ception, by whom the idea was broached and carried into effect.

There is reason to fear that horrible profanations are being committed by the enemies of religion, and that the atrocities revealed by Father Brescciani, in his *Jew of Verona*, 1848-9, are being repeated; and worse, if worse can be. I could give some details, but I forbear.

THE INDIANS TO PIUS IX.

The following address of sympathy with the Pope in his present afflictions, has been sent to Father De Smet by the Indians of the Mission of the Sacred Heart, Coeur d'Alene, to be forwarded to Rome:

To our Beloved Father, the Pope the greatest Chief among the Black Gowns, the one whom Jesus Christ has placed on His stool here on earth:

VERY MERCIFUL OUR FATHER: It is not boldness, it is love that prompts us to-day to address ourselves to thee. We are indeed the most insignificant tribe of Indians, and thou art the most exalted one here below; and yet it was thou who didst first look upon us with an eye of mercy and compassion. Father, thirty winters ago we were a savage people, very miserable in body and soul, when thou hadst mercy on us, and sent us the great Black Gown De Smet, to make us children of God by baptism. We were blind, thou sendest him to make us see. Why, then, should it be boldness on our part to address ourselves to thee, Father, in these days of distress and affliction, to thank thee for thy charity towards us, and to express our intense sorrow, in hearing that some of thy bad children are constantly afflicting thee, after having stolen everything from thee, even thy own house. Though poor Indians, not knowing much of good or kind manners, yet we think it an awful crime to treat thee, Father, in that manner; and we ourselves, forty or fifty years ago, when we were altogether savages, would not have dared to treat thee in that way, had we known that the dignity and the power of the Pope came from Jesus Christ. But as we poor Indians scarcely believe in any expression of interior feeling, unless it be accompanied by some exterior gift, whatsoever it may be, we have made a collection of dollars, bits and cents, to give to thee, as it were, a pinch of our own flesh and a sign of sincerity, and though we are very poor, yet to our surprise we have found the amount $110, much more than we anticipated. Please, Father, accept this little gift as a sure sign of the sincerity of all that we have said before.

In the name of all our children—
VINCENT, of the Stellam family.
ANDREW SELTIS, of the Emote's family.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW CANCER CURE.

A SUPPLY EXPECTED IN AUGUST—HOW IT IS OBTAINED.

From the New York Tribune.

No discovery in the medical world could be received with greater rejoicing—a cure for consumption, perhaps, excepted—than the new cancer remedy; for while cancers are less frequently met with than consumption, they present a certain, lingering death in its most awful form, and they are hereditary. It is not surprising then that the announcement of a cure should call out innumerable applications for the cundurango. The Steamer "Ocean Queen," which arrived from Aspinwall on Saturday, brought intelligence that a large supply of the plant may be expected in the Aspinwall steamers due here on the 1st and 15th of August.

About three months ago the State Department at Washington received a few pounds of the cundurango from the government of Ecuador, through its Minister to this country, with a communication decribing it. But little importance was attached to the matter at [illegible] altogether, had not Dr. Bliss been given a small quantity of the plant by the Ecuadorian Minister, who happened to be under his care. Though skeptical as to its virtues, he began to use it in his practice, and obtained such surprising results that the limited supply in Washington was soon divided among eager applicants. About 15 cases of cancer have been treated with it in this country, and in all its use has been attended by a wonderful improvement of the patient, though the necessarily small doses given have been insufficent to produce its full effects. Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice President Colfax, has been nearly cured of a cancer which it was feared would end her life within the year, although she had taken less than five ounces of the cundurango when the supply gave out. The wife of George C. Gorman, Secretary of the Senate, and a lady in Utica, to whom some of the remedy was sent by Secretary Fish, are among the other sufferers whom a few doses have nearly cured. The mode of administering the plant is very simple, it being merely steeped in boiling water, and the infusion taken internally.

As the news of the discovery gained circulation, a great number of applications for the remedy were sent to Washington from all parts of the country, 20 or 30 letters a day being received by Dr. Bliss, and an equal number by the State Department. Many persons, refusing to believe that the supply was exhausted, went themselves to Washington from distant points, in the fruitless effort to obtain the precious drug. Dr. Bliss when convinced that the cundurango was a specific for cancer, sent an order for 500 pounds of it to a business house in Guayaquil. He soon learned however, that, as it was not an article of commerce, it was impossible to obtain it by ordinary commercial methods. He therefore dispatched his partner, Dr. Keene, as an agent to procure a supply. To facilitate his mission, Dr. Keene was given an official character, by an appointment as bearer of dispatches to the Government of Ecuador, and was supplied with letters of recommendation by President Grant, Mr. Colfax, Mr. Fish, and other prominent persons.

