THE HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1882.

The New Archbishop of Halifax.

Last week a cablegram from Rome brought us the news that the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, of Indian River, had been nominated to fill the Archiepiscopal See of Halifax. The intelligence produced in the Catholic community of this Province a mixed feeling of joy and of sorrow. We all rejoiced to hear of the exaltation of a worthy Priest to a position so eminent, but regretted at the same time the loss to ourselves, of one of our brightest and most promising clergymen. Rome even her opponents admit, shows rare tact and wisdom in the selection of those to whom she entrusts the management of high and important offices. It could hardly therefore, be expected that a Priest of Dr. O'Brien's administrative abilities, learning and piety, should remain all his life a plodding missionary—enriching in hours of leisure his own mind with the pursuits of literature and science, and impressing at all times, by word and example, the stamp of Christian virtues on the flock of a small provincial parish. His virtues and learning have destroyed for him that sequestered life which we are sure he sets more store by than the splendid position to which he is about to be raised.

We would be uncandid were we to say that we do not grudge to the Catholics of Halifax the sacrifice we have to make in parting with Dr. O'Brien. We feel that a loss is ours, and theirs a gain. It is true that we cannot point to any achievement of his which the world in its judgment would call great; but this we can say, that whether as an educator of youth, a Parish Priest, or a man of letters, whatever he engaged in he did well. In his case the truth of the promise finds an illustration—he has been faithful in small things, and now he is to be set over great. He will, we are sure, from what we know of him, display in the discharge of his high duties those qualities which adorn the lives of illustrious prelates, and all that we can do, while regretting his departure from among us, is to join in the wish with which he will be one day soon saluted in the sanctuary, when he will stand arrayed for the first time in his Archiepiscopal robes:—May his life be prolonged through many years—"*ad multos annos*."

The Council Elections.

To-day the fate of the Legislative Council for the next few years will be decided at the polls. It is to be hoped that the current of public opinion, which, four years ago, ran strongly against the Council, has not been influenced to run counter to the best interests of the Province. Every effort has been put forth by the Opposition to excite the fears of the timid, and arouse the prejudices of the unthinking.

But we trust that the healthy public sentiment to which the people gave expression at the last election, on the Abolition question, still prevails throughout the country. It is to be hoped that the various side issues which have been raised to influence the minds of the electors, will not tend to divert their attention from the only important question now before them. We hope that the result of today's polling will show that the people are not to be frightened by a spectre—a mere creation of the idle fancy—into doing that which can only result injuriously to their own interests.

If the electors keep in view their own interests, the result cannot be otherwise than favorable to the Government candidates. In our next issue we shall publish a statement of the returns, with such remarks thereon as occasion may require. In the meantime we are happy to be able to announce that the reports received, up to the time of going to press, place the Abolition Candidates far in advance of their opponents.

The Abolition Agitation.

The Opposition press in this Province are industriously striving to spread the impression abroad that the idea of abolishing the Legislative Council originated with the present Local Administration According to some of our contemporaries, it would appear that this question was not agitated prior to the assumption of the reins of power by the Government party. But any person who has taken even the slightest interest in Provincial politics, knows that the position assumed by writers who take this ground, is altogether untenable. The public mind has, for years past, been more or less agitated by this question. Eight years ago the electors of East Point and St. Peter's Districts lost faith in the utility of the Legislative Council, and returned Mr. Bolger as an uncompromising Abolitionist. The question of the Abolition of the Upper Chamber was made the issue at the General Election for the Legislative Council four years ago—months before the present Government came into power. The press and the people have, for years, been clamoring for a reform in the direction indicated, and it is unfair to attempt to ascribe, either to the existing Government or to that which preceded it, an agitation for which neither is responsible. The present Government was vested with full power to lop off the upper branch of the Legislature three or four years ago, and if a majority of the Council had bowed gracefully to the popular will, the country would have been saved the thousands of dollars that have since been uselessly expended on that body, and the people would have been spared the trouble and expense incident to the General Election of to-day.

To Our Readers.

