starved out, and come out to the United States, spreading all over the country planting its vast prairies, increasing its population with a rapidity never before known in the world, and increasing its power in a like ratio. The Government of Great Britain sees this falling off of wealth and power, as well as the accession of wealth and power to the United States. I have told the English people many times that it is inevitable that the British Government will go down, unless they put the infernal traffic in intoxicating liquors down. I was once in a company of ladies and gentlemen in England who did not believe in this theory. By-and-bye one of them said, 'Were not your countrymen very much excited when the first Atlantic cable was successfully laid?' I answered 'No; we knew that it had been undertaken by Englishmen and that it would, therefore, be successfully completed; and we knew also that if you take the suppression of the liquor traffic in hand, you will also succeed.' This latter is actually now being accomplished; they are putting down the grog-shops, and moving with a persistence in this matter never known in that country before. Many of her wisest men and best men are now addressing themselves to this work and will never give it up till they have emancipated themselves from the terrible traffic in intoxicating drinks. It is curious that some of the learned men in England who ought to know better, talk about the suppression of the liquor traffic as being an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the subject. I had a talk with John Stuart Mill when in England; he is a good and wise man in many respects, and anything which he thinks is right he stands up for most nobly. I agreed with his opinions in many things; but most unfortunately he is not on our side on the temperance question, and I opposed him. 'Well now, said he, you won't deny that men have a right to drink as much as they like.' 'Yes, said I, it is their evil right to do so, as long as they do not interfere with the rights of others' 'Very well, said he, they have a right to the toleration of places where they can get drink.' 'No, No; said I, I do not think that necessarily follows. They may procure liquors and drink them provided they inflict no mischief upon society.' The grog-shops are for the accommodation of those people, but we temperance men do not want them, because they are productive of a vast amount of evil in the community: a greater amount than all other mischiefs combined. Will you insist, Mr. Mill, that liquor drinkers can establish grog shops without injuring any persons but themselves and that they should have a right to have those grog-shops. If some people are determined to drink, let them do so, but let them get it as best they can; do not tolerate on their account, that greatest of social evils—the grog-shop. As grog-shops conflict with the best interests of society, they must be abolished for the public good just so with gambling-houses, Society has a right to protect itself from such evils for the general good. I suppose any body can sell beef, flour, &c., without license in Charlottetown. Perhaps you allow hacks to run without license, but we do not allow people to run hacks without license in Portland, because the driver of a hack must be made responsible for all goods carried by him in a large city where many hundreds of hacks are employed. If this were not done, instead of taking goods to such and such a place the drivers might take them somewhere else, and they would be lost to the owner. The matter must be regulated so as to keep out the reckless and dishonest from the business and in order to do this, hack drivers must be licensed. The sale of gunpowder is also licensed; so is the sale of many other dangerous articles. In Portland, we have also a list of prohibited trades, such as the sale of obscene literature. Why are such things prohibited? Because they are inconsistent with the general good. Why are certain trades licensed? Because they must be regulated. In Maine the Liquor Traffic is in the list of illicit trades, because it was found to be productive of more evil to society than ten thousand other evils put together. We, people of Maine took the Liquor Traffic out of the list of licensed trades, and put it on the list of prohibited trades.

