fatal waste of surging and foaming waters, the oarsman stood up in the boat, and, for a moment, wildly surveyed the scene, when, he let go the oars and jumped into the water, and made desperate efforts to swim ashore. He swam for a little time, vainly endeavoring to make headway against the fatal trap which embraced him. But it was useless. He was speedily drawn into the rapids and carried over the cataract. His companions in the boat, unconscious of the fate which awaited them, were also launched into eternity with equal swiftness. The boat tossed in the rapids like a bit of cork and with a sudden plunge, was engulfed in the great sheet of water which rolls on unceasingly forever. This morning, one of Mr. Saul Davis' men picked up a man's leg, evidently a portion of one of the victims. It had been cut off at the thigh, and as clean as if the operation had been performed with a surgeon's knife. The fatal ride was witnessed by a great many people who gathered upon the shore. But it was beyond human endeavor to afford the unfortunate men in the boat any assistance. They died victims at the shrine of intemperance, for if they had not been under the influence of liquor, they would hardly have engaged in an enterprise where coolness and sobriety are of paramount importance. One of the men drowned was John Murphy, of Cleveland, the others were Jews, from Florida, names unknown.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

London, June 3.

Consols 91 7-8. No quotable change in Liverpool markets.

Royal mail steamship *Elbe*, bound to the West Indies and Aspinwall, has returned to Southampton in a disabled condition.

Advices from Paris state that barricades have all disappeared. Pavements repaired. Perfect order everywhere.

The police are arresting all suspected persons.

Marshal McMahon, in order of the day, praises the army and marines for the deliverance of Paris from wretched incendiaries, and says the Assembly will recognize their services.

London, June 4.

The *Cuba*, with Gen. Schenck and the English Commissioners, has arrived.

It has been discovered that the moving spirits of the Commune were in London, and that they would have extended the insurrection to England, had it succeeded in Paris.

The Assembly has voted 1,053,000 francs to rebuild the house of Thiers.

Military service is to be made compulsory.

Grousset has been arrested.

A motion will be made in the Assembly to prolong Thiers's power.

The Duc D'Aumale is at St. Germain.

Executions at Versailles continue.

The people are still much exercised as to the proper method of treating the Orleans Princes.

Father Hyacinthe advises a union of the Latin races.

Thiers promises to execute whatever sentence is imposed upon Cissy and Rochefort.

The submarine cable between Singapore and Hong-Kong, was successfully completed on Saturday.

London is now in direct telegraphic communication with China.

France is greatly excited over the proposed abrogation of the decree of exile against the Bourbon Princes. The newspapers generally disapprove of such a course, which they say will be a step toward restoration.

Rome advices say the Pope has refused Father Hyacinthe permission to hold the religious conference he had announced, and refuses conference with him until he publicly retracts his errors.

Paris, June 5.

The debate on the eligibility of the Orleans Princes to membership in the Assembly, was postponed till Thursday, the committee not being ready to report.

The influx of foreigners to Paris increases daily.

There was a serious fire in Montmartre last night. It is suspected to have been caused by a petroleum bomb.

Arrests continue in all parts of the city.

London, June 5.

Earl De Grey resumed his seat in the House of Lords to-day, and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone declared that existing laws were ample to enable the Government to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Washington.

Henri Rochefort was tried at Versailles on Saturday by a military Commission, on a charge of inciting civil war and pillage. M. Thiers promises to carry into effect whatever sentence is imposed upon him.

A majority of the members of the French Assembly will support the bill for locating the seat of Government permanently at Versailles. This gives displeasure to the Parisians.

His Holiness Pope Pius has sent 60,000 francs in cash to the distressed Parisians, and also several consecrated objects for churches, destroyed during the siege and recent fighting in Paris.

The sub-Governor of the Bank of France states, in a letter, that he was forced to pay various sums of money to the Commune.

London, June 6.

Despatches from Versailles to-day, state that it is the intention of the Orleans Princes to resign their seats in the French Assembly.

M. Grimit has published a letter, in which he advocates the confirmation of the Orleans Princes as members of the Assembly, and recommending that a popular vote be taken to decide the future form of Government for the French nation.

From all quarters comes the intelligence that tranquility once more exists in France.

It is reported that the fusion of the Orleans and Bourbon families is complete.

It has been arranged that the Count De Chambord shall be the future King of France, with the Count of Paris his successor.

The Duc d'Aumale will be appointed Lieutenant to the Count de Chambourd.

The trial of Henri Rochefort has been postponed.

An insurgent named Schumaker, the murderer of Generals Thomas and Clements has been arrested.

London *Times* welcomes United States Minister Schenck to England.