Although we struck off last week 5,500 copies of the Herald, we had not a sufficient number to supply the demand for our first issue. We have since received the names of upwards of 400 additional subscribers, who desire to obtain our first number. In order to meet to some extent the wishes of those subscribers and others, we republish on the first page of to-day's Herald our "Introductory" of last week.

Egyptian Affairs.

Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, has proposed to abolish the Joint Control of Egypt, and allow the Khedive to appoint a High Commission, and the Egyptian Ministry have accepted the proposal, and acted upon it The majority of the French Cabinet have favorably entertained the proposition, still the Premier hesitates in taking any action without first consulting the Deputies. The French people, however, are not pleased with England's attitude on the question. The Gambetta party is particularly dissatisfied, and have warned England, through the press, that cordial relations will be at an end unless the Joint Control be maintained intact. M. Gambetta endeavored, some time since, to impress upon the Deputies the importance of joining England in the Egyptian war. Doubtless he was expecting to forward French interests in Tunis, on the same grounds on which England would control Egypt. Failing in his Tunisian scheme, he now endeavors to thwart a speedy settlement of the question Whatever course England may in future adopt, whether she take Egypt under her protection, or leave her to the Egyptians themselves on payment of the war indemnity, it is certain she will not allow France to exercise her former influence over the country.

It is not difficult to conjecture the probable policy of Turkey. She sends a High Commission to watch proceedings, and almost every day brings to light fresh proofs of the Sultan's complicity with Arabi. It is now almost certain that the rebellion was privately sanctioned if not instigated by the Porte, which fact gives England an opportunity to deal with Turkey pretty much as she chooses.

Russia, with no part in the war, and very few shares in the Suez Canal, boldly steps in and says the idea of England's settling the difficulty alone cannot be entertained for a moment; that it must be submitted to a Conference of the Powers. She casts a longing eye at our Indian possessions, and if sufficiently encouraged by other powers, will not hesitate to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. She is smarting under many rebuffs from her powerful opponent, and if England can avoid a Russian *embroglio*, it will be by sheer force of diplomacy.

Although order has been restored in Egypt, yet with the False Prophet making such progress, it is hard to tell when a fresh outbreak may occur.

The Pacification of Ireland.

Among the Imperial politicians who have been making steady way in public opinion is Mr. Trevelyan. His very acceptance of the Irish Secretaryship, in an hour of great trial, did much to win for him the sympathy of all parties, and, as the months go by, his administration promises to be singularly successful. The quiet, firm language which he has used on every public occasion has revealed a mental attitude as far removed from that of Mr. Lowther, who never could look upon Irish grievances as anything else than a joke, as it is from the irritating good intentions of Mr. Forster, who was always wanting to chide the Irish for their good. Speaking recently at Selkirk, he spoke as a statesman and not as a partisan, and, after saying that a share in the responsibility of governing Ireland was enough to awe the most careless into humility, he went on to tell of the good work done during the five months—which seemed to him as years, so crowded were they with events—since he had gone to take up his stand by the side of Lord Spencer, in the place of one "whom he loved as he supposed men loved their brothers." It is said that statistics will prove anything, but the figures that Mr. Trevelyan read were convincingly eloquent, and there now seems no reasonable ground for doubting that Ireland is at last beginning to settle down. "In October, 1881, there were 511 agrarian outrages; in November, 534; in January this year, there were 479; in February, 407; in March last, 531. Since then things have been mending rapidly and steadily. In April there were 462 outrages; in May, 396; in June, 283; in July, 231; in August, 165; and in September there were 131 outrages, of which 72 were threatening letters. Thus, when he stated that in September, 1882, there were 59 actual offences against person, property and public peace, as against 225 in September, 1881, he mentioned a fact of real and genuine significance." However men may differ as to the method by which these results have been achieved, the results remain.

The United States Elections.

