Select News Summary.

International Rowing Match.

THE PARIS CREW THE WINNERS.

FATAL TERMINATION OF THE MATCH —SUDDEN DEATH OF RENFORTH, OF THE TYNE CREW.

The great International Boat Race, between the "Paris crew," of this city, and the "Tyne crew," of Newcastle, which for months has been the principal topic of conversation in acquatic circles, took place on Wednesday morning, on the Kennebeccasis River. The morning was ushered in beautifully, and gave promise of being all that the most anxious of the backers of either of the rival crews could wish for. Never before, perhaps, were the people of St. John so early astir. Long before daylight crowds were seen wending their way to the Railway Station, or to the various livery stables, and by seven o'clock, the number of people stretched along the banks of the Kennebeccasis could not have been far short of 20,000. Besides these the river was dotted thickly with every description of craft, from the large steamer to the small row boat, all crowded to their utmost capacity. Notwithstanding the multitude of people on the ground, and the anxiety depicted in every face, there was not by any means that excitement which was to be anticipated, and which we have seen on occasions of less importance. As a rule there was very little betting. Some few large sums were invested, the odds being as heretofore two to one on the Tyne crew, but among the large crowds there was a very gratifying absence of those scenes which, unfortunately, are only too often the accompaniment of such contests as this between the champion crews of England and America. Altogether, the amount of money lost or won must have been comparatively inconsiderable.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the rival crews made their appearance on the river, and the word ran rapidly along the banks, "They are getting ready." The Englishmen rowed their boat the "Queen Victoria," which was built for them by the celebrated builder Jewett of Dunstan-on-Tyne. She is 40 feet 8 inches in length, 18½ inches in breadth, and 7¾ inches deep, and weighs in the neighborhood of 100 lbs. The Paris crew rowed the "St. John," the boat last built for them by Elliot, to whom we believe she is a credit in every respect. Her dimensions are 42 feet 8 inches long, 17½ inches wide, and 7¼ inches deep. Of the men themselves it is unnecessary to say anything beyond the fact that they were in splendid condition for the contest. The history of each is already well known to the reading public.

Very little time was wasted in preparing for the start, for which both crews appeared to be equally anxious. At about 7 20 the men received the word "Go." The Tyne crew were the first to respond, and gained a lead of a few feet, which, however, they lost in a moment or two afterwards, when both crews settled down to their work. The St. John men kept up their stroke of 44 to the minute, while the Tyne crew, which had commenced with 42, soon after came down to 39 at which they continued while the contest lasted. For the first half mile the scene was really beautiful. The St. John men in their light pink shirts, and their opponents with bare backs almost equalling in polish the bottom of their boat; both rowing splendidly, and with the precision of machinery; it was a sight worth seeing. A quarter of a mile, however, had not been rowed before it became evident that the Tyne men had met their superiors, a fact which numerous steam whistles and loud cheers conveyed along the bank as the boats proceeded on their course. Several times before they reached Appleby's wharf did the Englishmen endeavor, by resorting to those spurts of theirs which were hitherto thought to be irresistible, to gain their lost advantage, but in vain. The St. John men steadily increased the gap between the two boats, and when opposite the Grand Stand were fully two lengths ahead. Here the race for which such great preparations had been made, and which it was thought would be one of the finest ever witnessed, may be said to have ended. The Englishmen rowed but a few strokes more, when all at once, Renforth was seen to falter on his oar, and almost immediately afterwards to fall back on his seat. Kelly also was observed to stop rowing and hold up his friend. Chambers and Percy immediately turned the boat's head for the shore, and rowed rapidly in, amidst the cries and jeers of the multitude, who imagined that the Englishmen had cowardly given up a race which they found it impossible to win. Soon, however, it became known that Renforth was really very ill, and although there were some who still fully believed that his illness was only assumed, gradually the conviction was brought home to them that something serious had happened, and the contemptuous cries of a few moments before turned to murmurs of sympathy for the unfortunate man who was so suddenly stricken down. Renforth was immediately removed from the boat and placed in a coach, in which he was rapidly driven to the Claremont House. Here he was attended by several medical men who did everything in their power, but without avail. The *Globe* says:—

"They bled the patient, but when they arrived the body was cold on the outside, the blood was driven inwards, and not more than a gill of blood flowed from the open parts, so that but little relief was afforded to the congested organs. While the physicians were endeavoring to afford relief the patient was breathing very hard, so much so that he articulated very little. He also heaved up considerable mucous matter, and at one time appeared much relieved. Again he choked up, heaved again, this discharge being of a pinky hue. In little more than half an hour he breathed his last, the immediate cause being evidently a phyxia. Shortly before his death he spoke to his companions, saying that his breath was leaving him, being conscious of approaching dissolution, and about the last words that he spoke contained the word 'wife,' which was the only one that could be distinctly caught. Death occurred at about 10 minutes to 9 o'clock. The cause of death is said to be congestion of the lungs, superinduced by over exertion and nervous excitement."

