The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 21, 1876.

RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the causes of our unexpected defeat. It is enough that we have been beaten. Nevertheless, we feel assured that a majority of the people of the Island will, ere long, endorse, as correct, the proposition that it is an inherent and binding right and duty of every parent, rich or poor, to educate his own children; that, if it be deemed expedient to surrender that right and delegate that duty to the State—if it be thought that the State should provide education so that all may be taught, parents, in the selection of the branches of education to be imparted, should—to use the homely but pertinent phrase of Judge Hensley—"be humored as much as possible." Right is not always immediately successful. But, if stoutly maintained, it triumphs in the end. By the courage, the steadiness, the perseverence of their advocates, great political reforms have, after long years of agitation, been accomplished. Let not the men who conscientiously believe that their religion should not be banished from the public schoolroom, be discouraged by the defeat of Thursday. They have right on their side. If true to themselves and their cause, they will, before many years have passed away, see the vexed question settled on the just principle, that recognition should be given to patental rights—that children should be educated, not as the State enacts, but as parents desire.

In asserting this principle, the Hon. J. C. Pope has acted a manly and a honorable part. Voluntarily he surrendered the certainty of an election by acclamation. Courageously he grappled with the most difficult question ever submitted to the people at the polls. Regardless of obloquy, he did battle in the cause of justice to those tax-payers who have heavily taxed themselves to provide and maintain schools in which their children are secularly and religiously educated in accordance with their wishes. He faced public opinion like a man. He said what he would do. He frankly told his supporters what he would not do--if elected. He has been defeated. Public opinion on this *one* question, is against him. But as a man who possesses the courage of his opinions, he stands higher than ever in the estimation of the party of which he is the acknowledged head. To-day he is, we believe, by all odds, the most popular politician in the Province. Friends and supporters who withdrew their countenance because they could not conscientiously endorse his policy on the School Question, will rally round his standard in any struggle in which the School Question is not the question to be decided.

And those friends of his who stood by him in the late struggle—those Protestants who refused to see anything in the School Question which should separate them from their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens—have done nothing of which they need be ashamed. When it is remembered, that as "good Protestants as ever broke bread" are now in favor of denominational schools wherever they are practicable; when it is remembered that the scheme proposed by Mr. Pope, on the settlement of our school difficulty, was almost identical with that propounded by Dr. Chalmers and endorsed by Hugh Miller; when it is remembered that Protestant Scotland and England and Ontario, have conceded to Catholics more than Mr. Pope proposed to concede to the Catholics of Prince Edward Island, the taunts and jibes, to which Protestants who nobly stood by their leader and did that which they deemed to be right, are even now subject, will fall harmless and unheeded. Messrs. Brecken, and Ferguson, and Hunt may truly say:—"We have supported Mr. Pope regardless of obloquy. We have learned from Senator Haviland to consider such obloquy true glory. We will never hold seats in the House of Assembly by an ignominious tenure. We are sure that our elections could not be lost in a more honorable way than in doing what we consider to be right."

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, will, probably, in the course of a few days or weeks, call upon Mr. L. H. Davies to form a Government. We look forward to the formation of the "Davies Administration" and the announcement of Mr. Davies' policy with some interest. In the meantime, we rest.

The average of suicides in Cincinnati is one for every eleven days.

Thg belle of Canton, Mass., became so enraged during a game of croquet the other day, that she knocked a fellow down with a mallet.

A rumor is current that Lord Lytton will resign the Governor-Generalship of India next spring, to be succeeded by the Duke of Buckingham.

A cow was found last week standing stark and stiff in a pasture in Maine. She had been struck by lightning, killed, but not thrown to the ground.

The heat in France and Spain is represented as fearful. Count St. Vallien, member of the Senate, had to be removed, being overcome by the heat. In Madrid the heat exceeds any recollection since 1800. Forty field laborers died of it a few days ago near Seville.

The death rate of the Central Provinces of India is stated in the 'Englishman' of Calcutta to be 21.95 per thousand per annum. That of the city of Montreal is 32.78. The birth-rate of Montreal, however, is 49.10, while that of the Indian Provinces above mentioned is only 37.60. Both the mortality and natality of our French Canadian population are very large, the former being 42.50 per thousand, and the latter 65.01. The latter average Dr. Larocque believes to be unsurpassed by that of any other country in the world.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The United States Senate has acquitted Belknap—or rather has failed to convict him—on strictly technical grounds. More than the number necessary to a conviction voted 'not guilty' because they believed that the Senate lacked jurisdiction. And by doing so they have prepared the way for the utter abandonment of the process of impeachment except in case of officials who are still in office when charges are preferred against them. In spite of the vote by which the Senate asserted its right to try an offender who is no longer an officer, the late trial has convinced most persons that in future the course of justice will be more inexpensive, swift, sure and honest if confined to courts having jurisdiction in criminal cases. Neither the Senate nor the House has strongly impressed any one with its desire for an impartial trial of Belknap, while the expense to the country has been enormous. As to the offender who has technically escaped punishment, his judges may be numbered by hundreds of thousands, and none of them will be led by the verdict of the Senate to alter their opinions in any way.