The elections in the United States (Tuesday, 7th inst.) resulted in a crushing defeat of the Republican party. New York, which in 1879 gave Mr. Cornell a majority of fifty-five thousand, elected the entire Democratic ticket by majorities ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand, the largest vote being cast for Mr. Cleveland, the candidate for the Governorship. Pennsylvania, the old-time Republican stronghold, gives Mr. Pattison, the Democratic candidate, a plurality of thirty thousand; Massachusetts, after twice rejecting General Butler, has at last filled his cup of joy to overflowing by sending him to the State House; Indiana reverts to the Democrats, California also falls into line with the victorious party, while the South, in spite of extraordinary efforts on the part of the Republicans, remains Bourbon in sympathy. It is wrong, however, to attribute the result to a loss of faith in Republican principles, or to the permanent defection of a large body of voters in all parts of the country. So far as principles are concerned, there was little choice between the parties. In Indiana and in California the Republicans owe their reverses to an alliance with the prohibitionists, but the secret of the result in New York and Pennsylvania is the uprising of independent men against "machine" rule and corrupt administration, against the conspiracy of selfish and unscrupulous men to use the party strength for their own ends, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Federal patronage. It is this feature, as the New York *Times* pointed out during the canvass, which has aroused a class of men who for a long time have been accustomed to vote quietly with their party, or else not to vote at all, to a decided and practical protest. They have come to see that the usefulness of the Republican party was gone, if the independence of its members, which alone could preserve its efficient energy, was to be sacrificed to the domination of a band of greedy and unprincipled politicians, armed with the spoils of Federal office.—*Montreal Gazette*.

Archbishop Bourget.

CELEBRATION OF HIS SIXTIETH ECCLESIASTICAL BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of Archbishop Bourget's sixtieth ecclesiastical birthday took place at Boucherville Quebec, on Thursday, the 9th inst. Sixty years ago His Grace was ordained priest in the Church of Notre Dame by Monsiegneur Lartique, the first Bishop of Montreal. The Archbishop, Ignace Bourget, was born at Levis, opposite Quebec, Oct. 30, 1799, and went to the village school. He afterwards went to the Quebec Seminary, where he had for schoolmates Monsiegneur Blanchet, Rev. M. Gauvreau, Vicar-General of Quebec; Hon Judge Bedard, Dr. Bardy, and others well known in the ancient capital. Young Bourget completed his studies at Nicolet, and soon took minor orders. He was Secretary to Bishop Lartique, and followed him so faithfully through the trials of the diocese that ten years afterwards, in 1837, he was created coadjutor bishop, with the title of Bishop of Telmesse *in partibus*. In 1840 he succeeded to the place of Bishop Lartique, as Bishop of Montreal, and held that office until 1876 for 36 years, when he withdrew from active charge and retired to Sault au Recollet. He is eighty-three years old, and has met at Rome with Gregory XVI., Pius IX., and Leo XIII. His present honorary title is Archbishop of Mananapolis. The celebration was one of much rejoicing The village of Boucherville was crowded early in the day, His Grace having arrived there on the previous evening. He was then presented with an address of welcome by the Sisters of the Convent, and a grand illumination and a number of bonfires were furnished in his honor. Next morning Monseigneur Fabre arrived from Montreal, and a Pontifical High Mass was chanted, Monseigneur Fabre officiated, His Grace of Mananapolis occupying the Pontifical throne. A number of addresses were presented to His Grace at the conclusion of the sermon, and a grand banquet was given in the public hall of the village, when several toasts were proposed. The address of His Grace was most touching. At his age few men can deliver such an impressive one. Monsiegneur Fabre stated that he would issue a *mandemant* asking the prayers of the Church throughout the diocese, that the life of the venerable Archbishop might be lengthened many days. His Grace received a large bouquet containing twenty-four branches, on each of which hung a fifty-dollar gold piece. It may be said *en passant* that Boucherville's parish priest, the Rev Mr. Primeau, also celebrated his 25th anniversary, about one hundred priests attending the ceremony.

Our Advertisers.

Persons desirous of getting a good fitting suit of clothes, at a low figure, should call upon Mr. Angus J. Murphy, Queen Street, whose card appears in another column. Mr. Murphy has earned the reputation of being a first-class workman, and is well known as obliging and courteous to all

W. A. Weeks & Co. advertise a large importation of choice Teas. From the high standing and large business connection of this firm, they may be relied upon to offer nothing but goods of the best quality.

