government was concerned, there was no foundation whatever for the statement and the like assurance had reached him from the Hague. Mr. Disreeli, replying to Mr. D. Griffith, said that the provision made by parliament for Lord Napier of Magdala had been well considered, and it was not intended to reopen the subject with the view of continuing the pension to Lady Napier, "in case of any unforeseen emergency." Sir J. Parkington stated in answer to Lord Elcho, that the second company of the first administrative Battalion of the Hertfordshire Volunteers were to be struck out of the Army List for insubordination at the late Windsor review, and that the conduct of the late Essex Volunteers was still under investigation. On the motion of Lord Stanley, the House adopted a resolution "accepting with great satisfaction" a copy of the "Tribute of the Nations to the Memory of the late President of the United States," forwarded by order of Congress, and directing that the same should be placed in the library of the House. At the moment when all were in the expectation of the advent of the Rod and the close of the sitting, Mr. Reardon rose in his place and moved for leave to bring in a bill for the following simple objects—namely, the repeal of the Union, the establishment of a federal parliament in Ireland, the separation of the national debt, and other little matters necessary to achieve the partition of the three kingdoms, and the erection of Ireland into a free and independent state; but, like most of the previous legislative efforts of the hon. member, the attempt proved a failure, for no seconder being found, the motion fell to the ground. A few minutes elapsed, and the House was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Queen's speech. Thither the Speaker at once proceeded, accompanied by the Premier and about fifty members; and on the cortege returning, the Royal Speech was read by the Speaker at the table, the few members present standing round him, hat in hand. The ceremony of leave-taking was then performed, the Speaker shaking each member by the hand as he passed out before him; and when the back of Mr. Cavendish Bentick had turned upon the House, it may said that the last was seen of the Parliament of 1868.

The news from Ireland with respect to the condition of the crops and prospects of the harvest is exceedingly satisfactory. Although the heat in the sister country was by no means so long continued or so oppressive as in England, the heavy rains which fell this week were much needed, and have wonderfully improved the appearance of the land. In many parts of Munster the wheat has been already cut, and the yield considerably exceeds the average. Wheat of 1868 has been already offered for sale in the Cork Market. The green crops are flourishing, and very sanguine hopes are entertained of a general reduction in the prices of provisions.

The Queen announces her intention to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible day that will enable her people to reap the benefit of the extend system of representation which the wisdom of Parliament has provided for.

Reliable reports from the agricultural districts state that the harvest is proceeding at a rapid rate, and that the yield is a good one, the deficiency arising from want of rain on light soils being counterbalanced by the excellent crop on heavy land. The reports concerning the root crops are very unsatisfactory.

A London contemporary understands that very encouraging accounts have been received by the heads of the Liberal party of the prospects of the Liberal cause throughout the United Kingdom at the approaching elections.

The Tornando case is once more occupying the close attention of the Crown lawyers. The prize Court at Cadiz has condemned the seized steamer, and it is rumoured that the Spanish Council of State has confirmed this decision. Lord Stanley has referred the official documents of the case to the law officers, and awaits their report before taking further steps in this very unpleasant business.

In the House of Commons the conspicuous services rendered to the country by the late Lord Brougham were advanced by Mr. Roebuck as a reason why a monument to the memory of the deceased peer should be erected in Westminster Abbey. Members of various shades of politics applauded this suggestion, which Mr. Disraeli said was already being considered by the Government. He and his colleagues were also deliberating on a proposal to erect a statue of the late Professor Farrady. In answer to Mr. Kinglake, Lord Stanley said that, as the republic of Mexico had suspended diplomatic relations with this country because we recognized the Emperor Maximilian, her Majesty's Government could not without loss of dignity and self-respect solicit a renewal of those relations; but in the event of the republic making a reasonable overture on the subject, it would be received in a friendly spirit.

The French Chambers were prorogued on Tuesday. Before rising, the Legislative Body approved of the new loan by 213 votes against 16. The Senate was prorogued on Thursday.

Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris after accomplishing his mission, whatever it was, to various European Courts.

News has been received from the German Artic expedition, under the date of the 20th of June. Greenland had just been sighted, and so far the crew of the vessel had been favoured with good health.

The conspiracy against the reigning dynasty in Spain is more extended and deeply rooted than at first surmised, and flying columns are scouring the disaffected districts to prevent open insurrection. The announcement that disaffection prevailed in the navy was well founded, for it has been ascertained that a plot was hatched on board the frigate Villa de Madrid to embark the exiled Progressionists and generals at the Azores and Canary Islands and land them on the Spanish Coast.

