seemed as if it would enter, but it passed on one side, and was lost.

Yet Charlie saw it; and clenched his teeth with all the hungry impulse of an outraged man's revenge upon him. Then his clenched hands dropped, and his voice sounded clear and low as a woman's. 'For your sake—yes!'

He was called the 'captain.' None knew him by any other name; and the loungers on the pier would raise their hats as he approached, and wondered at his strangely furrowed face, and whisper to one another that 'the captain' had seen other days, and brighter, in the land beyond those white cliffs over the tossing water. He would stroll to the end of the long pier, and take his seat with the crowd to watch the coming of the English 'boat,' to catch a glimpse of the fresh English faces he might never see elsewhere. And then he would gather up his coat and saunter back in the hot sunlight, and through the narrow streets, past the noisy fishwomen and ill-smelled harbour, and so to the little room he called his home. And ever as he entered, he would doff his hat, and unlock the dingy case that held his little treasure, and lay them out before him on the table, and gaze at them so fondly, that the tears would start in his weary eyes.

His friends—the few he had—were wont to joke him on the treasure case, and ask to see its contents; but in vain. Yet, for all that the treasures were not much—a tress of hair, and a tiny portrait, with one word upon it—'Laura,' Nothing more.

THE END.

Select News Summary.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

FULL PARTICULARS.

A REVIEW OF THE DAY.

[Despatches to the Boston Advertiser.]

NEW YORK, July 13—2 A. M.—Persons claiming to speak by authority, say there is positive evidence that Governor Hoffman was in the city on Monday, and had a consultation with the Tammany leaders, so that the assumptions in his proclamation are false. The exact facts of the attack on the Orange procession and the resistance of the militia and police, are as follows; Soon after the Orangemen made their appearance in the street, preparatory to taking their places in the line of march, the mob on Twenty-ninth street began hooting, and the police at once put them to flight. Subsequently Twenty-eighth street was cleared in the same way, the police acting with great spirit, but the rioters soon returned to the place from which they had been driven, and prepared to renew their hooting, or to indulge in more violent demonstrations. A few shots were fired from houses in the avenue before the procession moved, the police in one instance returning the fire by a single shot, but nothing really serious occurred until the head of the line had reached Twenty third street and the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street. Here they were fired upon from a tenement house on the corner of Twenty-fourth street. But not more than half a dozen shots were discharged in all, and none of these apparently took effect on the troops or policemen. The eighty-fourth regiment, however, immediately and excitedly discharged their weapons at the house, and at the crowd in the avenue and along the street. They previously loaded with ball cartridge in the open street, as if to intimidate the rioters, and the effect of their fire was murderous. At the same time the ninth and sixth regiments in the rear of the Orangemen, also began to fire indiscriminately, sweeping Twenty fifth, Twenty sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth streets, the extreme rear of the ninth firing a few shots up Eighth avenue into the platoon of policemen, who were stationed at Seventy-ninth street. The troops of the sixth, ninth and eighty-fourth regiments were for a moment completely demoralised and broken; their firing was as wild as it was uncalled-for, and wholly without order. They soon recovered from their momentary panic, however, and, re-forming, marched on again, leaving a hundred or more dead and wounded men, women and children behind them. The side streets from 25th to 28th streets were instantly cleared of all but those who were unable to fly, the rioters abandoning their friends without compunction. They abandoned also the conflict. No further attempt was made to obstruct the march of the Orangemen and their escort. The riot was suppressed by this single volley, and the most desperate and drunken of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight. It was a terrible remedy to apply, for ten innocent persons, if indeed idlers on such occasions can be called wholly guiltless, suffered for every rioter shot, it was terribly effective. The men sought safety in Seventh and Ninth avenues, and not one of the cowardly scoundrels returned to aid their wounded friends.

STARTING OF THE ORANGE PROCESSION—PRECAUTIONS OF THE POLICE.

NEW YORK, July 12.—As early as 8 o'clock this morning crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters on the corner of 29th street and 8th avenue, where the procession was to start from In the building on the corner, were two lodges hold their meetings, were gathered 150 or 200 members, together with a few women. Most of the men wore orange scarfs, and had revolvers and swords about them. Four hundred policemen arrived about half past ten o clock, under the lead of Inspectors Jameson and Walling, and were placed, one squad on 30th street and 8th avenue, another on 28th street, and a small corps on 29th street about half-way down the block on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any not members of the Orange fraternity from entering the line. Several persons representing themselves to be Orangemen, were allowed to pass through, but being rather suspicious looking were searched by the police, and on about twenty were found revolvers, pistols of all kinds, clubs and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven shooter a loaded box of cartridges, and a roll containing the names of nearly 100 volunteers who had got ready to do duty. Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case firearms were taken from the prisoners. A fellow representing himself as a reporter, had furnished himself with a four-shooter, ammunition and a club. He gave his name as McGinness, and was taken in charge together with a companion. Toward two o'clock the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became intensely crowded, and the police had much difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds.

MARCHING BETWEEN FILES OF SOLDIERS WITH LOADED MUSKETS

About half past two the Orangemen formed on 29th street, below 8th avenue, and at the same time the 22nd regiment, under Col Porter, marched past and formed a line on 8th avenue, where they loaded with ball cartridge. Next came the 6th regiment which took up a position to the north of 22nd street. The police were on the east side of the street and the military on the west, and it would seem to be the intention to have the Orangemen march between two files.

