AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

The French government, in the exercise of the right confirmed to it by the Pope in the Concordat, has named to the vacant Archbishops of Paris the most eminent living member of the Episcopacy of France.

Felix-Antoine-Philippe Dupanloup was born in 1802, at St. Felix, in Savoy. In 1825, after going through his clerical and theological studies at St. Sulpice, he was ordained a priest, and two years afterwards, in 1827, he was appointed confessor to the Prince, then known as the boy Duke, of Bordeaux, who now as Count of Chambord, at the age of 51, seems suddenly to have become the most prominent candidate for the throne of France, to which his way has been opened by the artillery of McMahon. It was his curious fate in 1838 to receive his last spiritual revelations and outpourings of that untrocked bishop, Prince Talleyrand, who sent for him when on his deathbed. During the last year of the monarchy of July, M. Dupanloup had not a little trouble, both with his superior, Archbishop Caffre, of Paris, the victim of the barricades of June, and with the Government. In 1849 after the revolution of February had succeeded in planting the second empire, he was made Bishop of Orleans, and with his appointment began his wonderful career of eloquence, of polemics, of literature, and of political activity. No prelate in France has done more than he for long years to contribute to the support of the Papacy. No prelate at Rome, in 1870, more resolutely and vigorously opposed what he thought the extravagant claims of the Papacy. A born mountaineer, he has the wind and agility in controversy of a hunter tracking the chamois among the Alps. His earnestness and daring always put him in the front alike of duty and danger. He withstood the Bavarian General Von der Tann at the capture of Orleans and brought that bearded chief to grant his people more humane terms. His controversal and literary works are to be remembered by the score. His pen is busy sonstantly in the press—now denouncing the outrages perpetrated by the English in Ireland, and now pleading for cotton-spinners thrown out of employ; always forcible, always flaming, always guided by a fervent, even though sometimes perchance by a mistaken conviction that it is at work for the best interest of the church and of mankind. The nomination of Monsignear Dupanloup will doubtless be received at Rome with some little irritation. But it is not likely that any attempt will be made to interefere with the action of the government.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES—NEW WAR AND INTERIOR MINISTER—OTHER CHANGES PROBABLE.

Versailles, May 31.—In the Assembly M. Thiers has announced changes in his Cabinet, M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposed resignation, but was retained at M. Thiers' earnest request. His colleagues, M. Ernest Picard Minister of the interior, and Gen. Le Flo, Minister of War, have, however, vacated their portfolio, but retain influential interests in the Government. M. Picard assumes the governorship of the Bank of France, made vacant by the death of the late governor at the hands of the insurrection. M. Victor Lefranc succeeds to the Ministry of the Interior. Gen. Leflo transfers the position of Minister of War to General Cissy, and himself goes as Minister to Saint Petersburg. The Government retains reserve regarding the other ministers, but it is assumed that changes are contemplated which will displace M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Du Favre Minister of Justice, Gen. Barral will co-operate with Gen. Vinoy in the military administration of Paris.

BLOOD—COMMUNIST LEADERS SHOT—A SECOND ANDERSONVILLE NEAR VERSAILLES.

Versailles, May 31.—The Government troops have captured and shot Gen. Okolowitz, one of the Communists Polish Generals. He was dragged from the hospital where he had been lying suffering from a wound received at Nuilly Milliere, the companion of Gustave Flourens, was surrounded in the Saint Jacques quarter of Southern Paris, and after a desparate resistance was boyoneted and killed by the gensdarmes. General Cluseret was taken from La Requette jail, recognised among the hostages and shot. A court-martial has condemned M. Henri Rochefort to death, and it is rumered that the sentence has already been enforced. It is said that a conspiracy has been unearthed, imperilling Versailles from incendiarism. The Government has ordered the distribution of the prisoners now densely packed at camp Satory, near Versailles, men and women being forced into indiscriminate company. Many will be sent to the intrenched camps near La Mane and Rochefort. Eighteen prominent Communist leaders have been taken to Versailles from Vincennes.

MACMAHON AT WORK.

