teamboat Notices.

IER ARRANGEMENT.

NEW

HER "HEATHER BELLE"
ES MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE
y TUESDAY and SATURDAY Morning,
ock, returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell

THURSDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 7
returning same days about 3 p. m.

aves Charlottetown for Crapaud

UESDAY Night or WEDNESDAY Morn-
nding to tide, returning same day.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.
wn, may 10, 1871.

STON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS "Alhambra" and
mmerce" leave (weather permitting)
rf, Boston, for this Port, alternately
ATURDAY, at 7, p. m., and, returning,
re alternately every THURSDAY, at noon
both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Hali-

nd Money by this line. Rates of Pas-
:—

abin, £2 15
abin, including Statecoom, 3 0
teerage, 2 8

CARVELL BROS., Agents.
wn, June 21, 1871.

Business Notices.

CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

ONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

ERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

Catholic World contains original ar-
les from the best Catholic English
at home and abroad, as well as trans-
from the Reviews and Magazines of
, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain.
ters are thus put in possession of the
t productions of European periodical
ure, in a cheap and convenient form.

ct from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

. T. HECKER:

eartily congratulate you upon the es-
which your periodical, "The Catholic
," has, through its erudition and per-
y, acquired even among tease who dif-
us, etc.

from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

FATHER HECKER:

e read the Prospectus which you have
submitted of a new Catholic Magazine,
entitled: "The Catholic World," which
respect publishing in this city, under
supervision; and I am happy to state
nothing in its whole scope and spirit
has not my hearty approval. The want
such periodical is widely and deeply
d I cannot doubt that the Catholic com-
at large will rejoice at the prospect of
this want, if not fully, at least in a
measure, supplied.

the privilege which you have of draw-
the intellectual wealth of Catholic
, and the liberal means placed at your
al, there ought to be no such word as
, in your vocabulary.

ing that this laudable enterprise will
with well-merited success, and under
blessing, become fruitful in all the good
it proposes,

main, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your
and servant in Christ,

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

a double-column octavo magazine of
ges each number, making two large vol-
or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnish-
subscribers for $5 a year, invariably in
ce. Single copies, 50 cents.

tage, thirty-six cents a year, payable
rly in advance, at the office where the
ine is received.

remittances and communications on
ess, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.
The Catholic Publication Society,
No. 126 Nassau Street, N. Y.

Box 5,396.
r. 1, 1870.

Notice!

The fast-sailing Schooner "A.
R. McDonald," will sail, as Pack-
et, between Souris and Charlotte-
town, for the Season, on the open-
he Navigation.

Agents:
ion. W. W. Lord, Ch'town,
ENS. McDONALD, Souris.

DOMINICK DEAGLE, Master.
ris, March 15, 1871.

otice to Contractors.

TENDERS will be received by the under-
gned for the building of a new School-
in the Bryan's Cross District until the
August. House to be finished before the
November. Plan of house to be seen at
k McManus's.

order of the Trustees.

PATRICK McMANUS.
an's Cross, Lot 31, July 18?19. . 1

TTLE WANZER

EWING MACHINE,

Another lot of this

CELEBRATED

EWING MACAINE

Just received.

A. B. SMITH.

Brick for Sale.

Subscriber offers for Sale, at his Brick
and, Monshaw Road, Fort Augustus, Lot
y quantity of good, well-burnt Brick, of
, on terms and at prices that cannot
n give satisfaction.

JAMES TREANOR,
t Augustus,
July 19, 1871.—31

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1871. NO. 42.

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, 7h. 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 OF MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Tuesday	4 47	7 26	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	15	11 23	4 27	21
9	Wednesday	55	14	11 53	5 15	19
10	Thursday	56	12	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 38	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	51	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 55	9 2	26
29	Tuesday	18	41	sets	10 3	23
30	Wednesday	19	39	7 29	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

HENRY J. GAFFNEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE IN

North American Hotel.
KENT STREET.

Charlottetown, August 3, 1870. 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.

Dec. 7, 1870. CHAS. O. WINKLER.

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 vaily, 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 durability

STYLES!

MAUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats,
PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats,
NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats,
MARQUIS OF DORNE, &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 advantage of 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!!

IRELAND.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND HOME RULE.

The more ardent spirits of among the advocates of Home Rule have complained bitterly of the reserve maintained on the subject by the Corporation of Dublin. While from every part of the country adhesions innumerable are being sent in to the principle of Legislative Independence, the greatest representative body in Ireland — the fathers of our ancient city—have, they say, made no sign. We confess we cannot agree with those who are disposed to blame the Corporation for their silence. It well befitted a body so dignified and important to make no rash and ill-judged step in a matter of the first importance to their country. It well befitted them to watch in silent sympathy the growth of the movement, and to decline to utter their verdict till the agitation has assumed national proportions and paramount importance. The hour for silence has passed away; the hour for speech has come. In a few days, in the noble City Hall, the assembled Corporation are to hear eloquent advocates plead before them the cause of Ireland's native Parliament. The occasion will be an historic one. Upon the scene look down the statues of men differing in all else but this—that they were passionately devoted to Ireland's legislative independence. The tribunal before which the case will be argued is one which has never swerved from its allegiance to the good old cause. In '82 the Corporation was on the side of Grattan and the Volunteers; in 1799 it raised its voice in solemn protest against the great political crime which robbed Ireland of her Parliament. In later years it has, on many memorable occasions, testified that its faith in Ireland is unchanged, and its walls have rung with the cheers which greeted O'Connell's impassioned pleading for the restitution of lost liberties. For another reason, too, the occasion will be historic. Within the house, a distinguished orator will, in impassioned tones, advocate the cause of Home Rule. Nearly a generation back from the same lips, within the same building, was heard, perhaps, the weightiest speech ever delivered against the self-same cause to which he to-day adheres. But even then, through all the prejudice of party, through all the sophistry begotten of a bad cause, the young orator's love of country shone forth so conspicuously that O'Connell predicted in memorable words, that the hour would come when Isaac Butt would be a Repealer. The hour has come; the prediction has been realized. Of the character of the decision which the Dublin Corporation will arrive at, we entertain no doubt whatever. It will not stultify itself by abandoning in its hour of approaching triumph, those principles to which it remained devoted when all appeared to be lost. And a solmen expression of opinion arrived at by such a body, could not fail to have a most serious effect on the progress of the national cause. The Corporation of Dublin are not a body of hot-headed enthusiasts, ready to grasp at a chimera, and to pursue a shadow. They are a steady, a matter of fact, if you will, a prosaic body. The vast majority of their body are deeply immersed in mercantile affairs, and any revolutionary disturbance would mean for business men simple ruin. It is, therefore, quite out of the question that such a body would give in its adherence to any movement of a character calculated to disturb the peace, or excite the country. Their support will be given to Home Rule, simply because they see that self-government is absolutely necessary for the happiness, peace and prosperity of Ireland; and we doubt that England can much longer afford to remain indifferent to the weight of such declarations.—*Evening Telegraph.*

Murder is not often perpetrated or attempted in Dublin streets, but when it is, it is usually either committed or attempted under circumstances of great danger. On the night of the 12th inst., as Thomas Talbot, a retired Head-Constable of Constabulary, was proceeding to his home in Upper Dorset Street, he was fired at and wounded in the back of the head, where the bullet lodged. He shouted "murder," and two constables who happened to be in the neighborhood, gave chase to a man whom they saw running down the street. The man turned and told the nearest policeman that he would shoot him if he attempted to follow. The chase was resumed, and the man being closely pressed, turned again, and snapped a revolver at the constable, but it failed to discharge. A second attempt to discharge the revolver also failed, but a third effort was successful. The bullet merely grazed the the constable's leg. After this the constables closed with the man and overpowered him. In his hand he held a six chambered revolver, two of the chambers being still loaded. Talbot was brought to the hospital, where he indentified the man who had been captured by the police as the person. His name is Kelly, and he described himself as a carpenter on strike. He was very poorly clad, but he appears to be an intelligent and physically, an able man. He has been committed for trial at the next Commission. The bullet still remains in Talbot's skull, for he is too weak to undergo an operation for its extraction, and it is not believed that he can recover.

The reason for this outrage is well known. Talbot won his promotion and his pension of £100 per annum by his achievements as a spy and informer during one of the unfortunate Fenian conspiracies. He went down to the county of Tipperary where, in the assumed capacity of a water bailiff, he mixed with the people, representing himself to be a Fenian, attended Fenian meetings, and actually swore in Fenians himself. For the better accomplishment of his purposes as a spy, he passed himself off as a Catholic and went to Mass, though he is a Protestant and an Orangeman. It is unnecessary to say that all the time he was in Tipperary, he was sending up reports to the authorities in Dublin, and it is equally unnecessary to add that, on his evidence, dozens of his dupes were consigned to penal servitude. This is the man who now lies between life and death in Richmond Hospital. Though frequently warned by the police authorities in Dublin that he was what is called a "marked man," he continued to walk about the streets, and to frequent public places in the most daring manner, apparently courting the fate which has overtaken him.—*Correspondent N. Y. Tablet.*

FRANCE.

The following is the full text of the Proclamation of the Comte de Chambord:—

"Frenchmen! I am in the midst of you. You have opened the gates of France to me, and I could not renounce the happiness of again seeing my country. But I do not wish by a prolonged sojourn to give new pretexts to stir up men's minds, already so disturbed at this moment. I therefore leave this Chambord, which you gave me, and of which I have with pride born the title for those last 40 years, in the land of exile. As I depart, I am anxious to tell you that I do not separate myself from you. France is aware that I belong to her. I cannot forget that the monarchical right is the patrimony of the nation, nor can I forego the duties which it lays upon me with respect to it. I will fulfil these dutics, you may take my word as an honest man, and as a King for it. By God's help we shall establish together, whenever you may wish it, on the broad basis of administrative decentralization and of local franchises, a Government in harmony with the real wants of the country. We shall give, as a security for those public liberties to which every Christian people is entitled universal suffrage honestly exercised, and the control of the two Chambers, and we shall resume the national movement of the latter end of the 18th century, restoring to it its true character.

"A minority rebellious against the wishes of the country has taken that movement as the starting-point of a period of demoralization by falsehood, and of disorganization by violence. Its criminal excesses have forced a revolution on a nation which only asked for reforms, and have driven it towards the abyss in which it would lately have perished, had it not been for the heroic efforts of our army. And it is upon the laboring classes, upon the workmen in the fields and in the large cities, whose condition has been the subject of my most earnest solicitudes and of my dearest studies, that the evils of this social disorder have fallen most heavily. But France, cruelly disenchanted, by unexampled disasters, will perceive that it is not by going from error to error that one can reach truth, that it is not by shifts that one can escape eternal necessities. She will call me, and I will come to her *tout entier* with my devotion, my principles, and my Flag.

"With respect to this Flag, conditions have been put forward to which I must not submit.

"Frenchmen! I am ready to do all in my power to lift up my country from its ruins, and to restore it to its proper rank in the world.

"The only sacrifice that cannot be expected from me is that of my honor. I am and wish to be the man of my own age. I sincerely do homage to all its greateness, and, under whatever colors our soldiers marched, I have admired their heroism, and given thanks to Heaven for all that their valour has added to the treasures of the glories of France. There must be no misunderstanding, no concealment or reticence between us. Whatever charges about privileges, absolutism, and intolerance—or, what do I know?—about tithes, about feudal rights, the most audacious bad faith may lay against me, whatever phantoms it may conjure up to prejudice you against me, I shall not suffer the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc to be torn from my hands. It is said by that Flag that National unity was established, it is by it that your fathers, led by mine, have conquered that Alsace and that Lorraine whose fidelity will be the consolation of our misfortunes. It is that flag which conquered barbarism in that land of Africa, which saw the earliest deeds of arms of the Princes of my house: it is that Flag which will overcome the new barbarism by which the world is threatened. I will trust this flag with confidence to the bravery of our army. The army well knows that the White Flag has never followed any other path than that which leads to honor. I received it as a sacred deposit from the old King, my grand father, who died in exile. It has always been inseparably associated in my mind with the remembrance of my distant country. It has waved over my cradle. It will overshadow my grave. In the glorious folds of this stainless Flag I will bring you Order and Freedom.

"Frenchmen! Henry the Fifth cannot forsake the White Flag of Henry the Fourth."

"HENRY."

