butcher and farmer, near Wakefield, and the defender was George Burton, of Dirtcar, Wakefield. Mr. Seymour, in opening the case, said the acquaintance between the parties commenced in 1865, and was continued with a number of interruptions, owing to certain quarrels—one of which was caused by the defendant making love to a sister of plaintiff—down to the beginning of 1870. The sister declined to entertain the addresses of the defendant, and he came back to his first love, and was pardoned for the wrong he had done. On the 13th of December 1869 he wrote plaintiff as follows:—

"My dear Elizabeth,—You will no doubt think I am very changeable, but certain circumstances have hitherto been the cause. But at length I have fully made up my mind, as I had long since, and come to the conclusion that in you, and only in you, can I meet with a proper and suitable companion through life. Towards attaining such desirable end, and finally settling down in a domestic career I shall call at your house on Wednesday, the 15th instant, for the purpose of seeing you and talking the matter over, with the view of meeting with a favourable reception and approval. —Until then, I am, yours ever, GEO. BURTON."

In addition to the evidence contained in this letter defendant made a deliberate promise to plaintiff's brother that he would marry his sister. The interview asked for in the letter was granted, and the marriage day was fixed to take place two or three weeks afterwards, and the wedding dresses of plaintiff were purchased. On the 2nd January 1870 defendant and plaintiff went together to a dinner party at Batley, whither they had been invited by a sister of plaintiff, who lives there. On this occasion defendant filled a bumper and proposed "The next happy meeting," and expressed a hope that it would be in his own home with his bride Elizabeth. So soon after this as April 28th defendant married another woman without the slightest explanation to plaintiff.—Elizabeth Beaumont, the plaintiff, was then called. She bore out what had been stated by her learned counsel. In cross-examination she said that defendant was thirty-four, and that her own age was forty-three. Mr. Price—Did not you, when the defendant asked you to marry him, state "It is time enough yet." Plaintiff—No; I never refused him. I was quite ready to marry him. (Laugher.) Mr. Price — Were you not much annoyed at the way in which he had treated you? Defendant — Well, but he said he would make it up afterwards—laughter—and I forgave him. I never said I would never follow him with law. By Mr. Seymour—I never released him from his engagement. Everything was prepared for the wedding. He saw some of the dresses and underclothing. (Laughter.) Defendant's father (George Burton) was then examined. He said his son had never any money of his own. At one time he had made over a farm to defendant; but he could not manage it, and never paid anything for it—in fact, defendant lost more money by it than the amount of the valuation. Defendant was of eight sons, and was now a servant on witness's farm. He was paid 12s a week, with three meals a day. In answer to Mr. Seymour, witness said he had a son a lawyer, and that he had paid £100 for his articles. Mr. Seymour—Did you not tell a lady in Wakefield that your son was going to marry Miss Beaumont? Witness—Yes; and I wished he had married her, because I think she would have put a bit of sense into his noddle." (Great laughter.) But she would not have him. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. Price—She would not have him? Witness—I asked her if she would marry him, and she said she was an old woman, and would wait a few years and have no children. (Laughter.) Mr. Price—How long has this bad management of your son been going on? Witness — Ever since he began. (Laughter.) In summing up, his Lordship said he did not know what was coming upon Yorkshire. The prevailing vice seemed to be breaches of promise. This was the third action of this kind that had come on for trial at these Assizes, and there was another to follow. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £75.

Go to W A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

## WHO IS THE KING OF FRANCE?

The heir of St. Louis under the laws of primogeniture is and has always been, says the New York *Post*, the rightful master of France, according to the creed of the legitimists. For them, loyalty and patriotism consist in implicit obedience to his will; and all men who fail in this, their first civil and social duty, are traitors.

But in applying this creed to practice, it is necessary to ascertain, first of all, who is the heir of St. Louis? The believers in kings by divine right have generally accepted the Comte de Chambord as the representative of his grandfather, Charles X., who certainly did reign for six years as the legitimate heir of the old Bourbon line. For the last forty years the title of this house to the throne has been rather ornamental than useful, and has been so nearly forgotten in France that there was little temptation to dispute its ownership. Yet even during this period wild rumors have from time to time been circulated concerning other claimants, and the grave discussion which was carried on in this country a few years ago upon the question, "Have we a Bourbon among us?" excited the deep interest of many romantic minds in the Reverend Eleazer Williams. Indeed, there are still a few ancient historical inquirers in New York and Brooklyn who believe that the half-Indian missionary of the Canada border was Louis XVII. in person.

