and confusion, and made the most stout-hearted shudder. When the excitement and terror were at their height an alarm of fire was raised, as it was supposed the boat had taken fire, and this served to add to the confusion and terror of the scene.

The police station in New street, and the ferry-boat "Northfield," also of the Staten Island line, which arrived at the pier soon after the explosion, were converted into temporary hospitals. The wounded were laid on the main deck of the "Northfield," and made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Dr. Shine had charge of the wounded on his boat, and worked unceasingly in their behalf. On the deck were stretched two stalwart men, both horribly scalded, and one of the men with his left leg broken. Immediately beside these men were two children, one about eight years old, and the other less than a year old. The men were moaning in their terrible agony, and the children crying piteously and unceasingly. In the cabin were lying the dead bodies of two women scarcely recognizable by their dearest friends, while all about the boat were scattered stout men, women and children, almost crazed with their sufferings, and begging to be attended to. Mr Nicholas Muller, Emigrant Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway Company, was early on the spot and at once ordered teams to be hitched to the large baggage wagons of the company, and these wagons were backed up to the dock and the wounded were promptly placed in these vehicles and driven to the hospital. The Lower Insurance Patrol wagon was also pressed into the service for the transportation of the wounded, the ambulance corps being entirely inadequate for their prompt removal. The bodies of the dead as they were picked up off the boat or recovered from the water, were placed on boards and shutters and removed to the police station on New street.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Reports of the very destructive hail storm that passed last week over a portion of Sullivan country, in this State, and Wayne and Pike counties, in Pennsylvania, are just coming in. In Sullivan county the towns of Mamakating, Thompson, Forestburgh and Bethel suffered severely by the storm, which was accompanied by terrible thunder and lightning and a very high wind. Trees were blown down, growing crops cut to the earth and two or three barns struck by lightning. Considerable wheat and rye still uncut was totally destroyed; the corn crop has been seriously affected, and the draught of early summer rendered the hay crop very light the prospects confronting the farmers of the country are anything but cheering—It is even considered doubtful whether half the stock in the country can be wintered. In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the storm was very violent, and the ground in many places was covered from one to two inches deep with hailstones. In Damascus, corn, oats and buckwheat were seriously injured and some fields of corn totally destroyed. Hail stones were of extraordinary size, and demolished windows, fruit and gardens, as well as crops. Three barns were struck by lightning, all of them being just filled with new grain and hay. Some farmers estimate their damage at from $1,500 to $3,000. In Sussex County, New Jersey, the storm seems to have been very destructive. In the vicinity of Andover hailstones fell in immense quantities and lay on the ground in piles several inches deep. After the storm had ceased sleighriding was possible. From Freedom to Anderson Hill the storm made a complete sweep, cutting corn and oats to pieces; corn in mere stocks and stubble, entirely stripped of leaves fruits and gardens received lasting injuries, and damage to farmers is very great. Jason Wickham's barn, near Colesville, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Loss $4,500 independent of the contents. The scene on the track of the storm after it had passed, was fearful—Fences were down, fields of grain riddled, windows demolished, branches of trees and debris of all kinds formed a discouraging sight to the farmers.

THE PLAGUE IN BUENOS AYRES.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet published in Buenos Ayres and Compiled by Rev. T. E Ash, B. A., Chaplain of the British Legation at that city, which gives a whole account of the origin and spread of the awful plague, now happily at an end, which raged in that city from March 26, 1870, to June 8, 1871. The author remained in the city during all that time. In view of his experience he says:

"Verily there is nothing more appalling than pestilence, nothing that shows more forcibly the frail tenure of human life, and nothing which brings out in such bold relief the noblest feelings of the better class of men and the hard-hearted selfishness of others."

Some idea of the terrible fatality of the epidemic may be gathered in this extract:

"At the commencement of the present year our population was a little over 180,000 souls; of these about two-thirds fled during the epidemic, more than 20,000 others perished and at one period, while there hardly remained 40,000 people in the town, and the mortality ranged from 400 to 800 per day—more than 1 per cent, of the inhabitants."

