in Dedborough, and left me to my own meditations which were sorrowful enough. I flung myself down on the bench of my cell hardly caring what should come next. I must have fallen, I suppose, into a troubled sleep, for it was past three o'clock when I was aroused by some one entering the room, and I found myself face to face with Mr Catchem. His arrival gave me courage to tell my story minutely from the moment of my leaving London; and I was greatly relieved to find that he seemed to give credit to it, and that his anxiety was much more to recover the money than to bring home the crime to me.

He undertook to be responsible for my appearance, if required; and employed Mr. Bracelet to see if he could gain any trace of my too-fascinating fellow-traveller, whom he made me describe most minutely. We could learn nothing of any such person at Dedborough station; but on using the wires, we found that a lady answering to her description, with a gentleman; had taken tickets for Swindon by the 3.5 train of the previous day, from a station on a loop-line ten miles across the country from Dedborough. We, of course, proceeded by the first train to Swindon, and there again we got scent of the supposed fugitive as having alighted there and taken the first train across to Liverpool. This was hopeful news to me and I breathed a sigh of relief at the possibility of success. No time was lost in following up the trail; and by ten o'clock that night we saw the forests of masts of the great western port tapering skyward out of the smoke and mist.

We learned that the American steamer *Albatross* had gone out with the flood tide two hours before, and drove in hot haste to the office of the company; but it was past business hours, and the office was closed. On we went still—found the lodgings of the cash clerk, and hunted him from them to a cafe chantant in the town, where he was vigorously applauding an intimation of Mademoiselle Schneider's Bulotte in 'Barbe-Bleu.' Rather sulky at first at the interruption, we found means to mollify him, and—

Yes, there was a lady and gentleman who had secured berths only that morning—didn't seem particular whereabouts in the vessel, so that they could go.

'Widow?'

No, the lady was certainly not a widow. Young, pretty, and dressed in colors—blue, he thought. Gentleman tall, dark, with mustache. The name, he thought, was Colonel and Mrs. White, but couldn't be sure until he saw his book.

'Did they pay in notes?'

No in gold; because he remembered thinking it strange that they should pay all in gold. At nine o'clock in the morning the offices would be open, but he would be there, say, 8.30.

This payment in gold was what we feared and I began to suspect that, after all, they would slip through our fingers. The only thing to do was to search all through the hotels of the place, in the vague hope of finding their lair and getting some farther clew; but it was already past twelve, and this must be postponed till the morning. We accordingly adjourned to the Royal Swan for the night, Mr. Bracelet kindly locking me into my room—just for form's sake, as he considerately observed. For hours I could not close my eyes; but at last I fell into a sort of confused slumber, in which I saw that gentleman in widow's weeds singing the *Stabat Mater* while the venerable Catchem, in Bulotte's huge Norman cap and clanking *sabots*, danced an outrageous *cancan*, kicking up before and behind, like Ole Joe with marvellous agility.

Early in the morning Mr Bracelet sought the assistance of the local blood-hounds with whose aid we commenced a systematic visitation of all the hotels in the place each one taking a certain district. We met at luncheon to report progress—but, alas! there was nothing to report. No trace of our game could be hit upon, and I began to fear that we must have overrun the scent. One coffee-house of doubtful repute near the quay still remained to be explored; and here we found that a lady and gentleman had slept on the night in question.

'Did they pay their bill with a note?'

'Not they—no such luck. The bill was only 7s, 6, and the gent paid that out of a half sqid. But what might be the matter if not making too bold?'

The matter was soon explained, and I fancied from the woman's manner she was keeping something back.

'Well, what might it be worth to you to get hold of some trace on em—say such a thing as a handkerchief, now?'

'One pound—two— Well, five pounds, if it turned out to be the genuine article.'

'Certingly, the lady had left one under her pillow—and a real beauty it was.'

A real beauty, indeed! It was the very handkerchief, with the embroidered 'Marie' in the corner, which I had seen madame DeFontanges use at Dedborough. My heart leaped with delight to see that we had again hit the trail. How I blessed the woman for having kept it back as an addendum to her 'little bill.'

Mr Bracelet lost no time in working the wires of the cable, and desiring his brethren in New York to board the steamer before she touched land and secure our friends, sending them back by the first return packet. And the lightning soon flashed back their reply to assure us of their readiness to do so. I went back with my chief to the Royal Swan, worn out with the excitement, and glad to rest my weary limbs; but, before doing so, I humbly thanked the God of all mercy for my escape from the net which had been spread for me.

In less than four weeks' time the fugitives were brought back from New York and safely deposited in the prison at Dedborough, and then the whole affair was explained.