Versailles, May 31.—Marshal McMahon in a proclamation just issued divides Paris into four commands, viz., the east, north centre, and south. General Vinoy is appointed to the command of the east, General l'Admirault to that of the north, General Douai to that of the centre, and General Cissey to that of the south. The civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress to or egress from the city will be permitted. It is reported that M. Pyat has escaped from Paris. A million and a half of francs were found upon the person of M. Matthieu an officer of the Commune who was captured by the Versailles troops. The corpse of a member of the Commune, M Varlin, was searched, and upon it was discovered money to the amount of 400,000 francs. The adherents of the Duke of Aumale and the Bonapartists are both very active in their schemes for the restoration of the Bourbon and Napoleonic dynasties. All foreigners in Paris are required to report their names and addresses to the headquarters of the army. There is still a great number of unburied corpses in Belleville. It is said that many of the insurgents were Englishmen. The report occasions much bitterness towards England on the part of the French people. Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuilleries and Hotel de Ville will fall. It is said that General Cluseret has been executed. *The court-martial has ordered the use of the mitrailleus in the case of wholesale executions.* Several war ships at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of captured insurgents.

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

TERRIBLE SCENES IN PARIS.

Paris, May 31.—Thirty-three Communists, among whom were seven women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers in the place in front of the Hotel de Ville this morning.—Around three sides of the square troops to the number of 1,500 were drawn up under Col. Guizot. At 8 o'clock, the prisoners, who had been confined in the coal cellars back of the porter's lodge, in the Hotel de Ville, were brought out. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were then marched out by the main gateway, through a double file of soldiers, and, having reached the centre of a wide area in front of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing in the whole place but three empty scavenger carts, which stood in a line at the rear of the prisoners. When the campany was in line and ready to fire, Col. Guizot stepped forward and told the prisoners in a few words that they were to suffer death for having being caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings in Paris.

At this moment the women uttered piercing shrieks, and began to sway themselves back and forth. An officer advanced and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterwards a volley was fired, and when the smoke cleared away, a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women in the middle of a row between the men were still living and writhing in awful agony. A second volley was fired, and a third, and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live. The dead bodies were then flung into three scavenger carts, and carried away to be buried. There were few people at the scene.

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

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Pain Killer is desirable. In cases of severe Cramps and Pains in the stomach. It is undoubtedly the best article that can be used.

RULLOFFSON IN THE HANDS OF THE DOCTORS—SIZE AND NATURE OF HIS BRAIN—HIS GRAVE OPENED THREE TIMES.

(From the Binghampton Republican.)

Rulloffson's brain which was carefully examined this morning, weighed 59 ounces, being 9½ or 10 ounces heaver than the average weight. The heaviest brain ever weighed was that of Couvier, the French naturalist, which is given by some authorities, at 65 ounces, and by some at 64 ounces. The brain of Daniel Webster (partly estimated on account of a portion being destroyed by disease) weighed 64 ounces. The lower (brute) portion of Rulloffson's brain and the mechanical were unusually large. *The upper portion of the brain* which directs the higher moral and religious sentiments, was very deficient. In the formation of the brain, Rulloffson was a ferocious animal, and, so far as disposition could relieve him from responsibility, he was not strictly responsible for his acts. The measurement of Rulloffson's head around at the eyebrows (supraorbital) was 24½ inches. The skull was probably the thickest ever known. In no place was it less than three-eights of an inch in thickness, and in most places it was half an inch thick. The usual thickness of a man's skull is less than one-fourth of an inch. Rulloffson's head was opened in the usual way, by parting the scalp over the top of the head, from one ear to the other, and sawing on the top. The surgeons who performed the operation say it required three quarters of an hour to saw around the skull, and before it was completed they began to think the head was all skull. With the protection of a skull half an inch thick, and a scalp of the thickness and toughness of a rhinoceros rind, the man of seven murders was provided with a natural helmet that would have defied the force of any pistol bullet. If he had been in Mirrick's place, the bullet would have made only a slight wound; and had he been provided with a *cutis vera* equal to his scalp, his defensive armor against bullets would have been as complete as a coat of mail.

The cords in Rulloffson's neck were as heavy and strong as those of an ox, and from his formation, one would almost suppose that he was protected against death from the gallows as well as by injury to his head. Rulloffson's body was larger than it was supposed to be by casual observers. The Sheriff ascertained when he took the measure of the prisoner for a coffin to bury him in, that he was five feet and ten inches in height, and measured 19 inches across his shoulders. When in good condition, his weight was about 175 pounds. It is very well known that Rulloffson's grave was opened three different times, last Friday night, by different parties who wanted to obtain his head. One of these parties was from Albany, and twice the body was disinterred by persons living in Binghampton. One company would no sooner cover up the body, which all found headless, and leave it, than another company would come and go through the same operation. It is now known that the head was never buried with the body, but was legally obtained before the burial by the surgeons who have possession of it. The hair and beard were shaved off close, and an excellent impression in plaster was taken of the whole head. The brain is now undergoing a hardening process, and when that is completed an impression will be taken of it entire, and will be parted, the different parts weighed, and impressions made of the several sections.