He writes that the task of obtaining the cundurango is more difficult than was expected. The roads to the Loja district are rough and unfrequented, the rainy season is not over, the streams are swollen, and dangerous to cross, and the Indians are disposed to throw every obstacle in the way of foreigners, of whom the are deeply jealous and suspicious. However, when he wrote he was on the point of starting for the interior, and was confident of procuring a supply of the cundurango in season for it to reach this port early in August. On arriving in the Loja district he will hire a number of persons to gather the plant, and bring it down from the mountains, where it grows at points so high as to be inaccessible to beasts of burden. It will then be packed on mules, and transported to the coast. Dr. Keene found that orders for cundurango had been received at Guayaquil from persons in England, France, Italy, and other countries, to the Governments of which the Government of Ecuador had furnished samples. None of these orders had been filled. Ex-Gov. L. L. Gibbs, of Idaho, sailed from this port for Ecuador last week, Dr. Bliss having engaged his services in aid of those of Dr. Keene.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

Paris, July 16.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday, to assassinate Marshal Bazaine at Geneva.

[illegible] was killed at Fort Vincennes, and the loss of property is small.

Thiers promises that the Capital will be removed to Paris after the recess in October.

The Bishop of Tours, Monsieur Goubertz, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Paris.

Gen Paladine has been appointed commandant of the 14th Military division.

Two hundred prisoners were arrested in Montrouge Quarter, alone, last week.

The Court Martial opens to-day.

The Spanish Cortes voted the budget, and resolved to keep Cuba at any cost.

The Ministry is a failure.

Paris, July 17.

The *Salute*, a new weekly Journal, which supports Thiers, utters a cry of warning against intrigues for the restoration of the Bonapartists.

Owing to the delay caused by technicalities, in the delivery of the first half billion of indemnity to Germans, it has not yet been consummated.

Berlin, July 17.

The North German *Gazette* sharply reproves the Catholic Bishops of Germany for their encroachment on the civil powers.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a flattering telegraphic despatch to the Crown Prince of Saxony, conferring on him the honorary title of Field Marshal.

London, July 17.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, is expected at Osborne, next Saturday.

Cable despatches announce the murder of the Chief of Police of Dublin, by a supposed Fenian.

Ship *Mahomet*, from Bombay for Penang, has foundered in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives were lost.

A great fire was occasioned at Rheims, today, by the explosion of petroleum. Fifty persons were killed and wounded, and many buildings in the business part of the city burnt.

A solemn requiem mass will be held at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, on Tuesday, in memory of Archbishop Darboy.

London, July 18.

To-day, cable news report Consols 93 7-8. Coupons 91 3-4.

An explosion on board a Greek War vessel, in Archipelago, killed forty and wounded nearly the whole crew.

A serious socialistic riot occurred in Vienna on Sunday. Many were wounded.

The Queen has made the Emperor of Brazil a Knight of the Garter.

Serrano proposed to the King of Spain a decree outlawing members of International Society in Spain, and a rigorous policy on all questions of public order. Minister Zorilla favors a more liberal policy.

Gambetta was before a Committee of Investigation, appointed by the Assembly to inquire into the doings of Government of National Defence.

French Government will shortly be questioned by the Opposition as to position occupied upon Italian unity, the capital of Italy, and temporalities of the Pope.

The future Emperor and Empress of Germany were snubbed by Queen Victoria on their recent visit to England. Her Majesty refused to take them in at any of her palaces.

Napoleon visits London, generally following along the sunny side of Bond Street, or haunts the bow windows of a club house. He is very popular with the working classes, who cheer him. He is getting fat.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are industriously doing London like other visitors, and work hard at it.

London, July 19.

The Sheffield express train on North Midland Railway, ran into a freight train. Two passengers were killed, and thirty reported injured, some fatally.

Prince Frederick William has left Ems. On his return to England, he comes direct to Osborne, where he will remain with the Royal Family.

Gladstone will state in the House of Commons, to-morrow, that the Government has determined to abolish the purchase system, in defiance of the resistance of House of Lords; failing in this, to resign.

Paris, July 19.

Debate on Italian question in Assembly on Saturday. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, is expected to speak.

London, July 20.

Consols 93 5-8; corn 30s. 9d.