A clerk of Messrs C. & E.'s had been leaving their employ just about the time of my ill-fated journey; but, as it was in pursuance of the usual notice, it excited no suspicion. This lad (for he was but eighteen) had seen Marie de Fontanges whose real name was Mary Fountain at the Royal Pandemonium Music Hall in —— Street, where she was engaged as a singer and here the siren had sung away the poor boy's heart and senses. He fell madly in love with her, and wanted to marry her; but Miss Fountain did not exactly see the use of that unless he had something to offer. She allowed him, however to visit her at her lodgings near Leicester Square, and here she riveted his fetters more tightly and gradually moulded him to her will. He told her everything about the office affairs; and she it was who put it into his head to forge a copy of the check, and to supply her with all the necessary details for carrying out his little scheme. They were then to have sailed for the New World together; but, of course, she took care to give him the slip and went away with a former lover of her own class, who, in the intervals of his professional engagements, did also a little burglary; and he it was who had supplied her with the necessary tools for opening my bag etc., and with the skeleton-keys which she had deposited therein, in order to cast suspicion upon me until she had made good her escape.

All but about £100 of the money was recovered; the three culprits were tried and convicted at the next assizes held at Dedborough, the heaviest sentence falling upon Mary Fountain as she was the prime mover in the whole affair. My employers treated me with more kindness than I expected; but, of course, I could not expect to remain in their service.

I went back sadly to Lavender Crescent to pack up my effects and seek a cheaper lodging; and there Jane, dear good Jane, womanlike spread the aegis of her protecting care over me—married me almost in spite of myself, spent all her little hoard in keeping us afloat till better days; and at length by the rhetoric of love persuaded her uncle, who is a market gardener at Battersea to try me as his book-keeper and salesman, which I have now been for nearly three years. The fresh air and freedom of the life suites me much better than a lawyer's office; and although my cousin Robert, who is a tallow-chandler's shopman, says I have married beneath me, I never regret the step which I have taken.

A BOSTON NOTION.

Boston, being the Hub of the Universe, is going to justify its enviable position by getting up the biggest concert ever known in this world, whatever may be the case on larger planets. It is to be called "The Grand International Musical Festival," and is to be held next summer somewhere near Boston Common. There are to be 20,000 singers, an orchestra of 1000 pieces, and a military band of 1000 pieces! Think of that, ye nations of the old world, and acknowledge yourselves eclipsed and astounded. The new notion has taken its rise from the supposed success of the "Jubilee" concert two years ago. *That* was in honor of the suppression of the Southern rebellion. The new festival is to be in honor of the Treaty of Washington the Peace between Germany and France, and every other pleasant event of recent years. The projector of the new idea is the same Mr. Gilmore that immortalized himself in connection with the immortal Boston Jubilee, which everybody but himself has forgotten. In his prospectus for the new Jubilee he thus speaks of the old:—

"The boom of the cannon, the stroke of the bells the clang of the anvils, the peal of the organ, the harmony of the thousand instruments, the melody of the ten thousand voices, the inspired works of the great masters, the song of "The Star Spangled Banner," the cheers of the multitude, the splendor of the spectacle, the general excitement and interest of the event—all this is the rich possession of many a memory, and will ever be recalled as among the happiest experiences of a lifetime."

Grand as was that festival the new one is to be of "double the magnitude, double the magnificence, double the interest and importance in every respect. The "moral consciousness of mankind," we are told demands the new festival as an offset to the horrors of the late war; and Boston being the central spot of the universe, it is right that should be the scene of the coming event. As a preparatory step a Grand Temple of Music is to be built, to contain 100,000 people, and this Temple is to be 'as it were the gathering place of the nations, upon whose sacred altar every people shall lay its gift of song. Within it shall be adorned with the emblems of Peace and Harmony, and over the different entrances the name of all nations will be emblazoned; while above it shall float the flags of all countries highest above all the broad banner of universal peace!" All poets, composers, artists, and conductors are to be invited. All Governments, from the Grand Turk to King Mumbo Jumbo of Anshanti, are to be privileged to send representatives. The Festival is to continue two weeks. The first day is to be dedicated to the celebration of perpetual peace between Great Britain and the United States. The best place in the programme will be given to 'God Save the Queen.'' "This majestic choral, when produced by a chorus of Twenty Thousand American voices, with the accompaniment of Two Thousand instruments, and every other accessory that can heighten its effect, cannot fail to touch the heart of Old England, and convince her that her off-spring across the sea 'seek peace and pursue it,' and are ready, in commemoration of the settlement of all questions in dispute between the two Governments to strike the grandest chord of harmony that ever fell upon human ears." The second day will be devoted to Germany; and the other nations will get their share of honor on succeeding days. Each nation is to be asked to contribute "a magnificent military band" to add to the volume of sound. The Governments will no doubt be delighted to take the hint and to send their best bands to the Hub of the Universe, regardless of expense.

Mr. Gilmore invites Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and as if such wholesale invitations were not enough, he condescends to particulars, and names the Holy Land, Greece, Japan, the Nile and Ganges, the Alps and Andes, and 'the islands of the sea.' The whole of the approaching winter will be devoted to preparation. The leafy month of June, 1872, is to be honored with the event. Boston will more than ever be the centre of the universe, and Mr. Gilmore will be sovereign of multitudinous music for ever.

A SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.

NEW YORK, July 3?.—The boiler of the Staten Island ferry boat *Westfield* exploded at about 1.30 P M. to-day, just as the vessel was starting on her trip. There were on board at the time, as nearly as can be ascertained, nearly four hundred persons, generally of the working classes.