A traveller who has lately visited the battlefields of Woerth and Gravelotte, writes to say that in his opinion the carnage on those occasions has been much underrated in England, and perhaps intentionally misrepresented in Germany. The field of Gravelotte occupies from five to six English miles in length. The tombs, or rather trenches, are scattered over all this extent; perhaps fifty or sixty in one grave may be a fair estimate. In one, however, immediately facing the French right wing at Privat, there are interred 2,500 corpses, and of these only 25 are French. Multiply 2,500 by 10, and one may arrive at an approximately correct account of the German dead at Gravelotte alone. The statistics are from Prussian authority, or rather from information given by Prussian soldiers in charge of the graves. Possibly, says the correspondent, a quarter of a million lives on all sides from sword, disease, and various causes, were sacrificed in the late war.—*Catholic Opinion*

ROME.

We have been led to believe, ever since the *soi disant* King of Italy actually took his seat in the Quirinal, that the event was received with general acclamation by the people of Rome. What will our brethern of our secular and anti-Catholic press say to the entirely different aspect which the "ovation" at Rome assumes, in our *Catholic* advices from Europe; for on this question we are certainly at least as much entitled to credence as they, and, in consideration of the easy character of their consciences on subjects affecting Catholic interests, a little more so. We learn, then, from the *Correspondance de Geneve* that, in anticipation of the arrival of him whom it truly calls the "excommunicated King," "they had caused to come to Rome, by giving them tickets at reduced prices, about 35,000 strangers, some say 50,000, so that the Roman population was drowned in that wave of intruders, swelled, besides, by the indigent revolutionary element." In face of this new light, let Catholics beware of all information on the subject proceeding from non-Catholic sources.

There is a very forcible saying attributed to one of the Spanish Kings, "Time and I, against any other two." Now, the Holy Father, at the present moment, can apply the significant words to his own outlook; he can well afford, as indeed his course, since the 30th of September, proves that he feels, to leave the adjustment of difficulties to time, the great arbiter. He can afford to wait, whether the triumph of evil, his adversary, be long or short. Since if the dispenser of good and evil be pleased to suffer the long continuance in power of evil and aujust men, the present afflicted Pope may not live to see the triumph of the Papacy; but we know that his successor will. The man may die, but the Pope will not. If, however, the day of evil be short in Rome, even in this life will the patient waiting of Pius receive its reward in the greater glory of the restoration.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

The outrages offered to the Catholic visitors are countless. A young English gentleman, finding a blasphemous inscription written in pencil underneath the Cross at the entrance of the Coliseum, endeavored to efface it with his handkerchief, but was threatened by the *custode* and by the sentinel, who levelled his musket at him to compel him to desist. A Bishop, member of a deputation from Germany, was struck in front of S. Ignazio by a stone on the head. He took it up, kissed it, and, wrapping it up, said, "We will take it to M. de Buest." It is not evidence that will be wanting to that minister, if he had only the good will to act on it. Several diplomatists, accustomed as they are to the excesses of the Italian Revolutionary party, are reported to have said, that on this occasion, its fury seems to have "reached its paroxysm," and surpassed their expectations. We wish, observes the *Bien Public* that we could hope that they would unreservedly report their impressions to their Governments. For the present, indeed, it would be of little use to furnish arguments against a foregone conclusion, but the record of such facts, will be useful when the question is opened up, as one day it assuredly will be.

UNITED STATES.

BOILER EXPLOSION ON BOARD A STATEN ISLAND FERRY BOAT.

BREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

While the chimes of the bells of Trinity church rang out on Sunday, July 30, anthems of peace and happiness to men, and the clear sky resounded to their echo, poor humanity, maimed, bleeding and dying—over one hundred men, women and children—lay in the First precinct Station-house the victims of a terrible boiler explosion on the river. The large Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield*, running an extra trip between the usual hourly voyages of the Staten Island ferry line, lay at the slip foot of Whitehall street, with 200 souls on board. The beauty of the day allured men, women, and children from their crowded homes to breathe the pure sea air, and see the happy country, removed from the dirt and dust of city streets. Over two hundred were on the boat; the Captain, Isaac Vreeland, was at his post, the gang plank was just hauled in, when, about 1:30 o'clock, there was a terrible thunderous crash, and the vessel was in an instant a wreck. The boiler, a huge one, had exploded, the whole forward deck was torn up, dead and dying lay mangled on the ruins of the vessel, and the thick cloud of scalding steam rising up from the hull, and clinging to the body planks kept the few who were aft and on the dock, from seeing mangled bodies hurling through the air and falling with a heavy splash into the murky river, their grave. The police of the First Precinct were speedily on hand, reserves were called from various precincts, ambulances were procured, and the sufferers were taken first to the station-house, then to the Park Hospital and the Bellevue Hospital, where all that medical skill colud do to alleviate their sufferings and save their lives was done. Crowds of men and women gathered outside the hospitals, seeking to identify lost or missing relatives, and excitement ran high through the city. Over one hundred persons were wounded, and over forty killed, while a large number are missing. But of the wounded many will die, and the number killed by the terrible tragedy will probably reach seventy-five. The scene at the various places of interest will be found following this.

THE SCENE ON BOARD THE "WESTFIELD."

The *Westfield* was waiting to leave the pier, her time for starting being 1:30, and the pilot in the forward wheel-house was looking for the appearance of the boat from the Island, which would be the signal for him to start. The forward part of the boat was crowded with passengers—men, women, and children, who were happy in the anticipation of a pleasant sail down the bay and a stroll along the shores of Staten Island. The main and hurricane decks were filled with passengers, who had all crowded forward to catch the refreshing seabreeze. The gates at the ferry-house were closed, no more passengers were permitted to pass in, and all hands were waiting for the signal to start when a terrible crash rent the air, and the happy scene of pleasure was, in an instant, changed to one of destruction and death, more appalling than had ever been presented to the terror stricken gaze of the inhabitants of this city.

The cause of the disaster was the explosion of the boiler, which of course was situated in the hold of the boat, and almost immediately under the feet of the two or three hundred passengers on the ferry boat, all unconscious of the danger which threatened them. By the explosion the boiler was forced forward and tore up the planking of the main deck, shattering and blowing out the forward part of the boat, lifting the hurricane deck and throwing it overboard, killing and wounding a large majority of those on the boat. The unfortunate people were crushed to death, scalded by the escaping steam, or blown overboard and drowned. The hurricane deck was blown into the water and fell upon a large number of unfortunate people who were struggling in the dock, and by its weight carried them to the bottom.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

were blown up into the air, and either fell into the water or into the vast cavern formed in the forward part of the boat. The water was filled with the forms of the helpless passengers who had been blown overboard, and who were struggling for life against the strong current which flows swiftly past that point. The air was filled with the blinding and scalding steam, darkened by a shower of debris. As may be imagined, a scene of the most fearful and intense excitement prevailed. Those of the passengers who could, rushed to the shore end of the boat, and made their escape to terra firma, but these were few in number. The greatest terror seized upon those of the passengers who were uninjured. Men searched in vain for their wives and children, women for their husbands, children for their parents, and their cries and lamentations, together with the groans of wounded and dying, rose above all the tumult

and confusion, and made the most stout-hearted shudder. When the excitement and terror were at their height an alarm of fire was raised, as it was supposed the boat had taken fire, and this served to add to the confusion and terror of the scene.

The police station in New street, and the ferry-boat "Northfield," also of the Staten Island line, which arrived at the pier soon after the explosion, were converted into temporary hospitals. The wounded were laid on the main deck of the "Northfield," and made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. Dr. Shine had charge of the wounded on his boat, and worked unceasingly in their behalf. On the deck were stretched two stalwart men, both horribly scalded, and one of the men with his left leg broken. Immediately beside these men were two children, one about eight years old, and the other less than a year old. The men were moaning in their terrible agony, and the children crying piteously and unceasingly. In the cabin were lying the dead bodies of two women scarcely recognizable by their dearest friends, while all about the boat were scattered stout men, women and children, almost crazed with their sufferings, and begging to be attended to. Mr Nicholas Muller, Emigrant Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway Company, was early on the spot and at once ordered teams to be hitched to the large baggage wagons of the company, and these wagons were backed up to the dock and the wounded were promptly placed in these vehicles and driven to the hospital. The Lower Insurance Patrol wagon was also pressed into the service for the transportation of the wounded, the ambulance corps being entirely inadequate for their prompt removal. The bodies of the dead as they were picked up off the boat or recovered from the water, were placed on boards and shutters and removed to the police station on New street.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Reports of the very destructive hail storm that passed last week over a portion of Sullivan country, in this State, and Wayne and Pike counties, in Pennsylvania, are just coming in. In Sullivan county the towns of Mamakating, Thompson, Forestburgh and Bethel suffered severely by the storm, which was accompanied by terrible thunder and lightning and a very high wind. Trees were blown down, growing crops cut to the earth and two or three barns struck by lightning. Considerable wheat and rye still uncut was totally destroyed; the corn crop has been seriously affected, and the draught of early summer rendered the hay crop very light the prospects confronting the farmers of the country are anything but cheering—It is even considered doubtful whether half the stock in the country can be wintered. In Wayne county, Pennsylvania, the storm was very violent, and the ground in many places was covered from one to two inches deep with hailstones. In Damascus, corn, oats and buckwheat were seriously injured and some fields of corn totally destroyed. Hail stones were of extraordinary size, and demolished windows, fruit and gardens, as well as crops. Three barns were struck by lightning, all of them being just filled with new grain and hay. Some farmers estimate their damage at from $1,500 to $3,000. In Sussex County, New Jersey, the storm seems to have been very destructive. In the vicinity of Andover hailstones fell in immense quantities and lay on the ground in piles several inches deep. After the storm had ceased sleighriding was possible. From Freedom to Anderson Hill the storm made a complete sweep, cutting corn and oats to pieces; corn in mere stocks and stubble, entirely stripped of leaves fruits and gardens received lasting injuries, and damage to farmers is very great. Jason Wickham's barn, near Colesville, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. Loss $4,500 independent of the contents. The scene on the track of the storm after it had passed, was fearful—Fences were down, fields of grain riddled, windows demolished, branches of trees and debris of all kinds formed a discouraging sight to the farmers.

THE PLAGUE IN BUENOS AYRES.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet published in Buenos Ayres and Compiled by Rev. T. E Ash, B. A., Chaplain of the British Legation at that city, which gives a whole account of the origin and spread of the awful plague, now happily at an end, which raged in that city from March 26, 1870, to June 8, 1871. The author remained in the city during all that time. In view of his experience he says:

"Verily there is nothing more appalling than pestilence, nothing that shows more forcibly the frail tenure of human life, and nothing which brings out in such bold relief the noblest feelings of the better class of men and the hard-hearted selfishness of others."

Some idea of the terrible fatality of the epidemic may be gathered in this extract:

"At the commencement of the present year our population was a little over 180,000 souls; of these about two-thirds fled during the epidemic, more than 20,000 others perished and at one period, while there hardly remained 40,000 people in the town, and the mortality ranged from 400 to 800 per day—more than 1 per cent, of the inhabitants."

Mr. Ash devotes a chapter to the origin and causes of the plague. Its perusal inclines one to wonder not only at the long delay in the terrible visitation, but that the mortality did not reach the limit of complete extermination. The city, it appears, was reeking with filth; the stench when the wind blew from the South occasioned vomiting; and the effluvia from the "vasura," or stuff from the scavenger's cart, causing the whole city to stream like a dung hill whenever a hot sun came after a fall of rain. While the city was thus fermenting and steaming "the water of the River Plate was so poisoned by the liquid from the Riachuelo that dead fish covered the roadstead and river as high as Palermo; yet this same water was what the citizens of Buenos Ayres had to drink." Add to all this the fact that there was an utter lack of drainage facilities, that the water after licking up the garbage and filth of the streets ran into stagnant wells which honeycomb the whole city, and it will be seen that a state of affairs more conducive to pestilence could hardly be devised.