The prizes of the Wimbleton Rifle Meeting have been distributed by Princess Louise. Several members of the Canadian Volunteers were successful competitors.

A meeting of Democrats is to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next.

A riot occurred in Monaghan, Ireland, today. The rioters number three thousand, and serious results are feared this evening.

Princess Helena is going to the continent for her health, she being afflicted with diseased lungs.

It is reported in the Clubs, to-day, that ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon is seriously ill.

Ledru Rollin seeks for election to the French Assembly.

The Duke of Lorraine's magnificent museum, at Nancy, together with the palace, has been destroyed by fire.

London, July 20.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Gladstone announced that the Queen had solved the "purchase" problem, by cancelling the Royal Warrant, legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the Government plan for it, absolutely failed to sustain the "purchase system;" hence the Ministers advised Her Majesty to take such action as effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the will of the country. This declaration was received with cheering in the House but Disreli and the Tory members were unable to dissemble their anger, and bitterly denounced the arbitrary course of the Government. Gladstone was defiant and challenged the opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

Earl Granville in the Lords announced the determination of the Ministers, and defended their policy. It is impossible to depict the scene in either House, on the announcement of the fate of the Purchase system.

The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations. In the Commons, astonishment, anger and uncertainty were manifested. The Tories were confounded, and their leaders puzzled to suggest what action should be taken on an event which they were hardly prepared for, notwithstanding obscure foreshadowing in the *Standard* of yesterday; and to-day the opinion of all is, that the action of ministry is bold and prompt. Desperate and popular feeling is laid to anticipate far-reaching consequences in a democratic way.

London, July 21.

The London Press continue the discussion of the abolition of the army commission purchase. The *Times* regrets that this grave issue has been raised, but expresses the hope that the Lords, in their future action, will think of the effects upon the army officers rather than upon indignity to their own privilege. The *Daily News* approves of the conduct of Government, and recommends that the Lords pass the bill.

A very destructive fire occurred yesterday in Lisbon; several persons perished in the flames.

In the Assembly, Lumbrecht explained that the state of siege was still maintained in Paris, because reorganization of the police had not been completed.

It is rumored that Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville have resigned their seats in the Assembly.

London, July 22.

The Debate on the Italian affairs in the French Assembly has been adjourned.

Count Chambord has resigned seat to which he was chosen in Assembly.

[illegible] the cancellation by the Royal warrant of act legalizing the purchase of the army commissions.

The *Times*, *Post*, and *Standard*, believe the course of ministry unconstitutional, while the *News* and *Telegraph* approve to the fullest extent.

The Emperor Napoleon paid a visit yesterday to Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard.

The Spanish Cortes adjourned tumultuously amid protests of the ministry. Serrano has been entrusted by the King to form a new ministry.

Prussian Troops have evacuated the cities of Amiens and Rouen, and departments of Lorraine, Lower Seine and Eure.

The Conservatives in the House of Lords have intimated their assent to the proposition that there be a second reading and a discussion of the Army Reform Bill.

Duke Persigney states his opinion respecting the cause of the defeat of the French armies. He says the misfortunes were the result of want of concentration of the forces.

The weather throughout England is favourable to the crops, and there appears to be no doubt that the crops will be above the average.

The steam frigate *Agincourt* has reached Plymouth.

Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has arrived in England.

CANADA.

Plantagenet, Province of Ontario, July, 11.

The house of a man named St. Jean, in this township, was burnt down this morning. He and his wife had gone out to the field, and on their return found the house and its contents consumed to ashes. Four children, the eldest of whom was not quite eight years of age, were burnt to death. Up to this hour no portions of the bodies have been recovered.

Ottawa, July 12.

Trutch left for British Columbia last night. Attorney General Clark leaves for Manitoba to-morrow.

A change has been made in Ontario Government, Cameron, Provincial Secretary, and Richards, Commissioner of Crown Lands, have exchanged offices.

Ottawa, July 17.

The Intercolonial Commissioners meet at River du Loup, on the 21st, and start from there for midsummer inspection.

Governor General is not expected to return to Ottawa before next September.

Langevin's return is expected on Monday evening. He has been winding up his business in the East, previous to undertaking his journey to the North West.

Governor McDougall's letter, arguing that the Treaty having been ratified by Congress and Parliament, is virtually concluded, and any action henceforth taken by Canada must be nugatory and futile, is generally condemned by the Press, as laying down unsound principles.