HOW CRIMINALS WERE TREATED A CENTURY AGO.

[From Dodsly's Annual Register.]

1773—Sep. 13th.—London. This morning Elizabeth Herring, who was convicted last Friday at the Old Bailey, of the wilful murder of her husband (who plied as a waterman at Wapping Staire) by stabbing him with a case-knife in the throat, in a quarrel, while they were at dinner in a public house in King street, Wapping, was carried in a sledge, drawn by four horses, from Newgate to Tyburn. She confessed that her husband died by the wound she gave him in her passion, to which she was very subject, but declared she had no intention of murdering him, and seemed to be entirely resigned to her unhappy fate. The method of executing this unfortunate woman was as follows;—She was placed on a stool something more than two feet high, and a chain being placed under her arms, the rope round her neck was made fast to two spikes, which being driven through a post against which she stood, when her devotions were ended the stool was taken from under her, and she was soon strangled. When she had hung about fifteen minutes the rope was burnt, and she sunk till the chain supported her, forcing her hands up to a level with her face, and the flames being furious, she soon was consumed. The crowd was so immensely great that it was a long time before the faggots could be placed for execution.

1774—Oct. 4th. This day a sergeant of the Third Regiment of Guards, who on Wednesday last was tried by a court-martial for enlisting men for the Government's service, and afterward enticing them to enter into that of the French, and sentenced to be shot, was reprieved, and ordered to receive 500 lashes on the parade, a punishment thought by many to be more terrible than death itself.

April 22nd. This day, Thomas Ives, for coining and counterfeiting the current silver coin, was drawn on a sledge to Tyburn, and after hanging for some time his body was opened and his bowels and heart taken out and burnt.

Dec 21st. Letters from Paris mention the execution of a young man and his accomplice last week for the murder of his father, a stablekeeper of that city, with a knife, with which he gave him two mortal wounds in his body. His mother gave him two guineas to effect his escape; but the murderers, however, were both taken, tried and sentenced to the wheel. &c. In the morning of their execution the son was carried to Notre Dame, where, with a lighted torch in his hand, he made public confession of his crime to God, his King, and justice, after which he had his right hand severed at the wrist from his body; he was next conducted to the foot of a scaffold, where he beheld his accomplice on the wheel. Having ascended it, he was likewise put on the rack, with his face upward, in which excruciating torture he continued near six hours, uttering the most horrid imprecations, before he expired.

1765—Oct. 10. Joannes Baptista Pale, a native of Genoa, was executed at Lisbon for having plotted against the life of the Marquis of Pombal. He was drawn in quarters by four horses, after having his hands dragged off, and afterwards burnt to ashes. It is reported that though he suffered the ordinary and extraordinary torture from the beginning of his tortures to his dying moments, not so much as a sigh escaped from him.

Nov. 15. Nine old women were burnt at Kalisk, in Poland, charged with having bewitched and rendered unfruitful the lands belonging to a gentleman in that Palatinate.

AN EXTRAORDINARY EXECUTION.

We are indebted to Mr James A. Ferguson of Jonesburg, Mo., who lately arrived home from Texas, for the particulars of the following extraordinary occurence which took place a short time since in the Indian nation.