The Paris crew continued the race, rowing the first three mile in 18 minutes and 2 seconds, and the whole six in 39 minutes 20 3-5 seconds. They rowed in to the flag boat in excellent style, apparently fresh as when they started, amid the cheers of their friends, who were loud and boisterous in their expression of congratulation over the victory that had been gained.

The scene at the death bed of Renforth was truly heart-rendering. Strong men, his companions and friends, cried like children, and even stangers were so overcome as to shed tears of sincere regret for the unfortunate calamity that had so suddenly deprived of life a man who one short hour before was in the perfection of health and strength, as gay and happy as he was ever known to be, and filled with the idea of a coming great victory. Renforth's fellow oarsmen were inconsolable in their grief, and, it is said, in the frenzy of the moment talked as if they had suspicion of foul play. Poison and drugs were hinted at by others, and for a time the scene in the neighborhood of the Claremont House, where large crowds assembled on hearing of Renforth's death, was one of the greatest confusion and excitement.

The feeling throughout the whole community is one of the most profound regret that an event so melancholy should have occurred. Flags were everywhere displayed at half-mast during the day; people walked through the streets in a spiritless, dejected manner, and no one could imagine that St. John, usually so demonstrative in affairs of the kind, had won a great Boat Race.

Coroner Earle empanelled a Jury yesterday afternoon, and, after viewing the body, adjourned the inquest until 10 o'clock this morning, when evidence will be heard. In the meantime Dr. McLaren was appointed by the Coroner to make a *post mortem* examination of the body, but owing to some misunderstanding with the friends of the deceased, we believe he was not permitted to make the examination. The Coroner has notified the parties that he will afford them an opportunity they can have one or more physicians of their choice make the *post mortem*. We would suggest that this being a case in which the general public take such a deep interest, the Court House should, if possible, be placed at the disposal of the Coroner for the purpose of holding the Inquest.—*St. John Freeman.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 28, 1871.

REPUBLICANISM IN AMERICA.

The best effort at authorship by a Prince Edward Islander, is the work before us, entitled, Republicanism in America. It is published by Trumbull & Co., San Francisco, and is printed and bound in the best style. It contains 665 pages, and is illustrated with 22 fine engravings of men distinguished in American History. The work is written by Mr. R. Guy M'Clellan of San Francisco, formerly of this Island. He is well known here as a talented and energetic young man. By his abilities and perseverance, he has won for himself a creditable place at the Bar in California. His literary industry is fully shown in the present work, which evinces a great amount of labor and research. Mr. Archibald McNeill takes honorable pride in being the first teacher who inspired the youthful Guy with the love of literary and political distinction. The stentorian eloquence of his genial and versatile instructor has not fallen on barren places, as the book on American Republicanism, abundantly illustrates.

Many persons no doubt, will be curious to see, and read this work; and we understand a few copies have been sent here on sale. It is really a meritorious publication. It is a succinct narrative of the chief events in the history of the United States. The facts and figures are reliable, though the Book, throughout, leans strongly in favor of the Republican party. The speeches of several of the leading men upon the great questions which have engaged the attention of the country, North and South, are given in a condensed form, and are useful for references. The appendix at the end of the work is also valuable, as it contains the principal documents connected with the legislation of the Country. Written from the author's stand-point; it is not very partial, and is not more glowing in favor of the United States than we might expect; of course Mr. M'Clellan is a great lover of spread-Eagleism, and the United States is the greatest country in all creation. Though we can not accompany our author in his lofty flights; and have to look more coldly on the objects that warm his imagination, yet, we are admirers of the great Republic, which we hope will go down the stream of time peaceful y and prosperously by the side of the New Dominion. The Republic has been made what it is, in no small degree, by the influx of European labor and enterprise. The chapter in Mr. M'Clellan's Book which treats on this matter, contains some very interesting facts. He says,—page 457. "There is no more sublime spectacle of the beauties of the Republican Government, than the facility with which men from every land enter upon the business and political affairs of life in America. Customs, habits and diversified languages are, if by magic, obliterated, and a few years residence in their new homes, in most cases, completely reconstructs the new-comer into a full-fledged American. The peculiar physiological type and conditions may be retained, a little foreign accent may still remain; but one generation will obliterate these, and the child of the foreigner born in America is, in all things, as much an American as it his ancestors had lived on the soil since the days of the Revolution.

