Steamboat Notices.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
STEAMERS
For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS
St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales
will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick & United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNING,* at five o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for HAWKESBURY, on TUESDAY, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from HAWKESBURY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.
Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE"

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell

Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p. m.

Leaves Charlottetown for Crapaud

Every TUESDAY Night or WEDNESDAY Morning, according to tide returning same day.
By order
F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.
Ch'town, may 10, 1871.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

The Iron side-wheel steamship *Secret*, Capt. Davison.
The Iron side-screw steamship *Georgia*, Capt Connell.
The Iron side-screw steamship *Gaspe*, Capt. Baquet,
and two new Steamships to be purchased.

The above powerful and commodious First-class Steamships are intended to sail, as under, for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,
From QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY after, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac.

Steamship Secret,
From QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at same hour, touching at same ports.

Steamship Georgia,
From MONTREAL, THURDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland, and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition to the above, a large First-class Steamer will be put on the route between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEWFOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of call, and other particulars in a future advertisement.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, march 22, 1871.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Alhambra" and "Commerce" leave (weather permitting) Wharf, Boston, for this Port, alternately every SATURDAY, at 1, p. m., and, returning, leave here alternately every THURSDAY, at noon. I call both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Halifax.

To Head Money by this line. Rates of Passage are:—

Cabin,	£2 15
Cabin, including Stateroom,	3 0
Steerage,	2 8

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

Insurance Advertisements.

CHARLOTTETOWN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:
Hon. H. J. Calbeck, President,
J. Dawson, Esq., " J. H. M. Hooper, Esq
J. Brown, " " G. R. Beer, "
J. Scott, " " John Stumbles, "
W. E. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs, } Surveyors and Appraisers.
Office hours:—From 10. a.m., to 4, p.m.
HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treas
Mutual Fire Insurance Office,
February 14, 1871.

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871. NO. 44.

THE HERALD
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY
REILLY & Co.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
At their Office, Prince Street, Ch'town.

TERMS FOR THE "HERALD:"

For 1 year, paid in advance,	£0 9 0
" " " half-yearly in advance,	0 10 0

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, performed with neatness and despatch and on moderate terms, at the HERALD Office.

ALMANACK FOR AUGUST, 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

THIRD QR'TR, 8th day, 0h. 12m., morn., E.
NEW MOON, 16th day, 2h. 50m., even., N.E.
FIRST QR'TR, 23d day, 7h. 23m., morn., W.N.W
FULL MOON, 30th day, 2h. 9m., morn., S.W.S.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	MOON rises h m	HIGH water h m	DAY'S length h m
1	Tuesday	4 47	7 25	8 27	11 12	14 36
2	Wednesday	48	24	8 57	even	35
3	Thursday	49	23	9 24	0 54	34
4	Friday	50	22	9 47	1 36	32
5	Saturday	51	21	10 8	2 19	30
6	Sunday	52	19	10 32	2 59	27
7	Monday	53	17	11 14	3 41	24
8	Tuesday	54	16	11 23	4 27	21
9	Wednesday	55	14	11 53	5 15	19
10	Thursday	56	13	morn	6 9	17
11	Friday	57	11	0 30	7 5	14
12	Saturday	59	10	1 8	8 3	11
13	Sunday	5 0	9	2 3	8 58	9
14	Monday	1	7	2 58	9 50	6
15	Tuesday	2	5	3 56	10 39	3
16	Wednesday	3	4	sets	11 22	1
17	Thursday	4	2	8 14	morn	13 58
18	Friday	5	0	8 58	0 4	55
19	Saturday	6	6 58	9 3	0 44	52
20	Sunday	7	57	9 26	1 25	50
21	Monday	8	56	9 53	2 5	48
22	Tuesday	9	54	10 21	2 47	46
23	Wednesday	10	52	10 57	3 34	42
24	Thursday	12	50	11 44	4 27	38
25	Friday	13	49	morn	5 30	36
26	Saturday	14	47	0 39	6 40	33
27	Sunday	15	45	1 44	7 53	30
28	Monday	17	43	2 56	9 2	26
29	Tuesday	18	41	rises	10 3	23
30	Wednesday	19	39	7 22	10 57	20
31	Thursday	21	37	7 46	11 43	16

Banking Notices.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND!
(*Corner of Great George and King Streets.*)
HON. DANIEL BRENAN, President.
WILLIAM CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Hours of Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

☞ The P. E. Island having's Bank is in connection with the Treasurer's Office. Days of deposit: Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.
(*North Side Queen Square*)
CHARLES PALMER, Esquire, President.
JAMES ANDERSON, Esquire, Cashier.
Discount Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Hours Business—From 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

Summerside Bank.
Central Street, Summerside, P. E. Island.
President—JAMES L. HOLMAN, Esquire.
Cashier—R. McC. STAVART, Esquire.
Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Hours of Business—10 a. m. to 12 p. m., and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

Farmers' Bank,
Rustico, - - P. E. Island.
President—JEROME DOIRON, Esquire.
Cashier—MARIN J. BLANCHARD, Esquire.
Discount Day—Wednesday in each week.

Business Notices.

RONALD MACDONALD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
COLLECTING AGENT.
Souris, P. E. I., January 2, 1871. 1y

AXLE GREASE!
FOR
WOOD OR IRON AXLES!
REALLY GOOD!!!
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.
May 17, 1871.

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE Subscriber would call attention to the fact, that persons in want of a good
Shave, Hair Cut, or Shampoo,
Would do well to call at Head Quarters, Upper Queen Street, DesBrisay's Block. Not only will he get the above in first-class style, but also OYSTERS, in every variety.
CHAS. O. WINKLER.
Dec. 7, 1870.

SOURIS,
August 1st. 1871.

THE Board of Health, at Souris, hereby caution all parties at this port and vicinity from receiving any person or persons from on board any vessel from foreign or neighboring ports, without first permission from their Health Officer.
JAMES A. McEACHERN,
Aug. 9.] 4m Chairman.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

CHAPTER II.

To the Gentlemen of P. E. Island, Greeting:

GENTLEMEN,

TIME and Tide wait for no man, and in order to keep pace with time, we must travel a railroad speed if we expect to posses ourselves of the tide there is in our affairs. Time passes very slow with the youthful mind. But with the middle aged man, how swift! Swifter than a weavers shuttle, we are told. Yes, gentlemen, the world is growing wiser and weaker—weaker in superstition and idolatry—wiser in training up the mind to perfect manhood—keeping all our appetites and passions under subjection—clothing the body with the finest, neatest, and most fashionable productions of the **NEW YORK CLOTHING STORE**, until you become like the lilly of the vally, which neither toils nor spins, yet Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Gentlemen, as

'Broadway'

undertakes to furnish you Suits of Clothes unsurpassed in

STYLES, FITS, and WORKMANSHIP,

I modestly invite you to call and see for yourselves, and, like the Queen of Sheba, you will be led to exclaim the half was not told you of their beauty and durablility

STYLES!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats,
PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats,
NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats,
MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats,
BISMARCK, &c.
And the **BROADWAY** and **FIFTH AVENUE**
American Walking Coats,
Business,
Frock,
surtout.
Overs,
and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit.

Come one, come all. The Rocks must fly from their firm base as soon as I, at the

NEW YORK CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
BROADWAY,
D. H. MACKINNON.

Ch'town, May 31, 1871

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,

Remind their numerous friends and the public of the fact that they have now on hand, a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE GOODS
OF NEW MAKES AND THE BEST STYLES,
AT MORE REASONABLE PRICES
Than ever offered before,

Having the special advantageof buying all their Goods in the

Very best Markets,

And purchasing for **PROMPT PAY**, enables them to offer their entire Stock at such prices that must insure

A READY SALE.

Ch'town, May 24, 1871.

Cheap Printing
AT THE
HERALD OFFICE!!

SECULAR EDUCATION.

To those who denounce Catholics for their opposition to the divorce of secular education from religious instruction and training, we recommend the diligent study of the following striking article from the *Daily Times*, Hartford, Connecticut, a secular journal, and, as far as we know, of no Catholic proclivities. The writer, we presume, is an American Protestant, and certainly our American common schools are a Protestant institution:—

THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN THIS AGE OF EDUCATION AND PROGRESS.

Beyond all question, the period in which we are now living, is characterized by an enormous amount of crime. To say nothing of the daily announcement of cases of fraud and embezzlement, as well as gross and open licentiousness, the constant commission of murder and suicide, with which the press, teems, is enough to arrest the attention of our people and startle them into a searching enquiry into our present social condition, if anything would have this effect. We hear a great many eulogies upon *education*, most of which contain the direct or implied assertion, that the demoralization of our people is chargeable to their ignorance of the knowledge, which is taught in our schools. The schoolmaster is the priest, and the curriculum of the school house and the academy are the sources to which many look, for that influence which is to arrest the terrible evils which now darken and disfigure the face of society, and which threaten to undermine its very foundations. To those who rely on this influence as the main, or even as a very considerable relief and security against crime, we recommend the study of some facts which are pertinent to the subject. One of these facts is, that as many murders, suicides, frauds, forgeries and embezzlements are committed by persons who are respectably educated, as by those who have little or no edution, and probably more, in proportion to the number of these classes of persons. This is certainly true of the crimes of fogery and embezzlement, and the great mass of pecuniary fraud The man who cannot write cannot forge the writing of another. The man whose education is so slender as to confine him to manual labor for a living, cannot sustain a position where he can embezzle the funds of the government or a corporation. This class of offences, at least those of any magnitude, are almost exclusively committed by those who have enjoyed the benefits of an education. To some extent this is equally true of life, and the relation of the sexes. Look at a number of examples, all occurring within a short time. Take the case of Bowen, the member of Congress, recently convicted of bigamy, and pardoned by the president. This trial for that offence disclosed the fact that he, or some educated person in his behalf, had also committed the crime of forgery of a record of court. It also incidentally disclosed the fact that he was apparently defeated as a candidate for re-election to Congress by the stuffing of the ballot-boxes. That was done by men in responsible official positions, who were all men of education. It was done, no doubt, with the connivance of his opponent, who was an educated negro. Take the case of the recent murder of Pet Halstead. He was killed by a man who was engaged in a considerable and profitable business. But his murder was preceded by a disgusting crime of his own, consisting in setting up an adulterous establishment with a low prostitute, almost within earshot of the residence of his own wife and children. Halsted was not only a man of good family, but a graduate of college, the friend and companion of cabinet officers and Presidents. Ruloff, the triple murderer, was a man of considerable learning, some say an accomplished philologist. Mrs. Wharton, and Mrs. Sherman, the story of whose crimes stuns the senses and curdles the blood, are neither of them ignorant women One is highly accomplished, the other respectably educated. This list might be indefinitely extended. Of course this appalling record is not presented as an argument *against* education, but it conclusively shows how little power mere secular knowledge exerts in suppressing the lawless passions of mankind. The feeble impression which such crimes make, even upon the educated public mind, shows how torpid the moral sense can be in presence of great intellectual activity. One tale of horror chases another through the columns of the daily press, leaving no deeper traces in the public heart or conscience than the fleeting scud leaves on the blue arch of heaven after it has passed. Next to those who extol secular education as the effectual remedy for the evils which afflict society, and surpassing them in numbers and noisy confidence and rose-colored predictions, are the political and social reformers—those who are at work reconstructing the State and the social public. The political reformers have now governed the country for eleven years. They claim to have, during that time, represented and given voice to the intelligence, religion and enlightened conscience of the nation. We make no question here of the validity of their pretensions in this particular. They have wielded almost unlimite. power. They have effectually abolished slavery, that institution which they once insisted was the principal parent of crime in this country. They have largely modified the powers both of the federal government and the States, giving vastly greater scope and force to the former—force which they have wielded to make their cherished reforms uniform throughout the entire territory of the country. These reforms have been made avowedly in the intent of, and to promote, public justice and morality, and in the alleged fulfilment of a promise to bring the government and people back to the "purity of the early fathers." We present this statement in no partisan aspect, nor with any partisan purpose. But we wish to draw attention exclusively to the moral result which has followed, and to the lesson it teaches. No man in his senses will deny that corruption in the State and national government was never so rife as now, nor was crime and immorality ever so formidable and general This frightful demoralization of government and people is not the result of slavery or "State rights," and is in no way traceable to the old order of things. Nobody pretends that it is. The prevailing types of iniquity are not those engendered by slavery, or secession, or by a too strict construction of the federal Constitution. Their seeds were planted and have had their growth in the hot-bed of modern progress and reform.

ROME.

ATTEMPT ON THE POPE'S LIFE.

The *Tablet* says that a letter to the *Univers* contains a story of a magnificent and remarkably bulky taper having been sent to the Vatican—no one knew by whom—accompanied by a request that it should be placed in the Pope's private chapel, and lit during his Mass. The request was complied with, and the Pope, seeing it burning in a corner of the chapel, ordered it be immediately extinguished. It was opened after Mass, in his presence, and found to contain a small Orsini shell. And the *Nazione* itself states that, in giving audience recently to the Chapter of one of the great Basilicas, His Holiness warned the canons to maintain a strict guard over their church; "for," he said, "it is intended to be one of the first buildings to experience the effects of petroleum. I know positively," (he is reported to have added) "that, before everything else, and as a first experiment, these wretches are determined to destroy the edifices dedicated to the B. Virgin. It is the rage of the eternal enemy against the Queen, who shall crush his head." Of petroleum, moral as well as physical, there is certainly no lack in Rome at present; it is, as the writer of the letter puts it, simply a question of matches. The petroleum, which has been bought up by the Ghetto, is said to be reserved for all the principal Basilicas and religious monuments; but that is to be in case the present order of things should ever be seriously threatened. "The Revolution in danger!" is to be the war-cry in Rome, as it was in Paris.