The Christmas season will soon be upon us, and in anticipation the Imperial Grocery Store advertises grand bargains in something more substantial than toys and sweetmeats. They keep a well-selected stock of Groceries, &c., and their Oyster Saloon is in first-class style.

S. W. McMurray, Manchester House, advertises a large assortment of Clothes, Readymade Clothing, Dress Goods, &c, The Manchester House is one of the oldest in the City, and when it promises to give bargains, our readers may depend upon the assertion.

In the artistic line Messrs. Cook & Co are prepared to do splendid work. Their pictures on exhibition are exceedingly beautiful. Their studio (which is over Apothecaries Hall) is fitted up with all the latest improvements in the art. Both Messrs. Cook and Swan have had long experience in their profession, and are certain to give satisfaction.

The old established firm of W. E. Dawson & Co. is too well known to require much remark. Their mammoth store, on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, is filled with a large assortment of Hardware, &c., where persons can get whatever they desire in that line.

The Medical Faculty are represented today. Dr. Creamer has worked up, during the last few years, a large and constantly increasing practice, and his many cures attest to his skill.

The name of Dr. Conroy has long been a household word in this Island, and we have no doubt that the young Dr. inherits a goodly share of the ability of the family. He is personally popular and attentive to his patients, and may now be found in Mutch's Building, below the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Waddell & Son, Tinsmiths and Gasfitters, advertise their removal to Water Street, opposite Merchants' Bank. Mr. Waddell has had long experience in his business, and is sure to give satisfaction to all his customers.

Mr. Charles McQuillen, Boot and Shoemaker, advertises in another column. He is a good workman, and is bound to give satisfaction.

Mr. Michael Green, shoemaker, is desirous that all persons in his debt should call upon him and make immediate settlement.

The *Weekly Mail*, published in Toronto, is a large and well-conducted newspaper. The *Mail* offers great inducements to subscribers for 1883. See advertisement in another column.

The Late Lady Langevin.

The Club Cartier have passed the following resolutions respecting the death of the deceased lady:—That the Club Cartier has learned with profound regret of the death of Lady Langevin, wife of Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and that it offers to Sir Hector the most sincere condolence on the misfortune which has just befallen him; that a copy of the present resolution be addressed to Sir Hector Langevin and communicated to the Conservative journals with a request to publish it.

The Loss of the Jeannette.

DR. COLLINS CHARGES THAT DIVISIONS AND JEALOUSIES EXISTED AMONG THE OFFICERS.

In connection with the enquiry now going on at Washington into the loss of the *Jeannette*, Dr. D. F. Collins, brother of late Jerome J. Collins, scientist of the *Jeannette*, makes the following statement:—

"We have evidence that Captain De Long used his official position as commander of the expedition to persecute in every conceivable way some of the members of the commission. My brother was placed under arrest for no reason whatever. This Lieutenant Danenhower admitted to me when I saw him in New York. Captain De Long refused to allow my brother at certain times to do any kind of work, and purposely allowed all notes, photographs and records of the expedition prepared by my brother to sink. We have evidence that the captain forced him to remain behind when he volunteered to go ahead with Ninderman and Noros to search for relief, my brother being in the best condition of any member of the party to do so. We have evidence that Bartlet, now in Siberia, one of the seamen, is in possession of valuable facts; but we believe he has been kept in Siberia purposely by the officers of the expedition, so that his testimony may not get before the board. We are also in possession of full information that on Melville finding the bodies of the De Long party he used most blasphemous and scandalous language concerning my brother's body. We also have reason for believing that the reports made by Melville as to the condition of the weather, which he alleged prevented him from going to the relief of De Long's party were false, for on the dates on which he declared the weather was bad it has been shown to have been good." Dr. Collins further asserts that jealousy existed between certain officers of the expedition, the trouble first beginning, as he learns, over an order to the effect that all the men should undergo a physical examination. Neither Markly, Collins nor Danenhower was permitted to assist in the retreat. Dr. Collins adds:—"We happen to know that Kushmah requested Melville to go to De Long's relief himself or send some one, and that Melville would do neither. He first gave the order to Danenhower to go and then countermanded it. Kushmah and Shagra were fifteen days in making the round trip to Bulun from the spot at which Melville's party was. Two days each was ample time for the journey. During the trip these men got drunk, and Melville knew it. While they were gone in search of De Long, Melville and those with him made checssmen and checker boards, and amused themselves, leaving the work of searching for their companions to two ignorant and drunken natives. We have a reasonable ground for being certain that there was a considerable amount of intoxicants drunk during the fifteen days they waited for the return of the two natives. We knew from conversations with surviving members of the expedition that certain letters and papers which we believe were on my brother's person have never been produced. We want to know what has been done with these papers.'