Now that France has again swept around the cycle of political systems, and a reaction in favor of the ancient *regime* seems to be imminent, the question gains in interest, and naturally enough, in variety. A Mr. Auguste de Bourbon writes a long letter to the London *Spectator* of May 27, asserting that he is the Bourbon heir. He says:

"Well knowing the obstacles I have to combat against, as being direct acknowledged the direct head of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon—however, be that as it may—let public opinion divest itself of skepticism, and substitute reason, honor and justice in its decision as to the facts made public, and contained in the autobiography and commentary entitled, 'Historical Memoirs of Louis XVII.,' published at Ridgway's, Piccadilly, London, in substantiation of the deliverance of the son of Louis XVI, and Marie Antoinette from the Tower of the Temple, and it will be found an introvertible reality that such was accomplished, and that Louis XVII. passed his life in England under the pseudyonym of 'Meves.'

'At this present crisis it is important that the French nation and the European powers should be officially made cognizant of the indisputable claims I, the son of Louis XVII., have, as representing the head of the legitimate monarchy in France, when Le Comte de Chambord issues a manifesto assuming the character as the head of the French legitimate monarchy."

Mr. de Bourbon approves the general tone of the manifesto in question, but thinks that it ought to be signed by a different name, and that if "Henry V." is made king, he must soon fall by his own doctrine, that "whatsoever precautions may be taken, all haphazard governments not founded on the principle of legitimacy, after a few years of fancied safety, will have to succumb."

The claim of this pretender may be of no great importance in itself, but the fact that such claims are put forth and find believers may certainly suggest reflections. The zeal with which they honor "the anointed king" must be equalled by the horror with which they regard an imposter. But what if there should be some flaw in the pedigree of Henri V. himself? And how can they be certain that there is none? Surely, after all the turmoils of France and the vicissitudes of the Bourbons, for the last century no new pretenser is wanted to make it doubtful whether the divine will is fully bent on making the Comte de Chambord king. It would seem to be a good time for a new designation and anointing, from some higher authority than even the *Almanach de Gotha*, hitherto the Book of the Chronicles of the Kings, of the Legitimists.

Late advices from Buenos Ayres represent the condition of that city as alarmingly worse. The ravages of the fever are terrible. It is estimated that at least 25,000 have died of the loathsome disease, out of a population of 250,000, and that there are 15,000 sick, most of whom would doubtless never recover. There was a lull in violence of the plague about the first of May, but it speedily broke out with greater violence. Those who had returned to the city fled again, and Buenos Ayres was cut off again from the world. One who has arrived from the city says that place was truly silent in death. Here and there pitiful objects, sallowed and saffroned by fever and long suffering, who would look at you with wild, vacant stare as they passed; others wandered listlessly by, seemingly knowing not whither they went. The air, loaded with contagion, had a suffocating effect, which ever extended to the remarkable deep toned bells so peculiar to the churches of all Spanish-American cities. In the commercial quarter, the marts were deserted and the busy hum silenced. The gloom was all prevading. There is no relief until the frost comes, and by that time Buenos Ayres will be a city of the dead.

## THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY OF 1871.

No sooner is one fishery ended than we begin to prepare for another. The seal fishery for this year is now fairly over, and turns out to be the best ever known. Not only is the number of seals taken far above the average, but the quality of the catch is also superior. The weather being unusually fine in March, the young seals got well fed, and were in prime condition when taken; so that it is estimated that they are from ten to twenty per cent more valuable than the average of former years. The manufacture of the oil is now progressing rapidly. Those establishments in which the steam apparatus for extracting the oil is employed, find it highly advantageous this year, as they are enabled to manufacture rapidly and send their oil at once to market. Those who adhere to the old method have to wait for the arrival of warm weather before their fat will run freely in the vats into which it is thrown, and with such large quantities of seals on hand, they are in many cases puzzled to make room for their greasy treasures. As in all other departments of industry, steam is carrying the day in the manufacture of seal oil. One after another, our capitalists are adopting the steam apparatus, and soon the old vat system will be a thing of the past. By the aid of steam as much oil can be produced in a fortnight, as in six or eight weeks by the older method. The fat is first cut into minute fragments by revolving knives—then steamed, pressed, &c., and the oil is found to be of superior quality and free from all unpleasant smell. In the American market, the steam-made oil commands a higher price than the other. Since the news of our successful fishery has reached Britain the price of seal oil has declined to £36 stg. per ton. Should the Greenland fishery, not yet reported, show a deficient return, the price of our oil will probably advance. As it is, we shall do very well indeed, with 600,000 seals, valued at $1,800,000.—*Correspondence Montreal News.*

LONDON is considerable of a village. It contains a population of three millions and a quarter—not far from as many people as there are in the whole Dominion of Canada! The increase in population since 1861 has been about sixteen per cent; a rate of progress fully up to that of many large American cities, and much greater than the average of European cities. The following figures show how the great Metropolis has grown since the beginning of the present century:

| YEAR | POP. |
|---|---|
| 1801 | 658,863 |
| 1811 | 1,138,635 |
| 1821 | 1,478,947 |
| 1831 | 1,654,994 |
| 1841 | 1,948,417 |
| 1851 | 2,362,236 |
| 1861 | 2,803,034 |
| 1871 | 3,250,000 |

# Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

*Sir;*

After my return from a short absence from home, I see in the *Herald* of the 2nd of May your answer to my letter of the 17th April, by favoring your readers with a literary production on the penny-a-line principle. Now, as I am no newspaper writer, I wish to state that your attempts at argument show the weakness of your case, and that all you have said only tells against yourself, and not me. You try to get over the thing well, and as I am not able to make wrong right, I shall leave that to you, for it appears to be your trade. But there are two or three statements I wish to notice as a specimen of the untruthfulness of your whole letter. You say, you received mine from the *Patriot* office. If it came from there I knew nothing of it, unless it went there from the Post Office, so much for No 1. You also say that "next day I wrote a note to the Hon. Mr. Haviland requesting to have my name withdrawn from the pledge" and that that note is at your disposal. I never wrote any note to Mr. Haviland, and I can appeal with confidence to that gentleman for the correctness of my statement. These are only specimens of your whole letter. The allusions to Public Meetings in the District, the pledge about the College grant, my driving the mails, &c., I pass by. The people here know all about these things and can appreciate them at their real value. In regard to your insinuations about an office to "fill my pockets" you know very well that I need not have asked any one for an office, if I wanted it, I was told I could get one by voting for the Railroad Bill, and I need not pass yourself to show that an accommodating conscience is a very profitable thing in politics. My course was straight, and neither the gains of office nor any other influence whatever, had any effect upon me, and I think the less my friend and colleague says about the subject, the better for himself. As regards the advantage you say I have over you by living in the district, I may tell you that you have glossed over the truth and circulated more lies in that one letter of yours, than I could possibly do in a year.

I am however, perfectly willing to leave the matter between us, to the people of the district, for I think they are quite able to judge for themselves.

I hope I am now done with this subject, for the plough now suits me better than the pen.

I remain, yours &c.,
WILLIAM HOOPER.

Morell, May 27, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Dear Sir;—I cannot agree with a long, well-written, and argumentative communication signed "Y," which appeared in a late number of the *Argus*. The writer instead of making a "point" against the "Editors of the Provincial Press" for over rating the value of our Fisheries, evidently looses one himself on the score of under valuation. In proof of this I need only refer to the offer made by the American Commissioners to purchase the right to our inside Fisheries, in common with ourselves. They of their own accord offering $1,000 000, which offer was rejected by the British Commissioners. This correspondent seems also to run away with the idea, that comparatively few mackerel are caught inside of the three mile limit. Now, if we take it for granted that the habits of this fish are the same in different places—on the eastern shores of the United States and in the Bay St. Lawrence—we will find that as a general thing the most probable "catches" are made in Bays and indentations of the coast line. As a general rule, in the early part of the season when the fish are poor and hardly pay the trouble and expense attendant on catching them, they resort to deeper water; but late in the season when they are large and fat, and the weather cool they hover invariably in shore. This seems to be the case on the American shore as well as in the Bay St. Lawrence. Any one acquainted with our Bay fishing will admit, that in September and October the best fishing is on the north shore of the Island, Cape Breton and Magdalene, close in-shore.

The writer in the *Argus* also asserts that only one-third of the mackerel landed in the United States are caught in this Bay. The reason, I presume, for this is — since the three mile limit has been enforced—not *one* vessel comes to the Bay for the five that fish on their own shores. And I also remember many years ago, when this branch of the Fishery was far more productive in the Bay than now. Whether the mackerel have resorted to other waters, or whether they were destroyed by American Fishermen, I leave for others to determine.

So much for the quantity, now for the quality. "Y" says that shore mackerel are worth from $5 to $6 per bar more than ours. Gloucester papers say different, they quote shore mackerel at from $1 to $2 in advance of Bay. These No. 1 mackerel are better than ours, I admit, and for this reason, that the mackerel generally caught there are No. 2 and 3, and the few larger ones taken among them are "bloaters" or extra 1's. To prove this I will merely say that a large vessel with 18 "hands," went off shore the 1st of last June, and by the first of August following, caught some 500 barrels, and out of that number had about 50 barrels of No. 1, the rest being 2 and mostly 3. Of course, she made three trips and had three "refits." Another with sixteen "hands" came down to the Bay about the 15th of June, and returned about the 1st of August, with some 200 barrels, nearly the half of which which were 1's and the rest 2's. Her expenses were less and the crew shared as much, if not more, for their 200 barrels of Bay mackerel as the others did, for their 500 barrels. So much for the respective *values* of American and Bay St. Lawrence mackerel.