THE CONTEST.

The electors who voted in Charlottetown must have been "very much in earnest." Such enthusiastic and good-humored pushing and squirming was, we believe, never before witnessed. We understand that it is proposed to erect a machine in the yard of our "Castle of Indolence" with which to exercise those pets of the town who ordinarily come under the ken of His Honor the Stipendiary Magistrate. We hope those concerned in the project did not fail to make a note of the peculiarities of the "treadmills" in which the "free and independent" did duty on Thursday last. The vote was the largest ever polled in Charlottetown. Nearly every elector on the side of our opponents came to the front. The Catholics of the town also came out as one man and put in a surprisingly large vote. Considering the heat and excitement incident to the contest and the extreme toil and trouble of voting, the election passed off creditably to all concerned The scene at the last was, however, very disgraceful. Mr. Davies should have been heard. He was the chosen man of a majority of the electors—the prospective Leader of a Government. He had, therefore, a special claim upon the attention of the crowd. Those who refused to hear him were probably too drunk to reflect that they were injuring a good cause and throwing reproach upon the men who had maintained it so gallantly and well. The triumph of a cause, depending only upon its inherent justice and the suasive ability of its advocates is always retarded by such exhibitions as that which took place when Mr. Davies attempted to speak at the close of the election. Apart from this, free men should, in all cases, be permitted to speak freely.

Respecting the elections, we have few particulars upon which we can rely. The returns—without counting the special votes—are:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Lot.	Stewart.	Campbell.	Holmes.	McNeill
67	77	178	267	94
30	165	104	68	93
29	196	120	196	222
21	127	153	131	116
22	40	30	89	108
20	189	204	16	16
	794	789	767	649

SECOND DISTRICT.

	McKay	Farquharson	Longworth	McNeill
9 Mile Creek	219	237	49	46
North River	65	49	154	174
Wiltshire	99	109	188	194
Wheatley River	344	270	122	96
New Glasgow	107	83	150	166
	833	748	663	676

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Kelly	Beer	Ferguson
Brackley Point Road	29	244	22
Saw Mill Bridge	74	174	76
Scotch Fort	297	97	259
Fort Augustus	269	64	207
Lot 48	226	241	90
	895	820	654

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Welsh.	Robertson.	O'Keiffe.
Lot 49	149	140	95
Lot 50	175	172	104
Murray Har. Rd.	179	177	41
Eldon	247	247	38
Belle Creek	280	280	1
	1030	1016	279

KING'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

McDonald and McLean—no opposition.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Sullivan	McIsaac	Caven	Hooper
Lot 56	79	62	56	42
St. Peter's Bay	230	209	182	140
Morell	203	111	79	143
St. Andrew's	90	59	104	96
	602	441	421	421

THIRD DISTRICT.

	McDonald	Scrimgeour	Owen
18 Mile Brook	108	104	117
Cardigan	223	202	184
Grand River	249	216	142
	580	522	443

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Prowse	Robertson	McFadyen
Lot 64	266	21	279
Lot 63	215	234	215
Montague Bridge	83	289	42
Lot 66	43	51	2
	637	595	538

GEORGETOWN.

McDonald.	Gordon.	Westaway.
144	141	110

PRINCE COUNTY.

SUMMERSIDE.

McMillan	549	Hunt	308
Lefurgy	545	Green	285

THIRD DISTRICT.

Aresnault	556	Gaffney	435
McDonald	535		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun	692	Holland	579
Lea	632	Howatt	536

A Belgrade despatch says that Mahomed Pasha, with twenty thousand men entered Fucivaley on the Montenigro frontier. His troops were attacked from all sides and driven back. under cover of guns, to Podgaritza, in Turkey, with a loss of eight thousand men.

There is a rumor to the effect that General Crook has almost annihilated the Sioux, and has the remainder in such a position as to force their surrender. The party who bring this news from the Crow Agency may have greatly exaggerated the story, if it is not entirely false.

A correspondent of the 'Daily News' writes from Philippopolis on the 10th inst., that three thousand men, women and children were killed by the Turks at Ottukkui. Children were carried about impaled on bayonets, and human beings were burned alive. At Bazardjik one thousand persons were killed. A bag full of human heads was emptied before the house of the Italian consul at Jambuli, and left there to be eaten by dogs.