THE EXPLOSION

shivered the upper works of the forward part of the boat, hurling the fragments of wood and iron and bodies of men and women and little children into the air.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

The scene utterly indescribable. In the ship lay the dismantled hull, surrounded by a heavy cloud of dust, steam and smoke. On the decks, on either side, were the dead bodies of those who had been blown thither, with pieces of boiler iron huge beams of oak and shattered limbs. The hull of the *Westfield* was a complete wreck. Forward of the wheel house, the upper works of the boat, even to the side railings, were shattred into fragments some of which had been blown to great distances, while others had fallen into the hull of the boat. The boiler had broken into pieces, which fell in all directions, some of them killing and wounding numbers of those who were standing about midships. The day was warm and sultry, and naturally when the passengers went on board most of them crowded the forward part of the boat. This made the accident all the more disastrous, as the force of the explosion was directly forward, the stern of the boat being comparatively uninjured.

DESCRIPTION BY EYE WITNESSES.

Those who witnessed the fearful scenes say that the explosion was accompanied by three distinct reports, similar in sound to the report of gunpowder exploding in an enclosed space. As the last dull sound was heard, fragments of the wreck and human bodies were seen to mount high in the air with fearful velocity and then to fall into the water or on the piers on either side.

The hurricane deck, a mass of timber probably thirty by fifty feet, was lifted bodily from the vessel, raised to the height of twenty or twenty-five feet, and then fell into the water near the end of the ship. Then came a cloud of smoke and hot steam and the scene was for a moment invisible to the horrified bystanders. But when the smoke cleared away

A SCENE OF HORROR

Too intense for desription was presented. There lay the dismantled hull still bearing a portion of her living freight, while around her struggling in the water, were at least two hundred persons of both ages and sexes. Clinging to the side rails at the stern of the boat were many terrified women, some of them suffering intensely from scalds. These gave vent to their fright and suffering in heart-rending screams, which were swelled by the groans of the wounded and dying in the cabins, on deck and in the forward hold, and magnified into a very

BABEL OF AGONIZING CONFUSION

By the outcries of those who were struggling for life in the stream. For one moment those on the piles on either side were paralyzed by horror but only for a moment

NOBLE EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE SUFFERERS.

The region abounds in boatman, some few of whom witnessed the explosion. These noble men flew to the aid of the drowning people, and in an incredible short time the river was swarming with boats.

THE WORK OF SAVING THE DROWNING

Was rendered not only difficult but dangerous by the debris of the wreck, which covered the water for a great distance, and at times interfered with the progress of the boats, and also by the action of the strugglers themselves, who lacking presence of mind, made frantic efforts to get aboard, at the risk of capsizing the boats. In spite of this, however, the work went briskly forward. About fifteen boats, each manned by an oarsman and a man in the stern pushed into the stream, each returning shortly with a load of seven or eight persons.

Those on the piers stood on the stringers and, stretching down, managed to grasp the hands of a few who were struggling, nearly exhausted.

THE MEDAL presented at the Prize Shooting on Friday to the gentleman who made the biggest number of points, is the gift of the National Rifle Association. One side has the inscription, "The National Rifle Association, 1860," encircled by a raised laurel wreath The reverse is the contrast between the weapons of warfare in 1500 and 1660; the Bow and Arrow and the Musket, with the inscription, "sit perpetuum." The Medal is enclosed in a neat morocco case, lined with satin. The fortunate winner is Mr. George Henderson, Royalty Company. No. 4,—who at the same time received the first prize of £10, making 26 points.

IN NUMBERS there is safety, it was upon this principle that the formula of Judson's Mountain Herb Pills was prepared. We want the result of one man's knowledge. Dr. Judson, intending to spend a fortune in advertising Pills, consulted the most intelligent and learned physicians of the age, and the result was the production of a simple but efficacious medicine the Judson's Mountain Herb Pills. These Pills cure Biliousness, Dyspepsia Liver Complaint Indigestion, Female Irregularities, &c. They have now been used many years by the Public and thousands of testimonials bear witness to their virtues. As a family medicine they are unrivalled. Give the Mountain Herb Pills a trial. Sold by all dealers.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 21, 1871.

THE PRESS.

I.

During the week one of our Brother Editors gave expression to a single sentence that illustrates the state of the Press in this city, and we fear we wil have to include the country papers, for at times they are not much better than those of the City "I wish you would argue the question in the press with me," said he. "and if you do I will promise not to abuse you.' This is enough to throw one into convulsions of risibility. It shows that certain editors depend chiefly upon their powers of vituperation as a last resort; and it shows moreover a great lack of good judgment and information. A writer who has to indulge in such vile abuse as is thrust in the face of the public is a weak minded creature and will never give his readers what he has not the industry to procure himself —much that is really worth knowing. He is quite sure that he is a smart fellow if he can rake up some old scandal, or give a sharp personal allusion. There are some Bohemians connected with the press that go around after writing an article which they imagine to be a jove's thunder-bolt, and to every one they can button-hole they show the "strong points"—they say 'Eh! is nt that a good dig? Gad I gave it to him. That 'ill shut him up" ' Is nt that a crusher where I remind him that his great great grandfather wore moccasin'. The silly geese do not see that such cackling only renders them ridiculous if not contemptible. Yet, the fellows are not without some talent, and if they employed the few gifts they had properly they would not be worse than useless in the community.

