

praying for a grant to complete the road between Branch and Distress.
Hon. Chairman Board of Works in moving that these petitions lie on the table, said he would support their prayer.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)



HARBOR GRACE, JUNE 6, 1873.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the Total Abstinence and Benefit Society's Hall.

THROUGHOUT to-day this town has been in an interesting state of excitement. Bunting of various colours, and devices flying from the numerous dwellings and from the mercantile establishments and shipping in the harbour, clearly denoted that something unusual was about to take place; and so it turned out, for to-day was gracefully laid the corner stone of a large building dedicated to the

Glorious Cause of Total Abstinence.

Never have we had the pleasure of witnessing a ceremony of a like nature, more particularly one so closely connected with, and promotive of, the welfare of a community.

The new and powerful tug-boat "Cabot," bedecked gaily with bunting from stem to stern came puffing up the harbor, at 9.30 a.m., having on board a deputation from St. John's of the sister Society and other adherers to the temperance cause, who, on their landing, were most enthusiastically and cordially welcomed; and no one could but feel that the greetings were serious, emanating from true and noble natures. In the meantime the excellent brass band accompanying the deputation played some lively airs with admirable skill, producing a very pleasing sensation on the hearing of the large concourse of spectators.

Shortly after the arrival of the steamer, the members (adult and juvenile) of the Harbor Grace Total Abstinence and Benefit Society—the body about to erect the new hall—accompanied by a large number of their friends from St. John's, representing an institution of a similar nature, assembled at St. Patrick's Hall for the purpose of arranging a procession to the scene of the ceremony.

At about 11 o'clock, all preliminaries having been got over, the procession started, and we can conscientiously affirm, that a more imposing turn out is rarely, if ever, witnessed. Every one in the line of march (numbering several hundreds) wore beautiful sashes, or rosettes, while here and there were carried banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, which we trust will be well pondered over by non-abstaining onlookers. Mr. Bennett's superior band, as of old, produced excellent music, greatly tending to stir up a martial feeling and gait in all, and the large concourse of witnesses must, we presume, feel that such displays are "bound to do good."

Proceeding up Bannerman Street, the locality in which the spacious Hall is about to be erected, we were not only astonished but agreeably surprised at observing such a vast assemblage collected to view the interesting rite, and listen to the solemn and impressive addresses expected on such occasions.

The Rev. D. Falconio, O. S. F., Spiritual Director of the Society, in a most becoming and graceful manner laid the corner-stone of this temple of

Love, Truth and Fidelity,

depositing in the niche thereof the documents setting forth the particulars of the institution; & also the various coins of the country, &c.

The Rev. gentleman then delivered an eloquent and pathetic address, in the course of which he forcibly impressed upon his hearers the beauties of temperance and sobriety, and exhorted all to rally round the total abstinence banner and assist in driving the great social and moral evil of drunkenness from the homes of the people of our beloved country. He expressed the pleasure he felt in standing on the platform with men of different religious opinions, but with one heart and mind in the object for which they had assembled, and concluded by promising the noble cause his constant and hearty support.

The President of the Society, A. T. Drysdale, Esq., followed in a very earnest manner, tracing the progress of the Society from the time of its institution down to the present crowning episode in its history, and in so doing gave ample proof of the rapid advancement of the order in the good and philanthropic work in which its members are so actively engaged.

John Munn, Esq., M. H. A., was next called upon. On coming forward he expressed the great pleasure he felt in taking part in such an important cere-

mony as that in which they were engaged. He congratulated the officers of the Society on the energy and zeal displayed by them in their efforts to check the baneful influence of intemperance, and felt convinced that the time was not far distant when drunkenness would be unknown in the land, and sobriety and happiness gladden every home.

The Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly then made some very cogent remarks. He strongly deprecated the vice of intemperance, and urged the cause of total abstinence upon the favorable consideration of all classes of the people.

John Bemister, Esq., followed in a very pleasing address. He expressed the gratification he felt in being present at the important ceremony, and recited several highly interesting anecdotes, illustrative of the beastial degradation into which men bring themselves by coming under the dominion of the pernicious habit of drunkenness.

The BAR was ably represented on the occasion by Richard Raftus, Esq., who very humorously expatiated on the evils of drinking, and recommended sobriety as the only means to avoid the possibility of eventually becoming drunkards and acquiring the detestable habits peculiar to the inebriate. He concluded his remarks by referring to the organization of temperance societies, and cited from "Artemus Ward" the manner in which the said "Artemus" was "organized by Betsy Jane."