The plague first appeared in the lowest quarter of the city, and for some time was confined to the dregs of the population in the San Telmo. But early in March it appeared in the more respectable localities, and with increasing fatality, and by the middle of the month it became general. The last week in March the mortality reached three hundred and fifty per day. The grave diggers were unable to meet the demand for graves, and coffins were quite out of the question. Harrowing details of the progress of the disease are given; how people died for lack of medical attendance; how panic-stricken and superstitious were the poorer and ignorant classes; how in the haste of burial, care was not taken to ascertain beyond doubt whether death had really supervened—and much more to the same purport; revealing the worst, as well as the best traits in human nature, since instances are cited showing the most heroic self-sacrifice on the part of female nurses, sisters of charity, priests and clergymen, along with others, where fathers, and mothers are found abandoning their children, and *vice versa*, without a thought except for their own safety. On Easter Sunday, April 10, the disease reached its climax, the number of interments on that day being 510. All through Easter week the mortality continued at an appalling figure. The South Cemetery was filled, a new one opened, and the old strewed with a layer of lime. More than 22 000 graves had been filled in the South Cemetry during the three months prior to the closing of its gates The condition of affairs at this crisis is thus described:

"The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day The silence was rarely broken but by the hollow sound of vehicles taking off the dead, or the tinkling of a little bell, as the Blessed Sacrament was conveyed to the dying. Fires might be seen here and there—the furniture, &c., of infected houses, that the police burned in the streets and courtyards. Watering carts made the rounds, scattering disinfectants, such as coal-tar; but the plague seemed to mock such remedies, for Death was busy in every house where any inhabitants yet remained."

On the 16th of April the plague began visibly to decline, and latest reports represent it as nearly extinct. But it will take years to repair the ravages of the epidemic, and give to Buenos Ayres her former wealth and prominence.

Porto Rico intelligence to the 27th ult., states that a riot occurred in the capital on the 25th during the performance of some music in the public square. The negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabres and charged, killing two of the negroes. Two of the soldiers are badly wounded. One negro, it is expected, will be shot next week. The Captain-General proclaimed martial law, and the troops patrolled the streets and searched the houses for arms. These demonstrations are the result of the late elections. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law is continued.

There is a rumor current of disturbances in Mayeguez.

Correspondence.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.—In all cases in which matters of fact are involved, Correspondents must furnish us with their names and addresses—not for publication, but as a guarantee of authenticity.

Moreill, Haugust 8th, 1871.

HEDWARD RILET, Esq..

SUR: Hi ham artily tyred of yure habusing me hevery week hin yure "Erald." Wonce hon a tyme we were fust rait friends, and wud ave been now hif hit wos not for this yere hinfernal ralerode.

Now, hif hi was to tell you hall hi ave ad to put hup with, hi ham sure you would not be so ard hon me.

Hin the fust place, hi was a doged habont from post to pillar by that orrible feller Carry, hand Majer Magil, Luey, hand yure brother Pat. They hused to be hat Curry's hevery nite, hand they ad a persuaded me that hif hi would honly hact rite, hand folter ther hadvice, hi would be hall rite, as they hassured me the Goverment would be a heasier hup, hand that hi hand Jim Maclais should be his the next Government. Han yon nose has well has hi do, when you hav a taken five hor six glasses hof a nite, hand a listening to hall them yere fellers habont a braken ov the Goverment, hit hist'nt much wunder hi a voted rong. Pon my sole hi hacknowledge hi did, but howsumdever it cant be a fixen now.

Than there was that tu underd pound matter, that Tyndman was agoing to fix for me, but the hold man didn't want hit. Han then you put hin the paper habout that poor money, which was too bad hof you, for hi thot hit was no arm to buy some erring with it hat the Madalens, and pay hit when hi got back, hand there wud ave been no arm dun.

Hi ave ad my suspishins haroused severel times, but hi see now that hall is rite, and that Mess. Walker & Co., of Lunnen, has the Contract. They must be respecktable peple, has hi ave a known some relashuns ov the saim name when hi was a moven in igh life myself. They are a large family, the Walkers, hand air good hat hany kind of a rule.

Ya halso as that Lord payed me for mi time hagoing to Belfast. Hi can hassure ya there his not a word of truth hin hit. Hand more, hi can tell yu hi sel four bottels ov gin wen hi left, hand haltho he could take a pretty long swig, hi never was hasked by im to take a mouthful.

Now, Soolivan, yere, hand a nusepaper friend ov yures has been a trying as ard as hever they can to get the peple set agin us both. Han hif you won't say hanything more habout the poor money, hi will vote with the Goverment, hand run with you and hand and. Hanthony MacCormack his agoing to help hus hall he can halso. Hif you don't hagree, hi will publish this hin the "Patryhot," fur yure brother Pat sez hi ham quite rite hin a doing hof it. Opeing to ear from you sune.

hi ham yours has hever,

WILLIAM OOPER.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD

SIR: A short time since, I noticed a paragraph in your paper, referring to the necessity of having the judgments of our Supreme Court published officially. I think, Sir, this is a subject that demands the consideration of the Legislature, as, I presume, statutory authority is required for such publications. Any one who reflects upon the matter must perceive that access, on the part of the public generally, to recognized reports of these decisions, would be of the first importance, and must necessarily become more so as commerce increases and complicates. It is not impossible that the Bar of this Island feel indifferent towards, if not prejudiced against, such a proposal, as their almost daily intercourse with the judges makes them familiar with every adjudicated point. With this peculiar advantage of the legal practitioner, I find no fault; but why should the country at large be deprived of the means of ascertaining the results of judicial investigations? Are we not taxed to defray the expenses incurred by Judges and Lawyers, in trying disputes, many of which would never have been brought to the notice of the Courts, were it not that we are effectually debarred from a knowledge of the decisions in prior and parallel cases? Is it the small item of expense that the publication of these reports would entail, that deters the Legislature from making provision therefor? Or is it the chronic love of monopoly that so affects the minds of the ruling few in Charlottetown, and blinds them to the interests of the country people.

How many persons outside of the Bar know, to-day, the law of this Island touching the right or pretended right to take seaweed off the shores? The number is infinitely small, and yet this is a matter that concerns almost every farmer on the Island.

I trust that some of the independent members of the House of Assembly will make an effort to place upon the Statute Book, authority to report, in official form, the important decisions of the Supreme Courts, and thereby enable us to know, from reliable sources, our legal rights and responsibilities.

Yours, respectfully,

APPELLANT.

Lot 34, June 5th. 1871.

Late Telegrams.

EUROPE.

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.

In spite of the prohibition of the authorities the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting in Phœnix Park. Mr. Smyth, Member of Parliament, Sullivan, editor of the *Nation*, and John Sullivan Bryn, Irishmen, entered the Park with a large crowd.

Police Superintendent Howe, standing on Wellington monument, ordered them to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated.

A fearful riot ensued.

The police charged upon the mob and the fight lasted half an hour, when the police being reinforced dispersed the rioters.

Smyth and Sullivan and a man named Nolan were badly wounded.

Over one hundred were injured.

Persons have been taken to the hospital.

The leaders in the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

London, Aug. 7.

One despatch from Dublin states that the Vice Regal Lodge, in which the Royal party are stopping, had the windows smashed and the building badly damaged, but the occupants received no injury. Several places visited by the Royal party were gutted on Sunday by the mob. Sullivan, the editor of the *Nation*, was seriously injured, and his death is probable.

In London great apprehension was felt for the safety of the Royal party, as it was feared that the rioters, might overpower the authorities. It is understood that the most stringent measures will be adopted against the arrested rioters.

To-day is a Bank holiday. Markets closed.

Four accomplices in the assassination of Marshall Prim, one of them Aid-de-Camp of Duke de Montspensier, have been summoned to trial and the Duke has been called as a witness.

Gold 112¾.

Dublin, Aug. 7.

Royal visitors left the city to-day. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised. People preserved dead silence, broken only by a few hisses.

The conduct of the police yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, has embittered the population.

Newspapers demand an immediate investigation.

Amnesty Committee has issued an address. They declare that a meeting to make a holiday for Royalty would have been allowed, but because people met to plead for a captive, they were stricken down and the sword was reddened with their blood.

Discovery of valuable gold fields in South Pacific has caused much excitement in London.

Dublin, Aug. 8.

Everything is quiet. All persons arrested for obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday, have been discharged from custody on payment of small fines.

Smith the member of Parliament who was among those beaten by the police, has written a letter to the authorities, demanding immediate inquiry of all the facts of the case.

Consols 93⅛

Paris, Aug. 8.

The French War budget has been increased two hundred and seventy-one millions of francs.

London, Aug. 8.

In the House of commons Mr. Disraeli savagely charged Mr. Gladstone with bad leadership in the House, and his party with wasting many weeks on subjects subsequently abandoned, with needlessly invoking the exercise of the Royal prerogative, and postponing important and vital legislation.

Mr. Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offspring of his imagination and lingual powers, and that the lost time of which Disraeli complained was due to resistance by Tories to electoral reform.

The Ballot Bill was taken up and after a violent debate passed.

Dublin is quiet, but the feeling of people very bitter.

London Aug. 8.

Celebration of centenary of Sir Walter Scott is taking place at Edinburgh to-day instead of the 15th, and is a great successes. City crowded.

Paris, Aug. 8.

Germans are evacuating the forts.

London, Aug. 8.

Corey, the wounded Dublin Fenian, is not expected to survive.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for the continent to join the Princess at Kissigen.

Consols 93¼.

London, Aug. 8.

A meeting was held at Heidelburg, on Sunday, for the foundation of a German Church.

Forty delegates were present from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A Committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for a new Church, to be ratified at Munich, in September.

London, Aug. 9.

Ashbury's yacht "Livonia," beat Mulholland's "Egeria," yesterday, at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta.

Garibaldi is in bad health, and his old wounds are troubling him.

London, Aug. 10.

Marshal McMahon and Count DeFlorigny are expected to visit Ireland.

A meeting is called for at Hyde Park, on Sunday next, for the purpose of uttering a protest against the prohibition by the Government of last Sunday's meeting in Dublin.

Bullion in Bank of England has decreased £1,127,000 since last week.

The Emperor of Austria will meet Emperor William on the 11th inst., at Well, Austria, and accompany him to Ischel, where he will remain several days.

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Prussians are evacuating Troyes, and will soon be out of France, except Champagne and the French portions of Alsace and Lorraine.

France has begun to pay Switzerland for the maintenance of Bourbaki's army.

Edinburgh, Aug. 10.

To-day is a general holiday. It is thought that a quarter of a million strangers are in town.

Scotch airs were chimed by the bells, and salutes fired at daylight, noon and sunset, in various parts of the city.

Celebration consists of banquet, loan exhibition of pictures, and public processions of immense length accompanied by Bands, dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels, marched through the principal streets of the city.

All Scottish games were played, and participated in by many of the athletes of the country.

The barque "Lillie M.," bound for Boston with a cargo of iron, foundered off the Island of Islay, in Scotland. The crew were saved.

London, Aug. 11.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Redesdale requestioned the right of the United States to maintain the demand of indemnity for damages by the "Alabama," now that the American Government had granted amnesty to rebels, and the reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of arbitrators at Geneva.

Earl Granville replied that the question would be argued in all its bearings by Sir R. Palmer and other eminent council.

The party of Right in French Assembly demand that Thiers term be prolonged only two years. It is said that Thiers urges on the Military Committee, the necessity of having a larger armament, and a nominal effective force of 500,000 men in the army.

The vast military preparations of Russia are attracting attention.

It is thought, the vote of the French Assembly, upon motion for prolongation of time of office of M. Thiers for three years, will stand about as follows: For the proposition 300; against it 250; probable absentees 130.

A terrible explosion of gun cotton occurred at Stow Market, County of Suffolk, by which several persons were killed.

A despatch to the Minister of War from Algeria, reports a brilliant victory over the insurgents, at West Sahet.

The "World's" special from London says Russia is arming extensively, and has formed an alliance with France against Germany and Austria.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been appointed Counsel, and Earl Russell arbitrator, on the part of England, in case of Alabama Claims.

London, Aug. 12.

It has transpired that the vessel which was stranded near Leghorn, was the American frigate "Guerriere," and not the "Warrior," as first telegraphed.

A despatch from Berlin says, thirteen cases of death by Cholera occurred at Konigsberg. Stringent measures are being adopted by the German Government to prevent the spread of the scourge.

A despatch from Paris says, the City Government have voted the loan of fifty millions of pounds (?) to rebuild and repair the edifices which were destroyed or injured during the rule of the Communists.

The opposition to the prolongation of M. Thiers' term of office is rapidly increasing.

CANADA.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.

In well-informed circles here it is believed that the Government is in negotiation with both the Imperial and United States Governments, with a view of getting better terms, and that it be a condition of the ratification of the Treaty, that one of the Governments concedes better terms.

Ottawa, Aug. 8.

Cuban excitement in Montreal ended in discharge of Major Robinson.

Quebec, Aug. 8.