AN IRISHMAN AND THE POPE.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that amongst the many testimonials of loyalty and affection presented to the Sovereign Pontiff, on the assembling of the Vatican Council, there was one that attracted particular observation, and was distinguished beyond them all by the originality of its conception, and the munificence of its execution. It was the gift of a generous Irishman Mr. D. J. Oliver, of San Francisco, California, and consists of a single bar of the purest silver, weighing 315lbs. It was cast in the Californian authorized mint, bears its official stamp, and is the largest single block of silver ever manufactured. Mr. Oliver was himself the bearer of it to the Vatican Palace, and, accompanied by his amiable wife (since deceased), and his interesting family, presented it himself, at a special audience, to the Holy Father. With the characteristic nobleness of mind, and thorough unselfishness that have ever distinguished the career of Pius the Ninth, his Holiness resolved that the precious gift should be devoted to a purpose far higher than increasing his own little stock of personal wealth, and should be linked up, *in rei memoriam*, with the great event that formed the crowning glory of his reign. Accordingly, he gave directions that the silver bar should be melted down, and recast into medals commemorative of the Vatican Council. One of these medals was given to each member of the episcopacy who was present at the Council, and with much, though assuredly merited, thoughtfulness care was taken that an early impression should be forwarded to the generous Irishman who had furnished the material for such a lasting memorial. The medal weighs close on seven ounces, and bears on one side of it a beautifully carved bust of the illustrious Pontiff, and on the other side an equally beautifully carved representation of the Delivery of the Keys by our Lord to St. Peter. Above this group are the words "*Tibi dabo claves regni cœlorum,*" and beneath it the memorial inscription, *Concilio Œcum. Vaticano, feliciter cœpto, vi. Id. Decembr. A. MDCCCLXIX.* It is another of the many bonds that bind Ireland and Rome so closely together, that the memory of the great Roman Council of 1869-70 should be preserved into all generations in the silver brought from his distant Californian home, nearly twenty thousand miles away, to the Ruler of the Catholic world, by an humble but truly devoted "Exile of Erin."

STATE OF ROME.

On the 21st of June, the Dominican parish priest of the little church on Monte Mario, on his way to Rome with a young nephew, was attacked by three fellows, with a whip, and had to run to a hiding place, where he was followed and insulted with the lowest blasphemies and insults. A young man was arrested at the gate of the Vatican, for having a white and yellow ribbon in his button-hole. Yet the Leonine city, said the Minister of Italy to the world, was to be left to the Pope. A Russian gentleman was stopped by the police for wearing his Russian order with *yellow* in his ribbon, and obliged to take it off. A young man, carrying some purchases in a yellow paper, was stopped and ordered to tear the paper up. The same thing happened to a young lady in the Piazza Colonna, who was also very grossly insulted. A priest going along the very public Via de Bergamaschi, was stopped by a man who poured on him a torrent of vile names, and then struck him violently about the head and dug his nails fiercely into his face.—*Roman News Letter.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Rome, writes that the Pope has received again the officers of the Pontifical Army, extending the audience to their wives, sisters, and daughters. Major Fiosetta, of the Papal Artillery, read an address from the officers, assuring the Holy Father that while they were ready as ever to defend him with their swords, they would seek to procure him consolation by their prayers. The Pope replied to their address in a long discourse, which contained the following passages: "I accept the pledge of your arms, the only arms raised in my cause this day, and equally the offer of your prayers for the consolation of your common father. But if any one now here has come with a false profession as a spy, to betray us to our enemies, let this Judas now declare himself and depart." This intimation gave rise to a most agitated scene, all the men crying out, "It is not I!" while the ladies broke out into sobs, tears, and hysterical cries. The Pope resumed, "Tranquilize yourselves. This Judas may deny his guilt. But I fear that I know him too well. I pray for his reformation, and that he shall not perish miserably, like the guilty Apostle, but may he be converted and live."

The Pope is about to issue a mandate forbidding Catholics to attend theatres. The Jesuits at Rome, forseeing danger, are making preparations. Their valuables and libraries have already been removed.

Three heavy golden vases were lately found in Pompeii, in the middle of a street, only a few feet under the ground. It is believed they were carried by priests, in a procession to propitiate the gods, and that the bearers were killed while moving through the streets.

FRANCE.

A RELIC OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The readers of the literature of the first siege of Paris (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) will doubtless remember the celebrated Sergeant Hoff, the idol at that time of the Paris population, and afterwards, by an untoward fate, the object of all their abuse. He was a moody soldier was Sergeant Hoff, whose days and hours, in the first month of the siege, were spent in gloomy and silent thoughts of revenge for the loss of parents and relatives, who he averred had been murdered by the enemy. He was the hero of every man's tongue. Daily tales came into Paris of Sergeant Hoff's exploits, and of the number of Prussian he'mets he brought back from solitary and silent incursions made on the enemy's posts. Each night the question on the boulevards was: "What news of Sergeant Hoff?" One day, however, the sergeant disappeared, to return no more, and, for a moment, besieged Paris seemed inconsolable; but only for a moment. The fate of those who temporarily disappeared from their circle, followed the mysterious sergeant. Backbiters began to hint that there was an easy explanation of the Prussian helmets he used to bring in from his raids, and that, instead of being an avenging foe, he was simply a spy to M. Bismarck. Then, indeed, the tide rolled against the absent man's reputation, and all Paris spurned the idol of yesterday. From that time to this, Sergeant Hoff has been unheard of. No sign was made to any one of his life. But this week he has again appeared in Parisian circles, giving the practical lie to his enemies, by his return from captivity, but still moody and stolid, and uncommunicative as to the past, thus adding one other illustrious confutation to the numerous fables of spies and spielers.

A man named Michael was for many years in the habit of peddling boots and shoes at all the markets of Nord, Pas de Calais, Somme, and Aisne counties. When the war commenced he suddenly disappeared. Michael was a Prussian. He entered Albert and St. Quentin with the German army; he was one of the Uhlans who took possession of the towns in the name of the King of Prussia. He would write to the masters of inns, cafes, and tobacco shops where he was well known, to order them to save the best of everything for him, adding that he would call on them. Three or four days ago, Michael made in Douai his appearance, with a wagon-load of shoes and boots. He entered the first tobacco shop he passed. The woman who kept it recognized him at once and gave him a slap on each cheek which made him yell. A crowd collected. He was recollected at once, and he and wagon were carried to the public square, where his wagon and contents were burned. Straw and fire were about to be applied to him, when the police rescued him from the mob's hands.

Statistics of ballooning during the siege of Paris, in the late European war, which have been presented to the French Academy of Sciences, show that 64 aeronauts left that city between the 23d of September and 28th of January last. They conveyed, besides the 64 aeronauts, 91 passengers, 351 carrier pidgeons, about 3,000,000 of letters, and a large number of despatches. Of these baloons, five fell into the hands of the Germans, two were lost at sea, and one crossed the North Sea and landed in Norway, after a voyage of about 1,000 miles in 45 hours.

IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales has paid a visit to Ireland. The reception he received was Royal. But its effects have been marred by the outbreak in the Phœnix Park. A great meeting had been organized to be held in the Park, in order to petition for the release of some Fenians still in custody. The authorities resolved to prevent the meeting. The police made an onslaught upon the assembled multitude, and a fearful *melee* ensued, in which many were wounded. The New York *Tablet*, in a thoughtful article, thus weighs the consequences of the untoward event:—

The attitude of the people in this demonstration, does not give us much to hope for the good cause of Irish Home Government. The very last thing into which Irishmen, having most the welfare of their country at heart, should have been betrayed, was an outrage of the kind which broke the peace of Sunday, August 6th, in the shades of Phœnix Park. The reasons are obvious. Irishmen, in Ireland, are laboring, with different views it is true, but with their hearts in the work, for the same end, the best estate of their unhappy country; devotion to this end has divided them into two camps, ranging one party on the side of unconditional independence, and the other, under the moderate banner of Home Rule, or Irish national government, under the general imperial government. Suspicion of motives and integrity has not been wanting, as it was, between the two camps; the riot of the 6th, in place of improving matters, will tend to widen the breach. This will be the bad result, notwithstanding that the men, credited by the cable with having led the disorderly spirits whose bond of union was amnesty to Fenians, are acknowledged Home Rule supporters; that class, numbering prelates and clergymen in its ranks, and composed of men of cool judgement and moderation, which is the mainstay of the party of Home Rule, will certainly look with disapprobation on overt acts, tending to degrade the cause, and the strivers in it. Here, then, this riot will tend to weaken the national party, without compensating for the loss of strength on the side of men of moderation, by a fusion between Fenians and Home supporters; because one camp goes so far that it cannot be followed by the other without a change of base, and in a word indentification with the extremists once become Fenians, the men of Home Rule will have lost their vantage-ground, and with it poor Ireland her sole hope of better days in this century, for the Fenians are not, and never will be, the liberators of their country. What England fears is not Fenians, spouting downfall to tyranny, and planning armed invasion of Irish soil, in the event of the Battle of Dorking. What she does fear is peaceful, but unremitting and powerful agitation, and national candidacies carried into Parliament at the polls, all tending to re-establish in College-Green, that oft-talked of and symbolic Parliament-house of Ireland. The riot on the 6th has aimed a blow at Ireland's cause in Ireland, amongst her own sons, as we have shown, and we have as much reason to fear has aimed a second at Ireland's cause in England. The sons of Ireland, defying the Lion of Britain in his strongest hold on Irish soil, and in the face of English royalty come on a courteous mission, and at all events, worthy of more respect, all will tell heavily against the cause thus mistakenly supported. English Prime Ministers, and English Lords and Commons, will score the defiance, the insult, against

Irish grievances, and Irish leaders of agitation will be weakened by one more plea granted to English rulers against forbearance and justice in the course of England towards Ireland.

But, we are no less forced to the conclusion that fault rests on the authorities as well as on the unhappy people who attempted to defy them. The meeting of the people was sought to be prevented, simply because trouble was anticipated if it were allowed to take place. With this end in view, the authorities did wisely to prohibit such meeting. So far good. But when a determination on the part of the people evinced so strongly the parties in power should have considered whether the gas thus attempted to be kept under pressure would not explode with more violence than if given free vent. Such meeting could easily have been subjected to order by the presence of a less force than was afterwards required to suppress the riot it caused. We think it then a mistake on the part of the authorities to have interposed themselves between the people and the means of ventilating their opinions in peace. Since the resistance aroused by their prohibition must have been suspected beforehand by the authorities, it evidently was not wise of them to bring on a certain outbreak, for the sake of preventing an outbreak which was at most only uncertain and remotely contingent on a peaceful meeting of the people. Still we must not be supposed to advocate the rule of popular will, and hence we reiterate that the people took a wrong way of protesting against the suppression of their meeting whilst the authorities were mistaken in suppressing the meeting which, we have little doubt, would have passed off peacefully.

"HOME RULE" FOR IRELAND.—Mr. Maguire, M. P., writes the following letter to the *Times*:—

"It may save some misconception as to the views or intention of 'Nationalists,' with whose objects I sympathise, if you will kindly permit me to state that I have placed the following notice of motion on the paper in accordance with the promise which I made during the discussion on the main principle of the Ballot Bill:—'That this house do resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration the expediency of instituting such a federal arrangement between the different portions of the United Kingdom, as would enable Ireland, through an Irish Parliament, to legislate upon all matters of a purely Irish nature, while reserving to the Imperial Parliament complete control over all questions of an Imperial character.' It is my intention to submit this resolution to the House of Commons at the earliest possible day of the session of 1872: and I am happy to say that it is likely to receive a considerable amount of general support."

SCOTLAND.

ANNIE LAURIE.—Nearly everybody has sung or heard sung, the beautiful ballad of "Annie Laurie." Annie Laurie was no myth. Nearly two hundred years ago Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwelton, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, quaintly, wrote in his family register these words; "At the pleasure of the Almighty God, my daughter, Annie Laurie, was born on the 16th day of December, 1682 years, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and was baptized by Mr. George Hunter, of Glencairne." Annie's mother was named Jean Riddle, to whom Sir Robert was married "upon the 27th day of July, 1674, in the Tron Kirk of Edinburgh, by Mr. Annane," as was also recorded by her father himself. Posterity owes to Mr. Wm. Douglas, of Fingland, in Kirkcudbrightshire (who wooed but did not win the capricious Annie), the song of "Bonnie Annie Laurie," wherein he celebrated the beauty and transcendant perfection of the maid of Maxwelton. Poetic justice should have required that Annie would have rewarded with her hand the poet lover, who was determined to make her name immortal; but, as it transpired, she preferred another and a richer suitor, a Mr. Alexander Ferguson, of Craigdarroch, and him she married. The William Douglas here mentioned is supposed to be the original of the song "Willie Was a Wanton Wag," and it is related of him that, after having been refused by Annie Laurie, he married a Miss Elizabeth Clerk, of Gleuboig, in Galloway, by whom he had a family of four sons and two daughters. Thus it is that while the song of "Annie Laurie" lives from age to age, the names of all concerned with the original of it survive in the recital of the romantic incidents connected with its composition.

The following telegrams were interchanged between the Earl of Dalkeith, and the President of the United States on the occasion of the Scott Centenary:—

Aug. 9—8. a.-m.

Right Honorable Earl of Dalkeith Edinburgh, to His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:

The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in this city of his birth, are on the eve of beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations. We offer congratulations to the American people through their President, General Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May lasting friendship subsist between them and the United States. An answer by return, to be read at the national festival, is earnestly requested. In the name and by the authority of the committee.

USHER, Secretary Edinburgh.

PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10, 1871.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, Scotland:—

Owing to absence from home, I did not receive your congratulations and expressions of friendship for the American people in time to send a reply to be read at the centennial celebration of that eminent scholar and historian you commemorate. The American people, who have been instructed and edified by Sir Walter Scott's works of history, poetry and fiction, will highly appreciate your cordial expressions of friendship and reciprocate them in all sincerity.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

GERMANY.

A movement is going on in Germany to set up a new Church, which shall be Catholic without being Roman, and independent without being Protestant! It is the Dollinger movement, and a meeting was held on Sunday last, at Heidelberg, of delegates from various quarters, to take measures to set this scaly "German Church" on its weak legs. The main point of the constitution formed are drawn from the doings of the Council of Constance, which sat more than four centuries and a half ago! Why didn't they go back to the Council of Nice, while they were about it? An attempt to create a new Church is nonsensical. The great body of Catholics have accepted the decision of the Council of Rome, and those who do not accept it have no more claim to the old name than they have so that of Mesmalians. They must become Protestants, or Nothagarians. We all know what came of the Tudor attempt to keep England within the ancient Church, and out of it, at the same time. Protestantism came from it. What Henry VIII. failed to accomplish, Dr. Dollinger will not effect. His supporters will find it as difficult to ride two nags now as the Anglicans found it ten generations ago. They must bolt either out of Rome altogether, or right back into Rome—*Boston Traveller.*

The Imperial Government of Prussia, as well as the local authorities, have adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the spread of the cholera. Twenty-three persons were attacked with the disease at Konigsberg yesterday, 13 of whom are already dead. No case of cholera has appeared in the south of Russia.