The Chief Justice of New Brunswick has spoken against Orange Societies carrying arms in their processions through the streets:—"He would not pretend to say that the Orange Society, or any other Society, had not the legal right to walk in procession, but what we wish to call their attention to was the fact that no body of men had the right to arm themselves in direct violation of the law, and if it was true as had been stated that almost all the men in that procession were armed, then he had no hesitation in stating that the procession was illegal. If people were allowed to go about armed in this way the slightest provocation might produce most serious results. The question, he added, was one on which the jury could probably express an opinion, and perhaps it would have a good effect, but of one thing he felt bound to apprise the public, and that was that processions of armed men such as this Orange procession was said to have been were decidedly illegal.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The letter addressed by R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, to the Chief Engineer of our Fire Department—published in the last issue of the Examiner—deserves attention. That the best possible arrangements should be made for extinguishing fires rapidly, is a proposition which no man in his senses will pretend to deny. Under the management and control of our public-spirited fellow citizen, Donald McKinnon, Esq., the Department has been greatly improved. It is now supplied with two fine steam engines, a big bell has been provided, a hook and ladder company, under command of an active captain, has been formed, one fire engine house has lately been built and another is in course of construction. The firemen themselves are as brave and active as any in the world. There are, however, four requisites to the perfect working of the department:

1. A plentiful supply of water.
2. A fire alarm telegraph.
3. Training, discipline and organization of firemen.
4. Non-interference of citizens at fires.

The first requisite will, we trust, be supplied in a few years. The second is not to be thought of at present. The third and fourth, only, receive attention from the Stipendiary Magistrate. Mr. FitzGerald proposes that the full control of every fire be given to the officers and men of the Fire Department. Because,—

1st. The men composing the Fire Departments have received a certain training which the general public have not had the advantage of, and consequently have to a greater degree that coolness and decision so necessary on such occasions.

2nd. The number of the men composing the force being amply sufficient to work at and control a fire, increased numbers do not cause increased efficiency.

3rd. The utter impossibilty of firemen performing their duty expeditiously and effectively with the promiscuous crowd of loafers, women, and children, that always throng together where they are most in the way, and so impede and hamper firemen, that one half of their time is occupied in keeping them back.

4th. The great danger there is likely to happen to inexperienced persons is standing too close to fallen timber, and in the way of rapidly moving engines, and so near to the apparatus of Hook and Ladder Companies that it is almost impossible to utilize them without great risk of serious injury to bystanders.

5th. The excellent opportunity such promiscuous assistance affords dishonest persons of appropriating whatever property they can lay their hands upon.

6th. The reckless destruction of property by persons who though honest in their intentions, by their intemperate zeal, cause, in many cases, more damage to be done by their own action than could possibly be done by the fire.

It is needless for us to comment, at any length, upon these reasons of the Stipendiary Magistrate. Any citizen in the habit of going to fires (and what citizen is not?) will admit that they are good, that they are to the point, and that they are seasonably brought forward. We trust that they will receive the attention of the proper authorities, and be dealt with in a practical manner.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN HALIFAX.

Very soon after the death of Archbishop Connolly, the School Question loomed up in Halifax. Some one questioned the right of the Archbishop to nominate teachers for Catholic Free Schools. The City Board of Education promptly and wisely settled the difficulty. The *Citizen*—alluding to the settlement, says:—"We feel inclined to regret that circumstances have forced a settlement in terms of the school question as it has existed in this city. Hitherto our school matters have worked along smoothly and successfully, and no one has had reason to feel that any private or public rights have been infringed. While the fact was well known that there were certain schools in the city in which all or nearly all the teachers were Roman Catholics, and that in the remaining schools all or nearly all the teachers and children were Protestants yet no section of the School Law was violated, and nothing was done to mar in any way the efficiency of the schools. Now, however, the public is brought face to face with a broad and well-marked line which separates the schools of the city into two classes—Catholic and Protestant—and which makes the distinction between those two classes not only well defined but irrevocable. Perhaps it is deemed necessary that certain schools should be taught by Catholic teachers only, and that others should be taught by Protestant teachers only, but such hard and fast lines are repugnant to those who look at not the teacher's professional creed, but at his professional qualifications. However disagreeable as the broad staring terms of the resolution adopted yesterday may seem to persons of liberal minds, it is, perhaps, the best course that could be adopted, seeing that a solution of the question seemed to be imperatively called for by the force of circumstances, and that while effectually settling the questson, it follows that middle course which is said to be always safest and best."

The following is the resolution referred to in the above paragraph:—

Whereas, the system of appointing teachers heretofore adopted was, upon the whole, satisfactory, and the Board are of opinion that the practice heretofore followed in the appointment of teachers should, with some modifications, be continued.

Therefore Resolved, That the practice with reference to the appointment and employment of teachers in the public schools of the city of Halifax shall hereafter be in accordance with the following scheme:

1. None but Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed to, or employed in, the schools where the tecchers are now exclusively of that denomination.

2. No Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed to or employed in, any other of the existing public schools than those referred to in the proceeding paragraph.

3. The Roman Catholic teachers shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Roman Catholic members of the Board, and all the other teachers upon the recommendation of the members of the Board not belonging to that denomination.