Mr. Ash devotes a chapter to the origin and causes of the plague. Its perusal inclines one to wonder not only at the long delay in the terrible visitation, but that the mortality did not reach the limit of complete extermination. The city, it appears, was reeking with filth; the stench when the wind blew from the South occasioned vomiting; and the effluvia from the "vasura," or stuff from the scavenger's cart, causing the whole city to stream like a dung hill whenever a hot sun came after a fall of rain. While the city was thus fermenting and steaming "the water of the River Plate was so poisoned by the liquid from the Riachuelo that dead fish covered the roadstead and river as high as Palermo; yet this same water was what the citizens of Buenos Ayres had to drink." Add to all this the fact that there was an utter lack of drainage facilities, that the water after licking up the garbage and filth of the streets ran into stagnant wells which honeycomb the whole city, and it will be seen that a state of affairs more conducive to pestilence could hardly be devised.

The plague first appeared in the lowest quarter of the city, and for some time was confined to the dregs of the population in the San Telmo. But early in March it appeared in the more respectable localities, and with increasing fatality, and by the middle of the month it became general. The last week in March the mortality reached three hundred and fifty per day. The grave diggers were unable to meet the demand for graves, and coffins were quite out of the question. Harrowing details of the progress of the disease are given; how people died for lack of medical attendance; how panic-stricken and superstitious were the poorer and ignorant classes; how in the haste of burial, care was not taken to ascertain beyond doubt whether death had really supervened—and much more to the same purport; revealing the worst, as well as the best traits in human nature, since instances are cited showing the most heroic self-sacrifice on the part of female nurses, sisters of charity, priests and clergymen, along with others, where fathers, and mothers are found abandoning their children, and *vice versa*, without a thought except for their own safety. On Easter Sunday, April 10, the disease reached its climax, the number of interments on that day being 510. All through Easter week the mortality continued at an appalling figure. The South Cemetery was filled, a new one opened, and the old strewed with a layer of lime. More than 22 000 graves had been filled in the South Cemetry during the three months prior to the closing of its gates The condition of affairs at this crisis is thus described:

"The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day The silence was rarely broken but by the hollow sound of vehicles taking off the dead, or the tinkling of a little bell, as the Blessed Sacrament was conveyed to the dying. Fires might be seen here and there—the furniture, &c., of infected houses, that the police burned in the streets and courtyards. Watering carts made the rounds, scattering disinfectants, such as coal-tar; but the plague seemed to mock such remedies, for Death was busy in every house where any inhabitants yet remained."

On the 16th of April the plague began visibly to decline, and latest reports represent it as nearly extinct. But it will take years to repair the ravages of the epidemic, and give to Buenos Ayres her former wealth and prominence.

Porto Rico intelligence to the 27th ult., states that a riot occurred in the capital on the 25th during the performance of some music in the public square. The negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabres and charged, killing two of the negroes. Two of the soldiers are badly wounded. One negro, it is expected, will be shot next week. The Captain-General proclaimed martial law, and the troops patrolled the streets and searched the houses for arms. These demonstrations are the result of the late elections. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is continued.

There is a rumor current of disturbances in Mayeguez.

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.—In all cases in which matters of fact are involved, Correspondents must furnish us with their names and addresses—not for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity.

Moreill, Haugust 8th, 1871.

HEDWARD RILET, Esq..

SUR: Hi ham artily tyred of yure habusing me hevery week hin yure "Erald." Wonce hon a tyme we were fust rait friends, and wud ave been now hif hit wos not for this yere hinfernal ralerode.

Now, hif hi was to tell you hall hi ave ad to put hup with, hi ham sure you would not be so ard hon me.

Hin the fust place, hi was a doged habont from post to pillar by that orrible feller Carry, hand Majer Magil, Luey, hand yure brother Pat. They hused to be hat Curry's hevery nite, hand they ad a persuaded me that hif hi would honly hact rite, hand folter ther hadvice, hi would be hall rite, as they hassured me the Goverment would be a heasier hup, hand that hi hand Jim Maclais should be his the next Government. Han yon nose has well has hi do, when you hav a taken five hor six glasses hof a nite, hand a listening to hall them yere fellers habont a braken ov the Goverment, hit hist'nt much wunder hi a voted rong. Pon my sole hi hacknowledge hi did, but howsumdever it cant be a fixen now.

Than there was that tu underd pound matter, that Tyndman was agoing to fix for me, but the hold man didn't want hit. Han then you put hin the paper habout that poor money, which was too bad hof you, for hi thot hit was no arm to buy some erring with it hat the Madalens, and pay hit when hi got back, hand there wud ave been no arm dun.