But this is not the most evil phase of the press. Sometimes it permits spiteful venomous creatures to get into its columns where masked, like the cowardly assassin, they strike at those for whom they entertain hate malice or envy. The press never should allow such gentry to gratify their desires, even though they should come in the garb of a lawyer's gown, or even in more respectable raiment. The Editors themselves are not blameless as they frequently use language that instead of being placed before respectable readers, would be more fitting the classic regions of Billingsgate. Some of them do not regard the duty they owe the public and truth to ascertain the facts of the statements made against their opponents Enough, if they only hear, and then they will libel and insinuate to their heart's content. They regard each other as fair game and nothing is too bad or too reckless to say of each other All this being done before thousands of people—papers being their only books, has a most injurious effect upon the public morals. It stimulates many to use ill-language, it creates a rowdy spirit among young men, and it diffuses "all uncharitableness' generally, throughout the community. This is the darkest side of the picture. Sometimes the Press has "lucid intervals" and some members of it are an exception to the licentiousness which prevails The worst of it is, when the press gets reformed, as it does now and then, it will not stay reformed. Something turns up and then the slang-whangers fire away like a battery of rifled cannon. We think the clergy ought to single out the notoriously bad papers and preach against them. It may be an unpleasant proceeding at the beginning; but it is a duty they owe themselves and the people, which they should perform. When the sapping and mining of infidelity is permitted to go on, the influence of the pulpit is undermined and there is no respect left for authority, spiritual or temporal. The laws of God and man are treated with derision and disdain which must be the necessary consequence if the wicked press is suffered to go unchecked as it has been doing for some time past in this as well as other countries.

MR. GAY'S LETTER.

The letter of Mr Gay requires a few remarks. To begin with, we think our friend is somewhat unjust towards ourselves in surmising that we wished to back up language and notions which we neither entertained nor uttered.

1 The *Herald* published a reply to the *Patriot* arguing that His Lordship Bishop McIntyre was not singular in being in favor of the railroad as several other clergymen representing different denominations were also in favor of the railroad. We copied part of the article, and added a few lines stating that we had heard that every clergyman on the Island was in favor of a railroad We drew no conclusions, nor did we intend any, such as Mr Gay supposes, to be inferred.

2. Any nonsense that may be spoken at election times, or at periods of excitement does not amount to much, and we are surprised that Mr. Gay should allow himself to remember anything of this kind by a person whose very name he does not know. There are respectable and intelligent people on each side of every great question and people who are neither respectable nor intelligent. When excitement runs high, extravagant assertions are made, but then every one knows that excitement is bad for truth.

3. That Mr Duncan and Mr. Forbes are now good friends politically cannot be regarded as discreditable to either gentleman If it should be then our friend would be in a simular position; for at the present time he is tugging at the same oar as some of those to whom he was formerly opposed. He is working in the same political boat with men who poured out on him, as one of the old Liberal Party the vials of political wrath and from whom he had to 'sustain an amount of ridicule' that was unequalled in the history of political warfare If Mr. Gay can forget all this we can not see that he can justly blame Mr Forbes

4. We cannot agree with the statement that clergymen are generally not a practical class. Our knowledge of clergymen here and abroad leads us to believe that they are the most practical class, and oftentimes have more business tact and knowledge than they get credit for. Having better education, and greater facilities for observation than other classes; why should they not be good judges of what improvements are for the good of the country! We have heard that many farmers would not have anything to do with mowing machines until they had been convinced of their utility by clergymen and others. Now the advantages of using them is generally acknowledged, as the fact that above 300 have been already sold during the present season, proves. We know that there are some intelligent farmers who are sincerely opposed to the railroad, but we know many more who are enthusiasts in its favor.

5. Mr. Gay seems to think that the people of the towns will be the chief gainers by the railroad. The result we feel sure, will be otherwise. It may give more employment, but it will surely increase the cost of provisions, and will give the farmers better prices. The people of the towns who consume, in proportion much more dutiable goods than people in the country will have to bear the largest share of the taxes whilst the road is being built. When it is in operation, Mr. Gay, we hope, will find that his figures will be reversed and that 10 to 1 of our farmers will be richly benefited by it.

6. The question asked Mr. Duncan evidently shows that Mr. Gay is not satisfied with the result of the partial election. He knows that though Mr. Duncan lost his election, it was such a victory to his opponent as was almost as bad as a defeat. If the election did not turn solely upon the Railway question, Mr. Duncan was not the sole gainer. We know that because he took by the hand,' and gave a drive in his wagon to a highly respectable gentleman who happened to differ in religion from the majority of the district, that Mr Duncan thus lost the votes of many of the people whom we do not wish to satirize by calling intelligent. The appearance of Mr. Gay in parts of the District in which he once dare not set his face, because of his tolerant ideas and liberal principles will be like the drop of yeast that will leaven up the whole mass to see that others have rights and privileges and should not be hated for religion's sake any more than themselves. By that time we hope that our friend will see that he is doin an injustice to a large class of his fellow Colonists by connecting the obnoxious name of Confederation with the claims which they conscientiously believe they have to be relieved from the great burthen which the present state of Education in this Island imposes upon them.