A French loan of £100,000,000 is proposed.

Paris, June 6.

The *Journal des Debats* praises the course pursued by the English Government and people during the war.

The postal service is completely restored.

20,000 Communist prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia.

Engineers commenced work on the fortresses in Montmartre and Clarement.

The bill in the Assembly for rebuilding the column in Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

Guinot, in a letter, favors the admission of the Orleans Princes to the Assembly, and it is now stated that Thiers has caused to-morrow to be fixed on their not holding office for two years, of intriguing for the throne.

Hong Kong news of the 26th May, states that the *Dallas Urgan*, from Macao for Callao, was burned at sea—600 Coolies perished.

The Lords passed the bill authorizing Canada to organize territorial government between the Dominion and Pacific coast.

Paris, June 7.

The *Figaro* wants the gambling houses reopened, as an attraction to strangers.

It is thought that the damage to Paris, by fire and fighting, is about 800,000,000 francs. The health of Paris is excellent.

The Italian Foreign Minister guarantees the delivery of French insurgents, who reach Italy, to the French Government.

Incessant attempts are being made to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people.

The obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy took place to-day at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp. The church was crowded, and the number of spectators on the line of the funeral procession was immense.

London, June 7.

Cable advices from France state that Thiers insists on giving the Republic a fair trial. The *Siecle* advocates the extension of Thiers's term of office.

Felix Pyatt is in Switzerland.

The proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, is seriously discussed.

Rochefort's trial was postponed for fear of unpleasant disclosures compromising the members of the Government.

Jules Favre is preparing a reply to Prince Napoleon.

London, June 8.

The funeral obsequies of the late Archbishop Darboy, and four other clergymen who fell victims to the fury and hate of the Paris Communists, took place yesterday, and were especially imposing and impressive. Notre Dame Church was crowded with people. Marshal McMahon, General Vinoy, and Jules Favre were present. The funeral procession, which was of great length, included an entire brigade of regulars, who marched to solemn music, with arms reversed.

Prince Napoleon proposes to run for the Assembly, as a representative for Corsica. A powerful party is said to back him up.

The Russian Czar left St. Petersburgh yesterday, on a visit to the Emperor of Germany, at Berlin.

The British Government has been officially notified of the proposed removal of the capital of Italy, from Florence to Rome.

Serious trouble is apprehended at Paris, growing out of the disagreements and divisions between the Republicans, Monarchists and Imperialists.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie, is said to discountenance all intrigues for the restoration of the Empire. Napoleon, on the other hand, is taciturn, patiently waiting the development of events.

The chief of the party in Austria which supports Dr. Dollinger in his position of antagonism to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, have resolved not to separate from the Roman Catholic Church.

A despatch from Versailles to-day (Thursday) states, that the motion made in the Assembly, to prolong the term of Thiers's power, was postponed until after the supplementary elections.

Versailles, June 8.

In the Assembly to-day the debate on the removal of political disabilities of Orleans Princes was resumed. The committee reported in favor of abolishing the law of proscription.

M. Thiers said he had assented to the views of the Committee, as the princes engaged not to sit in the Assembly and not to enter into any intrigues against the Republic.

The Assembly then voted, 494 yeas to 103 nays, and proceeded to declare valid the elections of Duke d'Aumale and Prince d'Joinville to seats in the Assembly.

London, June 8.

The House of Commons to-night was engaged in a long debate on the Army Regulation Bill.

Mr. Cardwell defended the clause abolishing the sale of commissions.

The incidental vote, while it did not decide the question of abolition, showed the Government had a majority of 177 votes.

The Ascot gold Cup was won to-day by Mortimer, beating Verdune, Bothwell and five others.

Later accounts from the diamond fields of South Africa are still encouraging.

Weather throughout England unfavorable for the crops.

The Empress of Russia and Prince Alexis are on a visit to King William in Berlin.

It is authoritatively stated that Thiers favors Republican Government for France.

The funeral of several priests, slaughtered by the Commune, took place yesterday, with imposing ceremonies.

St. Petersburg *Journal* reports the formal presentation to the Czar of Imperial Order of Omanih, instituted by the present Sultan in 1861. The presentation was made by the Turkish Ambassador.

There is a general belief that the relations of the two countries are excellent.

London, June 9.

Rossel, the dictator of the Paris Commune, has been arrested.

The troops are constantly searching for concealed rebels. The Government is determined to deal with them in the most severe manner, so as to intimidate rebels and revolutionary spirits in other cities of France.

One hundred and fifty Communists were executed yesterday at Versailles. Hereafter all trials of rebels will be conducted by the several Court Martials.

The supplementary elections have been fixed for the 9th of July.