"Y" makes a slight mistake of some 3° or 4°, I think, when he says that we can fish on their cost so far south as Cape Hatteras. Cape May would, I think, be more correct limit. He also rather over estimates the value of Pogies when he says they cost from $8 to $10. They can be bought "round" for fish bait at $2 a barrel, and "cured" for mackerel bait at from $5 to $6. Silvering this fish for mackerel bait does not interfere with the "expressing" of the oil, as the oil is "expressed" also from the head, backbone and gills. So the one menhaden serves a double purpose—bait and oil. "Y" seems to have a peculiar faculty for over estimating the value of everything American, and depreciating all things provincial. The writer in the *Argus* seems to have overlooked the fact that very many of the American fishermen come down to the Bay early in the spring, for the purpose of trawling off Cape North. They are generally successful, and by this means they injure very materially the Cod Fishing along the north coast of this Island, by intercepting the large fish on their way to these waters. They generally trawl within the marine league. It is also worthy of notice, that any spring the Cape North trawlers are successful, our shore fishing is a failure. The Americans have given it up this spring, and mark the consequence: Codfish are plentier along our shores than they have been for years. The American bank fishing would, I think, suffer severely were they not permitted to procure their bait from Newfoundland, the Magdalene Islands, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Were such done, I think they would be glad to come to terms and give us Reciprocity. The Government would be doing right in weighing the matter carefully and cautiously, before surrendering to the Americans our in-shore fisheries, before allowing them, with their well equipped vessels and experienced fishermen to compete with us. The only equivalent they made us, so far as I can see, is the admission of our fish into their market free of duty. Our participating in the *benefits* of their in shore fishing, above the 39th parallel of N. latitude, is all moonshine. We have better fishing grounds of our own near our own doors. We might, perhaps, after years of expense, send a *fleet* to "chase shoals" of menhaden, but this I think, would be a failure. We could not compete with the Americans in this fishing for years not perhaps for the duration of the treaty.

I remain yours &c.,

Kings' Co., May 6th 1871.

# The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 19, 1871.

The Editor of the *Patriot* takes exception to our remarks about the Railway officials. This we fully expected. We are not ambitious of securing Mr. Laird's approbation, and can therefore afford to incur his displeasure. The Hon. Mr. Duncan would not be a party to jobbery or corruption. We have great faith in his integrity, and believe that he will conduct the building of the Railway honestly and faithfully. Mr. Laird, on the other hand, is of opinion that every man connected with the government, or interested in the carrying out of the Railway scheme is a rogue. He states that attempts have been made to bribe members of the Legislature, and that he himself was offered £300 to advocate the measure. This we do not believe. When he tells the public the names of the alleged bribes, his accusations may demand some attention. We heard the Leader of the government, in his place in the House of Assembly, defy any member to say that any dishonorable proposition had been made to him, and none dared to accept the challenge. As for the offer made to Mr. Laird, we can only say that the person making it was either a wag or a fool. Mr. Laird's services could have been secured for much less then £300; but, fortunately for the success of the Railway measure, he opposed it. When he tells us the name of the person who made the proposition, we will be in a position to understand the nature of the bribe, and the responsibility of the briber. Till then, we decline to put the slightest faith in the *Patriot's* assertion. Mr. Laird is evidently anxious to obtain a nomination for the Belfast constituency. We admire his pluck. A man who has been thrice defeated deserves our commiseration, and his renewed exertions are certain to excite our sympathy. Unfortunately for him, however, his professions and promises are universally disregarded. His efforts to raise the cry of Presbyterian proscription have only excited derision and contempt. The fact of his now opposing the only Presbyterian member of the government is sufficient to show his insincerity. The people of Belfast have a right to a representation in the cabinet, the district is large and influential. If Mr. Duncan is defeated, the local improvements will be retarded for many years. Even Mr. Laird's influence will effect but little. We observe, with great satisfaction, that tenders have been issued for the construction of important public works in Belfast. This is very proper, because districts through which the Railway will not pass are entitled to subsidies corresponding to the taxes which they will be called on to pay. The completion of the breakwater at Wood Islands will contribute much to the convenience of the farmers in that section. We wish to impress upon the minds of the people of Belfast one fact, namely, that the success of the Railway measure and the building of the work does not depend on Mr. Duncan's election. If he is defeated, another commissioner will be appointed and the electors of Belfast will have the pleasure of paying their taxes without having any more voice in the administration of public affairs. Mr. Duncan has, at considerable personal sacrifice, taken great interest in the district. He has consulted his constituents on every important question which has come before the Legislature, and has endeavored to act with the people. We do not suppose that he has any desire to make money out of politics, but we believe that though he was an honest opponent of the Railway scheme, he will, now that the bill is passed, use his efforts to ensure the honest and faithful accomplishment of the measure. A few months ago, Mr. Laird regarded him as a demigod, now he looks upon him as a dishonest political cheat. We are sure the people of Belfast will, on election day, prove how little confidence can be placed in the worthy Editor's wild assertions.

We understand that the Caledonia Club purpose having their usual games about the middle of August. We would suggest that an effort be made to celebrate the centenary of Sir Walter Scott's birth. By having the gathering on the fifteenth day of August. Men of all nationalities would we are sure, assist in making the affair a success, and do honor to the memory of one of Scotland's most distinguished sons.