The two leading foreign elements in America, are German and Irish; the first predominates largely in numbers. In 1860, the census showed 1,809 518 Germans; besides these, there were 227 661 Prussians; 151,166 Bavarians; 112,835 subjects of Baden. 95 460 of Hesse; 81,336 of Wurtemburg; 53 327 of Switzerland; 42 995 of Norway; 28 281 of Holland; 25 061 of Austria; 18 625 of Sweden; 10,000 of Nassau; 9 062 of Denmark; 9 072 of Belgium; 7,298 of Poland; making a total of 2 772,593 —all of whom are, by Americans, generally called Germans. There were at the same time within the Union 1,611 304 Irish; so that basing the German population upon those popularly called Germans in America, there were 1 161 289 more Germans than Irish in the Union or almost double as many Germans as there were Irish; or basing the calculation upon those from Germany proper, there would still be 288 214 more Germans than Irish: but the computation showing the larger figures is correct as to what Americans understand to be the German population. The part that these two leading elements of foreign birth act in American affairs, is important and powerful.

Germans.—Most of these people soon become naturalized citizens, and enter upon the pursuits of business and pleasure with great alacrity. In business, they soon excel far ahead of many of the native born. They soon carry into their affairs the frugality and industry practised by them at home, as they acquire the language and habits of the American people, and survey the vast field for enterprise before them: they soon become leaders in the mercantile affairs of the country—if in cities and towns, or in the farming regions, they are models of industry and prosperity; in either case, always easy, unassuming courteous and seemingly happy. They love to read the favorite authors of their native land; and wherever a few Germans are assembled the air is redolent with festivity, and the songs sang by their fathers upon the Rhine are echoed by their children throughout the broad free Republic of America. Their habits are marked by sobriety, industry and virtue. Physically, they are perhaps the hardiest citizens of America. Their love of liberty has been demonstrated by their patriotism and valor, as they rallied to uphold the Federal Constitution and laws of their adopted country, during the late Rebellion.

The German mind is analytical; when they read they comprehend; as a people they are the lovers of learning and searchers after truth; they are eminently fitted by nature to be citizens of a Republic; they are active co operators in the affairs of the nation, in their new homes. They are capable of appreciating freedom, are a power in America, and the keeping of the liberty entrusted to them is in safe hands.

Irish.—Next in numbers and importance to the Germans in America, are the Irish. They, like the Germans, soon become citizens, and enter into active operations in business and politics; few of them, comparatively, make their way into the country; they generally prefer to locate in the large cities, although there is scarcely a settlement in America in which Irishmen may not be found. Their presence and influence are felt throughout the land.

The mass of the Irish in America are hard working and industrious. They bring with them from their native land and long retain here, many of the characteristics of their race—activity of body and mind. Their genial warm-heartedness and impulsive natures, often lead them into difficulties, and cause those who little understand them, to attribute to design that which is the result of impulse.

In mercantile pursuits and in the learned professions, the Irish in America are unequaled. They accumulate wealth with surprising rapidity, and become leading land owners in the cities, and extensive business operators; as writers and speakers they are forcible and eloquent, possessed of talents that cannot be counterfeited. The combative organs of the race have been rubbed up by British oppression to such an extent that the whole people have become pugnacious, carrying the elements of opposition into all their affairs. They love rivalry and contact with opposing forces. An Irishman anywhere is more likely to wear out than rust out.

As a people, they enter with more zeal into political affairs than do the native born Americans. They attach themselves to a party, and to that they will stick; although to their credit be it said, they will not stick to a political party after they know that it is wrong. Republicans however, think that it takes them some time to see the error of their way, in attaching themselves to the Democratic party.

It has been a source of much speculation with the party of progress in America how it comes that the great mass of the Irish should be attached to the Democratic Party, as that party stands in the exact position of the party in England who have always trampled upon the rights of Ireland and who in America co-operated with the rebellious States of the South to destroy the American Republic and the liberties that Irishmen as well as others love so well. This is the more astonishing too, when we consider that in the free North, the great mass of the Irish have found homes, friends, peace and plenty, and that religious and political freedom denied them in their native land and by the Democracy of America. In the free North, as soon as they are citizens, they can partake of all the rights of the native born American; in most of the Southern States, as they were before and at the breaking out of the Rebellion they were ineligible to office, on account of the high property qualifications, and the "native born" clause in their Constitutions.

That the sympathy of the Irish went towards the South is strange indeed; no material aid had ever gone from that section to the afflicted of their native land. Charleston and New Orleans did not send ships with provisions, to relieve the famishing of Ireland; but New York, Boston and Philadelphia did. Nor did the Slave States ever have any Government than the kind that Irishmen had been battling against in Britain—a Government of caste, of property, of religious proscriptions and intolerance—where the poor man, and particularly the poor foreigner, could never aspire to office or influence; nor had any great number of their countrymen found homes in the Slave States, for a place in the sympathies of the Democracy, for of the 1 611 304 Irish in America at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but 181 845 were in the fifteen Slave States and the District of Columbia, while there were in the state of New York 498,072; and in the little state of Massachusetts 185,434. 3,589 *more* than upon every foot of slave territory within the limits of the Republic. Irish immigration, enterprise and industry found no encouragement there; and of all places in the world, from which the down trodden of their land could expect assistance or sympathy, the Slave States of America were the least likely to afford it. There, labor was despised; the leaders of their aristocratic Government went into the National Capitol sneering at what they termed the laboring masses—"mud sills" and "greasy mechanics" and throughout the entire Slave States the poor man who had to make his living by any of the trades, or by labor, was as completely disfranchised as he is to-day by the aristocracy of England.