LITERARY.

WE have recently added to our exchange list two Literary periodicals which ought to be extensively circulated in the British Provinces. *Pure Gold* is the name of a large size first class family paper published in Toronto We observe that it has an able staff of writers, and that it compares favorably with any of the United States periodicals It is high toned, and national it its spirit and will help to stimulate the taste for pure Literature wherever it may be circulated

The *May Flower* is another paper of the same class, published by Messrs. Cahil, O Toole and Packham at Halifax. It should take the place of the thrashy Story papers that are so extensively circulated in all of the Provinces. The Serial Story in the *May Flower* is entitled "Katrine's Love;' the short sketches and selected articles show good judgement and the Typographical appearance of the paper is as good as can be desired We hope the enterprise of the gentlemen who have undertaken this laudable project will be remunerated as they deserve

The duty of the people to buy papers such as those above described is obvious The American literary periodicals like the Ledge New York Weekly and Saturday Night, which circulate largely here glorify the United States in all the moods and tenses. They describe the best features of American Life, pourtray American Scenery and depict in the most highly colored style all that is great, noble and beautiful in American heroism This is all right for them but is most injurious to us. Reading these papers makes our young people discontented with their own country, and their desires become awakened to go to the United States. These American periodicals sneer and disparge our British Provinces whenever a chance is offered. Reading such stuff prevents the growth of that national life which British America can not do without and which the interests of civilization on this continent requires. Our greatest need at present is a Home Literature and some means to keep out the abominable Story and sensational Police Gazettes that find their way here from the neighboring Republic

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

VOLUNTEER PRIZE SHOOTING.

The Annual Prize Shooting came off on Government House grounds on Wednesday and Thursday last There were about Eighty Competitors from the different Volunteer Companies. On Wednesday the Shooting at the 300 yard range was not good—the greater number being ruled out. On thursday the Shooting was not only better, but remarkably good, especially taking into consideration that a strong breeze was blowing during the greater part of the day. On Friday at eleven o'clock the successful Competitors formed at the Drill Shed and marched to Government House, where Mrs. Robinson presented the Prizes. His Honor Governor Robinson. Adjt. General, J. H. Gray. Col. T. H. Haviland, Lieut. Col Neil Rankin, Capt. Freeland and Major Cropley were present. The following is the list of those who took the Prizes, and the number of points made at both ranges.

300 & 500 YARD'S.

	Points.			
Pte. George Henderson, Royalty Company;	26	Medal & £10	0	0
Sergt. James Heartz, 2nd Artillery,	25	8	0	0
Pte Chas Molyneaux, Royalty	23	7	0	0
Corpl Wm Connally, Royalty	23	6	0	0
Gr. Hector McDougall, 1st Artillery,	23	5	0	0
Pte Wm. Thorn, Royalty Co,	22	4	10	0
do Noah Harper, Prince Edward Co.,	22	3	10	0
Gr. Herbert Hewson, 1st Artillery,	21	2	10	0
Batty. S. M, G. Dogherty, 1st Artillery.	21	2	0	0
Ensign Thomas Lowrie, Prince of Wales,	21	1	0	0

ALL COMERS.

Ranges, 200 and 400 yards.

Pte. George Crockett, 1st Mounted Rifles.	35	Points.	£2	10	0
Frederick Horn. Mounted Rifles.	32	do	2	0	0
Gr. George Coombs, 1st Artillery.	31	do	1	10	0
Pte. Norman McKinnon, Royalty Co.	30	do	1	0	0
do Wm. Jenkins, Dundas Company.	30	do	0	15	0
do Allm Stewart, Dundas Co	30	do	0	10	0

After the distribution of the prizes Governor Robinson said, on behalf of Mrs Robinson, that she had much pleasure in presenting the prizes He was glad to learn from the Commanding officer that the Shooting was better than in previous years He regretted, however that so little interest was taken in the Volunteers. He thought that when the Government House grounds were thrown open, that a large number would have taken the advantage of the place being near, to have witnessed the Prize Shooting. His interest in the Volunteers was very great and he only wished he could do more for them Sometimes slighting remarks were passed on the Volunteers but they should not mind that for the profession of Volunteers was one of the most honorable — it meant a willingness on their part to be prepared to defend their homes and country Hence the Volunteers were entitled to, and deserved every encouragement.

EXCHANGING.

WE are in receipt of the *Courier*, published in St Stephen We observe that it has recently appeared in a new dress. The *St. Croix Courier* is one of the best and most neatly printed papers in the Maritime Provinces. We shall be glad to place it on our exchange list, and will always be happy to find that it is in a flourishing condition The *Courier* says:

"A remarkable phenomena occurred in St. George during the thunder-storm on Saturday last. A large body of fire fell near the Post Office, bursting with a sharp report a few feet from the ground and leaving no visible trace It was seen by different persons from opposite directions, and the unusual sound of the thunder was noticed by many."