They presented a very small appearance, and did not number over 200. They had two banners, one the Stars and Stripes, another banner bearing a picture of William Prince of Orange on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American freemen, fall in." After waiting some time for a band of music, it at last arrived and the line was formed. About this time the police stationed on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared that a general row would take place.

CHARGING ON THE MOB WITH BAYONETS.

It was quieted, and at three o'clock the signal for starting was given. The procession started and was twice attacked by rioters who were quickly put to flight by the police. A large number of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners. At 26th street, the 9th regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded, among them one woman. Colonel Fiske was shot through the ankle. Captain Spencer, of the 9th, was killed by his own men, while firing a volley into the rioters, Lieutenant Page, of the 9th regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, was mortally wounded.

THE MOB FIRED UPON WITH TERRIBLE RESULTS

Between 25th and 26th streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot Sixteen citizens and three soldiers were killed coming down the avenue. At the corner of 23rd street the 8th regiment fired upon the mob, killing and wounding 12. One policeman was shot dead.

TROOPS FIRING WITHOUT ORDERS.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will contain the following:—When the Orangemen were opposite 24th street, the column halted for a moment and immediately after the halt was fired upon from the upper story of a brick building at the northeast corner. Simultaneously shots were fired at the 6th regiment from 25th street, on the same side of the street The 84th regiment received the first shot and in the confusion of the moment many of the men aimed at the windows as if expecting orders to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged and then followed an irregular volley along the line of the 6th, 9th and 84th regiments, a few men loading and firing a second time. So sudden was the occurence that the officers were taken by surprise and as soon as possible rushed among the men to stop the firing. The firing of the 84th regiment was chiefly directed at the upper part of the house where the attack came, but the sidewalk was swept also. As soon as the smoke cleared, 6 bodies, one of them that of a woman, were seen lying extended and still upon the pavement in front of a house, the right wing of the regiment being advanced about 25 yards beyond 24th street. The men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalks at the southeast corner of that street and the avenue. The situation at the crossing of 24th street was terrible. Before the eyes of all there lay 11 prostrate bodies, and two or three of them were piled as they had fallen dead. A woman was stretched across a dead man, A man with a fearful wound in his head, which was covered with blood, writhed in agony, and then slowly crept to a doorstep, and feebly strove to raise himself upon it, presenting as he did a full view of his ghastly features Women appeared at the windows making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking alternately at the troops and police. The surgeon of one of the regiments came with commendable promptitude to attend to the wounded At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side streets, the work of removing the dead and wounded began and the column remained at halt. General Varien, indignant at the action of the 84th regiment in firing without orders, ordered it to the rear and brought up one-half of the ninth to take its place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on, The windows of many houses were crowded, and at many points working-men in large numbers suspended their labors to witness the procession, but they were all silent.

We might add to the above a great variety of matter from the Boston papers, but the accounts are incoherent, and often uncontradictory. For instance, one report says that Fisk's ancle was broken by a shot, another that it was smashed by a club. One account says that 300 men obtained arms from Hibernia Hall and proceeded to "intercept the Orange procession.' This same 300, 'with a loud cheer,' took possession of 89th street, yet when the order came to clear the street the Hibernians dispersed. No shots were fired, but clubs (policemen's clubs, we suppose) were freely used. In an instant the streets were empty, every shop had its shutters up, and nothing but policemen were in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer who adjusted his apparatus in view of the row. Of course, the accounts in the Boston papers are necessarily made up of rumors, and we must wait further and later reports to find out the truth. It does seem to us, however, that there was very little of a riot, if any. Large crowds undoubtedly collected to see the procession, and attracted, no doubt, by reports of what was going to take place; but on the order of the police, these crowds rapidly dispersed, The chief rioting seems to have been by the soldiers, who so wantonly fired upon the unoffending spectators on the sidewalks. In regard to the procession, one report says:—

General Shaler at first ordered the Orangemen not to bare banners, finally told them to carry what they pleased. The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph and three more for the stars and stripes. The master then exhorted the brothers to keep the peace, maintain their dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows or insults. While on the march any brother behaving disorderly would be expelled from the order. The question then arose whether ladies should join the procession in carriages, The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and wait the result. One brother was pointed out as well known to visit the Roman Catholics, and he was requested not to go out, for it he did there would surely be a riot. Thomas Bennett then offered a prayer for Divine protection on this great day.

[From the New York World.]

THE BATTLE OF NEW YORK.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STREET FIGHTING.

About 2:30 the 'order' march was sounded along the line, and the band struck up the 'Red, White and Blue,' previous to which all the troops had loaded with ball cartridge. The column was composed, first, of a detachment of mounted police, then three platoons of police, followed by the Seventh Regiment in column of companies, with the exception of two companies doing duty as flankers. As soon as the Orange lodges made their appearance in the avenue they were received with hoots, yells, and epithets of every description. The Sixth and Ninth regiments closed up in the rear of the lodges in columns and companies, the whole of the militia being under the command of Gen Varian, of the Third Brigade. At Twenty-seventh street the procession was delayed, and the first shot was here fired by some unknown persons standing on the southeast corner of the street. A few seconds after one of the second company of the Seventh who were acting as flankers fired at some person on the roof of the house on the same corner. The company was immediately after marched down the avenue, taking its position in line.

THE FIRING INTO THE CROWD.

