umboat Notices.

C AND GULF PORT
TEAMSHIP Co.

ial Agricultural Ex-
ition at Quebec.

th, 14th and 15th September.

ON TICKETS from CHAR-
TOWN to QUEBEC, and return,
Georgia, will be issued during the
mentioned good for 30 days, for
ng meals and staterooms.
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
Aug 30, 1871. 3w

R ARRANGEMENT.

HE "HEATHER BELLE"
MOUNT STEWART BRIDGE
Tuesday and Saturday Morning,
returning same days about 3 p.m.

Leaves Orwell
esday and Friday morning, at 7
urning same days about 3 p.m.

es Charlottetown for
Crapaud
sday Night or Wednesday Morn-
ing to tide, returning same day.
By order,
F. W. HALES,
Secretary Steam Navigation Co.
, may 10, 1871.

E EDWARD ISLAND
TEAMERS
hediac, Nova Scotia,
nd Cape Breton.

E STEAMERS
rence & Princess of Wales
an as under, until further notice.

runswick & United States.
HARLOTTETOWN, for SUMMER-
d SHEDIAC, every MONDAY,
SDAY, and FRIDAY EVENING, at
r SEVEN o'clock. Returning from
C every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY,
DAY EVENING, on arrival of Train
John, at noon.

Scotia, Cape Breton, and
Georgetown.
CHARLOTTETOWN, for PICTOU,
ESDAY, THURSDAY and SATUR-
ORNING, at FIVE o'clock, p. m.,
d Freight for SHAWENEGAN, on
, PORT HOOD, on THURSDAY, and
TOWN, on SATURDAY. Returning
E GEORGETOWN on MONDAY, from
SBURY on WEDNESDAY and PORT
n FRIDAY, by way of PICTOU, leaving
ice at noon, on arrival of Train from

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

STON STEAMERS.

STEAMERS "Alhambra" and
mmerce" leave (weather permitting)
rf Boston, for this Port, alternately
ATURDAY, at 1, p. m., and returning,
re alternately every THURSDAY, at noon
both ways at Pictou, Canso, and Hali-

ed Money by this line. Rates of Pas-
ge are—
abin, £2 15
abin, including Stateroom, 3 0
teerage, 2 8
CARVELL BROS., Agents.
n, June 21, 1871.

Quebec and Gulf Ports
Steamship Company.

Mail Line between Quebec, Mon-
l, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island, and
Newfoundland.

on side-wheel steamship Secret, Capt.
Davison.
ron side-screw steamship Georgia, Capt
Connell.
ron side-screw steamship Gaspe, Capt.
Baquet,
d two new Steamships to be purchased.
above powerful and commodious First-
Steamships are intended to sail, as
for PICTOU, N. S.:

Steamship Gaspe,

QUEBEC, MONDAY, the 1st MAY, and
UESDAY, the 16th, at 4 o'clock, p. m.,
d every alternate TUESDAY after, call-
g at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspe-
ac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle, and
hediac

Steamship Secret,

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, the 9th May, at 4
clock, p. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, calling at Father Point, Gaspe,
rce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham,
ewcastle, and Shediac. Returning, will
ave PICTOU, the 16th MAY, at 7
clock, a. m., and every alternate TUES-
AY, at same hour, touching at same
orts.

Steamship Georgia,

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7
o'clock, p. m., and every alternate
THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRI-
DAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., call-
g at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and
Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will
ave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th
AY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alter-
ate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports.
he Steamers will connect at Shediac with
Railway for St. John, N. B.; thence by
Steamer for Fredericton, Eastport, Port-
land, and Boston, and at Pictou with
Railway for Halifax, N. S. In addition
o the above, a large First-class Steamer
will be put on the route between MON-
TREAL, QUEBEC, PICTOU, and NEW-
FOUNDLAND; days of sailing, Ports of
all, and other particulars in a future ad-
vertisement.
CARVELL BROS., Agents
Town, march 29, 1871.

NOTICE.

E undersigned having been appointed by
power of Attorney, to collect all debts due
owing to the Rev. George A. Belcourt,
Parish Priest of Rustico, in Prince Edward
d, hereby notify all persons indebted to
said Rev. George A. Belcourt, by Promis-
Note, or otherwise, to come forward and
arrangements for the settlement of their
spective amounts.
DAVID MUTCH,
harlottetown, Aug. 19, 1871. 6w

THE HERALD.

NEW SERIES. VOL 1. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1871. NO. 47.

THE HERALD
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 SEPT., 1871.

MOON'S PHASES.

THIRD QU'TR, 6th day, 5h. 58m., even., N.
NEW MOON, 14th day, 7h. 57m., even., S.W.
FIRST QU'TR, 21st day, 1h. 0m., even., N. by E.
FULL MOON, 28th day, 1h. 32m., even., N.N.E.

DAY MONTH	DAY WEEK	SUN rises	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Friday	5 22	6 35	8 12	even	13 13
2	Saturday	23	34	8 59	1 4	8
3	Sunday	24	31	9 56	1 44	3
4	Monday	30	30	9 21	2 23	0
5	Tuesday	31	28	9 51	2 3	12 57
6	Wednesday	32	26	10 25	3 46	54
7	Thursday	33	24	11 4	4 35	51
8	Friday	34	22	11 51	5 30	48
9	Saturday	35	20	morn	6 28	45
10	Sunday	37	19	0 46	7 31	42
11	Monday	38	17	1 46	8 28	39
12	Tuesday	39	15	2 51	9 22	36
13	Wednesday	40	13	3 58	10 11	33
14	Thursday	41	11	sets	10 57	30
15	Friday	42	9	7 5	11 38	27
16	Saturday	43	7	7 31	morn	24
17	Sunday	44	5	7 54	0 17	21
18	Monday	45	4	8 21	0 59	19
19	Tuesday	46	2	8 58	1 41	17
20	Wednesday	47	1	9 41	2 27	14
21	Thursday	48.5	59	10 32	3 17	11
22	Friday	50	57	11 32	4 14	7
23	Saturday	51	54	morn	5 20	3
24	Sunday	52	51	0 40	6 33	11 59
25	Monday	53	48	1 54	7 45	55
26	Tuesday	54	46	3 7	8 50	52
27	Wednesday	55	44	4 21	9 46	49
28	Thursday	56	43	rises	10 34	47
29	Friday	57	41	6 33	11 17	44
30	Saturday	58	39	6 58	11 54	41

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 Saving'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 Notice.

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

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

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 port, without first permission from their Health Officer.
JAMES A. McEACHERN,
Aug. 9.] 4m Chairman.

Executors' Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARTIN O'HALLORAN, of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, will furnish the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN GAHAN,
WALTER O'HALLORAN,
Executors of the Estate of Martin O'Halloran, deceased.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1871. 3m

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 possess 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 EMPORIUM, until you become like the lilly of the valy, 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!

MANUFACTURED AS FOLLOWS:—

In English Walking Coats, PRINCE ALBERT, &c.
French Walking Coats, NAPOLEON, &c.
Scotch Walking Coats, MARQUIS OF LORNE, &c.
German Walking Coats, BISMARCK, &c.
And the BROADWAY and FIFTH AVENUE
American Walking Coats,

Business,
Frock,
Surtout,
Overs,

and a number of others, too numerous to mention.

BOYS' CLOTHES

in variety and sizes to suit.

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

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

Ch'town, May 31, 1871

(Continued in the "Examiner.")

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE!

MASON & HENDERSON,
QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,
QUEEN STREET,

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

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

Having the special 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!!

ROME.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Tablet*, says in a recent letter:—

The Roman section of the International is now organized. The work has been accomplished by two delegates, one from London and the other from Brussels. They were received with a "fraternal welcome" by the revolutionary clubs here, especially the "Freethinkers' Club" and the "Popular Club." The "Roman Club" was not unfriendly, though less cordial. The only ones that held aloof were the Bernini and Cavour Clubs, twin sisters. There was little to do in the way of organizing working men's societies; that is done ready to their hand.

Talking of clubs, a curious circumstance has come out lately, drawing public attention to the secret working of the political societies here. The "Popular Club" which I have just mentioned is a society of ultra-Republicans. It has no president, because that would involve the ideas of power and of authority, which it repudiates One of the members, named Bennicelli, presented for admission a friend of his own, Mezzetti by name. The council, composed of the Marquis Vitelleschi, brother of the Bishop of Osima; Nathan, the friend of Garibaldi; Petroni and Pastorelli, old conspirators; recommended to the general assembly of the members to admit Mezzetti. The assembly for reasons of its own, rejected the recommendation: Upon this Bennicelli writes a letter charging the club with having, in 1867, ordered the assassination of a friend of his, who he says was, all the time, a patriot, and innocent of the charge on which he was condemned by their secret tribunal. The man was, in effect, wounded, but not fatally. He is still alive to tell the tale. In revenge for this revelation the club has expelled Bennicelli.

At the Minerva first Vespers of the Feast of St Dominic was sung. The grand old church was decorated and lighted splendidly; there was a large congregation, and the ceremonies as perfect as they were this time last year. But what a difference in the Dominican community itself! A remarkable circumstance happened in this church 150 years ago. At that time the fathers were so numerous that many in the house did not know each other's name. One evening a man clothed in the Dominican habit entered the church, took his seat in the choir, and sang the office with the monks. When it was over he fixed his attention on one of them, who had a gentle and mortified look; he accosted him, and intimated his wish to go to confession. The monk replied that being still young, he had not the necessary faculties The stranger answered: "I can give them to you; I am the Pope." It was Benedict XIII. The general sentiment among Catholics in Rome is that those times will return. Many think the International is to be the means of bringing them back. It may rid us of our present masters and stir up Europe to the work of restoration. It may be so; the remedy in that case will indeed be terrible, but not worse than the disease.

Subsequently to the year 1867 the Pontifical Government was under continual apprehension of the danger of conflagrations and explosions. The blowing up of the Serristori barrick was a sufficient justification of its anxiety, and the Papal military engineers were incessantly occupied in taking precautions against similar disasters. Not a subterranean vault of all that abound in Rome, not a sewer, ancient or modern, not a gallery of the Catacombs, did they leave unexplored. The Italian Government manifests no concern of the sort. They do not appear to dream that the International may place barrels of powder and of petroleum under the buildings of which they have robbed the Pope and the Catholic Church.

The correspondent of the New York *World* sends the following:—

The following touching and interesting letter from his Holiness to the ex-Senator of Rome, Marchese Cavalletti, has just been made public, and I hasten to forward it to your columns. In my last communication I had occasion to mention the fact that a throne of gold was considered a suitable offering to Pius "the Great" on the completion of and surpassing the years of the pontificate of St. Peter; that a committee had been formed for the purpose of collecting the necessary sum, and that the costly gift was to be ready at latest by St. Peter's fete-day next year, 29th June, 1872.

Very dear Marquis and son in Jesus Christ:

The manifold proofs of affection that reach me daily from all portions of the Catholic world, produce in me the liveliest emotion, and compel me to the sincerest gratitude, which I seek to gratify with prayers on behalf of the humanerable children of the Church, for whom every week I offer up the sacrifice of infinite value—that, namely, of the Holy Mass; the which, in compliance with the general desire, I shall likewise, God willing, on the 23d of the present month, apply to beseech from Him the liberation of this our beloved Italy, from the many evils that daily oppress her more and more. I was lately much surprised, my dearest son in Jesus Christ, ever so truly affectionate towards this Holy See—I was, I say, surprised by the news you communicated to me, namely, that two new and entirely unexpected proofs of filial love, were about to be displayed towards me by good Catholics—the offering of a pontifical throne of gold, and the addition of the title of "the Great," to the name of Pius Ninth. With my heart upon my lips, and with the sincerity of a father tenderly attatched to his children in the Lord. I will reply in regard to each of these two offerings. As to the precious gift of the chair of gold, it immediately presented itself to my mine that it would be far better to employ the sum obtained by Catholic oblations in the buying off from conscription those of the clerical students, who may be compelled by a law iniquitous and unprecedented to enter the military service. The clergy form the golden throne that supports the Church, and it is for that very reason that the efforts of existing rulers are chiefly directed against them, by means of spoliation and persecution, and above all by seeking to render the vocation to the sanctuary more and more difficult, so as to render more rare the members of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, in order that the latter, daily decimated by death and bitter trials, may experience continual vacancies that cannot be filled up, to the extreme detriment of the Church of Christ.

It would seem that the present rulers had assumed the obligation of destroying all things, and especially those that have reference to religion and the Church. And while they are eloquent in praises of, and provision for ecclesiastics disobedient to their bishops or apostate to the faith, they persist in an infernal system of hostility to wards the far greater number of the truly wortny, because they are inimical to the doctrines of the persecutors, and to their unchristian sentiments. But let these blind rulers rush on the way to perdition, since, wilfully deaf to the first outcries of conscience, and become scoffers in order to ridicule the wholesome doctrines laid before their eyes, they are hurrying down that steep that must conduct them to the profound abyss below. As to the other intention, that, namely, of adding the title of "Great" to our name, the words of the Divine Redeemer occur to my mind. He was journeying through the various districts of Judea under His assumed mortal nature, and some, admiring His divine virtue, addressed Him as "Good Master." But Jesus instantly replied, "Why callest thou me good. God alone is good." If, then, Christ, looking upon Himself as man, declared God alone to be good how much the more should His unworthy vicar say that God only is great? Great from the favors He concedes this His vicar; great for the support He accords to His Church; great for the infinite patience shown towards his enemies; great for the rewards He prepares for all those who quit the path of sin to apply themselves to the work of repentance; great for the rigorous justice with which he will punish all unbelievers and obstinate enemies of His Church. Having said which, I feel it necessary yet further to dwell upon and confirm what I have above alluded to, that is the application of the money which may be collected, not for the throne, but for the release of the young clergy; and in the second place my desire that my name should remain as heretofore, and that all men should repeat to the glory of God, "*Magnus Dominus et laudabilis nimis*" This is the wish your father makes known to his most dear children, while renewing his assurances of love and gratitude towards them. It is quite true that this title was bestowed on three truly great pontiffs, but it was conferred after their death, when the minds of men were more lucid and composed than during their lifetime.

Let these, then, remain great in the mouths and in the hearts of all, while I, with my whole heart, impart to you, to your family, and to all good Catholics, the Apostolic Benediction.

PIUS P. P. IX.

From the Vatican, 8th August 1871.

FRANCE.

The following Petition from the Catholics of France is in course of being signed, and is at present attracting the notice of the Press:—

"MESSIEURS LES REPRESENTANTS.—Our Bishops have addressed to you several petitions on the affairs of Rome, and you have replied to them by a vote of confidence in the prudence and patriotism of the Chief of the Executive.