Hi ave ad my suspishins haroused severel times, but hi see now that hall is rite, and that Mess. Walker & Co., of Lunnen, has the Contract. They must be respecktable peple, has hi ave a known some relashuns ov the saim name when hi was a moven in igh life myself. They are a large family, the Walkers, hand air good hat hany kind of a rule.

Ya halso as that Lord payed me for mi time hagoing to Belfast. Hi can hassure ya there his not a word of truth hin hit. Hand more, hi can tell yu hi sel four bottels ov gin wen hi left, hand haltho he could take a pretty long swig, hi never was hasked by im to take a mouthful.

Now, Soolivan, yere, hand a nusepaper friend ov yures has been a trying as ard as hever they can to get the peple set agin us both. Han hif you won't say hanything more habout the poor money, hi will vote with the Goverment, hand run with you and hand and. Hanthony MacCormack his agoing to help hus hall he can halso. Hif you don't hagree, hi will publish this hin the "Patryhot," fur yure brother Pat sez hi ham quite rite hin a doing hof it. Opeing to ear from you sune.

hi ham yours has hever,

WILLIAM OOPER.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

SIR: A short time since, I noticed a paragraph in your paper, referring to the necessity of having the judgments of our Supreme Court published officially. I think, Sir, this is a subject that demands the consideration of the Legislature, as, I presume, statutory authority is required for such publications. Any one who reflects upon the matter must perceive that access, on the part of the public generally, to recognized reports of these decisions, would be of the first importance, and must necessarily become more so as commerce increases and complicates. It is not impossible that the Bar of this Island feel indifferent towards, if not prejudiced against, such a proposal, as their almost daily intercourse with the judges makes them familiar with every adjudicated point. With this peculiar advantage of the legal practitioner, I find no fault; but why should the country at large be deprived of the means of ascertaining the results of judicial investigations? Are we not taxed to defray the expenses incurred by Judges and Lawyers, in trying disputes, many of which would never have been brought to the notice of the Courts, were it not that we are effectually debarred from a knowledge of the decisions in prior and parallel cases? Is it the small item of expense that the publication of these reports would entail, that deters the Legislature from making provision therefor? Or is it the chronic love of monopoly that so affects the minds of the ruling few in Charlottetown, and blinds them to the interests of the country people.

How many persons outside of the Bar know, to-day, the law of this Island touching the right or pretended right to take seaweed off the shores? The number is infinitely small, and yet this is a matter that concerns almost every farmer on the Island.

I trust that some of the independent members of the House of Assembly will make an effort to place upon the Statute Book, authority to report, in official form, the important decisions of the Supreme Courts, and thereby enable us to know, from reliable sources, our legal rights and responsibilities.

Yours, respectfully,

APPELLANT.

Lot 34, June 5th. 1871.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.

In spite of the prohibition of the authorities the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting in Phœnix Park. Mr. Smyth, Member of Parliament, Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and John Sullivan Bryn, Irishmen, entered the Park with a large crowd.

Police Superintendent Howe, standing on Wellington monument, ordered them to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated.

A fearful riot ensued.

The police charged upon the mob and the fight lasted half an hour, when the police being reinforced dispersed the rioters.

Smyth and Sullivan and a man named Nolan were badly wounded.

Over one hundred were injured.

Persons have been taken to the hospital.

The leaders in the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

London, Aug. 7.

One despatch from Dublin states that the Vice Regal Lodge, in which the Royal party are stopping, had the windows smashed and the building badly damaged, but the occupants received no injury. Several places visited by the Royal party were gutted on Sunday by the mob. Sullivan, the editor of the *Nation*, was seriously injured, and his death is probable.

In London great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Royal party, as it was feared that the rioters, might overpower the authorities. It is understood that the most stringent measures will be adopted against the arrested rioters.

To-day is a Bank holiday. Markets closed.

Four accomplices in the assassination of Marshall Prim, one of them Aid-de-Camp of Duke de Montspensier, have been summoned to trial and the Duke has been called as a witness.

Gold 112¾.

Dublin, Aug. 7.

Royal visitors left the city to-day. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised. People preserved dead silence, broken only by a few hisses.

The conduct of the police yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, has embittered the population.

Newspapers demand an immediate investigation.

Amnesty Committee has issued an address. They declare that a meeting to make a holiday for Royalty would have been allowed, but because people met to plead for a captive, they were stricken down and the sword was reddened with their blood.

Discovery of valuable gold fields in South Pacific has caused much excitement in London.

Dublin, Aug. 8.