The *Patriot* and *Progress* are endeavoring to make capital out of Mr. Davies' defection from the ranks of the government party. We trust that Mr. Davies is happy. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he now enjoys the confidence of the Editor of the *Patriot*, who during two election contests, denounced him both in the press and on the platform as a man who could not be trusted, and whose solemn promises were not entitled to belief. Mr. Davies at present occupies a very unenviable position. We have no intention of saying a harsh word to wound his feelings, but we are expressing the views of a large majority of the Electors of the city when we state that he does not represent their opinions. At a public meeting in Charlottetown he declared himself a railroad man. In the House of Assembly he stated that the only circumstance which could prevent him from voting for the railway bill was the fact that he held his seat by a majority of only one vote. Mr. Davies showed a great want of dignity and self-respect by occupying such a position. If he was entitled to a seat in the House, the number of his majority amounted to nothing. If the fact of his holding his seat by a majority of one vote prevented him from taking a free and independent course on a great public question, he should have resigned. Mr. Davies, moreover, intimated that if his constituents desired him to vote for the bill, he would cheerfully accede to their wishes. Within twenty-four hours after making this announcement, eight hundred electors including nearly all those who assisted in placing him in the Legislature, signed a requisition to him to vote for the measure. On the strength of this requisition he supported it in all its stages. But now after the bill, chiefly through his vote and influence has became the law of the land, he turns round and denounces the whole affair, and inveighs strongly against the government which introduced it. Was such inconsistency ever before witnessed? We take the liberty of advising Mr. Davies to write no more communications on this subject to the newspapers. His cause is bad enough—his defence is worse.

## FIRE.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the citizens were alarmed by the peals of the Fire Bell. Policeman Pollard on duty at the Station discovered smoke issuing from the building known as "DesBrisay's block," he immediately rang the fire bell and in the short space of ten minutes No. 12 fire Engine was on the spot and throwing water on the flames, followed close by the steam Engine and No 2. which did good service. The fire was confined to the upper portion of the premises in appartments occupied by Theoph Stewart, Fsq., and H. Pagnall.

The building was occupied by His Worship the Mayor as a Drug Store, A. B. McKenzie's dry goods and groceries Blatch & Co. groceries, and Robert Young's Dry Goods Stores facing on Grafton Street, B. DesBrisay, Attorney-at-Law office, J. K Stanley's Boot & Shoe Shop, on Queens' Street all on the ground flat. The second story was occupied by H. Bagnall the Orange Lodge Room, Theoph. Stewart, and Mr. Lewis, as a residence and Photograph Saloon.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Fire Companies for the prompt and energetic manner in which the fire was extinguished and valuable property preserved from destruction. The new water tank, in front of the Police Station, fortunately was full and afforded a good supply of water. This tank was built under direction of the chief fire engineer by Mr. Charles Heartz and reflects credit on the builder. We should in a wooden city like ours have more of these tanks.

The city crier did good service by sounding the alarm through the streets with his large fire bell which weighs over four pounds.

Theophilus DesBrisay looses heavy, in damage to stock and building. We understane he had no insurance. Mr. Lewis' furniture and stock was much damaged. He is insured for £250. A. B. McKenzie's stock was all removed. Insured for $1,000. Bagnall and Theoph. Stewart's furniture was very much damaged. J. K. Stanley, Robert Young and Blatch & Co's. establishments were not much disturbed.

We must not forget to mention the valuable services rendered by a portion of the crew of H. M. S. *Raccoon*, who were on shore at the time.

PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES. The force is to be somewhat stronger than last year. H. M. S. *Dance* and *Lapwing* are to be stationed on the coast of Newfoundland. The *Fly* will cruise in the Bay of Fundy; the *Philomel* will take her station along the east coast of Cape Breton; the *Niobe* and *Minstrel* will guard the west coast of Prince Edward Island; and the *Raccoon* and *Cherub* will be stationed on the Gulf coasts of New Brunswick and Quebec. These ships are suplemented by Canadian cruisers. The steamer *Lady Head* will cruise in waters around Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and New Brunswick. The schooner *Sweepstakes* will cruise around the eastern and southern costs of Cape Breton, the *S. G. Marshall* remains on the western coast of Cape Breton and covers the Gut of Canso.

PIC-NICS appear to be the order of the day. On Monday the 26th inst., a gathering of the Pupils of St. Patrick's School will take place at St. Dunstant's College grounds.

ON Thursday, the 11th July, proxo, 'St. Peter's Sewing Circle," will offer for Sale Fancy and useful Articles, and enjoy a Tea Frolic at Spring Park.

THE Benovolent Irish Society are making arrangements for a monster gathering at an early date, the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College, having, we understand, been kindly granted for the occasion.