A certain Indian of the Choctaws was some years ago suspected of having killed another Indian of his tribe, but for lack of sufficient proof was not arrested. Afterward he committed a willful murder, and was promptly arrested, tried and sentenced to be shot to death. He asked for twenty days in which to prepare and visit his relatives and friends, and gave his word of honor as a brave to return at the appointed time. Whereupon he was released and allowed to go forth without a guard or bail. At the expiration of the twenty days according to appointment, the hour for the execution arrived, and the Indian true to his word, at the very hour and minute gallopped up to the place where the sentence was to be carried out, in company with three of his sisters and three brothers, all appearing as cheerful as though they had come to a dance or a frolic. The coffin was then brought on the ground, but some one remarked that it was too small, upon which one of the doomed Indian's brothers told him to lay down in it, and measure, which he cheerfully did, and laughingly said, 'It fits all right." The crowd meanwhile appeared to be in the most cheerful spirits, and cracked jokes and laughed. At last, when all was ready, the doomed man was ordered to sit on the ground. A handkerchief was then placed over his eyes by his sister. While the sheriff held one hand, one of the condemned Indian's brothers held the other on each side of him. The debuty sheriff then stood in an old house, about ten steps in front of the condemned, with a rifle. From some cause the rifle went off accidentally, the bullet passing up through the roof of the house. The Indian, believing he was shot, drew himself up and shuddered, and did not speak or move from the spot. A black mark was then made over the Indian's heart, with spittle and powder, by his brother, while the deputy sheriff reloaded his rifle, and at a signal he took steady aim, fired, and pierced the centre of the mark. The Indian, with a few struggles, fell back, dead, with his brother and the sheriff still holding his hands. No one seemed to be in the least affected, except the doomed Indian's mother, who shed tears, but was told to "shut up" by her son, that all was over. Thus ended this extraordinary execution.

Mr. James A. Ferguson, our informant, a well known and wealthy citizen of Jonesburg, was in the Indian nation when this took place, and stood within five steps of the Indian when shot, and was an eyewitness to the whole scene as described. We forgot at the time to enquire of the exact locality of the Indian nation where the occurrence took place, but we give the account as related to us.

Such is the confidence that the much-abused red-man has in each other, and their faithfulness to keep their word, even unto death. Would to God that the white men were half so faithful to keep their pledge, and to their own people, as the poor Indian is to his tribe.

THE FASHIONS.

(*From the Young Lady's Journal.*)

There is so much variety in the toilettes one sees this summer, that their elegance more than ever depends on personal taste. Tunics are still worn, but not so frequently looped up, and very often they are simulated by trimmings.

The new shawl mantle falls in a large pointed lappet over either arm; in the middle of the back it is draped into a full double pleat, and is short in front. A llama or cashmere shawl can be arranged in this way, but the mantle is also made of black silk and a handsome fringe, and folds of silk laid the cross way above it. An ornament of silk passementerie is placed just at the top of the drapery at the back.

A handsome model for a rich silk mantle is the Marie Therese. It is half fitting and forms a very deep rounded basque, in the redingote shape at the back. This basque is arranged into two double pleats, fastened down with large buttons; it is trimmed round with a deep flounce of black lace. The front part of the mantle is shaped like an open, rounded off jacket, trimmed with narrower lace. There is an under part which comes down like a long waistcoat, and is buttoned all the way down. This part is plain; it is sometimes made of coloured silk but in that case should match the dress worn with the mantle. The sleeves are rather tight at the top, but gradually expand from the elbow, when they are caught up with buttons; they are edged with lace.

One mantle is pretty in three shades of brown gray, or violet—the basque and jacket part and sleeves in the darkest shade, waistcoat in the next, pipings and buttons in the lighter shade.

A simpler style of silk mantle is half-fitting cut out in four basques two behind, and one on either side. These basques are cut square, but tapering towards the waist; they are trimmed with a frizzled moss fringe, headed with two narrow rouleaux and a small quilling to head the trimming. This trimming minns the fringe, goes up the fronts and round the neck. The sleeves are very wide, cut square, and trimmed to correspond.

For a cashmere jacket a pretty pattern is tight-fitting. All the fulness of the rounded-off basque is thrown back, forming two full pleats at the back fastened down with buttons at the waist. The model we noticed was of felt gray cashmere. It was trimmed with a broad cross strip of gray silk reps and two narrow strips of the same. This trimming was arranged upon the front part so as to stimulate an opening *en chale*, with the addition of a scalloped-out border of cashmere, bound with silk reps. The jacket was fastened up to the throat with a row of buttons. Coat sleeves, with deep cuffs, and a square pocket upon each of the large double pleats at the back. This jacket also looks well in black silk.

Most costumes are still made with the mantle or jacket of the same material as the dress. The shawl-mantle mentioned above can be made in any material. Young ladies, however, prefer the short jacket, with pretty cut-out basques and wide sleeves. Sashes are quite gone out of fashion; even bows are ignored in the new French models. Skirts are no longer looped up *a la* Watteau. The tunic is made longer, and trimmed with a flounce or fringe which is carried up to the waist. When no tunic is worn, the basque of the jacket bodice is made long so as to cover part of the skirt.