Religious difficulties have arisen in Montreal, chiefly on account of Messrs. Chiniquy and Vernon's preaching. An indignation meeting, by Protestants, was held in Montreal, to denounce the action of certain reckless French bigots. Disturbances are expected.

Chiniquy has a majority of at least twenty in the new House of Assembly of Quebec.

The Prison Inspectors leave for the Lower Provinces. They recommend Amherst as the best site for the new Penitentiary.

Hon. Mr. Langevin goes on Wednesday to British Columbia.

High winds and heavy rains prevail. Much injury to hay crops in consequence.

Montreal, July 17.

An indignation meeting will be held here to-night, having reference to the beating of a Protestant missionary by soldiers at Point Levi.

Kingston, Ont., July 17.

A very disastrous fire occurred here on Saturday, consuming lumber and hardwood. Total loss about $250,000.

Ottawa, July 18.

The Government propose shortly to issue five per cent. Dominion Stocks, having ten years to run. This will be done under the authority of the Savings' Bank Act of last session.

The report is, that two or three million dollars stock will be issued. It is pretended that the reason for issuing the stock is to take up maturing Debentures, and, at the same time, offer better investments to the public than the Post Office Saving Bank now affords.

It is alleged that the money is required for public exigencies.

Langevin, it is understood, has perpetrated another job in making a private bargain with James Goodwin, to complete the enlargement of Grenville Canal, in violation of all previous usage. No tenders were called for. It is said also that the contract has been given against the report of Mr. Page, Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department.

Mr. Aikens will accompany Langevin to Manitoba. They start this week.

Lieut. Governor Howland is to visit Nova Scotia, on invitation of Sir Hastings Doyle.

Winnipeg, July 5., via St. Paul's, July 18.

Mr. Geo. W. Hill, the Private Secretary to Lieutenant Governor Archibald, of Manitoba, was found this morning on the road, about a mile from the Governor's residence, dead, but he was still warm, with a shot in his forehead, and a pistol clasped in his hand. The evening previous, he was on a steamboat excursion on the Red River, and was, apparently, one of the gayest of the party. The deceased was the son of the Rev. Mr. Hill, of Halifax, N. S.

Ottawa, July 21.

No further news has been received respecting the death of G. W. Hill, Governor Archibald's Secretary. He is supposed by some to have been killed in a duel.

Futher information from Fort Garry expected to-day.

The Canadian Press Association, numbering about forty persons, arrived here last night.

G. F. Balfhairge will be appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, in room of Rubridge, superannuated.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 16.

It is said that E. L. Carey, a well known leader of the Fillibusters, is to be indicted for conspiracy to create a riot in Prince street Hall a Monday night. It is said that Carey used his influence with the Mayor to give the Orange parade stopped. The grand jury intend to indict for murder the rioters who were caught firing at the procession. The city is all excitement over the recent riots.

New York, July 17.

The Board of Police Commissioners of New York, entirely exonorated the eighty-fourth regiment from blame for premature shooting. The city is remarkably quiet since the riot.

New York, July 18.

Yacht Jessie of the oceanic Yacht Club is reported capsized in gale on Sunday night and seven men drowned.

New York, July 20.

Gold 112 1-2. Exchange steady.

Maine, New Hampshire and portions of Massachusetts were shaken by earthquake at one o'clock this morning.

Six persons were killed to-day by the explosion of boiler near Manch Chunk, Penn.

Washington, July 17.

Thomas Lincoln, well known as the youngest son of the late President Lincoln, died at Clifton House Chicago.

New York, July 18.

In the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, Mr. Mahars moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, that, excepting parades of National Guards and funeral processions, no processions of any kind shall be permitted to occupy the streets of New York, without permission of the Board of Police, in the event of which the Superintendent shall give escort and proper protection. The resolution was referred to a committee.

A letter is published written by the Board of Orange Lodges to Superintendent Kelso, two days before the riot, imploring that functionary to stop the Orange demonstration.

New York, July 19.

The horse disease continues its ravages. Several Street Car Companies fear that they will have to stop running.

All the weekly Catholic journals of this city are full of the sharpest remarks against Governor Hoffman, for his action in revoking the police order, prohibiting the Orange procession.

Gold 112¼. Exchange steady.

New York, July 21.

The horse disease has broken out in Portland.

The Irish laborers made an attempt to expel the German laborers from the civic works in progress, but were unsuccessful. Several persons were shot.

New York, July 22.