Notwithstanding that 1 429 459 Irish had their homes upon the free soil of America where they had become prosperous and happy, their children educated at free schools, and their desolate homes in Ireland rendered happy by prosperity in their new abode, when the States of the South without cause or provocation, undertook to break down the Government in America, and to establish as they said a Government whose corner-stone should be laid upon men held to service and labor, and when a large number of the Democracy of the Free States aided and abetted the South, and opposed the Federal Administration by all means within their power, the Irish, fresh from the hated tyranny of the British throne, as a people, retained their position in the ranks of the Democratic party, shouted lustily for their cause—co operated, voted with, and continue in large numbers to vote with that party. It is not my purpose to assign *causes* for this course of political action. All men in this free land have the right to exercise these privileges as to them may seem best. And no doubt these men can see good reasons for their actions that others cannot see nor comprehend.

But *all* the Irish in America did not oppose the Union party in putting down the Rebellion. Many thousands of them entered the ranks of the Union army, and added new lustre to their fame for bravery and endurance upon the field of battle. Such have built for themselves a monument upon American soil. They have hung upon the pillars that adorn the temple of American freedom; laurels that will be looked up to by their countrymen with pride for all time. They have shown themselves worthy to be called kinsmen of Edmund Burke, Charles James Fox, Robert Emmett, Thomas Francis Meagher, Michael Corcoran, and last but not least of the devout Christian, scholar, humanitarian and good man, *John Hughes*, Archbishop of New York, who, neither afraid nor ashamed to step from his exalted position as a teacher of Christianity, did stand firm by the principles of Freedom, and proclaim his determination to support the laws and protect the flag of his adopted country.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The *Argus* in a style that is commendable, makes a sentence of the EXAMINER'S a text for a fancy sketch of the Free School System. The *Argus* ingeniously brings the prestige of the names of George Coles and Edward Whelan to bear in support of the present system of Education. The Editor of the *Argus* ought to know that their views are more closely followed by us than by himself. However this may be, it does not affect the Educational question now. It would be absurd to say that a system which may have answered well enough ten or twenty years ago, must suit at the present time, or would meet the wants or wishes of our increased population. Whilst the *Argus* actually grows eloquent in praise of the system, he unwittingly proves that it is not adapted to our present necessities when he intimates that the Presbyterians are about commencing a Female Seminary. The congregation of St. Peter's Church are also taking steps to erect a first class Educational Establishment. These, with the Wesleyan and Catholic schools, will do, almost, all the educational work in the City. What need of them if the Free schools established by the Government are all sufficient! The *Argus* is of opinion that if Prince of Wales College had one Catholic teacher all cause of complaint would be removed, and that "the whole educational machinery of the Island would to-day be moving along most successfully." On after-thought the *Argus* must back down on this statement. We believe that the whole system is chiefly made up of fraud and delusion, and that it gives no adequate return for the immense sum it is costing the Country. There is so much glorification, bunkum, and nonsense indulged in by newspaper writers and stump speakers about our "glorious Free School System" that its defects have been completely overlooked. Those, however, who are the loudest in its praise take precious good care not to avail themselves of its advantages. They send their children to the so-called sectarian schools. With all the expense, and with all the glorification there is not one respectable public school supported or owned by the Government in the City. The standard of education of the teachers so we have been credibly informed by a member of the Board of Education, is no higher than it was twenty years ago. The teachers are badly paid; they drag out an existence till they get a chance to go into some other occupation. The people, in many places, do not send their children to the schools bad as they are, and the Country has about one quarter of its revenue gobbled up without any satisfactory results. But the *Argus* is delighted with the system and thinks a little more taxation would make it more agreeable to the people! He recalls with joy the days that the "boys wept together," when the same ruler was broken over their poor fingers! He says the "youth became learned!" and a great many other equally wonderful "transformations" happened, yet according to his own shewing "the people do not appreciate the advantages which the law is capable of conferring." Here we agree the people *do not* appreciate the "advantages" of the Education System; they are building schools to suit themselves as fast as they can. There are more children attending the Sectarian Schools in the City now than there are in the Government schools. In Summerside, Souris, Tignish, and all the principal centres of population the same fact will soon become evident. The occupation of the Government Schools like Othello's will then be gone. Yet, in face of these tangible evidences that the people wherever they have the means, are establishing another system of education. Our Queen Square contemporary—who we fear is too near the *Patriot*, makes the following assertion:

"They find that the best and cheapest way to educate their children is to throw a certain amount of taxation into our common fund to build one common school houses, to establish a system of education to which neither party can object, and to send their children to one common teacher."