Flounces of every kind are worn—deep or narrow, pleated or gathered, with headings or without according to taste.

Similarity of color is the great point to be attended to in modern toilettes. We cannot insist too strongly upon this. A variety of materials is admitted, but no variety of color—at least none beyond that of different shades of one color.

Dresses of striped silk are frequently trimmed with one or two more flounces of plain silk of the darker shade of the stripe. Very fresh and bright are the new *taffetas d'Italie;* striped lilac green, light brown or blue and white made up in this way with flounces of plain silk to match the stripe. One flounce is put on just half an inch above the edge of the skirt; another so as to simulate a double skirt or tunic. The bodice is made jacket-fashion and trimmed *en chale* in front, with a quilling to match the flounces; a similar trimming goes round the open sleeve. These taffetas, or glace silks, are inexpensive, and wear infinitely better than the fancy materials, which are so much less effective, and yet not remarkably cheaper.

We do not see anything very new in silks this summer; but we get very good elegant plain or striped silks at much lower prices than were ever known before; so that the silk costume is becoming quite a *chose de riguer* in a lady's wardrobe. In fact, one now gets a complete silk costume for the price one gave for a silk mantle alone a short time ago.

We must also mention that plain silks are very pretty trimmed with striped flounces or crossways bands with a double-tinted fringe. Trimmings of gauze or grenadine are also employed for silk dresses, and silk trimmings for mohair or other fancy materials; while dull silk reps is often used with much effect upon glace silk.

The same rules apply for the making up and trimming of the washing materials—French muslin and cambric, pique and *toile d Alace*. In all these a mixture of plain and striped materials, and of various shades of colour, and also very tasteful and effective.

The Record of a Triumph.

CONSOLATION FOR THE SUFFERING

There is no little consolation in the thought that, however the imposter may flourish for the season, he cannot long continue to delude mankind. How many men contrive to acquire a brief and flashy reputation, and then sink into disrepute and oblivion! This is especially true of the pretenders to medical skill, who in an age when diseases abound, seek to inveigle themselves into the confidence of the public, and to impose upon it with their noxious nostrums. We confess that years ago, when we first heard of the universal celebrity of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, we distrusted his lofty claims, and arrogated to ourselves a superiority of discernment which would not allow him to entrap our judgment. Most heartily do we beg his pardon for the unjust imputation. A careful study of his system convinced us that we were indeed mistaken, and that the world, to do him justice, should immediately, as it undoubtedly will hereafter, rank him foremost amongst its benefactors. He has solved the mystery of human diseases, and proved that all medical treatment, from the time of HUNTER, has been based upon false principles. JENNER did not effect a greater revolution in the method of dealing with the small-pox, than HOLLOWAY has done in the ordinary medical routine of the present day.

The human blood is not a mere fluid, coursing through the veins and arteries, and partaking of the mere qualities of other fluids. It is startling as the statement may appear—ALIVE. It is, in plain words, "the life of man." All physiological diseases, such as indigestion deranged kidneys, liver, heart, lungs, stomach, and a large majority of epidemic and endemic diseases have their origin, or at least their exciting cause in the impure state of the blood. Cleanse that and keep it cleansed and no sickness can postrate, or even assail the system. This splendid discovery has given a lustre to HOLLOWAY'S name, transcending the renown of heroes and statesmen. We do not wonder at the great fame he has acquired in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. We rejoice that he has visited our own country and opened an establishment in New York, which will be a very TEMPLE OF HEALTH to our own citizens. His PILLS and OINTMENT are the most wonderful sensatives which science and skill have yet produced.—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1871.