A learned German theologian has found out that there are a few more than forty-four million devils.

Prince Bismarck has received a present of a magnificent team of three white Russian horses from the Germans of Moscow. The horses are from the same stud as those presented to Louis Napoleon two years ago.

Among the manuscripts which were probably burned in the recent conflagration of the archiepiscopal palace at Bourges, in France, the most remarkable was, without doubt, the order for the execution of Jesus Christ, which was the personal property of the family De la Tour d'Auvergne. The order runs thus:—

Jesus of Nazareth, of the Jewish tribe of Juda, convicted of imposture and rebellion against the divine authority of Tiberius Augustus, emperor of the Romans, having for this sacrilege been condemned to die on the cross by sentence of the judge, Pontius Pilate, on the prosecution of our lord, Herod, lieutenant of the Emperor in Judea, shall be taken to-morrow morning, the 23d day of the ides of March, to the usual place of punishment, under the escort of a company of the Prætorian Guard. The so-called King of the Jews shall be taken out by the Strunean gate. All the public officers and the subjects of the Emperor are directed to lend their aid to the execution of this sentence.

(Signed) CAPEL.

Jerusalem, 22nd day of the ides of March, year of Rome, 783.

UNITED STATES.

From the Boston *Spectator* we extract the following account of the Maine Central Railroad accident:—

"A frightful accident occurred on the Maine Central Railroad, just as the train was entering Bangor, by the giving away of the bridge across the Hampden road. The train consisted of the engine, tender, mail and express car, three passenger cars and one Pullman palace car. The train was about half an hour behind time and was running at a good rate of speed to get in before the time for the night train to leave this city. The engine and tender had got across the bridge, and a portion of the mail and express car, when the structure went down, taking the rear trucks of the mail car, but the strength of the shackles kept it upon the track. The smoking car plunged down into the street a distance of twenty feet, and was completely demolished, there hardly being a piece of it left as large as a table-leaf. This was followed by a passenger car which came down upon its side and was also completely stove to pieces. A second passenger car shot across the street at right angles with the first and was also demolished. The third and last regular passenger car plunged down the abyss, striking upon the forward end, crushing it in, while the rear end was suspended at an angle of 45 degrees by the broken shackles and abutments. The Pullman car being the last on the train remained upon the track, the front end being somewhat damaged by contact with the preceeding car, but none of the passengers in it being injured in the slightest. William Percival, of Waterville, was brakesman of the third passenger car, and stood at his post on the first platform when it plunged down through the bridge, and was instantly killed, receiving several wounds on the head, either of which must have proved fatal, besides having his left arm and leg fearfully crushed. There was a very small number of passengers or otherwise the fatality must be fearful. As it was, some thirty persons were more or less seriously injured, but only one as yet fatally."

The same Journal thus speaks of the spread of cholera in Europe. The appearance of the cholera in Paris is to Europe and America very much what its breaking out in Persia is to Russia and Turkey. In the present sanitary condition of the French capital the decease will certainly increase in virulence and become more easy of propagation, as it always does in the midst of the filth and carelessness of the Mussulman pilgrims. It is of no use to disguise the fact that America is threatened with the pestilence, not next year but this very fall. The health authorities everywhere have yet time to take extensive precautions against the dreaded enemy, but they have no time to spare. In particular we beg our local authorities to enter at once upon the most thorough preparation to drive the unwelcome visitor from Boston. The points needing attention have been indicated, and all that is needed is prompt and decided action.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Two cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in this city to-day; both proved fatal.

United States Commissioner Shields this afternoon issued a warrant for the arrest of the President of a leading insurance office in Broadway. The name and facts are withheld until the arrest has been effected; but the charge is issuing a forged bond for ten thousand dollars.

A special from Sing Sing to-night, says Bernard Wilcock, another convict, was overtaken at Englewood, at one o'clock, this morning. This makes 8 already captured.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out in New Jersey.

All inward bound steamers are detained by heavy weather.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 20.

A terrible gale, accompanied by heavy rain, prevailed here Friday and Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.

Arrangements have been made to protect the Italian procession on Friday. The whole reserve police has been ordered on duty for the purpose.

MEXICO.

MATAMOROS, Aug. 4.

On the 2d inst., Maurice Portugal, who was formerly Chief of Police at this place, shot Juan Curde, the present Chief, in front of the Police Station, killing him instantly. Portugal escaped to Brownsville, and the public sentiment there is against his extradition, as the Mexican authorities always evade the surrender of criminals escaping from Texas into Mexico, and he is safe. The quarrel grew out of Portugal's removal as Chief of Police.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS IN TEXAS.

Mexican bands continue their depredations on the Texas side of the Rio Grande. Cortles, the Mexican General commanding the line of the river, was formerly a resident of Texas, and was seventeen times indicted in Brownsville for murder, arson and robbery.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A RUPTURE.

There are, frequent contests between the rancheros and predatory bands of Mexicans, and war is imminent. The military authorities here and at Brownsville have represented the state of affairs to their respective governments, and urge immediate action to prevent disasterous consequences, which may involve the two countries in war.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.

The *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:—

Thomas McKeen, Mahou, N. S., to be Preventive Officer in Customs.

Mace's Bay Way Office, County Charlotte, is made a regular Post Office.

Mr. Howe left for Boston to-day. There are only two members of the Cabinet in town.

Governor General is expected here this week.

Hon. Mr. Richards, Q. C., is made Barrister in British Columbia.

Colonel Gray is spoken of for a Judgeship in the same Province.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.

Lord Lisgar, Sir J. A. McDonald, Sir G. E. Cartier and Mr. Morris, are still at Caconna, and are not expected here until the middle of September.

Hons. Messrs. Campbell and Aitkens are here.

Hon. J. Howe visits Nova Scotia before returning to Ottawa.

Some changes expected in the Quebec Government. Irvine has probably received a Judgeship, and Cassidy, of Montreal, becomes Solicitor General.

It is corroborated that the Imperial troops will leave Quebec by November.

Renforth's death causes a deep sensation everywhere. Previous to the race, betting was two to one on the English crew, and much money changed hands, though there was little betting compared with last year at Lachine. The Paris crew are now the favorites for the Halifax competition.

There was a terrific storm of thunder and lightening here last night, lasting four hours. Every part of the heavens was lit up, and the thunder pealed continuously. Much damage was done to trees and buildings, and a heavy rain laid considerable grain.

The harvest is still encouraging, potatoes alone not looking well.

COLONIAL.

SEIZURE OF A FISHING VESSEL.—A private despatch to Messrs. Wise & Russel, of Boston, reports that the fishing schooner *Franklin S. Schenck*, of Rockport, Mass., was seized on the 16th inst, in Bay Chaleur, by a Dominion cutter.

Lord Lisgar has accepted the invitation from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to participate in the ceremonies consequent upon the opening of the railroad from Bangor to St. John.

The Archbishop acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of the large donation of $100 for the Bazaar, from His Lordship Sir William Young.—*Hx. Paper.*

The desperado Johnson who, a short time ago, stabbed and grievously wounded two persons who were assisting a constable to prevent the assailant fishing illegally at Scott's Bay, Kings County, N. S., succeeded in effecting his escape, reaching Beaver Harbor, Charlotte County, N. B. in a boat. Johnson, it is said, made no secret of his acts, but seemed to regard it as something to be proud of. He says that when he sprang in among the party who went to stop him fishing, knife in hand, and slashed some of them, they ran away. He had heard that the wounded persons were getting better, and talked of returning home, believing that no one would attempt to arrest him.

ACCIDENTS.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Wednesday, Joseph Montgomery, a corporal of the 78th Highlanders' drum corps, who, with another soldier, had been placed under arrest for quarrelling, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He will recover.—*Hx. Exchange.*

FATAL ACCIDENT IN LUNENBURG CO.—On Thursday of last week, while Mr. John W. Delong, with his wife and infant, was driving through Ohio, Lunenburg County, they were accidentally thrown from the wagon. The infant was killed. Mr. Delong and his wife sustained severe injuries.

THREE MEN DROWNED AT LABRADOR.—On Sunday, July 2d, John Handlon, aged 21 years, of East Port, Medway; William Hartlen, aged 24 years, of the Eastern Passage, Halifax; and a Mr. Swim, of Barrington, seaman of the schooner *Hero*, of Barrington, Capt. Swim, were drowned by the upsetting of a sail boat at Labrador.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The *Yarmouth Herald* reports that on Friday afternoon of last week, while Mrs. Obed Smith, who, with her husband, had just arrived from Boston, were walking from the wharf to her house, she exclaimed "Faint!" and dropped dead. A Coroner's Jury found that she died of heart disease.

DREADFUL DEATH.—The Calais *Advertiser* says:—"Edward Murphy, a brick-layer, was found dead in the rear of Robertson's farm, about half a mile from the main road, late yesterday afternoon. He came from Fredericton to this place, to work on the St. Croix Hall, now building. Being addicted to strong drink, he went to St. Stephen and got on a regular drunk, and kept on it several days, when he got back to this side, and was found lying in the street. He was taken up and put in the lock-up, two or three days, till he got pretty well sobered off, when he was let go. That was a fortnight ago; since which time he had not been seen till he was found as above stated. It is thought he got more liquor after he left the lock-up, which brought on a spell of maniasapoth, in which state he wandered about the fields without food, till too feeble to stand up, and laid down and died. He had been some time dead, for he presented a swollen, blackened, loathsome mass, when discovered, sickening to look at.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SAILOR.—About twenty minutes past eleven o'clock last night, as the schooner *Adelia* was running through the Charles River bridge draw, a sailor, named Charles Driver, a young man of 18, belonging on board, was caught in the lines, and had his left leg torn off just below the hip. Everything possible was done to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate man, but he died in great agony in about half an hour. The deceased belonged to Liverpool, N. S. The remains were taken in charge by an undertaker, and interred in the old cemetery.—*Boston Herald.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

A vessel which sailed from St. John a few weeks ago, for France, took two sailors out of the "sailor's home," both being at the time in a state of intoxication. On the second day out, one of the men jumped overboard and was drowned; and the other was entirely prostrated during the whole passage.

A young man named Robert Marshell, employed in the dry good store of Messrs. Job, Brothers & Co., St. John, was drowned in Long Pond, on the 4th inst., while bathing with several companions. The deceased was a native of Canada, and intended visiting his mother in the next packet.

The St. John *Chronicle* says of the fisheries that reports of the hook and line are more favorable in some places, and we may hope for a saving voyage by that mode of fishing. Seines and nets have already a good average secured.

The marriage of Governor Hill, which took place in this city, was a surprise to the Newfoundlanders, who had no idea that matrimonial arrangements had called him away. The bride and groom had a warm reception on their arrival at St. John's, and arrangements have been made for a grand ball in honor of the marriage.

The St. John papers are busy discussing the relative merits of Orangism, Fenianism and Ribbonism. 'Tis a pity their columns was not occupied with more instructive and less mischievous reading.

The Swedish gunboat *Ingegerd*, Baron Von Otter, Captain, arrived at St. John, on Sunday, 13th last, from Holstemborg, Greenland, whither she sailed in May last, for scientific purposes. She leaves on to-morrow for the Banks of Newfoundland, to dredge for mud and animalculae, and will be expected to return on Thursday next. The transport brig *Gladan*, attached to the expedition, is hourly expected here, and has on board some immense iron stones, or meteorite, recently found there, one weighing twenty-tons. Both ships have several scientific men on board, geologists, botanists, etc.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

London, Aug 21.

Queen Victoria, who remains at Balmoral, is again ill.

Parliament was prorogued to-day by Royal Commission.

The Queen's Speech acknowledges with satisfaction the provisions made by Parliament for the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

It announces that the relations of Great Britain with all Foreign Powers is of a friendly character.

The Treaty of 1856 having been revised by the Conference recently held in London, hope is expressed for continued tranquility in the East.

The Speech dwells with satisfaction upon the Treaty of Washington, and hopes for a general recognition of its principles for guiding the Maritime conduct of Neutrals. Full reliance is placed upon the disposition of the Americans to carry out all the provisions of the Treaty.

The Commons are thanked for the liberal supplies they have granted.

The extraordinary powers granted for the repressing of Agrarian outrages in Westmeath have thus far answered their purposes while in other portions of Ireland there is a gratifying immunity from crime.

The remainder of the Speech was devoted to topics of a local character.

At the conclusion of the Queen's Speech the Lord Chancellor declared the adjournment of Parliament until November.

An Election will be held in East Surrey on Thursday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Buxton.

Paris, Aug. 21.

In the French Assembly the Committee on the Budget agreed to fix the salary of Thiers at 500,000 francs with a credit in addition for ordinary expenses and presents.

A Bill providing for the dissolution of the present Assembly will soon be brought forward.

Deputies of the left are preparing a manifesto demanding restoration of the constitution of 1848.

Steamer Prince of Wales bound from Hong Kong to Bankok, Siam, has foundered at sea. Fifty lives lost.

Sir Edward Thoronton has gone to Balmoral to be sworn in member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Berlin, Aug. 21.

The carpenters of Berlin have struck for 25 per cent, wages and reduction of day's labor to nine hours and a half.

Munich, Aug. 21.

In Munich a New Ministry has been formed with Hegmenberg as President.

London, Aug. 22.

One hundred native boats were sunk in the Typhoon off the coast of Japan, forty one, and over 400 Japanese lost their lives. The only lives lost among the foreigners were the officers and several of the crew of the British Barque "Pride of the Thames."

The ravages of Cholera are steadily increasing at Konigsberg. The disease has also appeared at Dantzig but no cases have yet occurred in Stettin or south of Prussia.

As a band of music was passing through Limerick to-day, followed by a large crowd, a signal was given on which a mob commenced stoning the police who were watching the procession.

The latter rushed upon their assailants, and after hard fighting dispersed them.

Several persons were injured and taken to the hospital.

A Committee of Conservative Catholics has invited the Catholics of Germany, Aust ia and Switzerland, to a Congress at Munich in September.