The German troops in France have commenced their march homeward.

There was a heavy fall of snow this morning in Yorkshire.

The House of Commons passed the Westmeath bill, enlarging the powers of the Government for the suppression of violence in Ireland.

The *Times* says that the Washington Treaty sacrifices the interests of small communities to the convenience of powerful States. It, however, urges acceptance by Canada as compensation for the boon of American free trade.

The French minister of finance has asked for a loan of one hundred millions of francs to pay off the indemnity as soon as possible.

The Orleans Princes have consented to the conditions imposed by Thiers, and the press generally approves the action of the Assembly.

It is thought the state of siege in Paris will be raised on Monday.

Telegraphic communication has been established with Hong Kong and Shanghae.

It has been determined that court martials shall treat all offenders against the Government as military and not as political prisoners.

General D'Admirault will probably be appointed Governor of Paris.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated yesterday, says that fire broke out that morning simultaneously in four different places. Two hundred houses were in flames. There was a prospect of getting the conflagration under control. The fires are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

London, June 10.

The betrothal of King Louis of Bavaria to Princess Marie, daughter of Czar Alexander of Russia, is announced.

The Orleans Princes visited President Thiers yesterday, resigned their seats in the Assembly, and disclaimed any intention of intriguing against the Republic.

The bodies of the slain, buried in the city of Paris, will be exhumed and reinterred beyond Vanvres. The idea of burning the bodies has been abandoned, owing to the opposition evinced thereto.

Prince de Joinville and the Duc D'Aumale have visited M. Thiers, and have placed their resignations as Deputies in his hands. They disavowed all intention of intriguing for position, being willing to abide by the decision of the people.

M. Thiers returned their visit.

The Orleanists are preparing a grand banquet in honor of Prince de Joinville.

Prince Murat is a candidate for the Assembly.

The Bank of France deposits are safe.

The Government will shortly remove to the city of Paris.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, June 6.

The Ottawa *Times* denies, authoritatively, that the Canadian Government or the Premier is committed to the Treaty of Washington.

New York, June 6.

A crevasse in the Mississippi has inundated five or six square miles of New Orleans, including some of the most populous districts. At last accounts the flood was receding. There is great suffering and loss of property.

A wonderful cyclone passed near Macon City, Illinois, on Sunday. It burnt up vegetation all along the route over which it traversed, and caused loud reports.

Gold and Exchange steady.

A despatch from New Orleans, last night, says that 250 houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are homeless and desolate. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000.

New York, June 7.

The flood at New Orleans recedes slowly. The city authorities are feeding and sheltering the unfortunate, whose dwellings are overflowed.

Galveston, Texas, is suffering from a terrific storm and back water from the Gulf, from a violent gale. Six inches of rain fell Sunday and Monday. Several vessels were wrecked.

Seven cases of sun stroke occurred yesterday.

The Atlantic Cable Company, to-day, announce that the cable tariff for ten word messages, after July 1st, will be ten dollars in gold. Date, address and signature to be counted and paid for. Limit of message to fifty words to be removed, and press despatches hereafter charged full rates.

Gold about 112. Exchange 10¼.

The "World's" cable despatch says that the Marquis of Gallifet was assassinated today by the widow of one of the Communists who was shot by his order.

The brig *J. L. Bowen*, reported by ship *Europa* as having been boarded at sea, in distress, owing to mutiny of crew, arrived in the lower bay last night. The mutineers were arrested and confined in Stapleton, Staten Island, Gaol.

Washington, June 7.

There is no truth in the statement circulated that Gen. Sickles notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring sequestrated estates of American citizens, in Cuba, must be settled as alternative of employment of force.

Secretary Fish is not to be one of the arbitrators in the cause of the Alabama claims.

New York, June 8.

President Grant is attending the examination of military Cadets at West Point.

Gen. Sherman, in response to his nomination for the next President, by several newspapers, says he has no political aspirations, and would refuse to serve if elected.

Gold 111¼.

New York, June 9.

Flour steady, in good demand at $5.90 to $5.95 for superfine and western; $6.15 to $6.90 for common to choice extra state and western.

San Francisco, June 7.

The steamer *City of Melbourne*, from Australia, arrived to-day. She reports tremendous hurricane in the vicinity of the Fegee Islands.

The Governor has forwarded a petition to England, praying the Government to annex the Fegee Islands to New South Wales.

Great floods devasted a large portion of the Colony, last week. Losses immense.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, June 3.

No Cabinet meeting has been held for some days past.

Returns of the Census are not expected for two months yet.

Mr. Langevin is in Quebec, looking after his election.

Howe and Morris are out of town.