David Rogers, Esq., then made some very impressive remarks. He spoke of his long connection with the temperance movement, and expressed the hope that the noble efforts now being put forth may speedily bring about the period when the gigantic evil of intemperance shall be swept from our land.

J. L. Prendergast, Esq., also made some very reasonable observations, and spoke of the advantages the new hall would afford to lecturers and others who may feel disposed to "hold forth" for the benefit of the rising generation.

Hearty cheers were then given for Father Falconio, and the St. John's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, after which the National Anthem was performed by the band, and the vast concourse separated.

The members of the order number about 200, many of whom can testify to the great happiness derived by forever denouncing the fatal draught and joining a society of this kind. We are proud of such an institution in our midst; God grant it prosperity. The following are the office-holders of said society:

PATRON—The Most Rev. Henry Carfagnini, D. D., O. S. F., Bishop of Harbor Grace.

HONORARY PATRON—The Most Rev. John Cameron, D. D., Bishop of Titopoli, and Coadjutor to the Bishop of Arichat.

Truly this day has been a memorable one, and one that will long be remembered as the day that we might almost say ransomed many a soul from the destroying influence of alcohol. The fine and cogent addresses delivered on this occasion shall yet bring forth fruit, and add to the glory of the principles of a cause having for its foundation the guardianship of our fellow-men from the deceitful and wily snares of those who vend the miserable, destructive liquid, which no one should either touch, taste, or handle.

Drinking in itself is natural, but nature's drink is pure water. Ample proof of the seductiveness of alcohol is every day to be seen. Old and young, alas! are led on step by step, by that deceitful evil, "that smiles and seduces, enchants and destroys." No man can glory in strong drink, without feeling restless 'til he has drank away every spark of sense. Hence it is, that the temptation to taste should be studiously avoided. Shun it! and gain the victory. Evil company is very often to the young the first step towards ruin. Many a young man whose conduct had hitherto been unblemished, and whose industry and frugality were alike exemplary, has by associating with dangerous company, been led into extravagance, insobriety and beastly intemperance.

We therefore hail with delight the erection of a building in our midst, wherein good company will be found, and we sincerely trust that with God's blessing, hundreds of our youth, and hundreds of the rising generation, may seek within her walls refuge from the vices and crimes arising from the tasting of ONE DROP of that which in the end destroys both soul and body.

"Cold water only, pure,
Just from the spring my all,
Shall guard my foot more sure,
And save the drunkard's fall."

WE notice that our young and valued friend Mr. E. W. Lyon, whose skill as a photographer is becoming daily more popular, has, for the better accomplishment of an increasing trade removed to the commodious studio lately occupied by Mr. Simeon Parsons. Of Mr. L. it may be truthfully said, that considering the comparatively short time

he has practised, he is now a perfect adept in the art. This may be accounted for, by his having spared neither trouble nor expense in obtaining good instruments and materials, as well as information from the most talented operators. We wish him great success.

EXCELLENT salmon are being daily brought to market, and good prices are obtainable for it. Codfish seems plentiful; boats doing well nightly.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The S. S. *Nimrod*, Capt. Cummins, returned here from the Seal Fishery yesterday, hailing for 5000. The Steamer, like other vessels this Spring, had been, for a considerable time, 'jammed' in the ice; but, fortunately, she has come in time to enable all hands to prepare for the Summer's voyage.—*Times*, June 4.

The *Antecede*, Sainsbury, from Pinchar's Island, arrived on Thursday, brought in eight of the crew of the *Rosalie*, Benson. The latter vessel left here on Wednesday afternoon for Grates Cove, but got into the ice off Cape St. Francis, broke her stem off, and partially filled with water. Before sunset the crew had abandoned her in their small punt, and tried to row round the ice, but were obliged to go back, and finally found shelter in the lee of an island of flat rock under the lee of an island of ice, the sea at the time breaking so heavily as to prevent their landing. Here they remained all night, and when picked up next morning by Mr. Sainsbury they were much exhausted. When the *Antecede* bore up for their rescue, she was under double-reefed canvas. The *Rosalie's* crew had to throw away their clothes-bags to lighten their small boat. The *Rosalie* sunk about 7 o'clock on Thursday morning.—*Chronicle*, June 2.



Latest Despatches.

LONDON, May 30.—The French Assembly voted to-day to rebuild the Column Vendome, and adjourned till 5th June.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Boston fire extended over 2 acres.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Howe's death causes great sadness here, as he was personally a great favorite of our citizens.

Sir Wm. Young and Sir Edward Konny are mentioned in connection with the Lieutenant-Governorship of Nova Scotia.

The Shah of Persia arrived at Berlin on Sunday and was enthusiastically cheered.