Report that a compromise has been made in prolongation of Thiers' term, under which he is to receive title of President and hold his position until dissolution of present Assembly.

The Italian Government has taken stringent precautionary measures against cholera.

There has been four cases of cholera in Berlin, two of them fatal.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are at Lawgensichuallyak, near Wiesbaden.

Prince Frederick William has returned from England to Berlin.

London, Aug. 23

Some official statement to-day says the potatoe crop of Ireland is good instead of being ruined by blight.

Disturbance at Newcastle on the Tyne continues. The authorities contemplate on calling out the Militia.

A foreign ship arrived at Shields with cholera on board.

Commodore Ashbury writes that Yacht *Cambria* will represent England in the Autumn Yacht Race of the New York Club.

A meeting in favor of the ballot was held in Birmingham last evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted condemning House of Lords bill providing for the ballot at Elections.

A serious disturbance took place yesterday at Newcastle where the workmen are on the strike and new hands are employed.

In Versailles the Court Martial argument for prosecution concluded, and prisoners' counsel began to sum up defence.

Terre attempted to read a printed defence, in which he declares that he looks to future retaliation of France for vengeance, but court would not permit him to proceed.

Queen Victoria is recovering from her recent illness.

The election of a member of Parliament in the place of Buxton is very exciting. Watney the Tory candidate, is now five hundred ahead.

London, Aug. 24.

The Church at Bologna, Italy, was struck by lightning. Thirty-two persons were killed or injured.

The *Echo*, to-day, has a despatch from Vienna, to the effect that the overtures made by Bismarck to the Austrian Government aims at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty. The correspondent says that the English Foreign Office has been warned to watch the proceedings at Gastein.

London, Aug. 25.

At the election in East Surrey, Watney, the Tory candidate, was successful, having nearly a thousand of a majority.

Renforth's death causes a great sensation. Some papers suggest that he was poisoned.

It is announced at Versailles that assurances have been received from the German Government that the troops will be withdrawn by the 1st of September, except about 50,000, and these will be put in barracks.

A despatch from Paris says that the Government has forbidden the proposed celebration, on the fourth of September, of Louis Napoleon's overthrow.

It is the determination of the French Government to insist upon the Assembly taking such measures as will result in the disarmament of the National Guards. The determined attitude of the Government is largely due to the fact that a discovery has been made of extensive International Society's operations among the Guards.

London, Aug. 26.

A despatch from Versailles says that the French Assembly will declare the state of siege of Paris at an end, as soon as the Nationals are disbanded. The Assembly will adjourn till the 10th of September.

Two hundred German and Belgian workmen have arrived at Newcastle, to take the place of the miners who "struck" work.

Advices from Paris state that Thiers' friends hope that the disbanding of the Nationals will prevent M. Thiers carrying out his avowed purpose of resigning.

A despatch from Rome says there was a conflict in that city between the populace and the police. One person was killed and two wounded.

It is announced that Queen Victoria and President Grant have, under the arrangement of the Treaty of Washington, conjointly appointed Count Conte, Italian Ambassador to the United States, the third Arbitrator on all questions not included in the Alabama Claims.

The Emperors of Austria and Germany will meet before long at Saltzburg.

The authorities of Spain are making extensive preparations to meet a threatened invasion of Carlists. Five heavy divisions of troops have been forwarded to the frontier.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Aug. 25.

The str. *Lodoa*, from New York for New Orleans, foundered in a gale off Florida, on the 16th inst. 20 lives and a 20,000 dollars cargoe lost.

The British ships *Saxearas* and *Knight Errant*, from Liverpool for San Francisco, have been lost at Cape Horn.

Gold 112¼. Consols 93¼.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 30, 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 *Patriot* of Saturday last, says:—"Reilly & Co evidently feel sore at the result of the election in the Belfast District." In all candour, we can assure Mr. Laird, that our feelings over the Belfast election, are, in the main, those of thankfulness. We have been in the habit of looking upon Mr. Laird, as a political trickster—a species of juggler, who has, through his whole career, harlequined with politics and public questions for the purpose of making his own, out of them. He has been every thing by turns, and nothing long. He has been a bigoted Tory, an indifferent Liberal, a disseminator of religious slander, a half-blown Confederate, an Anti-Confederate, only to be an annexationist, a grant man, and an anti-grant man—an anti-railway candidate in Rassa, and a glowing advocate of railways in Tignish. When a political Merry Andrew of this sort will play fantastic tricks, it is in the public interest that he should have a lofty stage, on which to play them. The little bi-weekly *Patriot* affords too scant an area for such performances. The publicity of Legislative Halls will, we rationally anticipate, expose the delusion and abate the nuisance. Old Simon Magus, for example, might have gone on for years practising the *Black Art*, and deluding a portion of mankind, had not the fancy taken him to indulge in a flight. He did so publicly—caught a bad fall, broke his leg, undeceived the multitude, and retired to obscurity with a shattered constitution. The necromancers fate foreshadows Mr. Laird. He has taken his flight—the result will soon be on record. Rona and Rassa have sent up what they deem a brillant political rocket. Let the simple inhabitants of those parts not feel disappointed, if, in brief time, a blackened stick be returned to them, the sole memento left of vanished hopes and deluded aspirations. For these reasons we congratulate Mr. Laird.

Mr. Laird further says:—"The assertion that Mr. Laird told the people of the Fourth District he would stop the railway, is untrue." We trust the electors of the Fourth District appreciate to its full value, this change of base in their representative. The man who proclaimed over and over again from the hustings on nomination day, that his return would stop the railway, who invented the classical expression of "knocking the railway in the head" for his own express use, and who used it in every issue of his little sheet before and during his avowed canvass, turns now mildly round and assures the electors that the only thing intended by all his high sounding invectives was "that he would only have been too glad to knock the railway in the head." And yet Mr. Laird, when on electioneering business up at Tignish, told the people that if he had his will he would run a railway through the Island, from East Point to Cape North. All that the Belfast people were asked to do—continues Mr. Laird—"was to contribute their mite towards defeating the measure." They did so, and their "mite" took the appearance of Mr. Laird. The people of Belfast will very soon find out that it was not so much to stop railways or forward their interests that their "mite" sought election as to get on the government cheese. If he can only manage to burrow there, all other subsidiary objects will be forgotten.

Mr. Laird, avers, that had Mr. MacEachen been defeated at East Point, the Railway would have been stopped. How could this be, when Mr. Sullivan avowed himself in favor of a Railway? What cause Mr. Sullivan assigns for his defeat, we have never deemed it worth our while to enquire. But, we have no doubt, that Mr. Sullivan, would find it a debt he owed to his own self-esteem to represent the odds cast against him as overwhelming as possible:—

Belfast was "independent of ecclesiastical control," proudly ejaculates Mr. Laird. Indeed what did the mission of Mr. Laird's military chaplain Henderson to those parts, mean? What is the meaning of prayer-meetings at election times? Do not elders preach, conduct services, and discharge other ecclesiastical functions? "Would Mr. Laird be surprised to learn" that there was more ecclesiastical influence used for his return and of a baser kind too, than was ever before exercised in any district of this Island?

Mr. Laird appears to be deeply in the secret of how the present Government was formed. The account he gives shows a tolerable amount of imagination, but in every other respect it is as worthless as the thousand and one tales concocted in the *Patriot* office to suit the needs of Mr. Laird. We know not how the five Rev. Gentlemen, dragged before the public by Mr. Laird relish the light in which he has set them. If they be of the genuine old type, they will surely call the elder to account for representing them as following the bad example of a Catholic Bishop.

DR. DOLLINGER is, at the present time, quite a hero with the anti-Catholic press. He refused to submit to the Church's teaching, of which he professed himself a member, on the doctrine of Infallibility. He rebelled, and the self-dubbed champions of "Freedom" and "Independent thought" gathered round him, applauding vociferously. Great things were expected of him. His revolt from Rome was inferior only to Luther's. He was to be the leader of a "New Reformation," and the German Catholics were to be once again split up by a mighty schism. The University of Oxford has, with a degree of alacrity we scarcely expected to see left in it, sprung forward to congratulate the new Reformer, and confer on him its highest honors. The Archbishop of Canterbury paid him a complimentary visit, and the *Times* assures the world that the Dollinger-revision is one of the gravest difficulties which Pius the Ninth has yet encountered.

It is, we own, an ungracious task to cut away hopes in the bud; but, at the very least, it must be said that this exultation is somewhat premature. Had Professor Dollinger been able to carry along with him, in his rebellious movement, the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops, who were supposed to support the *inopportuneness* of defining the doctrine of Infallibility, there might be some grounds for apprehension among Catholics as to the religious fate of Germany, and some cause, we will admit, for congratulation among our opponents. But Dollinger stands alone. Not one of the *non placets* of the Council come forth to bid his manifesto "God speed." In Prague and Vienna, in Hungary, Munich and Milan, the Prelates are busy inculcating the Dogma which Dr. Dollinger refused to accept. Bishop Hefele, of Rottenbury, was counted on as certain to sustain the Professor. But even in his diocese, the dogma has been promulgated. Again, with respect to the Clergy—and hundreds of these have been taught by Dollinger—they have everywhere pronounced against the action of the Professor. The King of Bavaria, who was Dollinger's staunchest friend, finds that he has progressed as far as a Prince reigning over a devoted Catholic people safely can, and therefore publicly professes his determination to remain attached to the Catholic faith. Finally, among the people, the Dollinger schism is not accepted. The national address of the Committee of action at Munich, to the King, praying his Majesty to put down the dogma of Infallibility by law, "after being hawked about to every town and village in the country for signature, obtained, during six week's assiduous agitation, only 12,000 names, out of a Catholic population of 3,000,000." With the Episcopacy, the Clergy and the people against him, it matters little for the success of the movement whom Dr. Dollinger counts as friends. The agitation cannot spread far enough to justify the assertion that tranquility has been broken. We even see it hinted in some Munich correspondence that Dr. Dollinger himself betrays less of the fire and energy of the heresiarch than his partizans would desire. It is probable that he realises with a keener appreciation than his followers the futility of the project, and sighs in his heart for that repose and tranquility to which his advanced years justly entitle him.

THE Civic Members are at last awakening to a sense of their Duty. On Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., at a meeting of that Body, signs of reformation and economy, so long and loudly called for, were visible. Prominent among the reformers, stand Councellors Murphy, Dawson, Fletcher and Rankin, who appear to have the will as well as the way to root up long standing evils connected with our civic affairs. Councellor Murphy, as Chairman of the Street Committee, reported that it is their intention to lay down Asphaltum or Brick Side-walks, and in furtherance of this object, they have ordered a quantity of Asphalt and Brick by the fall vessels from England, and purpose laying a couple of Blocks of both the present fall. In this manner, they will be prepared by the spring to judge of the durability and cost of each, and then continue the much needed work, with which ever they decide upon as the best.

That it was the intention of our City Fathers, in a financial point of view, to drag us back a half a century, to the good old days when leather notes and homemade copper coins were the current money of the land, when to be the happy possessor of a crown piece was mostly worth a Knight's ransom, no sane man will deny; but unfortunately for the anti-progressive ideas of the past civic body, new blood has been infused amongst them, which bids fair to cut at the root of the evil, and destroy their easy and time-honored ways. To this end it was resolved and carried that the Committee on accounts be empowered to pay all lawful city bills, as soon as certified and presented to their chairman. Heretofore, if you had a bill against the city, it would have to go through the form of being passed by Council—and here lay the difficulty—for a full Council or even a quorum was rarely to be had, and when they did incidently meet, the amount of business was so great that half the work was left over till the next chance meeting, and thus debt upon debt accumulated, delay on delay ensued, until finally, when you received your warrant for the pay you had forgotten that they ever owed you.

Another important move was adopted by the Board, viz: the detailing of the police force. No two or three policemen can now as before go chat and chew through the streets, but each one has to take his detailed beat, and continue on it for two hours. By this most excellent arrangement, two of the force will do more towards keeping order in the town than the whole body formerly. Councellor Fletcher even attached the dogs by a resolution; our only hope is that he will carry out his canine intentions. If the Civic Board will but continue their reforms with the same energy, as they began at their last meeting, they will soon have a well regulated town, good side-walks and crossings, a financial reputation, with a surplus of cash at their Bankers, and what's worth the whole, the approbation and good will of the citizens.—*Com.*

There are, in society as now constituted in Britain some features, which alarmingly resemble those, we read of as standing forth prominently in France, before the first Revolution broke out. Of this cast, for example are the extremes of luxury, and misery, growing year by year more marked, and more offensive. The upper classes, indulge in an expenditure which is truly prodigal. The tastes, which they are in the habit of gratifying, are of the most luxurious character. The Press and the Pulpit have both censured, but have effected little in restraining the inordinate indulgence. On the other hand, the condition of the lower orders in the cities, and of many of the workers in different industries throughout the country, is in the widest sense of the term brutal. In the beginning of July, the attention of Parliament was called to the method of life which obtains in the brick-fields of England. Seven years ago, a Blue Book detailed the horrors of those busy scenes of labor. But beyond a passing shudder at the time, if even that, the official document produced no effect. Now, however, the subject comes up afresh, owing to the publication of a pamphlet by Mr. George Smith, entitled "The cry of the children from the Brickyards of England." The Parliamentary Report published seven years ago, showed distinctly that the *Employees* of the Brick yards, were the lowest and most depraved of all the English workers. It likewise furnished some curious details respecting the work, and the manner in which it is performed. The moulder, is usually a woman from twenty to thirty years old, and those who carry away the bricks from the moulder, are mostly girls from nine to twelve years old. These last carry on an average "10 lbs. of clay, and a mould 4 lbs. (14 lbs. at each journey) say 2000 times a day, 7 yards each journey; carrying the mould back the 7 yards also, 2000 times; so that they each remove in one day of 10 hours work 28,000 lbs. 7 yards, and 8000 lbs. 7 yards, making a total of over 16 tons in the day." These little carriers have however to bear their share in the labor of "rearing, piling and walling up the bricks, and thus, the Report says, adds fully 12 additional tons to the above. So that each day a child of nine to twelve years of age carries over 28 tons. Again those that carry the clay to the moulder, walk daily, it is calculated, more than 14 miles, and carry more than 6½ tons. Mr. Smith observes,—"I want the reader to fix the fact on his memory, that the brick yard children's hours, are ordinarily from five o'clock in the morning until eight and nine at night, and in very many cases all night at the kilns for one two and even three nights a week."