"If Melville had gone with the natives, as he ought to have done, no doubt De Long and his party would have been saved. He would have seen the beacon fires that had been lighted on bluffs, as stated in De Long's journal which had been found, even if he had started out when Kussmah and Shagra were overdue.

"We therefore make the charge that had Melville done his duty instead of spending his time in playing chess and checkers De Long and his party would not have died. Melville left them to die, and he is responsible for their deaths."

Mr. Collins intends printing his statement in pamphlet form, with documentary evidence, and lay it before Congress.

Foreign News.

Sir Stafford Northcote, speaking in the House of Commons, on the closure resolution, on the 6th inst., said: "He feared interference with free speech. This first step was in the wrong direction. The remedy was worse than the disease. He predicted that the obstruction would be encouraged and stimulated. A strange destiny, he said, seemed to dog the footsteps of the Government, whose doctrine, when assuming office, appeared to be that force was no remedy. Yet in Ireland and in Egypt, and in procedure in the House of Commons, they seemed to have no other remedy but force. An Assembly that made itself the tool of a faction, and trampled upon the minority indoors, would before long find itself the victim of a majority out of doors."

Lord Randolph Churchill publishes a long letter, in which he attempts to prove that the Government will only succeed in defeating Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment for the rejection of the closure resolution in the House of Commons by a majority of from 15 to 30. He bases his conclusions on the fact that the Irish party is now guided by a profound politician, who has conclusively shown his preference for parliamentary action rather than for revolutionary methods, to which the closure would be fatal.

A London telegram says:—The Government has betrayed some irritation with the Khedive, who is not at all content to be a mere passive agent now that he has been set upon his feet by English bayonets. It is understood that Baker Pasha's organization and methods are wholly distasteful to the Foreign Office, that it has not been consulted by the Egyptian Government regarding any of its proceedings, and that the Khedive has shown a disposition to act with actual independence. He has been very rudely awakened from his dream by the sudden mission of Lord Dufferin. The displacement of Sir Edward Malet, and the installation of the former at Cairo with plenary and extraordinary powers, with the formal renunciation by France of dual control, the present English protectorate might as well be called annexation at once. Lord Dufferin's mission completely establishes its aspect, and it will very soon be so recognized by the Powers. The *Times* notifies the Khedive that he is a puppet whom the stroke of a pen in Downing street will transfer into an outcast and fugitive. It says humility and gratitude would more become his position than the airs of a ruler and potentate. It is asserted that it is under consideration to bring the trial of Arabi and the popular leaders to an abrupt conclusion, and order the deportation of them all to Cyprus.

The greatest distress is apprehended among the peasantry in County Clare, owing to the failure of the potato crop, an epidemic among pigs, and the high prices of provisions. Farmers are reduced to destitution by the taxes, while the weather has added to their misery, the country being in great part under water. One parish priest reports that in a short time 100 families in his parish will be utterly destitute.

At a recent meeting held in Dublin, the hierarchy of Ireland had under consideration the claims of the martyred Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, to canonization, the result being that the Irish bishops have determined to forward the advocacy of the sainted memory of their martyred brother by every means in their power.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Meeting of Parliament.

AGITATION IN MANITOBA.