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope has intimated his approval and support of Cardinal Bonaparte's candidature as his successor in the Papal chair in the event of his death.

Continued skirmishes in Spain, resulting generally in the defeat of the Carlists. A despatch from Berlin states that the German Government is dissatisfied with President McMahon's address to the French Assembly, and will not enter into any regular diplomatic relations with his government until satisfied that France will faithfully adhere to the Treaty of Frankfurt.

NEW YORK, 3.—The Modoc war is ended. Captain Jack and the other warriors surrendered unconditionally. Gold 117½.

Admission of P. E. Island.

The following is the full text of the terms upon which Prince Edward Island is to be admitted a Province of the Dominion of Canada:—

1st. That Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward Island at the time of the union.

2nd. That in consideration of the large expenditure authorized by the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion as well as of the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward Island, that colony shall, on entering the Dominion, be entitled to incur a debt equal to \$50 her head of its population as shown by the census of 1871, that is to say four million seven hundred and one thousand and fifty dollars.

3. That Prince Edward Island, not having incurred debts equal to the sum mentioned in the next proceeding resolution, shall be entitled to receive, by half-yearly payments in advance from the General Government, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on the difference from time to time, between the actual amount of indebtedness authorized as aforesaid viz. \$4,701,050.

4. That Prince Edward Island shall be liable to Canada for the amount, if any, by which its public debt and liabilities at the date of the union may exceed \$4,701,050, and shall be chargeable with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on such excess.

5. That as the Government of Prince Edward Island holds no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoys no revenue from that source for the construction and maintenance of local works, the Dominion Government shall pay, by half-yearly instalments in advance, to the Government of Prince Edward Island, \$45,000 per annum, less interest at 5 per cent

per annum, upon any sum not exceeding \$800,000 which the Dominion Government may advance to the Prince Edward Island Government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors.

6. That in consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of Canada of the powers of taxation, the following sums shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward Island for the support of its Government and legislature; that is to say \$30,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of its population as shown by the census returns of 1871, viz.: \$94,021. By half-yearly payments in advance such grants of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population of the Island, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to four hundred thousand, at which rate such grant shall thereafter remain, it being understood that the next census shall be taken in the year 1881.

7. That the Dominion Government will assume and defray all the charges for the following services, viz:—A, the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor; B, the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the District or county Courts where established; C, the charges in respect to the Department of Customs; D, the Postal Department; E, the protection of the Fisheries; F, the provision for the militia; G, the lighthouses, shipwrecked crews quarantine and marine hospitals; H, the Geological surveys; I, the pentagon; J, efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers to be established and maintained between the island and the main land of the Dominion winter and summer, thus placing the island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial Railway, and the railway system of the Dominion; K, the maintenance of telegraphic communication between the island and the main land of the Dominion, and such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America act of 1867, appertain to the general government, and as are or may be allowed to the other provinces.

8. That the railways under contract and in course of construction for the Government of the Island shall be the property of Canada.

9th. That the new buildings in which are held the law courts, registry office, &c, shall be transferred to Canada on the payment of \$89,000, the purchase to include the land on which the building stands and a suitable space of ground in addition for yard, rooms, &c, &c.

10. That the steam dredge boat in course of construction shall be taken by the Dominion at a cost not exceeding \$22,000.

11. That the steam ferry boat owned by the Government of the Island, and used as such, shall remain the property of the Island.

12. That the population of Prince Edward Island having been increased by 15,000 or upward since the year 1861, the Island shall be represented in the House of Commons of Canada by six members—the representation to be readjusted from time to time under the provisions of the British North America Act.

13. That the Constitution of the executive authority and of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island shall be subject to the provisions of the British North America Act of 1867 to continue as at the time of the union until altered under authority of the said Act, and the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island existing at the date of the union shall, unless sooner dissolved, continue for the period for which it was elected.

14. That the provision of the British North America Act of 1867 shall, except those parts thereof which are in terms, made or by reasonable intent may be held to be specially applicable to and only to effect one and not the whole of the Provinces now composing the Dominion, and except so far as the same may be varied by these resolutions, be applicable to Prince Edward Island in the same way and to the same extent as they apply to the other Provinces of the Dominion, and as if the colony of Prince Edward Island has been one of the Provinces originally united by the said Act.

15. That the union shall take place on such day as her Majesty, by order in council or address to that effect from the Houses of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of the Colony of Prince Edward Island, under the 146th section of the British North America Act of 1867 may decree, and that the electoral districts, for which the time within which and the laws and provisions under which the first of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada for such electoral districts shall be held, shall be used as the said House of the Legislature of the said Colony of Prince Edward Island may specify in their said addresses.—*British Colonist*.