St. George is a wonderful place. It will soon be called the city of sensations. It is somewhat singular that all its sensations, including the Lake Utopia serpent, are remarkable for "leaving no trace" except in the fertile imaginations of its inhabitant.

THE P E ISLAND RAILWAY.—We see by the Halifax papers that Mr O Brien has received the contract for constructing the P E. Island Railway and that he has gone to the Island to arrange terms. It is stated, both in the Halifax and in the Island papers, that the Messrs. Walker have failed to comply with the conditions required of them. Judging by an article in the *Patriot*, however, the contract is likely to fall into other hands. Indeed the suspicion that existed from the first appears to be confirmed; that is that the legislation respecting the Railroad was pre-arranged for the benefit of certain parties in the Island. When it came to the signing of the contract, the reprensative of Mr. Walker would not agree to some of the terms sought to be exacted; it is very doubtful whether Mr. O Brien will be able to comply and the parties who stand next are the very parties whom it was intended from the first should get the work.—*St. John Globe.*

If the *Globe* and *Patriot* know the names of the parties who are to obtain the contract and profit by the construction of this railway why not publish the information for the benefit of the anxious ones who are not favored with the same powers of foresight?—*St. John Telegraph.*

The terms which were sought to be exacted were strictly in accordance with the Railway Act. Mr Walker asked that all the Debentures should be paid over before the work was completed or even commenced and deposited with his Bankers. This could not be complied with. The *Globe* has been led into error. There are two other Contractors who come between Mr. O Brien and the parties whom the *Patriot imagines* are the "very parties whom it was intended from the first should get the work.

Mr O Brien left here perfectly satisfied that the Government would not throw any obstacle in his way. He has gone for the necessary securities, and will return with them in a few days.

"Those who favor two Legislative branches the second being irresponsible like the House of Lords or our Legislative Council or the Senate of the Dominion might take the present opportunity to consider the grounds upon which they favor such a body. In England the House of Commons agreed to a measure of popular reform but the House of Lords not representing the popular will would not agree. The Ministry ignoring the Lords altogether, found out a way to carry out the popular will in defiance of the Lords Thus, even in conservative England, the popular branch alone becomes the ruling power, the House of Lords is rendered valueless as a check upon hasty or any other kind of legislation and it is clear that the popular voice as spoken through one Legislative branch is all that is necessary."—*St. John Globe*

The uselessness of a Legislative Council in this Island must soon become obvious. It costs a large amount of money for a small place like this and it is of very little practical good. There are some able men there at present, but they should be in the House of Assembly which has need of them.

COMPENSATION FOR THE FISHERIES,

The Washington Treaty is divided into articles. Many people here suppose that it must be ratified as a whole or not at all. For the sake of peace and good will with the United States, they would give up the Fisheries without compensation. If the argument is any good the same people—in view of any trouble with the Americans—would say let us for the sake of peace give up our allegiance to our Country, and take refuge under the wing of the American Eagle. This is a craven spirit unworthy of the noble inheritance we possess, But it is not correct to assume that if one part of the Treaty is not satisfactory to us, and that we reject it, the other parts of the Treaty is not binding on those who ratify it In the article 32 we read:

'It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of articles 18 to 25 of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland so far as they are applicable: but if the Imperial Parliament the Legislature of Newfoundland or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, this article shall be of no effect, but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not, in any way, impair any other articles of this treaty.'

It seems to us quite evident from this, that though the Imperial Parliament and the Congress of the United States take certain action in regard to enacting laws to carry out certain articles of the Treaty; the omission of the Legislature of Newfoundland to pass similar laws will prevent the Treaty being put in force, so far as Newfoundland is concerned. This action however, of Newfoundland—suppose it should take place—would not prevent the Treaty holding good so far as it concerned other places or other questions beside the Fisheries. It distinctly says:—'The omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by *either of the legislative bodies* aforesaid, shall not, *in any way, impair any other articles* of the Treaty."

In article 33 the articles—the parts of the Treaty—are named which the Legislature of this Island is asked to give its assent, as much as to say these parts you may alter or amend ratify or not, but with the rest you have nothing to do. Article 33 is as follows:

"The foregoing articles 18 and 25 inclusive, and article 30, of this treaty *shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by* the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, *and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island*, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years the date at which they may cease to operate and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the same period of ten years, or any time thereafter.'

The power given this Island through the Legislature was surely not held out as a bitter mocking. We believe the Congress of the United States were willing in 1868, to give us full Reciprocity for our fisheries. Why should they not do the same now? Yet some of us seem willing to give up the key of the Gulf of St Lawrence which we hold solely for the benefit of the Annexation Fish Ring Where now are the newspaper men who cry out that our rights and privileges should not be bartered away without an appeal to the people at the polls? They seem as if sold to the Fish Ring. There will be above $50 000—so one of the papers says,—remitted to this Island upon duties paid on Fish. That will be the Compensation. Who will pocket that amount? The Farmers will get none of it neither will the the poor Fishermen but it will go into the pockets of the Fish Ring.