A delegation of Foreign Bankers is coming to this country to examine into the financial position and prospects of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sir Edward Thornton sailed for England this morning from New York.

Last night, a government magazine at Washington, exploded, and conflagration followed. Loss estimated at one million dollars. Gold 112. Exchange 110 5-8

CUBA.

Havanna, July 20.

An engagement occurred on the 12th, in which one hundred insurgents were killed.

A band of Fillibuster, from Venezuela, have landed in Cuba, and three others are expected to arrive in a steamer.

JAPAN.

London, July 18.

A Typhoon visited Hiogo, Japan, July 17th. Seven Steamers were sunk and the City partially inundated.

BUENOS AYRES.

New York, July 18.

Yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic in Buenos Ayres, and all the churches held thanksgiving services.

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.

[FOR THE HERALD.]

THE Civic Elections are approaching, and unless the citizens are wholly indifferent as to the working of the corporation and the manner in which the city taxes are spent, it is time that they should take active steps towards reforming that body before it becomes a hopelessly expensive farce. Is there no energetic man in the city, who will allow himself to be put in nomination for Mayor? If not, then let the members of Parliament, when they next meet, either abolish the institution, or pass an Act that will enable the present head of the civic Board and his conjutors to retain their seats for life, and thus put an end to that expensive midsummer play entitled "An Election for a Mayor and five Councillors." Year after year, we see them retrograding, whilst all around are marching forward on the road to progress and improvement. Year after year, we see the same amount of mud, dirt and nuisance, as if the corporation never existed. Year after year, we see our taxes increasing—and that we would not mind if we saw any adequate return, such as an orderly, clean and well regulated city. The street-corner blackgaurds, under the very eye of the Police Court, from His Worship's corner down to Hall's Wharf, can, after 6 o'clock, p. m., insult with impunity ladies passing by; the air through the main street is tainted by these worthies with language too vile to be repeated; yet, that industrious body called the Police are lounging idly around, or swilling beer with some crony in the nearest tavern. Now and then, these valiant Lions arrest an inoffensive man, march him to the station, and after keeping him there till dawn, charge him three or four dollars and let him go. I suppose the Clerk can answer if this money goes to the Police force or to the funds of the Corporation. All these things put together, make us a wonderfully governed people, for which, I suppose, we ought to be thankful instead of censorious.—Daily, we hear the tax-payers cry out for fresh meat and fresh fish, but, forsooth, 4 or 5 Butchers and an alien fish-monger wants the monopoly—and they get it—and the citizens may remonstrate till their lungs become affected. The Police force are industrious enough when they see a fish-cart about to settle down near the market house for a day's sale,—and the unfortunate man who has been travelling nearly all night finds no rest in the morning, but is hunted like a hare through the city whilst the citizens must do without fresh meat or fish, or run the risk of getting the one tainted or the other half decayed. I have no objections to Butchers by the dozen or to Fresh fish markets by the gross, but I fail to know by what authority the city dare interfere with the legitimate trade of the people of Queen's County, if they see fit to come to the city every day in the week to sell the productions of either the sea or land. I also fail to see the wisdom of retarding the financial position of the city by such a dog in the manger course. What the citizens ask for is fair play and a legitimate trade. The more our farmers come to the city the better for all concerned for where there is no monopoly, the poorest laborer can purchase the necessaries of life as well as the most aristocratic townsman, and thus more money is put in circulation, which not only benefits myself and fellow store-keepers on Queen Street, but also adds largely to the Revenue of the corporation; yet, our city fathers don't see it in this light, nor will they ever see it until they become like ourselves, law-abiding citizens instead of Councillors, and the sooner they are relieved the better for us all. But what is the use of my writing; the citizens don't appear to care, and the fathers carry out the by-play.

CITIZEN D.

Queen Street, July 26, 1871.

["Citizen D." is unnecessarily severe on the Corporation and exaggerated in his statements. The citizens themselves are quite as much to blame as the members of the Corporation and their officers, and, indeed, more so. The remedy for whatever defects exist in the civic machinery is altogether in their own hands, and if they fail to apply it, the Mayor and the Councillors should not be held responsible.—EDS. HER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE HERALD.