When the procession neared Twenty-sixth street, in English avenue, it became evident that a terrible scene of bloodshed would ensue. The mob, which crowded the sidewalks and pressed out into the streets, became more turbulent and threatening. Their looks became more full of deadly animosity, and the soldiers guarding the procession could see as they passed by, the glittering chambers of revolvers held in the rioters' hands. From company to company along the whole line of march, the word was passed 'Be ready for action, men, and the command had barely reached the rear company of the hindermost regiment when bang went the first shot, that of a rifle fired by a Hibernian from the second story of a house in the avenue between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, in the middle of the block This was the first presage of the bloody scene. The ball from the musket of the rioter passed close by the shako of Lieut.-Col. Braine, commanding the Ninth regiment, and carried away the tassel. In clear distinct tones were heard the orders of the officers of the regiments.

"READY—AIM—FIRE!"

and the Eighty-fourth Regiment was the first to pour volley upon volley into the mob of rioters, who rushed frantically down the avenue. The rioters dropped by the score, and the sidewalks along the line of route were instantaneously converted into abattoirs. The sidewalks ran with blood, and a more ghastly mosaic work could not be fancied than the white flags partially covered over with human gore. The volleys of the soldiers told rapidly and the mob melted away, leaving their dead and dying on the street. Six of the rioters lay stark and stiff on the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, and all along the sidewalk, the body of a man, either young and powerful, framed or old and feeble, would be seen dead, and red with the essence of his life.

THE DEAD OF THE GALLANT NINTH.

But the most melancholy part of the whole affair was the shooting and death of Henry C. Page, the manager of Fisk's Grand Opera House, and a private soldier in company H, Ninth Regiment. He had been detailed to Company H from Company K, and came out like the rest of the men full of spirits and vigor. When the command 'fire' was given Page who was standing in 'load position,' and his captain was showing him some defect when a ball struck him in the centre of his forehead, and he fell a disfigured mass of earth, dead, to the ground. Almost the entire upper portion of his skull was taken off, and the brains spattered over the shutters of a store on the corner and the jacket of the sergeant of his company. There was no time to take up his body, and the regiment passed on, firing into the mob. Mr. Page was a native of England, and a really accomplished man. He filled the position of press, front of house, and advertising manager of Fisk's Grand Opera House for over a year past, and gained the friendship of all who knew him by his courteous bearing and true appreciation of all worthy of knowing. Some time since, he had a benefit in the Opera House, and drew one of the largest houses ever known in the theatrical annals of the city; he sustained the principal character in a French comedy But Mr. Page's lamentable loss is not the only disaster the Ninth regiment has to regret. Sergeant Wyatt, of Company F, an old soldier and veteran of the Mexican war, was shot through the abdomen and fatally wounded at the corner of Twenty-fifth street. He fell to the ground, and died shortly after, His body was left on the street. Out of Company H, John Olt and Michael McGonigie, two privates, were missing on the return march.

THE LOSSES OF THE EIGHTY FOURTH.

The Eighty-fourth also suffered. Captain Douglass, of Company K. was severely wounded about the head by a brick thrown at the corner of Twenty fifth street and English avenue. His brother, private Douglass, was stabbed in the right wrist—not serious.

A POLICE MARTYR.

The only police-officer whose life was sacrificed in the discharge of his duty, was Patrolman Murphy, of the Twenty-second Precinct. While in the act of raising his baton to strike down a rioter, he was shot through the head. and fell dead. His body is at the Twenty-second Precinct Station house.

SAVING THE GALLANT DEAD.

After the smoke and terrible clamor of the street firing had subsided, the bodies of Henry C. Page and Sergeant Samuel Wyatt members of the Ninth regiment, who were shot dead in Eight avenue, were taken to the drug store, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Eight avenue. There they were left under a guard of four of their comrades. But the terrible mob, learning that the dead soldiers lay in the drug store, gathered outside it and threatened to tear the bodies of the soldiers to pieces, The four soldiers not being sufficient to guard the remains of their fellow-comrades a messenger was sent to Police Headquarters, and Superintendent Kelso ordered Inspector Walling with a force of 350 men, to proceed at once to the drug store and disperse the mob. Inspector Walling proceeded to the drug store, dispersed the mob, and took the bodies of the dead soldiers from there and put them in stages, in which they were conveyed to the armory of the regiment.

PAYING THE PRINTER.

There are people of every civilized country under the sun, who have very mistaken ideas about the business of printing and the manufacture of newspapers. They believe that a newspaper can exist, thrive and flourish on itself without any external aid, on the principle by which the bear manages to tide over the cold weather without requiring sustenance or board. Many of the people of Canada labor under this strange idea, hence it comes that some of our brethren of the Provincial press are half-yearly driven to dun and to clamor for what is due to them, and to browbeat readers who believe they can read their paper without money and without price. Our brother of the Allison *Star* of the 29th ult, makes an appeal *ad misericordiam* which is a fair sample of what printers are driven to by the wanton neglect and carelessness of those whom they faithfully serve. He says:—

"We want money and must have it. From the date of our commencement to the present we have not urged upon our subscribers or advertisers the necessity of paying up. There is an end to all things, and we find that the time has arrived when we can no longer refrain from asking for that which should have been paid long since. Printers, like other people, require money. We have a large weekly outlay in the way of wages, paper, ink, &c. We therefore trust this hint will be sufficient.'