Everything is quiet. All persons arrested for obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday, have been discharged from custody on payment of small fines.

Smith the member of Parliament who was among those beaten by the police, has written a letter to the authorities, demanding immediate inquiry of all the facts of the case.

Consols 93⅛

Paris, Aug. 8.

The French War budget has been increased two hundred and seventy-one millions of francs.

London, Aug. 8.

In the House of commons Mr. Disraeli savagely charged Mr. Gladstone with bad leadership in the House, and his party with wasting many weeks on subjects subsequently abandoned, with needlessly invoking the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and postponing important and vital legislation.

Mr. Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offspring of his imagination and lingual powers, and that the lost time of which Disraeli complained was due to resistance by Tories to electoral reform.

The Ballot Bill was taken up and after a violent debate passed.

Dublin is quiet, but the feeling of people very bitter.

London Aug. 8.

Celebration of centenary of Sir Walter Scott is taking place at Edinburgh to-day instead of the 15th, and is a great successes. City crowded.

Paris, Aug. 8.

Germans are evacuating the forts.

London, Aug. 8.

Corey, the wounded Dublin Fenian, is not expected to survive.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for the continent to join the Princess at Kissigen.

Consols 93¼.

London, Aug. 8.

A meeting was held at Heidelburg, on Sunday, for the foundation of a German Church.

Forty delegates were present from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A Committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for a new Church, to be ratified at Munich, in September.

London, Aug. 9.

Ashbury's yacht "Livonia," beat Mulholland's "Egeria," yesterday, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta.

Garibaldi is in bad health, and his old wounds are troubling him.

London, Aug. 10.

Marshal McMahon and Count DeFlorigny are expected to visit Ireland.

A meeting is called for at Hyde Park, on Sunday next, for the purpose of uttering a protest against the prohibition by the Government of last Sunday's meeting in Dublin.

Bullion in Bank of England has decreased £1,127,000 since last week.

The Emperor of Austria will meet Emperor William on the 11th inst., at Well, Austria, and accompany him to Ischel, where he will remain several days.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Prussians are evacuating Troyes, and will soon be out of France, except Champagne and the French portions of Alsace and Lorraine.

France has begun to pay Switzerland for the maintenance of Bourbaki's army.

Edinburgh, Aug. 10.

To-day is a general holiday. It is thought that a quarter of a million strangers are in town.

Scotch airs were chimed by the bells, and salutes fired at daylight, noon and sunset, in various parts of the city.

Celebration consists of banquet, loan exhibition of pictures, and public processions of immense length accompanied by Bands, dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels, marched through the principal streets of the city.

All Scottish games were played, and participated in by many of the athletes of the country.

The barque "Lillie M.," bound for Boston with a cargo of iron, foundered off the Island of Islay, in Scotland. The crew were saved.

London, Aug. 11.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Redesdale requestioned the right of the United States to maintain the demand of indemnity for damages by the "Alabama," now that the American Government had granted amnesty to rebels, and the reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of arbitrators at Geneva.

Earl Granville replied that the question would be argued in all its bearings by Sir R. Palmer and other eminent council.

The party of Right in French Assembly demand that Thiers term be prolonged only two years. It is said that Thiers urges on the Military Committee, the necessity of having a larger armament, and a nominal effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

The vast military preparations of Russia are attracting attention.

It is thought, the vote of the French Assembly, upon motion for prolongation of time of office of M. Thiers for three years, will stand about as follows: For the proposition 300; against it 250; probable absentees 130.

A terrible explosion of gun cotton occurred at Stow Market, County of Suffolk, by which several persons were killed.

A despatch to the Minister of War from Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the insurgents, at West Sahet.

The "World's" special from London says Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed Counsel, and Earl Russell arbitrator, on the part of England, in case of Alabama Claims.

London, Aug. 12.

It has transpired that the vessel which was stranded near Leghorn, was the American frigate "Guerriere," and not the "Warrior," as first telegraphed.

A despatch from Berlin says, thirteen cases of death by Cholera occurred at Konigsberg. Stringent measures are being adopted by the German Government to prevent the spread of the scourge.

A despatch from Paris says, the City Government have voted the loan of fifty millions of pounds (?) to rebuild and repair the edifices which were destroyed or injured during the rule of the Communists.

The opposition to the prolongation of M. Thiers' term of office is rapidly increasing.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.