When I was a boy the principal Streets of of Portland had their liquor saloons in the most prominent houses, as it is in London at the present day, with the Gin palaces. The traffic was allowed to run on for a long time; but when we called public attention to the fact that the liquor traffic was doing more mischief than all the prohibited trades put together, it was removed from the list of licensed trades to the list of prohibited ones. You people of Charlottetown still allow the Liquor traffic to remain on the list of licensed trades! Why do you do so? What good do you get from it? Some 300 persons are killed every year by mining in Great Britain. Said an English gentleman to me, 'Why don't you ask for a law to prohibit that, and also railways and steam navigation, by which many lives are lost?' I answered that the question in reference to those matters, was whether they were productive of good or evil to the greatest number. Mining is a very important operation in Great Britain; she could not get along without it, very well. It is almost as important to her as the Gulf Stream; stop the Gulf Stream and we could not raise a cabbage Stop the mining? No. I would say 'Reduce the the evils attending it to the least possible bounds' Railways are a great public necessity, and the only thing that can be done to prevent the loss of life is to regulate them in the best possible way. Now let us turn to the liquor traffic. The mischiefs arising from it are so great — greater indeed than from all other sources of evil combined — and the benefits so small, that there is only one course to adopt in reference to it and that is, to put it down as a prohibited trade. Now, said I, to the gentleman, 'Tell me what good comes out of the traffic?' He was dumb. Said I, 'The man does not live who can tell any good that comes from it.' We people of Maine saw this, and said 'God helping us we will put the Liquor traffic down;' and we did so. Now this Island is a little community when compared with the United States, you have your own government in your own hands and one of the finest spots on God's earth to live on—it would be a comparative Paradise if you would put the grog-shops out of it,—take the matter up in earnest then, and stop the traffic in strong drink. It depends altogether upon the action of the educated, virtuous and pious persons among you. If they say the traffic shall not go on it will soon be put down. Yes, in less than a year. If they don't take this course, it will go on and increase to a terrible extent. Virtuous men do not live for self alone like the old man who prayed with his family, thus: 'God bless me and my wife, my son Tom and his wife, we four and no more, for evermore. Amen.' Prayer is a thing of fixed resolve to live in the fear of God, and to try to benefit our fellow men. It does not lead us to ask for benefits for ourselves to the exclusion of all others as that old man sometimes did who said 'God bless me and my wife, my son Tom and his wife, we four, no more, and let all the rest go to the devil.' This is not the spirit in which men should act towards each other. Will you tolerate the liquor traffic in order that a few men may make money out of it? If we do so, we shall have an account to render unto God for it; every thing goes just as the better part of the people make it go. But a great many people are so indifferent in reference to the interests of their fellow men that they will hardly turn over their hand to benefit them; if they have enough to eat and wear, and are comfortably situated, they don't care what becomes of their fellow creatures. I don't understand that sort of philanthropy, or the religion they profess to be guided by. How a man can sit down to his own table laden with abundance to supply his wants, while his neighbor is suffering and perishing for the lack of those things, and while a single word of his would bring plenty, joy and happiness to his neighbor, is what I cannot understand. In this little state of yours, you have the general happiness of your people in your own hands. We people of Maine have set an example in this respect, to the world. I feel quite sure you will follow that example sooner or later, and that it will commend itself to your consciences and hearts. The grog shops have been put down in Maine and other states, and why can you not go and do likewise, in this Island? When we went to the Maine Legislature we told them that if they would give us a prohibitory law, we would pledge ourselves to put down the 400 grog shops in Portland in 30 days, and we did so. This may seem an extravagant statement from an interested witness, but it is perfectly correct. On the second of June there were 400 grog shops and in less than a month from that date, there was not one of them in existance. After the grog shops were put down, I saw a drunkard frequently pass my house who obtained liquor somewhere. Well, said I, we shall find out where he obtains the liquor, by and bye. A few days after, I saw him at a shoemaker's shop, and went in. I asked him where he procured his liquor now. 'Oh' said he 'I found it such a bother to get it, that I gave it up.' Another man who had long been given up to drink, when finding out that his family had been living in a house rent free, through the kindness of a friend declared that he was not going to allow his family to live in anybody's house on charity. This man who earned quite sufficient for his family's wants, but who has kept them in misery for many long years, through his intemperate habits became a man once more, and was too independent to live in anybody's house rent free! This was the effect of the operation of the Maine law. On the Fourth of July, a day upon which every body gets drunk, it, at all in the United States, that man was seen amusing his wife and family with a few shillings worth of fire works! Before the enactment of the Maine law many poor children went begging around the city of Portland for cold victuals. Two little girls had been accustomed to call at the house of a friend of mine for a portion which they regularly received. They ceased coming for several days, and my friend missed their visits. One day he met me on the street and told me that he had just seen one of the little girls. He asked her why she had not called at his house lately. 'Oh, Sir, said she,' we have warm victuals at home now; father does not drink now.' Is not that an improvement I ask? We have in Portland a police establishment larger than yours, of course, and before the prohibitary law was passed the police used to pick up the drunkards at night and put them in there; but after the passing of that law they seized the liquors and put them in the same place. The liquor casks were brought before the magistrates and a proclamation was issued asking if anybody would appear and show why those liquors should not be destroyed, or if anybody could claim them. Of course nobody appeared and they were destroyed. A considerable quantity of liquor in casks, half-casks and cases was piled upon one occasion, to be disposed of according to law. A good many clergymen came to see the extraordinary exhibition. Here were hogsheads and packages of all sorts of liquor except drunkards. In the centre of the place, was a drain connected with the sewers of the city, and the casks were rolled over this drain, the bung was removed and the liquor began to bubble, bubble, bubble, out. By looking around the crowd you would tell the people who liked it, and those who didn't, from the way the corners of their mouths were turned up or down. Before the passing of the Maine law the liquor used to go into the gutter with the drunkard but it now goes in alone —the former drunkard is now a sober man Don't you think that is an improvement? We did not now want a new workhouse as we once did. We have a small workhouse in Portland for imbeciles in mind or body, but after the law was enforced, whole ranges of the building were entirely unoccupied; and four months afterwards; in one county of Maine, there was one workhouse entirely empty! In one jail there were only five persons, and three of those were liquor sellers, who were imprisoned for the violation of the law. One was now entirely empty; it was used as a hen-house! These are the effects of a prohibitory liquor law. The grog shops are factories. Like a cotton or woollen mill, they take in the raw material — good husbands, sons, fathers—and turn out the finished article — miserable drunkards. The grog shops are licensed to manufacture in that way; that is their business. The grog shops are no good to anybody, and it is impossible to describe or conceive the misery and wretchedness that flows from them. These are what you license; allow me to say, 'Shame on you.' If anybody should come and establish a trade amongst you—the evils of which would be one-tenth part as bad as those arising from the trade of the rum seller, you would banish him from the country. If a man started a business amongst you which would destroy half your pigs and cattle, you would not tolerate it a single day; but you allow your children to be destroyed by the grog-seller. We people of Maine have set you a good example in this particular, and the sooner you adopt our plan the better. I was reading a story not long ago, which is as follows: During the French revolution, in the beginning of the present century, it came to the knowledge of the English that the French were about to send an expedition into Egypt. They determined to intercept it, and a fleet was sent out for that purpose. When in the Mediterranean, the fleet was visited by a tornado, and the Admiral feared the fleet would go ashore. He knew that there was an ancient port not far away, and demanded by signal if any of the officers knew of its where-abouts. One ship answered 'Yes.' That ship was then ordered to lead the fleet into the port. The day was drawing to a close, and it was necessary to put on more sail. The signal was given for the fleet to do so. It was done. On and on went the ships. In a short time the coast was sighted, and found to be a line of roaring breakers. Appalled at the sight, the Admiral signalled the leading ship to know if all was right. The signal came back 'All right, follow us' The leading ship dashed through a passage in the breakers into the port the others followed, and all were safely moored. Maine has led in the temperance movement; she sees the haven beyond the breakers and through the motto of the state—'I lead'—bids the nations follow her, and she will lead them to the haven of temperance and prosperity.