Every straightforward man will admit that there is something desperately wicked in the system which compels a decent man to turn bum-bailiff and through out such vivid hints and insinuations as the above. Every straightforward man will admit, also, that the parties who are the cause of such a transformation are guilty not only of uncharitableness but of downright dishonesty, and should be placarded as swindlers of the poor and needy. The printer ought to be the last man in the world subjected to gouging. His profits are small—for years often invisible—he has to toil early and late, to slave often when men are at rest, to steer his bark to a multitude of conflicting breakers, to bear the brunt of much abuse which, if justice were done, should fall on other shoulders, and—besides doing all this—he must never lose sight of the interests of his readers nor cease to push them forward with might and main. Although in the name of the mythical "we" he talks familiarly of the great men of the land and makes hail fellow-well-met with those who sit in the highest places, his readers must not imagine that he has only to ask the big guns and it shall be given to him wherewithal to defray the wages of his workmen and to meet the inevitable expenses of his business. For all that he receives he has to give full value, and it may safely be said that no man has to labor harder for his hire or to toil more slavishly for the pay he receives from his patrons. To take from the printer, therefore, is a crime which ought to rank next to that of stealing from the orphan, and for the good name of our country we trust that there are few amongst us who require hints like that of the Allison *Star* to pay up what they owe to the men who tell them how the world is going around, and who increase the intelligence and mould the character of the State.—*Toronto Telegraph.*

Married ladies, under all circumstances will find Parsons' Purgative Pills safe; and, in small doses, a mild cathartic. They cause no griping pains or cramp.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,

Some thoughts on the recent Elections in this District have engaged my mind so forcibly that I wish to give expression to them through your paper, which I regard as being the organ of the old Liberal party, Many of my neighbors say who formerly were on the same side as we were, that we did not hold out true to them although we are equally opposed to the Railroad, The Liberal Protestants nearly all went for Mr. Laird, and we, Liberal Catholics, almost all went for Mr. Duncan I will explain how this came about. We consider Mr. Laird very hostile to us as Catholics, and we could not very well get over the feeling which it is natural we should have for a man that, in his paper, called upon all Protestants to proscribe us, and who tried to incite against us such strong prejudices as his fires of Smithfield writings would do, if others had not too much sense to blame us for things that happened hundreds of years ago, and which we condemn with our whole hearts If the Liberal Protestants brought out one of themselves—and there are some good men in the District — very many of us would have voted for him I regret that the old Liberal party is broken up and more so as there is not much hope of seeing it flourish again, so long as so many of the Liberals range themselves under the banner of Mr. Laird and Mr. Henderson whom I never knew except as the bitter opponents of the leaders of the Liberal party. It is said that we are now on the side of the old Tories, Messrs Pope, Haviland and Brecken. It seems the Tories are bound to rule this Island and it now is only a choice of the least of two evils. The state of affairs reminds me of the large land-owners and their agents in Ireland. When the agents got the land or the power in their hands, they were ten times worse than the old landlords; and so if the Lairds and the Kenneth Hendersons get the reins they will drive harder than the old Tories ever did.

Yours truly,

AN OLD LIBERAL.

Vernon River, July 15, 1871.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 24, 1871.

THE result of the partial election in the First Electoral District of Prince County is as follows:

	Perry.	Matheson.
Cascumpec,	140	100
Tignish	500	84
Yeo's Mills,	40	180
	680	364

This gives Mr. Perry a majority of 316 votes—nearly a two third vote. The First District comprises Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 5 6 and has a population of 8,234 being about one-eleventh of the whole population of the Island. The West have given a most generous support to the Railway cause and we feel sure the Railroad men in other sections of the country will see that justice is done, in giving a branch to Tignish At the next Session of the Legislature, the Act should be so amended as to make the branches to Tignish and Souris a certainty, and place them beyond the reach of political changes.

THE Government, in deference to the wishes of a contractor in Canada, put off the time for receiving tenders until last Saturday and whilst we write, the Executive Council have the tenders under consideration. It will probably take a few days before the person who has the contract and the terms can be known by the public. The fact that there have been 21 contractors who have put in tenders shows that the men who know their business, have no dread of undertaking the construction of the Railroad, with such information as they were able to obtain. We certainly know that the Government would have avoided a vast amount of suspicion, and the people would have been better satisfied if longer time had been given, so the Engineers would have been able to make a thorough survey and have determined the exact route. But it may prove that the plan pursued is the very best that possibly could be adopted to secure the cheapest Railroad for the Island. We have met some of the contractors and we found that they are satisfied with the information and know that they have tendered. There are certain points given from Charlottetown to Summerside and from Alberton to Georgetown. These points must be touched and the contractor will have to survey the distance and lay the track in the most suitable line. The contractor's survey must be laid before the Chief Engineer and Executive Council. They have the power to alter or adopt it as they may deem best. The contractor cannot place the route in an absurd or ridiculous way, in order to lengthen the line, nor can the Government reject his survey if it is a good practicable and reasonable one. We have watched the progress of events and, so far we have been able to discover no evidence on the part of the Government of intending corruption. Things look suspicious, you say So they do to those who do not know much about Railroading but do not clouds the most dark and threatening often herald in the most glorious day?