Nothing stirring in any of the departments, except preparation for the Pacific Survey.

First party of men have left.

Weather very hot.

QUEBEC, June 5.

Captain Lemesurier, of the 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery, committed suicide this morning by cutting his throat.

OTTAWA, June 6.

Regulation flags of the Dominion to be used henceforth in Canada. British Ensigns only to be hoisted by the Imperial officers.

OTTAWA, June 6.

The Ottawa "Times," denies authoritatively that the Canadian Government or Premier is committed to the Treaty of Washington.

MONTREAL, June 6.

Flour steady; extra $6.40 to $6.55; fancy $5.90 to $6.00. Butter—quiet; good 13 to 15 cts; new 15 to 17 cts. Pork—mess $17.00 to $17.50; thin mess $16 to $16.50.

TORONTO, June 6.

Flour—double extra $9.65; fancy $5.95.

OTTAWA, June 6.

Large quantities of stores for the Pacific Survey were despatched up the Ottawa river on Saturday. One part of the expedition will start on Tuesday. It is rumored that the part of the expedition to operate in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains are to be heavily armed, as hostilities from the Indians are expected.

Saturday's *Free Press* announces on good authority that Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville feel themselves committed by their utterance previous to a meeting of the High Commission, to submit the Treaty of Washington to Parliament for discussion before recommending Her Majesty to ratify it. It is now known that whilst in Washington Earl De Grey consulted the British Government by telegraph on every point to be conceded by the United States and Sir Stafford Northcote in like manner consulted the leaders of the conservative party, so that nothing was settled without the consent of the two great political parties in England, who are therefore both committed to support the main principles of the Treaty.

Earl De Grey and Ripon will lay the Treaty of Washington before the House of Lords on the 20th inst.

The Treaty will be laid before the House of Commons on the same day.

Ottawa, June 9.

Sir John A. McDonald intends to visit the maritime provinces shortly, and will speak there concerning the Washington Treaty.

It is said that when the Hon. Geo. Brown was in town lately, two ministers of the Crown informed him they would oppose the ratification of the Washington Treaty.

Advices have been received here that the Indians have burned the Hudson Bay Company's buildings, steamers, and all material, at Shebandowa Lake, and stolen all the provisions. The people are in great terror.

☞ An apprentice to the Printing business is wanted at the HERALD Office. A boy from the country is preferred.

The Herald.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871.

☞ The circulation of the HERALD extending to the Provinces, is a weekly average of 1,450 copies. *Wishing to call the attention of merchants and others to this fact, we consider it needless to have available, for their advertisements, and Business notices.*

THE Hon. Justice Duncan having accepted the Chairmanship of the Railway Commissioners, must, in consequence, present himself to his constituents for re-election. The district which the hon. gentleman represented during the last session, is said to be more bitterly hostile than any other to the Railway Act. That he will be opposed in his canvass is, we suppose, settled by the Charlottetown malcontents, who have undertaken to overthrow the present Government, and erect in its stead another more in conformity with their views of public affairs and public men. It has been laid down with much assurance of assertion, that Mr. Duncan's defeat would upset the Government. We profess our inability to see how this could be brought about by such an event. The Legislature would, indeed, be deprived of the services of an honest and shrewd Member, and Belfast would lose an influential and careful representative; but the Government would still exist. The great loss would be Belfast's own, and what would increase the after-pang, would be the thought that it was self inflicted. A twin absurdity to that of overturning the Government, through the rejection of Mr. Duncan, is the idea that the Railway Act will be repealed, or its operations, at least, stopped. This is the veriest recklessness of assertion. No unbiassed mind could for a moment entertain the thought. The Railway Act is now the law of the land, and any Ministry that would attempt to repeal or retard its operations, would very speedily be convinced of the grave error of such a policy. What good then is expected to accrue from the defeat of Mr. Duncan? It will not upset the Ministry; it will not repeal the Railway Act, or delay its execution; but it will gratify the dangerous passions of a few spiteful characters about Charlottetown. If an electoral district is generous enough to forget its own interests and its own discretion, in order to do the bidding and forward the schemes of a petty coterie, it will certainly be soon brought to understand that in yielding so readily to others, it only sacrificed itself. It is little short of insult to ask men of intelligence to lend themselves to the gratifying of the political spites of an obscure coterie, the members of which are too apt to forget great objects in childish piques, and review all national questions through the medium of self interest. What, we would wish to be informed, has Mr. Duncan done, that he should forfeit the esteem and confidence of the people whom he has hitherto represented? The people of the Belfast District were, we believe, opposed to the construction of a Railway. Mr. Duncan certainly did not aid in carrying the measure against the will of his constituents. The Act was carried without his vote; and he moreover consulted the opinions of the people, and conscientiously respected their instructions. The most exacting constituency could ask nothing more of a representative. If Mr. Duncan held in his own mind the belief that the Colony required a Railway, and that the time had arrived when it was able to afford it, he did not suffer his private convictions to interfere with the wishes of his constituents, but acted in every way as they prescribed. If the people of Belfast are discontented with Mr. Duncan on the plea that he has misrepresented them in the past, we much fear that they will have to make a long and tedious search before they find a representative half so obsequious to their wishes, or careful of their interests. Certainly such a one is not to be found in the selfish clique of the *Patriot*.