He says further:

"Neither do we believe that the editor of the *Examiner* represents the convictions of the Catholic population when he asserts that they are "conscientiously opposed" to our education law. We have good reason to believe that Catholics prize the privileges of our free education act, and we believe that if they were called upon to speak for or against it, they would pronounce in its favor."

We do not profess to know what are the "convictions of the Catholic population" nor do we discuss the question from a Catholic or non-Catholic point of view, but as an observer of public events, we presume, that Catholics would *not* "pronounce in its favor" from the following facts:—1st. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and the Catholic Clergymen have declared against it. 2nd. All the Catholic representative men in the Legislature have spoken against it. 3rd. The Catholic people have contributed largely to establish schools of a different character; and 4th, not a single member of their community, *in good standing*, has publically either written or spoken in favor of the present system, as preferable to that which is being adopted by his co-religionists. We can come to no other conclusion than that the Catholics as a body are opposed to the present educational law. We know that many non-Catholics are also, not in favor of the system, and it is only a question of time when a large majority of the people will become heartily sick of it, especially after they have some further experience of paying so heavily for it.

We know that a good deal can truthfully be said in favor of the Government schools as they exist in certain parts of the country. The "unpleasant question of sects," however, has been solved in other countries. We have seen Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic schools aided out of a common fund, and we think the difficulties in the way exist, really more in theory than in practice. Let our friend possess his soul in patience, the logic of events is irrepressible. Time will break the bonds and set the whole thing upon a "just and equitable foundation."

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

IN this day's EXAMINER we publish the Prize List of the Exhibitions to be held in October next, in Charlottetown. The Exhibitions in King's and Prince Counties are to take place in the same month. The Boards, to whose management the Exhibitions have been entrusted, are making suitable arrangements to make the occasion such as will reflect credit upon the Agricultural and Mechanical Industry of the country. The people should give a cheerful co-operation, and provide an ample number of animals and articles for the exhibition. It is true that the prizes are small; but the honor of being a successful competitor is worth looking for. As will be seen by the prize list, the Board of Commissioners for Queen's County have adopted a plan which will give general satisfaction. Instead of a small money prize, Certificates or Diplomas are to be presented in certain instances. These, no doubt, will be preserved as an heir-loom by the successful exhibitor, and will, in many cases be a recommendation as to quality of stock or articles for which the certificates are a guarantee. Money prizes might give place to Medals, Certificates or Diplomas, which would probably be as desirable to exhibitors, if not more so, than small money prizes.

We have heard it suggested that a Prize should be offered for the best pair of carriage Horses. The idea is a good one and should be adopted. In October there will be several here from abroad, and there is no doubt but good prices can be obtained for any good stock that may be exhibited.

The ship *Midas*, Murchison, master, 30 days from Liverpool, with salt, iron, &c., arrived outside the harbor on Monday, and worked up to to the wharf on Tuesday morning. This fine vessel is owned by the Hon. James Duncan & Co.

The body of Mr. George Crawford, of Tryon, who was drowned at Pugwash, on the 31st ult., was recovered on Monday, the 14th inst.

The article in a recent No. of the *Islander* on the Railway securities is, to say the least, very strange, and is very unsatisfactory to those, who in a desire to see a railroad constructed, have given the Government more support than their political sympathies or predilections led them to give.

'HOLDING UP BOTH HANDS" FOR A RAILWAY.

THE *Patriot* is in favor of a Railway under certain conditions. We are glad to find our contemporary giving in at last. Indeed we suspected all along that his opposition was more on political grounds than against the principle. It would be singular if it were not so common that the reasons which make one person accept a thing, will make another reject it. The conditions which would please the *Patriot* and make him throw up his hands with delight would make us look upon them rather coldly. Let us see what would make the *Patriot* such an enthusiastic railroad advocate. 1st. The country might have "natural difficulties really existing." 2nd. The line should run through great forests and open up millions of acres of rich, unoccupied land. 3rd. The country might be unpopulated, but "every £100 to be expended in actual labor in forming these roads should be made the means of permanently locating a workman and his family wherever the road line may pass through rich and agricultural or well timbered lands, and where the land is in the hands of the Government, or is to be acquired at a cheap rate from native or European owners." And 4th, "little villages thus established of 20 or 30 families every ten miles along these main roads would help to attract a further population, and these pioneers would themselves reap the fullest benefit from their position as the first comers settled in the new country."