THE Tea Meeting at Mount Stewart on Tuesday proved very successful. The day was fine, and about 600 persons went up in the *Heather Belle.* Galbraith's Band accompanied the party, and did much to enliven it with some excellent music About 1 500 sat down to tea in the beautiful grounds of Mr. Ross The tables were abundantly supplied with the good things and the fair ladies of Mount Stewart were unremitting in their efforts to serve their numerous guests The whole settlement of St Andrew's turned out. There is the best of feeling between the various denominations, and they always assist each other, as on the present occasion. The proceeds were for the purpose of paying off the debt incurred in building the Presbyterian Manse. The amount realized after defraying all expenses, was £130. Everything passed off agreeably and the *Heather Belle* got home safely about nine o'clock. The young folks enjoyed themselves hugely, singing promenading and whispering gentle nothings in the moonlight There is one young gentleman, who assumes to be "chief cook and bottle washer" aboard of the *Heather Belle,* who has such fine control over his temper, and is so elegant in his conversation that he should be looked after by the directors of the Company. Such a genius as his should never be bound down to such a small sphere as a River Boat. He should have full scope to reach the summit of his ambition— a House of Correction or a Penitentiary. When he takes his 'new departure' we recommend such of our readers as have not seen the upper part of the Hillsborough River, to enjoy a sail in the *Heather Belle.* Both sides of the River have been very much improved during recent years There are several lovely landscapes, and no more delightful views are to be seen this side of the Atlantic, The Company, we think might engage the Band, and give two or three excursions to Mount Stewart during the summer. It would be profitable and pleasant,

The recent partial elections show that the people are in favor of the Railroad. The places in which the elections were held were rather unfavorable places to test public opinion, because one of them will not have the Railroad near it, and the other has only a promise.—"Live horse and you'll get grass"—whilst one section of the third place will have the advantage of the Railroad and another part of it has only a similar promise as the one given to Souris. Yet looking at the whole number of votes given we find that the votes given to the Candidates who professed themselves openly Railroad Men, amounted to 2,570, whilst the votes given to the Anti-Railroad Candidate numbered only 807. This gives a majority for the Railroad of 1 763 Some of those who voted for Messrs. Sullivan and Matheson may have been opposed to the Railroad, but even suppose they all were it would leave a great majority in favor of the principle of the Railroad.

The Districts which Messrs. Perry and McEachen represent have a population of 13,767, whilst the Anti-Railroad District represented by Mr. Laird numbers 8,206.

We call attention to the sale of the building lots to take place in Summerside early next month Property there when the railroad will have been built will be very valuable, and the present is a good time to purchase. The land, in all 62 building lots, is situated in a good position and the terms of sale will be made suitable for intending purchasers

THE Canadian Steamer "Georgia," arrived here on Tuesday last from Montreal, having on board Judge Gwynne, and family, Mr. Hoskin, Barrister, and wife, of Toronto; W. D. Ardagh, Esq., Barrister of Barrie Ontario, and family; D. MacCarthy, Esq., Barrister and family; making in all, twenty three persons. With some difficulty they got lodgings in the city but their object being Sea bathing and Sea shore residence, which they failed to procure,—they proceeded to Pictou We have brought the subject of Hotel accommodation to the notice of our Capitalists through the columns of the 'Examiner" time and again and no action has been taken to suitably accomodate gentlemen, who would freely spend $200 or $300 per week in our midst and who would very likely stay two or three months. We have our Insurance, Steamboat Banking and other Companies which tend to open up our resources and develope our trade And why not our Hotel Companies carried out on a scale so as to induce Tourists and Capitalists to visit the Island - not only in Summer season—but to take up their permanent residences amongst us? We hope that another Season will not be allowed to pass without this great want being supplied.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Friday last Dr. J. T. Jenkins, Coroner held an Inquest on the body of Ellen Doyle, wife of Mr. Peter Doyle, Publican, of this city, who was found hanging in her bedroom in her own house, on Richmond Street. Deceased had several times during the last two months expressed a wish not to live On Friday morning she returned to her room about 11½ o'clock, a. m., at which time one of the servant girls saw her standing by the door, and nothing further was seen of her until 2½ o'clock, p m., when the body was found suspended behind the door of the room, and to all appearance life had been extinct for an hour or two. Deceased was much respected by her neighbors and acquaintances.

The Coronor's Jury returned the following verdict: "Deceased died by hanging herself while in a state of melancholy.' Her husband, Peter Doyle, is absent from the Island, having a few days since gone to the United States on business; the heartrending news has been telegraphed to him.

Fourteen members of the Lower House and five members of the Upper Branch of the Legislature have memorialised the Lieut. Governor to call the Legislature together at an early day for the purpose of considering the best course to adopt in regard to the Washington Treaty, and for deciding upon the Railway Tenders. An article which we had prepared upon this matter, we are obliged to lay over for want of space until next week. A dissolution of the House of Assembly at the present time might clear the political atmosphere, which seems to be overcharged with electricity. We hope the flashes of last week were genuine electric ones, and were not merely indicative of heat. But they will probably end only in smoke, instead of some good political thunder, which would shake the dry bones of some of the old fogies.

PRESENTATION TO AN EDITOR.—Mr. Laird, the editor of the Charlottetown, P. E. I. *Examiner* has been presented with a purse containing fifty sovereigns by the electors of Queen's County He has also secured his election to the Legislature, being elected by a majority of 130 votes over Mr. Duncan who had accepted the office of Chairman of Railroad Commissioners.—*St. John Daily News.*

Such is fame. Our friend of the *News* has mixed up things rather oddly. The side we are on can not see the advantages of Railroads sufficiently to reward us with purses of "fifty sovereigns;" and as to being "elected to the Legislature," we have done nothing bad enough, so far, to place us in that peculiar position.

THE Declaration Day in Charlottetown, on Tuesday last was a remarkably tame affair. Sheriff McDonell, at 12½ o'clock declared David Laird, Esq, duly elected The votes were as follows: Laird 807; Duncan 645; giving Mr. Laird a majority of 162 votes. There were only about 40 persons present, and though a highly colored banner was prepared to celebrate the victory, as Mrs Partington says, there was no bunkum thrown to the breeze Hamlet was not there, and without him the play could not go on.