Withdrawal of Imperial troops from the Dominion is settled. It is stated that the Sixteenth Rifles, at Quebec, go to Halifax, and the Eighteenth to Bermuda, in autumn.

Montreal, Aug. 9.

The application for bail, on the part of Franchemontagne, the supposed murderer of the late Mr. Macauley, was yesterday refused by Justice Monk, at the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The district Judge at Ottawa had previously refused a writ of habeas corpus.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Aug. 8.

Torronto Lacrosse club, yesterday, defeated the picked 12 from Manhatten and Knickerbocker clubs, winning first 3 or 5 games

Gold 112¼. Exchange 9¼ a 10¼

San Francisco, Aug. 4.

Colonel Von Schmidt is negotiating on behalf of the Lake Tahoe Water Company with the Central Pacific Railroad, to construct a tunnel through the Sierra Nevadas, of sufficient size to admit of passage of trains.

New York, Aug. 5.

It is announced that Wm. Forrester, the supposed murderer of Nathan, is living in Florida.

The Government investigation into the cause of the "Westfield" disaster was continued this morning.

The "Evening Mail" says that Charles Francis Adams has declined the position of United States arbitrator to Geneva. The Hon. William Walter Phelps, of Englewood, N. J., is being asked for the place.

New York, Aug. 8.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator under Washington Treaty.

Boston, Aug. 10.

Two persons killed and 30 injured near Bangor, on Maine Central Railroad, last night, by bridge breaking with passenger train.

New York, Aug. 10.

Gold weak 112 a ¼.

Horace Greeley announces that he is not in favor of the re-nomination of General Grant for the second Presidential term.

Washington, Aug. 8.

The President at noon to-day formally suspended General Pleasanton as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under tenure of of office Act, and appointed Deputy Commissioner J. W. Douglas in his place.

Saratoga, Aug. 9.

The Saratoga regatta, for a purse of $3,500 will take place on the 9th and 11th proximo. There will be four-oared race open to the world. The distance to be four miles, round a stake boat, each party to row in their own boat. The winner to get $2,000; second $1,250, and third $750. There will be also a single scull race the same distance, open to the world, each party to row in their own boats. The winner to get $1,000; second $500. All entries must be made by the 1st September.

For the above races the Tyne champion crew has already entered.

Chicago, Aug. 8.

A terrible tornado, moving from east to west, passed over Winneconne, Wis., last night. The booms on Wolf river, five miles above Winneconne, containing fifty million feet of logs, were broken up. The steamer Star was capsized, and the Captain Geo. Smith, and one raftsman, were drowned. Half the houses were blown over and completely demolished, and thousands of window panes were broken. Thirty chimneys blown down, the grain in shocks scattered over the fields, and all the corn is flat. The lumber interest suffers great loss. The Roman Catholic church in Granville was destroyed by the storm.

The Herald.

Wednesday, August 16, 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.*

FROM time to time the telegrams from Britain have informed us of the appearance of certain symptoms of a Republican, or rather of a Communistic spirit existing in England. The behaviour of some popular leaders, tempts us to the conviction that neither the person nor the acts of Her Majesty are longer regarded, by them at least, with respect. The Prince of Wales is received with demonstrations of hate in public places; and when his name is mentioned on platforms, it provokes the groans and hisses of the audience. People flock in thousands to Trafalgar Square, in order to protest against an annuity being settled on one of the Royal Family. For such things to happen in loyal and law—abiding England, proud of her constitutional monarchy, is certainly a novelty, and marks, at the very least, the influx of a fresh current of thought, heretofore deemed foreign to the British mind. Where have such notions ignited? Who fosters them? How are they propagated? Are questions which naturally suggest themselves, and in the answers our readers will be able to note the corrupt principles which advanced modern reformers seek to introduce into politicial science.

Reynold's Newspaper, in England, is emphatically the organ of the working man. It is a Sunday journal, and is received into every Mechanic's Institute and Workman's Club in the Kingdom. Its circulation is said to exceed 300,000. Here is what it recently told its readers about the Paris Communists: "The principles avowed by the Communists of Paris, are not limited even to France. They are spreading with a rapidity that is only equalled by the electric flash. Like the voice of many waters, they speak to the ears of monarchs and their minions, that time shall be no more for them. The political redemption of man draweth nigh, when humanity shall be glorified, and those imperial and priestly tyrants punished, who have afflicted it so long. The signs of the times are pregnant and potent. Perhaps one of the most novel and startling is the rapid formation of Republic Clubs in England and Scotland particularly, and the growing decadence of what is called a spirit of loyalty in the people. The scales are fast falling from the nation's eyes, and having been blind now it sees." And what it is that the nation sees, the same journal informs us. The toiler sees that he is plundered and despoiled by the sluggard, and this conviction will, we are assured, ultimately become the destroyer of monarchs and millionares, of priests and prelates, of aristocracies, of monopolies, and of money-grubbers—in fact of all who believe they have the vested right to live in indolence and luxury, at the cost of those who work for their wages. Such is a glimpse of English Society, remodelled by the hands of English Communists. They admire their Parisian brethern—the soldiers of the Commune were heroes in their eyes—they were "defeated without dishonor;" but the great principles for which they fought "are as immortal as destiny, and will arise with renewed life and vigor; for theirs are the eternal years of God." Mr. Reynolds, it will be observed, does not hesitate to imitate his continental friends, and garnish his principles with blasphemy. This, therefore, is the Sunday reading prepared for the *British Workman*. The services and lectures at which he is invited to assist on the day of rest, are identical in spirit with the reading provided, but more deeply tinged with blasphemy From the London *Tablet*, we transcribe the following except of a lecture delivered by *citizen* Charles Bradlaugh, President of the "London Republican Club." The writer went one Sunday evening in June last, purposely to hear and see the sayings and doings at the "New Hall of Science, Club, and Institute," 142 Old Street City Road, London. What he saw, was a large galleried hall, filled with men, youths, women, girls, and even children, eargely listening to a Speaker, who had chosen for his theme—the character of Christ. What he heard was this:—

"The Gospels bear internal evidence of fabrication. The pretended miracles prove nothing. What sort of miracle was that of Cana? Supposing it to have any foundation in fact, what did it all amount to, except that the marriage guests were in a condition in which they could not tell water from wine? Then there was the miracle of Lazarus. Christ raised Lazarus to life! And how did he do it? By calling to him in a loud voice. Does any one believe that stuff? If they found such a story in the *Arabian Nights*, would they ever dream of believing a word of it? But because it was in the Bible, in that book that was put in their hands, before they had minds in their heads, they were to believe it. People again talked of Christ's benevolence. It was pretty benevolence. What did it consist in? In damning eternally all who did not, or could not believe in him. In fact, Christ has created people for the pleasure of damning them. Being omniscient, he knew beforehand whom he was to damn, and when he got the chance he damned them." After reading these atrocious blasphemies, we ask ourselves with a shudder, how much closer is the resemblance to grow between London and Paris. Is the Red flag of the Commune to float from the Tower? Is the doom from which Notre Dame barely escaped to overtake St. Paul's; and is petroleum to spread among the collected treasures of the British Museum, the havoc it caused in the Louvre? For the last quarter of a century, England has coquetted with the revolution. She incited it in Naples. She applauded it in Rome in 1848, and winked at its enormities in 1871, so that if, with iron hand it should knock at the gates of St. James', it might properly enough use the words of Shylock—"The villany you teach me I will execute; and it shall go hard, but I will better the instruction."

Let no one imagine that the blasphemies we have quoted, were distasteful to the audience. They were on the contrary—the writer assures us—received with rapturous applause by men and women. Neither let it be fancied that the case we have quoted is an exceptional one; for there is not in either Scotland or England a town of any mark, that cannot show its "Secular Club or Institute," and every institution of this kind is more or less an Infidel Propaganda. The preparation for the campaign, against what Proudhon called the "three tyrannies," thus goes on space. Against kings and rulers by insurrection; against Priests by means of atheism; and against capitalists by strikes, trades, unions, and socialism.

A GLEAM of sunshine has again fallen upon the *Patriot* office and the anti-railway "ring." We fear, however, that it is only a transient one, to be succeeded by a deeper gloom than ever. Last week, we produced from the *Patriot* its opinions of the "railway ring," when it became known that Messrs. Walker & Co., a well-known English firm, were the contractors. The *Patriot* did not know what to make of the fact. Unabashed, however, at its past misrepresentations, now so thoroughly exposed, it sought refuge in the assertion that, but for its opposition and vigilance, a "ring" would, undoubtedly, have been formed. The *Patriot*, it was modestly insinuated, was the potent cause of inducing tenders from Canada, the United States and Great Britain, thus breaking up the "ring" formed by the Pope's, Carvell's and Burpee's. The clog-dance of the *Patriot* with his double-shuffle, would not allow us to indulge in that species of argument on the fishery question. If we stated that the opposition to the encroachments of the Americans upon the fisheries of the Colonists was instrumental in removing the duty upon mackerel, and securing a fair value for the fishing privileges accorded to the Americans, we would be laughed at by the clog-dancer. In the case of the protectionists, the fact is as stated; but the pretensions of the *Patriot* in the matter of the railway are simply ridiculous. The "ring" did not exist, and, therefore, could not be broken up. It was an easy task for Mr. Laird to demolish an imaginary giant. Of this fact he seems to have been painfully aware when he wrote:—

"If the "ring" has been defeated the country will be a gainer by it, and for whatever saving there may be, the Opposition are entitled to the credit, for had it not been for them the "ring" would have carried their point with little trouble."

Evidently, the habiliments of penance were being put on. Sackcloth and ashes were called into use, and the indications were, that after a long career of infamy, the *Patriot* was about to assert its right reason and live as a respectable journal should. As misfortune would have it, and as if there were no redemption for our contemporary, whilst he was in this spirit of repentance and amendment, it came to pass that the Messrs. Walker surrendered their contract. Forthwith, seven lying spirits worse than the one that had been expelled, have taken possession of him. "No Ring!" he screams. "Oh, No!" Although he says "Oh, No," he means "Oh, Yes," and labors very hard to prove that a "ring" must exist. It would be the excess of folly and a criminal waste of time on our part to endeavor to convince Mr. Laird that there is no such ring as he asserts there is. He would not be convinced. He is one of those whom the philosopher Locke describes. He puts "passion in the place of reason, and, being resolved that shall govern his actions and arguments, neither uses his own nor hearkens to other people's reasons any further than it suits his humor, interest, or party." For the benefit of more rational beings, however, we may explain the reason why Messrs. Walker & Co. withdrew their tender. They required the Government to deposit in a London Bank, debentures for the full amount of the road, in order that the highest possible value might be obtained for them. They contended that by accepting the debentures only as the work progressed, heavy loss would result in negotiating small amounts. Whereas, by placing the whole lot in the Bank proposing to cash the same, a less discount would be asked. The money and interest were to be drawn only as the work proceeded. This, as far as we can learn, was the proposition of Messrs. Walker & Co. The Government could not comply, nor would they if they had the power to do so. The tender was then withdrawn. We are sorry for more reasons than one, that Messrs. Walker & Co. have backed down; but we cannot see that the Government are to blame in the matter. The gentlemen named should have known the provisions of the Railway Act, and every fact and particular connected with the work itself before tendering. They have brought odium upon themselves, and forced the Government into a wrong position by their inconsiderate action. However, there are seven tenders yet before the Government, within the limit of £5000, and each one of these will be tested before the work is abandoned. W. D. O'Brien, Esq., of Halifax, is the second on the list. His tender is £4155 currency per mile; or, £125 per mile more than the tender of Messrs. Walker & Co. Mr. O'Brien has been communicated with, and, we are pleased to learn, has expressed his determination to abide by his tender. By the backdown of the Walkers, the road will cost the country more than it otherwise would. It cannot, however, be said that any "ring" is to blame for it. If every one of the eight who tendered within the provisions of the Act were to back down, we presume the *Patriot* would still insist that a ring existed. He is so firmly convinced of the ring, that it has become a monomania with him. He has such a horror of the Popes, that he will persist in believing that they are the centre of it, and Mr. O'Brien and others the circumference. It is hard to dispel this illusion; but with the philosopher from whom we quoted before, we say—"It is not unusual to see men rest their opinions upon foundations that have no more certainty in solidity than the propositions built on them, and embraced for their sake. Such foundations are these and the like, viz: The founders or leaders of my party are good men, and therefore their tenets are true; it is the opinion of a sect that it is erroneous, therefore it is false; it hath been long received in the world, therefore it is true; or, it is new, and therefore false. These, and many the like, which are by no means the measure of truth and falsehood, the generality of men make the standards by which they accustom their understanding to judge. And thus, they falling into a habit of determining of truth or falsehood by such wrong measures, it is no wonder they should embrace error for certainty, and be very positive in things they have no ground for." Is not this true of Mr. Laird, and many others less selfish and more honest than he is? For our own part, although suspicious enough by nature, yet we do not believe there is a ring. It would be the most foolish thing in the world for the Government to form it, or have even the remotest connection with it. For the time being, it might be concealed; but as soon as the Legislature met, concealment would be no longer possible. The ring would be ferreted out in all its ramifications, and the Government overthrown. The duty of their successors would be to break all contracts dishonestly entered into; and this, we imagine, would not be an impossible task. The men who formed the "ring" would be held in contempt while living, and when dead, remembered with disgust. To imagine the members of the Government so capable of such turpitude, as to lose all confidence in human nature, we must suppose them to be ready to sacrifice character, honor, principle, and everything which men hold dear, for the sake of a few hundred pounds dishonestly obtained. The mind that can bring itself to believe thus of others, cannot be a very exalted one, nor would we wish to entrust our life and property into the keeping of its possessor. We envy not Mr. Laird his feeling; but God forbid that he should be the ruler of our little State. The railroad, we believe, will be honestly built, and Mr. Laird, having opposed it in every stage, may gnash his teeth, with the reflection that he has been unable to stay it, or point to one dishonorable act on the part of its promoters and managers.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.—This Institution reopens on Friday, the 1st of September. Pupils desirous of availing themselves of its educational and other advantages, would do well to attend at the beginning of the Scholastic Year. In addition to last year's staff of Professors, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien's services have been received for the incoming year. Gratifying as has been the success of the College, from an educational point of view, in the past, still more satisfactory results may be expected in the future. The cost of board and the tuition fee are merely nominal, and have been so set down as to enable parents of limited means to give their boys a first-class education. All the Professors are gentlemen of liberal attainments and large experience in educational matters. They are likewise painstaking and zealous in their profession. The pupils possess the advantage of having a large library and a set of philosophical apparatus at their disposal, in the prosecution of their studies. Taking all in all, there is not a cheaper nor a better College in the Lower Provinces than St. Dunstan's. We hope to see a larger number of pupils in attendance this year than for years past. We can guarantee that the utmost satisfaction will be given to both pupils and parents.