In well-informed circles here it is believed that the Government is in negotiation with both the Imperial and United States Governments, with a view of getting better terms, and that it be a condition of the ratification of the Treaty, that one of the Governments concedes better terms.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.

Cuban excitement in Montreal ended in discharge of Major Robinson.

Quebec, Aug. 8.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops from the Dominion is settled. It is stated that the Sixteenth Rifles, at Quebec, go to Halifax, and the Eighteenth to Bermuda, in autumn.

Montreal, Aug. 9.

The application for bail, on the part of Franchemontagne, the supposed murderer of the late Mr. Macauley, was yesterday refused by Justice Monk, at the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The district Judge at Ottawa had previously refused a writ of habeas corpus.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Aug. 8.

Torronto Lacrosse club, yesterday, defeated the picked 12 from Manhatten and Knickerbocker clubs, winning first 3 or 5 games

Gold 112¼. Exchange 9¼ a 10¼

San Francisco, Aug. 4.

Colonel Von Schmidt is negotiating on behalf of the Lake Tahoe Water Company with the Central Pacific Railroad, to construct a tunnel through the Sierra Nevadas, of sufficient size to admit of passage of trains.

New York, Aug. 5.

It is announced that Wm. Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, is living in Florida.

The Government investigation into the cause of the "Westfield" disaster was continued this morning.

The "Evening Mail" says that Charles Francis Adams has declined the position of United States arbitrator to Geneva. The Hon. William Walter Phelps, of Englewood, N. J., is being asked for the place.

New York, Aug. 8.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator under Washington Treaty.

Boston, Aug. 10.

Two persons killed and 30 injured near Bangor, on Maine Central Railroad, last night, by bridge breaking with passenger train.

New York, Aug. 10.

Gold weak 112 a ¼.

Horace Greeley announces that he is not in favor of the re-nomination of General Grant for the second Presidential term.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The President at noon to-day formally suspended General Pleasanton as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under tenure of of office Act, and appointed Deputy Commissioner J. W. Douglas in his place.

Saratoga, Aug. 9.

The Saratoga regatta, for a purse of $3,500 will take place on the 9th and 11th proximo. There will be four-oared race open to the world. The distance to be four miles, round a stake boat, each party to row in their own boat. The winner to get $2,000; second $1,250, and third $750. There will be also a single scull race the same distance, open to the world, each party to row in their own boats. The winner to get $1,000; second $500. All entries must be made by the 1st September.

For the above races the Tyne champion crew has already entered.

Chicago, Aug. 8.

A terrible tornado, moving from east to west, passed over Winneconne, Wis., last night. The booms on Wolf river, five miles above Winneconne, containing fifty million feet of logs, were broken up. The steamer Star was capsized, and the Captain Geo. Smith, and one raftsman, were drowned. Half the houses were blown over and completely demolished, and thousands of window panes were broken. Thirty chimneys blown down, the grain in shocks scattered over the fields, and all the corn is flat. The lumber interest suffers great loss. The Roman Catholic church in Granville was destroyed by the storm.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 16, 1871.

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

FROM time to time the telegrams from Britain have informed us of the appearance of certain symptoms of a Republican, or rather of a Communistic spirit existing in England. The behaviour of some popular leaders, tempts us to the conviction that neither the person nor the acts of Her Majesty are longer regarded, by them at least, with respect. The Prince of Wales is received with demonstrations of hate in public places; and when his name is mentioned on platforms, it provokes the groans and hisses of the audience. People flock in thousands to Trafalgar Square, in order to protest against an annuity being settled on one of the Royal Family. For such things to happen in loyal and law—abiding England, proud of her constitutional monarchy, is certainly a novelty, and marks, at the very least, the influx of a fresh current of thought, heretofore deemed foreign to the British mind. Where have such notions ignited? Who fosters them? How are they propagated? Are questions which naturally suggest themselves, and in the answers our readers will be able to note the corrupt principles which advanced modern reformers seek to introduce into politicial science.