SAILING PACKETS.—Capt. Thomas Robertson runs the schooner "Louisa Montgomery," one trip each week between West Point in this Island, and Shediac, N. B., under contract with the government and Cap. Costain, runs a packet between Cascumpec and Charlottetown calling at Shediac. These packets will no doubt be a convenience to shippers at the west end of the Island, and will greatly tend to lessen the traffic in small boats between the Island and the main land, so very dangerous to life and property.

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

The Halifax *Reporter* of the 13th says: "The market is well supplied just now with P. E. Island produce, and prices are receding. Potatoes sold in small quantities for 45 cents per bushel, and oats 65 cents to-day."

"The catch of salmon on the shore continues good. Some very fine fish were brought to town to-day, and sold for 15 cents per lb."

ELECTIONS. Nomination day for the partial elections is Wednesday the 18th inst., and a Poll will be opened on the 5th July. We hear of no organized opposition to the government candidates, Messrs. Duncan, McEachen and Perry, and as all these gentlemen are old and tried public servants we feel satisfied that if opposed they will be again returned with large majorities.

Our Obituary records the death at Halifax, N. S., of William Sword, Esq., late stewart of Lieut. Governor Dundas. Mr. Sword was highly respected during his stay in this city by all classes, for his courteous and gentlemanly deportment. He leaves a young widow and other relatives in Edinburgh to mourn their sad bereavement with whom we deeply sympathize.

We have received from our old friend, "Paddy the Piper," "Dancing Lesson No. 2" of the Railway Ring. This piece contains more than the usual amount of quaint humour which will no doubt recommend it to that class of readers who relish a sly joke to break the monotony of the passing hour, and who, we are inclined to think, will be, on the perusal of this No., disposed to await with some interest the appearance of No. 3 of the same *series*.

WE understand that the Government has received several offers for the construction of the Railroad. We are pleased to find there will be a brisk competition for the work, the Government will thereby, be placed in a position to get the road built on reasonable terms, and by competent persons.

Sailed from Richmond Bay on Thursday the 15th inst. barque *Record*, Robert Davey, Master; for Bristol, G. B., with 4000 Trenails, 5 cords Lathwood, 58 barrels Pork, 18 firkins butter 21 firkins lard, 5450 bushels oats, 110 tons birch timber and 35,000 feet deal; shipped by the Hon. John Yeo.

The Schr. *Lettie Hall*, after three weeks absence, returned to Charlottetown from Miquelon Bank on Sunday the 11th inst., with 25 000 lbs. fine Halibut, some of which weighed over 300 lb., and 6000 lbs. Codfish. Most of the Halibut were packed in ice and shipped for the Boston Market.

*By Cable to Peak Bros. & Co.*:—Barque *Lelia Alice* arrived in Liverpool on the 14th inst., making the run home in 21 days. Will sail again for Charlottetown on the 25th inst.

The Steamer *Alhambra* made her appearance in our harbor on Wednesday last from Boston, via Halifax and sailed again on Thursday.

A barn belonging to Mr. John Matheson of Springton, Lot 67, was destroyed by fire on the 20th ult. with all its contents. Mr. Matheson's loss is not less than £100.

BEAR KILLED.—Mr. Angus McDonald, of East Point, killed a large bear by means of a dead-fall last week. Bruin had been making great havoc amongst the sheep for some time past.

HER Majesty's Ship *Raccoon*, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

C. Y. M. L. INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Committee of the above Institute will be held at the office of R. Reddin, on Friday, 23rd inst., at 8, p. m., for the purpose of closing the business of last season.

JAMES H. REDDIN, Sec'y.

"Herald" and "Patriot" please copy.

WE believe the Volunteer Band intend playing in the steamer *Ora* every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Parties wishing a pleasant time would do well to take a trip over.—*Pat.*

Go to W. A. Weeks & Co. for Cheap Goods.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces will meet at St. John on Wednesday the 28th of this month, at half-past seven o'clock p. m. The place of meeting will be at St. David's Church. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. R. Sedgewick.

Application for Free Return Tickets have been made and cheerfully promised to Ministers and Elders attending Synod, on payment of one fare in going.

A certificate from the nearest minister will be sufficient to attest an Elder representing a vacant congregation.