The *Patriot* is bound to do us up for fame. There is not a particle of truth in his Thursday's leader concerning us, and he knows it. The imaginative Editors of the *semi weakly* are hard up when they have to steal the stale thunder of the *Progress.* We could not dare, oh! no to reply to them, and hope not to be able to until they learn to dispute in some sort of a gentlemanly way. Not till then can we afford to pay any attention to the *Patriot* except when it comes in our way to "point a moral or adorn a tale"

LAST week we said, advisedly, that "*Gorilla* fighting has been run into the ground by the *Patriot*." Whereupon our contemporary comments as follows:

"We have heard and read of *Guerrilla* warfare, but it was reserved for the *Examiner* inventor of the hand threshing machine to discover that the '*Gorilla*' art of fighting had been run into the ground. 'Ably thought out, clearly comprehended, and well spelled!'

We have the *Patriot* just where we wanted. If he will consult Webster or Worcester, he will find that we spoke by the book. If that should fail to convince him he will have no doubt of our proper application of the word Gorilla, if he take a look at himself in a large-sized mirror. That's too personal we know; but then if an old hat comes in your way, how can you help kicking it?

The *Patriot* has performed another double shuffle, to his own intense satisfaction. He no longer considers the order in Council relative to the fisheries, a "funny document."—*Herald.*

The *Patriot* only made a mistake of a letter. It meant to say that the order in Council was a *finny document*

CONTRADICTORY.

"We opposed him (Mr Duncan) with great reluctance and as a matter of duty, although we hope the day is far distant in Prince Edward Island when a representative shall be shielded from the consequences of his public acts by his *religious creed, which should neither give him a claim to office, or operate as a bar to political preferment*"	"The Wesleyans, Baptists and Bible Christians, who are nowhere, *have much reason to complain.* Mr. Duncan is a big man, but even in bulk he was *not all* to which the Presbyterians were entitled."

The above is not from two different papers nor two issues in the same paper, but from one and the same article But then the contradiction is accounted for by —"If we are to have a Coalition," &c.

THE EMPIRE CITY CIRCUS.—All the world and his wife attended the Circus last week. It is the best that has ever exhibited on this Island Where all performed their resepective parts to the utmost degree of perfection, it is difficult to point out any particular person. The feats of Mr. Wambold, were wonderful and the gymnastic efforts of the Watson Brothers deservedly received the applause of the great crowds who were present. The "ground and lofty tumblings" of Jerome Tuttle were surprising, and indeed the flying leaps of several of the performers—who leaped over seven horses standing side by side—has never been excelled. The horsemanship of M'lle LeClaire, M'lle Stokes, Charles Fillis, and Fred. Sylvester was generally admired, and loudly applauded. The jokes of Billy Andrews and John Wilcox kept the people in roars of laughter. The splendid band of Herr Kope executed various fine pieces of music, during the several performances. The horses are very fine, and are well trained, as are also the dogs, which are said to be the best trained dogs in the world. On Friday evening his Honor Governor Robinson and suite honored the Circus with their presence, and were received by the gentlemanly managers with every courtesy.

The management of the Empire City Circus is one of its best features. The managers are patient and obliging, and every thing is done up promptly to the minute. To this, we presume, is owing the great success which is attending their exhibitions.

GREENLEAF'S ARITHMETICS.—This excellent series of School books have been laid on our table, and we can speak of them freely because we have used them for several years. No better books of their class could be introduced into our schools, especially at the present time, when the Decimal currency is about being introduced. They excel other books on Arithmetic in giving prominence to Mental Arithmetic, and practical problems for solution. They are published by R. S. Davies & Co., Boston, and are well printed, and are substantially bound.

Some of the best potatoes which we have yet seen were kindly presented to us last week by Mr. J. J. O'Rielly. They are called the 'Early Rose," and are dry and mealy, and seem to be an excellent quality of potato. We intend shortly to devote a column of the EXAMINER to agricultural matters, and wish Mr. O'Rielly and others would give us their views upon this subject.

To Correspondents.

E. W. Paper was sent to wrong address Thanks for your kind wishes.

L. McD. You will get paper regulary. The fault was in the Post Office. You'll get paper at Bothwell Office.

A. B. Have attended to that matter. Will be glad to have a talk with you

Observer. You must write your own name as person you criticise did so.

J. J. J Mahow, N. S. We send *Examiner*. Terms on first page. Will make inquiries and let you know. There has been no prospectus of the institution published this year.

We have received a letter from Monoah Rowe, Esq, which came to late for publication this week.

CRICKET MATCH.—The first Cricket Match of the Season came off on Monday last on Government House Grounds. The Lawyers were victorious over the All Comers.

We had the pleasure of a call last week from John Lovell, Esq., who with his lady came in the *Georgia*. Mr. Lovell is the most enterprising publisher in the Dominion. He is enthusiastic in promoting a taste for good literature. Next summer he purposes spending several weeks on the Island.