The above conditions exist in New Zealand. Now, it must appear to every one who gives the the subject consideration, that a thickly settled country like P. E. Island affords a more likely place for a railroad to pay its expenses than a country which requires £100 to settle each family that may be induced to locate along the line. It seems more probable to us that a railroad is more required in a country already settled than in one which has to be settled, and which has no inhabitants to travel upon it. Be this as it may, there can not be much doubt as to which would pay best.

In the heat of the railway agitation and election contests, in Prince Edward Island, the Washington Treaty did not receive the careful consideration it deserved, and as some journals have spoken in favor of it, the idea has become prevalent that it, the little colony the work of the Joint High Commissioners was regarded with universal approval. The calm that followed the storm has given the islanders an opportunity to consider the Treaty more thoroughly, and the natural result is that a strong opposition is grown up there. If there is one colony that would suffer less than the others from the operation of the Treaty that one is Prince Edward Island. It has no coal or other mining interests to protect. Its farm produce finds a ready and profitable market in the neighboring colonies and Great Britain. Its chief export to the United States is fish, for which the Treaty provides a free market. Under such circumstances we have not been surprised that the Treaty should be received with some favor in our sister colony. But, yet, the people of the Island must be aware of the immensely valuable privileges they surrender to the United States, and the comparatively small return they receive. The *Islander*, the Government organ, which has all along supported the Treaty unconditionally, now declares that if the British Government requires the Legislature to ratify the Treaty it must be prepared to entertain a claim for a money compensation, as the advantages to the island from the Treaty are not equal to the privileges which are surrendered to the United States.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

We understood that the *Islander* was strongly opposed to the Treaty, or rather the part relating to the Fisheries. So were some others who are trying to change ground. Political exigencies are hard to deal with; but they should not make us give up our privileges, for what the *Herald* truly says is less than a mess of pottage. The Fish Ring is a grasping, scaly affair, that the people will soon estimate at its true value.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

We are in receipt of the current Nos of the British Quarterly Review, and Westminster Review for July. The contents of the *British* are: "The Roman Empire," "Theism," "Hugh Miller," "Hereditary Legislators." "Non Conformity and the Progress of Society," "Jowett's Translation of the Dialogues of Plato," "Mr. Miall's Motion on Disestablishment" and several notices of contemporary literature.

The July No. of the *British* commences a new volume and sustains the reputation which the *British* holds among the ablest and most learned periodicals. For those who have not means or leisure to buy and read many books the Reviews offer the cream of the literature of the present age, for a very small amount.

The contents of the *Westminster* for July are: "Religious Life and Tendencies in Scotland," "The Poetry of Democracy," "The Genesis of the Free Mill Doctrine," "Abeilard," "The Republicans of the Commonwealth," "Army Organization," "Early English Literature, "The Government of the Liberal Party," "The Functions of Physical Pain," "On the Method of Political Economy," and contemporary literature.

This No. of the *Westminster* also commences a new volume, and is up to the usual character of the Review, which is too well known to need any recommendation.

Harper's Magazine and the *Phrenological Journal* have been received for September. *Harper's* for this month is a capital No. The *Journal* has several readable articles this month.

CONTRADICTORY AGAIN!

From the Patriot, July 20, 1871.

Was not clerical influence exerted in behalf of the Government both in the Belfast and East Point Districts? And it is for those who use it, to ask themselves the question how long can they continue to do so without awakening "religious strife?" *How much better to allow laymen to judge political issues upon their own merits?*

From the Patriot, Aug. 19, 1871.

At the time the Coalition was being formed, the Rev. Thomas Duncan, of this City, the Rev. Alex. McLean, of Belfast, the Rev. I. Murray, of Cavendish, the Rev. James Allan, of Covehead, and the Rev. W. R. Frame, of Summerside, *waited upon certain members of the party now in power, and requested, if nothing better could be done, that the Presbyterians should have at least two of their representatives at the Council Board.* This reasonable request was not granted.

Comment on the above is unnecessary.

A movement is being set on foot in England for the better protection of ocean navigation between America and Europe. The risk of collision is becoming greater with the yearly increase of traffic, and the proposed plan, it is thought, will diminish the risk infinitely. It is suggested that two parallel bands or zones be laid down, each sixty miles in width, the northern zone to be followed by western bound and southern by eastern-bound steamers; the zones, moreover, to be separated by an intermediate division of thirty miles. The northern edge of the northern zone will graze the southern end of Newfoundland Banks, thus obviating the dangers of running down fishing smacks and encountering icebergs. Sailing vessels, it is intended, are to keep clear of this tract of water entirely. The project has the additional recommendation of advantageous currents in both directions, and would seem both feasible and advisable on the grounds not only of economy but humanity. It is urged by several experienced commanders, and is exciting a very general and favorable discussion among the London Board of Trade and merchants.

We are in receipt of the Report of the British Templars for the past year, which has been very neatly printed at the *Argus* office. We have some remarks to make suggested by the Report, which we will publish in another number.