During the Address, the speaker was loudly and frequently applauded.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

In regard to the famine in Persia, of which brief accounts have been published, M. Bruce, a missionary at Ispahan, writes to the New York *Evangelist* as follows, April 22:

'In reference to the famine, which rages from Teheran southward and eastward in the cities and districts of Irak, a part of Koordistan, and Loovistan, Kars, Kerman, Khorasan, and Galau, in five of the largest ports of persia, the suffering is fearful. It is impossible for tongue to descibe its horrors. Here in Ispaham a bushel of wheat is eight dollars, or barley seven, and millet six: cotton seed and rice still more expensive. (As money in Persia is worth five times as much as in this country, eight dollars for a bushel of wheat there is equivalent to forty here) Multitudes are dying from starvation -I cannot tell how many But in villages numbering five hundred houses, now but two hundred remain. Multitudes have died and multitudes have fled. They hardly look human beings. Their appearance is fearful to behold. As I go out into the streets the dead, the dying and churchless meet the eye constantly. They snatch at every thing to eat; husks of barley, blood of animals, flesh of dead horses and donkeys. Shop-keepers stand before their stalls with clubs to keep the hungry and starving from carring everything away. Lamentation and bitter crying for bread are heard on all sides from objects staggering along the streets. You will see people in the public square selling their clothes and all they possess for a mere pittance in order to a few pence for bread but to prolong their suffering a brief hour. Mothers run frantic saying 'What shall I do? my children are dying for want of bread' Three fourths of Ispahan are beggars to-day for bread.

A man just come from Bushirs says the famine to the south is more fearful than here, that whole families are dying off and the dead lie without burial.

This famine has also extended to the valley of the Tigris, in the regions of Mosul, Amadia and Bootaw, though not so seriously.

THE PAPACY.

ALLOCUTION BY HIS HOLINESS—"ALL IS LOST AND ONLY A MIRACLE CAN SAVE US"

On the 28th ult, at Rome, the Pope held a consistory, at which he preconized the bishops of Zipo (in Hungary), of Oporto (in Portugal), and of St Jago (in the Cape De Verdes), and he afterwards published the nominations made since last month in the brief of the Patriarch of Lisbon and of the bishops Braganza and Miranda, in Portugal, and of the bishops of Mezo and Elouse, *in partibus*. He then addressed the Sacred College in a Latin allocution, which announced his decision in these words:—'We are, my very dear brothers, in the hands of Divine Providence. We have nothing to expect from human aid, for man has abandoned us. Why should we dessemble? It is better that I should tell you that kings and governments, forgetting their promises, leave us to our fate. They have addressed us in fine phrases, they sent us the warmest congratulations on the day of our jubilee, but they are far from taking any step in support of their messages. We can hope for no help from any quarter. King Victor Emmanuel will be here in a few days, and will be attended by the ministers of the Catholic States. We have done all that was in our power, but our efforts have failed—all is lost. You will tell me, perhaps, that we have still hope in France; but France can do nothing, she is going through a fearful crisis which may be succeeded by others yet more dreadful. I repeat it—all is lost, and only a miracle can save us Turn then to the Almighty, and seek this interposition from Him.'

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 7, 1871.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

People here have been so much interested in Railway matters that the Treaty has been nearly overlooked. The minute of Council and the reply of His Honor Governor Robinson have been regarded more as rather a clever silencing of the opposition, than as a matter affecting the welfare of the Island, so far as the Treaty is concerned.

In the Reply to the Memorial it is said,—

'The Lieutenant Governor entirely concurs with you in thinking it most advisable that this Colony should be enabled to avail itself at once and during the present fishing season, of the advantages which are proposed to be conferred upon it by the Treaty of Washington. But for this a special session of the Legislature will not be required, for the Lieutenant Governor has much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been made between Her Majesty s Government and that of the United States in which the Government of this Colony have already concurred, which will have the effect of securing the very desirable result which you advocate in the present memorial.'