In connection with the Circus Professor Reno made two successful Balloon ascensions. The Balloon was inflated with hot air, and went up a large distance. The Professor came down at the outside of the City with a whole skin, what he will not have if he continues to make ascensions in hot air Balloons.

The Rev. J. B. Dunn who was recently on a visit here, pays the following well deserved tribute to the Captains of the *St. Laurence* and *Princess of Wales.*

The first named steamer is commanded by Capt. Evans, the latter by Capt. Cameron, two of the finest officers that ever commanded crafts. Experienced, skilful, gentlemanly, and ever looking out for the safety and comfort of the passengers. The boats are well built, quick sailers—the accommodation for almost any number of passengers amply. The table all that one could wish. The tenderest lamb and choicest mutton we have met with in hotel or steamboat we found on these boats. The company [P. E. I. Steamship Company] deserves great credit for their enterprising and careful management.

RECEIVED.—The Map of the Dominion, for which the publisher has our best thanks; also the Westminster Review, and Stewart's Quarterly which we will notice more fully.

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

We regret to learn that Dr. Gaffney is about removing from this City to the United States. He is one of our best and most gentlemanly young men and is well skilled in his profession. He has been a most useful member of the community, and has rendered valuable services in S. Dunstan's Cathedral, where he has been a most efficient organist. Wherever he may settle he will make many friends, and we heartily wish him the fullest measure of success.

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

Late Telegraphic News.

London, Aug. 13. Over 20,000 people were present at a meeting to get up Fenian sympathy in Hyde Park yesterday. Speeches were made from six different stands.

Communist and American flags and banners, with Irish Harp and suitable mottoes, were displayed.

Among the speakers were Bradlaugh Adyet, and other Radicals, but there was no disturbance.

Ashbury's yacht came in sixth in Regatta of the Royal Victoria Yacht Squadron, "Gertrude" winning first prize.

Notwithstanding the prohibition, the raising of the seige was celebrated at Londonderry yesterday. The police attempted to stop the procession, and amid showers of bricks the Riot Act was read, but the people only dispersed when the military were called out.

Prolongation of Thiers' power has been moved in Assembly and, in request of Thiers, it has been declared urgent.

New York, Aug. 14.—Foreign exchange depressed and little doing. Money plentiful on call at low rates.

Louis Napoleon is reported negotiating for the purchase of an Estate at Glen Cove, near this city, for half a million dollars; also that ex-Queen Christine of Spain is about purchasing the Jumal Estate for four millions, both parties intending to reside in this country.

Kentucky has elected a Democratic Governor by about forty thousand majority.

London, Aug. 14 Her Majesty the Queen has been taken ill and is now confined to her room Her physicians are in constant attendance.

The sudden indisposition of the Queen causes much anxiety in the Royal household.

Consols 93 5 8; Liverpool markets steady.

Pittston, Pa. Aug. 11—A fire damp explosion occured this morning in the Eagle Shaft. Twenty men were working in the new gangway at the time of the explosion, which tore away the timbers supporting the roof, causing it to fall, and leaving the men imprisoned behind the rocks, with no means to escape until the debris shall be cleared away. Benjamin Davis, who was working outside the gangway, was instantly killed by the explosion,

The men imprisoned will probably be dead before they can be reached

London, Aug. 14.—By an eruption of the volcano Rugwang, on Tagalonda Island, in the Malay Archipelago, accompanied by a convulsion of the sea and a wave forty yards in height, all the inhabitants 416 in number, and cattle and horses, were swept from the Island.

Bismark has gone to Gastein to attend a meeting of Emperors

Evacuation of the Paris forts and departments is denied in Germany.

The Corporation of Dublin has adopted a resolution expressing sorrow and horror at the Phoenix Park affair.

The friends of Home-rule in Ulster intend to march from Newry to Dundalk, and a collision with the Orangemen is anticipated.

In the Commons, army matters were debated by Smith against, and Cardwell and Lord Northbrook in defence of the Government.

New York Aug. 15.—The colliery explosion at Pittston, Pennsylvania, yesterday, buried eighteen miners. Only 3 got out alive.—Chautauqua steamer exploded boiler yesterday near Maysville, N. Y., killing 4 passengers and wounding 14.

The yacht race in Boston harbor was won by the "Columbia" and "Gracie," both of New York.

An Ottawa despatch says the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will take up their residence there. The Governor General's residence is being prepared for their reception.

In consequence of the Washington Treaty, considerable reductions are expected in the militia force of the New Dominion.

The cable to-day reports the Queen recovering.

A case of Asiatic cholera has appeared in London, and created an extraordinary sensation among the people.

London, Aug. 14.

The Irish are enthusiastic over the French delegation which arrived in Dublin to officially render thanks for aid and sympathy to French wounded. American, French and Fenian airs were played, and the streets blocked with the crowd. The son of Marshal McMahon, with the delegation, was loudly cheered by the thousands of people assembled. His reception was worthy of a king. Many houses were illuminated, and the enthusiasm of the people still continues.

Berlin, Aug. 16—In Konigsberg, Prussia, 14th inst., 62 persons were attacked by cholera and 23 deaths from the disease.