THE projected railroad will not we presume cost less than four million dollars. If we recollect the population of the Island aright this will be a charge of nearly fifty dollars per head upon its whole population. —*We may say here that we speak without having read the Railway Act.—Acadian Recorder.*

And yet you write more than a column article based on what you admittedly know nothing about.

His Lordship Bishop McIntyre returned to Town on Saturday from the Westward where he has been administering Confirmation. Nearly two thousand children have been confirmed, and though he has been undergoing a great deal of fatigue he looks remarkably well.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

To-morrow (Tuesday), being the Feast of S. James, apostle and martyr, the Services at S. Peter's Church will be at the hours of 7 a. m., plain; 9. 30: a. m., plain; 7. 30: p. m , choral.

Rev John McLeod was inducted into the pastoral charge of Zion's Church on Wednesday evening last. The *Patriot* says:—"The attendance on the occasion was encouraging, and the congregation at the close of the services gave their new pastor a hearty welcome."

The Steamer "Georgia" from Montreal, with some 900 bbls. of Flour, arrived here on Tuesday evening last, and left again for Pictou as soon as she had discharged her freight.

The July Term of the Supreme Court commenced at Georgetown on Tuesday, Judge Hensley presiding. The following gentlemen constitute the Grand Jury:—

John Knight, Esq., Foreman, Souris, A. P. Hobbs. Georgetown; J. N Cogswell, Georgetown; Angus McDonald East Lake; Rod k. McIntyre Cow River; John Kelly, Summerville. J. Sullivan St Peter s Bay; Fred k. Morrow Souris, Paul McPhee. St. Margarets, George Robertson, Farmington; J. Bowers Souris, Michael Hession, Georgetown; Alex R. Beaton, East Point; John Nicol, Grand River; Martin McInnis. St Peter s Bay; Chas. McEachen Bull Creek; James Clow, Murray Harbor North, Alex J. McDonald Georgetown; Leo McAulay. St Peter s Bay; Charles Owen Georgetown; and Richard Burdett, Dundas, Esquires.

The criminal calendar contains a case of petty larceny and another for perjury. The latter ended in a verdict of not guilty Three ejectment suits, thirteen appeals and five summary causes constitute the civil docket.—*Patriot.*

Interesting News Items.

The Bank of Rome has been founded with a capital of thirty millions of lire.

An old French silver coin, of date 1702, was ploughed up the other day in a field belonging to W. Kinnear, Esq., Upper Sackville, N. B.

A shark caught off Charleston last week had a pair of boots, a scalp, two cannon balls and a package of Sunday School tickets in his stomach He must have kept a submarine pawn shop.

Professor Dawson, accompanied by his son and Mr. Harrington, arrived here in the Georgia on Thursday last, and are now engaged in the exploration of the Country in the vicinity of Governor's Island and Gallas Point.

The Steamer "Dragon," from Pictou, with a considerable number of the "I O. of Odd Fellows," from that place, on a visit to their Brethren of this City, arrived here Thursday morning.

The woman arrested at new Brunswick N. J., for wholesale poisoning, is now charged with having thus disposed of eight children, six of her own, and two of her last husband's by his first wife. These, with the three husbands, makes a total of eleven persons sent out of the world by her!

The truth of the aphorism "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," is clearly shown in the instance of the King of Belgium. He is himself almost blind, and ailing in various ways; his wife is a hopeless invalid; his sister is insane; his brother is deaf as an adder, and his sister-in law is dying of consumption. His palace at Brussels is more like a public hospital than a royal residence.

A WOMAN IN MINATURE.—The smallest specimen of human kind ever seen is now being exhibited in London; it is a female nine years of age. She stands about 19 inches, and weighs about as many pounds, and is seemingly endowed with all the faculties and attributes common to our nature. The cast of the features is decidedly Jewish. She is born of peasant parents, natives Province, people of average growth, and has a brother and sister ordinery types of humanity.

IMIGRATION TO MANITOBA.—The Ottawa *Times* states that a great rush of immigration to Manitoba has already set in. Numbers of Germans and Scandinavians from the State of Minnesota, finding that the lands of North West are fully equal to the very best which can be found in the United States, and that instead of being weighed down with a heavy burden of taxation, settlers in Manitoba are not taxed at all, are crossing the border into Dominion territory.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

TO THE PUPILS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME CHARLOTTETOWN, JULY 3, 1871.

7th COURSE:—Comprising Spelling, Reading Catechism. Writing, Elements of Geography and Arithmetic

1st prize of this course—Miss Lizzie Murphy, Maggie McGraith, Minnie Malone Florie Nelson Lizzie Smith Alice Foley 2nd prizes of this course—Miss Ellie Stephens. Miss Dunn Prize of Encouragement—Miss Maude Riordan, Miss Emma Quirk. Miss Martha Dunn, Miss Dorina Binns Prize for being good little girls—Miss Edith Murray. Miss Flora McKenzie.

6th COURSE:—Comprising Spelling Reading, Catechism Writing Geography Arithmetic and Elements of Grammar. 1st prizes of this Course. 2nd prize Music Miss Josephine Clarke Miss Florie Murray Miss Mary McGrath Miss Agnes Halloran Miss Bessie Dixon, Miss M. A. MacQuaid.