The opposition have entrapped themselves; but we believe at the instance of some pro-Americans who probably drew up the memorial. We believe that some of the gentlemen who signed it would not willingly give up our rights to the Americans without full compensation. As the Treaty stands our farmers will be in no wise gainers thereby, and the only persons who will be benefited, will a few persons carrying on the fisheries. We are asked to give up all to the grasping spirit of the people of the United States, who want all we have and will not give us a full reciprocal free trade in return.

The question was asked last week by the *Herald*, what is the meaning of the following order:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,
July 24th, 1871.

'Ordered, that such relaxations and regulations as it is in the power of the Government of Prince Edward Island to adopt, be agreed to with a view to the admission of American Fishermen for the present year to the liberty which it is proposed to secure to them by the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

WM. C. DESBRISAY,
Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council.

The meaning of it probably is that a Despatch has been received from Downing Street, requesting the Governor to put on the screws, as much as possible to make this Island accept the Treaty whether we like it or not. When the Home Government advised us about entering into Confederation, the Island very properly studied its own interests, and did not heed the suggestions of the Colonial Minister "for the time being' in Downing Street—a place that has no pleasant memories for the people of Prince Edward Island. We have heard it whispered that the Fishery Question is an Imperial one, and that we have nothing to say or do but comply with the wishes of the Home Authorities. The Treaty stipulates that the parts relating to the Fisheries, shall be submitted to the approval of the Legislatures of the Dominion and Prince Edward Island. We do not believe that this is intended as a peice of bitter mockery, as one of our pro-annexation papers insultingly intimates. We believe if the Legislature of this Island take a manly stand, they can prevent the interests of the Island from being sacrificed, as they will, most assuredly, if we allow the Americans to fish in our waters, without a large money compensation. We cannot agree with the *Islander* that we should wait till we see what Canada does, and follow in her wake. This is weak and unworthy of the independant spirit which actuates Islanders We have not followed the example of Canada in regard to Confederation, we tried the experiment of Free Schools for ourselves, we have not looked there for many of our Law Reforms then why should we not decide for ourselves as to what is best in regard to our Fisheries. The opposition papers are for the Treaty—they are chiefly pro-American, and represent only the opinions of a few The journals that represent the people should speak out, and warn them that their interests — and very great interests are in danger of been given up—for the benefit of a few fish speculators. Of all rings from the annexation fish ring, we should pray good Lord deliver us.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening last a large concourse of people assembled to witness the laying the foundation stone of the Building intended for the use of the Young Men's Association. The Building is to be a large one, and will add to the beauty of Queen's Square, near which it is in course of construction. On a platform near the corner stone were His Honor Governor Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson the Private Secretary, Sir Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice; Rev. Dr Cuyler, Miss McDonald, Judge Hensley, Hon. John Longworth; Rev. D. Fitzgerald, C. Palmer, Esq., Hon. J. C. Pope Rev Thomas Duncan Rev. J Davis Rev. James Taylor, Rev. J. McLeod, Dr. Fraser, F. W. Hales, Esq., R. R. Hodgson Esq., H. J. Cundall, Esq., William Heard, Esq., and a few others. The President of the association Dr. Fraser, opened the exercises which consisted in short address by the President; reading of passages of the Holy Scriptures, by Rev. John Davis; prayer by Rev Mr. Duncan, and singing by the Choir. The Lieut. Governor then took the trowel in hand, and proceeded to lay the Corner Stone. After ascending the platform he made a few appropriate remarks, in which he gave expression to feelings of welcome to the Americans who were present Rev. Dr. Cuyler reciprocated similar sentiments, after which the Choir sung the National Anthem, and the Doxology, and the proceedings closed with benediction by Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald.

A meeting was held latter in the evening in the Wesleyan Church, at which Chas. Palmer, Esq., Dr. Cuyler and Gen. Neal Dow, made able and interesting addresses.

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.'—At the Civic Elections, held on Tuesday last, the vote at the close of the poll was as follows in Ward Five:—

D. Laird, 17. J. H. Fletcher, 109.
Majority for Fletcher, 92.

THE OPENING OF THE CLASSES IN THE NEW CONVENT.—The classes in the Convent will commence on Monday, 28th of this month We direct the attention of our readers abroad, who have children to educate to the advertisement of terms in another column. The facilities for giving a first-class education in Prince Edward Island are greater than in any of the neighboring provinces, or, we might safely say, in the United States. The Convent in Charlottetown is under the management of the Ladies of the Congregation of Notre Dame, to whose wonderful tact, zeal and ability is owing the construction of the magnificent building on Hillsborough Square—one of the largest and finest buildings devoted to education in the Provinces. These devoted and accomplished ladies are thoroughly conversant with the various branches which they profess to teach The charges are merely nominal, when we consider that the boarders are provided with good, substantial food, and a first-rate education, for the sum of $110 per annum. The air of Charlottetown is pure, and the climate healthy, and those sending their children from abroad to this really excellent Institution, may rely upon having them not only well educated, but well cared for.