LITERATURE.

THE "CATHOLIC WORLD" FOR AUGUST.—The contents are, Infallibility; The true Harp; A pilgrimage to Layla; Sonnet; The House of Yorke; The Serial Literature of England; Memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S. J.; The Ancient Laws of Ireland; The Story of an Algerine Locket; The Spirit of Catholic Associations; Our Lady of Lourdes; Pere Jaques and Mademoiselle Adrienne; The Secular not Supreme; Dramatic Moralists in Spanish America; Albertus Magnus vindicated; New Publications. In the above list we recommend three articles as particularly adapted to the present times—Infallibility, the Spirit of Catholic Associations, and the Secular not Supreme. Carefully perused, these articles will be found most valuable, inasmuch as they lay down correct doctrines upon leading questions both in religion and politics. The space at our command will not allow us to enter into a synopsis of the articles, and it is perhaps better that the writers and readers should mutually consult and entertain each other, without the interference of a third party, especially in a case where the study of principles is involved.

WE beg to call the attention of the Memorialists to the article in to-day's paper, which we quote from the Halifax *Morning Chronicle*—a paper by no means favorable to the present Government. If anything could make them feel ashamed of the ridiculous position they placed themselves in, it would be the article in question. Let them read, ponder, and inwardly digest, and publicly acknowledge the blunder they have committed.

The great boat race between the St. John (Paris) crew and the Tyne crew, will, weather permitting, come off on the Kennebecasis River, N. B., on Wednesday, the 23d inst. The Regatta at Halifax commences on Tuesday, the 29th inst., and will continue for three days. On the 30th, there will be a four-oared race for $6000, open to the world. There will be some tall rowing on the occasion.

The *Patriot* has performed another double-shuffle, to his own intense satisfaction. He no longer considers the order in Council, relative to the fisheries, a "a funny document." It is a statesmanlike and patriotic manifesto. The *Islander*, too, has come into its favor. From being denounced as a Dominion organ, it now takes high rank with the patriotic *Patriot*, because the fisheries have been granted away for less than a mess of pottage. Great is the fish ring! and great is the clog-dancer!

The Rev. G. M. Grant, of Halifax, and Algie Grant, Esq., of the *Colonist*, were among the visitors to Charlottetown last week. Also, the editor of the *Wentzer Mail*, who publishes notes of his travels.

OBITUARY.

REV FATHER MUNROE, S. J.

This well known and highly esteemed clergyman breathed his last at the College of St. Francis Xavier, in west Fifteenth street, N. Y. He was a nephew of President Monroe. At an early age he became an officer of the United States Navy, having been one of the first pupils at the Naval School in Annapolis. He served in the Mexican war, and accompanied Commodore Perry in the expedition to Japan. During his service as an officer he became endeared to all his associates by the suavity of his manners and the peculiar facility he possessed of making every one happy who sat in company with him. He spoke little, but always to the point. Admiral Rodgers and Professor Brook were among his most esteemed friends. About twenty years ago he became a convert to the Catholic faith, and subsequently entered the Order of the Society of Jesus. Here he rose to distinction as a Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, the study of which he made a speciality. To the students whom he taught the very mention of his name always unfolded the memories of happy days. Father Monroe recently sank under an illness of long standing, and suffered much up to the time of his death. He expired in his forty-eighth year, and these tidings will undoubtedly bring sorrow to the hearts of all who ever knew him.—*N. Y. Tablet.*

Some of our readers may remember the deceased, who paid a visit to the Island in company with the late lamented Rev'd Allan McDonnell, S. J.

The question of Compensation is one that will arise, only after the Colonies agree to accept the Treaty."

Modern journalism, even in its wildest moods, could scarcely produce a more arrant piece of nonsense than the above, taken from the organ of our Island "treasure." How possibly can the treaty be accepted, before the compensation is agreed upon? As far as the people of this Island are concerned, the return they are to receive for the freedom of their fisheries, granted to America, constitutes the very front and forum of the whole treaty. What we have to surrender is clearly enough defined and understood. What we have to receive is vague and unsettled. We are, in fact, as matters now are, in ignorance of the consideration we are to get; and a bargain without a consideration is a contradiction in terms, and cannot exist. Mr. Laird sees fit, on all occasions, to assure his readers that there must needs be a railway ring, since the details of the contract for making the road, &c., were not sufficiently explicit. We, on the same grounds, are strongly of opinion that a fish ring exists somewhere, and that the *Patriot* man is certainly a member thereof.

THE legal knowledge which we, from time to time, see strained into articles in the *Patriot*, to give a coloring of right to unconstitutional proceedings, is of such a sickly and puerile cast, that were it not to admonish the writer, we would never think of noticing his sayings. We have thought within ourselves, possibly he is a young lawyer who may have held, or is anxious to hold, some highly responsible legal office in the Colony. It is, therefore, merely an act of christian benevolence, to advise him when we can. He should, therefore, if he take our advice, forsake the unannotated editions of Blackstone. His capacity is evidently not of a strength sufficient to grasp the full sense of the Sage's idiomatic text. Let him have recourse to profusely commentated editions, and the probabilities are, that in time he may come to discover that the Queen, when exercising her rights as head of the Executive, is always supposed to be guided by the advice of Her Ministers. If wrong ensues, Ministers are responsible—if good ensues of it, Her Majesty gets the credit.

The *Journal* gives the Exports from Summerside, from April up to the 1st of July, as follows:—

782 bbls. Oysters,	6091 lbs. Hams,
1168 " Eggs,	4160 do. Wool,
102 " Pork,	14 cwt. Oatmeal,
24 " Game,	8266 bush. Oats,
4 " Flaxseed,	138 " Hay Seed,
4 casks Hides	55 Horses,
180 tubs Lard,	34 Cattle,
47 " Butter,	39 Sheep,
	10 Pigs.

We would feel obliged to the Collectors of other outports, if they would furnish us with similar information from time to time.

We have been very kindly presented with the full series of Greenleaf's Mathematics. They are types of good school books, in printing and binding. From the Infant's Primer to the Higher Algebra, they are well and carefully graded, and certainly far superior to the works in general use among us. The sterling money table is superseded by the decimal currency table, and abundance of exercises furnished. This is a feature which should recommend the Greenleaf series to our School Board, and the reasonable price of the volumes is another recommendation.

The *Patriot* is becoming absolutely *amusing*. The ordinary forms of language are not expressive enough, for his every sentence [illegible] with three or four notes of admiration. Thus:—"We believe the *Eastern Advocate*, the *Islander*, the *Summerside Journal* and the *Argus* are on this question, with the Opposition, and we venture to predict that the Government will recommend the Legislature when it meets to accept the Treaty, thus leaving the task of "representing the people" to the *Examiner* and *Herald*!!?"

The only thing required to make the sentence *wonderful* is the addition of half a dozen more notes of admiration. Try again.

THE *Patriot* of the 10th has a hypocritical whine about Presbyterians being proscribed by the present Government; when it suits his purpose, he says the same about Catholics. Who was it proscribed the Hon. Mr. Duncan?—the Government or the *Patriot* gang? Presbyterians, indeed! Who persecuted and drove the Rev. George Sutherland out of the country? Oh, David, try and summon up one vicrnous blush—the blush of shame that will tingle to your very finger-nails before you again name the word Presbyterian.

W. R. Watson, Esq., met with a very serious accident on the inst., in consequence of the breaking of a rotten bridge, on a road leading from Belfast through Newtown to Murray Harbor Road, near the gate of Mr. Edward Robertson. Mr. Watson's horse broke through and received several injuries, his carriage was broken in pieces, and he was thrown out several feet and stunned, and had the cap of his knee displaced.

News Items.

LOCAL.

An original article on the Scott centenary is laid over until next week.

The Catholics of Bunnerside are going to have a Tea Party on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

The only paper in the Island that does not advertize quack medicines, is the HERALD.

The Steamer for the Georgetown Ferry is now being put in frame by Capt. Fairchild. So says the *Advocate*.

THE Circus arrives in Charlottetown tonight, and will open on Rochfort Square tomorrow, at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the evening. It remains for three days.

The steamer "Georgia," from Montreal, with 1000 bbls. Flour for this port, arrived last evening. She left this morning again for Pictou.

THE Bible Christians held their annual Tea yesterday, in a field near the residence of Geo. W. DeBlois, Esq., Malpeque Road. It was very well patronized.

THE "Lawyers' Eleven" and the "All Comers" had a cricket match on Government House Grounds, on Monday. The "Lawyers' Eleven" beat their opponents.

WILL the P. E. I. Steam Navigation Company issue cheap excursion tickets to the St John boat-race and the Halifax regatta? It would be advisable to do so.

WE understand that Mr. O'Brian's tender, £4155 per mile, for constructing the Railway, has been accepted,—his securities have been found sufficient; and all that is now needed, is the lodging of the securities, and the signing of the requisite documents.

Mr. George Crawford, of Tryon, was drowned in Pugwash Harbor, on 31st ult., by the upsetting of a boat in which he was proceeding to a schooner. His body was recovered on Monday last, very much disfigured. We believe Mr. Crawford leaves a wife and family.

MADAM RENTZ's troupe of minstrels are said to be entertaining the people of Yarmouth, N. S. We should like to know in what way. The performances given by them whilst in Charlottetown, were of the most common-place kind. Indeed we might say, that, as a whole, they were vulgar and disgusting.

COLONIAL.

Hon. L. H. Holton, M. P., and Mrs. Holton arrived in St. John last Saturday morning. They are stopping at the Victoria Hotel.

A mysterious parcel was left in a house in Upper Water street a night or two ago. Its contents proved to be a lively youngster. The juvenile was taken in and cared for.—*St. Chronicle.*

The Newfoundlanders did not know that their Governor, Stephen J. Hill, was going away to be married, and their papers speak of his having started on a tour for the benefit of his health.

Another party of excurtionists, calling themselves the Massachusetts Excurtionists, will arrive in the "New Brunswick" to-day. They are accompanied by the famous Germania Band. *St. John Freeman.*

It is confidently stated that Mr. Achibald, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, has got leave of absence for a while from his seat of government, and that meanwhile Judge Johnston, Chief Justice of the Province, will administer its affairs.