The names of the two new Policemen are James Merry and John Tombe. They are suggestive.

CURRENT NEWS.

The City Council has appointed two additional Policemen. This is piling on the agony.

The cost of the Underground Railway of London, was $4,000,000 per mile.

John Francis McGuire is said to be the Author of the new work entitled "The Coming Race."

A young man named Ford was robbed of $1,400 in the Train going to St. John, on Tuesday last.

There is much alarm that the Asiatic Cholera will spread. Montreal and other cities are cleaning up to prepare for it.

The Blacklegs and Gambling Saloon Keepers have made an exit from Boston, and are plying their nefarious vocations in St. John, N. B.

Last week a man, on the North shore, caught in one day 3010 Mackerel. His name ought to be given to the public as the Champion Fisher.

The *Progress* says the crops look well towards Summerside. In Queen's County the hay crop will come short this Season. The farmers, who have mowing machines, should make hay during the first hours of Sunshine.

A. T. Stewart has appropriated $2,000,000 for a new Hotel for women, in New York. It will cost another million to complete it making in all $3,000,000, the largest amount ever given by a single person for benevolent purposes.

There was a Convention of Baptist Ministers held in Yarmouth, N. S., last week. Rev. Mr Davis of Charlottetown, lectured on Wednesday last, on "The purpose of God in the Salvation of Sinners." The Convention meet next year in St. Stephen, N. B.

THE CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The 15 August was celebrated with great *eclat* in Edinburgh and several large cities. Goldwin Smith made an excellent speech at the celebration in Toronto, in which he described the genius, and characteristics of Scott's writings. He said as Ruskin had lighted seven lamps of Architecture to guide the steps of the Architect in the worthy practice of his art, so Scott had lighted seven lamps of Fiction. They were the Lamps of Reality, Ideality, Impartiality, Impersonality, Purity, Humanity and Chivalry.

Dr. Goss, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, not only approves of boys being soundly thrashed when in fault, but at a meeting in Warrington, the other night, he expressed his belief that "there was not a nicer ornament nor a more homely useful article in a house than a birch rod." He said he liked to see one hanging in a house. "It was far more useful than the old-fashioned warming-pan, or perhaps the copper kettle." Alluding to the juvenile depravity, he said, "A lad of fifteen or sixteen, with a pipe stuck in his mouth, may be seen entering a public house and calling for his gill or quart of ale, and thinking it manly. Why, if such a one had his deserts, his father would take a good stout hazel or ash plant and lay it on his back with a will. A birch rod for the younger ones, and an ash plant for the older ones."

There are some boys always loafing at corners in Charlottetown, that might be improved if they had gone through a course of similar instruction.

The synopsis of the census which we give below shows a satisfactory increase of population and general prosperity.

CENSUS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1871.

Total population, including 323 Indians,	94,021
Total population in 1861,	80,857
Decennial increase, or 16.28 per cent.	13,164
Total number of males,	47,121
Total females,	46,900
Excess of males,	221
Number of families,	14,841
Average number to each family,	6.33
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, VIZ:	
Church of England,	7,220
Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces,	18,603
Church of Scotland,	10,976
Total Presbyterians,	29,579
Roman Catholics,	40,765
Methodists,	8,361
Baptists,	4,371
Bible Christians,	2,709
Quakers,	8
Universalists,	77
Other denominations,	931
Average increase in total Protestant denominations,	18.8 per cent.
Increase in Roman Catholics,	13.7 per cent.
Total number of children between the ages of 5 and 16,	25,952
Males from 21 to 45,	12,790
Males from 21 to 60,	17,558
Birth in the past year,	2,344
Deaths,	941
Natives of the Island,	80,271
Natives of other countries,	13,750
Deaf and dumb,	70
Blind,	64
Insane,	188
OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL RAISED LAST YEAR:	
Wheat, of which 1,447½ bushels was winter wheat.	269,392 bushels,
Barley,	176 441 do
Oats,	3,120 576 do
Potatoes,	3,373 726 do
Turnips,	395,358 do
Tons of Hay,	68,349
Flax,	27,282 lbs
Mowing Machines,	1024
Stumping, do.	133
Haymaking machines,	578
Hay elevators,	115
Mud-diggers,	1402
Thrashing machines,	1607
Number of yards of fulled Cloth manufactured last year,	150,975
Ditto, not fulled,	428,313
Number of Horses,	25,329
Neat cattle,	62 984
Sheep,	1 7 364
Hogs,	52,154
Brewing and distilling establishments,	11
Tanneries,	58
Grist Mills,	145
Carding Mills,	47
Saw Mills,	181
Fulling and dressing Mills,	13
Cloth factories,	4
Churches	187
Schoolhouses,	343
Number of fishing establishments,	176
Barrels of mackerel cured last year,	16,047
Ditto, herrings or alewives,	16,831
Quintals of codfish or hake,	15,649
Lbs. of hake sounds cured last year,	12,522
Gallons of fish oil made last year,	11,662
Quantity of preserved shell, and other fish prepared last year,	6,711 lbs.
Number of fish barrels manufactured last year,	42,278
Number of coopers' shops,	65
Number of boats owned for fishing purposes,	1183
Number of men engaged in fishing,	1646

Doctor Gaffeny, late Organist of St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on his departure to Salem Mass, was presented with a purse of $100, as a mark of esteem, by some of his friends.