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

CIVIC ELECTIONS.—The Elections for Mayor and five Councillors came off on Tuesday. On Monday some citizens brought out a "Reform Ticket," which succeeded in returning three Councillors. The result of the election was as follows:

For Mayor.—Theophilus DesBrisay, 333; J. S. Carvell, 163.

For Councillors.—Ward 1. Neil Rankin, 70; Allan McDougall, 40.

Ward 2. F. McCarron, 57; John Quirk 33.

Ward 3. James Currie, 41; George Davies, 10.

Ward 4. W. E. Dawson, 96; J. B. Pollard 21; P. Reilly, 12.

Ward 5. J. H. Fletcher, 109; David Laird, 17.

The opposition to the Corporation—as the word is becoming notorious—shall we say Ring, will do no harm. We trust that the Corporation, during the present year, will render such a good account of themselves, in making city improvements, as will make it unnecessary to desire any changes. There is plenty of work for an energetic Council to do, and we hope to have the pleasure of recording the progress which will be made in procuring a suitable fish market, good streets and sidewalks, a water supply, and the Police Laws rigidly enforced, within the present civic year.

TEA PARTY AT SOURIS.—This Tea Party which was one of the largest of the Season, came off on Wednesday the 26th ult, and reflects great credit on the managing Committe, for the creditable manner in which everything was arranged. Refreshments were provided in abundance, and the amusements were well kept up especially the dancing. The light rain in the evening marred the pleasures of the outside proceedings. There were about four thousand people on the grounds, and is considered the largest affair of the kind ever held in this section of the country. The Concert in the evening by Professor Caven and others in the new Hall was a rare treat, and was well attended. The Tea Party folks returned home about dark, after enjoying the "real good time" that was expected The proceeds clear of expenses were £129, which amount is to aid in completing the splendid new Hall lately erected by the energetic people of Souris.

THE *Patriot* which has become a downright Ishmaelite; has all at once grown virtuously indignant at some of the electioneering plans of the Government opponents of his during the partial elections. As to his wild assertions concerning us we have to say that, should he bring a friend, we will give him any satisfaction he may require. If the Editor of the *Patriot* has been sinned against, we believe the fault is his own, and that he has it within his power to elevate the tone of the Island politics and the press by pursuing a decent course in his writings towards those who differ from him and who are as honest in their convictions as he professes to be himself.

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

THE REVERE HOUSE.—This is the name given to the new Hotel at the head of Pope's Wharf. It is well adapted for a hotel, and has been recently put in a state of repair to accommodate a large number of people. The papering and painting is in the very best style, and the house has been thoroughly and completely furnished The furniture was manufactured in the city by Mr John Newson, and we can say that it is as good as is desirable in Charlottetown. The Revere House was much required, as hotel accommodation is limited, and we have no doubt but it will do a good business.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"John A. Mackerel."—Please excuse us from publishing your letter now as it is against the rule which we have so far observed not to publish personal matters over an anonymous signature. Though the Editors alluded to indulge in this course, we think it better not. Hope you will agree with us. For information accept our best thanks.

"Roome."—Will publish your favor next week.

"W. S."—Have ordered paper. You will receive it this mail.

We have received a letter from J. B. Gay, Esq., on Political matters touching the recent partial elections, which we will publish next week.

A letter from Mr P. Reilly, received too late for this issue, will appear in next issue of *Examiner*.

AT a meeting of the City Council, on Saturday, the 29th ult., a protest of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., and Hon T. H Haviland was read, against Rochfort Square being used to accommodate the Circus company. The Council decided not to interfere with the arrangements entered into with the company.

MESSRS. Peake Bros & Co. are about to erect a warehouse on one of their wharves. It will be 150 feet in length, 32 in width and three storeys in height.

The *Patriot* of Saturday evening has a long article in reply to our remarks on the Memorial, which is rather a fairer effort than the *Patriot* usually permits itself to indulge in. It finishes off, however, with a fine rhetorical burst, which would be all very well, only it is directed at an imaginary phantom of its own making. It would be simply absurd for us to question the right of a majority to ask the Governor to call the Legislature together; but to call it together for the purpose of taking certain duties out of the hands of the Governor in Council which have been well defined by an Act of Parliament which is law, and asking without a repeal or amendment of the Act to perform these duties itself, is what we maintain would be unconstitutional. The proposition seems to us to be self-evident, we will prove it in next No as the *Patriot* questions it. Let us hope the *Patriot* will observe the rules of good order in this, and future discussions. The *Examiner* is not the 'special organ' of any party or faction, and as to being 'No. 3 of the Government,' it must be No. 1 or none, no matter what the Government may be. The columns of the *Patriot* show that it is chiefly devoted to the interests and glorification of an individual; the *Examiner's* prove that it is solely in the interests of the country.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

We have received *Home and Health*, which is a compact monthly, published by W. R. DePuy & Brother, 805 Broadway, New York, at the reasonable price of $1 50 per annum. Its name indicates the objects to which it is devoted.

Blackwood's Magazine for July is a very interesting number Its contents are:—Fair to See—Mr. Mill on Land—The Coming Race—New Books—Education Rudiments and Competion—The Minister—The House and the Commune; a History of the Commune of Paris.