"We believe, Messieurs, that there is something more that you have it in your power to do in behalf of the rights of the Holy See, as also in behalf of the honor of France, both of which are entrusted to your keeping. As our Bishops did not, so neither did we ask of you, in the present state of our national affairs, to declare war against Italy; but we do ask that our present compulsory inaction may not be the means of allowing the designs of Italy against Rome to be consummated. We would recall to your minds that the Government of King Victor Emmanuel has not been able to establish itself in Rome except by the violation of three treaties at once—treaties concluded with France, the violation too of the law of nations, that public law by which countries are linked together, and by an outrage on the imprescriptible rights of Christendom over the Eternal City, and neither our present misfortunes nor our great need of peace can make us forget the injury and insult offered to France, or the wrong done to the Catholic world. Were we even weaker, more distressed, more deserted by Europe than we are, there would still remain one thing that we could do; to protest, namely, as Catholics and as Frenchmen. Such a protest, Messieurs, we pray you to place in opposition to accomplished fact not only in speeches but by such a solemn act of your honourable house, as will save, at once the Holy See and the honour of France, and be a pledge of action in the time to come.

"Adopting the language of your vote as the expression of our own wishes, we simply claim of you an act of prudence and of patriotism; we ask you to obtain from the Chief of the Executive a declaration in your name, that France can in no possible way approve of what has been done at Rome, and that she will not send her representative to the Court of King Victor Emmanuel in a city which is by ancient and indisputable right the dominion of the Pope, a dominion secured to the Sovereign Pontiff by treaties recently entered into with France. When such a declaration has been made we shall await with the less uneasiness the time when regenerated France shall correspond in another manner with the designs of Providence by restoring the Temporal Power."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes what it states to be the authentic text of a letter written by the Empress to the Duchess de Mouchy in answer to certain imputations understood to be conveyed in General Trochu's defence of his own conduct upon certain acts of Her Majesty during the Regency. The letter is stated to have been communicated to the Paris papers in correction of an erroneous version which had gained publicity through a foreign medium. The following is a translation:—

"Chiselhurst, June 17, 1871.

"Dearest Anna,—I have just read in the *Journal Officiel* the speech of Gen. Trochu I do not know if indignation is strong enough to overpower the disgust which I feel at the conduct of this man, who after having betrayed and deserted the Empress now attempts, from the tribune, to cast dishonour on the woman.

"In a fanciful narrative of facts, he dares to represent me as an ambitious person, who was ready to betray the country and the Emperor. He would be glad to erase his name from a proclamation for reasons which he may perhaps find in his heart, but which, thank God never had a place in mine. He boasts about the truth as he boasted about the Tuileries, without entering. He takes possession of a real fact in order to misrepresent it. The first sentence of his proclamation (the draft of which he showed to me on the night of the 17th August) announced that "the General preceded the Emperor only by a few hours." This having proved not to be the fact, it became necessary to alter the words. I observed as much to the general and that is the incident of which he avails himself in order to charge me with acting an odious part. You, who know that the Emperor has become more dear to me since our misfortunes—you who know how much I admire his self-denial, his courage, his immovable calmness under the vilest calumnies—can you believe that I would have chosen such a moment to deny him?

"There is also an accusation which I desire to refute. General Trochu asserts that the Regency did nothing towards the defence of Paris from the 17th August to the 4th September. I am perfectly certain that investigation will prove the contrary. The General accuses himself: it was he who was president of the committee of defence. Nobody could thwart him. Full powers were placed in his hands—the powers of the state of siege—such exceptional powers as Cavaignac exercised in 1848, and McMahon in 1871. As regards myself, I accept without hesitation my full share of the responsibility which belongs to me in the political events in which I have taken part as Regent; but there is one claim which I shall not surrender—it is to have but one thought, the safety of the country; and to have under all circumstances, made dynastic considerations secondary to the welfare of France. In so acting I did after all, but follow the example of the Emperor when, on the field of Sedan, he sacrificed himself to save 70,000 lives; when he, as it were effaced himself, in order to allow the Regency full liberty to treat without him, in doing which he supposed he was removing the sole obstacle that stood in the way of peace, the King of Prussia having declared that it was the Emperor, and not France he was fighting.

"At that very time Trochu, having entered into a compact with the Opposition, makes a Revolution, and so deprives France of all support from Monarchial Europe, releases the Kings and their Governments from all engagements they had contracted towards her, and commenced that "heroic madness" which is the cause of our worst misfortunes. And yet for all that, as he himself avows—at the end of September, he neither believes in the defence of Paris, nor in the provincial armies, nor has he hopes from any quarter except from British intervention, or Italian or American—the morbid dream of his own excited imagination.

"In order to realize it, he begins by shutting up in Paris the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and isolating that functionary from the Diplomatic body: he, who is so sternly severe against what he calls the want of foresight (*imprevoyances.*) of the Empire, can foresee nothing; he waits for events to relieve him of his post, he waits until chance shall provide an issue to the defence of Paris. His political capacity has been tested. As to his personal character, can I feel esteem for it when I remember what he said to me in order to assure me of his loyalty? He said it with such an air of sincerity that I could not suspect him: Recollect that I am a Breton, a Catholic, and a soldier." He has since (it seems) forgotten that Brittany is the classic land of fidelity; that the Catholic is bound to God by the oath he takes to man; and that the soldier ought not to unsheath against a cause, the sword which he received that he might defend it.

I here conclude my long letter, although I have much more to say; but time presses, and I wish to take advantage of a safe opportunity of writing to you.

"I embrace you tenderly, you and yours,—Your affectionate Aunt,
"EUGENIE"

"I send you with this the photograph of my son."

IRELAND.

THE FRENCH DEPUTATION IN IRELAND.

The progress of the French deputation in the South of Ireland was marked by the greatest popular enthusiasm. At Mallow the following address was presented:—

Monsieur le Comte,—We hail with joy the happy chance afforded by your passing visit and temporary sojourn in Mallow, to tender to you, on the part of our fellow-townsmen, in all its fulness and effusion, the characteristic Irish greeting of "A hundred thousand welcomes!" We rejoice at it, moreover, because of the opportunity it affords us of testifying to you the undying gratitude and affection which we, in common with the rest of our fellow-countrymen, entertain for that great and noble nation of which you and your distinguished fellow-travellers are the worthy representatives. Yes; in you we recognize the representatives of that glorious and historic France which was ever the friend and benefactor of our country in the dark and evil days of her past. In you, too, we recognize the representative of something more glorious still—of that sublime and truly Christian philantropy which, regardless of sufferings and dangers, follows in the devastating track of war, to alleviate the sufferings and bind up the wounds of its shattered and bleeding victims. In this two-fold character, then, we welcome you, and deem your visit an honor conferred upon our town. As time did not permit us to organize any more formal compliment, we would ask you, in conclusion, as an especial favor, that you would confer on us the additional honor of allowing yourself to be regarded as our guest during the short period of your sojourn among us.

Canon JOHN M'CARTHY, P. P.,
Mallow.

M. Le Comte Flavigny, who replied in English, said:

Mr. Creagh, Canon M'Carthy, and Gentlemen,—I thank you with all my heart for the address you have presented me. I shall keep it, and show it to my countrymen as a record that confers on them and on myself the greatest honor. You have given France the assistance of soldiers, and you sent out an Irish Ambulance Corps, which rendered great service to us. I am glad to have the occasion of giving you my best thanks for those great services. It was our duty to come to Ireland to thank you. But since I came here I have found still more reason to be thankful to you for the continuous exhibition of the great kindness the people of Ireland have shown us. It is mutual kindness; it is mutual friendship—eternal friendship.

At Cork the ovation accorded to them was immense, upwards of 20,000 persons, it is said, taking part in the procession. The Mayor presented to the deputation the following address:—

In the terrible struggle from which your country has emerged, the French people command our warmest and our heartiest sympathies. These were suggested in a great degree by the identity of race, and the sympathies created in the past history of France and Ireland. We believe your mission is to thank us for the poor services we rendered your nation in the hour of her afflictions; but we beg to assure you, in language of the most perfect sincerity, that we re-

gret that those services have not been, by any means, commensurate with the feelings we entertain towards the nation and the people whom you represent. We now hope that with returning peace France may be speedily rejuvenated, and that ere long she may regain her position as the champion of civilization and progress. We now prefer you and your companions the hospitality of our city. It shall be our desire to render your stay amongst us as agreeable as possible, and we only regret that your engagements oblige you to make it of so limited a duration.

The Count de Flavigny replied as follows:—

Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City of Cork,—The address which you have had the kindness to present to me, and those with me, embodies in the most eloquent terms all the feelings which for centuries have existed between Ireland and France. There is something mysterious, something electric and extraordinarily enthusiastic in the feeling which both countries have for one another. It is stronger than a family feeling, and stronger than the relations which exist between kings and governments. The right man to express those feelings to you would be Marshal McMahon, but he is not here, and he regrets very much that he was not able to come with us. This glorious soldier, though the last, was not deservedly the least gift which Ireland gave to France. He has rendered us in our sad reverses incomparable services—he has been the salvation of our society and the preserver of our safety. He is a great man, and we all know that he is an Irishman As he cannot come here we have brought other French gentlemen of Irish origin with us The Count O'Neill de Tyrone bears a name which in this country is loved and respected; and another of our friends is the Duke de Feltre, whose grandfather was an Irishman, came over to France, and became a Marshal of France. Now, gentlemen, if you allow me, I will see what services your country has rendered to us in our trials. You know in referring to this topic I labor under emotion, but I will venture to enter into some details. A certain number of Irishmen were connected with our troops, and behaved as heroes. There was Captain Leader, who, at the battle of Orleans, stood before his company and shot the Germans until all his cartridges were spent, and when this was done he looked about and retreated as well as he could. Some Irishmen have been decorated for their gallantry, and others will be also. The City of Cork was the first place that gave us money for provisions for our ambulance, and also sent an Irish ambulance, which provided the poor suffering soldiers with many a comfort. There were Dr. Baxter and Dr. Magee, eminent physicians from this country, who rendered great services Provisions every day were sent from Ireland, and when other nations abandoned or neglected my country, Ireland came to her aid in every way she could, at the same time having due regard to the laws of neutrality. We have come here to give expression to our gratitude, and you give us a royal welcome, and it will be a great consolation to us to report to our countrymen the expressions of regard and sympathy manifested towards us.

Another address (from the trades of Cork) was presented by Mr. Martin, M. P., to which the Count made a suitable reply. A trip round the harbor followed next, of which the correspondent of the *Freeman* thus writes:—

The visitors embarked on board the steamer *City of Cork* to proceed on an excursion round the harbor. Thousands assembled to witness the embarkation, and the strangers were greeted with hearty enthusiasm. Amongst the party who received them on board were the Mayor of Cork, Mr. Shaw, M. P., Mr. Murphy, M. P., a large number of priests, and many of the leading merchants, besides several ladies. At Blackrock Passage and Monkstown, crowds assembled on the quay and gave loud cheers as the steamers passed; the flags were everywhere dipped in salute, the only exception being the flag of the German Consul at Queenstown, which remained flaunting in sullen indifference As the steamer ranged alongside her Majesty's ship *Defence*, in Monkstown Harbor, the flag at the stern of the war ship was lowered, an act of courtesy which was highly appreciated, and gave marked satisfaction to the party in the *City of Cork*. The *Lord Warden*, *Mersey*, and *Prince Consort* also saluted, but the *Caledonia*, *Monarch* and *Warrior* allowed the party to pass without recognition. The *Hercules* and *Northumberland*, however, lowered their flags The visitors desiring to inspect the *Northumberland*, their request for permission to go on board was readily acceded to, and the moment the party appeared on the quarter-deck, the ship's band struck up the "Marseillaise." This compliment made a most favorable impression both on the deputation and their entertainers.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 12th instant: "There seems to be something wrong about the relations between the Russian Court and that of Berlin. First, the proposed meeting of the two Emperors at Ems did not take place; and now it seems settled that the Emperor William will not come to St. Petersburg for the autumn manœuvres, though his arrival was looked forward to as a certainty. There is unusual bustle, too, in military quarters. On his return from Norway, the Czarevitch went straight to the camp without calling at the palace; the military manœuvres have already begun, and will be more extensive and prolonged than was at first intended. But the most evident sign of coolness toward Prussia is the reappearance of anti-Prussian articles in the Russian Press. Last December, as I wrote you at the time, the Chief Censor, announced to the editors of all the Russian newspapers that it was the will of the Czar that all attacks on Prussia in the press should cease. The order was faithfully obeyed, and even some journals which had formerly been declared adversaries of Prussia went so far as to publish articles setting forth the advantages of a Russo-Prussian alliance. Directly the Czar returned from his German tour, all this was changed. The Golos, which is known to be inspired by Gen. Milutyn, the Minister of War, quietly declares in its number of the 6th inst., that the policy of Prussia is dangerous to the very existence of the Russian Empire. 'The events of the last year,' it says, 'prove that during the whole of that time, Prussia had one leading principle of action, that of securing an ally before a war, and breaking the alliance as soon as it is victorious. In 1862, she entered into an eternal alliance with Austria against Denmark, and in 1866, she concluded a similar alliance with Italy against Austria. In 1870, she made friends with Russia, and now that she has gained a victory, which she owes almost entirely to Russia's conservative policy, she is endeavoring to form an alliance with Austria against us. * * * * * * *

Will not Europe at length understand the dangers which proceeded from such a policy. Is it not time to form a league of mutual security against such machinations?"

Late Telegrams.

London, Sept. 10.

The funeral of Renforth took place to-d a at Newcastle. The attendance was extra ordinary, some accounts representing the number at one hundred thousand. The concourse was so great that the Cemetery where the remains were deposited was much damaged.

Boston, Sept. 11.

The inquest upon the victims of the Eastern Railroad disaster charges the Conductor Nowland, of Beverly train, and Engineer Brown, of Express train, with being guilty of negligence, and holds President and Director also responsible.

Five persons were killed near St. Louis, yesterday, by being run into by the cars while riding in a pleasure wagon.

There was a $200,000 fire at Bloomington, Ill., on Saturday night.

At Saratoga boat race, to-day, the Wards came in two lengths ahead; Tyne crew second, leading Biglins and Taylor-Winship by half dozen lengths.

Taylor-Winship claimed a foul at stake boat. The enthusiasm over the triumph of the Wards is tremendous.

The judges have declared a dead race between the Biglin crew and Taylor-Winship crew, for third place in the regatta, and the two crews will row again to decide the point.

Cable advices, to-day, report consols 93⅞; other markets firm.

Queen Victoria has fully recovered.

New York, Sept. 12.

Respecting third place in the four-oared race, a compromise was effected by paying the Biglin and Taylor-Winship crews $750, the full amount of third money.