As will appear from our present issue, the Railway Commissioners have been appointed. Speculation was, for a considerable time rife as to the persons likely to be named, and we have no doubt that many of our readers will be surprised at the choice, both of some of the Commissioners and Appraisers. That the selection of these gentlemen will give universal satisfaction, no reasonable man will expect; but we are inclined to the belief that the appointments will, on the whole, receive the approval of the country at large. We should have liked to see the Hon Mr. Howlan on the Commission. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the Railway scheme, and next to the Premier, he contributed more than any other member of the Legis'ature, to its successful accomplishment. We doubt, however, that any other man on the Island is more competent to perform the duties of the office than Mr. Duncan. By his good business talents, and shrewd common sense, he has amassed a considerable fortune, and we have no doubt that, in the discharge of his public duties, he will act with the same integrity and ability as he does in his private business. We have not yet heard positively who is to be his opponent. Several gentlemen have been named, but most of them seem afraid to face the contest. A very foolish idea has gone abroad that if Mr Duncan is defeated, the Railway measure will certainly perish. This is a great mistake and the sooner the electors of Belfast perceive it the better. Now that the Bill has been passed and that the work will assuredly be carried on without delay, it becomes a matter of importance that the persons having control of it should be men of ability and integrity, who will see that it will be conducted as economically as possible. From what we know of Mr. Duncan, we do not believe that he would be a party to jobbery or corruption. If we did we would oppose his re-election to the utmost of our power; but we think the people of Belfast, who will have to contribute a considerable share of the cost of the undertaking will see that it is their interest to have as their representative, a gentleman who, by holding a seat in the the Government, and the Chairmanship of the Railway Board, will insure the cheap performance of the work, and at the same time obtain corresponding benefits for his own district.

THE RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

DURING a special meeting of the Executive Council held on Monday and Tuesday last, the Railway Commissioners and Appraisers were appointed. The result shows that the Government know how to keep their own secrets, for the gentlemen who have received the offices are not those which had been given by some of the papers. The Government have also shown that they are not afraid of throwing themselves upon the suffrages of the people. No fairer test of public opinion could be had, than is offered in Belfast, Souris and Tignish. The elections will come off early in July, and it will be a poltical campaign on quite a respectable scale. Mr. Duncan, Mr. Perry, and Mr. McEachen, we hear, will be vigorously opposed. It should be a fair stand-up fight, of Railroad, or no-Railroad, especially if the opposition are not prepared with a platform to go before the country. Of course the EXAMINER, as has been its wont will keep the people fully posted on the political events of the day. The following are the appointments:

To be Commissioners under the Seventh Section of the "Act to authorise the construction of a Railroad through Prince Edward Island:"

The Honorable James Duncan,
Thomas Kelly, Esquire, of Summerside,
James McDonald Esquire of Montague

To be Appraisers under the Eighteenth Section of the "Act to authorise the construction of a Railroad through Prince Edward Island:"

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

William Heard Esquire, Chairman,
Hon. John Longworth Member and Secretary,
Richard J. Clark, Esquire, Orwell,
Duncan Crawford Esquire, Wood Islands,
Donald Cameron, Esquire, M. P. P., Springton, Lot 67,
Donald McKay, Esquire, (Teacher's Son), Wheatley River,
Francis McQuaid Esquire, Head of Hillsborough.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Hon. Stanislaus F. Perry, Chairman.
Colin McLennan, Esquire, Member and Secretary,
John M Clark, Esquire, Alberton.
Joseph Murphy, Esquire Lot Eleven,
James Barclay Esquire, Lot Twelve
Joseph O. Arsenault, Esquire, M. P. P., Egmont Bay
Philips F. Irving, Esquire, Cape Traverse.

KING'S COUNTY.

Hon. Emanuel McEachen Chairman,
Roderick Munro, Esquire, M P. P., Member and Secretary,
Hon James Dingwell, M. L. C., Bay Fortune,
John Kelly, Esquire, Somerville,
Donald Stewart, Esquire, Cardigan.
John Roderick McKinnon Esquire, Lot 42
James Beaton, junior Esquire, East Point.

A ROGUES' CALENDER.

The *Argus* regrets that the City Council does not publish the criminal proceedings of its court. He argues that the so doing acts "as a wholesome check upon all kinds of lawlessness;" and suggests "that it is the duty of the City Council to publish weekly a record of its arrests, charges, and fines. Such a course would tend to lessen crime, guard the rights of individuals, and render property secure. There is no chastisement so salutary as a fearless and open exposure. The unpleasantness of appearing in the records of the Police Court would compel many an old offender to be more guarded in his conduct. The papers would be glad to publish such a record and even prepare it for the press, provided the clerk would furnish particulars. We hope the city fathers will see the necessity of adopting our suggestion, and of acting rigidly up to it. If the corporation is to be maintained at all, let it be maintained in its integrity, so that it may serve the end for which it was instituted. In civic matters, we require reform and perhaps the reform needed is that the Council render itself a "terror to evil doers."