Return of the Marquis and Princess Louise.

DEATH OF FATHER STAFFORD.

Heavy Failure in Toronto.

LARGE IMMIGRATION TO DOMINION.

Return of Hon. Mr. Chapleau

Special Despatch to the Herald.

MONTREAL Nov. 15.

Parliament will probably meet on January 20th.

The Liberal Party is creating an agitation in Manitoba on account of the disallowance of the Railway Charters granted by the Local Legislature. A good deal of excitement prevails in the Province, and as the periodical dissolution of the Legislature is due, the question before the people will assume that of Provincial rights.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will return from British Columbia at the end of the month. They have had a most enthusiastic welcome and a splendid tour. The health of the Princess is fully restored. The Marquis has delighted the people with his speeches and his praise of their extraordinary country.

Father Stafford, Priest of Lindsay, died suddenly on Sunday last He was well known as an active temperance worker and orator, and was very popular with all classes in the Province.

Arnold & Co, dry goods merchants of Toronto, have failed, with liabilities of $250,000.

The money market is very stringent—rates of discount 7 and 8 per cent. Stock market is demoralized; the shareholders are heavy losers owing to the banks calling in loans.

The creditors of Adam Hope & Co., Hamilton, the largest iron house in Ontario, have accepted a settlement at 75 cents on the dollar.

Reports received by the Department of Agriculture show that up to the 31st of October, 1882, 153,055 immigrants arrived in Canada, 82,482 of whom remained in the Dominion. This does not include British Columbia arrivals or reports from the United States frontier, between Emerson and the Rocky Mountains. In 1881, only 47,991 settled, and in 1878, only 29,800.

A man named Trimble and his daughter have been poisoned by drinking herb tea at Solina, Ontario.

It has been decided to hold a carnival week of winter sport at Montreal in January.

Hon. J. A Chapleau, Secretary of State, has returned from France. His health is not much improved, and he will spend the winter in the South.

Richards, the Sutton murderer, will be hung at Sweetsburg, P. Q, on the 24th inst.

Miscellaneous Despatches.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

A letter dated from Cairo has been received here from Dr. Schweinfurth, in which he states that Gen. Stone Pasha will probably be Chief of Staff in the army being organized for service in Soudan against the false prophet.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The *Post's* Berlin correspondent says the new German Minister to the United States has been instructed to obtain revision of the existing Treaty of Naturalization or the conclusion of a new one of uniform character.

DUBLIN, Nov. 13.

Patrick Delaney, arrested for attempting to discharge a revolver at Judge Lawson on Saturday night, was brought into Court to-day, and remanded for a week.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The *Times* Dublin correspondent reports that after Delaney was secured, another man, supposed to be a confederate, got on a train car and escaped.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 13.

A Russian subject was murdered here by a native watchman last evening. The affair created great sensation.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The steamer "Westphalia," from New York for Hamburg, has put into Portsmouth with a hole in her bow, which it is supposed she received by collision with a steamer now off the Isle of Wight? in apparently serious danger. A boat was lowered from the "Westphalia" and sent in search of the other steamer, and this boat is missing.

The "Westphalia" had 90 passengers on board. They, together with mails, have been landed and will be forwarded to Hamburg to morrow. It is not thought that the cargo is damaged. Those on board the "Westphalia" did not see the other steamer till the latter struck her.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 13.

It is believed that the missing steamer has sunk with all hands. The boat of the "Westphalia," which is also missing, contained an officer and six men. It is supposed they also are drowned. It was intensely dark at the time of the collision. The "Westphalia" experienced heavy winds and sea while making for Portsmouth.

LONDON Nov. 12.

The British bark "Landseer," Capt. Vaughan, from St. John, October 16th, for Liverpool, has arrived. She had bowsprit and outwater damaged by collision. The British ship "Scioto," Capt. Dunbar, from St. John, October 5th, for Liverpool, has also arrived. She experienced heavy weather, during which lost deck load.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 13.