The State Legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors, including wines, beer, and cider. It leaves tea and coffee "in statu quo." During last session of the Ontario Legislature, the subject of prohibition came prominently up and caused not a little debate, two bills being introduced dealing with the matter, but withdrawn at the instance of the Government. Legislation of this nature does not come within Provincial jurisdiction.

The new Government of P. E. Island has made a thorough sweep of the officials serving under the late Government. From the long list of changes that appeared in the last Island "Gazette," we conclude that every official under Government control, from the highest to the lowest, has been removed, and a new one appointed.

MAIL INTELLIGENCE.

R. T. Ryall, ex-billiard champion of Pennsylvania, died a few days ago.

Further outrages on the Texas frontier by Mexicans, Kickapoos and Lipons are reported.

A brutal murder was committed in the negro quarter of New York on the 26th ult., a young white woman being beaten to death by a negro with whom she lived.

A Russian iron-clad is building in the dock yards at Nicholaya, on the Black Sea, and will be completed this summer.

The water is overflowing the banks of the Red River, and steamboats pass over the prairie from Glen Fork to Kelley's landing.

The revolution in New Granada has broken out afresh. After a day's fighting between the state and national troops at Panama, there was a truce ending in the appointment of Col. Juan Pernek as provisional president.

One man was killed and two others wounded during a pistol fight near Reading, Pa. Joseph Waltz, who was arrested on suspicion, has confessed the murder of a scissors grinder at Athens, N. Y. on the 1st ult.

A gallery in Sing Sing prison, New York, fell recently, killing one convict and wounding eighteen others, two seriously. A coroner's jury has returned a verdict in which the legislature is found culpable in not providing means to render the galleries secure.

The temperance people of New York are deeply disappointed with Governor Dix's action on the Local Legislature. Governor Dix has exercised his 'veto' to the great delight of the multitude, and the disgust of the Temperance phalanx.

The truth concerning the so-called mysterious poisoning affair at New York appears to be that six servants were rendered very ill by eating corned beef from a barrel into which it is supposed the butchers accidentally spilled arsenic intended to kill rats.

The latest despatch from the Modoc expedition report that the Indians have abandoned their last stronghold, and are encamped on Snow Mountain, whether Hasbuck's command was despatched on the 26th, while Mason's remained at the lava beds. An official list of the casualties of the 10th ult., is published.

A company of Californian capitalists have purchased the island of Guadalupe from the Mexican Government and intend to convert it into a vast ranch for the breeding and rearing of Angora goats. The island bears a remarkable resemblance in climate and general conditions to the native soil of the Angoras, and the speculation is said to have been made upon a perfect sound basis.

The riding-habits which lately gave rise to some legal proceedings are thrown into the shade by the following account given by an American journalist of the "unique, novel, and gorgeous rig" adopted on horseback by the Princess Solouque, daughter of the late Emperor of Hayti:—"Her riding robe was sky-blue silk, and around her waist she wore a sash of gold that fluttered in a dazzling streamer behind her. Her hat was plumed with scarlet ostrich feathers. Her bosom heaved beneath a sapphire brooch as large as a saucer, and her ears sustained the weight of \$30,000 worth of diamond brilliants. A necklace of diamonds contributed to the dazzling splendour of her apparel, and its value might be roughly estimated at about 100,000 dollars. Her gloves were yellow doekin, worn with long gauntlets such as the English Life Guards wear. The handle of the riding whip was studded with rubies and emeralds, and the bridle-chain of her horse was of solid glittering silver." The Princess herself, who is nearly black, presented the requisite contrast to her glittering, and altogether, must have afforded the spectacle so delightful to artistic eyes of "a good bit of colour."

MARRIED.

At Carbonear, on the 16th ult, by the Rev. C. Comben, Capt Josiah Penny, to Juliana, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward S. Pike, both of that town.

On the 30th April, in the Wesleyan Church, Chatham, by the Rev. Ingram Sutcliffe, Rev. Alfred H. Webb, Wesleyan Minister, Newcastle, to Lizzie S. C. daughter of the officiating Clergyman.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. John's, by the Rev. Thomas McGrath, P. P., Mr. James J. Silvey, son of the late Mr. James Silvey, to Bridget, second daughter of Mr. James Redmond.

At same place, on the 3rd inst., at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, Mr. Edward F. Coaker to Miss Hannah Russell,—both of that place.

DIED.

At St. John's on Saturday morning last, James Robert, aged 17 years, beloved and only son of James H. and Mary Hannah Martin.

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