SIRS:—It is the ardent wish of ALL the inhabitants of Montague and Newtown, who voted for the Hon. Mr. Duncan, and they constitute almost the whole of the voters in those places, that he retains the situation of Chairman of the Railway Commissioners, and also of a good many of those who voted against him, some of whom the writer heard express a wish that they had voted for him. They now see the falsehoods that were resorted to, for the purpose of defeating him, and from the knowledge they have acquired now, were the election to be run over again, Mr. Duncan would be far ahead of Mr. Laird, as they all know that the loss is solely to the District, and not to the Government or Mr. Duncan either. They all know the falsehoods of Laird and his party now and are perfectly aware that his influence in their favor is nothing, and that he can neither injure the Government, nor prevent the Railway being built, all of which he told them he would do. However, there is one thing this election proves,—that there are nearly *seven hundred* of the *principal*, and most intelligent of the voters of the Polling Divisions of Lots 49, and 50, and of Eldon favorable to a railway. The people of this District will be quite satisfied provided Mr. Duncan holds the office, and his friends are numerous and of importance.

Yours, &c.,
A FREEHOLDER.

Montague, July 11, 1871.

P. S.—You will see that Mr. Duncan had majorities in the three principal Polling Divisions of the District, viz:—the three places mentioned above, Lots 49, and 50, and Eldon.

The Herald.

Wednesday, July 26, 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.*

THE late partial elections have set some truths in a clearer light, and have dissipated a vast array of mistatement. It is now more than ever manifest, that the Railway policy of the Government is not so universally condemned as some wiseacres in public opinion would have us believe, and it is equally evident that most of the outcry and turmoil consequent on the passing of the Railway Act, has arisen from a few discontented office-seekers, who are anxious to make the wailings of their own chagrin pass for the tones of popular disapprobation. These facts are clearly deducible from the Poll-returns of the various contested districts. In Belfast—a district said to be more than any other violently opposed to a Railway—the Anti-Railroad candidate had a majority of 162 only. If we accompany this mild token of disapproval from one of the largest constituencies of the Island, with the reflection, that in the three most intelligent polling divisions, Mr. Duncan actually headed the poll, the protest entered by Belfast, in the return of Mr. Laird, is weak indeed. Considering next, the result of the East Point election, a somewhat curious fact is presented to us. It was, during the last session of Parliament, a somewhat frequent boast, with Mr. James McLean, that he was the real representative of the East Point District—that he was the people's favorite, and the complete embodiment of the people's political belief. In the discharge of his supposed mission, Mr. McLean recorded his vote against the Railway, and taunted his colleague, Mr. McEachern, with having betrayed the people, because he voted for the Railway Bill. The election came on. Mr. McEachen, with the brand of a traitor fixed on him by Mr. McLean, presented himself to the people for re-election, and, in spite of all that Mr. McLean could do (and he labored assiduously) Mr. McEachen was returned by a majority of 130. From this, we draw the following inferences: First, Mr. McEachen *did* represent the wishes of his constituents in the Railway vote, and Mr. McLean *did not*: Second, Mr. McLean at present represents a minority—a very humiliating and unsatisfactory position for any gentleman of spirit to occupy: And, lastly, Mr. McLean will have to alter his opinions upon the Railway question, if he wishes at next election to be chosen a representative for East Point. The one hundred and thirty, that defied his efforts, on behalf of a former opponent, will cast himself aside, without either mercy or compunction.

The Tignish election was a triumph for the Railway cause. A majority of 316, tells in no uncertain tone, how public opinion runs in the western division of the Island. If Belfast expects in the classical, language of David Laird, to "knock the Railway in the head" with 162 of the least intelligent of its voters, Tignish may well expect the Railway Act to be carried out with a majority of 316. Belfast, even though represented by David Laird, must not expect to dictate a policy to the Island, and however bright may be the intelligence of the dwellers in Rona and Rassa, it is somewhat too sanguine to think it should serve as a beacon for the guidance of others. The majorities in favor of a Railway in the Tignish and Souris Districts were 436. But David Laird, it would seem, thinks more of his majority in Belfast, than of double the number of voters anywhere else. We could forgive a moderate amount of flattery bestowed by an elated candidate, who has found, after long and toilsome search, an "intelligent" constituency to choose him as its representative; but, we must protest against one native from Rona, being made to count against three voters from Tignish and East Point.

In the maantime, the constituencies, both of the East Point, and Tignish, deserve credit for the manner in which they have exercised their franchise. They have belied the anticipations of the *Patriot* clique, and have given the lie to the rumors which were so industriously spread throughout the Belfast District. They have shown that they are willing to give the Government a fair chance of carrying out a necessary work—and that they are also willing to believe in the honesty of its promises. The Goverment, we trust, will see that this confidence of the people is not abused, but that this auspicious undertaking be entered upon, and carried out in a spirit of fairness and economy.