Ministers crossing per steamers of the Prince Edward Island Navigation Company should secure their Return Tickets at the Ticket office on going, and Elders should be attested.—*Pres. Witness.*

The Church of Scotland Synod will also meet in St. John—in St. Andrew's Church on Wednesday the 28th of June at 7 p. m., Rev. Allan Pallok will preach. The arrangements for travel mentioned above are equally applicable to both Synods. The subject of the Union will come before this Synod in some form. Mr. Robertson will probably be ordained to the Foreign Mission work.—*Ib*

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES. — Honbls. Messrs King, Moore and Fraser, the New Brunswick delegates appointed to confer with the Nova Scotia Government on the subject of the Treaty of Washington, arrived here last evening. After remaining a few days they will proceed to Charlottetown.—*Halifax Colonist, 15th inst.*

## A GREAT FUNERAL.

BURIAL OF FIVE OF THE MURDERED PRIESTS —IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

PARIS, June 7.—The funeral ceremonies to-day over the remains of five of the clerical victims of the commune were solemn and impressive. Notre Dame was grandly arranged. The central object was a gorgeous catafalque containing the remains of the archbishop, surrounded by minor structures, bearing the corpses of Duguery, Cone of the Madelins, Suret, grand vicar of the diocese of Becourt, and Sabatier Coffure. The archbishop was covered with a pall of black velvet enriched with a massive silver cross. Thousands of tapers were burning in silver candelabra, the floor was covered with a black cloth and the pulpit with black gauze. The transepts, 150 feet wide, appeared huge recesses of black drapery, which covered every statute except those of the Virgin and Child, St. Denis and the first bishop of Paris. In the midst of all were the black and charred remains of the bishop's chair, and his throne, also half burned, with which the communists endeavored to burn the cathedral, was left intact as a memento of the crime. The weather was dull. Along the route of procession the windows and streets were crammed with spectators. Bells were tolling and a salute of guns fired. A strong force of regulars, with reversed arms and muffled drums, were in procession. The funeral car of the archbishop was covered with silver and drawn by six horses. Another beautiful car containing the remains of Suret followed. The procession reached the cathedral at eleven o'clock. Inside the church was crowded with members of the assembly, priests and sisters of charity. At eleven o'clock, the priests' deputies, with military music, left the chancel and proceeded to the great doors, draped in black, to meet the coffins. The chanting then commenced, and outside were heard the beating of drums, the pealing of trumpets, and the roaring of cannon. At the elevation of the host the firing was repeated. The altar was magnificently decorated, the service long and solemn. McMahon, Druesy, Vinoy, L'Admirault and Favre were present.

Charles Longfellow, son of the poet, is on his way to Japan and China for a two years' tour.

# LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, June 12.—Pouger Quertier proposes a tax of four hundred and fifty million francs, Prince De Joinville will set for Department of Morne. Bonapartist hope to carry 50 to 114 seats in Assembly to be filled.

London, June 12.—In the House of Lords, last evening, Earl Russel moved an address to the Crown against the ratification of the Treaty of Washington, and opposed the sixth article, which lays down new rule of International law. Earls Granville and Derby hoped he would withdraw the motion, saying that although some parts of it were to be regretted, the international gain was incalculable. Earl De Gray and Ripon defended commission from Russels charges and Lord Cairns, The Duke of Argyle and Earl Kimberley also opposed Russel's motion, which was finally withdrawn.

New York, June 12.—London advices to-day say that the Tories are organizing for vigorous opposition to the Treaty of Washington, and a spirited struggle is expected in Parliament. The harvest prospects of France and Prussia are discouraging. Much of the seed has perished. In the more Eastern portions of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived in Portugal. Late advices from Teheran state that the famine in one district of Persia has reached such a state that the starving people have eaten 50 children. Consols 91¾.

London, June 13.—The report before telegraphed, of the burning, off Hong Kong of the coolie ship "Don Juan" bound for Peru, is confirmed by late despatches. The coolies set fire to the vessel. In the struggle which took place for the possession of the ship's boats, the europeans fastened five hundred coolies below. These were all burned to death. A hundred and thirty five Europeans, and a hundred coolies have reached Macao, at the entrance of the Canton river. The army now in Paris will evacuate the city on Thursday next, with the exception of videttes. The Mayor of Dublin is dead. A fusion of the Spanish Bourbons has been arranged. The Duke of Montpersier is to be named the regent, and Prince Allonzo is to be recognized by the family as the rightful heir of the throne of Spain. The International Society of Working men protests against the alleged barbarities exercised by the Versaillists towards the Communists of Paris.

Ottowa, June 12.—A voluminous "Gazette" is published to-day with all the British Columbia despatches relating to its incorporation with the Canadas on the 20th July, and other matters relating to camps.

Montreal, June 12.—A burgulary was committed to-day in an unoccupied house of a prominent citizen. The burglars were discovered by the proprietor of the house, and in an attempt to arrest them he was shot through the mouth. The general Presbyterian Assembly is sitting at Quebec and the old Kirk at Toronto. They are likely to agree on a basis of Union.

Toronto, June 12.—A clerk in the office of the City Chamberlain committed defalcations to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars. The report has been confirmed that the Indians made a descent on the boat-builders at Lake Shebandowan drove them off, took their tools away, and burnt their boats.

Montreal, June 12.—Flour less firm prices unchanged.

New York June 12.—Flour steady with moderate demand; $5.60 to $6.00 for super state and western; $6.30 to $6.90 for common to choice extra western.