It was for a long time a stereotyped argument with this *clique*, that the construction of the Railway would turn out to be a huge scheme for jobbery, and corruption, and would ultimately result in forcing us into Confederation. Now, when a gentleman in whose honesty and integrity every one in the Colony has the fullest confidence, who never has been ambitious of place or power for himself, and who is one of the staunchest anti-Confederates in our ranks,—when such a one, we say, is put into the very position whence he can control lavish expenditure, thwart whatever attempts may be made at jobbery, and be a guarantee against our dropping unawares into the abyss of Confederation, a cry is raised by the same *clique* to drive him from the important position, and from his seat in the Assembly as well. What rational explanation can be given of this inconsistent conduct? We can only see one. It is this: The *clique* are anxious that jobbery shall have a place in carrying out the Railway Act. They are quite willing even that we should seem to drift towards Confederation, in order to have a never failing theme of invective against the Government. But with Mr. Duncan as Chairman of the Railway Commissioners, the public would believe in his honesty rather than in their invective. Thus would their occupation be gone. To hate a government simply because it refused to trust you, is a poor excuse for a violent passion. This, however, and no better, is the cause of the *Patriot* clique's opposition to Mr. Duncan, and the Government that appointed him. The dishonesty and selfishness of the *Patriot* are so strongly marked, at the present time, that only the weak-minded can possibly be deluded. Some time ago, for instance, Mr. Laird assured the Presbyterians that they were a proscribed class under the present Government. But no sooner is a Presbyterian raised to one of the most responsible offices in the gift of the Ministry, than he raises a howl of horror, and sets about raising an excitement to defeat the appointment. He practices the same tactics with the Catholics, and expects to succeed. It will be in the power of the electors to show that they are not to be made the dupes of such shuffling and selfishness. Mr. Laird's motives of action never dictate a high position to the seats of moral worth; and the covering with which he was wont to robe their ungainly proportions, has grown thread-bare from long and constant use. Everybody can see through it. He does not believe this, although he has often been told it. Mr. Duncan's return by a sweeping majority may not convince him, but it will show that the electors of the Belfast District are not his tools.

FACTS ARE FIGURES.—In ordinary language, the editor of the *Patriot* indulges in misrepresentation without scruple, in the discussion of public and private matters that come before him; but when he resorts to figures, he abandons himself to wilful falsehood, under the impression that it is more difficult to detect and expose him. In Saturday's paper, he very kindly takes Tignish and East Point, as well as Belfast, into his keeping, and prepares a lot of figures for their special benefit at the forthcoming elections. Poor, ignorant people, how grateful they ought to be to this good man for the trouble he takes to *enlighten* (?) them. The simplest boy in the country can see through the dishonesty of Mr. Laird's figures. He begins by putting the cost of the railway between Cascumpec and Georgetown—being determined, of course, if he or a friend of his gets in for Belfast, and other friends for Tignish and East Point, that the Railroad shall never go to these places—at £600,000. This is the full figure which the Bill allows for 120 miles of railroad. But how does Mr. Laird know that it will cost that amount? Of course, no person can tell until after the tender has been accepted, and the tender may be for a much less sum than £5000 per mile. He then proceeds to show what proportion of the railway debt each Lot will have to bear. But, in order to be as dishonest as he can, he bases his calculations upon the Census of 1861, instead of 1871. No reliance, therefore, can be placed upon the accuracy of his figures in this particular. Dishonest as his figures are, however, the result which he seeks to obtain by them, is worse still. He seeks to make the people of Lot 47, for example, believe that because its population was so much in 1861, it will now have to pay an annual railroad tax of £409. This £409, it must be borne in mind, is made up by Mr. Laird, on the *supposition* that the railroad is going to cost £5000 per mile; that the population of the Island is the same as it was ten years ago; that the railroad is already built; that it pays nothing more than working expenses; and that each individual on the Island pays an equal share of the interest on the railroad debt. These, to be sure, are mild misrepresentations compared to those he indulged in previous to the passing of the Railway Bill; but they are equally intended to frighten and mislead. We body dreads now that a direct tax is to be put upon land, stock of all sorts, and even upon each individual member of the family, as stated by Mr. Laird. We asserted, and the *Patriot* now finds that we stated the truth when we declared that 2½ per cent. additional upon all imported goods, would suffice to meet the railroad expenditure. That tax has been levied and collected. Have the farmers felt it in any way? No; and the reason why they have not felt it furnishes the best answer to the *Patriot's* lying figures. It is not the farmer who wears his own homespun and lives upon plain and wholesome food and drink, who pays this 2½ per cent. railway tax; but the wearers of broadcloth and fineries, the high-livers who drink wines and brandies, and, to a great extent, the importers of goods. The ship-builder, for example, and the printer, who are now subject to a tariff from which they were formerly exempt, can find no way, except in increased business, to return them in the 2½ per cent. which they now have to pay for the goods which they respectively import for their special business; and such is the competition in trade, that the merchant is compelled to increase the price of his goods, even though he has had to pay higher duties. The proof of these facts is before the people themselves, who know that they pay no higher for their papers or their goods than before the Railway Bill was passed, or the tariff increased from 11 to 13½ per cent. It will, therefore, be seen how unfair the *Patriot* is in its figures, and how dishonest it is to divide the railway debt among the different Lots, according to population. But Mr. Laird has neither honesty nor fairness about him, and the people should show him, by their votes at the coming election, in all the Districts, how much they despise his attempts at deception. All he wants is to get into power himself, and have the management of the railway. Everything would go merry as a marriage bell then. But we fear he is doomed to disappointment.