Here is a picture from a Brickfield furnished by an eye-witness:—"A middle-aged woman, as we took her to be, from some dress indications of her sex, was standing at the bench, butter stick in hand. Apparently she had on, only a single garment reaching to her feet. She wore a turban on her head, of the same color; for only one color or consistency was possible at her work. The only thing feminine in her appearance, was a pair of ear-drops, she wore as a token of her sex, and of its tastes under any circumstances. With two or three moulds she formed the clay dough into loaves with wonderful tact, and celerity. With a dash, splash and a blow, one was perfectly shaped; one little girl then took it away, and shed it out upon the drying floor, with the greatest precision, to keep the rows in perfect line. Another girl a little older brought the clay on the bench. This was a heavier task, and we watched her appearance and movements very closely. She was a girl apparently about 13, washed and well clad, and with a little sportive life in her, she would have been almost pretty in face and form. But though there was some color in her cheeks, it was the flitting flush of exhaustion. She moved in a kind of swaying sliding way, as if muscle and joint did not fit and act together naturally. She first took up a mass of the cold clay, weighing about 25 pounds, upon her head, and while balancing it there, she squatted to the heap without bending her body, and took up a mass of equal weight, with both hands against her stomach, and with the two burdens walked about a rod, and deposited them on the moulding bench. No wonder, we thought, that the color on her cheeks, was an unhealthy flush. With a mass of cold clay held against her stomach, and bending under another on her head, for 10 or 12 hours a day, it seemed a marvel there could be any red blood in her veins at all. How such a child could ever grow an inch in any direction, after being put to this occupation, was another mystery. Certainly not an inch could be added to her stature in all the working days of her life. She could only grow at night and on Sundays."

The state of morality among these workers is another topic expatiated on by Mr. Smith. The picture he draws is hideous and repulsive. Not even, will we produce an outline.

With scenes like the above scattered everywhere throughout England, it is little wonder if there should grow up between the rich and the poor a feeling of hatred; little wonder either, that Capitalists and employers of labor should become objects of aversion. In a society where such things exist, the apostle of communism can never be without an appropriate text, or an attentive audience. The accumulation of wealth in the hands of individuals, who think they have merely to enjoy rights, without discharging duties is the most dangerous sap that was ever run into the constitution of an Empire. The world's history is well marked by the ruins it has entombed. The Bradlaughs

and Odgers directing the International Society, and teaching the Republican Schools, are pushing it well forward in England; and unless something very powerfully preventive arise, and that soon, the crash will inevitably come.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Halifax, August 26.

Having formed one of the many thousands who flocked to the Kennebecasis on the morning of the 23d inst., to witness the contest between the champion oarsmen of England and New Brunswick, a few remarks from a "special correspondent" may not be unacceptable to the readers of the HERALD. It was about six o'clock in the morning when I arrived on the banks of the Kennebecasis, about nine miles from the City of St. John, and near to the Rothsay Station. There could not have been less than twenty thousand spectators present at that hour, and by seven o'clock, the number is estimated to have swelled up to thirty thousand. That portion of the river selected for the race is a beautiful sheet of water, with a slightly curving course. The ground on either side runs up majestically into hills of considerable height, affording shelter from the wind and a capital view of the race. While the hill-sides and commanding positions on shore were alive with dense masses of humanity, the river was covered with crafts of every description extending in line, at a convenient distance from the course, for about two miles. The morning was everything that could be desired for the occasion. The sun rose brightly and cast its genial rays upon the placid waters of the Kennebecasis, which, in its glistening smoothness, might not inaptly be compared to a mirror. At seven o'clock, from my position near the temporary Telegraph Office, erected opposite the judge's boat, I noticed the respective crews preparing to take position. The Paris or St. John crew were ready first.—the Tyne men being some twenty minutes later in taking to their boat. Renforth was observed making a sort of playful *pirouet*, or giving a few dancing steps upon the floating wharf where the Tyne boat lay, previous to stepping into her. This, as I afterwards learned from reliable authority, was at the suggestion of the trainer of the crew, who said: "Come, Jim, give us a few steps." He appeared in the very best of health and spirits. When both boats arrived at the Judge's steamer, very little time was lost in effecting a start. At precisely half-past seven, according to the watch at my disposal, both boats shot off like arrows—the St. John boat slightly leading and going at a stroke—as accurately as two gentlemen connected with the Canadian press could calculate—of forty-four to the minute. The Tyne men commenced with forty-two strokes, but in a very short time fell back to thirty-nine, and I distinctly noticed that, with their long steady stroke, such as I have seen it described at Lachine, they gained upon the Paris crew within one hundred yards, and headed them within two hundred yards. For half a mile they maintained their advantage, when a curve in the river hid them from my view. What followed, I have to give second-hand. During the next quarter of a mile, the Paris crew gained, and it was noticed by Renforth's companions and by the spectators on shore, that as the boats approached the "grand stand," about three quarters of a mile from the starting-point, the great English oarsman began to lag. Kelly, his companion, said to him, when he saw the Paris crew heading them: "Now, Jim, for a dozen,"—meaning a dozen rapid strokes, or a "spurt." Observing that his hint was not attended to, he repeated it, but with a similar result. He then saw Renforth turn deadly pale and throw up his arms,—remarking at the same time: "I took something this morning." He then fell into Kelly's arms, when the boat was pulled ashore and Renforth, in great agony, placed in a wagon and rapidly driven to the Claremont House, about a mile distant, and the headquarters of the Tyne crew for some time previous to the race. Doctors were procured as speedily as possible; but much valuable time was lost—his friends considering it an ordinary epileptic fit, to which, it seems, he was subject. When the Doctors arrived, in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, all their efforts to save his life, by bleeding and otherwise, proved fruitless. Congestion of the lungs, superinduced by excitement and over-exertion, is the cause assigned by the medical gentlemen for his death. Poor fellow! How quickly was the thread of life cut? But an hour ago, he stepped on board his boat, animated with the high resolve of maintaining his hardly-won laurels, and confident of victory. Now, he lies a blackened corpse, champion still in death, but vanquished by a stronger power than the Paris crew. His last words were of his wife and child, from whom he received but the day before a letter filled with encouragement and endearment. The effect upon his companions and the gentlemen who accompanied him from New Castle-on-Tyne, was overwhelming. Strong men wept as children, and could scarcely realize the fact that the great English champion oarsman in whom they prided so much was dead. The suspician that foul play had been at work flashed through their minds. The event was so sudden, that nothing but poison could account for it; and the circumstance that he had been unaccountably missing for twenty minutes in the morning, combined with the curious expression: "Harry, I have taken something," gave color to the dark thought. I am happy to say, however, that the *post mortem* examination dissipated the suspicion, and assigned the cause, as I have already stated, to congestion of the lungs. His case is, I believe, unparalleled in the history of aquatic sports. His body has been embalmed and forwarded to New Castle-on-Tyne, for interment.

But to resume the race. When the Tyne crew were thus forced to abandon the contest, many of the spectators imagined either that the race had been "sold," or that Renforth's illness was a *ruse* to save the disgrace of defeat. Under this impression, the commentaries, hootings and yells of the crowd, and the screaming of steam-whistles, combined to form an uproar which would do no discredit to pandemonium. The Paris crew, ignorant of the calamity that had overtaken their opponents, pursued their course with unabated speed, and in eighteen minutes rounded the three mile stake—twenty-one minutes and twenty seconds sufficed to accomplish the remaining three miles. The race was declared won by the Paris crew, and the stakes ordered to be handed over to them. The assembled Newbrunswickers, either unmindful or unaware of the fate of Renforth, went wild with joy, and from thousands of throats ascended cheers loud and prolonged—the whistles of the steamers adding their quota to the volume of sound. The scenes that followed I would, for the honor of New Brunswick, rather not record. I will simply say that they were such as to raise in my mind grave doubts as to the propriety of encouraging contests of this kind. I know of no cause, moral, social, or scientific, that is benefitted by them; whilst on the other hand, their tendency is to debase the multitude. But enough of moralizing. I will simply give my opinion of the probable result of the race, had it been contested to the end. From my observation of the rowing for the first half mile, I feel satisfied that the Tyne crew would have been victorious. They might not have beaten much, (as the Paris crew is undoubtedly swift, especially in smooth water), but still they would have beaten surely and certainly. The result of the race here on Wednesday next, and in which the two Tyne crews will contend, will test the accuracy of my views. The race, if race it can be called, on the Kennebecasis, was no test of the relative skill and strength of the contending crews, and had the St. John men reserved their rejoicings until after the Halifax regetta, it would, to say the least, have been in better taste on their part, and, in the event of victory, ensured a more heartfelt and general satisfaction, than, under any circumstances, they can now receive.

In another letter I shall conclude my jottings by giving a short description of some of the manufactories and improvement of St. John, and scenes and incidents of the carnival week is this good city of Halifax.

E. R.

LOCAL.

Harvesting has commenced in the Royalty and Prince County.

A Mrs. McGuire escaped from the Asylum last week. She was recaptured.

The great International boat race came off to-day at Halifax. See our special telegrams.

The str. *Flamborough*, from Montreal, arrived on Saturday morning last. She left the same day.

The schoolastic year of the Convent de Notre Dame commenced on Monday, the 28th inst.

St. Dunstan's College opens on Friday next, the 1st of September.

St. Patrick's Schools, under the direction of the Christian Brothers, open on Monday next, the 4th September.

The *Catholic World* for September has been received, and will be noticed in our next issue.

Mackerel fishing is lively just now in the harbor. The young folks making fine catches of large fat ones.

The business activity presented around the wharfs is pleasing to behold. Everything betokens signs of a brisk fall trade.

We understand that the city fathers intend raising the market house another storey, to be built of brick, and finished as stores. Go ahead, there's money in that move.

The str. *Alhambra*, after being two days on Murphy's Point, got off on Friday morning last, and left for Boston the same day. This is the second time this summer that she tried to come over land.

Dr. H. Gaffney, of this city, left on Friday last for Salem, Mass., where he intends to settle down and practice his profession. The Doctor left many friends behind him. We wish him success wherever his lot may be cast.

Mr. Bannerman Warburton, son of Hon. Jas. Warburton, of Lot 11, is a passenger on board the ship *James Duncan*, which cleared from this port on Friday last for Liverpool. The young gentleman's destination is Edinburgh, where he intends to prosecute his studies for the civil service.

C. T. PALSGRAVE, Esq., Proprietor of the Montreal Type Foundry, has kindly sent us specimen Books of his Job and Fancy Type, Wood Letter, &c.

CENSUS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1871.

Total population, including 323 Indians,	94,021
Total population in 1861,	80,857
Decennial increase, or 16.28 per cent.	13,164
Total number of males,	47,121
Total females,	46,900
Excess of males,	221
Number of families,	14,841
Average number to each family,	6.34
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, VIZ:	
Church of England,	7,220
Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces,	18,603
Church of Scotland,	10,976
Total Presbyterians,	29,579
Roman Catholics,	40,765
Methodists,	8,361
Baptists,	4,371
Bible Christians,	2,709
Quakers,	8
Universalists,	77
Other denominations,	931
Average increase in total Protestant denominations,	18.8 per cent.
Increase in Roman Catholics,	13.7 per cent.
Total number of children between the ages of 5 and 16,	25,952
Males from 21 to 45,	12,790
Males from 21 to 60,	17,558
Births in the past year,	2,344
Deaths,	941
Natives of the Island,	80,271
Natives of other countries,	13,750
Deaf and dumb,	70
Blind,	64
Insane,	188
OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL, RAISED LAST YEAR:	
Wheat, of which 1,447½ bushels was winter wheat.	269,392 bushels,
Barley,	176,441 do
Oats,	3,120,576 do
Potatoes,	3,375,726 do
Turnips.	395,358 do
Tons of Hay,	68,349
Flax,	27,282 lbs.
Mowing Machines,	1024
Stumping, do.,	133
Haymaking Machines,	578
Hay elevators,	115
Mud-diggers,	1402
Threshing machines,	1607
Number of yards of fulled Cloth, manufactured last year,	150,975
Ditto, not fulled,	428,313
Number of Horses,	25,329
Neat cattle,	62,984
Sheep,	147,364
Hogs,	52,514
Brewing and distilling establishments,	11
Tanneries,	58
Grist mills,	145
Carding mills,	47
Saw mills,	181
Fulling and dressing mills,	13
Cloth factories,	4
Churches,	187
Schoolhouses,	343
Number of fishing establishments,	176
Barrels of mackerel cured last year,	16,047
Ditto, herrings or alewives,	16,831
Quintals of codfish or hake,	15,649
Lbs. of hake sounds cured last year,	12,522
Gallons of fish oil made last year,	11,662
Quantity of preserved shell, and other fish, prepared last year,	6,711 lbs.
Number of fish barrels manufactured last year,	42,278
Number of cooper's shops,	65
Number of boats owned for fishing purposes,	1183
Number of men engaged in fishing,	1646

The census returns show that there are now in the United Kingdom 5,900,000 souls more than there were when Her Majesty began her reign. The increase thus gained in about the lifetime of a generation is greater than the entire present population of Ireland, and exceeds also the population of Belgium, of Holland, or of Portugal, and is almost equal to that Sweden and Norway.—*Times.*