A drunken woman was nearly burned to death in Halifax a few hights ago. She retired to bed in a state of intoxication, leaving a light burning, which set fire to the bed. A child raised the alarm and thus saved the woman's life.

The Dominion Cabinet have again scattered. Mr. Langevin has gone to the Pacific. Dr. Tupper and Mr. Tilley have returned to the Atlantic. Sir John is on his way to Circonna, and Sir Francis Hincks is visiting the Maritime Provinces.

George W. Scarfe, a journeyman baker residing on Bauer street, died suddenly yesterday. He was at his work in the morning until 9 o'clock, when he became unwell, went home, and died at 3 o'clock. Coroner Jennings will hold an inquest to-day.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

Whilst James Lockhart and William Nixon, were dragging the harbor for the body of William McCoy, yesterday afternoon, they grappled a box in which were found the body of a child and a stone to prevent its rising to the surface. It was taken to the Dead House where an inquest will be held to-day.—*St. John News.*

Henry McDaniel, of Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, met with an accident on Saturday which caused his death. He was building a vessel, and while Superintending the work on Saturday, fell from a staging and fractured his skull. He died on Monday. Deceased was a brother of Captain James McDaniel, of this city.—*Hx. Chronicle.*

The St. John N. B. *News*, of the 9th inst., regrets to hear of an accident which occurred to the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs, at St. Andrews, yesterday afternoon, which will probably detain him in that place for a few weeks at least. It happend in this way. He was descending the stairs of his residence and his foot slipping, he fell and broke one of his ankles.

At the Scott centenary celebration which came off yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Garvie delivered the oration on the Life and Genius of Sir Walter Scott. We have no doubt that it was worthy alike of Mr. Garvie and of the immortal theme committed to his charge on the occasion. In the evening there was a grand promenade concert and "bonnet hop," and still later, a ball in the Skating Rink Building.

THE "HALIFAX CHRONICLE" ON THE MEMORIAL.

In all countries possessing representative institutions the Parliamentary Opposition is allowed a liberal latitude in its efforts to turn out the existing Government, and therefore few will condemn the members of the Opposition in Prince Edward Island for having presented to Lieutenant Governor Robinson a memorial praying him to accept their advice instead of his Government's, and to summon a special session of the Legislature to consider the railroad tenders and the Treaty of Washington; but it is surprising that they should attack him for declining to do so.

Five members of the Legislative Council and fourteen members of the House of Assembly signed the memorial, the twelve clauses of which may be stated briefly as follows: 1. That the memoralists had observed advertisements inviting tenders for constructing the railway. 2. That the work would involve an outlay amounting to at least from six to eight years' revenue of the Colony. 3. That the Railway Act was passed late in the session. 4. That the railway question had never been submitted to the people at the polls, and that only two electoral districts had an opportunity of expressing their opinion of the measure. 5. That one district rejected the Chairman of the Railway Board, Hon. Mr. Duncan, by a large majority. 6. That no surveys had been made, and consequently there was not sufficient information for contractors to base tenders on. 7. That the time allowed for the reception of tenders was too short. 8. That several gentlemen who contemplated tendering were reported to have left the colony, satisfied that no honest tender could be offered on the information available. 9. That a few months delay could do no harm, and might do good. 10. That no tender ought to be accepted before being submitted to the Legislature. 11. That the Washington Treaty required the consideration of the Legislature. 12. That the treaty should be considered before the expiration of the fishing season, so that the island might receive the benefits of free trade in fish with the United States. 13. That the memorialists had a disposition, which they felt sure would be approved by the Queen and Her representative, to assist Her Majesty's Government in removing the causes of irritation between great Britain and the United States.

The question submitted to the Lieutenant Governor was a grave constitutional one, but, fortunately, not a difficult one, as precedent and common sense alike pointed out that there could be but one answer to the memorial—a respectful and courteous refusal of its prayer. Had Governor Robinson acceded to their request, the question must have arisen in the mind of every colonist whether Responsible Government was not merely "responsible humbug," as some of its early opponents called it. Whether the Railway Act was a good or bad measure was not the question. We agree with the opponents of the bill that the legislation was somewhat hasty, and the information respecting cost of construction and maintenance of the road very inadequate. But the time for discussing these points had passed. All the arguments of the memorial had been urged with ability in the Legislature and in the press, and in the face of them the bill passed by a majority of 8 to 4 in the Legislative Council, and of 18 to 11 in the House of Assembly. The people's representatives, by a decisive vote, approved of the railway policy and the subsequent partial elections could have given the Governor no reason to believe that his responsible advisers had forfeited the confidence of the country. Two elections had been held at the time the memorial was drawn up, and before the Governor's reply was written a third took place. The result was that in one case the Government candidate was defeated by a handsome majority, and in the other two the Government were handsomely sustained. Calculating the votes of the three elections together, there appeared—

For the railroad 1843
Against the railroad . . 1569

A majority of 274

for the Government's railway policy. If constitutional practice did not clearly point to a refusal of the memoralists' request the facts that we have stated must have led His Excellency to adopt that course. We had a somewhat similar case in Nova Scotia ten years ago, when an energetic opposition got up petitions to the Earl of Mulgrave informing him that his Government and the House of Assembly supporting them did not possess the confidence of the country. Earl Mulgrave's reply was:—"You may rest assured the moment I conceive that a constitutional necessity for a dissolution exists, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; but so long as I remain Her Majesty's representative in Nova Scotia, I shall claim to be the judge of when that time has arrived." We believe that most of those who signed the petitions in 1861 will to-day say that Lord Mulgrave was right; and in the future the signers of the P. E. Island memorial will do justice to the position taken by Governor Robinson.

Government Notices.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, August 3d, 1871.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

David Ross, Esquire, Junior, to be a Commissioner of the Court for the Recovery of Small Debts at Orwell.

Mr. James Dixon to be an Assayer of Weights and Measures for St. Mary's Bay, Lot 61.

Mr. Duncan Finlayson to be Postmaster at Murray Harbor Road.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of George Hicken, Esq., as Assayer of Weights and Measures for St. Mary's Bay, Lot 61.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. M. Gillis, as Postmaster at Murray Harbor Road.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Binns, of New Glasgow, to the Commission of the Peace for Queen's County.

Passengers.

Per "St. Lawrence," from Shediac and Summerside, Aug. 7th.—H. Dunlap and wife, J. Calder, Miss Calder, Miss Chapman, A. Davidson, J. Dallan, J. Hollis, Otty, Dr. Willis and wife, R. B. Patterson, R. S. Dean, McKee, Miss Ducheman, Mrs. Clark, Miss Nettie Evans, Miss Edith Evans, H. A. Dean, Capt. Bellin, Dr. Bradshaw, Mrs. Nesbin, R. Baker, F. M. Holden, J. W. McLennan, C. R. Bill, Atwood, D. Cronan, E. L. Pacand, Miss Pitts, Miss Sherry, Miss Smith, J. McGilvray and wife, J. F. Farington, J. L. Muttart, H. J. Massy, J. D. Oak Mr. Ducheman, Mr. Arbuckle, Rev. W. R. Frame, J. Irving, Rev. R. B. McDonald, Rev. J. McDonald.

Per "Princess of Wales," from Summerside and Shediac, Aug. 4.—J. T. Shea, A. Coleman, E. F. Purdy, J. M. Lord, Debone, Spencer, E. Fisher, H. G. Melcher, B. F. Hawes, O'Neil, Butler, Stairs, Burns, Stewart, Miss Calbeck, Miss Jelly, R. C. Scovill, D. Burns, Miss Brown, Miss Eaton, J. F. Bailey and wife, Tappen, W. Coyle, McKenna, Humphreys, H. Robertson, J. Young, Miss Jury, Theoph. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Street and servant.

Per "Princess of Wales," from Pictou, Aug. 7th—Capt. McAulay, Minto, Rev. M. Wallace, Capt. Wooster, Griffin, H. Hammon, Lippen, Capt. Cooke (Pilot.).

Per "St. Lawrence," from Hawkesbury and Pictou, Aug. 9th.—B Rice, C. B. Hill, Miss Fraser, S. B. Mayberry, Miss A. Fraser, J. Chisholm, C. Fisher, Miss J. Noonan, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Maggie Rankin, Dr. Dawson, Miss Loaler, A. Grant, Mrs. A. C. Martin, Mrs. C. D. Elwill, A. Merchant, Fellow, J. Gerest D. G. Rice, A. Fraser, W. O. Cawn, J. Fairchild, R. Lennon, H. Bates, Miss McLeod, Mrs. Foley, Miss A. Marshall, Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, D. McEachern, P. McMullin

Per "Princess of Wales," from Shediac and Summerside, Aug. 9th.—H. Weston, Rev. G. F. Webber, W. Godfrey, Mrs. Maloney, S. Wood, Cooper, Webber, J. G. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Wood, Mrs. T. Barrow, Rev. Mr. Rees, Mrs. Ross, A. Montgomery, Miss Cameron, Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. McCarron, J. McCaffrey, Capt. Fulton, J. A. Whitney and two others, Mrs. Cochran, Hendry, W. B. Barnes, F. McCarron, A. Duchemin, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Duchemin, M. Matheson, J. Leclare, Benj. Darby, R. Hunt, Tremain, Miss Street, Mrs. Match, W. Lockerby, Mrs. Lockerby, Bossard, three Sisters of Charity, A. B. Wetmore, Tel. Operator, T. C. Wetmore, do., Mrs. Smith.

ARRIVALS AT THE "REVERE HOUSE," AUGUST 9th, 1871.—Capt. John E. Wooster, Portland Maine; Mr. James Freeman, do.; John G. Hayes, do.; C. B. Atwood, do.; Master C. A. Atwood, do.; R. S. Dean, do.; A. I. Dean, do.; W. G. Hendley, St. John; Wm. D. Barnes, do.; C. B. Whitmore, do.; Thomas Whitmore, do.; Samuel R. Wood, Boston, Mass; Miss Jane Jones, do.; Miss Liddie Woods, do.; John G. Jones and wife, Fall River, Mass; C. C. Carvell, St. John, N. B.; James McHaffy, do.; C. W. Whitmore, Charlottetown; James Murray, Hamilton, Ontario; John Murray Hamilton, Ontario.

CH'TOWN MARKETS, (WHOLESALE.)
Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1871.

FLOUR.—No change. Superfine No. 1 Canada, $7; No. 2, $6.50, per bbl. Cornmeal, $5 per bbl.; Do. $2.50 per bag of 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change in prices, except that fresh meat is in active demand. Mess pork is firm at $19.50; thin mess, $17.-50; prime mess, $16.00. Hams, city smoked, 13 to 14 cents; bacon, 12½ cents; beef, (fresh) prime quarters, 8 to 10 cts.; medium, 6 cents per lb.

FISH.—Mackerel. Island price quotes as follows: For No. 2's, $7; No. 3's, $6 per bbl. No No. 1's. Codfish (small), $3 per qtl. No large ones in market yet. During the past week 600 bbls. of mackerel have been landed here from the outports, by S. C. Hall, and the catch is improving in size and quality. The codfish brought in are of an inferior quality, and only brings the above price. 200 quintals were received by I. C. Hall and 80 by Jos. A. McDonald. The *John Gerard* landed, on Monday last, 212 bbls. consigned to Mr. Dean.

PRODUCE.—Butter 13 to 14 cents per lb. Eggs, 13 to 14 cents per doz. Potatoes, none to speak of, a few small lots of new were in the market, with prices unlimited. Oats, none. Hay, $8 to $10 per ton.

Wool, washed, 32 cents per lb.

Leather shows no change; upper prime sides, 43 cents. Calf 75¢ cents; Sole, light, 22 cts. Harness do., 32 cents; Belt do., 32 cents per lb.

Hides.—6¢ to 7 cents; calf skins, (prime) 12 cents; do. (medium), 8 cents per lb.