4. All teachers after their appointment, shall, subject to the foregoing provisions, be under the control and management of the whole Board.

5. This scheme shall not apply to the proposed High School.

At Wolverhampton, Lawson, the bicyclist, has completed his feat of riding 600 miles on a bicycle in six consecutive days. He finished at 8.40 p. m. The last fifteen miles took one hour and one minute.

Fifteen prominent parties have been arrested in Constantinople, including Izzed Pasha, the leader of the old Turkish party, charged with conspiracy to murder Midhat Pasha, and other leaders of the liberal party.

A Constantinople despatch says the Porte disavows any intention of interfering in the election of a ruler to occupy the throne of Servia, but a heavy indemnity will be demanded from Servia, with guarantees against hostilities.

REPRESENTATION BY MINORITIES.

From the Toronto Nation.

No better testimony could be offered of the fact that Mr. Hare's ideas in regard to parliamentary representation are taking hold upon the mind of publicists than that three prominent political writers have, within the last twelve months, advocated them in the pages of the 'Fortnightly Review.' In the July number of that periodical, Mr. Leonard Courtney, a gentleman who has long held an eminent journalistic position, and who, it has recently stated, is about to offer for a seat in the British House of Commons, contributes a paper on 'Political Machinery and Political Life,' which is worthy of a priest of Liberalism. One or two of the concluding passages of Mr. Courtney's essay we cannot do better than quote, as showing the direction in which political thought in England is taking in the matter of parliamentary representation. After arguing out his premises he says:—"Instead of compelling voters to bring themselves down to a common level in the hope of forming part of a majority, I would allow them to associate together freely according to their opinions in several groups, obtaining representatives according to their numbers. The immediate adoption of Mr. Hare's system in its entirety I neither expect nor desire, but its introduction into use within the limited areas of our great towns and more populous counties may be anticipated, without extravagance of thought, within the lifetime of the new generation. If, as I am persuaded, its value is proved by experience, its extended application will follow; and we may leave to others coming after us the task of determining the range of district within which it can be beneficially put into operation. The preliminary objection that to found such hopes on a change of system is to look for production of life by dead machinery, has probably been sufficiently answered. We cannot create life, but life is always being born about us; and we have power to determine what forms of life shall come to maturity, and what shall be chocked and strangled at birth. We may continuously degrade or we may continuously improve the surviving species. The whole scope of my argument has been designed to show that our present system operates to limit the quantity and worsen the quality of life in every division of the nation; and were it not for counteracting influences, it would be as vain to expect a healthy result as it would be in a body every limb and member of which was separately swathed and bandaged. Instead of trusting to counteracting influences, which can but partially counteract the mischief gratuitously invited, why should we not adopt the *regime* of liberty instead of the *regime* of construction? Instead of forcing men to work together because they happen to live in the same street, or the same ward, or the same hundred, under the penalty that their direct influence on the legislation of the country shall be nought unless they can contrive to form part of the majority of the district, why not let them associate with their true neighbors in thought and feeling? We must go much further than that, as I have declared, I hold it now to be possible or desirable, to make this liberty of association perfect; but there is ample scope for its exercise within the area of constituences of cities and counties that might at once be created, and if I dwell on the idea of the future it is to make plain the meaning of what is immediately possible.'

Towards the conclusion of his essay Mr. Courtney says further: 'The representation by minorities is not urged as a means of defeating the power of majorities. Its perfect adoption would in truth secure the predominance of majorities. Under the present system, a majority in the Legislature must often correspond with a minority in the country, and upon questions that unexpectedly arise we can never have a thorough assurance of the identity of the policy of Parliament with the policy of the people. If the proposed change were adopted the representative chamber would be a trustworthy mirror of the mind of the nation. Objection may be taken that the enthronement of the democracy would be thus facilitated; but I confess for my part I face without fear the triumph of a democracy which is consummated in the Government of a nation by a chamber containing within itself representatives of all forms of political thought of the nation. The majority may vote minorities down if they will first hear what they have to say. Democracies are sufficiently docile, and, indeed, it may be said that their greatest errors have arisen because they were too quick to learn. Unincumbered by this world's goods, and with avenues of thought unchocked by riches, they accept new truths too easily and think they have mastered them, before they have understood their relations to old facts; but their motives of judgement and of action are in the main right, and it is a painful confession, that if we examine the history of our own country during the last fifty years it will be found that the ignorant multitude have put the educated classes to shame in the generosity and justness of their conclusions. The power of majorities when minorities are admitted by their side to argue, to remonstrate and to instruct, is not terrible; the evil histories which inspire fear of them were perpetrated under false systems which banished from their presence the representatives of other forms of thoughts than their own, and that plentiful lack of imagination which affects autocrats, aristocrats, and democrats alike, enabled them to be cruel and unjust to the absent whose complaints were unheard and whose sufferings were unseen and unrealized."