Toronto, June 12.—Flour—double extra $6.00; fancy $5.90.

New York, June 11.—On Saturday the unveiling of the statute of Morse, the telegraphic inventor, took place in Central Park, New York, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. Governor Hoffman presided over the demonstration and delivered a brief address. W. C. Briant delivered a most eloquent panegyric.

San Francisco, June 11.—Japan will send extensive contributions to coming Mechanics Institute fair, San Francisco.

New York, June 12.—The New Hampshire Legislature has elected Weston, Democrat, Governor. Horace Greeley has a grand reception to-night on his return from a Southern visit.

New York, June 12.—Gold strong at 12½. Exchange 10¾.

London, June 14.—In order to combat Bonapartist intrigues, the Deputies propose to impeach the Emperor for declaring and waging war. The French Academy resumed its sittings to-day. A Republican manifesto, signed by 81 deputies, of the Left, charges the Legimate members from the Provinces with intriguing for restoration of monarchy, and for intervention in Italy in favor of the Pope.

London, June 14.—The *Times* considers it unprecedented that such a grave difference between two nations as the Alabama claims, should have been settled without a resort to arms, and expresses the hope that taking pattern from the adjustment of the American claims, differences of nations of Europe will rise to another conception of the duties of international fellowship.

London, June 14.—Steamer "Anna Smith" has been wrecked on the English coast with the loss of ten lives. The official statement of the Bank of France states the bullion in its vaults at 22,000,000 francs. Consols 92. Liverpool market firm.

London June 15.—Marshall McMachon has again expressed his desire to resign the supreme command of the French army. General Vinoy's reserve will be immediately dissolved, the occasion for its services having passed. The Paris workmen are almost all Communists, and evince great bitterness of feeling towards the Government of France. Many of them are making preparations to emigrate, and a large exodus is anticipated. The Eastern Railways are crowded with Germans going home. The papers assert that the retiring Germans are laden with plunder. Twenty thousand persons reach Paris every day.

New York, June 15.—A new horse disease has broken out in New York city. It is very virulent and fatal. Seven hundred horses are reported infected, and over a hundred deaths have already occurred.

New York, June 14.—Gold 12. Exchange quiet.

New York, June 13.—The *Tribune* to-day says the statement that the Russian minister had written home a letter disparaging to Secretary Fish is unfounded. An immense oyster bed was discovered yesterday at Eaton's Creek, Huntington, Long Island, nearly opposite Stanford, Conn.

New York, June 14.—Gold 12. Exchange quiet.

Toronto, June 13.—A terrible accident occurred at Grafton, Ont., at 8 o'clock this morning by which three lives were lost. A train coming from the east with a large number of emigrants collided with a freight train, standing at the station, thereby knocking several cars off the track and causing a general smash up.

Montreal, June 14.—Flour per barrel of 196 lbs—superior extra, nominal; extra $6.35 to $6.50; fancy $5.90 to $6.00.

London, June 15. Saloons, concert halls and theatres in Paris are reopened and crowds still flock to Paris. McMahon and Vinoy wish to retire from the army. The *Gaulois* newspaper says that fusion of Orleanists and Legitimists is yet incomplete. Precaution will be taken by the Italian Government to prevent any disturbance on occasion of the Pope's jubilee. French journals ridicule the idea of any interference to secure restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Preparations for triumphant entry of German army into Berlin to-day are complete. The city everywhere is decorated and filled with strangers. The weather is perfect and all signs favorable. Gold closed in New York yesterday quiet at 112 1-2. In London consols closed at 92 1-8; five twenties unchanged.

London, June 16. Liverpool markets firm. Napoleon and Eugenie have made a visit to the Princess of Wales. A marriage has been arranged between Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Duke of Edinburgh. Gen. Trochu in vindicating his defence of Paris in the Assembly asserted that several individuals he caused to be arrested as Prussian spies had reappeared as leaders of the insurrection, and instanced Dombrowski. The insurrection, said the General, was merely a continuation of the war with Prussia, and he condemned in vigorous terms Bismarck's mild allusion to the Commune.

New York, June 16. Gold 112½. Exchange 10¾.

## Deaths.

At his residence, Low Point, Lot 13, on the 6th inst., Mr. Murdoch Gills, aged 53 years. Deceased resided for over 16 years in New Brunswick, and was highly respected for his many charitable and benevolent actions.

Suddenly, at Halifax N. S. on Friday morning of inflamation of the right lung, William Sword, late of Edinburgh.

On the 11th inst., Margaret, wife of Mr. R. D. Johnson late of Three Rivers, but now of this city, in the 54th year of her age cheered and sustained at the last by the Gospel which through half a century she had known and loved.

At Cavendish, on Sabbath the 4th inst., in the 21th year of her age, Sarah McNeill, fourth daughter of the late Malcolm McNeill.

At Tabusintac on the 30th ult., William Jones, youngest son of Dunc