Reynold's Newspaper, in England, is emphatically the organ of the working man. It is a Sunday journal, and is received into every Mechanic's Institute and Workman's Club in the Kingdom. Its circulation is said to exceed 300,000. Here is what it recently told its readers about the Paris Communists: "The principles avowed by the Communists of Paris, are not limited even to France. They are spreading with a rapidity that is only equalled by the electric flash. Like the voice of many waters, they speak to the ears of monarchs and their minions, that time shall be no more for them. The political redemption of man draweth nigh, when humanity shall be glorified, and those imperial and priestly tyrants punished, who have afflicted it so long. The signs of the times are pregnant and potent. Perhaps one of the most novel and startling is the rapid formation of Republic Clubs in England and Scotland particularly, and the growing decadence of what is called a spirit of loyalty in the people. The scales are fast falling from the nation's eyes, and having been blind now it sees." And what it is that the nation sees, the same journal informs us. The toiler sees that he is plundered and despoiled by the sluggard, and this conviction will, we are assured, ultimately become the destroyer of monarchs and millionares, of priests and prelates, of aristocracies, of monopolies, and of money-grubbers—in fact of all who believe they have the vested right to live in indolence and luxury, at the cost of those who work for their wages. Such is a glimpse of English Society, remodelled by the hands of English Communists. They admire their Parisian brethern—the soldiers of the Commune were heroes in their eyes—they were "defeated without dishonor;" but the great principles for which they fought "are as immortal as destiny, and will arise with renewed life and vigor; for theirs are the eternal years of God." Mr. Reynolds, it will be observed, does not hesitate to imitate his continental friends, and garnish his principles with blasphemy. This, therefore, is the Sunday reading prepared for the *British Workman*. The services and lectures at which he is invited to assist on the day of rest, are identical in spirit with the reading provided, but more deeply tinged with blasphemy From the London *Tablet*, we transcribe the following except of a lecture delivered by *citizen* Charles Bradlaugh, President of the "London Republican Club." The writer went one Sunday evening in June last, purposely to hear and see the sayings and doings at the "New Hall of Science, Club, and Institute," 142 Old Street City Road, London. What he saw, was a large galleried hall, filled with men, youths, women, girls, and even children, eargely listening to a Speaker, who had chosen for his theme—the character of Christ. What he heard was this:—

"The Gospels bear internal evidence of fabrication. The pretended miracles prove nothing. What sort of miracle was that of Cana? Supposing it to have any foundation in fact, what did it all amount to, except that the marriage guests were in a condition in which they could not tell water from wine? Then there was the miracle of Lazarus. Christ raised Lazarus to life! And how did he do it? By calling to him in a loud voice. Does any one believe that stuff? If they found such a story in the *Arabian Nights*, would they ever dream of believing a word of it? But because it was in the Bible, in that book that was put in their hands, before they had minds in their heads, they were to believe it. People again talked of Christ's benevolence. It was pretty benevolence. What did it consist in? In damning eternally all who did not, or could not believe in him. In fact, Christ has created people for the pleasure of damning them. Being omniscient, he knew beforehand whom he was to damn, and when he got the chance he damned them." After reading these atrocious blasphemies, we ask ourselves with a shudder, how much closer is the resemblance to grow between London and Paris. Is the Red flag of the Commune to float from the Tower? Is the doom from which Notre Dame barely escaped to overtake St. Paul's; and is petroleum to spread among the collected treasures of the British Museum, the havoc it caused in the Louvre? For the last quarter of a century, England has coquetted with the revolution. She incited it in Naples. She applauded it in Rome in 1848, and winked at its enormities in 1871, so that if, with iron hand it should knock at the gates of St. James', it might properly enough use the words of Shylock—"The villany you teach me I will execute; and it shall go hard, but I will better the instruction."

Let no one imagine that the blasphemies we have quoted, were distasteful to the audience. They were on the contrary—the writer assures us—received with rapturous applause by men and women. Neither let it be fancied that the case we have quoted is an exceptional one; for there is not in either Scotland or England a town of any mark, that cannot show its "Secular Club or Institute," and every institution of this kind is more or less an Infidel Propaganda. The preparation for the campaign, against what Proudhon called the "three tyrannies," thus goes on space. Against kings and rulers by insurrection; against Priests by means of atheism; and against capitalists by strikes, trades, unions, and socialism.