In the single scull race six contestants started. Sadler took the lead from the start and kept it, winning the race by several boat lengths in thirty minutes, eight and a half seconds. Kelly was second, John Biglin third, Ellis Ward fourth, and Bagnal fifth, Bright giving up the contest before completing the first mile.

Maine voted yesterday, and gave a Republican majority of over ten thousand.

The Grand Trunk Railway station at Sarnia, Ont., was burned on Saturday. Loss $20,000.

A national testimonial is proposed in honor of the Ward Brothers for their victory over the English crews. Several New York politicians have subscribed $100 each.

Mayor Hall, of New York, has requested Comptroller Connolly to resign, pending the serious charges against his financial honesty.

To-day's cable reports consols 93¾.

Manchester trade dull; slightly affected the cotton market.

The Emperor of Austria has declared his disapproval of the dogma of Papal Infallibility.

The victory of the Ward crew in the Saratoga regatta is a general topic of remarks, and some journals express the opinion that the race was won by the Wards, because of the stake-boat arrangement, which has been discarded in England.

New York, Sept. 13.

Both of the English crews have arrived in Montreal, also the Halifax Barton crew.

The United States Consul at Liverpool writes that, in consequence of the prevalence of the cattle hoof and mouth disease, he has discontinued to grant certificates to ship cattle to the United States.

The London journals discuss the success of Chinese labor in America, in its relation to recent strikes in England.

Newspapers also comment savagely upon the many disasters which have recently befallen British ships of war.

Lieutenant Colonel Lopez Borrero, with twenty-five other prominent insurgents, have surrendered to the Spanish authorities in Puerto Principe.

Gold and exchange remain steady.

The abscess with which Queen Victoria has been afflicted was opened on the 4th inst., and is now healing satisfactorily.

The great Doncaster St. Leger race, this afternoon, was won by Baron Rothschild's filly "Hannah," winner of Oaks, with "Albert Victor" second, and "Ringwood" the third.

The Mount Cenis Tunnel has been successfully opened, and trains are passing through without delay.

Bismarck, Von Beust and other diplomatists have decided to suppress the International Society, and settle finally the Schleswig question.

A Paris despatch says that M. de Tocqueville, nephew of the late distinguished statesman and politician, will probably receive the appointment of French Minister to Washington.

London, Sept. 14.

A despatch from Berlin states that the secret alliance between Germany and Austria, prepared by Bismarck and Von Beust, is in opposition to the alleged coalition between Russia and France Italy was invited to join, by Bismarck, but Victor Emmanuel preferred to adopt a policy of strict neutrality. In consequence of this decision the German authorities now threaten the absorption of Venetia and Lombardy. Great uneasiness prevails in diplomatic circles.

A despatch from Rome says the Pope has contradicted the statement, that Cardinal Bonaparte was the bearer of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Pope.

New York, Sept. 15.

Gold 114; slight exchange 8⅝.

The steamship Columbia, from Glasgow, in coming up the bay, took fire, and was with difficulty saved from burning. She had five hundred passengers.

Montreal, Sept. 15.

The four mile single scull race came off last evening. There were only two entries, Kelly and Bagnall. Kelly came in first, winning in 32 minutes and 36 seconds. Bagnall a length and a half behind.

New York, Sept. 16.

Judge Barnard has granted a motion to make the injunction against Hall, Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly, permanent, to the astonishment and disgust of the Tammany Ring. This action will probably force some of them to resign, if not disgorge a portion of the money stolen from the City Treasury.

Cable news unimportant.

English sporting Journals denounce the Paris Crew, of St. John N. B., as cowards, for refusing to row the English crews at the Halifax Regatta. The same Journals, on the contrary, praise highly the American crews who participated in the Race at Halifax.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth, at Rochester, England, was burned on Thursday night. Eight hundred workmen were thrown out of employment.

Thirty-three new cases of cholera occurred at Konigsberg, on the 12th inst., and 63 deaths. 68 new cases and 45 deaths on the 13th inst. The disease has disappeared from Dantzic, and is merely sporadic at Stettin.

London, Sept. 16.

A despatch from Versailles says the French Assembly favors the proposed Customs Treaty with Germany. The German authorities will cause their troops to evacuate the departments of Aube, Cote d'or, Aisne and Jura.

General Changarnier is reported dangerously ill.

"A passenger," writing to the *Times*, reports his trip through the Mont Cenis tunnel in forty minutes. The rails are laid, and the whole work is admirably finished.

A despatch from Plymouth states that the Russian squadron, with Duke Alexis, has arrived there, and is proceeding to take in coal and provisions. It will be detained there for a week.

Reports from different parts of England indicate that the wheat crop is a failure.

A congress to consider the question of Prison Reform for Europe and America will meet at London some time next summer.

The Herald.

Wednesday, September 20, 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.*

How long, we would presume to ask, is the country to wait for the explanation promised by ministers of their more than suspicious behavior respecting the Railway Contract? For more than a fortnight they have stood in the attitude of culprits, at the bar of public opinion, without a word of defence beyond mysterious promises of forthcoming revelations, which would show how every body was wrong except the Ministry and the "Ring." Perhaps the Ministry imagine that the excitement which at present prevails throughout the country is only a temporary outburst, destined soon to spend its strength, and leave them in peace to gather in the fruits of their chicanery and intrigue. The anxiety of the people is to them, with such prospects, a subject provocative of mirth, and the fact, that fourteen thousand pounds more than was necessary of the people's money have been squandered, excites among the gentlemen of the Executive just such glee as a clever act of pocket-picking occasioned among the promising scholars of Fagan the Jew, of whom we read in the pages of Oliver Twist. The advisers of His Excellency should remember that the people of Prince Edward Island are, happily, not yet inured to the political corruption which obtains in Canada. There is still existing among us a pretty strong sense of justice and honesty. We yet exact from our public men, at least, a show and semblance of integrity. We are not a rich people—our public improvements must be carried forward on plans of strict economy. We cannot afford to throw away fourteen thousand pounds on a "Ring," and expose ourselves to the moral certainty of having to pay out as much as those "artistes" of the "Ring" choose to demand in the next three years. We fail to realise what luxury there is in paying Messrs. Burpee, Carvell & Co. six hundred thousand pounds for work that would be better executed for four hundred and ninety-eighty thousand. Our Dominion Railway masters, however, have made little of such considerations; they appear to have acted here precisely as they would have done in Canada, where jobbery is reduced to a system, and the highest achievement of political sagacity consists in the enrichment of individuals at the expense of the country. It is for our people now to render abortive this effort to introduce among us a Canadian morality in public questions. If we fail to traverse the present attempts at Railway jobbery, we may rely on seeing them again resorted to, in order to accomplish Confederation. Silence, in the present instance, will condone jobbery, and encourage its repetition. By allowing Ministers to run their present course unchecked, we shall establish a presumption that our political morality is sufficiently corrupted to entitle us to a place in the Dominion of Canada.

It may be, however, that the present Ministry think that the correspondence printed in the *Royal Gazette*, and the queer things that have appeared in the *Islander*, are sufficient justification of their conduct. Let our readers judge for themselves—here is the plea put forward by the *Islander*—an organ of the "Ring"—for thrusting aside Mr. Duffus's security in favor of Mr. O'Brien, and giving the Contract to Schreiber, Carvell, Burpee & Co. "Mr. Schreiber," says the *Islander*, "was in the Island, in possession of a communication from the Government, intimating to him that his offer had been accepted. The offer of Mr. Schreiber, and its acceptance by the Government, constituted a contract in the terms of the offer. To give satisfactory security within a reasonable time, and to sign the formal contract, was all that Mr. Schreiber had to do. If he was prepared to do this, the contract was his, and the Government were bound to accept him as contractor." Now, let us observe that every circumstance here set forth by the *Islander*, in favor of giving the Contract to Mr. Schreiber, militates with greater force in favor of Mr. O'Brien. The Government had accepted Mr. O'Brien's offer for constructing a Railway—the *contract* constituted between the Government and Mr. O'Brien, by this offer, and its acceptance, was never broken off. All that Mr. O'Brien had to do was to give satisfactory security—and that security lay on the Council Table on Thursday, shortly after mid-day—security, be it observed, of the Council's own selection—which the Council had sent Mr. O'Brien to seek, and which, contrary to their expectations, he had obtained. Mr. Schreiber, moreover, handed in the *names* of his sureties: whereas, Mr. O'Brien was required to furnish *letters* from his sureties—why this difference of treatment? And possessed of Mr. Schreiber's *names* of sureties only, the scrupulous consciences of the gentlemen of the Executive order the Contract to be signed in duplicate, and pay no heed to Mr. O'Brien's *letters*. If we are to consider the offer and acceptance of Mr. Schreiber as a contract entered into between that gentleman and the Government, we must, in all consistency, place Mr. O'Brien in the same position. The Government accordingly had two contracts on hand, at the same time, for the same thing. This being the case, the first contract was clearly an entitled to the preference, every thing else being equal. But Mr. O'Brien's securities were in a much more advanced stage than Mr. Schreiber's. The one gave *names* of men who might or might not consent to undertake the responsibility demanded of them—the other gave written guarantees from the sureties he produced, that they were willing to perfect the security. Again, the fact that fourteen thousand pounds would be saved to the Colony by the acceptance of Mr. O'Brien's contract, ought to have had a little influence with a Cabinet which was generally supposed to have a conscience or two among its members. From this our readers can learn the worth of the defence set up by the Government. Our advice to Ministers, if they have no better apology to offer for their acts than the one just quoted, is to retire from occupations which they have shown themselves unfitted to manage, and study, in the direction of their own affairs to acquire that thrift and economy in which they have been so eminently deficient, when dealing with the interests of the public. Their retirement will help to convince the world that there is still among them some residue of a regenerative feeling—a sense of shame; and this in the circumstances is something.

We would again impress upon the people the urgency of the present crisis. A deep laid scheme, conceived in selfishness, and protected by misrepresentations, is now in course of development against the interests of the Island. If we did not know the spirit of resistance that is in our people, and the high value they set upon independence, our advice to them would be, to forget their past struggles for self-government and free land, and quietly submit to an administration which seeks to impoverish them, as a preparatory step to betraying them to Canada.

FROM what has already appeared in the HERALD, the public are aware that we hold the Government responsible for improper conduct in the management of the Railway contract. We hold that the contract was, after unnecessary delay in the first part of the negotiation, hurridly and improperly given to Mr. Schrieber, towards its conclusion, whilst the Government was actually in treaty with Mr. O'Brien, and bound in honor and law to accept his tender. Their refusal to do so, has cost the Colony the sum of nearly £14,000, and, on this ground alone, renders them amenable to the censure of friends and foes alike. We have no other cause of complaint against the Executive. Their treatment of us has been all that we desired, and nothing would have afforded us greater pleasure than to be able, honestly and conscientiously, to assist them by every means in our power, in carrying out the Railway Act to a practical and satisfactory conclusion. The evidence, however, both written and oral, bearing upon the bestowal of the contract to Mr. Schrieber, is too conclusive to admit of a doubt upon our mind, either of the criminal blundering of the Government or their downright jobbery in the matter. From the bad beginning that has been made, we dread that worse may follow. However unpleasant, therefore, the task may be, of opposing the Government, and however serious to us the loss incurred thereby may be, nothing is left for us to do than to come out from amongst them. If we are right in our views, we simply discharge a duty which our position demands of us, and neither the tricks of a subsidized press, nor the wiles of politicians and office-holders, to whom an easy living is of more importance than the welfare of the Colony, will divert us from the path of duty. Already, the "hue and cry" has been raised against us, but we heed the clamor not; nor will the catch-words of "Catholic" and "Presbyterian," "Laird" and "Reilly," "Grant" and "No Grant," so industriously passed from month to month by the participators in jobbery, deter the people from demanding from the Lieutenant Governor a more competent or honest set of men than his present advisors to manage public affairs. If, however, we are wrong, the Government will have an easy task in proving it. We ask nothing but truth and fair-play in the investigation. With this preface, we shall now proceed with the facts, neither exaggerating anything nor setting down aught in malice. After nearly a month had been frittered away from the date of opening the tenders, Mr. O'Brien presented himself before the Executive, in obedience to their summons, to enter into the contract. The security demanded was the same as that required for Messrs. Walker & Co.,—namely, £100,000 currency, either in Dominion bonds or English consols. Why this sort of security was demanded, it is hard to conceive, unless we suppose that it was designed to place the contract in the hands of some gentleman high in the confidence of the Dominion Cabinet. The strong presumption is, that such was the determination aimed at from the moment when the Railway Act became law—a presumption which is almost converted into a certainty by the editorials of the *Islander*, in May last, in depreciation of the Government debentures. The belief at the time was, that the Government organ wished to frighten away, by these editorials, all intending contractors, except those in the confidence of "the ring." It is needless to say that subsequent events have only tended to confirm that belief. However, without entering into the correctness or uncorrectness of these conjectures, which each individual must settle for himself, we know that on the 12th of August, the date of Mr. O'Brien's first interview with the Government, he told Mr. Pope and his colleagues that he had neither bonds nor consols to offer as security; and if such were insisted upon, he might as well withdraw at once. Now, a government professing to be more economic of time than money, would, if they were anxious to push ahead the railway, have either immediately bade Mr. O'Brien good-bye, or specifically stated the kind of security that would be taken in lieu of the bonds or consols, and limited the time for its reception. Instead of doing so, however, they enter into negotiations about mortgages, which must necessarily consume much time. They accept, upon one condition, for £60,000 currency, a horse railway in Halifax, and personal security for the balance. This condition was to clear off mortgages to the extent of £60,000, which were held over the railway—an encumbrance which Mr. O'Brien, neither concealed nor attempted to deny, as very untruthfully reported.