Harper's Magazine for August is an excellent number It contains a large and varied table of contents. "The American Baron" is continued, and grows in interest. "The Papers on Thomas Jefferson and His Family," "Life in Cuba," 'The Telegraph and the Storm," are very ably written, and are replete with Historical information.

Phrenological Journal is spicy this month The articles are short and readable this hot weather.

Peterson's Musical Monthly for August, gives a large selection of the best Music of the day. Our musical friends cannot get the newest music in a better form than in Peterson's.

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

In accordance with our plan of giving the best and fullest Reports of matters of general interest, we give to-day a Report of the Address of Hon. Neal Dow, late Governor of Maine, which he delivered in the Athenæum. Though many of our readers may not agree with all his statements, yet it will be read with interest as it is an able intellectual effort.

The St John *Freeman* publishes a well written account of a beautiful new Church just completed in Carleton, and says it is one of the most beautiful wooden structures in the Dominion. The *Freeman* pays a well deserved compliment to Rev. Mr. Dunphy, who is one of the most zealous Churchmen in New Brunswick He was educated in St. Andrew's College in this Island.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, in his address in the Wesleyan Church on last Monday, cautioned the public against the influx of gamblers and black-legs who would come here at this place became a popular watering place This would be a certain result should this Island ever have the misfortune to be annexed to the United States.

THE last *Royal Gazette* gives the appointment of J. H Fletcher, Esq., to the Commission of the Peace. The appointment is a judicious one, as the Arabs and Bohemians about the south side of Queen Square require to be looked after. They, at times become quite uproarious and the place has become notorious ever since the first Railroad sod was turned up there.

WE had the pleasure of a call from Hon. S. F. Perry during the week. He speaks modestly of his decided victory in the West over the united forces of the anti Railroad people. We are glad to learn from him that the crops all towards the westward never presented a better appearance than at present.

The *Patriot* says the *Summerside Journal* is not much noticed by its contemporaries. Let it only poke its little finger at the *Patriot* and it will be noticed enough in that quarter. Notwithstanding the remarks of the *Patriot* the *Journal* is ably conducted.

£15 000 have been subscribed in a few days towards the Ocean Steamship The march of progress has commenced, and P. E. Island is on the right track.

The Queen has directed that the sand-glass in the Chapel of Saxony shall be metered for twenty minutes, a hint that the sermons are not to exceed a longer time.

THE weather during the past week has been more than usually warm. The thermometer ranged from 80 to 110 in the shade.

GOVERNOR Howland and suite are on a visit to the Island. They are staying at the Bovyer House.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed (D. V.) at De Sable, on sabbath, the 20th inst.

the Presbytery of the Church of Scotland will meet (D. V.) in St. James' Church, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 11 a. m.

De Sable.—Should the ship 'James Duncan 'arrive in time the Rev. James McColl will preach (D. V.) in De Sable, on Sabbath, the 13th inst.

The *Chignecto Post* says that the Colorado Potato Beetle has made its appearance in that part of the country.

The subject of the Mission Sermon at S. Peter's Church to-night, will be 'Sin.'

The American papers are bitterly discussing the 12th of July riots.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The fifth annual session of the Temperance Convention was held in the Athenæum, on Thursday, the 27th inst. A very large representation was present from all the different organizations throughout the Island. This was the largest Convention ever held on Prince Edward Island, and it is hoped a great deal of good to the cause of temperance will result therefrom. The following are the numbers in connection with the different organizations:—

British Templars	2951
Independent O G Templers	1825
Sons of Temperance	970
Weslyan Temperance Society	200
Juvenile B. Templers	300
Total,	6246

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President.—J. W. Morrison, Esq., Charlottetown.

Vice Presidents.—J. H, Fletcher, Charlottetown; J. W. Robertson, Cavendish; T. T. Fairbairn, Alberton; P. Brown, Centreville; J. C. Underhay, Bay Fortune; A. Campbell, Montague.

Recording Secretary.—D. Montgomery.

Corresponding Secretary.—J. J. Chappel, Charlottetown.

Treasurer.—W. C. Trowan, Charlottetown.

Several matters of importance engaged the attention of the Convention, of which a full account will shortly be given.

D. MONTGOMERY, Sec'y.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A Meeting of the Merchants, Shipowners and others, was held in the office of Messrs. Peake Bros & Co. on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of organizing an Ocean Steamship Company, to be called "The Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island" Robert Longworth Esq., being appointed chairman the business of the meeting was fully gone into. It was the opinion of the meeting that in those days of progress we should avail ourselves of the advantages of Ocean Steamers, in order to keep pace with the neighboring Provinces, and supply the urgent wants and requirements of our enterprising merchants; and also with a view of exporting a larger amount of produce from this country. It is proposed that the Boat shall be of the highest class built on the Clyde of over 200 tons burthen, with first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers. A share list was then opened and the greater part of the Stock taken, and as soon as the list is closed immediate action will be taken to have the Steamer built, so as to be in the berth at Liverpool in April next.

Parties desirous of taking Stock in this enterprise will please apply at once at the office of Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co.