There were sixteen young gentlemen put in "durance vile" on Saturday night. What's the matter?

AN article on the Fisheries, the Press, and Mr Rouwe's letter and reply prepared for this issue, we have been obliged to lay over for next week.

THE ANNIVERSARY Celebration of the Wesleyan Sunday School took place last evening. The Address of Rev Mr. Taylor was appropriate to the occasion; and the Singing of the Sunday School children, under the direction of Mr. George Moore, was delightful. Quite a large number of the children have pure soprano voices, and they seem to be well trained. The Members of the Choir assisted, and the whole gallery seemed filled with waves of harmony. The secret as to why the Wesleyan Church, in this city, is distinguished for having always a good Choir, might be seen last evening in the care given to the children, who are prepared to take the place of the elder singers at any time.

At the inquest held on the body of poor Renforth, it was sworn that the Tyne Boat was ahead of the St. John Boat when the fatal accident happened.

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF TROUPE gave an open air concert on the Market Square on Saturday evening. They sang some of the most popular ballads, and attracted a large crowd. They intend to give concerts during this week. If the medicine is as good as the music, which was artistic, a dose of it will do no harm. They are well spoken of in other places as the following shows:—

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Dr. Fred. Stickney was in this City for sometime last year advertising Dr. Flagg's medicines, and I found him a gentlemen in all his dealings, and know the medicines to be very good as they sell very fast. I have several letters of recommendation from other parties, substantiating the above.

THOMAS M. REED, Mayor,
City of St. John.

S. John, N. B., Aug. 24, 1871.

By Telegram we learn that the Bark *Marion* and *Lelia Alice*, from this Port, arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd inst., in 20 days.

CHANGE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING.—The mail steamer Austrian will leave Liverpool for Halifax on Tuesday, 29th August, and the succeeding steamers every alternate Tuesday instead of Saturday as heretofore. The days of departure from Halifax will also be changed to Tuesday instead of Saturday.

The Steamer *Alhambra*, from Boston and Halifax when coming into this port, in a thick fog, on Wednesday morning last, at an early hour, ran ashore on Murphy's Point, near the entrance of the Harbor. She will probably have to discharge her cargo and coal, blow off her boilers before she is floated off again. This will probably delay her several days.

Since the above was put in type the *Alhambra* has been gotten off.

It is proposed in the City Council that the Market Hall should be turned into a Market House, and that the lower part of the building should be fitted up into "well finished stores." Don't you do it gentlemen. The Market House Building is intended for the accommodation of the whole country, and was never intended as a mere source of Revenue for the city.

On Wednesday next, the Tea of the Wesleyan Sunday School, will take place. The public are cordially invited to attend.

We call attention to the Card of Mr. J. W. Benson, in another column. Those about to purchase Silver or Electro Plate Watches or Jewellery will get any thing in that line from him at wholesale prices, and of the best quality.

The Excursion to Summerside is advertised for to-day. Return tickets for one fare will be issued. The Tea Meeting on Tuesday, is to be a grand affair.

The Steam Navigation Company of this City will issue return Tickets—from Charlottetown to Halifax and back,—for Five dollars and twenty-five cts. to parties desirous of witnessing the Halifax Boat Races, to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next.

Late Telegraphic News.

London, Aug. 20.

Cholera has appeared in several districts on the German side of the Prussian frontier.

Garibaldi has almost wholly recovered from his recent severe illness.

Prince Humbert of Italy is expected to arrive in Madrid on Friday.

The deaths in Paris last week were 228, including one from cholera.

In the Court Martial at Versailles the examination of witnesses was concluded on Wednesday. The argument for the prosecution will begin immediately.

In the Assembly to-day the Committee on the Army Bill re-commenced its passage. It makes military services compulsory, allows no one to procure a substitute, prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections, and dissolves the National Guards throughout the country.

Eight of the Sing Sing Convicts have been recaptured.

London, Aug. 21.

Consols 93 5-8.

Queen Victoria who remains at Balmoral, is again ill.

Parliament was prorogued to day by royal commission.

The Queen's Speech acklowledges with satisfaction the provisions made by Parliament for the Princess Louise and Prince Arthur.

It announces that the relations of