THE TURKISH WAR—THE CHRISTIANS OF BULGARIA.

The poor Bulgarians are the greatest sufferers. The sufferings of this poor people are most terrible, and the atrocities perpetrated by the regular and irregular Turkish soldiery are unparalleled in the history of modern times. I have been at some trouble to ascertain the truth in this matter and I believe the statement to be at all exaggerated that 46,000 human beings of all ages and both sexes have been massacred in the province of Bulgaria, Macedonia and Epirus, since the first of January, 1876. Orders have been received from Constantinople to search out and punish the authors of these wholesale murders, but it is difficult to do either when so many of every rank are implicated. At Plevno were found thirty-five old guns, pieces of rusty iron, valuable perhaps, to a curiosity dealer, but more than dangerous to their owners as weapons of offense; there were no catridges, nothing, indeed, to indicate that they had been used for centuries; but their proprietors were taken before the Local Governor, and when they were released they found their wives and daughters in the slave market, and adjoining Turkish villages and Plevno a heap of smouldering ruins. So it is all over the country, a history of rape and massacre, but now everywhere unresisted and unrevenged.—*Correspondence of London paper.*

Servia has pawned part of her crown jewels to Austria for 62,000 florins.

A TRIP TO THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

I.

"What in the world are you going *there* for?" was the exclamation of those of my friends whom I imparted my intention of spending a fortnight in the Magdalens, or *Madalenes* as they are called. Well, I was pretty tired of seeing Halifax, I hate St. John, Prince Edward Island I had seen before, I felt too lazy to visit any of the Canadian cities or show places, and as for the States, I certainly didn't intend going there whilst everybody is Centennial-mad, especially as I object very strongly to centennials in general, and Yankee ones in particular; moreover I have already visited many of the American cities, including the much over-lauded Philadelphia. So I was desirous of striking out in somewhat of a new line, and without aiming at entire originality, yet trying to get decidedly out of the beaten track, where "Air Line Routes" and "Day Boats" were unknown and Hotel Clerks did not exist. Accordingly ascertaining that the SS. *Albert* left Pictou every alternate Saturday for the unknown regions above, mentioned, I put myself on board the gallant vessel resolved to turn up *somewhere*. Mr. King, who is, I believe, managing owner, and who accompanies the boat, is a jovial, pleasant, obliging old gentleman, and the *Albert* is a strong, sea-worthy boat, and when these facts are mentioned, all has been said that possibly can be said in her favour. In the first place, she is very slow, only managing to achieve seven knots, I believe, at her top speed,—which, by the way is as much as the Prince of Wales' *Serapis* made,—then she is frightfully ugly, and worse than that she rolls—well, "awfully" is no word to describe it—she rolls like all the rotund things in existence, indeed one could not help thinking of that absurdest of the *Bab Ballads* where a "Miserable Wretch" addresses the terrestial globe, and after complaining of the loss of his shirt buttons, and the number of his tailor bill, and other small troubles, finishes with the highly unnecessary piece of condescension:—

"Never *you* mind, Roll on!"

which the author caps with the still more preposterously unnecessary remark: *It rolls on!* But these disadvantages are natural to the *Albert*, and unavoidable, not to mention the further ones of the dirt, noisome smells and over-inhabited state of the berths, which surely might be improved with a little care; and although I intend "cracking up" the Island, presently, yet this undoubted drawback must be mentioned. I know she does not aspire to be much of a passenger boat, but still her accommodation need not be made worse than it is naturally.

The welcome sight of the Western hill of the Island of Amherst, which is the first land seen by vessels from the south, presented itself about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and by between 2 and 3 o'clock we were at anchor in Pleasant Bay, off Amherst, the capital of the Islands. There is no pier, and the harbour is not deep enough for the steamer, so we landed in a boat; among the passengers were a young Roman Catholic Priest from P. E. Island, (a native Magdalener, on a visit to his relative, the Priest of the place) and a gentleman, on a Government Survey, with his wife, so I was the only one who was there for excursionizing purposes. I will proceed first to give a few particulars of the Islands, for some of which I am indebted (by the courtesy of the above mentioned gentleman, who lent it to me) to a small pamphlet written by a Rev. George Sutherland, and published in Charlottetown sixteen years ago, and then I will refer to some of my personal "adventures."