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Aug. 22.—Schr. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; coal. Barque Midas, Murchison, Liverpool; mdse. Schr. M. R. McKenzie, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Do. Loyalist, McLean, Buctouche; boards.
23.—Str. Alhambra, Wright, Boston; mdse.
24.—Schr. Daniel, Simpson, Pictou; coal. Do. Maria Alva, McAvoy, Pictou; coal. Do. Elizabeth Ann, Johnston, Shediac; stoves. Do. Mary, McNeill, Sydney; coal. Do. Brandor, Sullivan, River Philip; deal. Do. Dr. Kane, Orme, Boston; barrels. Do. Corsair, Emery, Pictou; bal. Do. Morning Light, Maskill, Marble Mountain, N. S. Do. Royal Arch, Percy, Sydney; coal. Do. Lucity Ann, McLauchlin, Richibucto; mdse.
25.—Schr. Sterling, Landry, Marble Mountain; limestone. Do. J. J. Marshall, Hughes, Pictou; coal. Do. Jessie, LeBlanc, Shediac; deal. Do. Mary Ann, Hobbs, Grandique; gravel.
26.—Schr. Elizabeth, Doagay, Shemogue; stone. Do. Adventure, Scott, Pugwash; limestone. Str. Flamborough, Telfer, Montreal; mdse. Schr. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; coal.
28.—Schr. E. Smith, Hopkins, Boston; mdse. Do. Robert, Lanigan, St. Peter's, C. B.; limestone. Do. J. W., Bell, New Castle; limestone. Do. Island Home, Nicholson, Sydney; coal. Barque Clifton, Stewart, Bristol; bal. Schr. Geo. McLean, Brandage, Pictou; coal. Do. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou; coal. Do. Fear not, McNeill, Pictou; coal. Do. Mary Ellen, Cooper, Gulf; bal. Do. British Eagle, Swim, Boston; mer. Do. Augustine Parker, Matheson, Pictou, coal.
29.—Brigt. Sailors Bride, Manthom, Sydney; coal. Schr. Marget Jane, Chapman, Buctouche; bal.
23.—Schr. Mars, Pollard, Miramichi; bal. Do. Vienna, Rude, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Enterprise, Clark, Miramichi; bal. Do. J. W. Halifax, Paul, Miramichi; bal. Do. Feme, McLean, Pugwash; bal.
24.—Tyro, Remick, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Octavia, McDonald, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; bal.
25.—Schr. Jessie, LeBlanc, Cocaigne; bal. Str. Alhambra, Wright, Boston; mdse. Schr. Adele, Campbell, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Spray, Russ, Richibucto; bal. Do. J. J. Marshall, Hughes, Pictou; bal. Do. Loyalist, McLean, Buctouche; bal. Do. Minnie R. McIsaac, Walsh, Pictou; bal. Do. Alexander, McNeill, Pictou; bal. Ship James Duncan, Kickham, Liverpool; deal.
26.—Schr. Adventure, Scott, Pugwash; bal. Str. Flamborough, Telfer, Pictou; bal. Schr. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; bal. Do. W. Wright, McPherson, Pictou; coal. Do. Springfield, Clark, Pictou; bal. Do. Elizabeth, Dougay, Shemogue; bal.
28.—Schr. Dominion, Bartlett, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Morning Light, Maxwell, Pictou; bal. Do. Fear Not, McNeill, Pictou; bal. Do. Augustine Parker, Matheson, Pictou.
29.—Scrr. Montrose, McDonald, Pictou, bal.

Exports for the week ending Tuesday, the 29th, 1871.—Eggs, 213 bbls.; horses, 2; mackerel, 639 bbls.; wool, 7 bags; skins, 1 hhd.; hams, 3321 lbs.; lard, 400 lbs.; pork, 102 bbls.; lobsters, 345 boxes; salmon, 615 boxes; maple sugar, 1 keg; deal, 18,237 feet.

Steamer "Georgia," from Montreal, with 1035 bbls. flour, arrived here last night, and left for Pictou this morning.

Steamer "Commerce," from Boston and Halifax, with a general cargo, arrived this morning. She leaves to-morrow, noon.

The brig "Argos," Capt. McKae, 29 days from Liverpool, arrived in port this morning. The "Argos" is owned by Messrs. Peake, Bros., & Co.

The ship *James Duncan*, cleared Friday evening for Liverpool, with 170 m. feet deals, 60 tons timber, 102 bbls. pork, and 960 cans preserved salmon and lobster.

The barque *Clifton*, from Bristol Channel, arrived here on Saturday last.

The barque *Gauntlet*, Douse, left here for Pictou on Saturday last.

By Cable to Peake Bros. & Co.—The barques *Lelia Alice* and *Maria* arrrived at Liverpool on the 23d inst.—20 days' passage.

The brig *Ricardo*, Capt. McCormack, from Liverpool, with a general cargo, arrived here yesterday morning, after a tedious and rough voyage of 38 days. The *Ricardo* is owned by Peake Bros. & Co.

The following fishing schooners arrived from the gulf during the past week:—

Octavia, Capt. McDonald, 249 bbls. mackerel; *Odessa*, Capt McDonald, 220 bbls. do.; *Dominion*, Capt. Bartlett, 250 bbls. do.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Aug. 29, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d a 8d
Do. by the quarter	4d a 6d
Mutton	3½d a 6d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d
Butter (fresh)	1s 1d a 1s 3d
Do. by the tub	1s a 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.	3d a 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d a 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d a 8d
Lard, per lb.	8d a 1s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	20s a 21s
Peas	10d a 1s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	19s 6d a 20s 10d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	10d a 11d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	4s 6d a 5s 6d
Oats per bush.	3s 3d a 3s 6d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	1s
Potatoes, per bush.	2s 6d a 3s 6d
Turnips per bush.	-
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d a 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	6s a 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 6d a 3s 6d
Ducks, each	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	50s a 60s
Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Clover Seed,	none
Timothy Seed, per bush.	none
Homespun, per yard	4s a 6s
Calfskins, per lb.	6d a 9d
Sheepskins	3s a 4s
Hides, per lb.	4½d a 5d
Wool	1s 6d a 2s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 28, 1871.

Butter 18 to 20 cents per lb. Eggs 22 cents per doz. Codfish $3.75 to $4. per quintal

BOSTON, Aug. 26.

Eggs 22 cents per doz. Butter 27 to 29 cents per lb. Potatoes 80 to 85 cents per bush. Hay $32 to $35 per ton. Codfish (large) $4.-50 to $5 per quintal. Mackerel No. 1's (extra) $12 to $13. No. 2's. $7 to $8 per bbl. (American currency.)

CH'TOWN MARKETS. (WHOLESALE.)

Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

FLOUR.—No change Superfine No. 1 Canada, $7; No. 2, $6. 50, per bbl. Oatmeal, $5 per bbl.; Do. $2.50 per bag of 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef fresh per quarter, Prime 10 cents, medium 6 to 7 cents per lb.

FISH.—During the past week 727 bbls. mackerel were reported at the customs, prices as yet rule low, Codfish are more plentiful, and prices looking up; small $2.10.; medium $2.75. large $3 per quintal.

PRODUCE.—Butter 14 to 15 cents per lb. Eggs 14 cents per doz. Potatoes 40 cents per bush. Hay $9 to $10 per ton.

WOOL, washed, 32 cents per lb.

HIDES.—6½ to 7 cents; calf skins, (prime) 12 cents; do. (medium), 8 cents per lb.

LEATHER.—All sorts is in active demand, and prices remain firm at former quotations. Good side 43 cents; Calf, 72½ cts.; light sole, 22 cts.; light harness and belt, 32 cts. per lb.

Passengers.

Per Princess of Wales, from Summerside and Shediac, Aug. 23—Mr & Mrs Pomroy, James Taylor, R. Alley, M. Gillis, A. Bruce, Wm. Everitt, Mrs. Everitt, Geo. E. Fourl, wife, Geo. E. Fourle, jr., H. Gill, Wm. R. Everitt, J. Morrison, J. McLeod, A. McPhee, A. McLeod, M. A. Campbell, Chas. White, —— Brown, Rev. G. A. Belcourt, M Arsenneaux, A. MacLean, Mrs McPhail, Miss McKenzie, Miss McCarthy, Master R. Montgomery, Miss Lockerbe, Mrs. McPhail, A. J. Lord, W. S. Thompson J A Cahler, J. L. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr Robinson, Miss Robinson Miss Bolton, Miss Robinson, H. Caombs, Mrs. Caombs, —— Warburton, Col. & Mrs Robinson, A. Fraser, J. Hughes, Mrs. Gillis, Mrs. MacDonald, Mr & Mrs J. B. Calford, J. Kitts, Outram & son, J. Welsh, B. Cox, J. Carbett, Wm. Hooper, Miss Fletcher, G. W. Howlan, J. C. Pope, Capt. Richards, and 3 others, names unknown.

Per St. Lawrence, from Pictou, Aug. 23.—Judge Young and lady W. Scott, —— Fraser, C. Latner, A. G McDonald & wife, Mrs Longworth, Mrs Neilson, E. Barfield, Miss Peters, Mrs D Davies Mrs C. Davies, Miss Hales, Miss Scott, Miss McKinnon, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs Hadley, Mrs Garret, Miss Peters, Mrs Anderson, W. H. Thompson, H. L. Spencer, A. S. Goets, A. P. Biston, Seaves, Swan, Quinn E. C. Jenkins, P. G. Fraser, Wm. Dunbar, Mrs. McArthur, D. McPhee, D. McEachern, J. Grant.

Per Princess of Wales from Shediac and Summerside, Aug. 28—R. Lornson, J. R. Laurey, J. Thomas, Jas. J. Johnson, A. Beaton, —— Marvin, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Wortman, Mrs. Seaman, A. Salt, N. J. Sullivan, K. McKenzie, N. McKenzie, —— Bowman, R. Young, A. L. Law, Chas. Gay, Mr & Mrs Trudell, —— Swabey, —— Yates, J. Bethune, J. Rogers, Lawson Ward, W. G Barris, J. R. Calhoun C. B. Sanders, R. J. Holman, P. Reily, J. D. White, J. C. Charleboine, J. Hughes, —— Bordman, S. Rainnie, E. Morrisey, Miss McEachern, C. W. Strong, R. McLeod, R. Wetmore, tel. oper.

Birth.

At "Edgecumbe House," on the 25th inst., the wife of George Peake, Esq of a son.

Married.

On Monday, August 21st, at Trinity Church, St. John, N. B., by the Reverend the Rector of St. John, assisted by the Reverend W. H. De Veber, James I. Fellows, Esquire, of Saint John, N. B., to J. Hamlin, daughter of James R. Crane, Esquire, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. John R. Partelow.

On the 15th July, at Portland, Maine, U. S., Eliezer Genereux, Esq., M. D., of Redwood, California, to Caroline Cattley, relict of Henry B. Cattley, Esq., of Doctor's Commons, second daughter of the Hon. W. Swaney, of 26, Kensington-garden-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

At Fort Augustus, on the 28th inst., by the Rev. A. McDonald, P. P. Mr. Patrick Finlay, of Seal River, Lot 30, to Miss Ellen Murphy, of Cains Point.

Died.

At Pinette, on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness, Capt. James McRae, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a widow and five children to mourn their loss.

At Head of Montague, on the 17th inst, Mr. Roderick McBeth, in the 79th year of his age.

At her residence, Strathgarney, Lot 30, on Saturday last, the 19th inst., after a few days of severe illness, of congestion of the brain, Helen, Stewart, wife of Robert Bruce Stewart, Esq., and daughter of the late George Birnie, Esq.

At her father's residence, Brother's Road Lot 66, of consumption, Mrs. Annie Hughes, wife of Mr. John Hughes, lately from Boston. She was highly respected by all who knew her. She leaves her husband and one child, besides a large number of friends and relations to mourn their loss, aged 21 years. May she rest in Peace.

At Kildare Capes, 23rd July last, Margaret Abanon, aged 22 years. [Boston "Pilot" please copy.]

New Advertisements.

LONDON HOUSE.

ONE of our Firm left Charlottetown for England on the 25th ult., and within 30 Days after his departure we have opened out

4 Cases GOODS

selected by him in Liverpool and London. This unprecedented dispatch enables us to offer some of the latest styles of

Figured Repps, Poplins, Lustres and Cobourgs,

DRAB de LYONS, DRAB de ERANCE

GROS

Fringes, Trimmings, Flowers,

and a few

LADIES' MANTLES AND HATS.

Also, a sample of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and a few

GENT'S HATS,

In Granville, Milan, Alpine, Tyrol, and Strasburg fashions.

SIMON DAVIES & Co.

Aug. 30, 1871.

COAL! COAL!

THE NOVA SCOTIA COAL COMPANY are now prepared to ship from their wharf, Middle River, Pictou,

Coarse and Fine Coal

of a superior quality, and at reasonable prices; and their facilities for shipping will enable them to give quick dispatch.

Being assured that their Coal will give good satisfaction to consumers and dealers, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. G. GREIG, Superintendent.

Black Diamond Colliery,
Pictou, Aug. 30, 1871. 2m

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARTIN O'HALLORAN, of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, will furnish the same, duly attested to; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment to

JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN,
Executors of the Estate of Martin O'Halloran, deceased.

Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1871. 3m

Valuable Business Stand to Let.

THE SHOP, WAREHOUSE and CELLARS of the late MARTIN O'HALLORAN, on Great George Street, will be rented for a term of years. Apply to the Executors,

JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN

Ch'town, Aug. 30, '71. tf

QUEBEC AND GULF PORT STEAMSHIP Co.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Quebec,

12th, 13th, 14th and 15th September,

EXCURSION TICKETS from CHARLOTTETOWN to QUEBEC, and return, per Steamer *Georgia*, will be issued during the month of Sept. inst. good for 30 days, for $24, including meals and staterooms.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, Aug 30, 1871. 2w

Latest Telegrams to "Herald."

HALIFAX, Aug. 30. (10.15 a. m.)

Halifax harbor very smooth. Weather little foggy, but gradually clearing up. Race expected to come off by noon. It is said the "Paris Crew" were ordered home by the St. John Committee.

HALIFAX, 12.30, p.m.

Very foggy; race postponed till 5 o'clock. St. John Crew backed down on Monday. Universal disgust against them, and are looked upon as cowards. Immense crowds here, and considerable cross betting. Regatta, yesterday, was a great success. If not fine this evening race will take place at ten, to-morrow.

EDWARD REILLY.

New Advertisements.

To House Carpenters.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Post Office, Lot 30, by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, for the finding materials, building, finishing and furnishing complete a new SCHOOLHOUSE, to be erected in Brookvale District.

A plan and specification will be shewn at at the above office.

By order,
PATRICK TREANOR.

Lot 30, old Tryon Road, Aug. 30, 1871.

KING SQUARE

WAREROOMS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has on hand a very large assortment of

CHAIRS.

of almost every sort, CHEAPER than any offered for sale this summer, at his Establishment in Charlottetown.

2 very fine BAGATELLE BOARDS, 7ft.
1 do. do. do. 8ft.
Balls, &c., all complete—very cheap.