5th COURSE:—Comprising Catechism, Spelling, Reading, Recitation of Poetry. Writing Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar and Sacred History 1st prize of this Course, 2d prize Music—Miss Mabel Bourke Miss Eva Ryder. Miss Edith Dillon Miss Ellen Halloran 2nd prizes of this Course 2nd prize Music—Miss Maggie Rankin, Miss Edith Nelson, Miss Louisa Robins Miss Eliza Cahill Miss Morrisey 3rd prize of this Course—Miss Katie Mullin Mary Mullin, Mary Murray, Anny McIntyre Bridget Joy Mary A Sentiner

4th COURSE:—Comprising Catechism. Spelling, Reading, Recitation of Poetry, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Grammar. History of America, Dictation and Letter Writing. 1st prize of this Course - Emma Bradley, 2d prize, Drawing Singing, and French, Celia Green; Honorable mention for Music, Amelia Adams; 2d prize Music, Jane McIntosh. 2d prizes of this Course - Mary J. Murphy, Honorable mention for Music Annie O Halloran Mary E Cahill Maggie Palmer 3d prizes of this Course—Agnes Riordan, Mary J Walsh.

3rd COURSE:—Comprising Elocution Spelling, Reading Grammar Parsing Dictation, History, Geography Arithmetic, and Natural Philosophy. 1st prizes of this Course Sarah J McCarron 2d prize Drawing Miss A. McDonald; 2d prize Embroidery and French, Honorable mention Music Miss T. Swabey; 2d prize French. Miss A. Carey. Miss M. McCabe Emma Higgins Alice Morrisey; 2d prize Fancy Work Cicely McPhee, Mary MacDonald, Annie Brothers. 2d prizes of this Course 2d prize Music—Henrietta Halloran; 2d prize Music Katie McKenzie Dorothy McDonald, Catherine McDonald, Mary O'Halloran, Eva Binns

2nd COURSE:—Comprising Elocution Religious Instruction Grammar, Parsing, Rhetoric History, Geography, Map Drawing Arithmetic and use of Terrestrial Globe 1st prize of this Course—Miss A. A. McNeil; Honorable mention for Music Bella Murray. 3d prizes of this Course—Annie Quirk Marion Hobkirk; prize of Music and Fancy Work Mary A. McCaffrey

1st COURSE:—Comprising Religious Instruction. Analytical Reading, Elocution Dictation Grammar Parsing Rhetoric Geography Map Drawing use of Globes, History of England History of France, Composition Arithmetic Algebra Preparatory Course of Book keeping and Elements of Astronomy, 1st prizes of this Course prize of Music and French—Miss Gray; 2d prize of Singing, Fancy Work and French. Miss Chandler; 2d prize of Music and French Miss F. McDonald, 2d prize of Fancy Work and French Bell Broad; 2d do. Miss Knight; 2d prize of Drawing, Fancy Work and French Miss Sullivan; 2d prize of Plain Sewing and French. Miss Irving; 2d prize of Music Fancy Work and French. M. J Irving; 2d prize of Music Embroidery and French, Miss Swabey; 2d prize of Music, Singing, and Embroidery Miss Newbery; 2d prize of Music Drawing and French Miss K. Reddin. 2d prizes of this Course—Miss Hobkirk, Miss Palmer; 2d prize plain Sewing, Miss F. Newbery, Miss Murphy. Promotions from the 1st Course to the 2d degrees of the Superior Course Distinctive Honor, 'White Rose Bud'—Misses Gray, Chandler, F. McDonald, Bell Broad, Knight, Sullivan Irving M. J. Irving. Swabey. Newbery, K Reddin.

GRADUATING CLASS:—Comprising Elocution. Analytical Reading. Rhetoric Logic. Map Drawing, Astronomy. Use of the Globes Universal History, Arithmetic, Book keeping, Algebra Botany and Composition. Also a general review of all the preceeding studies. 1st prizes of this Course—Prize of Drawing and Prize of Singing—Miss Broad. do. do. Prize of Drawing, Music and Singing—Miss Kerr do do. Prize of Plain Sewing, Drawing, Music and Singing—Miss Watson.

Miss Broad Miss Kerr and Miss Watson, having completed the course of studies in this Institution with great satisfaction to their teachers and having, by their diligent application and excellence of conduct, deserved the highest distinction of merit, the Gold Medal is now presented them, with the warmest feelings of esteem and affection and the best wishes for their future happiness.

Excellence in Amiability and General Deportment.—Gold Medal. Miss Broad; Crowns of Honor, Miss Dorothy McDonald, Miss Chandler, Miss McPhee, Miss Knight, Miss Sullivan Miss Irving Miss Gray, Bell Broad, Celia Green, Katie Reddin, Miss Swabey, Miss Bradley.

Household Economy.—Silver Medal of excellence, merited by constant application to Order Neatness and the Science of Housekeeping—Miss Watson.

Prizes of Honor—Miss Broad Miss Kerr, M. J Irving. Bell Broad Dorothy McDonald, Miss McPhee, Miss Sullivan, Miss Chandler, Miss Carey, Miss Green. 1st prize:—Miss C. McDonald, Miss Gray. Miss Knight, Miss F McDonald Miss McCaffrey, Miss M. McDonald, Miss Adams.

Religious Instruction.—Prize of Excellence—Miss F. McDonald. 1st Prize—Miss Reddin, Miss Brothers, Miss Hession, Miss Murphy, Miss Bradley.

Music.—1st prize—Miss Quirk Miss Smith, Miss Knight Miss Green, Miss Binns.

Singing.—1st Prize—Miss Smith.

Painting in Water Colors.—1st prize—Miss Knight.

Drawing in Crayons.—1st prize - Miss Bell Broad.