GEORGE PEAKE, Secretary.

FIRE.—A destrucive fire occurred at Point-a Patre, Guadaloupe, on the night of the 18 ult., supposed the act of incendiaries, by which nearly all the town was destroyed, and 30 000 people left without shelter. The only buildings which escaped were the Church, Theatre, Tribunal buildings and the Hospital. Many of the wharves were burnt, and even the sugar which was lying on them ready to be shipped was also destroyed. The fire commenced in the centre of the town, the wind driving the flames to the east, but soon after it was discovered that the fire was also raging in the opposite direction. The wind was very strong and varible all night, which spread the flames in all directions. There was a great scarcity of water. No lives were lost. The town, having been built entirely of wood after the great earthquake in 1843, easily fell a prey to the flames.

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

Late Telegraphic News.

London, July 29.

It is rumored that the resignation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, British Ambassador to China, has been received and accepted by the Government, and that he is succeeded by F. F. Wade, first Secretary of Legation.

The French Government has given its unqualified assent to the scheme of emigration of Communist prisoners to Arizona

Gambetta has laid before President Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army and civil services. The army plans are supposed to come from General Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjuction with Dumale and Prince de Joinville.

Courts Martial for trial of Communists are convened for Thursday, August 3d.

An interview has been arranged to take place in September, at Versailles, between Lord Granville, Baron Von Buest, and President Thiers, when the Eastern question, in all its bearings, will be considered

Paris, July 29.

It is expected that the prolongation of Thiers' power as chief of the Executive will be voted by the Assembly next week.

A majority of the Committe of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of imposition of a tax on incomes.

Madrid, July 29.

The Ministry proposed by Seranno having miscarried, Senor Secorilla has formed a Ministry consisting entirely of progressionists.

Munich, July 29.

Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich.

London, July 30th.—The Government have appointed Mr. Gurney, Rector of the City of London, Commissioner on Treaty of Washington; and the President of the United States has appointed judge Frazer, of Indiana, Commissioner on the part of the United States. The third commissioner is to be appointed by the President of the United States and Her Majesty conjointly.

The claims of the British Government will be represented by Henry Howard, and those of the United States by Robert Hale of New York

The Lord Mayor of London gave a Ministerial Banquet on Saturday. Conciliatory speeches were made by Mr. Gladstone, Minister Schenck, and others.

New York, July 31.—Cable advices to-day announces the Death of John Slidell, formerly Confederate Minister to France.

Protests and public meetings against the granting of allowance to Prince Arthur agitate England.

The abolition of the purchase system in the army also creates excitement, and it is said a resolution will be introduced in the House of Commons to-night censuring the Government for the step.

New York, July 30.—As the Staten Island boat Westfield was starting from her dock at foot of Whitehall St. this afternoon with a heavy load of Sunday excursionists, her boiler burst with a tremendous explosion A number were blown overboard. At least thirty-five persons must have been killed and drowned. The wounded will reach one hundred. The scene was most heart rending.

New York, July 28.—Details of the Staten Island ferry-boat explosion yesterday give the number of dead at fifty and wounded one hundred, many fatally.

A train of nine cars was precipitated from a railroad bridge into the Narasota river, Texas, on Saturday night. Seven lives were lost.

Paris, July 31.—Immense porcelain factories of sevres works are to be at once re-established.—The acceptance of the resignation of Jules Favre, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is confirmed The number of Communists awaiting trial is 32,000.

Berlin, July 31.—The journeymen masons of this city have struck work.

London, July 31.—Five thousand people assemble at Trafalgar square this evening in protest against the allowance to Prince Arthur Much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve was called out and seized a Communist flag, carried by one of the Clubs Some fighting is expected and arrests to be made. The meeting adjourned in disorder and the crowds were dispersed by the Police.

In the House of Lords Earl Granville moved favorable answer to the Queen's message for annuity to Prince Arthur warmly eulogizing the Prince. This was seconded by the Duke of Richmond, and it was carried without division.

The Duke of Richmond then moved a vote of censure of the Queen's message, abolishing the army purchase system, and denounced the speeches at the Mansion House Banquet relative to treaty of Washington.—A long debate ensued but the Government was sustained by 80 majority.

Dublin, Aug. 2. The Princess Louise visited the Agricultural Fair to-day, and was frequently and loudly cheered by the spectators.

The people are growing warmer in demonstrations towards Royal visitors.

Paris journals say that advices from Algeria are alarming. Insurgents are burning forests and committing horrible atrocities; natives of the Province of Oran have joined the insurgents.

Deputies of left centre have resolved to vote for the prolongation of Thiers' powers, and changing his title from Chief of Executive Power to President.

Some armed Germans having violated the Jura frontier of Switzerland, the Swiss Government has addressed a protest to the Cabinet at Berlin.

London, August 3.—Conference at Versailles of Thiers, Von Beust and Granville ostensibly on the Eastern Question is really to be held in relation to the International Society.

There are signs everywhere that the Socialists are preparing for another outbreak. Its probable site will be in Italy or Spain.