To disencumber the railway might require months, especially if any of the parties having claims against it resided out of Nova Scotia. This was exactly the position in which the affair stood. The Government unaccountably kept themselves in ignorance of the fact, and left Mr. O'Brien to infer that the guaranty of a Halifax firm for the amount held over the horse railway would suffice for the purpose. When Mr O'Brien had "disencumbered" the railway in this manner, and obtained two other firms as personal security for £40,000, he informed the Colonial Secretary, who was then in Halifax, of the arrangement he had effected. This was on the 28th of August, two days before the expiration of the time allowed him to complete his security. Mr. Haviland, without enquiring into the value of the railway or the solvency of the personal security offered, declared it as his opinion that it would be deemed insufficient by the Government. On the 31st of August, the Government officially endorsed Mr. Haviland's opinion. This led to more correspondence and more delay, until the 2d of September, when Mr. O'Brien offered to place $50,000 in any Bank in Halifax, to the credit of the Government of this Colony, until the mortgages on the City railroad could be taken up. In the same letter, he wished to be informed how much the personal security was deemed good for, in order that it might be supplemented by further security, either in Charlottetown or Halifax. No answer was returned to this communication until the 4th of September, when Mr. O'Brien was informed that the Government were about to enter into negotiations with Messrs. McLeod & Co. to complete the contract. If, however, *they* failed to furnish the necessary security, *his* tender would be accepted, provided such men as Messrs. Duffus & Co. signified their willingness to become security in the full amount of £100,000—the horse railway being thrown aside. The postscript of the letter, which, like that of a lady's, is the most important, announces the back-down of McLeod & Co., and invites Mr. O'Brien to come on with his securities. The inference to be drawn from this letter, by any person of common sense is, that the Government, wishing to have the road built at the cheapest rate to the Colony, allowed Mr. O'Brien a reasonable time to procure the securities named. Under any interpretation, it implied that no bargain would be concluded until Mr. O'Brien was heard from. As a business man, Mr. O'Brien acted upon the Government instructions without delay. In good faith, he proceeded to Halifax on Tuesdry, the 5th of September. On Wednesday, he obtained Messrs. Duffus & Co. as his sureties for the amount required. On Thursday, at 11 o'clock in the morning, they telegraphed the Government to that effect. So did Mr. O'Brien, and on Friday he returned to Charlottetown, with Messrs. Duffus & Co's letter of guaranty in the possession of the Colonial Secretary.

The Government claim that Mr. O'Brien went away without acquainting them of the fact. Whether he was bound to do so or not, is a question for the public to decide. The Government is entitled to whatever benefit the doubt gives them; but no reasonable person can say that Mr. O'Brien lost one moment of time from the reception of the Attorney General's communication of the 4th of September to the 7th, when he and Messrs. Duffus & Co., telegraphed that the very letter of the Government conditions had been complied with. In the meantime, the Government, seized with an inexplicable fit of haste, hoping that Mr. O'Brien had been effectually disposed of, and yet dreading that he might succeed, set to work to get rid of the intervening tenderers between that gentleman and one of the ring, with railroad speed. Mr. James H. Fraser, of New Glasgow, was manipulated in a manner that demands a rigid investigation. Who invited him to Charlottetown on the 4th of September, and when was he invited? He came on the 4th, fully determined to accept the contract, if it were offered to him, and prepared to furnish the necessary securities; and yet, on the 5th, apparently without being communicated with by the Executive he withdrew his tender. Will the Government or the ring explain the mystery? Messrs. Rainnie & Co., of St. John, backed down on the 5th, on the plea of the season being too far advanced. On the same day, the contract was offered to Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, an engineer on the Intercolonial railroad, and a man without capital or means. Instructed by his friends and backed by Mr. Burpee, who became alarmed at the awakening suspicion and indignation of the public, he consented to become the contractor. On Thursday, the 7th, he had an interview with the Executive, and those gentlemen, the guardians of the people's rights and interests, oblivious of their letter of the 4th instant to Mr. O'Brien; unmindful of the honor of the country; and blind to the significance of Messrs. Duffus & Co's telegram of guaranty, forthwith conclude the bargain with the highest tenderer. The necessary documents are drawn up with great speed; there is no enquiry made whether the sureties have consented to sign the bonds (at least no written letter of assent is asked from Mr. Schreiber); and, with the Lieutenant Governor's and the contractor's signatures attached, the Attorney General is hurried off to St. John, to complete the contract. When poor Mr. O'Brien arrives on Friday and demands a time and place for the execution of the necessary bonds, he is told that he is too late!

This is a brief summary of the facts, condensed from the published correspondence in the *Gazette* of Saturday last, of the accuracy of which, the public have the means of determining for themselves. Taken in connection with one fact which we are about to state, it leaves upon our mind the strong impression that the ring were determined to have the contract, regardless of consequences. The excuse offered by the Government for their extraordinary speed between the 4th and 7th of September, was, that the better part of the summer had been "frittered away" in negotiations with two tenderers, and that the season was getting late to commence work. It is true that much time was frittered away, but the loss is more attributable to the Government than to Messrs. Walker & Co., or Mr. O'Brien. If it delayed the commencement of the railroad, it afforded Mr. Burpee time to complete his contract on the "Western Extension," and gave him a chance, in conjunction with the ring, of profitably employing his men and money in Prince Edward Island. Time was of no importance to the Government in the months of July, August and September. It became invaluable towards the first of October. Hence the delay in the early part of the season; hence the bluffing and fooling of Mr. O'Brien for a month; and hence the mysterious withdrawal of three contractors, and the hurried and shameful completion of the contract with Mr. Schreiber.

This is the inference we draw, and with so daring a job perpetrated at this early stage of the proceedings, what may be expected before the completion of the railroad? There is but one duty which the country has to perform, and that promptly, if it wishes to escape the consequences of the most reckless jobbery and extravagance. Every member of the Executive who enjoys the reputation of an honest man, should be called upon to come out from the ring. Every independent member of the Legislature should let his voice be heard in denunciation of jobbery. And the Lieutenant Governor, as becomes the Representative of a just and constitutional sovereign, should take the most effective means of surrounding himself with gentlemen possessed of the confidence of the people. We have indubitable evidence, that his present advisers hold their positions, in opposition not only to a majority of the members of the House of Assembly, but to the bulk of the electors of the Colony.

THE Railway policy of the HERALD, has all along rested upon the following propositions:- First—we can afford a Railway: Second, the conditions of improvement and advancement demanded it. The question was one, which, of its own nature, belonged to no particular school of politics. Liberal or Conservative, could, without any change of base, embark in the enterprise. The only danger, which, to our thinking, overshadowed the undertaking, was that of jobbery. Against the possible evil, we guarded with what energy and caution we could command. When the ominous article appeared in the *Islander*, depreciating the value of the Island debentures—the first spurt of smoke which told that the process of *forgoing* the "Ring," had begun—the HERALD wrote:—"The only fear which besets the advocates of the Railway, is, that jobbery or collusion may creep into the working of the Act. Upon this point the public mind is feverish and restless. . . The *Islander* has rendered it necessary that the people should be convinced, that nothing but the strictest honesty and good faith will be employed in carrying out the Railway Act. The suspicions which have been aroused must be clearly demonstrated to be baseless by the future action of the Government."

Again, with the prevailing opinion in our mind that the Carvells and Burpees, were pre-destined by the Government as Contractors, and knowing well how difficult it would be to convince the public that no collusion existed, should the contract fall into such hands, the HERALD said:—

"Speculation is at present rife, as to who the contractor is to be. Popular tastes, so far as their expression has reached us, seem pretty clearly defined. Some of the Provincial contractors are in evident disfavor, and should their tenders be accepted, the public mind will not be thereby soothed. This objection has again its source in the fears of the people for jobbery. It is the bug-bear, which, in all this question, unsettles the peace of the public. So deep, withal, is the current of popular distrust, respecting Dominion contractors, that the acceptance of a stranger, for the work, would, we believe, positively inspire confidence that the road would be honestly and efficiently constructed. A contractor with a well-earned reputation, connected with no one here, by either business or family ties, would, we are sure, amply guarantee the public against any fear of collusion."

The first spurt of smoke, depreciating the debentures, was followed by a second, exaggerating the difficulties of obtaining proper security. The organ which conveyed both these valuable pieces of instruction to the public, was the *Islander*, usually supposed to be the interpreter of the sentiments of the present Government. The suggestive hints given in this way, prepared the public mind for the event which has ensued. Tender after tender, was spirited away from the list, until the contract came into the voracious "Ring." Only in one respect do the calculations of the Government appear to have miscarried. The prompt action of Mr. O'Brien forced ministers to take Mr. Schreiber's tender of £4,267. 10s. Could Mr. O'Brien have seen kept back a few days more, to give a show of decency to the proceeding, the country would have seen the contract go into the hands of the adventurous E. R. Burpee, at a cost of £4,499. 10s. per mile. Mr. O'Brien, therefore, is fully entitled to the credit of having been the means of saving for the meantime at least £27,750. on 120 miles of Railway. The work is still, however, in the hands off the Burpees, Carvells, &c., and what likely is to be he cost of constructing this Railway, under the present management, is an unknown quantity whose worth only time can evolve.

For a considerable time now, Mr Bowers has acted the character of Editor and Proprietor of the *Examiner*. So long as the interests of the people were not compromised by the "little game," we were content to watch the attitude, and study the demeanor of the *artless* tyro. If he did not shed any fresh lustre or dignity around our Island Journalism, he at once set up lofty pretensions to decency and a gushing benevolence; and if his literary efforts showed nothing beyond the average range of intellect, they, at least, possessed a charming indecision, beautifully adapted to amuse a mind of a speculative turn, as to what Mr. Bowers was really driving at. The country, however, at the present time, is upon the eve of a grave crisis. It has the strongest reason for believing that its finances are being clandestinely squandered in a scandalous "job," and, therefore, it is that Mr. Bowers must allow us to strip him of his stage equipments, and set him before the people in his real character. We must be permitted to detach from his name the empty title of *Proprietor* of the *Examiner*—for we know he has no title to it. Also, we must take away from him the title of *editor*, if editor means any one who is free to express his own opinions on public questions. Who, therefore, is Mr. Bowers? We answer, he is the paid servant of Mr. Jeddediah S. Carvell & Co. Mr. Bowers, who has so frequently vaunted that he was the successor of the Hon. E. Whelan in the *Examiner*, is, when all comes to all, only the successor of Walter Grant, of unfortunate memory, whom the Hon. D. Brenan showed to the public, bound over hand and foot, by a Bill of Sale, to Confederation and Carvell. The fetters which bound poor Grant, have not been removed—you may inspect them for a shilling. Proprietor of the *Examiner*, then, Mr. Bowers is not, and neither is he Editor. He dare not write against Confederation, though he professed himself an anti-confederate; neither dare he denounce the "Ring" although its existence is beyond a doubt, and the reason is, that Jeddediah S. Carvell, Mr. Bowers' master, has a deep interest in both things. What a parody on virtue is whispering humbleness, and meek-toned honesty in such a man, the while he is lending himself as a decoy to induce an unsuspecting people to sanction jobbery, and pave the way to confederation? The people have very shrewd notions about Mr. Carvell. They know his confederative and speculative instincts, and when they are told that Mr. Bowers is his paid servant, and takes his orders from him, they are made acquainted with what they have to expect from the *Examiner*.

THE RAILWAY RING UNMASKED.

On the 14th August last, while Mr. O'Brien was in Charlottetown, he received the following letter:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Charlottetown, 14th August, 1871.

Sir,—In reply to your communication of the 12th of August inst., I am authorized to inform you that the government are prepared to accept a transfer of the whole of the stock of the city of Halifax Railway Company, unincumbered, for sixty thousand pounds (£60 000) and approved personal security for forty thousand pounds (£40,000) as a security for the due performance of the contract for the construction of a Railroad through Prince Edward Island.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
T. H. HAVILAND,
Colonial Secretary.

W. D. O'Brien, Esq., &c. &c.

Mr. O'Brien, with the above document in his pocket, might think as every honest man not acquainted with the many links connecting the Government, or at least the chief part of the Government, with the Railway Ring, would think, that honesty and fair dealing had to be expected on the part of the Government, in the matter of the Railway Contract. But, alas, for poor human nature, in the rascality of public men! On the same evening, after Mr. O'Brien received the above letter from the Colonial Secretary, the messenger of Mr. James Pope might be seen running about in various directions, hunting up Mr. O'Brien's whereabouts, at his lodging, and elsewhere, and, not having found him, the steamer in which he had taken passage to Picton was visited, and the following letter left for Mr. O'Brien:—

Charlottetown, 14th August, 1871.

Dear Sir,—You, doubtless, have received a letter from the Colonial Secretary relative to the nature of the security which will be taken from you for the construction of the Railroad, on your signing the contract. The season is passing rapidly and the government is most anxious that the contract should be signed, and the work proceeded with, with as little delay as possible. It is, therefore, desirable that you should name a time when you will be prepared to perfect the security, sign the contract and commence the work.

Yours truly,
JAMES C. POPE.

W. D O'Brien, Esq., C. E., Charlottetown.

Now, after the perusal of the above two letters, the only reasonable and obvious conclusion to be arrived at is, that after James C. Pope having presided at the Council Board, as *President*, and agreed to the letter written by the Colonial Secretary, on the part of the Government, he immediately afterwards, in his private capacity, and as a member of the Railway "Ring," wrote Mr. O'Brien, imposing conditions on him respecting the contract which had not been even hinted at in the official letter of the Government. Here was the commencement of Mr. O'Brien's difficulties, to try to please two masters under one head—Mr. James C. Pope as President of the Executive Council, and Mr. James C. Pope, (ably aided by W. H. Pope, his brother) prime manager of the Railway Ring. How the "ring" succeeded in depriving Mr. O'Brien of the contract, at a cost to the tax-payers of Prince Edward Island of Fourteen thousand pounds, shall be shewn hereafter.—COM.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1871.

To the Hon. J. C. Pope, P. E. C.

Sir;

After fully considering the facts and circumstances connected with Mr. Collingwood Schreiber's obtaining the Railway contract, which entails upon the Colony the unnecessary expenditure of £13,500, I deem it my duty to inform you that I can no longer support your government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
EDWARD REILLY, M.P.P.

Charlottetown, 18th September, 1871.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in which you inform me that you can no longer support the present Government, after fully considering the facts and circumstances connected with Mr. Collingwood Schreiber's obtaining the Railway Contract, which you say entails upon the Colony an unnecessary expenditure of £13-500.

I regret that any member of the Legislature should withdraw his support from the Government. At the same time it is gratifying to me to feel that the conduct of the Government,—of which you complain—in letting the Railway Contract to Mr. Schreiber, was straightforward and honest, and such as every good and true supporter of the Government should approve. All the facts and circumstances connected with it are published, and I feel confident that in this matter the Government will be sustained not only by the Legislature but by the country.

The sum for which the Contract is let is quite as low as the work can be done for. The Contractor and his associates are men of known honor and integrity, who will, in my opinion, perform their Contract honestly and expeditiously, and I feel it is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Schreiber, backed by the very best personal security that can be had in the Provinces, has agreed to build the road at so low a rate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. POPE, P. E. C.

Edward Reilly, Esq., M. P. P.