THE *Progress* makes a feeble but lengthy reply to our rebuke of its muddled, and at the same time insolent and untruthful editorial respecting a branch-line of railway to St. Peter's and Souris. It virtually admits the right of the localities mentioned to a branch-line over any others that can be named in Queen's and Prince Counties; but it seems to find consolation in the idea that the members for Souris and St. Peter's missed the golden chance for securing fair-play. We admit that Messrs McLean and Hooper flagrantly betrayed their constituents in the matter, but we do not admit the soft impeachment of the *Progress* with reference to the other King's County Members, who supported the Railway Bill. In proof of our assertion, we quote the second section of the Railway Act, than which nothing can be more explicit and imperative:—

"2. The line of Railway first to be made shall connect Alberton, on Township Number Four, with Georgetown, touching at Summerside and Charlottetown; and so soon as this line shall be completed, the Government are hereby authorized and required to enter into a contract for the extension of the said line of railway to Souris and Tignish, on the same terms and upon the same conditions as provided by this Act—the said line to Souris to touch at or near the settlement at the Head of Saint Peter's Bay. The extension to Souris to touch or run near to the settlement at the Head of Saint Peter's Bay, and also the extension to Tignish, *shall be completed within five years from the commencement of the main line.*"

The *Progress* seems to have been unaware of the existence of this section, and also of the fifth section of the Act, which declares that the main line "shall be built, completed, fully equipped, and ready to hand over to the Government *within three years from the date of the contract for making the same.*" We should like to see the branches commenced and completed earlier than is specified by the Act. Possibly they will be, but we shall be perfectly satisfied, and we have no doubt the people whom we represent will be satisfied if, "within five years," the iron horse will be seen puffing from Tignish to Souris. The reason why the branches are not included in the tenders for the main line, is; we may inform the *Progress*, to aid here to the law, in the first place; secondly, to obviate the evil which our Summerside contemporary deprecates, of assuming too heavy a liability all at once; and thirdly, upon the principle of putting the horse before the cart, by building the body of a church before elevating the tower and steeple into the air to rest upon nothing. The trunk is required before there is any use for the feeders; and Georgetown, from its excellent harbor, using the natural outlet for the productions of the Colony early in the spring, and, particularly, late in the fall, seasons of the utmost importance to shippers and producers, is very properly selected as the terminus in King's County, and the point to which the railroad should first be extended. When the trunk line is completed, the sooner Tignish, St. Peter's, Souris and other outlying sections of country are placed in connection with it, and given the advantages of convenient and cash markets, the better for the Trunk and the Island generally. In fact, branches would be of no practical good until the trunk is completed. The *Progress* is intelligent enough to understand all this, without instruction from us; but having a little axe of its own to grind, and not wishing to break up the monopoly which the want of railways gives to its proprietor, it is forced to adopt the course it does. The policy of opposition is, of course, a short sighted one, inasmuch as it is incapable of staying the railroad; but it is, at the same time, natural, and, therefore, pardonable. For ourselves, we are content to stand by the government and the Railway Bill as it is.