All this looks very well at first sight, but our contemporary on Queen's Square, seems to forget that the good effects of the publicity of crime has been gravely disputed; and in fact the supposition is very prevalent, that it does more evil than otherwise. The criminal brought before the Mayor's Court, or the Supreme Court, if his crime were blazoned by the press, would be a hero for the hour, would in many cases glory in his shame, and would have hundreds of readers inspired with a desire to imitate him. The papers might be more spicy or piquant, but it is better that they should be dull than impure. The very arguments used by the *Argus* are the same as are given as an excuse for the publication of the vile American papers which are ruining the youth of America, by their prurient accounts of the criminal proceedings of the Police Courts of the United States.

If the suggestion of the *Argus* were adopted there would be an amount of injustice perpetrated, which would more than counter-balance the good that might be accomplished. Some poor, honest fellow, with a respectible family, would come from the country, and would have the misfortune to imbibe of the "liquid fire" too freely. He would be grabbed by the Police, fined or imprisoned, and his name paraded through the length and breadth of the land. Would that not be too great a punishment for him? and would it not be unjust to his daughters or family; who would have to hang their heads in shame, for that which they were not responsible. The poorer, unthinking but least guiltless classes, would be held up to public scorn and derision whilst the wealthy criminals would go "unwhipt of justice." The *Argus* is right in calling attention to the amount of drunkenness that exists, and the embryo ruffianism that occasionally exhibits itself. But we fear the remedy is not in the way suggested. The press would be better employed in publishing all it can of what is noble, generous, and good, and in striving, moreover, to reform itself, and to become emulous of creating a love for the best and purest forms of literature.

THE GASFITTING IN THE NEW POST OFFICE.

The *Patriot* is very tame on the gasfitting business. We think our contemporary has caught a Tartar. He says "the EXAMINER tries to explain away the damaging fact, but without success." We gave a bare statement of the circumstances of the case, and we are bound to believe them until they are disproved. We give below the letter of Mr. Hermans to which we referred last week. The *Patriot* exonerates Mr. Hermans from any blame in the matter. It is something to get this acknowledgment. We have something further to say on this subject, which may astonish the *Patriot*, but will defer it—unpatriot like—until we have both sides—which we presume we will when we get Mr. Allin's statement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir—The *Patriot* makes it appear that I have been favored in getting the Tenders for laying the Gas pipes and making the necessary fixtures in the New Court House and Post Office. In justice to myself and others, I feel it is my duty to state the following facts:—I having found out that the work was to be tendered for, although Mr. John Hatch, the City Crier, did not leave a notice with me as he did with others in my trade, I sent in a tender, at the lowest that I could afford to do the work for. Well! what was my surprise to hear that Mr. W. B. Allin, the City Father, got the job for £50, which would not pay three shillings a day for doing it. He came to me and said he got the tender, I said, Well! I wish you much joy of your bargain. He said he would withdraw his tender so I could get it, if I would go halves with him. I told him I did not want any more of his dodging and I would have nothing to do with him, as he had tricked me once before. Then he cocked up his thumb and said he would make money out of it. I thought there was some dodge, so I saw through his scheme to make the money. He would lay the gas pipes, and do no more and then no person else could do the fixings of the brackets and chandeliers after him, because how could any one keep them in repair for twelve months, and warrant what he did not do all of himself? It would be like a plasterer putting on the finishing coat of plaster; he could not warrant it to keep in repair, or free from cracking unless he put on the laths and first coats of plaster himself. His plan was like taking a contract for making a coat, he would do a part and leave it unfinished, no binding, no batton holes. If Mr. Allin, the City Father, got the Contract and was paid his £50 for merely laying the pipes, he could have charged the Government what he liked, for what remained to be done. I did not like this way of doing, so I went right up and saw the Chairman of the Board of Works, and I suppose he saw through the motives of this gentleman City Father who had better be making no threats, as I could tell some more things about the gas fitting work in the Market Hall, and in the Colonial Building, which he would not like to hear of. I thought that honesty is the best policy, so I got the tender, for £140 which is little enough, for all the work, which I will do faithfully, and for which the public will be gainers, and, that to without any dodging or scheming.

By printing this in your paper you will oblige
Yours truly,
AUGUSTUS HERMANS.
Ch'town June 2nd, 1871.