[With reference to the letter of the Hon. James C. Pope, given above, we may say that we entirely disagree with its statements. The President of the Executive Council

...oprietor of the *Examiner*—has no title to it. Also, we from him the title of *editor*, if ...r one who is free to express on public questions. Who, Bowers? We answer, he ...nt of Mr. Jeddediah S. ...that he was the successor Whelan in the *Examiner*, is, to all, only the successor of of unfortunate memory, D. Brenan showed to the ...er hand and foot, by a Bill ...deration and Carvell. The ...ound poor Grant, have not you may inspect them for a ...ictor of the *Examiner*, then, ...ot, and neither is he Editor. ...rrite against Confederation, ...sed himself an anti-confederere he denounce the "Ring" ...stence is beyond a doubt, and ...at Jeddediah S. Carvell, Mr. ..., has a deep interest in both a parody on virtue is whis...ness, and meek-toned honesty the while he is lending him... to induce an unsuspecting ...tion jobbery, and pave the ...leration? The people have ...tions about Mr. Carvell. They ...federative and speculative in...hen they are told that Mr. ... paid servant, and takes his ...im, they are made acquainted ...ey have to expect from the

...WAY RING UNMASKED.

...August last, while Mr. O'Brien ...ottetown, he received the fol...

...Secretary's Office, ...lottetown, 14th August, 1871.

...ly to your communication of the ...t inst., I am authorized to inform ...government are prepared to ac...of the whole of the stock of the ...x Railway Company, unincumbered ...ty thousand pounds (£60 000) ...personal security for forty thou...£40.000) as a security for the due ...of the contract for the construc...ilroad through Prince Edward

...e the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant T. H. HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

...n, Esq., &c. &c.

...n, with the above document in ...night think as every honest man ...ed with the many links connect...ernment, or at least the chief Government, with the Railway ...d think, that honesty and fair ...to be expected on the part of the ..., in the matter of the Railway But, alas, for poor human nature, ...ality of public men! On the ...ng, after Mr. O'Brien received ...etter from the Colonial Secretary, ...ter of Mr. James Pope might be ...ag about in various directions, Mr. O'Brien's whereabouts, at and elsewhere, and, not having the steamer in which he had ...ge to Picton was visited, and the ...tter left for Mr. O'Brien:—

...harlottetown, 14th August, 1871.

—You, doubtless, have received a ...he Colonial Secretary relative to ...f the security which will be taken ...r the construction of the Railroad. ...ning the contract. The season is ...oddly and the government is most ...t the contract should be signed, ...uk proceeded with, with as little ...ossible. It is, therefore, desirable ...ould name a time when you will be ...perfect the security, sign the con...ommence the work.

Yours truly, JAMES C. POPE.

...den, Esq., C. E., Charlottetown.

...ter the perusal of the above two ...only reasonable and obvious con...be arrived at is, that after James having presided at the Council *President*, and agreed to the letter ...y the Colonial Secretary, on the ...he Government, he immediately ..., in his private capacity, and as a ...f the Railway "Ring," wrote Mr. ...imposing conditions on him res...e contract which had not been even in the official letter of the Governere was the commencement of Mr. difficulties, to try to please two under one head—Mr. James C. President of the Executive Council, James C. Pope, (ably aided by W. his brother) prime manager of the Ring. How the "ring" succeeded ing Mr. O'Brien of the contract, at the tax-payers of Prince Edward Fourteen thousand pounds, shall hereafter.—COM.

...ORRESPONDENCE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1871.

...m. J. C. Pope, P. E. C.

...Sir;

...ly considering the facts and circumconn ected with Mr. Collingwood ...'s obtaining the Railway contract, ...tails upon he Colony the unnecessary ...are of £13,500, I deem it my duty to ...m that I can no longer support your ...ent.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant. EDWARD REILLY, M.P.P.

...harlottetown, 18th September, 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the ...f your letter of the 14th inst., in which ...rm me that you can no longer support ...nt Government, after fully considering ..., and circumstances connected with ...llingwood Schreiber's obtaining the ...Contract, which you say entails upon ...ny an unnecessary expenditure of £13-

...et that any member of the Legislature ...rithdraw his support from the Govern-At the same, time it is gratifying to me ...hat the conduct of the Government.—of ...ou complain—in letting the Railway ...t to Mr. Schreiber, was straightforward ...best, and such as every good and true ...er of the Government should approve, ...facts and circumstances connected with ...ublished, and I feel confident that in this the Government will be sustained not the Legislature but by the country. ...sum for which the Contract is let is ...low as the work can be done for. The ...tor and his associates are men of known ...nd integrity, who will, in my opinion, ...s their Contract honestly and expedi..., and I feel it is a matter of congratula...at Mr. Schreiber, backed by the very ...rsonal security that can be had in the ...ces, has agreed to build the road at so ...rate.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES C. POPE, P. E. C.

...d Reilly, Esq., M. P. P.

...ith reference to the letter of the Hon. ...s C. Pope, given above, we may say ...re entirely disagree with its statements. President of the Executive Council never made a greater mistake in his life than in deluding himself with the belief that the action of the Government, in playing into the hands of the Railway Ring, will receive the approbation not only of the Legislature but of the country. He can very easily test the matter, either by a call of the Legislature or an appeal to the country at the polls. The evidence is now before the people and their representatives, and yet, we venture to assert, that if the Railway contract were submitted to either, the Government would be emphatically condemned. By all means, let His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to whom the country now looks for justice, test the matter by either of the constitutional ways mentioned.—EDS. HERALD.]

Charlottetown, Sept. 14, 1871.

Sir,—I deem it my duty to inform your Honor that, from the manner in which the contract for building a Railway in this Island has been awarded to Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, entailing as it does, the unnecessary expenditure of £13,500, your constitutional advisers have forfeited my confidence. I shall therefore consider myself bound, as soon as the Legislature is called together, to oppose the administration by all constitutional means.

Referring your Honor to a memorial submitted to you some weeks since, praying for an early call of the Legislature, to take into consideration, amongst other things, the tenders for the proposed Railway, signed by fourteen members of the House of Assembly, I beg your Honor to consider my name as added to that number, in so far as its addition may imply a want of confidence in your executive. Under ordinary circumstances, it might be thought unnecessary for a member of the House of Assembly to inform your Honor that he had ceased to have any confidence in your executive, but as my determination to oppose the government will leave them without a majority of members of the House of Assembly, I have thought it both my privilege and my duty to bring the change to your Honor's notice, in the hope that the prerogative vested in your Honor, as Her Majesty's Representative in this Colony, will be exercised for the protection of her people.

I have already informed the Leader of the Government of the course I intended to pursue.

I have the honor to be, Your Honor's obedient servant, EDWARD REILLY, M.P.P.

To His Honor Lieut. Governor Robinson, &c., &c., &c.

No. 99. Government House, 16th Sept., 1871.

Sir;

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., informing me that, for the reasons therein stated, you have determined to withdraw your support from the existing administration.

2. I observe that you have already informed the Leader of my Government of the course which you intend to pursue, and I concur with you, that but for the existence of circumstances rendering it, in your opinion, advisable and proper that you should advise me of your secession from the party in power, any similar notification to myself would have been unnecessary

I have honor to be, Sir, Your most ob'dt. servant, WILLIAM ROBINSON, Lieut. Governor.

Edward Reilly, Esq., M.P.P.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFENCE.

Animated by a desire for fair-play, we give below the defence which the organs of the "Ring," offer in behalf of jobbery and corruption. The Queen's Printer, John Ings, Esq., conducts the case in the character of a dramatic artist, as will appear from the following, which is given in the *Islander* of Friday last:—

THE CAUCUS.

SCENE.—*Office on ground floor. 8 o'clock. Chief Editor sitting in state. Knock at the door—Enters—*

D Lard—Well, Relly, I am quite surprised—Ya Ya—to find you alone; but so much the better, as we have been so long so very unpolite to each other, we should have some little time to ourselves before the *pose comitatus* arrive, to become fully reconciled to each other—Ya—Ya and concoct our scheme.—now don't interrupt me with any of your apologies for you know I have acted the hypocrite—you have done the same,—so let us be mutual friends henceforth and forever. *Aside*—Or at all events until we get the Government smashed and then you may go to the d——l.

RELLY—Such is my desire, friend Lard. You must know I have taken this step, because, in the first place, I do not get the amount of patronage which was promised me; and the pride of some of the majority I cannot bear. You have seen, of course, the programme of the new Government, which appeared in the last number of the *Examiner* and no doubt will stick to the arrangement there laid down. Confound the fellow, how nicely he has distributed the offices. As to the Government? There is only one man I object to being in it, that is McLean. *Aside*—I must do this to please the fellow.

LARD—You have, my dear friend, very fully expressed your views so far as the Government is concerned; but what about the Grant to the Schools?

RELLY—You must certainly be aware of my object in keeping the School Question before the public. First, to hoodwink my co-religionists, and secure my election for St. Peter's; and secondly, to bring grist to the Tyne mill; but since I have rattled so often, it will be a very easy matter for me to drop the subject.

Lard—Have you your leader prepared for your next issue? All depends upon your coming out strong against the Government; our friends expect it, and I hope my dear Relly you will not disappoint them.

Relly—Make yourself easy my dear friend on that score, as I presume when you read it you will pronounce it a death blow to the powers that be. Myself and S——n have taken much pains to revise it carefully, and it has been thoroughly scrutinized by Editor No. 2.

Lard—Consulting his watch—I think it time for me to leave. It would not do for me to be found here by any of the country members at this our first caucus. I should not like to meet any of them. Have you not a back door I can slope through.

Knock at the office door.

Relly—Just in hand. Don't be in a flurry Lard, sit down. I will clear the coast. Exit Relly.

Outside M. P. P.—Excuse me my dear Relly, I am sorry I am late. I presume the meeting to-night is in favor of the Government, but I heard D. Lard's voice in the office.

Relly—I, I, Yes I called the meeting to take into consideration the action of the Government in not giving the Railroad contract to the Halifax Gentleman. My friend Lard is in the office.

M. P. P.—Oh! If this is a meeting in favor of the Government, and Mr. Lard is in attendance for the purpose of giving his support to the Government, then I am opposed to the Government. Good night.

Relly returns to the office and finds his dear friend Lard has taken his departure, either through the back door or up the chimney flue.

The would-be Leader of a new Government seated himself in the editorial chair and was allowed to remain in solitude for the remainder of the night, without being disturbed by one visitor from the outside world. So ended the first caucus meeting held in our office.—COM. to *Islander*.

Mr. Carvell is the satirist, who withers the enemies of the Ring through the columns of the *Examiner*, in the following style:—

"We have received a list of a 'New Government' which the writer thinks is better than ours. He suggests Mr. Howatt for leader and Mr. Reid for Postmaster General. We must adhere to our own arrangement, as we think it was a correct one, as time will tell—that is, if some of the tulips betwixt the cup and the lip' with which human affairs are fraught, should not occur. The *Patriot*, even is not satisfied with the handsome place we assigned him. He thinks he can form a 'New Government' without our assistance. Perhaps so, but we question if he can form a better one. If so, let him—to use a common phrase—'trot them out.' We'll back our 'New Government' against anything he can form. Will the *Patriot* also give the public his policy He certainly has a chance at last of 'knocking the Railway on the head,' but nevertheless we still hope the 'world will move on.'

The blackguard comes next. The *Eastern Advocate*, published by Messrs. Gordon & Sanderson, vindicates the "Ring" with classic ease. Hear ye it:—

"We want the railway, and the cry of "ring" don't frighten us. The silly vaporings of that contemptible sheet the HERALD, conducted as it is by a so-called "Professor" and a "Member," who is a puppet, more ready to squeak or throw out its *nascent limbs* as the principal sector behind the scenes pulls the string, may be seized upon by opponents of the railway as indications that jobbery and corruption actuated Mr. Pope and his colleagues in awarding contracts. The HERALD got indignant, and tried to intimidate, because a gentleman of its stripe was not likely to get the Railway contract. It seemed to think that because the gentleman had an 'O' to his name that he ought to have the contract, whether his other securities were sufficient or not; but, thank fortune, the O'Briens and O'Flannigans are not permitted to sway the Island as they please yet, and the little "member" is out of pickings, and it is trusted will soon return to that obscurity for which he is so well fitted. The great secret of the HERALD's talk about 'rings,' and about gentlemen being in bad odor here, is the fact that if Mr. O'Brien had been awarded the contract, the HERALD's *principal*, through his puppet, the 'member" would have had a controlling influence over the work of the Railway, and the HERALD "ring" would have had free passes and the Railway printing.

RAILWAY MEETING.

According to previous notice, on the 26th ultimo, a respectable body of the electors of the Second and Third Electoral Districts of King's County met their representatives at the Glenaoe Schoolhouse, Cardigan Road, Lots 38 and 51, for the purpose of eliciting information connected with the Railway, and at the same time, to give expression to their dissatisfaction with regard to the route of the proposed Railway line, as located by the survey lately completed through this County. The Members of the Legislature present, were the Hons. Messrs. McDonald, Owen and Dingwell, and A. C. McDonald and Wm. Hooper, Esqrs. About the hour of 3 o'clock, p.m., the meeting was duly organized by calling on Mr. Henry Trainor to preside. The Secretary not taking the speeches of the various gentlemen who spoke on the occasion, verbatim, is unable to give a lengthy report. Suffice to say, that after the Chairman called the attention of the meeting to the object for which they were assembled, the Members of the Government, Messrs. McDonald and Owen, proceeded to explain the manner pursued by the Government, relative to the Railway, showing that it is their intention to survey other lines; therefore, it was premature to have any fixed idea where the trunk line would be located; but concurred in the prevailing opinion of the meeting that the line should be extended further North, so as to have a ready transit to market for those debarred from ready water communication.

The Hon. Mr. Dingwell made a few brief but appropriate remarks, in his usual cool and impressive style, showing that the explanation given by the Hon. A. A. McDonald was highly satisfactory, and believed that the line as located by the survey did not meet the general approval of the puplic.

Mr. Wm. Hooper, in the course of his remarks, persisted in offering a factious opposition to the Government, for their conduct during the late Session, regarding the Railway Bill, and proceeded to censure them for the hasty manner in which the Railway Bill was carried through the Legislature, contending that a measure of such vital importance to the tax-payers of the Colony should first be submitted to them for their consideration at the polls. Mr. Hooper being the only anti-Railway Member present, fought a sorry battle against the eloquence of the Hon. A. A. McDonald, but was strongly reinforced by Mr. Manoah Rowe, who very eloquently came to the rescue at the close of the meeting, and corroborated the previous remarks of Mr. Hooper, condemning the Members of the Government for their political dishonesty.

The following Resolution being submitted during the proceedings of the meeting, passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the explanations given by the Members of the Legislature here present, who supported the Railway, are highly satisfactory, and that this meeting heartily approve of the conduct of our representatives during the late Session of the Legislature.