Every Article of

Household Furniture

MANUFACTURED AND ON HAND.

Sawing, Fretwork, Jig Sawing, Plaining, Turning, &c.,

and all sizes of

DECK PLUGS,

constantly on hand.

Patent WINDOW ROLERS, TASSELS, CORDS and BLINDS.

MARK BUTCHER.

EDUCATION.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL will be reopened on Monday next the 4th of September, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Intending Students and Pupils are required to be in attendance on the day of opening.

Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1861. 1in

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE Classes in this Institution will be reopened on Friday, September 1. It is very desirable that Scholars should, if possible, be present on the day of opening.

Full particulars as to the terms and branches taught, can be had on application to

THE RECTOR.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 9, 1871.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

The Iron side-wheel steamship *Secret*, Capt. Davison.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Georgia*, Capt Connell.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Gaspe*, Capt. Baquet,

and two new Steamships to be purchased.

The above powerful and commodious First-class Steamships are intended to sail, as under, for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

from QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and TUESDAY, the 15th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY after, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac.

Steamship Secret,

from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at same hour, touching at same ports.

Steamship Georgia,

from MONTREAL, THURDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland, and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition to the above, a large First-class Steamer will be put on the route between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEWFOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of call, and other particulars in a future advertisement.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, march 22, 1871.

FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Choice Canada Flour, to arrive per S. S. "Georgia," for sale low.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Aug. 19, '71.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets over £23,286,160 7s. 8d.

FIRE!

Risks taken in Town and Country at moderate rates.

LIFE!

In this Department there are Two Million Pounds sterling invested for the security of Policy holders. Ninety per cent. of the profits are divided amongst the assured, thus making a bonus quite equal to any declared by the best Mutual Companies, whilst, at the same time, the assured have the security of the large sum above mentioned, which, being invested in Government Bonds, and other safe securities, should give the public every confidence in the Company.

Policies are made payable either at death or on the endowment principle.

This Company issues Indisputable Policies.

Ch'town, July 26, 1871. 3m. G. W. DeBLOIS, General Agent.

NOW IS THE TIME!!

FALCONER, KEITH & CO.,

Will sell the balance of their

SUMMER STOCK.

Cloths, Clothing, Hats, &c.,

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Just Received, a large lot of

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

Also, the famous

MARQUIS OF LORNE TWEED!

Which will be made up in the

LATEST AMERICAN STYLE,

OR TO SUIT CUSTOMERS!

We offer great inducements now, before the hurrying of the Fall season.

Prices and quality not to be equalled in the Market!

Gents' wishing anything in our line had better call immediately and get suited.

Ch'town, August 19, 1871.

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS and CAPS!

BALANCE of STOCK SELLING OFF CHEAP.

A. B. SMITH,
South Side Queen Square.

Aug. 30, 1871.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.

AN UNRIVALLED LOT OF

CAPETINGS,

IN

BRUSSELS,
Wool and Hemp,

WITH

HEARTH RUGS to Match,

Just opened at the

LONDON HOUSE.

MARQUIS OF LORNE HOUSE

MRS. McCRAITH begs to inform the public that she has fitted her house, in Sydney Street, as a Hotel. She requests to be patronized.

August 9, 1871.—2m isl

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

In all the Leading Styles, for sale at lowest Prices.

A. B. SMITH.

HATS & CAPS!

Balance of Stock

Selling off Cheap!!

A. B. SMITH.

South Side Queen Square, Aug. 19, '71.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Alhambra" and "Commerce" leave (weather permitting) T. Wharf, Boston, for this Port, alternately every SATURDAY, at 3, p. m., and, returning, leave here alternately every THURSDAY, at noon and call both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Halifax.

No Head Money by this line. Rates of Passage are:—

Cabin,	£2 15
Cabin, including Stateroom,	3 0
Steerage,	2 5

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

A BAZAAR

—AND—

Tea Party

WILL BE HELD AT

ALBERTON,

On THURSDAY, 24th inst.,

For the purpose of raising funds for a New Catholic Church.

NO pains will be spared to make this one of the most pleasant Entertainments that ever took place on the Island, as everything tending to the enjoyment of a good day's sport will be provided.

Parties coming from a distance will find ample refreshments on the grounds.

At the close, there will be an auction of several valuable articles, a list of which will be given hereafter—the donation of friends.

The Committee extend to all their friends, and the public generally, a cordial invitation, and will be glad to receive donations.

JOS. McGILVRAY,
WM. P. REID,
JOHN C. KEEFE,
JOHN R. LARKINS,
EDW. KEEFE,
THOS. K. WHITE,
R. H. REID,
EDW. BURKE,
MICHAEL FOLEY.
} Committee.

Alberton, Aug. 9, 1871.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STEAMERS For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS

St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales

will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick & United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNING,* at FIVE o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for HAWKESBURY, on TUESDAY, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from HAWKESBURY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving after place at noon, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.

Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The weather continued fine, and the Emperor was greatly delighted with his excursion to Ben Lomond; the grandeur of the mountain scenery seemed to impress him greatly. The Emperor was exceedingly surprised to see nobody in "kilts" in Scotland, and asked me "why Scotchmen did not wear the Scottish dress." When he returned to the hotel, I observed that his Imperial complexion was considerably heightened by the mountain air. The first thing he did was to present the Empress with a bunch of blooming heather. And now I had the rare opportunity of inspecting an Imperial dinner-table, and metaphorically speaking, of "seeing the beasts fed." On Saturday, when the Imperial party arrived, they found the meal which had been ordered for them beforehand, and foremost among the dishes of which figured "hotch-potch." For be it understood that this practical Emperor affects the dishes of the country. On Sunday the dinner was again composed of the *plats du pays*, and although the Imperial party did not go so far as to taste the native liquor, they essayed the next most fiery beverages—port and sherry to wit. These, however (and they were the only wines), they drank so sparingly that one bottle of each sufficed for a party of ten. The hotch-potch was much relished, and the whole of the Royal party took oat cake. The Emperor put a whole "farrel" on his plate, and seemed to enjoy it amazingly. In passing from the drawing to the dining-room the Emperor did not give the Empress his arm. He walked first, and she followed close behind him; then came her ladies in single file, and afterwards the gentlemen, singly also. The Emperor sat at the side of the table, with the Empress on his right hand, and another lady on his left. There appeared to be no constraint, and the illustrious messmates talked and laughed as merrily as if they had never known the restraints of Court etiquette. After soup was discussed, fruit was handed round (whether they followed their Brazilian custom in this, or imagined they were dining *a l' Ecossaise*, I know not), and then came the rest of the dinner. It will interest your lady readers to learn that neither the Empress nor her ladies dressed for dinner. The court is in deep mourning, and the heavy black dresses were not changed for evening dress, at least not during the Sojourn at Tarbert. I was astonished at the extreme plainness manifested by the ladies in their dress. The Empress wore a thick stuff gown, very simply made up, and she wore no ornaments. The ladies are very dark and sallow, and they are not improved by the ugly crape head-dress they wear in doors. It is stuck on the back of the head, something like a housemaid's cap, with a frill of crape round it. The Countess de Barral's hair is silver white, soft, and beautiful, and she wears it becomingly braided in rolls around her comely face. The Countess was easily recognised by her hair, just as the Emperor was easily distinguished by his lofty figure and tawny beard dappled with iron grey. At dinner the Imperial party were not waited upon by their Brazilian servants, "who, the females, beyond making eyes" and the males, beyond smoking cigarettes and lounging about, appeared to have almost nothing to do, but by the waiters of the hotel.—*North British Daily Mail.*

A RECLUSE OF THE FOREST.

It appears that twenty years ago a well-known young man who then lived in Wilson County, Tennessee, left his home and family, and fled into the neighbouring forest, and that he has ever since remained entirely solitary there, holding, with slight and involuntary exceptions, no intercourse with his fellow-beings. The circumstances happened to be peculiarly favourable for the consummation of such a purpose. A vast primeval forest in the neighbourhood covers hundreds of thousands of acres, broken here and there by infrequent openings, and skirted by but scanty population. The story of this youthful hermit, as related, is simple, but extraordinary. He is of respectable parentage, was comfortably off, and has many living connections. One day he was ploughing in a field on his father's farm when bad news was brought him An uncle, to whom he had been deeply attatched, had suddenly died. Without a word he left the horse standing in the plough, and made directly for the woods. He had then seen barely a score of summers, and he is now forty years of age. During the whole period he has lived alone in the wilderness. At first he was naturally pursued, but he plunged into the deepest recesses of the forest, and probably in some cave that he had discovered managed to evade discovery. For a time he is supposed to have remained in the wildest spots that are most distant from human dwellings. At all events he kept out of sight with great care until he thought his friends would have becomereconciled to his absence and would cease to follow him. After this, but at long intervals, he was seen nearer home, and on two or three rare occasions he has exchanged a few words with his kinsfolk. The *Banner* affirms, that he was last seen a few weeks ago; that his face is entirely covered with a black beard growing close up to the eyes and flowing down to his middle; that his height and weight, which were formerly those of an average man, have increased so that he is much above the middle size; and that he moved with the cat-like alertness characteristic of the savage, or of those who have long lived away from, and shunned, their kind. The parents of this unfortunate man are still living, and it is mentioned have left no affectionate devices untried to allure him back to his home, or to civilised existence. But these and all other arts for his reclamation have failed. He is said to have developed a wonderful and animal-like quickness of sense and foot, and to have an instinctive knowledge of all designs to watch him. He can see his intended observers, it is declared, long before they can see him. Sharpened by long and continuous exercise, all his faculties are constantly alive to guard him from intrusion or surprise. When he sleeps it is supposed to be in some remote and to all but him inaccessible cave. But he usually ventures on the fringe of the settlements only at night. For some time after his first disappearance, his brothers used to go hunting in the mountains, carrying with them several days' provisions, and cherishing the the hope of coming up with him. He never, however, suffered them to find him, although food and clothes that were left for him in certain places were taken from time to time, and, they hoped, by himself. One of the brothers, the youngest, has once or twice seen and spoken to him. This was from a distance, the "wildman of the Cedars," as the solitary is called, allowing no near approach. On these occasions his words were few, stern, and unwilling, but quite sensible and coherent. He asked simply not to be interfered with, but to be left to pursue his strange mode of life in peace. It is thought, as a matter of course, that he might be surrounded and captured.

But apart from the difficulty and probable danger of this, and from its apparent illegality, his family have been averse to resort to such an extremity, and thus, through their abstention from attempts at coercion, and doubtless in part through the fears of other dwellers in the neighborhood, the recluse has led his sad career in his own fashion, without molestation. This curious tale is given as the true version of the many reports touching a "wild man of the woods," in that region, that for some years have been in circulation. It is certainly much more plausible than the wild stories about an "American gorilla" and other ethnological marvels that have, from time to time, ministered to the love of sensation.—*New York Times.*

AN ENGLISH EARL'S DAUGHTER ELOPING WITH AN ORGANIST.

The *New York Sun* says: The recent appointment of Mr. Thomas Murphy as organist to the Church of the Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh-street, has created an excitement in Roman Catholic circles. The history of this gentleman is highly interesting and romantic. On the first of August, last year, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy arrived in New York, steerage passengers, in the good ship *Plymouth Rock*. Long before they arrived it became apparent to the officers of the vessel that they were no ordinary steerage passengers. Mr. Murphy's wife attracted unusual attention. She was a petite blonde, of great refinement, and possessed of much personal beauty. Her manners were those of an educated lady, and she seemed altogether out of place in the steerage of an emigrant vessel. There was evidently a mystery in the case, and as soon as the couple arrived in New York, a *Sun* reporter was detailed to solve it. After some search he succeeded in discovering the following facts:—"Mr. Murphy came from England, where, for many years, he has followed his profession as a musician, with great success. His fame reached the ears of the Earl of Gainsborough, who engaged him as his private organist, and took him to live at his residence. It was there that Mr. Murphy was thrown into the company of the Earl's daughter, the Lady Blanche Noll. An attachment sprung up between them, but matrimony seemed out of the question. Her father's consent could never be obtained. A happy thought struck them, and they determined to elope. One fine morning they were missing. They had fled to a neighboring town, where they were married. When next heard of they were steerage passengers on the *Plymouth Rock*, bound for New York. Since his arrival here, Mr. Murphy's career has been prosperous. The society of his wife has been courted by many leaders of fashion."

FLOUR,

HERRING, LIME, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale,

At ALBERTON,

A quantity of No. 1

CANADA FLOUR,

CORN MEAL;

Labrador Herring,

NO. 1

Magdalen Island HERRING,

LIME,

&c., &c., &c.

Cheap for cash.

M. FOLEY.

Alberton, May 31, 1871 3m

SPRING GOODS.

APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue

BROAD CLOTHS,

Extra good finish, 3s. 6d. to 35s. per yd.
New and Desirable Patterns, in

Silk Mixed Coatings,

Fine Black Doeskins,

VERY CHEAP!

Fancy Tweeds and Trowserings!

GOOD STYLES!

Silk and Worsted Vestings,

In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.

☞ Suits or single Garments made to order, by first-class Cutters, &c.

Also, in Stock, a prime lot of

JACKETS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., &c.

Silk Umbrellas,

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Collars, Ties and Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Kid Gloves, Dress Shirts, &c., &c

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street.

April 5, 1871. city pa tf Other adv't cpt.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

AND

TABLE DELICACIES

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CHEAP, AT

MACEACHERN & Co's.

Aug. 23, 1871.

PROSPECTUS.

ON or about the 1st of November will be published a poetical

HISTORY OF IRELAND,

Should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

It will be written in a pleasing style, and will embrace the principal facts in Irish History.

The price in paper cover, 3s.
" cloth " 5s.
" leather " 7s. 6d.

An Agent will make a canvass for it, who will take the names of Subscribers, and give further particulars. 3ins

Freehold Farm in King's County For Sale.

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY containing fifty (50) Acres first quality Land, and pleasantly situated on the Main Road, leading from Rollo Bay to St. Margaret's, Township No. 43. Fifteen acres are under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with wood of the best description. There is a Dwelling House and Barn on the Property, and it is conveniently situated in regard to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. It is only four (4) miles from the rising town of Souris, and one and-a-half (1½) from Rollo Bay Harbor.

For further particulars apply to W. D. Stewart, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner,

PETER STEWART.