There are about 11 islands altogether, though some of them are not properly islands, being joined to other land by sandridges. "The North Bird Rock is the furthest point north, and South Cape in Amherst Island, is the furthest point south; whilst the Great Bird Rock and Deadman's Isle are the extremeties east and west respectively. The space occupied is not less than 57 miles in length, by 14 at its greatest breath, not including the numerous sunken reefs and the solitary Deadman's Isle. Amherst, the most important island in the group, is 50 miles distant from the East point of P. E. I., 60 from Cape North, in Cape Breton,, 150 from Gaspe, and 120 from Cape Ray, in Newfoundland." Mr. Sutherland further says:—"In form and appearance the greatest diversity prevails. Some are mere rocky islets rising precipitously from the sea to a height of 140 or 170 feet, with concave and convex summits. At one place the sea may be seen rushing madly against cliffs 400 in height, and wildly dashing far up on the face of the rocks; in other places the white crested waves roll heavily over acres of low shelving beach and mustering its strength heaves its ponderous mass upon the yielding but impassable sand-barriers. On the other hand is seen a succession of conical sand hillocks, heaped up by the whirling blasts, and on the other hand the low and treacherous morass, or the widespread but shallow lagoon. Here you may walk over lofty height of sedimentary rock, and a mile hence you may circumambulate the base of the crater of an extinct volcano. One island rears its dark, irregular summit densely covered with wood, another presents its one, two or three bleak, bare conical peaks, at a height of three, four or five hundred feet above the sea. You land at one spot, and you can place your foot on nothing but the small angular rocks of crumbling trap, you beach your boat at another place, and the cliff before you presents its sandstone strata with no less than eight different colours,—gray, pink, yellow, red, blue, orange, brown and variegated, and so soft as to crumble beneath the pressure of the fingers."

Entry Island, so called from its position at the entrance at Pleasant Bay, is nearly circular, and is only about eight or nine miles in circumference, and about two or three in diameter. It contains the loftiest peaks in the group, or indeed of any island in the Gulf, rising to over 600 feet; they may be climbed to the very summit, and a magnificent view is obtained therefrom. *Amherst Island* named after the British General, is eleven miles long and four broad; in shape it is something like the human foot, the heel consisting of lofty wooded heights, rising to 550 feet in the West, and its long slender toe of sand hills sweeping round to the North-East; on the instep as it were are three hills, the central one of which is called Demoiselle, and is 280 feet high, from the summit of which a fine view is obtained. "The surface of the Island is everywhere uneven. The conical hills and circular hollows, the low, shelving beach, the marsh or lagoon, and the steep cliff or hill, are in close proximity." *Deadman's Isle* is closest to Amherst and deserves a word; when one sees it at once it looks very much like a corpse floating in the water, though of course that of a giant, for it is ascertained to be 170 feet high, though only a quarter of a mile in length. It is a bare rock. *Grindstone Island* is about eight miles due North of Amherst, and is oval in shape, about five miles in extent in one direction and about four in the other; it contains some thickly wooded heights, some of which are between 500 and 600 feet high. On the north-eastern front 'every few hundred yards one is met by circular cavities, some small and others of very large dimensions, which afford abundant evidence from the crumbling lava around their slopes that no distant period of antiquity they were the outlets of volcanic action. Some are dry, others communicate their accumulating waters, when they reach a certain height, to the adjoining harbour, and others have been into lakes, one of which is reported to be fathomless, but which must simply be regarded as of more than ordinary depth." There is a similar lake in Entry Island. Grindstone has no proper harbour, but by meeting the next island, *Allright*, it forms one called Havre aux Maisons. The sandridges belonging to this island and those of Grindstone form a long lagoon measuring more than 20 miles in length, which is called the Grand Entry or Great Lagoon. The *Grosseisle* is the next, though this is only one part of that which in its widest sense includes four islands improperly so called, one of which is named Coffin Island, after the proprietor. 'Much of this island is occupied with shallow lakes, the chosen resort of the wild duck, and its moist beeches from the richest cranberry grounds." Ten miles across an open strait northward is *Byron Island* with a difficult and dangerous shore, and with several shoals surrounding it. 'Yet once landed upon it, it looses much of its repulsiveness, and many fine agricultural slopes invite the attention of the farmer and the herdsman." Lastly there are the *Bird Rocks*; they are in the extreme north of the Magdalen group and are distant from Amherst Harbour in a direct course 52 miles. "From the immense multitude of birds, chiefly of the gannet species, which make these islands their summer resort and which are seen in clouds hovering over their summits, or whirling in dozens around their cliffs, or ranged in rows along their terraces, the visitor will have no difficulty in perceiving the origin and propriety of the name. The Rocks are distinguished as the Great Bird and the North Bird, the latter being smaller and lower than the other, and distant one mile to the Northwest of it. They both rise perpendicularly from the sea, the Great Bird at the height of 150 feet. The upper cliffs being shelved or terraced, they are only three hundred yards in diameter. In reference to the Geology of the Magdalenes, Mr. Sutherland says he gathered thirty different specimens, of which the sandstone was found in eight different colours, there are four varieties of gypsum, ochres of various colours, and also alabaster lava. With regard to the fisheries it is recorded that from 500 to 300 barrels of herring may be caught in one haul of the seine, and as many as 50,000 barrels have been taken in fifteen days. The following account of the proprietorship of the islands may not be without interest, and I may mention in passing that a "land grievance" similar to that in P. E. I. exists, though I cannot pretend to say anything as to its merits. "It is reported that in passing the Magdalen Islands in 1798, in command of a ship of war carrying one of the Governors to Quebec, Captain Coffin expressed a wish to the Governor, most probably Guy Carlton, Lord Dorchester, that the Islands might become his. The Governor promptly consented to use his influence to obtain the grant; the request was at once complied with by the Home Government, and the Islands became the property of Captain, afterwards Admiral, Sir Isaac Coffin. The Admiral died in 1839 and left the Islands to his nephew, Captain, now Admiral, John Townsend Coffin, and they are now an estate in his possession.',

VOYAGEUR.