The foregoing Resolution brought the representatives once more on the floor, and in the most glowing language eulogised the meeting for the kind sentiments therein contained. Mr. A. C. McD nald embraced this opportunity for returning his heartfelt thanks for the generous manner in which the gentlemen present supported him, on the occasion of his advent into the Legislature of this Island, and warmly applauded the course pursued by his constituents, in giving him freedom of opinion whilst legislating on the Railway Bill. He also agreed with the gentlemen who preceded him, that the line of Railway, as surveyed, was not in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of this County.

After some further remarks from Messrs. S. Bulger, J. McCormack and A. Campbell, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman, for his conduct during the proceedings of the meeting. A unanimous vote of thanks was also tendered to the representatives of the districts and the other gentlemen present, for the prompt manner in which they responded to the call of the meeting. Before the meeting dispersed, the Secretary took the liberty of reading the following letter from the Hon. Patrick Walker, M. L. C., which speaks for itself:—

Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR;—I am this day favored with yours of the 13th inst., asking me, "by direction of my constituents," to attend a meeting to be held at Glenaoe Schoolhouse, Cardigan Road, on Saturday, the 26th inst., for the purpose of discussing the proper locality for the proposed Railway from Alberton to Georgetown, or more particularly through King's County.

I much regret that it is out of my power to do so, as I am at present (I may say) alone, to attend to my business. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to meet my friends in King's County, and have the pleasure of discussing the matter with them; but I find it impossible to do so. However, I may say that I think the road ought to be located as far North as possible, to enable those who are most in want of it, what they are fully entitled to, the benefit of transit to a market, and if this is not agreed to, I shall be much disappointed; and further, if I thought they were to be deprived of any benefit which I consider them fully entitled to, I would not have voted for the Railway Bill.

I am, dear Sir, Respectfully your's, PATRICK WALKER.

After some cheering indulged in by the assemblage, in honor of the gentlemen who attended the meeting, they dispersed, evidently well pleased with the evening's proceedings.

P. S. MULLIGAN, Sec'y.

Glenaoe, Sept. 1, 1871.

An English mail was received at the General Post Office on Monday evening.

AQUATICS.—The Barton or Tangier Nova Scotia crew easily beat both of the English crews in the four-oared race what came off at Longueill last week. The prize won was $1,000. They were also to take part in another race at Quebec, during the present week. The Ward Brothers have retired as the Champions of the World since their victory at Saratoga. The St. John crew are contemptuously left alone in their "glory," since their ignominious run-away from Halifax. The invitation of Dr. Jenkins, on behalf of the Charlottetown Regetta Club, to row in this harbour for the championship of the World and a prize of $3,000, was declined by the smooth-water champions. Their decision was perhaps a wise one. The boat-racing excitement is, we hope, at an end for this season.

It is with extreme regret that we learn from our Halifax exchanges of the death of John T. Compton, Esquire, who departed this life on the 12th inst., at the comparatively early age of 48 years. He was the senior proprietor of the *Evening Express*, a paper which has been worked up to a high position largely through his tact and management. The press of Halifax, without exception, speak of him as we have known him. Honorably in his dealings, and gentlemanly in his deportment, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, who will hear of his death with unaffected sorrow, and sincerely sympathise with his relatives and friends in the loss they have sustained. We know of no one on the list of our acquaintances, the announcement of whose death would have affected us more. *May he rest in peace.*

A Temperance Address, by the Hon. Neal Dow, and a Journal of Proceedings of the Fifth Temperance Convention held in Charlottetown, both printed in pamphlet form at the *Examiner* office, have been placed on the table.

JOHN ARBUCKLE, ESQ., M. A., formerly teacher in the Central Academy, and for many years Government Inspector of Schools, died very suddenly at the residence of his daughter, at Alberton, where he had been on a visit for a few days, on Saturday last, the 16th inst. He was an old man, 75 years of age, and had been ailing for some time, but neither himself nor his friends imagined that his illness was serious. His remains were brought to Charlottetown on Monday night and interred in the Protestant Cemetery on Tuesday, being followed to their last resting-place by a large and respectable concourse of people. As one of our earliest teachers, we have nothing but the kindest remembrances of him, even though in later years political lines divided us. We offer our condolence to his friends.

The Rev. Mr. Parnther accepts, with thankfulness, the present of £37, from the ladies of the congregation of St. Paul's, and begs to assure them that the letter with which it was accompanied, greatly enhances the value of the Gift. He hopes to preserve it as a memento of their kindly feelings, and their appreciation of his ministerial services among them.

The Rector of St. Paul's, in thanking the ladies of the congregation for their generous Easter offering of £30, would take occasion to thank them also for the many acts of kindness he has received while suffering from his recent accident.

Mr. White, an ex-Policeman, has just started a new Water Cart, with Spring Park Water, for sale. He deserves to be patronised.

☞ Owing to the amount of original matter in to-day's paper, several selections and news items prepared for this issue have to be omitted.

RECEIVED.—The "Shippers Monthly Circular and Prices Current," for September. It is printed by Letts, Son & Co., North Road, New Cross, London, S. E. We shall be glad to have it as an exchange.

QUERIES.—When will the School Visitors' Reports be published. Also, Professor Dawson's Geological Survey? An answer from official sources would be acceptable. Will the *Islander* be pleased to give the desired information?

"What our Neighbors think," will be continued next week.

The King's County Fair and Exhibition will be held at Georgetown on the 5th and 6th of October.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Sept. 13.—Steamer Commerce, Doane, Boston; mdse. Sch. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; coal.

14.—Schr. Enterprise, A'lin, Chatham; boards Mt. Vernon, Campbell, Pugwash; limestone. I Dare, Grant, Bay Verte; deals.

15.—Str. Georgia, Connell, Pictou; bal. Sch. Charles, Wise, Pictou; coal.

16.—Lily, McLeod, Shediac; deal. Augusta Parker, Anderson, coal. Alexander, Jean, Pictou; coal. Mary Kate, Gillis, Pictou; coal.

18. J. J. Marshall, Hughes, Pictou; coal.

19.—S. McDonald, Paoli, Pictou Coal. Mary Ann, Hobbs, Pictou; coal.

CLEARED.

Sept. 12.—Brig Roma, Hobbs, River Philip, bal. Schr. Mary, Morrison, Pictou; bal.

13.—Chas. P. Thompson, Ryan, Gulf; fishing stores.

14.—Vienna, Rude, Pictou; bal. J. W. Bell, Pictou; bal. Str. Commerce, Doane, Boston; mdse. Schr. Frank, Hearn, Gulf; fishing stores. Spray, Ross, Richibucto; ballast. Ambrose, McDonald, Pictou; ballast. Sea Breeze, McFadyen, Pictou; bal.

15.—Str. Georgia, Connell, Montreal; ballast. Schr. Montrose, Arthur, Malpeque; barrels. Columbia, McDonald, Boone Bay; bal.

16.—Velocity, McLean, Richibucto; ballast. I Dare, Grant, Bay Verte; bal. J. W. Hatfield, Paul, Pictou; coal. Anna M. McIntyre, Gallant, Boston; fish.

18.—Hattie Collet, Squarebridge, Pictou; bal. Daniel, Sampson, Pictou; bal. Alexander, Scot, Pugwash, bal.

19.—J. J. Marshall, Hughes, Pictou; bal.

EXPORTS from the port of Charlottetown for the week ending Sept. 19, 1871.—Eggs, 50 bbls.; Horses, 6; Mackerel, 720 bbls.; Herring, 66 bbls.

CH'TOWN MARKETS. (WHOLESALE.)

Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1871.

FLOUR.—No change in quotations, but trade a little brisker. Superfine No. 1 Canada, $7.50; No 2, $6.50 to $7 per bbl. Cornmeal, $5 per bbl.; Do. $2 50 per bag of 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef fresh per quarter, Prime 10 cents, medium 6 to 8 cents per lb.

FISH.—During the past week 342 bbls. mackerel were reported at the customs, prices still lower. Codfish are plentiful, and prices firm; small $2,10; medium, $3; large, $3.75; per quintal.

PRODUCE.—Butter 16 to 17 cents per lb. Eggs 15 cents per doz. Potatoes 25 to 30 cents per bush. Hay, $10 to $11 per ton. Oats, 42 cents per bush.

WOOL, washed, 32 cents per lb

HIDES.—6½ to 7 cents; calf skins, (prime) 12 cents; do. (medium), 8 cents per lb. Sheepskins, 74 to 78 cents each.

LEATHER.—The demand, both foreign and home, still continues active, and prices remain firm at former quotations. Good side 43 cents; Calf, 75 cts.; light sole, 22 cts.; light harness and belt, 33 cts. per lb.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CH'TOWN, Sept. 12, 1871.

Provisions.	
Beef, (small) per lb.	4d a 9d
Do. by the quarter	4d a 6d
Mutton	3½d a 6d
Lamb, per lb.	3d a 6d
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d a 1s 4d
Do by the tub	1s a 1s 1d
Cheese, per lb.	8d a 6d
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	9d a 10d
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	20s 0d a 20s 10d
Buckwheat flour per lb.	1½d a 2d
Eggs, per doz.	10d a 11d
Grain	
Barley, per bush.	4s a 5s
Oats per bush.	2s 6d a 3s 6d
Vegetables.	
Green Peas, per quart	1s
Potatoes, per bush.	2s a 2s 6d
Turnips per bush.	
Poultry.	
Geese	2s 9d a 3s 9d
Turkeys, each	6s a 8s
Fowls, each	1s 3d a 2s
Chickens, per pair	2s 6d a 3s 6d
Ducks, each	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Sundries.	
Hay, per ton	65s a 75s
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	4s a 6s
Hides, per lb.	4½d a 5d
Wool	1s 6d a 2s
Honey, per lb.,	1s 6d a 2s

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

BOSTON MARKETS, Sept. 16, 1871.

Oats, 50 to 56 cents per bush.; mackerel, (bay) No. 1 firm at $11.50 to $12, No. 2, $7.50 per bbl.; codfish, (large) 5 50, mediums, $1 25 to $2,50 per qtl.; butter, 20 to 23 cents per lb.; eggs, 24 to 25 cents per doz.; potatoes, 60 cents per bush.; hay, $23 to $30 per ton.

HALIFAX MARKETS, Sept. 18, 1871.

Butter, 20 to 21 cents per lb.; eggs, 17 cents per doz.; hay, $16 to $18 per ton.; oats, 65 cents per bush.; potatoes, 90 to 100 cents per bush.

Died.

At Five Mile House, on Thursday, 31st Aug., in the fifth year of her age, Margaret Anne, the beloved daughter of Daniel and Johanna Edmonds, of Lot 49.

To the Memory of Margaret Anne, daughter of Daniel and Johanna Edmonds.

Morn, rising from its orient bed,
A beauteous pencilling may spread,
Rich varied hues of tinted air,
Gliding with colors passing fair.
Alas! for tints by morning made
Rare colors! but how soon they fade!
Earth's rarest beauties briefly stay,
The fairest soonest pass away!

A lovely blossom lifts its head,
No blight to spoil its bloom we dread,
New beauties every day are given,
Earth radiant with the hues of Heaven!

Expanding fresh such plants below
Deep in parental love may grow,
May spread their native charms to view,
Our daily blush with beauties new;
No beauties though, can save from doom.
Death smites our flowers, and sheds their bloom,
So blossom darlings for the tomb!

At St. Peter's Bay, on Monday, the 14th of August, as the result of a fall from a horse, Mr. Douglas Coffin, in the 24th year of his age. He was a young man of an amiable and Christian temper, and has left behind a sorrowing mother and a large circle of relatives and friends, by whom he was greatly beloved, to mourn his early and melancholy departure.

Matthew Phelan and another man were sailing on the Mystic river, Charleston, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, 26th ult., when their boat capsized. Phelan struck out to swim toward the Everett shore and was drowned. His companion swam toward Charlestown and was rescued.

The deceased was a native of Lot 65, of this Island, and was married to Alice Murphy, daughter of Andrew Murphy, Esq., of Lot 66. At the time of the accident, resided in Walnut Street, Charleston, Mass., U. S. where he leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

At Charlottetown, on Monday, 18th inst., Flora Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Charles Rile, of Pownal Street, in the 29th year of her age. The deceased was the eldest daughter of Roderick McDonald, Esq., Collector of Customs, Souris.

Passengers.

Per "St. Lawrence" from Shediac, Sept. 8.—Rev. Mr. Daniel, J Farrington, T. H. MacWilliam, Miss Longworth, C. Cumming and wife Rev. Mr. Davis, Miss Cumming, John MacKie, J D Cochrane, G Boyers, Miss Inglis, Miss Gregory, C Williams and wife, J MacLauchlan and wife, D A Smith, Miss Parker, T M Castoll, S McDodald, Mrs McHull, Miss Avery, Mrs Hopgood and ten children, Mr Williams, E J Hinton, James McDougald, E Malout, R Elworth and wife, McDonald, Mrs Winterbotham, Mrs McLeod.

Per "St. Lawrence" from Pictou, Sept 11—W. H Booth, Mr Wallace, D Fraser, Copeland, Miss Kennedy, N Wilson, E Pelitre, W R Paradis, A Miller, D Balfour, M Burdon, Mrs Seaboyers, McNeil and wife, Miss Corcoran, E F King, A B Thomas, J Willis, Jarvis, W Keughan, Capt. Tibbet.

Per "Princess of Wales" from Hawksbury and Pictou, Sept. 13—D Hennes y, Lepage, R White, Miss White, M M McIntyre, D MacIntyre, J McLean, Mrs McLean, Mrs Rood, Master Rood, Wm Chisolm, D McDonald, W F Carter, Miss S. White, Rev. Mr Ross, Mrs Ross, Morton, Mrs Webb, Miss Gould, Miss Archibald, Heartz, Hayes.

Per "St. Lawrence" from Shediac, Sept. 13. S Fairbairn and wife, A J Hickman, Ann McMail, Rev. Mr Kennedy, Mrs Bowles, Mrs F Ritchie, Mrs Griffin, J Stewart, F Brecken, W B Smith, D McLeod, Mr Burpee, Mr Rowe, J Decosy, J Jury, Decker, Miss Decker, Andrews, Geo Devil, A A McMillan, J T Kirk, Mrs L P Desbrisay, Miss S Compton, Miss Gaiter.

Arrivals at the Revere House.

Capt. F Tibbet, Pictou, N.S., John Lefurgy, Summerside, Geo W Ker, Capt Waorse, H. E Buck, Bucksfort, Maine, Geo W Desbrisay, Richibucto, D. L. Stewart, Alberton, V H P Wetmore, P E I Railway, A C Green Summerside, Wm Booth, Halifax, N. S., O Hayes Bonwal' McGowan, Charlottetown, Benjamin Owen, do., S. E. Saunders, do., Robert Wetmore, do., Robert Morson, do., Mr. Vinnicombe, do., Robert Hogg, do., Robert Wakefield, Miss Kavanagh, Brooklane, U. S., C. E. Ayres, Brooklane U. S., C H Durham, Newark, N. J., Geo. Watson, do., William Poiser Boston, Mass. G. L. Geery, Boston, Mass Geo. W. McLaughlan, Bangor, Maine, C M Demeott, New Orleans, Wm Baker, Southampton. Simpson Davies, Staten, Mass., Peter Dimmerest Orange, N. J.

FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED—
100 bbls. Howland's choice extra
150 do. No. 1, superfine
50 do. Strong, Bakers
5 do. superior extra
For sale low by FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Sept. 20, '71 2i

FLOUR, FLOUR.

100 Bbls. choice FLOUR, For Sale by A. B. SMITH.
Sept. 20, '71.

A Law in addition to the Law relating to Dogs.

(Passed 18th February, 1865.—Approved 22d February, 1865.—Published 2d March, 1865.

BE it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:

Every person liable to pay the tax imposed by the Twenty-fifth Chapter of the By-laws, intituled "A Law relating to Dogs, and for the purpose of taxing the same," shall, in addition to the payment of the tax thereby imposed, provide, at his or her expence, each and every dog for which such tax has been imposed, with a collar of metal, or, if of any other material, with a metal plate securely fastened thereto, on which said collar or plate shall be legibly engraven the name of the person to whom the said dog belongs, or by whom it is kept or harbored.

Any such dog found in the public streets, squares, or wharfs of the City without a collar marked as aforesaid, after the expiration of three months from the first publication of this Law may be killed or destroyed by any person; and it shall be the especial duty of the Police Constables to kill or otherwise destroy all dogs found at large, as aforesaid, without collars so marked as aforesaid.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons keeping or harbouring DOGS in Charlottetown and Common, that all DOGS found running at large after the first day of October next, without sufficient Collars with the name of the owner inscribed thereon, will be destroyed as the Law directs.

PETER McGOWAN, City Clerk.

Sept. 20th, 1871. 2in

Board of Education,

August 31, 1871.

ORDERED, That the Schools now taught in the following localities, viz: Desbrisay's buildings, Kensington District (near the Gashouse), the Athenæum and Spring Park District, be severally closed—by the suspension of the Teachers' Salaries—at the expiration of nine months from this date, unless "sufficient" school rooms affording better accommodation" in the meaning of the Education Act, shall have been provided.

By order of the Board, JOHN McNEILL, Sec'y.

Sept. 20, 1871. 3i pd 1in

CHARLES O. WINKLER, HAIR DRESSER,

and dealer in

Toilette Requisite,

Upper Queen Street.

Hair Dressing, Shaving, Shampooing, &c. in latest styles.

A large and varied assortment of Hair Oils, Hair Restorers, Perfumes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes.

Also—Cigars, Tobacco; Meerchaum, Briar and fancy Pipes, in great variety, shapes and sizes, constantly on hand, cheap for cash, wholesale and retail.

Dec. 7, 1870.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLLEN FACTORY! Weaving, Dyeing, Fulling and Dressing!

THE above Establishment, being now in full operation, the Company are prepared to take in Custom Wool, to be manufactured into Cloth, according to order, as well as to Dye, Full, and Dress Cloth for customers who may have had it otherwise manufactured. As Machinery of the latest improved style for Manufacturing and Finishing Cloth has been procured, and Workmen from the United States engaged, who thoroughly understand the Business, the fullest satisfaction may be expected

Persons who may have Cloth to Dye, Full, and Dress, can leave the same at the Factory, or with the Undersigned Agents:

Summerside, Finley McNeill,
Georgetown, G. A. Aitken,
Montague, Beer & Son,
Alberton, Benjamin Rogers,
New London, McIntyre & Montgomery,
Hazel Grove, Richard Bagnall,
New Glasgow, James aLird, jr.,
Wheately River, Alexander McMillan,
Belfast, James Moore,
Murray Harbor, John Brooks,
St. Peter's, Beer & Son,
Mount Stewart, John Ross.

N. B.—As the Company have extensive facilities in the Dressing department, the utmost despatch will be guaranteed.

☞ Custom wool to be manufactured into Cloth, can be left at the Factory, or at the Store of Blatch & McKenzie, North Side, Queen Square.

P. R. BLATCH, Secretary.

Ch'town, Sept. 20, '71. 1m

INTIMATION.

By order of the Court of Session in Scotland, North Britain.

GAVIN MALTMAN, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, born in 1792, emigrated in early life to the West Indies. In 1830 he left Jamaica for Halifax, Nova Scotia. In 1842 he was in Prince Edward Island. Thereafter he was in New Brunswick, and the last letter from him is dated from Pugwash Nova Scotia, 21st January, 1848. It is understood that he was afterwards seen in Shediac, New Brunswick, in or about the year 1854.

Maltman was a well-educated and intelligent man, and wrote a good hand, and, if now alive, will be 78 years of age. If alive, he is entitled to succeed to property of considerable amount.

Any person who can give proper information as to Gavin Maltman's present residence, if he is still alive, or, if dead, of the time and place of his death, are requested to communicate with C. M. BARSTOW, Esq., C. A., India Street, Edinburgh, Factor on his Estate, or his Agents, Messrs. McNEILL & SIME, W. S., S. Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Sept 13, 1871. 6w

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Act of the 34th Victoria, cap. 7, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island," a GENERAL MEETING of the Members and Stockholders of the said Corporation will be held at the offices of the said Bank, in Water Street, in the City of Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of SEPTEMBER, instant, (1871,) at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of making, ordaining, and establishing such bye-laws, ordinances, and regulations for the good management of the affairs of the said Corporation, as the Members and Stockholders of the said Corporation shall deem necessary; and also for the purpose of choosing seven (7) Directors, being Stockholders and Members of the said Corporation, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act; and also for the purpose of determining the amount of payments to be made in each share, and the mode of transferring and disposing of the Stock and Profits thereof.

By order of the Provisional Committee.

ROBERT LONGWORTH, Chairman.
GEORGE ALLEY, Secretary.
Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1881.

To House Carpenters.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Post Office, Lot 30, by the undersigned, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of September next, for the finding materials, building, finishing and furnishing complete a new SCHOOLHOUSE, to be erected in Brookvale District.

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

By order, PATRICK TREANOR.

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

WANTED,

A SERVANT MAN, capable of taking charge of Horses and Carriages, and willing to make himself useful about a house. Apply to J. INGS.

Sept. 13, 1871

HATS, HATS!

RECEIVED ex ALHAMBRA, FRO

Miscellaneous.

A HORRIBLE CRIME:

A HUSBAND HACKS HIS WIFE'S HEAD NEARLY OFF, AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Another double murder has to be added to the sanguinary death roll of New York, which, for tragic horror, has rarely had its equal. Day by day stabbing and shooting affrays occur, which cause but little attention, but the following description of a maniac cutting his own and his wife's throat, and also attempting to kill his children, contains details so appalling that it will cause a sentiment of horror to the experienced by the oldest and most apathetic reader:

THE CRIME.

The neighborhood of East Fifteenth street, near First avenue, one of the most German districts in the city, was aroused at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the cry of "Murder!" Officer Engeman, being in the immediate vicinity, immediately repaired to the place whence the cry came, and, on entering the four-story brick tenement house, No. 415 East Fifteenth street, he was met by Barney Darsey. He told told the officer to hurry up stairs on the third floor; that his father was murdering his mother and sister. The officer in quick haste ascended the stairs, and heard the cries and groans of a woman. Trying to open the door he found it locked, and burst in the same. On looking around a

HORRIBLE SIGHT MET HIS GAZE.

On the floor lay Ellen Darsey, her throat cut from ear to ear, her head almost severed from the body. She was lying on her back with the dreadful face looking upward. Alongside of her lay the husband, Felix, face down, and his throat cut from ear to ear. The wife was partly dressed, and from the appearance of the door, must have struggled severely with her husband before he could cut her throat.

THE CORONER'S ARRIVAL.

Later in the day, Cororer Schirmer visited the place accompanied by his deputy, Dr. Cushman, and having viewed the bodies, granted a permit for their removal to the friends of the deceased, who were present in large numbers. At the time of the Coroner's arrival, Fifteenth street, between First avenue A, presented a most extraordinary appearance. The people were all outside their doors discussing in subdued tones and with solemn faces the terrible tragedy which had occurred in their midst. Outside the door of No. 415, the tenement house in which Darsey resided, an excited crowd had gathered and looked up with awe-struck expression at the window of the room in which the mutilated bodies lay. Inside the house the most solemn stillness reigned. The doors of all the rooms were open, and and their inhabitants compared notes in scarcely audible whispers of what they knew about the unhappy couple who were

HURRIED SO FRIGHTFULLY

into eternity. Friends and relatives of the family walked silently up to the door of the Darseys' room, in front of which sat an officer awaiting the arrival of the Coroner before allowing any one to disturb the bodies. Having begged permission to take one look through the doorway, in terms which the officer could not refuse, they gratified their morbid curiosity for an instant, and hurried away with an expression on their faces which showed that they felt it were better they had stayed away.

THE ROOMS.

The Darsey family occupied two rooms, one looking on Fifteenth street, which they used as a sitting room and kitchen, the other room in the rear being the common bedroom of the family. Looking from the hallway into the bedroom is a little window about two feet square. The framework of the window and the whitened wall outside were horribly smeared with blood. Through this the son escaped when his father, having cut his wife's throat, rushed at him with the knife still in his hand.

It is a five-story tenement house, situated on the north side of the street, about two doors from the First avenue. The house is inhabited by some twenty families, all of them respectable, hard-working people. The house had not been built plumb, and when Darsey cut his wife's throat and then his own, the blood ran into a sort of gutter on the east side of the apartment, forming a gory pool to the depth of nearly an inch. The appearance of Mrs. Darsey was shocking in the extreme, with her head almost severed from her body. This was occasioned by the desperation of the murderer, who with demoniac strength, had pulled her back by the hair, and, then, by using the knife briskly, had nearly severed her head from her body; her head fell back in the bed, and all that was seen of her neck on going in the door was a ghastly cut. At first observation, she had the appearance of a decapitated corpse. Darsey lay on his stomach, and was drenched in gore. His throat was cut in three places, and, as in the case of his wife, the jugular vein, carotid artery and the windpipe were severed. There must have been a struggle near the door, as the wall there is covered with blood. The handle of another door is also smeared with the life fluid. Otherwise no traces of a struggle exist in any part of the room.

THE BOY'S ACCOUNT OF THE CRIME.

Barney Darsey, aged seventeen, a son of the deceased made the following statement: My name is Barney Darsey, and I am the son of those now lying dead there (pointing to the front room.) My father was a cartman by occupation, and was hard working and sober. My mother was a good woman to us. We were three children in the family, myself, my sister Kate, aged 14, and my brother Hughey, aged 9. For some time past my father has been off his head. He used to get up two or three times in the night and mutter and behave strangely. Yesterday my mother, after consulting with father, went to Mr. Kellock, the Superintendent of Out Door Poor, and asked him to put my father into an asylum; he said that all his

EXPLOYERS WENT TO THE BRENNAN FIG-HOG,

but that he would send him to some place to-day; last night, all of us went to bed early; I and my brother occupied one mattress, my sister another, and my father and mother a third; my father at first slept soundly, but got up in the night and muttered, and then went to bed again; about 4 o'clock he again got up and procured a table-knife and whetted it on the window stone; we all lay still and did not think much of the matter, as he has before acted just in the same way; at last he tried to get out of the door, and my mother fearing, I suppose, he was going to do himself an injury, had to hold on to him; they struggled, and while he was holding on to her the key was lost; I tried to separate them, but he got her down on the floor and I became alarmed, and bursting in the door, I rushed out into the back room and got into the yard and then into the street, where I shouted for the police; nobody came, and I went back and saw my father trying to cut his throat on the floor, and my mother lying dead and the blood spouting from her throat; I rushed to my father and tried to grapple with him, but he cut his throat and died.

Hughey Darsey, the brother gave his account of the affair in pretty similar terms. He, however, stated that when the struggle began, he went out in the stable to feed the horse, and when he returned he saw, to use his own expression, his mother "lying out stiff, and father a cutting off his troat." He too struggled with Darsey, and got badly cut.

THE FAMILY.

The Darsey family was seven in number—Felix Darsey, the father; Ellen Darsey, his wife, and five children. Barney, Catherine, Hugh, Agnes, and a baby a few months old named Joseph. The boy Barney is only sixteen years old, and the eldest daughter Catherine, only 13. The father was a truckman, well known and much respected in the neighborhood. He was however subject to fits of insanity, and was attended by Dr. Brennan of East Twenty-first street. According to the statement of the family, Darsey had not drank anything since last May. During his fits of insanity he had frequently threatened to take his own life.

The weapon used is a table-knife, acutely sharpened. The girl Catherine, who is very pretty and intelligent, quitted her parents' room when the death struggle began, and was not injured.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

An inquest was held in the afternoon, by Coroner Schirmer, and the statements made by the children, already given by our reporter, were submitted to the jury as the only evidence.

The jury returned a verdict that Darsey had murdered his wife and committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity. The Coroner then gave a permit for burial.

Darsey's five children, the eldest of whom is only sixteen years of age, deprived by this tragedy of both parents, are left wholly unprovided for.

"ICH BEES EIN PLOOMPER."

An incident occurred during the riot which had its amusing features. In Chrystic street dwells a German of portly form, who bears the euphonious name of Franz Schlemongets. Few men in the country are better-natured than Franz, and so long as he can take his lager, and toast his Vaterland, and sing his song of love, or war, or patriotism, he cares not what other men may do. On last Wednesday, Franz bade his frau "gute morgen," and started down Hester street, knowing nothing of the storm which was then threatening, and which ended by bringing mourning to many a family in this city. As Franz proceeded down Hester street, he was espied by several young men who knew him. They saw that he had around his neck

AN ORANGE COLORED TIE

—a color which Franz admired, unaware of its political significance on the 12th of July. The young men well knew Franz's ignorance, so they determined to have a little sport with Franz and at the same time get the necktie from him, aware that it would probably get him into trouble. After a short consultation, one of the party crossed the street, and going up to Franz, said, assuming a poor attempt at an Irish brogue:

"Take aff that necktoy."

"Was est das?"

"You bloody Orangemans, take aff that nectoy."

"Ich bees nicht Orangemans Ich bees ein ploomper."

"Yer a loiar. Yer an Orangeman in disguyse. If yez don't pull aff that necktoy I'll drag it from yer neck and trample yez in the guther."

By this time the young man's companions had crossed the street, and surrounded Franz, and they were yelling

"HE'S A BLOODY ORANGEMAN.