A GLEAM of sunshine has again fallen upon the *Patriot* office and the anti-railway "ring." We fear, however, that it is only a transient one, to be succeeded by a deeper gloom than ever. Last week, we produced from the *Patriot* its opinions of the "railway ring," when it became known that Messrs. Walker & Co., a well-known English firm, were the contractors. The *Patriot* did not know what to make of the fact. Unabashed, however, at its past misrepresentations, now so thoroughly exposed, it sought refuge in the assertion that, but for its opposition and vigilance, a "ring" would, undoubtedly, have been formed. The *Patriot*, it was modestly insinuated, was the potent cause of inducing tenders from Canada, the United States and Great Britain, thus breaking up the "ring" formed by the Pope's, Carvell's and Burpee's. The clog-dance of the *Patriot* with his double-shuffle, would not allow us to indulge in that species of argument on the fishery question. If we stated that the opposition to the encroachments of the Americans upon the fisheries of the Colonists was instrumental in removing the duty upon mackerel, and securing a fair value for the fishing privileges accorded to the Americans, we would be laughed at by the clog-dancer. In the case of the protectionists, the fact is as stated; but the pretensions of the *Patriot* in the matter of the railway are simply ridiculous. The "ring" did not exist, and, therefore, could not be broken up. It was an easy task for Mr. Laird to demolish an imaginary giant. Of this fact he seems to have been painfully aware when he wrote:—

"If the "ring" has been defeated the country will be a gainer by it, and for whatever saving there may be, the Opposition are entitled to the credit, for had it not been for them the "ring" would have carried their point with little trouble."

Evidently, the habiliments of penance were being put on. Sackcloth and ashes were called into use, and the indications were, that after a long career of infamy, the *Patriot* was about to assert its right reason and live as a respectable journal should. As misfortune would have it, and as if there were no redemption for our contemporary, whilst he was in this spirit of repentance and amendment, it came to pass that the Messrs. Walker surrendered their contract. Forthwith, seven lying spirits worse than the one that had been expelled, have taken possession of him. "No Ring!" he screams. "Oh, No!" Although he says "Oh, No," he means "Oh, Yes," and labors very hard to prove that a "ring" must exist. It would be the excess of folly and a criminal waste of time on our part to endeavor to convince Mr. Laird that there is no such ring as he asserts there is. He would not be convinced. He is one of those whom the philosopher Locke describes. He puts "passion in the place of reason, and, being resolved that shall govern his actions and arguments, neither uses his own nor hearkens to other people's reasons any further than it suits his humor, interest, or party." For the benefit of more rational beings, however, we may explain the reason why Messrs. Walker & Co. withdrew their tender. They required the Government to deposit in a London Bank, debentures for the full amount of the road, in order that the highest possible value might be obtained for them. They contended that by accepting the debentures only as the work progressed, heavy loss would result in negotiating small amounts. Whereas, by placing the whole lot in the Bank proposing to cash the same, a less discount would be asked. The money and interest were to be drawn only as the work proceeded. This, as far as we can learn, was the proposition of Messrs. Walker & Co. The Government could not comply, nor would they if they had the power to do so. The tender was then withdrawn. We are sorry for more reasons than one, that Messrs. Walker & Co. have backed down; but we cannot see that the Government are to blame in the matter. The gentlemen named should have known the provisions of the Railway Act, and every fact and particular connected with the work itself before tendering. They have brought odium upon themselves, and forced the Government into a wrong position by their inconsiderate action. However, there are seven tenders yet before the Government, within the limit of £5000, and each one of these will be tested before the work is abandoned. W. D. O'Brien, Esq., of Halifax, is the second on the list. His tender is £4155 currency per mile; or, £125 per mile more than the tender of Messrs. Walker & Co. Mr. O'Brien has been communicated with, and, we are pleased to learn, has expressed his determination to abide by his tender. By the backdown of the Walkers, the road will cost the country more than it otherwise would. It cannot, however, be said that any "ring" is to blame for it. If every one of the eight who tendered within the provisions of the Act were to back down, we presume the *Patriot* would still insist that a ring existed. He is so firmly convinced of the ring, that it has become a monomania with him. He has such a horror of the Popes, that he will persist in believing that they are the centre of it, and Mr. O'Brien and others the circumference. It is hard to dispel this illusion; but with the philosopher from whom we quoted before, we say—"It is not unusual to see men rest their opinions upon foundations that have no more certainty in solidity than the propositions built on them, and embraced for their sake. Such foundations are these and the like, viz: The founders or leaders of my party are good men, and therefore their tenets are true; it is the opinion of a sect that it is erroneous, therefore it is false; it hath been long received in the world, therefore it is true; or, it is new, and therefore false. These, and many the like, which are by no means the measure of truth and falsehood, the generality of men make the standards by which they accustom their understanding to judge. And thus, they falling into a habit of determining of truth or falsehood by such wrong measures, it is no wonder they should embrace error for certainty, and be very positive in things they have no ground for." Is not this true of Mr. Laird, and many others less selfish and more honest than he is? For our own part, although suspicious enough by nature, yet we do not believe there is a ring. It would be the most foolish thing in the world for the Government to form it, or have even the remotest connection with it. For the time being, it might be concealed; but as soon as the Legislature met, concealment would be no longer possible. The ring would be ferreted out in all its ramifications, and the Government overthrown. The duty of their successors would be to break all contracts dishonestly entered into; and this, we imagine, would not be an impossible task. The men who formed the "ring" would be held in contempt while living, and when dead, remembered with disgust. To imagine the members of the Government so capable of such turpitude, as to lose all confidence in human nature, we must suppose them to be ready to sacrifice character, honor, principle, and everything which men hold dear, for the sake of a few hundred pounds dishonestly obtained. The mind that can bring itself to believe thus of others, cannot be a very exalted one, nor would we wish to entrust our life and property into the keeping of its possessor. We envy not Mr. Laird his feeling; but God forbid that he should be the ruler of our little State. The railroad, we believe, will be honestly built, and Mr. Laird, having opposed it in every stage, may gnash his teeth, with the reflection that he has been unable to stay it, or point to one dishonorable act on the part of its promoters and managers.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.—This Institution reopens on Friday, the 1st of September. Pupils desirous of availing themselves of its educational and other advantages, would do well to attend at the beginning of the Scholastic Year. In addition to last year's staff of Professors, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien's services have been received for the incoming year. Gratifying as has been the success of the College, from an educational point of view, in the past, still more satisfactory results may be expected in the future. The cost of board and the tuition fee are merely nominal, and have been so set down as to enable parents of limited means to give their boys a first-class education. All the Professors are gentlemen of liberal attainments and large experience in educational matters. They are likewise painstaking and zealous in their profession. The pupils possess the advantage of having a large library and a set of philosophical apparatus at their disposal, in the prosecution of their studies. Taking all in all, there is not a cheaper nor a better College in the Lower Provinces than St. Dunstan's. We hope to see a larger number of pupils in attendance this year than for years past. We can guarantee that the utmost satisfaction will be given to both pupils and parents.