It is thought that the Ballot Bill now before the House of Lords will be defeated by them on vote being taken.

The cutter *Vanguard* took the first prize at the Cowes Regatta yesterday.

The British Iron clad *Warrior* and an American Frigate are ashore near Leghorn.

British charge at Teheran telegraphs that the famine in Persia is over but provisions are exorbitant.

Gold 112 1 8.

Deaths.

At Little York, on the 27th ultimo, Margaret daughter of Mr. Donald Crocket, aged 10 yers.

On Thursday, the 27th of July, after a lingering illness, of disease of the heart, Richard Parsons, second son of Mr. Thomas Parsons of this city, in the 23rd year of his age. During his illness he trusted in his Saviour, and his confidence was calm and unruffled to the end To him death had no sting and the grave had no gloom.

On Wednesday, after a long and painful illness which she bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mrs Ann Caffray, formerly of Hamilton Lot 18, aged 62 years.

At Southport, on Wednesday the 26 ult, of disease of the lungs, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mathew and Susan Murphy.

Thou art gone from us, dear daughter;
Death's hand has chilled thy brow,
Thou art gone to dwell in Heaven,
And we are lonely now.

Oh! now we all do miss you,
And drop the bitter tear,
And look in vain for that kind voice
We ne'er again shall hear.

A. B. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER,
IMPORTER & DEALER
IN
HATS, CAPS, & FURS,
—ALSO—
Boots and Shoes.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR
MINK, MUSKRAT, FOX & OTHER FUR SKINS,
SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.
January 17, 1870. 3m

Flour, Raisins, Sugar, Tea, &c.

THE Subscriber will Sell, by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Eleven o'clock, in front of his Sales Room;
200 bbls. Canada FLOUR,
20 " Butter CRACKERS,
100 boxes RAISINS,
12 " Corn BROOMS,
25 " TOBACCO,
20 " Clothes PINS,
20 " AXES,
50 " Horse NAILS,
18 kegs 10d, do.
17 " 12d. do.
10 " 13d. & 16d. do.
30 " 2d & 3d. do.
12 " Finishing do.
100 bbls. CORNMEAL,
10 hhds. SUGAR,
20 chests TEA,
100 doz. BROOMS,
50 doz. BUCKETS,
20 " RAKES,
10 sides LEATHER,
2 ton PUTTY,
6 qr. casks BRANDY,
12 cases do.
20 " GINGERETTE,
10 casks W. Wine VINEGAR.
W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Aug 7, 1871.

Farm Stock and Implements,
Wagons, Sleighs & Harness, &c.

TO be SOLD at AUCTION, on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Residence of Mr. DAVID ARBING, St. Peter's Road, about Three miles from the City, near Wright's Bridge:
1 Draught Horse, 1 Cow, 8 Pigs, 1 Cart and Frame, 1 Plough, 1 pair Harrows, 1 Scarifier, 1 Roller, 1 Wagon, 1 Jaunting Sleigh, 1 Wheel-Barrow, 2 sets Wagon Harness, 2 sets Cart Harness, 1 new Saddle and Bridle, 1 Chaff Cutter, 1 Turnip Cutter, 2 Pumps, Shovels, Hay Forks, Crowbars, Hoes, &c., &c.
1 Franklin Stove, 1 Bed-room Stove, 1 Cup-board, 3 Tables, 2 Bedsteads, Chairs, and numerous other articles.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Charlotteown, Aug 7, 1871.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
Flour & Meal, Liquors, Groceries, &c.

THE EXECUTORS of the Estate of the late MARTIN O'HALLORAN, have instructed me to Sell at AUCTION, at his late place of Business,
Great George Street.
On Monday the 21st instant,
at 11 o'clock,
All his Extensive Stock in Trade, of Wines, Liquors, Groceries, Flour and Cornmeal, Earthenware, &c,
AS FOLLOWS:
Casks Rum, Brandy Whisky, Gin, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines,
Cases Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whisky,
Gingerette, and old Tom Gin,
Barrels of Bottled Ale and Porter,
Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Gin, Gingerette, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines (in bottles.)
Barrels of Flour & Cornmeal, Chests & Half Chests Tea,
Spices, Pickles, Sauces, Earthenware, &c, &c.
TERMS.—All sums under £10, Cash; £10 to £20, 3 months; over £20, 6 month's Credit on approved paper.
—ALSO—
At same time, will be let for a Term of years, as may be agreed on, the Shop and Cellar, together with the Warehouse.
WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Aug. 7 1871.

Agents Wanted Immediately
TO CANVASS FOR
History of the Great War between FRANCE and GERMANY.
Containing the Origin, Causes, Biographies of its leaders; condition and preparation of the two countries: Battles and results,
By L. P. BROCKETT, M. D.
Embracing also:
A Complete History of Paris under the Commune.
The work will contain about 650 pages octavo, on good paper, illustrated by over 120 excellent full-page Maps, Diagrams, Battle-scenes, Incidents, and finely-executed Portraits of the most Prominent Leaders on both sides. The prices are: Octavo Cloth, gilt title, $3.50. Octavo, Leather, marble edges, $3.00.
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