According to a circular issued by Prince Gortschakoff, the 13th of October is the time at which it is proposed that the meetings of experts and commissioners from different governments shall meet at St. Petersburg for the purpose of drawing up a protocol to exclude the use of explosive missiles in future wars. The same telegram which brings the above information also states that the news of the termination of hostilities between Russia and Bokhara has been officially confirmed.

Judgment has been passed upon the persons convicted of complicity in the murder of Prince Michael of Servia. Fourteen were condemned to death, and the others to long terms of imprisonment. The condemned men were shot on Tuesday morning.

Bulgaria is again in a disturbed state. Armed bands have crossed the Danube at several points, and have come into collision with the Turkish Troops. The Government has sent a strong reinforcement of troops into the disturbed districts. In the most serious encounter which has yet taken place the Turks were victorious, many of the insurgents being killed.

The rumours of an extensive conspiracy at Rome are strengthened by a telegram announcing that the police have discovered a plot for blowing up part of the fortifications of the city, and that they have seized a number of shirts the colours of which are "revolutionary." As a precautionary step, the authorities have withdrawn licenses from many of the wine shops, so as to prevent assemblages of the lower classes.

MR. A. H. ST. GERMAIN, *Proprietor of the Canadian Advertising Agency, Toronto, Ont., is our* SOLE *Agent for procuring American Advertisements, and is authorized also to receive Canadian Advertisements for this paper.*

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 19, 1868.

"Clear the way for Hempenstall—
Judge, jury, gallows, hangman—all."
—IRISH BALLAD.

SATURDAY'S *Patriot*, in an editorial article a column long, and headed "the whipping editor," does us the honor to mention our humble name *only* sixteen times, and then very appropriately accuses us of being an "adept" at *personality!* This is the characteristic of our contemporary. Breathing in an atmosphere of personality, and imbecile when not scurrilous, he is the first to impute "personal abuse" to others. The *Patriot* reminds us of Artemus Ward's tent and pea-green ox. The centre-pole of the "institution" we need not describe, nor yet the pea-green animal who scratches himself semi-weekly against the aforesaid "pole"—exposing the true nature of the beast and bringing the show into contempt. Last week the animal went mad, took possession of the street corners, and announced to the passers by, as he button-holed them, that the Queen's Printer was to be impaled forthwith on the crumbly horns of the "critter." "Hech! sirs," said this transplanted impersonation of good manners and forbearance from Fullarton's Marsh,—"we are going to give the little "Commodore" of the *Herald* fits in Saturday's *Patriot*, but don't tell anybody." As a matter of course, we are accused of scurrility! envy!! political vacillation!! and "obsequiousness"!!! We are told, as we have been for the hundredth time since 'accident' placed us in the position of Queen's Printer, that we have sacrificed "honor and consistency" to retain office, that we have sunk all considerations except those which affect our pocket, and that we entered into a "compact" with the Government to do all kinds of dirty jobs to secure its patronage. This is truth and propriety according to the *Patriot* standard. We have no reason to believe that this certificate of character, which has been officiously thrust under our nose, has been written from motives of envy or malice. Its author was hired to do the job. He received his wages, and an elder of Queen Square Church has been appeased. The only comment we have to make upon the performance of the pea-green animal, commonly called Donald, is to suggest a ring in his nose and a mixture of sulphur in his feed for the future, to moderate his scratching. As to the self-constituted hangman from New Glasgow, who would fain gibbet over his shoulder all those to whom his greed or envy is opposed, fortunately for us, he is not the keeper of our "good name," and, therefore, we are not under any obligations to give him an explanation of our votes in the House of Assembly. We are not going to retort by hinting that his anxiety about our "honor and consistency" proceeds from the desire to succeed us in the position of Queen's Printer. So shining a light could not harbor the mercenary thought. And as to his sacrificing principle and consistency, even to the advocacy of a grant to St. Dunstan's, to obtain the office, it would be impossible to induce the belief, for, like Don Juan's mother, it might be said of him as Byron said of her—

"In virtue nothing earthly could surpass her
Save thine incomparable oil, Macassar!"