THE dirty little semi-weekly rag, inappropriately called the *Patriot*, in its issue of Saturday last, discourses thus concerning the late elections:—

"The coalition carried the day only where Bishop McIntyre could command the majority. With the cessation of old feuds, we thought that on all sides clerical interference in elections would cease, but it appears such is not to be the case. The recent action of the clergy at East Point and Tignish, is well calculated to rekindle the strife of former years, and if it should unfortunately do so, the country will have no man to blame for it so much as the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Island. In Belfast not a single Protestant clergymen interfered, while the *Presbyterian* newspaper, the organ of 30,000 Presbyterians, scrupulously abstained from taking any part in the contest."

The only reply to be made to this vulgar piece of insolence, on the part of the "Treasure," is, that if "Bishop McIntyre" has been the means of returning two members of Parliament to support the construction of a railway, he deserves the thanks of every friend of progress in the Colony. We believe that His Lordship *is* a friend of the railway. So also are many clergymen of other denominations whom we might name; and so also is every intelligent man in Prince Edward Island, who has given the subject his serious and imprejudiced consideration. If, therefore, the Bishop used his legitimate influence in the cause of advancement he did what he had a perfect right to do: and so far from being threatened with "the strife of former years" for his course of action—a threat which, by the way, excites contempt alone—should command, and does command, the approbation of enlightened men of all persuasions. If Mr. Laird can mention one instance—and he says "he happens to *know*"—where the Bishop constrained any man to vote for the railroad candidates in opposition to his own conscientious convictions, let him publish it from the house-tops, and the wretched cause which he espouses, in the hope of obtaining place and power, will be immensely strengthened. If not, let him have the decency either to withdraw his slander, or hold his peace about "clerical interference." At Tignish, Mr. Laird announced himself a railway man. His only objection in the matter, if we are correctly informed, was to any Government with a Pope in it, having the management of the work. He was afraid of corruption and jobbery. We are as much opposed to jobbery and corruption as he his; but, so far, we have failed to detect either the one or the other. We shall be quite as ready to expose them, when the attempt is made manifest, as the *Patriot*. We decline, however, to accuse where no guilt exists. We leave that congenial tasks for Mr. Laird and those who agree with him. One thing which, as an honest journalist, desirous of giving credit to whom credit is due, we can neither overlook nor forget, is the patent fact, that no gentleman, in public or private life, save and except the Hon. J. C. Pope, could have procured for this Colony, at the present time, the great boon of a railroad. His energy of character, combined with his personal influence and tact in concentrating the railroad sentiment, and shaping it into practical form, accomplished the work. He was backed up by able and earnest supporters, and to him and them shall the credit be due of this important public work, when the name of Mr. David Laird shall be forgotten or remembered only with contempt. His insolent threat is fully understood, and despised in proportion to its insolence. "Presbyterianism" may be a great word to conjure with just now in the *Patriot* office, but we can hardly believe that it is synonymous with Mr. David Laird's schemes and utterances. Many Presbyterian clergymen are in favor of the railroad, and, to their credit be it said, have taken the public platform to say so. William Hooper and James R. McLean can support the Laird policy—a policy which insults one clergyman, and would proscribe Catholics. We beg to be excused if we cannot do so.

THE Very Rev'd Dr. McDonald returned on Wednesday evening last, from a short tour of two or three weeks, through the Island of Cape Breton, and the eastern counties of Nova Scotia. His Reverence was accompanied on his return by the Right Rev'd Dr. Cameron, Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat, who, after a short visit to Charlottetown, took passage in the steamer *Georgia* for Montreal.

We would have felt much indebted to the Rev'd Dr., had he been pleased to drop us, from time to time, jottings of his travels, as we are certain that they would have proved interesting and racy from so shrewd an observer. His modesty has, however, deprived both us and our readers of this satisfaction, and the gleanings of a short conversation are all we can offer in lieu.