LITERATURE.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" FOR AUGUST.—The contents are, Infallibility; The true Harp; A pilgrimage to Layla; Sonnet; The House of Yorke; The Serial Literature of England; Memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S. J.; The Ancient Laws of Ireland; The Story of an Algerine Locket; The Spirit of Catholic Associations; Our Lady of Lourdes; Pere Jaques and Mademoiselle Adrienne; The Secular not Supreme; Dramatic Moralists in Spanish America; Albertus Magnus vindicated; New Publications. In the above list we recommend three articles as particularly adapted to the present times—Infallibility, the Spirit of Catholic Associations, and the Secular not Supreme. Carefully perused, these articles will be found most valuable, inasmuch as they lay down correct doctrines upon leading questions both in religion and politics. The space at our command will not allow us to enter into a synopsis of the articles, and it is perhaps better that the writers and readers should mutually consult and entertain each other, without the interference of a third party, especially in a case where the study of principles is involved.

WE beg to call the attention of the Memorialists to the article in to-day's paper, which we quote from the Halifax *Morning Chronicle*—a paper by no means favorable to the present Government. If anything could make them feel ashamed of the ridiculous position they placed themselves in, it would be the article in question. Let them read, ponder, and inwardly digest, and publicly acknowledge the blunder they have committed.

The great boat race between the St. John (Paris) crew and the Tyne crew, will, weather permitting, come off on the Kennebecasis River, N. B., on Wednesday, the 23d inst. The Regatta at Halifax commences on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and will continue for three days. On the 30th, there will be a four-oared race for $6000, open to the world. There will be some tall rowing on the occasion.

The *Patriot* has performed another double-shuffle, to his own intense satisfaction. He no longer considers the order in Council, relative to the fisheries, a "a funny document." It is a statesmanlike and patriotic manifesto. The *Islander*, too, has come into its favor. From being denounced as a Dominion organ, it now takes high rank with the patriotic *Patriot*, because the fisheries have been granted away for less than a mess of pottage. Great is the fish ring! and great is the clog-dancer!

The Rev. G. M. Grant, of Halifax, and Algie Grant, Esq., of the *Colonist*, were among the visitors to Charlottetown last week. Also, the editor of the *Wentzer Mail*, who publishes notes of his travels.