The following vessels have been reported from the Gulf, August 10th: Odessa, 115 bbls. Octavia, 180; P. Mitchell, 215; Dominion, 120; Adele, 120; all fitted out by I. C. Hall.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
Ch'town, Aug. 15, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	6d *a* 9d
Do. by the quarter	5d *a* 7d
Mutton	4d *a* 6d
Lamb, per lb	4d *a* 7d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Do. by the tub	10d
Cheese, per lb.	9d *a* 5d
Do. (new milk)	10d *a* 1s
Tallow, per lb.	7d *a* 9d
Lard, per lb.	9d *a* 1s
Flour, per 100 lbs.	20s *a* 21s
Peas	10d *a* 1s
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	19s 0d *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 *a* 3s 3d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	1s
Potatoes, per bush.	2s 6d *a* 3s
New Potatoes per peck	1s 9d *a* 2s
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	none
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	60s *a* 70s
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.

Boston markets, Aug. 12, 1871.—Butter, 27 to 29 cents per lb.; eggs, 22 to 23 cents per doz.; hay, 30 to $33 per ton; mackerel, No. 3's, steady at $6.50 to 7.00; 2's, from $7.50 to 9.00; 1's, $12.00 to 15.00 per bbl. the latter price being for choice lots; codfish, $4.00 to 5.00, for medium and large; small, $3.00 to 3.25 per qntl.; haddock, $2 to 2.50; Wool, unwashed, 40 to 45 cents per lb; tub and scoured, 70 to 75 cents per lb.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Aug. 8.—Schr. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; coal.

9th.—Schr. Corsair, Emery, Pictou; coal. Do Julia, F. Casey, Shediac; deal. Str. Alhambra, Wright, Boston; mdse. Schr. Farewell, Christian, Arasaig; salmon. Do. Tolo, Harpell, Port Daniel; limestone. Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; mails. Do. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Shediac; mdse.

10th.—Schr. Alexander, Jean, Pictou; coal. Do. Sarah Ann, Allin, Bay Verte; deal. Do. Do. Sea Breeze, McFadyen, Cape Jack; mer. Do. Catherine Royal, Bapdroit, Boston; mer. Do. Mary Charles, Landry, Shediac; boards;

11th.—Schr. Lily, Dupray, Shediac; hoops. Str. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou, mdse. Do. St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac; mdse.

12th.—Ship James Duncan, Kickham, Liverpool, G. B.; mdse.

14th.—Schr. Margaret Jane, Chapman, Buctouche; deal. Do. Loyalist, McLean, Buctouche; deal. Do. Venture, Anderson, Pictou; coal. Do. Helen, Murray, Shediac; bal. Do. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou; coal. Do. Augusta Parker, Matheson, Pictou; coal.

15.—Schr. R. Munn, Walker, Margaree; coal. Do. W. Wright, McPherson; Pictou; coal. Do. Farewell, Cairns, Arisaig; salmon.

CLEARED.

Aug. 8th.—Schr. Feme, McLean, Pugwash; bal. Do. Break of Day, Ross, Carraquet; salt. Do. Adventure, Scott, Pugwash; bal. G. Palmer, Palmer, Miramichi; bal.

9th.—Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac; mer.

10th.—Str. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Pictou; mails. Schr. Alexander, Jean, Pictou; bal. Str. Alhambra, Wright, Halifax and Boston; mdse. Schr. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; bal. Do. Julia, F. Casey, Cocaigne; bal. Do. Vienna, Rude, Pictou; bal.

11th.—Schr. Lily, Dupray, Cocaigne; bal. Do. Sarah Ann, Allin, Shediac; bal. Str. Princess of Wales, Cameron, Shediac; mdse.

12th. Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Pictou; mails Schr. Mars, Pollard, Shediac; bal. Do Bras d'or, Sullivan, River Philip, bal. Do Mary Charles, Landry, Shediac; bal.

14th.—Schr. John Gerard, Kenney, Gulf; fishing stores. Do. Daniel, Walsh, Pictou; bal. Do. Morning Light, Maskell, Cape John; bal. Do. Helen, Murray, Bay Verte; mdse. Str. St. Lawrence, Evans, Shediac; mdse.

15.—Schr. Jessie, Leblanc, Cocaigne; bal. Do. Margaret Jane, Chapman, Buctouche; bal. Do. Loyalist, McLean, Buctouche; bal.

Aug. 4th.—Cleared from Bello Bay, new Brig *Sailor's Bride*, with 80 head cattle, 100 do. sheep, 40 pigs, lot of hardwood plank and staves, for Newfoundland market, by Hyndman Bros. She arrived in St. John's in 58 hours.

LAUNCHED.—On the 26 ult., from the Shipyard of Messrs. McLure Bros., Murray River a handsomely modeled Barque of about 500 tons (new measure), to class A. 1., 5 years English Lloyds. Her dimensions are: Length on deck, 146 feet; beam, 32 feets hold, 18 feet; and has a poop taking in the main-mast.

Exports from the Port of Charlottetown for the week ending Tuesday, July 18, 1871.—Horses, 2; Mackerel, 333 bbls.; Salmon, 70 boxes; Eggs, 159 bbls.; Calfskins, 2 bbls.; Wool, 1 Bag; Herring, 60 bbls.; Oats, 256 bush.

Birth.

On Thursday last, the wife of Mr. Thomas Hession, of a son.

Died.

At her residence, Great George Street, Charlottetown, on Monday, the 14th instant, peacefully fell asleep in Jesus, Jessie, the eldest daughter of Neil and Barbara Ramsay, aged 27 years. [Nova Scotia papers please copy.]

On the 19th May last, at Trinidad, Klamath County, California, Mr. Nathan Stingwell, formerly of St. Peter's Bay, on this Island, in the 28th year of his age. He had united with the I. O. of Good Templars, and though far from his friends, by his brother Templars he was treated with every kindness and attention, as they watched carefully with him on sickness and gave him a Christian burial. He leaves a sorrowing widow and many affectionate friends on this Island to mourn his early death.

Drowned, by the foundering of the English Steamship *Italian*, on the Coast of Spain, on the 20th March, 1869, Donald Murchison, aged 21 years and 4 months, Quartermaster of said Steamship.

Died, of small pox, in the hospital in Liverpool, on the 23d of March last, Neil Murchison, aged 19 years and 3 months, seaman of the ship *Midas*, belonging to James Duncan & Co., both sons of John Murchison, Esq., Point Prim. They were steady, sober young men, much and deservedly regretted by all who were acquainted with them.

At sea, 7 p. m., on the 18th July last, in Lat. 56° 10 min. N., and Lon. 18° W., Mr. James A. Harris, son of George Harris, Esq., Murray Harbor. The deceased fell from the main-topmast cross-trees of the *James Duncan*, struck on the main channel board, fell over the side, and sank immediately. The Ship's way was stopped, Captain Kickham put out a boat, and searched for the body, but did not succeed in finding it.

New Advertisements.

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
TOIET 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 Tobbacco.
150 Meerchaum Pipes } all shapes.
50 doz. Briar & Fancy do. }
All of which he offers
Wholesale and Retail!
Every Article
WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.
Upper Queen St., Ch'town, Aug. 16, '71 4in

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

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.

FLOUR.
150 BBLS. Choice Canada Flour, to arrive per S. S. "Georgia," for sale low.
A. B. SMITH.
Ch'town, Aug. 19, '71.

Tenders.

TENDERS will be received, at the Mayor's Office, until Wednesday next, the 16th August inst., from persons qualified to read and write, and of temperate habits, and willing to serve in the capacity of Police constables in Charlottetown.

By order of the Common Council.
PETER McGOWAN, City Clerk.
Aug. 19, '71.

New Advertisements.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
FIRE & LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
Assets over £2,906,166 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.
G. W. DeBLOIS,
General Agent.
Ch'town, July 26, 1871. 3m.

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 Enteries 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.

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.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.
THE Classes in this Institution will be re-opened 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.

Notice to the Public!
I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give notice to all Merchants, Shop-keepers, Tradesmen and others, that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any member of my family; nor will I pay one farthing of money to any one in future who cannot produce a written order over my signature, or a verbal one from my wife.
E. J. McMAHON.
Ch'town, Aug. 9, 1871.

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.

EXECUTORS' SALE
FLOUR & MEAL!
Liquors, Groceries, &c.
The Executors of the late Martin O'Halloran, have instructed me to sell at Auction, at his late place of business,
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
On MONDAY, the 21st inst.,
At 11 o'clock:
All his extensive Stock in Trade, of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Flour, and Cornmeal, Earthenware, &c.
AS FOLLOWS:
Casks Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Port, Sherry, and Claret Wines.
Cases Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
Gingerette and old Tom Gin.
Barrels of Bottled Ale and Porter.
Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Gin, Gingerette, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines, (in bottles).
Barrels of Flour & Cornmeal, chests & half chests Tea.
Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Earthenware, &c., &c.
TERMS.—All sums under £10, cash; £10 to £20, 3 months; over £20, 6 month's credit on approved Paper.
—ALSO—
At same time, will be let for a term of years, as may be agreed on, the shop and cellar, together with the warehouse.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Aug. 9, 1871.

Wanted,
BY the Subscriber, a smart young BOY, as an apprentice to the Hair Dressing Business. Apply immediately to
CHAS. O. WINKLER.
Upper Queen St., Ch'town, } ex 2in
August 9, 1871. }

MARQUIS OF LORNE HOUSE
MRS. McGRAITH 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

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
LATE

Miscellaneous.

THE NEXT GREAT WAR.

Are war clouds again gathering in the East? The note of warning is sounded in the Edinburgh *Review*. "A struggle is impending between Russia and Austria; it is inevitable sooner or later; it cannot be averted." So alarming a prediction will certainly divert attention from France and Germany to the movements of those two Eastern powers. Both have been actively engaged in the reorganization of their armies; and though Russia has had the advantage of time, the declaration made by the Austrian War Minister this week as to the colossal army which, under the new military system, he could place in the field, was not without significance and purpose. Austria, however, clearly meditates no aggression, not even upon her late assailants, Germany and Italy, still less on Russia. Whence then the danger? Russia makes no secret of her desire to encroach on her neighbor and expand her influence abroad by force of arms, to make use of a propaganda for this founded on theory of race, to array the Sclave against the Magyar and the Austrian." Russia, according to the same authority, has resolved upon a campaign wholly different from that which culminated in the Crimean disaster. The opening of the Black Sea to her fleet is a feint, or at most a strategic operation to divert attention from the grand quadrilateral in Poland, whence, on the completion of the Russian scheme of military reorganization, Russian generals are "to advance on Central Europe without risk to the internal peace of the country," thus bringing into practical realization the assertion that "the Eastern question can alone be solved at Vienna in a Russian sense." Are Russian intentions here belied? Too many facts combine in support of these conclusions to remove all distrust. The porte, for the moment, is all in favor at St. Petersburg, because Turkey is not first to be assailed, and a Turco-Austrian alliance—alliances are the great dread of the Czar—might impose an impassable barrier to the Russian advance. Germany is soothed by the presence of the Czar at Ems. England is ignored. Yet Russian generals are unostentatiously manœuvering their 650,000 men on the western border, whilst Russian statesmen are exerting their utmost to avert a combination of powers against their designs, and to extinguish in the western states the embers of an Eastern policy which was doomed by the crowning humiliation of the Black Sea Conference.

A Curious Case.—On the 20th of April last,—says the Halifax *Chronicle*—as most of our readers will remember, a Scotchman named William McKenzie, a sailor of the ship "Rosecraik," then in this port, confessed before the Stipendiary Magistrate that seven and a half years previously he had murdered a man on Argyle street, in the city of Glasgow, and desired to surrender himself to justice. The confession was taken down in writing, and McKenzie committed to jail. Subsequently, inquiries were made of the police authorities in Glasgow, who replied that no murder had been committed at the time given by McKenzie. This was confirmed by the opinion of Dr. Woodill, the physician in attendance at the jail, who said McKenzie was insane. The matter then dropped from public notice. Recently, McKenzie, who has been detained in jail since his confession, improved much, and his reason returned. He had no recollection of having made any confession, and solemnly asserted that he had neither killed nor injured any man. Application was made to the Judges for his release. They referred the case to the Stipendiary Magistrate who had received the confession, and yesterday the prisoner was brought up at the Police office. The Magistrate questioned him regarding the confession, and read it to him. McKenzie said he had no recollection of making the confession, and it was all untrue, as he had never harmed any man, and at the time of the murder was stated to have been committed he was in the colonies—in New Zealand he thought—and not in Glasgow. His mind, he said, was affected from hard drinking, and when he made the confession he was not aware of what he was doing. An affidavit by Dr. Woodill, to the effect that at the time the confession was made McKenzie was insane and therefore ought not to be held responsible for his actions, was read. The prisoner was then discharged by proclamation.