"SWEET AUBURN" AS IT IS TO-DAY.

The site of the "Deserted Village" is on the road from Athlone to Ballymahon, about six miles from the former town; and as crops of new "Auburns" are springing up around in all directions, it is necessary to mention the poet's name in order to be set on the proper track to "Goldsmith's Auburn," as the Westmeath peasantry call it.

At a little distance from the entrance to Lissoy, and at the same side of the road, is the very pool alluded to by Goldsmith, and the noisy geese were now as ever gabbling over it and on its margin as I passed. It is boarded by a few stunted hawthorne bushes, having upon them a strange impress of eld. Over against it is a ruinous cottage, the residence of a "wretched matron" whose tale of her own happier years assuredly merits a sympathetic listner:—

She only left of all the harmless train,
The sad historian of the pensive plain,

The fields near her cottage were, up to a recent period, covered with a deep embowering wood; but all this has been cut away, and now only the discolored stumps remain, as if left to heighten the apparent desolatness of the scene.

Ascending an incline, which certainly deserves not the name of "hill," we come to the cross of the "Three Jolly Pigeons," where the ruins of the alehouse may be seen; also the sycamore on which the signboard of that little inn used to be so invitingly hung in years that are over. Here, too, at the opposite side of the road, grows a later representative of that hawthorn bush, which, though no fragment of it now remains where those enviable old people would so often sit and chat, and where those artles lovess were told by rustic lovers of old, yet bids fair to bloom in fancy's garden forever. To the right, a little off the road leading northwest, are the hoary roofless walls of the once "busy mill." Most of the wheels has been taken away, doubtless by visitors, each scrap being in some sort as a faded palm branch from one of "the Delphian vales, the Palestines, the Meccas of the mind." The old nether millstone alone is likely to endure for a while beneath the ceaseless agencies of change and decay.—*Belgravia.*

Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday last by royal commission. The Queen's speech was read from the Throne by the Lord High Chancellor. Her Majesty declared that her relations with all foreign powers are of a friendly character, and looks forward confidently to the maintenance of this good understanding. She alludes to the efforts made with other powers for the settlement of the differences between the Porte and its Christian subjects, and declares her intention to unite in efforts for mediation between the contending parties. In regard to the United States and extradition the Queen says: 'The inconvenience to both countries which would follow a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious, and I entertain the hope that a new arrangement will soon be arrived at by which the matter will be placed on a satisfactory footing.' Referring to India Her Majesty says: 'I am deeply thankful that my dear son the Prince of Wales has returned in good health from a lengthened journey in India. His presence in that part of my dominions has given occasion for the expression of feelings of loyalty and devotion to the Throne, which I highly value. In pursuance of the power conferred upon me, I have by proclamation assumed the title of Empress of India. In making, as regards India, the addition to the ancient style of my crown, I have desired to record on this occasion the peculiar interest to me and the earnest solicitude I feel for the happiness of my Indian people.' The Queen thanked the Parliament for the liberal supplies voted for the army and navy, and assured her people that no effort shall be wanting to keep the expenditures of the country within the bounds of moderation.

A FATAL LOVE TRAGEDY.

The Rochester papers of August 11 give full accounts of a shocking tragedy which happened near that city, at a place called Hanford's Landing. Victor Smith, a young man only 21 years old, who lived there, was intimate with Mrs. Catharine Boorman, a married woman of the place and 17 years older than her admirer. No one is able to give a satisfactory account of the affair. All that is known is that in the forenoon of Thursday, Victor Smith, the young man, was picking apples for a farmer. Afterward he went up to the city, returning about half-past five o'clock. Those who saw him on his return all state that he was perfectly sober, and that he stepped in at the tavern close by and bought a cigar. He had been home but a few minutes before he went into Boorman's. Here it seems he found the son of the next neighbor (Cosgrove) and his young sister helping Mrs. Boorman take the carpets up. Smith thereupon ordered both of them to leave. Mrs. Boorman, however, told the boy that he need not go. Victor wanted to get rid of them, and they both left. His sister says that as she was leaving she heard angry words pass between the two, and heard Catharine tell Victor he lied. He returned the compliment, and she then left. The boy says that on reaching the middle of the front yard he turned around and saw Victor point a pistol at Mrs. Boorman, which he fired. After the shot she put her hand on her breast and staggered against the wall. The boy then ran to give the alarm, hearing a second report as he ran.