His hired pimps may abuse us on that score to their hearts' content. They cannot hurt us, and we think it will be a long time before we can return to him or them the compliment that 'accident' has placed them in any higher position than that of spies, scandal-mongers and slanderers. Mr. Laird's experience at the Board of Trade, where he ostentatiously labored to obtain an appointment on the delegation to the Portland Convention, and ignominiously failed, ought to convince him of the extent of his influence in Charlottetown, and lead him to inquire into the cause of it. To show Mr. Laird's untruthfulness and avariciousness, we will call attention to one statement in his editorial, where he says that the city printing is only worth £10 per annum. Whether it is worth £10 or £100, Mr. Laird cannot deny that he used his influence as Councillor to take the work from the *Examiner* office, and appropriate it to himself without tender or competition, as required by law. The work, however, was worth £55 2s. 10d., last year, when put up to public competition, and we have no doubt that under Mr. Laird's manipulation, it will yield twice that amount this year. He says we are envious about this matter. Well, we suppose he judges others by himself; but we honestly assert, and challenge contradiction, that although he has feasted at the public expense for the past eight years, and up to the present hour receives nearly as much public money as we do, we never imputed to him selfish or mercenary motives in the management of his paper. When he was the agent by which the flame of religious discord was raised in this community, when he supported a government which slandered the people, ruled them at the point of the bayonet, and squandered their money in building barracks, we neither envied Mr. Laird for his pickings nor attributed sinster motives to him for his political actions. It is the part of a sordid and grovelling nature to be for ever questioning the sincerity of others. Our contemporary scarcely allows a week to pass without having a fling at us because we enjoy a *share* of the public printing. Is it prejudice or envy which actuates him. We know that shortly after we were installed in office, and before we had received a shilling of public money, a venomous attack was made upon us by the *Patriot*. The same course has been pursued ever since; but whenever we take the white-feathered gentry of that delectable sheet in hand, they discern a new crime in us—we are personal. Of one thing they may rest assured, that although David nearly gobbled up Commodore Nutt in Market Hall, he will find us rather a hard pill to swallow—capacious as his mouth may be. We still adhere to the horse-whipping story; but we have already wasted too much time with the would-be moral, political and intellectual arbiters of the destinies of the colony who hang their sign out on Queen Square. "When this you see, remember me."

BOARD OF TRADE.

THE delegates to the Portland commercial convention having arrived home on Saturday last, a meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade was called in the City Hall on Monday night, for the purpose of receiving their report. The meeting was so small that it was adjourned until Thursday evening next. From conversation with the delegates, we learn that the Convention was largely attended by representatives from the principal cities of the United States, and of the Dominion of Canada. Railway extension in various directions, to connect with the great Pacific line, was the principal object which the Americans had in view in calling the Convention; but they were also alive to the importance of Free Trade with the Provinces. That feeling of retaliation which prevaded the Detroit Convention, and which led to the abrogation of the old Treaty, has died out, and given place to a desire for the restoration of the former commercial relations between both sections. One or two protectionists and rabid republicans, attempted to influence the Convention to a policy of Annexation and coercion; but they were frowned down by the good sense of their fellow-countrymen. If, however, there are some senseless creatures on the other side of the line, with contracted and prejudiced views, there are also some inflated toads on this side, who are equally stupid and impracticable. One of these characters sends forth through the columns of the *Journal*, a dismal croak from his greenish pond at Summerside, in lamentation of General Butler's visit to this Colony in the interests of Free Trade. We are happy to know that these narrow proscriptionists are few in number, and that their influence to promote bad feelings between the neighbouring Republic and these Provinces, is small indeed. In spite of all they can do, Free Trade between our neighbours and the Provincialists, is only a question of time, which will, we trust, be much shortened by General Butler's visit to this Colony, and the reception which he and his colleagues will receive. Neither the Government nor the people have anything to do with his politics apart from the immediate object of his mission, and if, by being hospitable, courteous, attentive and communicative, Free Trade can be secured, we can afford to forget what General Butler's political enemies said of him during the heat of the civil war. His reception, we have no doubt, will be worthy of the Colony, and of the important interests involved in the success of his mission. The members of the Government are fully alive to the responsibility which rests upon them in this matter, and as soon as any official propositions or information come before them, they are prepared to act vigorously and to use every proper exertion to secure Free Trade for the Island. We hope to see a large meeting of the Board of Trade on Thursday night, to hear the report of the delegates, and to consider still further the question of reciprocity. Judging from the small meeting on Monday night, we won'd be apt to believe, that those who attended former meetings had no higher interest to serve than to be appointed on the delegation and have a pleasant excursion. Failing in that, they turn tail on the Board and drop reciprocity like a hot potato. Fortunately, there are others in the community, who take a deeper interest in our commercial relations with the United States, and we expect to see a goodly number of them in the City, or Police, Hall on Thursday night, as also at the County meeting on Friday.

COLONIAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Annual Rifle Competition of the Island Volunteers came off, as announced, on Thursday and Friday last, at Kensington. The number of spectators was small, but there was a good show of volunteers present,—one hundred and twenty competitors from Prince and Queen's Counties being entered on the roll. There were two sets of prizes offered—the regular and the all-comers. The shooting in both cases was good—particularly that of Gunner Younker, of the 1st Artillery, who has now carried off the first prize in successive competitions. His score is the highest that has ever been made in this Island, and we understand that he is going to compete at the shooting matches which are shortly to take place in Nova Scotia. There are also several other good shots in the Island Volunteers, as will be seen by the following score:—

PRIZE.				NAMES.	200	600
1st, Mdl &	£10	0	0	L. Younker, 1st Art'ly,	17	15
2nd	8	0	0	T. Doyle P. Wales,	18	13
3rd	7	0	0	W. C. White "	18	12
4th	6	0	0	C. Small, Thistle,	14	16
5th	5	0	0	A. McLellan, Dundas,	17	11
6th	4	0	0	H. Houston, 1st Art'ly,	15	13
7th	3	0	0	D. McKinnon, P. Wales,	16	11
8th	2	0	0	J. T. White, "	17	9
9th	1	10	0	D. Arbing, Royalty,	13	12
10th	1	0	0	E. J. Rodd, Springvale,	16	9
11th	0	15	0	W. Rodd, Mtd. Rifles,	16	9
12th	0	12	6	Lt. Col. Beer, Dundas,	17	8
13th	0	10	0	Capt. Purdy, 2d Art'ly,	16	6
14th	0	7	6	J. Laird, 1st Art'ly,	16	8
15th	0	5	0	G. Coombs "	15	9
ALL COMERS.					200	400
1st	4	0	0	G. Seaman, L. York,	14	17
2nd	3	0	0	W. Rodd, Mtd. Rifles,	12	17
3rd	2	10	0	J. Henderson, Royalty,	15	14
4th	1	10	0	G. Dogherty, 1st Art'ly,	11	17
5th	1	0	0	A. Stewart, Dundas,	12	16
6th	0	15	0	G. Henderson, Royalty,	11	17
7th	0	12	6	T. Tanton, Queen's Own	12	16
8th	0	10	0	C. Molyneux, Royalty,	14	13
9th	0	7	6	H. Houston, 1st Art'ly,	12	15
10th	0	5	0	N. McNeill, P. Wales,	11	14

After Mrs. Dundas had presented the prizes, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor appropriately addressed the volunteers, congratulating them upon their progress as marksmen and volunteers, and thanking Lieut. Colonels Haviland, Rankin and DeBlois, (Sec'y. to the Rifle Association) and Capt. Freeland, (late of the 4th Regt., but now Staff Adjutant in the Militia and Volunteer force of this colony) for the efficient services they rendered as Umpires from the opening to the close of the competition. Three cheers each were then given for the Queen, the Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. Dundas, and the Umpires, after which all hands dispersed for their homes.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—On Friday night last, a meeting of several prominent citizens was convened in the office of the Marine Insurance Company, for the purpose of forming a company, raising funds, and selecting a site on which to build an hotel suitable to the requirements of the colony. D. Davies, Esq., occupied the chair, and Mr. F. W. Hales acted as Secy'. Mr. Hales submitted a plan and estimate of the proposed hotel, and mentioned several eligible sites therefor, which were in the market. The choice, however, centred between a lot owned by Capt. W. Welsh, and the Hodgson property situated on the corner of Great George and Water Streets. A decision in the matter was left to a future and fuller meeting. A share-list was then submitted, and signed by nearly all present. There can be little doubt that with slight exertion, the required amount—about £5000—can be readily obtained—for not only is a large hotel much required; but the capital invested in it could not fail to yield a handsome return.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, Mrs. Bierdon, wife of Mr. M. Bierdon, of the West End Foundry, fell into that trap of a sink in the Fifth Ward, to which we called public attention some time ago. As Mrs. Bierdon is in a delicate state of health, it is feared that the shock which she received, as well as the injuries she sustained, will prove serious. Because, in the interests of the citizens, we call attention to these matters, Councillor Laird finds it convenient to make personal attacks upon us, whilst the lives of the heads of families are allowed to be endangered through the slothfulness and carelessness of City Councillors. We hope Mr. Bierdon will hold the Corporation responsible for damages, as a good round bill recovered from them would have the effect of arousing them to a sense of duty. The facts, as presented to the Council yesterday, by Mr. Bierdon, are simply disgraceful to the city, and especially to the Councillors for Ward Five, and call for the denunciations of the press and the active interference of the citizens.