England's illustrious guest, the Emperor of Brazil is immediately connected with the Houses of Bourbon and Hapsburgh, by his father and mother respectively. Before he was six years old he was proclaimed Emperor on the abdication of his father; at fifteen he assumed the reins of Government, and at eighteen married the sister of the late King of Naples, by whom he has had four children. His daughters married the Couns or Aquila and the Count d' Eu, but his sons both died young. His reign has been characterised by unusual administrative ability and the civilized world owes him a debt of gratitude for the firmness with which he has crushed by moral force, the employment of slaves in his dominions. He speaks fluently Portuguese, English, French, German, and Italian, and is extremely fond of athletic exercises. Since his arrival he has created something like a sensation by his matutinal excursions. It is said that the Imperial couple are on their way to Rome, the bearers of presents to the Pope, and that the decree of the complete abolition of the sale of negroes throughout the Brazils, will be signed at the Vatican and bear the blessing of his Holiness.—*Catholic Opinion.*

A London despatch says that there is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that the cholera has raged for two years in Russia. As the terrible scourge has not passed the frontier, a close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehension exists whether, if not having advanced upon Germany, the usual way it has approached heretofore, it may not now come by way of the sea, and the Government has prescribed regulations to be enforced upon all ships from Baltic ports. There have been recently some cases at Hull, which is on the route of emigrants from Germany to America.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recommends what would be virtually the abdication of the Queen and the transfer of the more important duties of her office to the Prince and Princess of Wales. The *Pall Mall* says:—Her Majesty's health is understood to require these inopportune visits to Balmoral, and the actual business of royalty can be done by no one but herself. But the social duties of her station could be equally well performed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. At a future day they must succeed to that place in social and public life which the Queen has vacated, and there is no reason why Her Majesty should not enjoin them to take that place at once. The functions of the crown as the visible head of the nation, may be transferred to the heir without any process of abdication. All that would be required would be that she should live during the season at Buckingham Palace, surrounded with the same state and excercising the same hospitalities as the Queen herself. All the external pomp by which royalty appeals to the imaginations of its subjects would again be seen in London; the Prince of Wales as regards the representative and public side of things, would be virtually sovereign. There would be no additional outlay needed on the part of the nation, for the proportion of Her Majesty's income which would be spent at Buckingham Palace if she were herself able to keep her court there would be applicable to the same purpose when her court was kept there for her by the Prince of Wales. The subject is one which is the duty of the Cabinet to bring before the attention of the sovereign. It concerns—it very nearly concerns the interest of her crown and dignity, and it cannot be doubted that if her ministers placed it before her in this its true aspect, Her Majesty would willingly accede to a suggestion so reasonable in itself, and so perfectly easy of execution.

Anecdote of Pius IX.—A correspondent writing from Rome says:—It was now my turn. The eyes of Pius IX. were fixed upon my face. "English," said the chamberlain in answer to a look (the Pope's eyes were very expressive), "and his name is—— He, too, is an artist." The Pope held out his hand to me, and asked me, in Italian, whether I was a painter or a sculptor. I replied, 'Neither, your Holiness;" and added, for I found I was contradicting the chamberlain—that I was not, properly speaking, an artist, but only a writer. "There are artists in words as well as Colors," said Pius IX., when I had kissed his hand. "Scotti era un pittore, e Byron uno scultore, ma Shakispara era tutti due alla volta!" (Scott was a painter, and Byron a sculptor, but Shakespeare was both at once!) As all eyes, including those of the Cardinals, were now fixed upon me, and as I felt my unworthiness to occupy any longer the public attention, I merely answered, "Yes, your Holiness," and remained kneeling. But the Pope had not quite done. "Ah, quel Shakispara!" he exclaimed with a thoughtful shake of his head. "Che gigante! che autore! Egli e il piu grande di tutti gli artisti!" (Ah, that Shakespeare! What a giant! what an author! He is the greatest of all the artists.) And with a friendly smile, the whole of which I felt I might fairly claim as mine, he passed slowly on, and thence through the line of Cardinals out of the doorway.

The committee of the exhibition to be held at Edinburgh, commemmorative of the centenary of Walter Scott, have received a considerable number of articles of interest. Among these are the cradle of Scott, Meg Dod's punch-bowl, the original design of the Scott monument, Sir Walter's passport through France in 1826, silver snuff box used by him, the "Queen's body guard suit" worn by him, the original MS. of some of his works, and a number of portraits of him and his family. Mr. Hope Scott has authorised a selection from Abbotsford of any articles of interest not usually shown. Promises of loans from valuable collections, public and private, have also been made. Mr. Hope Scott, who now owns Abbotsford, married Scott's grand daughter, Miss Lockart, by whom he had a daughter, the great novelist's only descendant. He is a man of great ability and has made an immense income as leader of the Parliamentary bar, the most lucrative branch of the legal profession. He married secondly the sister of the Duke of Norfolk. This lady is also dead. Mr. Hope Scott joined the Catholic Church many years ago, and Sir Walter's favorite room at Abbotsford is now an oratory.

Photographs of the ruins of the column of Vendome were taken after its destruction by order of the commune. In these pictures the portraits of a number of the national guards, in attitudes of rejoicing at the fall of the column, were incidentally introduced, from their having been present when the photographs were taken. Each of these portraits has been enlarged and placed in the hands of the detective police of the present French government. Just before McMahon's soldiers entered Paris, photographs of the principal barricades were taken, and in these pictures the portraits in small of several hundreds of the insurgents are to be seen. These likenesses have been enlarged, and are to be used for the arrest and identification of the persons thus incidentally introduced. It is believed that these enlarged photographs will in many cases secure the condemnation of prisoners who have been arrested on suspicion by the French government.

The saying that no created thing is without its use was somewhat curiously illustrated—at any rate so far as spiders are concerned—at a sale which took place some short time ago in London. The business and premises to be disposed of were those of a quill pen manufacturer, and the presence of vast quantities of well-fed spiders in the establishment was accounted for by one of the old employes in a somewhat curious manner. It would appear that the feathers of the goosequill are infested by a most destructive species of moth, for which spiders have an especial predilection; and therefore quill pen manufacturers keep these insects upon the same principle that a good housewife keeps a cat.

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,
Jeweler, &c.

North Side Queen Square, Feb. 16, 1871. 1y

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.

W. W. WELLNER

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and offers for Sale (at his usual satisfactory prices) a large Stock of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND **JEWELRY**

Ch'town, July 19, 1871.—51

LITTLE WANZER

SEWING MACHINE,

Another lot of this

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACAINE

Just received.

A. B. SMITH.

may 31.

Notice.

ALL persons having purchased Tickets for the Lottery of the

Reaping Machine,

which was to have taken place on the Souris Line Road, on Thursday, 6th July, are requested to call upon the parties from whom they bought their tickets and get their money returned within ten days from date, as said Lottery did not come off. Any money not called for during the above time will be sent to

ANGUS McCORMACK.

Souris Line Road, July 10, '71. 3in

Business Notices.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English 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 intelectual 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 octave 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.

BLACK RIVER CLOTH MILLS!

THE above Mills having been thoroughly repaired and improved, the subscribers are better than ever prepared to carry on the business in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE.

PRICES.

Full dressed BLACK, (steamed),	1s.	per yard
GREY,	9d.	"
Half dressed "	4d.	"
Full " SNUFF BROWN,	1s.	"
Common PLUM BROWN,	1s.	"
Women's Wear, BROWN,	6d.	"
" [pressed only],	2d.	"

List of Agents.

John Higgins, Charlottetown, John A. MacDonald, Tracadie, James McWade, Mount Stewart, Patrick Griffin, St. Andrew's, J. B. McLure, Wheatly River, Alex. McDonald, New Glasgow, Samuel Brown, Stanley Bridge, Hugh McLeod, Tailor, Margate, Neil Reilly, Malpeque, James McGilvray, do., George F. Thompson, Darnley, Donald S. McLellan, Indian River, John Milligan, Travellers Rest, James W. Hodgson, Pedeque, James B. Perry, Miscouche, Sylvanus Gallant, Egmont Bay.

McDONALD & McKAY.

July 26, 1871. 1m*

HAYING TOOLS!

FOR SALE low, Wholesale and Retail—60 doz. RAKES, 30 doz Prime Nash's SCYTHES, warranted, 25 doz. Scythe Sneaths, 25 boxes Scythe Stones, 50 doz. Hay Forks, 90 doz. Fork Handles.

—ALSO—

25 DOZ. Mason's Celebrated Preserve Jars, good and cheap. Fruit requires no sugar. Warranted to keep for any length of time.

DODD & ROGERS.

Queen Square, July 26, 1871. 4in

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. Manuel 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 E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the owner.

RONALD McCORMACK.

Richmond Place, Lot 16, July 10th, 1871. 1sum pro pat tf.

Good Business Stand, Dwelling House, &c.,

TO BE SOLD BY

Auction, on Wednesday,

23d day of August, next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, in front of the Colonial Building, the Leasehold interest for the unexpired term of seventeen years in the House, Shop and premises, situated in Water Street, at present in the occupation of the undersigned. For terms and further particulars apply to Henry Haszard, Esq., or the undersigned.

W. C. BARRIS.

Ch'town, Aug. 2, 1871. 4in

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.

FALCONER, KEITH & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

QUEEN STREET,

Can do better for their Customers than any house in the city.

Buyers will find, at our Establishment, the largest lot of

CLOTH!

—IN—

TWEEDS,
COATINGS,
VESTINGS, &c.,

in the market.

Newest of everything, in

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

A nice lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

of our own manufacture.

SILK HATS!

IN

LATEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH STYLE!

FELT HATS!

—IN—

SIXTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

Ch'town, June 14, 1871.

FOR SALE

—AT—

LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOOTS & SHOES.

PANAMA HATS,
CANTON HATS,
STRAW HATS,
P. LEAF HATS,
FELT HATS,
PARA HATS,
LINNEN HATS.
HOLLAND HATS,
CAPS.

FRENCH KID BOOTS,
KANGAROO BOOTS,
PEB. GOAT BOOTS,
GLOVE KID BOOTS,
BUTTONED BOOTS.
HIGH CUT BOOTS,
BRONZE BOOTS,
COLORED BOOTS,
CROQUET SLIPPERS.

HATS AND CAPS.

LATEST DESIGNS BRONZE SLIPPERS.

GENTS'

BLACK SILK HATS!

Styles:

MARQUIS OF LORNE,
METZ, PREMIER, &c.

A. B. SMITH.

Ch'town, June 7, 1871.

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 Costings, Tweeds, Doeskins, Tailor's Trimmings.

CLOTHING.

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

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & BOCKTINS.

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 Mill 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.

BOOTS & SHOES!

Ex. S. S. 'COMMERCE,'

28 CASES

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

FASHIONABLE STYLES!

A. B. SMITH.

July 5, 1871.

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

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,
Chairman.

Aug. 9.] 4m

Steamboat Notices.

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.

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.

Steamboat Notices.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON

TO

Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.,

CONVEYING GOODS AT THROUGH RATES TO

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The fine new powerful Screw Steamer

"MILBANKE,"

A 1, 1296 Tons Register, 500 horse power, WILL BE DESPATCHED PUNCTUALLY ON 16th AUGUST, receiving cargo [unless previously full] until 14th AUGUST.

Will be followed by the new Screw Steamer

"SAID,"

A1, 18 years, 1020 Tons Register, 500 horse power, to be despatched punctually on

28th AUGUST,

Receiving cargo [unless previously full] until 26th August.

These Steamers will be followed by other of equal class, as the Trade demands.

For Freight, apply in London to Nell, Harrison & Co., 75 Aldermanbury; in Halifax, to T. & E. DeWolfe, O'Connor's Wharf; in St. John, to Melick & Jordon; or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERRY, Agent.

July 19.—1m.

INMAN LINE!

THROUGH FREIGHT

TO CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE following STEAMERS are appointed to sail from

LIVERPOOL

FOR

Halifax and New York:

City of Bristol,	Tuesday, 22d August,	
Nemesis,	" 6th Sept.,	
City of Limerick,	" 19th "	
City of New York,	" 3d October,	
City of Antwerp,	" 17th "	

Carrying GOODS at THROUGH RATES to

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A continuance of patronage is solicited from Importers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to William Inman, 22 Water Street; in London, to Eyres & Allen, 61 King William St.; in Halifax, to J. & R. B. Seeton; or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent.

July 19.—1m

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.

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. Roquet,

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, THURSDAY, 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.