Two men who were passing in a buggy at the time, hearing the reports hastened to the scene, and found both Victor and Mrs. Boorman lying on the floor within a few feet of each other, both bathed in blood. The Rochester 'Advertizer' says:—All the neighbors agree in stating that Victor was a quiet, harmless, inoffensive lad, while his family affirm that they had never known of any quarrel between the two. Boorman, as might have been supposed, was extremely reticent when questioned aud preferred not telling what he knew. It seems to be the impression than an arrangement was made between young Smith and Catharine to go off together, but at the last moment she backed out, and this so enraged him that he shot her, and then as if frightened at what he had done, in a moment of desperation, placed the pistol to his head and pulled the trigger without thinking of the consequences of his fearful act. Some years ago Smith worked as brakesman on the Central road for over three years, but being concerned in the great strike in 1874, he was discharged, since which time he has been helping farmers in that neigborhood.

The *Edinburgh Review*, for July, reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, has the following contents:—I. "Growth of the German Naval Power" gives an account of the inception and growth of the Prussian navy. Commencing with its organization in the year 1848, the writer describes the important part it has already taken in the country's history. He then gave many statistics showing its present condition and relative importance in the armed strength of Europe. 2. 'Haydon's Correspondence and Table-Talk.' After briefly alluding to the melancholy incidents of Haydon's life, this article takes up the more agreeable topics of his correspondence and conversation, illustrated with many extracts, and letters of Keats, Wordsworth, and Walter Scott. 3. 'Ranke's History of England.' Pronounced to be the best history of England written by one man. 4. "The Comte de Paris' Campaign on the Potomac.' The greater part of this review is devoted to such parts of the work as illustrate in the American system of forming, training, and manœuvering an army compared with European methods. The criticism on McClellan's campaign on the James peninsula will be read with much interest, as it is stated that it was wrtten by the late Colonel Chesney. 5. 'Letters and works of Michael Angelo.' The aim of this essay is rather to present an analysis of the mind and character of this great artist as developed in his letters, than to give a sketch of his life. 6. 'Mr. Swinburne's Erechtheus' is reviewed at length, and pronounced to be singularly free from faults. Quotations are given of many of the finer passages. 7. 'The Rajput States of India.' This article controverts the popular European idea that the English conquests in India have changed the political organizations of the country by showing that these states, which are the only considerable portion where the ancient institutions still exist, have only succeeded in preserving them through English intervention. 8. 'Two Chancellors, by Julian Klaczko,' portrays the foreign policy of the two leading statesman of Europe—Gortchakoff and Bismarck. 9. 'Moresby's New Guinea and Polynesia,' is most interesting, and the account of surveys and explorations in these imperfectly known regions will be a treat to all who enjoy books of travel. 10. 'Sir Denis Le Marchant's Memoir of Lord Althorp.' Lord Althorp was one of the most prominent statesmen of modern times, and will be chiefly remembered for his labor in the cause of parliamentary reform. Readers will find here a summary of the principal events of his political career. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminister,* and *British Quarterly Reviews* and *Blackwood's Magazine.* Price $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Nothing will undermine one's faith in the sincerity of friendship more completely than to have a friend ask you to take something, and, after the glasses have been emptied to hear him exclaim, as he runs his hand deep into his pockets, 'I've got on my other pants.'

A Glasgow paper, the New York 'Times' says, describes the author of 'Ginx's Baby' as an absolute failure, and tells him that before be can succeed in Parliament "he must learn to distinguish between genuine ability and what is termed 'cheek' He has a superabundance of the latter; and, until he subdues himself, he had better be content to sit as a silent member, and employ his energies out of doors to construct another 'Devil's Chain.'

'Grace Greenwood' writing to the New York 'Times' from London, thus contrasts two of England's Royal daughters-in law. Speaking of the daily visit to Hyde Park of the Princess of Wales, she says:—Her equipage is a modest one, her coachman is less pompous, her footmen are far less overpowering than those of many a rich American. A mounted policeman or two clear the way for her, but she has no guard, and though the most popular woman in England, her coming causes no excitement, only a courteous doffing of hats from gentlemen, and welcoming smiles from the ladies whom she meets. She is in black just now—one of those slight intermittent attacks of mourning to which royal folks are subject—and she looks a little pale and quite thin. But she is perfectly erect and bows and smiles with as sweet and cordial a graciousness as in that season in which she won the hearts of all the people, coming as she did in good faith to be not only a daughter to the Queen but to England as well. The Czar's little girl was not so wise. Proud and petted and imperious, she found things little suited to her taste and temper. She is said to have fretted especially under her subordinate position at Court, and has returned home declaring that she never, never will return to perfidious Albion. So it possible that poor English people have looked their last on the discontented and disdainful Muscovite till such time, at least, as she has a new dignity to go upon, as the Princess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.