This p. m. a boiler in the Forest City Iron Works exploded, killing four men, seriously injuring four or five others.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone moved that the second procedure resolution be considered. Lord Randolph Churchill, in moving an amendment to the resolution, referred to the treaty alleged to have been entered into by the Government with Irish members imprisoned in the Kilmainham jail, by means of which latter were said to have effected their release. Gladstone said that no such treaty had been made. He challenged the Opposition to move an inquiry on the subject. York (Conservative) asked if Gladstone would give a day therefor, and Gladstone replied, "Yes, at once." York then stated that at the earliest opportunity he would make a motion for such inquiry, and the debate then adjourned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.

Intelligence received at police headquarters states that Edward Holroyd, a miner and hermit who lives in a lonely spot in Spencer Township, a few miles from the city, has been robbed of five $1,000 government bonds, the robbers torturing the miner till he revealed the hiding place of the bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The *Post* says: "Information of a character not to be questioned comes to us that Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has privately sold $10,000,000 of his four per cent. bonds at a price above two per cent. below that current in the market; that the buyers were several savings banks and institutions which want his class of securities

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

A despatch received here yesterday states the steamship "Athos" had stranded at Inaigua, November 8th, and that she is in a dangerous position. Assistance has been sent to vessel from Kingston. Passengers numbering sixteen, together with the crew, are saved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

Captain Like and a crew of seven men of the brig "Highflyer," of St. John's Newfoundland, arrived by steamer to-day. The vessel was abandoned at sea on the 20th of October.

NORRISTOWN, PA., Nov. 13.

Geo. W. Burgess, died here last evening, aged 76. He was the first manufacturer of friction matches in America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The steamship "Spain" reports having stopped two hours on the 5th inst., to allow her Surgeon to board the bark "A. E. Kitlam," of Nova Scotia, and set the broken legs of a seaman who had fallen from aloft. Also on the 12th inst., having spoken the ship "Senator," of Maitland, N. S., from New York for London, steering with jury rudder.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 13.

This p. m. a boiler in the Forest City Iron Works exploded, killing four men, seriously injuring five others and slightly wounding half a dozen more.

OTTAWA, Nov. 13

It appears that the new Intercolonial Railway Commission has been organized in compliance with the demands of an influential Quebec contractor, who wishes to have an award made by the late Mr Shanly reopened.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR,—The re-appearance of your valuable Weekly is hailed with great pleasure by the old subscribers of the HERALD, as well as by a great many new friends in this part of the country. An independent, outspoken paper, such as the HERALD has been in the past, and such as it promises to be in the future, is of incalculable value to a free people. Violent partizan papers are not reliable sources from which to derive truthful information concerning questions affecting the general interests of all classes. The people throughout all parts of the country know full well, from past experience, that partizan newspapers, containing violent personalities, have been (and are) the bane of society, and calculated to demoralize rather than elevate public opinion. The announcement, therefore, in your "Introductory," that in politics the HERALD will not be bound "indissolubly" to any party, is received with much favor among your country friends Surely the pursuit of an honest, upright and independent course in the fearless and conscientious discharge of duty, on the part of a newspaper manager, merits the approval of a generous public as well as does the valiant conduct of the soldier who bravely fights on the battlefield in defending his country. The man who keeps a vigilant watch over the actions of Government, and is ever ready to expose corruption in the administration of the affairs of the country, regardless of party interests, is a benefactor, and an intelligent and discerning people will appreciate his labors, and support him in the prosecution of his laudable work.

Wishing you every success, Mr. Editor, in your new field of labor, and trusting that your paper will receive its full share of public patronage,

I remain,
Yours sincerely,

Lot 27, Nov. 11, 1882. P. M.

A little Roman Catholic church in Boston boasts of having a statue of St. Peter, which is a fac-simile of the statue in Rome, supposed to have been cut from the Capitoline Jupiter by order of St. Leo, in the fifth century, to commemorate the delivery of Rome from the invasion of the Vandals. The same church contains a copy of Algardi's Crucifixion, a fac-simile of the holy nail (minus the point, which is supposed to have gone into the helmet of Constantine), a fac-simile of the inscription at the head of the cross discovered by St. Helena, and some relics duly authenticated by Roman certificates.