THE FISHERIES.

The St. John, N. B. *News*, of the 5th instant, informs us that the Government of that Province, "at its last session, appointed the Hon. Attorney General, and Hon. Messrs. Moore and Fraser a delegation to proceed to Halifax and Charlottetown, to confer with the Governments of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island as to what action shall be taken with regard to those articles of the Washington Treaty, which relate to the Fisheries." At the time that we notice this announcement, we have not heard of the delegation having arrived at Charlottetown. We may say, however, that we are pleased at the action that the New Brunswick Government has taken in this matter. The St. John *Globe*, which is an avowed annexationist, rather deprecates the idea of the delegation effecting any good. We have no doubt that the *Patriot* and Summerside *Progress* find themselves in the same category, and, from being the fierce denunciators of Confederation and the Dominion Government and its policy, are now the tame followers of that Government in sacrificing the fisheries. We do not, however, agree with our St. John contemporary in the view he takes of the delegation. If the Governments of the Maritime Provinces can be brought into harmony upon the question, the expression of their views to the Dominion Government would prove all-powerful in either accepting, rejecting, or amending the Fishery portion of the Washington Treaty. To secure this harmony, no better plan could be adopted than that hit upon by the New Brunswick Government. In the interests of the Maritime Provinces, we would urge the Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, to weigh well the suggestions of the New Brunswick delegation, and to endeavor to agree upon a common plan of action, in reference to the fisheries. By adopting different and hostile modes, the interests of all the Maritime Provinces will inevitably be sacrificed. By united and earnest effort, they will be secured, to the benefit of each and all. We, by no means, counsel the rejection of the Treaty. We simply advise a reconsideration of the monetary basis upon which it is proposed to settle the fisheries. If it is possible to have our Treasury replenished by half a million of dollars, or whatever other sum may be agreed upon, in addition to the opening of the United States markets to colonial fish, surely the attempt is worth making. The money cannot be obtained unless the Maritime Provinces succeed in producing, by a joint expression of opinion, unity of action between the Dominion Government and that of this Island, and if this unity take legal form and shape, and is presented to the British and American Cabinets, there can be no doubt that the wishes of the Colonists will be acceded to. If not, they can reserve to themselves what further course of action they may deem best. Should the Dominion Government adopt a different policy from that of this Island, and agree to the treaty as it stands, our prospects of renumeration for the fisheries, is as visionary as a phantom. We can only agree to a resolution, as we said last week, recognising the spoliation, because we have not the means or the power to keep off poachers. We earnestly call the serious attention of the Government to this matter, and ask them whether it would not be well for them to appoint delegates to act in harmony with those of New Brunswick and the other Maritime Provinces, who might either draw up a strong representation to the Government at Ottawa, or proceed there and ask in person the co-operation of Sir John A. McDonald's Government, in preserving the fisheries or obtaining full value for them.

THE COUNTRY.—The farmers have finished sowing and planting, and are now enjoying a short interval for breathing. The country looks well in the fine blush of its summer verdure. Last week, in company with a reverend friend, we took a short excursion to the eastward, extending our visit to St. Peter's Lake—a settlement rivalling any in the Island for the beauty of its scenery and the fertility of its soil. The farms are well cultivated, the houses neat and comfortable, and the outbuildings commodious. This find settlement is inhabited by McDonalds of the old Catholic, Conservative stock. They are all in comfortable circumstances—being the absolute owners of their own broad acres. Like most of the people in that section of the country, although they raise large quantities of all kinds of farm produce, yet they experience the want of a convenient market for their surplus productions. As might be expected, they are decidedly in favor of a Railroad, provided it comes near them; as is the intention of the Bill. We can report the same pro-railroad feeling among all classes of people between Charlottetown and the settlement of St. Peter's Lake—a distance of twenty-four miles. Want of time prevented us from pursuing our enquiries any further on the occasion; but we can speak very positively of public opinion, with regard to the Railway, for the distance that we travelled. A fear existed that pressure might be brought to bear to have the road cross about Battery Point. The very thought of such an improbable contingency, and the consequent obstruction of the navigation of the Hillsborough River, almost creates a panic. The people need have no alarm on this point. The Railroad will certainly go by the way of St. Andrew's. The promoters of the Railroad would not be more disappointed than those with whom we conversed—not a few in number—should any untoward event arise to obstruct or delay the work. Honesty, economy and expedition are all they require in the undertaking. Considerable excitement, but of a pleasing character, prevailed around the settlement of St. Peter's, from the discovery, by Mr. Garrett Barry, proprietor of Stukely Farm, of an object of much curiosity and interest. He was ploughing one day last week, and turned up with his ploughshare an old church bell. The tongue was rusty and decayed; but the bell was in excellent condition, although it must have lain in the earth for over a century. The locality where it was discovered was originally the site of an old French Acadian village or town, previous to the English occupation, and possessed a church and other public buildings. After the capture of Louisburg, the cruel order of dispersion, issued against the people of Acadia, was enforced against the unoffending French settlers of this Island, which then went by the name of St. John. In leaving their homes, they doubtlessly buried many valuable articles, and among the rest, the church bell, which Mr. Barry so curiously turned up. It is fourteen or fifteen inches in diameter, and weighs sixty-five pounds. Could it speak, what a history it would tell. We presume that Mr. Barry will make a present of the bell to the Parish of St. Peter's Bay. There is considerable speculation afloat as to what other discoveries another exploration on Stukely Farm would lead, and already "mineral rods" and other nonsensical requisitions are talked of. The results will be duly chronicled. Meanwhile, our visit to the country is terminated. We shall repeat it on a more extended scale before long, not forgetting the site of the old French village, which is said to abound in mementoes of those early days in colonial history.