Aug. 13, 1871.—tf

House and Lot for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers by Private Sale, a Building Lot 40 x 90 feet, having on it a New House, 24 x 28 feet, and a well finished Stable. This property is situated at the Head of St. Peter's Bay, and is one of the best business stands in King's County, either for a hotel, or general store trade.

Intending purchasers of property for a country trade, would do well to enquire about the above place. Every information with respect to locality, and Terms, can be had from

LEO McAULEY.

Head of St. Peter's Bay, }
Aug. 23, 1871. } 4ins.

CHAS. O. WINKLER,

HAIR DRESSER,

and dealer in

TOILET REQUISITES,

Is now prepared to

SHAVE,
HAIRCUT,
SHAMPOO,
DYE, &c., with

NEATNESS and DESPATCH

in the

Latest Styles.

Having closed his Liquor Saloon, he would invite the Public to call at his

ORIENTAL

TOITET EMPORIUM,

and supply themselves with the best of

HAIR OILS,
HAIR RESTORERS,
HAIR DYES,
POMADES,
CHOICEST PERFUMES,
TOILET & SHAVING SOAPS,
BRUSHES,
ALL KINDS OF COMBS,
NECKTYES,
COLLARS, &c.,

Of which he constantly keeps

A well selected STOCK!

Cheap for Cash!

ALSO, just received—

25,000 Havana Cigars, (Warranted).
20 Boxes choice Smoking and Chewing Tobbaco.
150 Meerchaum Pipes
50 doz. Brier & Fancy do. } all shapes.

All of which he offers

Wholesale and Retail!

Every Article

WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

Upper Queen St., Ch'town, Aug. 16, '71 4in

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by power of Attorney, to collect all debts due and owing to the Rev. George A. Belcourt, late Parish Priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward Island, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Rev. George A. Belcourt, by Promissary Note, or otherwise, to come forward and make arrangements for the settlement of their respective amounts.

DAVID MUTCH.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1871. 6w

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

12 Hhds. Just Received,

SELLING AT

Lowest Rates.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Italian Warehouse, Aug. 23, 1871. 1m

Fair and Exhibition!

The Annual Fair and Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry, for Queen's County, will be held in Charlottetown, as follows, viz:

THE CATTLE SHOW AT

Holland Grove Grounds,

On Tuesday, October 10, and the

Exhibition at the Drill Shed,

On Wednesday, October 11.

All Entries for the Cattle Show must be made at the Secretary's Office, on or before Monday, October 9; and all articles for the Exhibition must be delivered and entered on the Secretary's Books, at his Office, on or before Monday, October 9, or at the Drill Shed, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, October 10, at which hour the Doors must positively be closed for the Judges to commence inspection.

Prize List Pamphlets to be had on Market Days, from the Market Clerk, and at the Office of

A. McNEILL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.

Exchange Building, Ch'town, Aug. 9, '71.

Business Notices.

A. BERRIGG,

BELL-HANGER,

GAS FITTER,

GUN & TIN-SMITH!!

Dorchester Street,

(Next to Old Reading Room Building.)

BEGS to return his thanks, to the general public, for the liberal patronage extended to him since his commencement in business, and asks for a continuance of the same. He keeps constantly on hand

A neat Assortment of Tinware, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

All orders in the above business will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the cheapest markets, intended for House Builders, such as Gas Fittings, Water Closets, Bell Fittings, &c., &c., I am prepared to sell them at rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.

To a generous public, I would say, that all orders in this branch of my business will be attended to with despatch.

A lot of First-class **Water Coolers** on hand.

Sayer's Crystal Blue,

Sold Cheaper than ever.

July 7, 1870. ex

JOHN CAIRNS'

MARBLE WORKS!

Kent Street, Charlottetown.

THE Subscriber has constantly on hand a large Stock of Marble and Freestone, and is prepared, at any time, to execute orders of every description, such as

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, and Tablets; also Chimney Pieces and Shelves, with Brackets.

In point of Workmanship, Design, and Lettering, he feels confident that the work executed at his Establishment heretofore, will compare favorably with that from any similar Establishment in the Island.

The Subscriber has, for sale, a large quantity of Shelling Stones, for Mills, all sizes. Also, Agent for Holmes & Blanchard's French Burr Millstones, price varying from $140 to $325, according to size. Also, Dutch "Anker" Bolting Cloths, and Mill Gearing of all descriptions.

☞ Also, on hand, Registered Grates and Grindstones.

Remember the Old Stand.

JOHN CAIRNS.

March 15, 1871.—pat

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

Brooches, Gents' Pins, Clocks, &c., &c.,

Always on hand.

Watches and Clocks repaired at shortest notice. Old gold and silver bought.

ROBERT SNEESTON,

North Side Queen Square, } Jeweler, &c.
Feb. 16, 1871. } 1y

SPORTING REQUISITES.

SHOOTING JACKETS,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
FOWLING PIECES,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
CARTRIDGE CASES,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
FLASKS, Hall's (F F F) and Glass Powder,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
SHOT—all sizes,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
ELEY'S GUN WADDING,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
PERCUSSION CAPS,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
POWDER FLASKS,
At the LONDON HOUSE.
SHOT POUCHES,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

SIMON DAVIES, &Co

Aug. 23, 1871.

Italian Warehouse!

Choice old Port & Sherry WINES,
Madeira,
Champagnes,
Clarets,
Cordials,
Ale and Porter,
&c. &c. &c

Warranted pure and unmixed.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Aug. 23, 1871.

Anglo-American

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

WELDON & MONTGOMERY,

TAILORS,

ARE prepared to make up all kinds of garments at short notice and at moderate charges. Patterns or garments cut to order.

(Grafton Street, near Temperance Hall, Charlottetown, P. E. I.)

☞ Two girls wanted immediately to work at the Tailoring business.

Aug. 9, 1871. 3m

Business Notices.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholi Eng writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the Reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as *failure*, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes,

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in advance. Single copies, 50 cents.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.

The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

P. O. Box 5,396.
Nov. 1, 1870.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers by Private Sale 200 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, being part of that valuable property well known as the "Cambridge Farm," on Lot 16 About 60 Acres of this land is under cultivation, and well fenced, and the remainder is covered with Hardwood, a valuable lot of Cedar and other Softwoods. Mussel Mud and abundance of Sea Manure can be had within a stone's throw of the front of the farm.

Only a small portion of the purchase money will be required down, and a number of years, if necessary, or such time as may be agreed upon by all concerned, will be given for the Balance. For particulars enquire at the office of K. J. Hodgson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner.

RONALD McCORMACK.

Richmond Place, Lot 16, }
July 10th, 1871. } i sum pro pat tf.

SPRING & SUMMER

HATS & CAPS!

A large and varied assortment of

Gents' and Boys' HATS and CAPS,

on sale at the

LONDON HOUSE.

LADIES' & MISSES' PALM LEAF, SUN AND SEA SIDE HATS,

&c. &c. &c.

The stock comprises the best and most attractive selection that could possibly be made.

SIMON DAVIES & CO.

June 7, 1871. 4m

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A R. McDonald," will sail, as Packet, between Souris and Charlottetown, for the Season, on the opening of the Navigation.

Agents:

Hon. W. W. Lord, Ch'town.
Neil McDonald, Souris.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.

Souris, March 15, 1871.

LITTLE WANZER

SEWING MACHINE,

Another lot of this

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACAINE

Just received.

A. B. SMITH.

may 31.

City Tannery

AGAIN IN

OPERATION!

THE SUBSCRIBERS will pay CASH for any quantity of

Bark, Hides, and Skins.

NATHAN DAVIES & SON,
City Tannery.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Choice Canada Flour, to arrive per S. S. "Georgia," for sale low.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, Aug. 19, '71.

Business Notices.

CONVENT

OF THE

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME!!

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

THE Classes of this Establishment will be re opened on Monday, August 28th, in the spacious building just completed, opposite Hillsborough Square. Every facility for study, recreation, and exercise, will be offered to Boarders and Day Scholars.

The course of Instruction comprises the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Use of Globes, Astronomy, Ancient and Modern History, Rhetoric, Botany, Philosophy, Chemistry, Calisthenics, Music, vocal and instrumental, Harp, Piano, Guitar, Drawing and Painting, useful and ornamental work of every description.

French may be learned practically, and with great facility, all the teachers being familiar with that language.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions, of five months each.

Semi-annual bulletins of health, proficiency, application and conduct of pupils, will be sent to parents and guardians.

No deduction made for occasional absence. Pupils admitted at any time.

Terms per Quarter:

Board and Tuition, embracing all the branches in the French and English Languages, with fancy work and plain sewing,	$15.00
Beds, Bedding, &c., (if furnished by the Institution),	1.50
Laundress,	2.00
Music—Piano,	5.00
Drawing and painting,	2.00
Vocal music.	2.00

Lessons in Wax-work, Calisthenics, Harp, Guitar, and other branches not specified here, form extra charges. Costume—one Black Dress.

Select Day School.

System of Education as above. Hours of attendance from 9 to 11½, a. m., and from 1 to 4, p. m.

Terms per Quarter:

Pupils of 10 years and upwards,	$3.00
Pupils under 10 years,	2.00
Preparatory class,	1.00

Music, Drawing, Painting, &c., charges as above.

Ch'town, Aug. 9, 1871.

Maryfield Cottage.

THAT most desirable Property known as "Maryfield Cottage," now in the occupation of A. H. Yates, Esq., is offered for Sale. It is situated within a few minutes walk of the City, and fronts 3 chains on the Maipeque Road, and extends 12 chains back—making in all 6 acres.

The Cottage contains nine Rooms, and is in good repair. There is a good Well of Water on the Premises, and a valuable Orchard.

For terms and further particulars, inquire at the *Examiner* Office.

Ch'town, Aug. 9, 1871.—3w

Freehold Property

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale Sixty Acres of LAND, situate in the flourishing Settlement of Orwell (north), within one mile of the Brush Wharf, where the Steamer *Heather Belle* calls twice a week, and near to stores, churches and mills. The district Schoolhouse is on the property. Fifty acres are clear and in a high state of cultivation—the greater portion of it having been covered last year with mussel-mud, of which inexhaustible beds lie in front of the farm. The Buildings are new. The Dwelling House is 25 x 33 feet; the Barn 28 x 30. A never-failing Well of Water is at the door.

—ALSO—

Another Farm of Fifty Acres, situate at the Forks, Head of Vernon River. About one-half is cleared and under crop, the remainder is well covered with Hard and Soft Wood. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling House and a large New Barn. A Mill stream runs through the front of the property.

These valuable Farms will be sold with or without the crops.

☞ Price moderate and Terms easy.

Apply to the owner at St. Andrews, Lot 37.

JOSEPH McDONALD.

August 9, 1871.—tf

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

1871.

McKinnon & McDonald

Have received, per steamers and spring ships

A LARGE STOCK OF

MERCHANDIZE!

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods,

—IN—

Dress Materials, Skirting, Shirts, Velveteen and Cloth Jackets, Velveteen, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Straw Hats, &c., Grey and White Cottons, Prints, Cotton Warp, Shirtings, Sheetings.

BROAD CLOTH.

Fancy Coatings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Tailor's Trimmings.

CLOTHING.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, L. W. Shirts, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & HOSIERY.

HARDWARE.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back-bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Paint Oil, Olive Oil, &c.

TEA!

(A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.)

Sugar, Groceries, &c., Buckets, Brooms, Rope, Ext. Logwood, English & Ill. Pans and Crocks, in great variety, all in good qualities, and Lower Prices than usual.

M'KINNON & M'DONALD.

Dodd & Rogers's Brick Building, }
Queen Square, June 7, 1871. }

Steamboat Notices.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

STEAMERS

For Shediac, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton.

THE STEAMERS

St. Lawrence & Princess of Wales

will run as under, until further notice.

New Brunswick & United States.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Returning from SHEDIAC every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,* and *FRIDAY EVENING,* on arrival of Train from St. John, at noon.

Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Georgetown.

Leave CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU, every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY MORNING,* at FIVE o'clock, taking Passengers and Freight for MAWKESBURY, on TUESDAY, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and GEORGETOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning from GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from HAWKESBURY on WEDNESDAY, and PORT HOOD on FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving latter place at noon, on arrival of Train from Halifax.

By order,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y S. N. C.

Ch'town, May 10, 1871.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE"

LEAVES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE every TUESDAY and SATURDAY Morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell

Every THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7 o'clock, returning same days about 3 p. m.

Leaves Charlottetown for Crapaud

Every TUESDAY Night or WEDNESDAY Morning, according to tide, returning same day.

By order,

F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.

Ch'town, may 10, 1871.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

Royal Mail Line between Quebec, Montreal, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland.

The Iron side-wheel steamship *Secret*, Capt. Davison.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Georgia*, Capt Connell.

The Iron side-screw steamship *Gaspe*, Capt. Baquet,

and two new Steamships to be purchased.

The above powerful and commodious First-class Steamships are intended to sail, as under, for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

from QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY after, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac.

Steamship Secret,

from QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will leave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate TUESDAY, at same hour, touching at same ports.

Steamship Georgia,

from MONTREAL, THURDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Portland, and Boston, and at Pictou with Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition to the above, a large First-class Steamer will be put on the route between MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEWFOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of call, and other particulars in a future advertisement.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, march 22, 1871.

BOSTON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS "Alhambra" and "Commerce" leave (weather permitting) T. Wharf, Boston, for this Port, alternately every SATURDAY, at 1, p. m., and, returning, leave here alternately every THURSDAY, at noon and call both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Halifax.

No Head Money by this line. Rates of Passage are:—

Cabin,	£2 15
Cabin, including Stateroom,	3 0
Steerage,	2 5

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, June 21, 1871.

Insurance Advertisements.

CHARLOTTETOWN

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE CURRENT YEAR:

Hon. H. J. Callbeck, President,

W. R. Dawson, Esq., D. R. M. Hooper, Esq
Wm. Brown, " G. R. Beer, "
John Scott, " John Stubbles, "

W. R. Dawson and John Scott, Esqrs., } Surveyors and Appraisers.

Office hours:—From 10 a.m., to 4, p.m.

HENRY PALMER, Sec. & Treas.

Mutual Fire Insurance Office, }
February 15, 1871. }