THE COTTON FACTORY.—The work of roofing in the main building of the cotton factory is progressing rapidly. The work is being done by Mr. Fisher of St. John. The roof is five-ply, and very substantial Work has also been commenced at the lower floors. The basement floor is of three inch material. A lot of machinery, pipes and castings for the boilers, from Babcock and Wilcox, the celebrated New York manufacturers, has been received at the factory. The reservoir is about half completed, and the grading of the grounds about the factory is well under way.—*Moncton Times*.

A miller in St. Paul, Minn., a friend of Mark Twain, sent him a barrel of flour a short time ago, and the acknowledgment of the gift found its way into the Pioneer Press of that city:

HARTFORD, CONN., Oct. 12.

My Dear Smith—A barrel of the best flour we ever had in our house arrived while we were away on the summer vacation, and we are using it now. It came from St. Paul, but no bill came with it. Did you send it? Is this the ordinary price? Let me know right away, because I have got over one hundred people who want to trade with you and with nobody else. They want to give you all their custom. Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

A large number of artizans and others are coming into Canada from the United States, bringing their families with them for the purpose of settling there, and some interesting figures will likely be published from the department soon. The circumstance goes to prove that the good wages and cheap living in Canada are a source of attraction to others besides the emigrants from the British Isles and the continent of Europe.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.—A large number of counterfeit $1 and $2 notes, of the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, have been put in circulation in Gloucester, and some of them were passed on Miramichi lawyers at the last term at Bathurst.—*Chatham World*.

In every tobacco factory at Key West there is a "reader" Cubans cannot talk without gesticulation, and in order to keep them from talking a person is hired to read aloud to the hands during working hours

An Eastern paper wants to know "where the hats go?" The big ones go to the theatre, and prevent people from seeing the stage

Shelf & Heavy
HARDWARE,
Iron and Steel,
Saddlery & Carriage
GOODS!
W. E. DAWSON & CO.,
Cor. Great George and Kent Streets.
Nov. 15, 1882.

Sign of the Lion!

NEW TEAS,
OF CHOICE QUALITY.
WEEKS & CO.
Have a large importation of
Choice New Teas,
FROM LONDON DIRECT.
and will sell low for Cash in Half Chests for Country Dealers, and Parcels of 5, 10 and 20 lbs. for Families. Try it.
WEEKS & CO.,
nov15 QUEEN ST.

XMAS
HOLIDAYS!
AT THE
IMPERIAL
GROCERY STORE,
48 RICHMOND STREET.
During the Xmas Holidays we intend giving to the public,
GRAND BARGAINS
—IN—
No. 1 Groceries, Glassware and Crockery.
WE HAVE ALSO ON HAND,
No. 1. Labrador Herring. Codfish. Salt, &c., &c.
Come and see our Goods and prices.
Imperial Oyster Saloon and Restaurant
is now open where Oysters can be served every way at short notice.
Meals and Lunches served at all hours, at bottom prices.
F. McDONALD, | P. N. PATE,
PROPRIETORS.
Nov. 15. 1882—2m

DR. CONROY
Has Removed his Office and Residence to
MUTCH'S BUILDING.
Lower Great George Street,
OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—6m

ATTENTION.
COOK & CO.
Having fitted up their Gallery with all the modern improvements, and having introduced the lightning process, by which
Pictures can be Made Instantaneously.
would respectfully call attention to their style and superior work in Photography.
Old Pictures copied and enlarged by the New Process. Also colored in Oil or worked in Ink.
Sittings artistically arranged by J. W. Swan, of Montreal.
Go to the right place,
Over the Apothecaries Hall.
Charlottetown, Nov. 15, 1882—3m

WADDELL & SON,
Tinsmiths, Gasfitters, &c,
HAVE REMOVED TO
WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants' Bank,
where they are prepared to furnish everything in their line of business at moderate prices to all their old customers, and as many new ones as will favor them with their patronage.
WADDELL & SON.
Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1882.