THE Constituents of East Point and Tignish, will have, in the forthcoming elections, an opportunity of impressing upon the Government, by the unanimity of their vote in favor of Messrs. MacEachen and Perry, how strongly they feel the necessity of a rigid adherence to the clause of the Railway Act, which stipulates that branch lines to Souris and Tignish be completed *within* the space of five years. Opponents of the Railway Act have scoffed at the idea of branch lines ever reaching these localities. An occasion is now offered to the Electors, in which they can with commendable zeal for their own interests, insist upon their Representatives taking care that the Act is carried out in its integrity. We have in perfect good faith given our support to the Railway Act, not because it was a government measure, but because we believed it would develope the resources, and contribute largely to the well-being of the colony. Whatever party may possess the reins of power, we shall ever insist upon a rigid adherence to the provisions of the Railway Act. From the beginning, we have said, that we would never consent to bind ourselves indissolubly to the chariot of any political party. We regard measures not men. We reserve to ourselves the right of judging what measures we should support, and what oppose. The welfare and advancement of the Colony, and the rights of our co-religionists, shall ever preside at the formation of these judgements, and if we should fall into error, it will be from want of light, not from perversion of will. In this spirit, we have given our support to the Railway Policy of the Government. We deem it a wise measure, and one to which no Administration could, without seriously compromising the best interests of the colony, longer neglect to give the initiative. In this spirit also we support the candidature of Messrs. Duncan, McEachen and Perry. They have accepted offices of trust under the Railway Act, and we hope to see them returned by large majorities, to carry out for the benefit of the Island, a work which has in our opinion been already too long delayed.

MR. LAIRD appears to think that no person in the receipt of public patronage can be sincere and honest in the expression of his opinions upon public affairs. Does our contemporary speak from experience while accepting pay from Col. Gray's Government, the Hon. J. C. Pope's Government, and the Hon. Mr. Heythorne's Government? It would be well for the public to know if he was acting the hypocrite and the knave during all those years, or whether his present theory is simply the result of chagrin and disappointment in being left out in the cold. He wants to know if "the Patriot ever managed a public job with honesty and economy? This is a strange question for Mr. Laird to ask at this time of day. He assumes that they have not, and he ought to know, seeing that he was their trumpeter and mouth-piece during their former tenure of office, when the barracks were built. The pickings which he then received from them were sufficient to close his eyes to their dishonesty, if he himself is to be believed. Like Donald Currie, after he was kicked out of the Prothonotary's Office,—Mr. Laird has discovered the corruption, extravagance and jobbery of "the Pope," only since being contemptuously rejected by them like an old shoe. Mr. Laird's question tells his own servile character more eloquently than anything we could say, and clearly shows what manner of man he is, and how far he should be trusted. If the brazen character had any shame in him he would withdraw from the public gaze after his open confession of infamy. During the "coalition," we have supported—not "the Popes,"—but the Hon. J. C. Pope, who is the only gentleman of the name in the Government, because, we have found him honorable and straightforward in his public dealings, and so long as he continues in that path, he will continue to find in us a supporter, and no longer. We should feel forever degraded to find ourselves in the unfortunate position in which Mr. Laird acknowledges himself to be placed, and his confession suggests that one of the reasons which induced Mr. Pope to form the coalition Government, may have been, perhaps, the natural disgust which he must have felt, to have to deal with rotten and venal journalists like the proprietor of the *Patriot*. It is no wonder that David Laird has ceased to be a name to conjure with. No intelligent or honest man believes or trusts in him. The *Patriot* is a synonym for humbug and deception, insolence and treachery.