The Rev'd Gentleman spoke of his tour as one of the greatest interest. It is surprising to witness the number of passengers from Halifax, Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, who avail themselves of the splendid accommodation of our Island steamers, on their way to Sydney, *via* Hawkesbury and Port Hood. He says that Hawkesbury, which is only 12 miles from the navigable waters of the Bras d'or Lake, is becoming quite a thoroughfare. The engineering skill, displayed in laying off the Post Roads, through the Island of Cape Breton, struck him particularly. Strange as it may seem, the roads through Cape Breton are, on the whole, more level than those through Prince Edward Island. They are oftentimes highly picturesque—now curving gently round the base of some mountain, now following the windings of a stream, and again skirting the margin of a spreading lake. The mountains of Chticamp looked grand and imposing; while the banks of the far-famed Margaree were literally studded with the white tents of anglers, who, from far distant localities, come there to enjoy the excellent sport in salmon and trout fishing its pools and streams afford. The coal trade makes Sydney a bustling and busy place. In the neighborhood, and in many other localities of Cape Breton, the soil is peculiarly fertile. The venerable ruins of Louisburg were visited. It was surely a pity that the vandalism of conquest should have deemed it necessary to raze so important a city to the ground. What now it would have been can only be conjectured. Had it been allowed to stand, its prosperity would probably have been greater than any other city in British North America. Dr. McDonald thinks it a matter for regret that the St. Peter's Canal was not begun and carried out on a proper scale. However, to have the waters of the East Bay of Bras d'or Lake connected by a short canal with Sydney Harbor, and the St. Peter's Canal both deepened and widened, is, he thinks, only a question of time.

At Lake Ainsli, we were told, there were two different companies employed boring for oil by steam power. Should these enterprising men *strike ile*, the valuable liquid will be conveyed, through subterranean pipes, to the navigable waters of the Bras d'or, which is only a few miles distant. To our enquiries regarding the progress of Arichat, he said that it was more real than apparent. Many of the fishermen there, who had been for years employed as mere serfs, under a few wealthy and monopolising firms, are now, at length, beginning to assert their independence, while their task-masters are rapidly disappearing. There is, however a master mind at work among the hardy Acadian race around Arichat, and the effects of its workings are already beginning to make themselves visible.

Antigonish, the shire town of Antigonish County, is a neat and thriving little town. The new cathedral, in course of erection, in what may be called the upper town, will add greatly to its appearance and beauty. The County of Antigonish, although the youngest, is fast becoming the wealthiest of the whole province of Nova Scotia. The first white person born in the county is still living—his name is Williams, and he lives in the neighborhood of the town of Antigonish.

In the last issue of the *Patriot* we [illegible] "The result of the election of [illegible] District of Prince County, clearly [illegible] that however much the people the[illegible] in favor of a railroad, they are [illegible] with the way the Government [illegible] There are about 1400 electors [illegible] at the last general election [illegible] Mr. [illegible] polled 1017 votes; Mr. Perry 782, and [illegible] Bell 720. This time the whole vote cast is 1040, showing that nearly 400 electors absented themselves from the polls. Mr. Perry, though returned with a very handsome majority, did not get the support of half the District, and he is over 100 votes behind what he was a year ago. This is a noteworthy fact."

The above is a curious specimen of David's *honesty*. Let us look back upon some of the Belfast Elections, and making a comparison with the latest, draw an inference in the same spirit as possesses David. There are, we should say, about 1800 electors in the District. In 1863, Col. Gray polled 1252 votes; Mr. Pope 949, and Mr. Taylor 449. This time the whole vote cast is 1452, showing that nearly 400 electors absented themselves from the polls. In 1867, Mr. Davies polled 900; Mr. Duncan 697; Mr. Laird—using every hook and crook—can only muster, in an anti-railway District, 145 votes more than he did four years ago, relying upon his own merits and personal qualifications. Even now, he comes into Parliament, supported by less than half the District. Does Mr. Laird think this a noteworthy fact? We very much fear that the hundred pounds for which the "hat was sent round lately," and which David promised on receiving to apply to the bettering of his journal, are being diverted from their purpose. At all events, more of the sum is being expended on the *honesty* department of his sheet, which is, if possible, getting worse.

THE *Patriot* asserts that fourteen Members of the House of Assembly and five Members of the Legislative Council have signed a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Honor not to sign any railway tenders until the same are first submitted to the Legislature. We do not believe the *Patriot*. We cannot believe, nor will we, until we have indubitable evidence of the fact, that the Hon. D. Davies, or any Member of either branch of the Legislature, who voted for the Railway Bill, instructing the Governor in Council to enter into contracts for the same, so far stultified himself as to sign any such memorial. If he has, then the Governor should treat the memorial with contempt. Men who vote for a measure today and change their opinion to-morrow, may very again the day after; and if their whims were to be considered, practical legislation would be at an end. We hope that James R. McLean has not had the treachery to fly in the face of his constituents by signing any such document. If he has, His