Pencil Drawing.—1st Prize—Miss Gray, Miss M. J. Irving.

Map Drawing on Paper.—Prize—Lottie Watson.

Plain Sewing.—1st Prize—Miss Broad, Miss Kerr.

Fancy Work. 1st Prize—Miss Gray, Miss Dorothy McDonald

French Studies.—1st Prize—Miss Smith, Miss Knight.

French Conversation.—1st Prize—Miss Katie Reddin

Mending Circle—1st Prize of Darning and Mending Dresses—Miss Broad; 2d do. Miss Hession.

1st Prize of Darning Stockings and General Mending—Miss Chandler —*Herald.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual session of the above body commenced at Tryon, in the Baptist Meeting House, on Saturday, the 8th inst., terminating on Tuesday, the 11th. The statistics, which cannot here be given exactly shows an increase of numbers in the course of the past year. The body comprehends 14 churches, containing some 750 members, and influencing some 4000 of our population. They are not to be indentified with the Disciples, as they call themselves; who, though they immerse on a profession of faith, like the Baptists, differ from them on certain important points and are not reckoned with them in the late census. Those who attended the Association, were treated with the greatest hospitality, not by their Baptist brethern alone, but by persons of all religious denominations in and around Tryon. Liberal contributions were made and reported at the Association, in support of the various denominational objects recognized by the body. Stong ground was taken by them against applying public money to sectarian education. The meeting here noticed was thought to be the largest of the kind yet held on the Island. The next Annual Session of the Association is appointed to be held at Bedeque, in July 1872 —*Com.*

Late Telegraphic News.

European.

Paris July 16.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday to assassinate Bazine at Geneva.

There was but one person killed by explosion at Vincennes, and loss of property is small.

Thiers promises that the Capital will be removed to Paris after recess in October.

The Bishop of Tours, Guibertz, has been appointed to the Archbishopric of Paris.

Paladine has been appointed Commandant of Fourteenth Military Division.

Two hundred prisoners were arrested in Montrouge quarter alone last week.

Madrid, July 16.

Cortes voted the budget and resolved to keep Cuba at any cost.

The new Spanish Ministry is a failure.

Paris, July 17.

The 'Salute,' a new weekly journal which supports Thiers, utter a cry of warning against intrigues for restoration of the Bonapartists.

Owing to the delay caused by technicalities the delivery of the first half billion of indemnity to the Germans has not yet been consumated.

Berlin, July 17.

The 'North German Gazette' sharply reproves the Catholic Bishops of Germany for their encroachment on the civil powers.

St. Petersburg.

The Emperor has sent a flattering telegraphic despatch to the Crown Prince of Saxony, conferring on him the honorary title of Field Marshal.

London, July 17.

Frederick William, Crown Prince of Germany, is expected at Osborne next Saturday.

London, July 17.

A great fire was occasioned at Rheims to-day by the explosion of petroleum Fifty persons killed and wounded, and many buildings in the business portion of the city burned.

A solemn requiem mass will be held at Notre Dame on Tuesday, in memory of Archbishop Darboy.

London, July 18.

To day Cable News report Consols 93 7-8. Corn 31-3.

An explosion on board Greek War Vessel in Archipelago, killed forty and wounded nearly the whole crew.

A serious socialistic riot occured in Vienna on Sunday. Many were wounded.

A Typhoon visited Hiego Japan July 17th. Seven Steamers were sunk and the City partially inundated,

Madrid, July 18.

Serrano proposed to the King of Spain a decree outlawing members of International Society in Spain, and a rigorous policy on all questions of public order. Minister Zorilla favors a more liberal policy.

London, July 19.

Cable despatches announce the murder of the Chief of Police of Dublin by a supposed fenian.

London, July 19.

The Sheffield express on North Midland Railway ran into a freight train. Two passengers were killed and thirty reported injured, some fatally

Prince Frederick William has left Ems. On his return to England he comes direct to Osborne, where he will remain with the Royal Family.

Special to New York *World* states that Gladstone will state in the House of Commons tomorrow that the Government has determined to abolish the purchase system in defiance of resistance of House of Lords; failing in this to resign.

Paris July 19.

Debate on Italian question in Assembly on Saturday Dupauloup, Bishop of Orleans, is expected to speak.

London, July 20.

Consols 93⅞. Corn 30s. 9d.

The prizes of the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting have been distributed by Princess Louise. Several members of the Canadian Volunteers were successful competitors.

A meeting of Democrats is to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next.

Riot occurred in Monaghan, Ireland, to-day. The rioters number three thousand, and serious results are feared this evening.

United States.

New York, July 17.

Exchange 110 3-4. Gold 112 1-2

The Board of Police Commissioners of New York entirely exonerated Eighty fourth regiment from blame for frantic shooting.

The city is remarkably quiet since riot.

Nahmor from Bombay for Penang has foundered in the Indian Ocean. Thirty lives lost.

New York, July 18.

Yacht Jessie of the Oceanic Yacht Club is reported capsized in a gale on Sunday night and seven men drowned.

It is proposed to put a stop to public processions in New York except for military and funeral purposes Gold and Exchange quiet.

Yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic in Buenos Ayres, and all the churches held thanksgiving services.

New York, July 19.

Exchange 110⅞. Gold quiet. Money 3 per cent.

New York, July 20.

Maine, New Hampshire, and portions of Massachusetts were shaken by an earthquake at one o'clock this morning.

Six persons were killed to-day by the explosion of boiler near Mauch Chunk, Penn.

Gold 112½ Exchange steady.