"Kill the spalpeen." "Oh! Howly Moses, let me strike him wunst," etc. Franz was frightened, and he turned to the crowd, saying:

"Ich nicht forshtay as dees tings. Ich bees ein ploomper. Ich bees ein Dnetscher. Ich ton't wans droubles mit you Irishmans."

"Arrah, don't be blathering," said one of the young men. "Yer an Orangeman, an ye' want to desaive us wid yer dirty Dootch gabble. Take aff his necktoy, boys."

No sooner said than done, and Franz saw his necktie trampled in the gutter half a minute after.

"Ye say yer a Dootchman?"

"Ya; Ich bees Deutscher"

"Will you prove it? How many glasses of beer can you drink?"

"Ich ton't know.

"KESS ICH THINKS EIN KEG."

"Well, come across the street and try. If you drink twenty glasses, we'll believe you're a Dutchman."

Across the street they went, and soon Franz and the young men were on the best of terms, and he drank his twenty glasses without "turning a hair." In the meantime one of the party informed the saloon keeper of the trick which had been played on Franz. After the young men had left the saloon, Franz said to the proprietor:

"Himmell dese Irishmans be foony vellows. Dey koom up mit me unt dey say Ich bees Orangemans, unt den dey wans to kill me, unt fight mit me, unt make dam row mit me. Ich bees a ploomper. Ich ton't know tem dam Orangemans Ach, himmell Ich nicht forshtay was est all dem tings."

His German friend then explained the matter to him and Franz was astonished.

"Got in himmel, dese be pooley boys! Dey speache moosh not goot, but dey mean tight. Dey dreat me swanische glass bier, dey go looking moosh blessed, unt dey say, 'Franz, you ish ein pooly vellow.' Ach, God! when I see dem vellows Ich dreat dem mit ein keg bier, by tounder. Boot Ich bees ein ploomper. Ich nicht forsthay dem dam Orangemans unt dem odder vellows."

HOME-MADE CANDLES.—Many of our readers in the rural districts will find that candles can be made economically, by mixing a little melted beeswax with the tallow to give durability to the candle, and to prevent its "running." The light from a tallow candle can be improved in clearness and brilliancy by using small wicks which have been dipped in spirit of turpentine and thoroughly dried.

Locomotive No. 8, of the New Jersey Railroad Company, is said to be the fastest locomotive in the United States, having made eighty-nine miles in one hour.

Those who use a plain, unstimulating diet, have little thirst.

SWITZERLAND.—A correspondent of the *Independent Belge*, writing from Geneva on August 11th, gives an account of the reception which a foreigner, who was supposed to be the Emperor Napoleon, met with in that town. He was insulted by the crowd as he drove through the streets in a basket carriage; potatoes and stones were thrown at him, and when he alighted at an unpretending inn, the people remained outside clamorous until ten o'clock at night, and threatened to break the windows of the house. One respectable-looking young woman even suggested that the visitor should be thrown into the lake. The next morning the people were as firmly persuaded as ever that the stranger was the Emperor Napoleon, as some of them had heard him speak and seen him smile.

THE TRUNK MYSTERY.

ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED ABORTIONIST AND MURDERER—HOW THE CRIME WAS TRACKED.

(*From the New York Tribune.*)

The discovery of the body of a young woman in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad, Depot, on Saturday, and the unmistakeable evidence that the horrible crime of abortion had produced death, inspired such indignation in the community, that it was with great satisfaction that the police authorities received a clue which has resulted in the arrest of the murderer. A day had intervened since the discovery of the crime, and with the exception of the voluntary evidence of the cabman, nothing had been done toward the solution of the mystery. William Pickett, a truckman, living at No. 471 Avenue A, passed his Sunday leisure chiefly within his own house, and early on Monday morning went with his cart to the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-ninth street, where it was his habit to wait for customers. A friend passing by in the afternoon threw on the cart a morning paper, and the man was soon busily engaged in reading an article, which was soon seen to be of personal interest. He was acquainted with Warden Brennan of Bellevue Hospital, and immediately driving to that institution sought its chief officer. Pickett told the warden that he had just read the account of the discovery at the depot, and thought himself to be the man who had driven the truck. He said that on the Saturday afternoon previous, at about one o'clok, as he was waiting at his usual stand, a young woman had accosted him, and said that she desired to have a trunk taken to the Hudson River Railroad Depot. He had asked her for the service $1.50, but upon her demurring, he had consented to carry the trunk for $1. The woman said that she was going to Chicago that afternoon, and she would be at the depot about two o'clock to receive the trunk which he would find at No. 607 Second avenue, in the basement. She then left him. He immediately went to the house mentioned and knocked at the basement. It was opened by a stout, fleshy man, apparently a foreigner, who appeared to understand his mission. The door opened, very strangely, upon a large room instead of the hallway customary in houses of the kind. The large man said nothing, but helped Pickett to carry the trunk to the truck. Pickett drove very fast, from the house to the depot, as he was afraid he would not catch the train. As he drove up before the door of the baggage room at the depot, the woman who had hired him came out of the ticket office with a boy. The boy and the woman helped to carry the trunk into the baggage room. He remembered that a strap was brought by the boy, and that the owner was very nervous when the lid came near breaking. He did not notice the woman or the trunk particularly, and he certainly did not shake hands with the woman at parting, as he did not know her, and had never seen her before the day she engaged him to carry the trunk.

The cartman refused to go to the woman's house or receive the trunk, unless she gave him her name and paid him in advance. She reluctantly wrote in the cartman's order-book, "Julia Simmons, No. 697 Second avenue."

Warden Brennan listened to this account of Pickett's with great surprise and interest, and at its conclusion hastened with the truckman to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. On arriving here, Pickett again related his story to Capt. Cameron. The Captain thought it a most important clue, and immediately took the truckman with him to the house on Second avenue that had been mentioned. The truckman readily found it, and Capt. Cameron then had his suspicions confirmed in discovering it to be the residence of Jacob Rosenzweig, a pretended doctor, known to have committed the crime of abortion. It was now two o'clock in the afternoon, and information was immediately sent to Inspector Walling at Police Headquarters. Meanwhile, Capt. Cameron assigned Sergeant Rooney to the duty of arresting Rosenzweig, who was known to him personally. Sergeant Rooney called at Rosenzweig's house, and was informed that the doctor was out but was expected home soon. The sergeant then donned a disguise and hid in a drug store near by. Here he waited without result until near 4 o'clock, when his patience was at last rewarded by perceiving Rosenzweig approaching. The doctor, however, before entering his home turned aside into a liquor store and called for a glass of lager beer. The Sergeant upon entering the saloon door was recognized by Rosenzweig, who instantly sprang for the other door. The officer was too quick, however, for his burly adversary, and seized him securely before he got into the street. A crowd of loafers at the bar seemed to detect in an instant the fact that Rotenzweig had been arrested for murder. The Doctor's profession was so notorious that his connection with the trunk murder was immediately surmised, and the crowd gathered around crying, "Lynch him; lynch him." Officers, however, who had been placed in the neighborhood to hold surveillance over the doctor's house, soon entered the saloon and assisted sergeant Rooney to protect the prisoner. Even with this help it was with great difficulty that the officers were enabled to drag Rosenzweig from the grasp of the roughs and place him in a Second Avenue car, by which he was conveyed to the Eighteenth precint Station-house.

Upon the entry of the prisoner into the Station-house, he was immediately identified by Pickett as the man who had helped him to carry out the trunk. Meanwhile Inspector Walling had telegraphed for the boy "Paddy," otherwise known to Alex. Parks, who gave the first clue to the mystery, and the boy had arrived at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. The boy and the truckman instantly recognized one another.

Inspector Walling had also arrived at the station-house and began questioning the prisoner. Rosenzweig denied all knowledge of a trunk having been taken from his house on the previous Saturday, and being confronted with the truckman denied ever having seen him. All questioning failed to elicit any other answer, and Inspector Walling ordered that the inmates of Rosenzweig's house be arrested. A squad of police entered the house and arrested the servant girl, a Polish peddlar boarding in the house, and Rosenzweig's son. The prisoners were severely interrogated by the Inspector, but all denied any knowledge of a trunk that had been taken away from the house. The servant girl appeared especially reticent in her answers.

Rosenzweig has an unwholesome fame among the police. He has three or four offices in the city, where he commits the crime of abortion. Three or four years ago he was a bar tender in a lager beer saloon, in Chatham street. He has recently been earning an infamous notoriety at No. 3 Amity street. This is his advertisement in an evening journal: "Old 3 Amity Place, relieves ladies in trouble at once; no fees until cared for."

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY FOUND IN THE TRUNK—ROSENZWEIG BECOMING ALARMED.

New York, Aug. 30.

The body of the woman found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, on Saturday, has been identified as that of Alice Bowlesby, aged twenty-two, of Paterson, N. J. Two days ago, Dr. Kinney, of Paterson, called at Bellevue Hospital, and said that Miss Bowlesby had been missing since the Wednesday previous; that she had a vaccination scar on her left arm below the elbow, a mole on the right side of her cheek, and a scar under her right lower jaw, caused by an ulcerated tooth. The body was examined, and the marks indicated found. The dentist who cared for Miss Bowlesby's teeth, also identified the body from the position of the teeth and the work done to them.

Inspector Walling made an investigation and learned that Miss Bowlesby left the house of her aunt in Newark on Wednesday last, to visit this city and return in the evening to Paterson. She has not been seen alive by her friends since. She was nine months advanced in pregnancy, which her family knew, but it is not known that they were aware she intended visiting an abortionist. The physician and family desire to keep the previous history of the case from the public, but the coroner will demand a full exposition.

Jane Johnston, arrested as a servant in Dr. Rosenzweig's house, says that she is a patient, and expects soon to be confined. Rosenzweig is becoming very much alarmed. He is aware of the mass of testimony accumulating, and it is thought may yet give the details of the terrible story. It was supposed the fatal operation was performed on the woman on Wednesday, and she died on Friday night of peritonitis. Further search to-day by the police at Rosenzweig's residence brought to light papers showing that he also has four other places of business in the city, and one in Williamsburg. The address of quite a number of women was also discovered.

SUICIDE OF THE SEDUCER.

The seducer of the poor girl whose mutilated corpse was found at the Hudson River Railr ad depot, turns out to have been Walter L. Conklin, a young bookkeeper of Paterson, supposed to have a wife in Russia. The wretched man committed suicide by shooting himself at the office. His father is a Paterson Alderman.

The suicide's last words were written thus:

"I have long had a morbid idea of the worthlessness of life, and now to be obliged to testify in this affair and cause unpleasantness to my family, is more than a life is worth. "Good bye, dear father, mother, brother and sister. Forgive me.

"WALT."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,

—A—

MONTHLY MAGAZINE

—OF—

GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

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

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX.

Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER:

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

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York.

New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER:

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

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

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

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

JOHN,
Archbishop of New York

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

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

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

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to

LAWRENCE KEHOE,
General Agent.

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

P. O. Box 5,906.
Nov. 1, 1870.

Gold and Silver

WATCHES.

GOLD CHAINS!

Wedding, Mourning, and other

GOLD RINGS.

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

Always on hand.

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

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

SPORTING REQUISITES.

SHOOTING JACKETS,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

FOWLING PIECES.
At the LONDON HOUSE.

CARTRIDGE CASES,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

FLASKS, Half (F F F) and Glass Powder,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

SHOT—all sizes,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

ELEY'S GUN WADDING,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

PERCUSSION CAPS,
At the LONDON HOUSE

POWDER FLASKS,
At the LONDON HOUSE

SHOT POUCHES,
At the LONDON HOUSE.

SIMON DAVIES, &Co

Aug. 23, 1871.

Italian Warehouse!

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

Warranted pure and unmixed.

MACEACHERN & Co.

Aug. 23, 1871.

Anglo-American

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

WELDON & MONTGOMERY,

TAILORS,

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

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

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

Aug. 9, 1871. 3m

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers by Private Sale 200 Acres of FREEHOLD LAND, being part of that valuable property well known as the "Cambridge Farm," on Lot 16. About 60 Acres of this land is under cultivation, and well fenced, and the remainder is covered with Hardwood, a valuable lot of Cedar and other Softwoods. Mussel Mud and abundance of Sea Manure can be had with 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, } 1 sum pro pat tf.
July 10th, 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

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.

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.

LONDON HOUSE.

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

4 Cases GOODS

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

Figured Repps, Poplins, Lustres and Cobourgs,

DRAB de LYONS, DRAB de ERANCE

CROSS GRAIN;

Fringes, Trimmings, Flowers, and a few

LADIES' MANTLES AND HATS.

Also, a sample of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and a few

GENT'S HATS,

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

SIMON DAVIES & Co.

Aug. 30, 1871.

SPRING GOODS.

APRIL, 1871.

FOR GENTLEMEN!!

Superfine Black and Blue

BROAD CLOTHS,

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

Silk Mixed Coatings,
Fine Black Doeskins,
VERY CHEAP!
Fancy Tweeds and Trowserings!
GOOD STYLES!
Silk and Worsted Vestings,

In Stylish Patterns—for Spring wear.

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

Also, in Stock, a prime lot of

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

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

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Queen Street.

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

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

AND

TABLE DELICACIES

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION,

CHEAP, AT

MACEACHERN & Co's.

Aug 23. 1871.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

12 Hhds. Just Received,

SELLING AT

Lowest Rates.

MACEA HERN & Co.

Italian Warehouse, Aug. 23, 1871. 1m

Fair and Exhibition!

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

THE CATTLE SHOW AT

Holland Grove Grounds,

On Tuesday, October 10, and the

Exhibition at the Drill Shed,

On Wednesday, October 11.

All 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.

FEATHERS! FEATHERS!

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

MARK BUTCHER.

Sept. 6, 1871. 6w

A. HERBERS,

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. 6m

Steamboat Notices.

QUEBEC AND GULF PORT STEAMSHIP Co.

Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Quebec.

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

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

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, Aug 30, 1871. 3w

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.

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.

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.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company.

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

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

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

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

and two new Steamships to be purchased.

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

Steamship Gaspe,

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

Steamship Secret,

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

Steamship Georgia,

from MONTREAL, THURSDAY, 4th MAY, at 7 4 o'clock, p. m., and every alternate THURSDAY; and from QUEBEC, FRIDAY, 5th MAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., calling at Father Point, Perce, Shediac, and Charlottetown, P. E. I. Returning, will leave PICTOU, THURSDAY, the 11th MAY, at 7 o'clock, a. m., and every alternate THURSDAY, calling at same Ports. The Steamers will connect at Shediac with Railway to 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.

NOTICE.

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

DAVID MUTCH.

Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1871. 6w