THE Hon. D. Davies has published another letter in the *Patriot*. It looks like a bid for the Leadership of a new party; but the first step in that direction is to lay down a platform, or set of principles, on the questions which are of most interest to the country. The mere suspicion that some "outside barbarian" had more influence with the Leader than had a representative of the people, is a trifling matter after all especially as the representative has the power to make his influence felt if he chooses. Besides, Mr. Davies, so we are credibly informed, is altogether wrong in his surmises. The gentleman to whom he refers never solicited that any one should get an office, nor did he know of any appointments until after they had been Gazetted, or otherwise made known publicly. We should like to know what course of political action Mr. Davies intends to pursue in future, and we think he ought to let us understand as soon as possible.

Mr. Richard Baker, of Summerside had his hand badly injured by the bursting of a gun.

OBITUARY.

Last week we recorded the death of John Mc Dougall, Esq., of Orwell North, an old and respectable resident, and for many years an esteemed contributor to the columns of the *Examiner*. In early life, though comparitively self-educated, he took an active part in politics, associating himself with Mr. LeLecheur and the late Mr. Cooper in their efforts to settle the Land Question. At the time of the adaption of Responsible Government he was in his District one of its strongest supporters, and aterwards aided the Free Education Act, the extension of our Franchise Act and every other reform measure, both by his pen and his influence.

In 1845 he was returned a representative for Belfast District and since that date he has been a commissioner of small debts under almost every government until his death, and held the office of Coroner for over a period of twenty years. In him the Island loose an honest, unassuming man, Orwell a worthy resident, and his widow an affectionate and kind husband. *Requiscat in Pace.*

PUBLIC LANDS SALE.—The Sale of Cascumpec Point of 250 acres of Land, laid out into 180 Lots, came off on the 8th inst. There was a lively competition—and the question appeared to be who would be the fortunate purchasers. The fact of the Railway terminus being in the Vinicity, has, in a very short space of time, caused this property for which a very small amount was offered not long since to realize the handsome sum of £6,000. One of the largest purchasers was our enterprising High Sheriff of Prince County; Richard Hunt, Esq. We feel satisfied from a knowledge of the locality that ere long this valuable property so beautifully situated will double in value. Messrs. Reid, Bro's; Hon. G. W. Howlan; Hon. Mr. Richards; J. S. Carvell and others, purchased portions of the land.

We are in receipt of the "Annual Report of the Commerce of Montreal for 1871" which contains very valuable information concerning the trade of Montreal with other places. From it we find that during 1870 we imported from Montreal 10,532 barrels of flour, of which Summerside received 5,686 barrels, and Charlottetown 4,846. During last year the total number of barrels of flour imported into the Island was 45,300, of which we received from the United States only 12,500 barrels and from Canada 32,800 barrels. These figures are suggestive and we shall refer to the Report in a future No.

The *Chignecto Post*, speaking of the anniversary exercises in the Sackville Academy, says:—"Next came orators by the Senior (Graduating) Class. The subject of the first was "Mary Queen of Scots" by Mr. C. DeW. Heard. A few of the events in the life of the unfortunate Queen were skilfully depicted and her character briefly portrayed. The second and last one, "Les Idees Napoleoniennes" by Mr. Ralph Brecken. The character of the French people in politics, their national vanity, their sentimental love for freedom and their inability to grasp it, were ably discussed.

LAST week we were shown through the extensive Carriage Factory of Wm. Tuplin Esq, at Summerside, and was quite surprised to learn that, since last fall, the large number of thirty-eight sleighs and over forty handsome carriages have been manufactured in the establishment. Mr Tuplin's prices are moderate; and intending purchasers will do well to inspect his stock.

Five prisoners confined in the Charlottetown Jail, under sentence of hard labor, while employed in hauling coal from the fuel yard, removed a door off its hinges and commenced to batter down the gate. Mr. Harvie having gone into the house for a drink, they fastened the porch door to prevent him from getting out. They were secured after a short time, and placed in irons.

The Temperance convention of P. E. Island, in Charlottetown, this year, during the month of July, Representatives from all Divisions: S. of T., Lodges B. T., Temples I. O. G., and Temperance Societies will be expected. A public meeting will be held in the Athenæum at that time under the auspices of the convention.

It is expected that several distinguished Temperance men will visit the Island during the meeting of the convention.

An agitation is going on to make Shediac the terminus or opening of the Canal. The route would be shorter, the opportunity afforded for trade, and transfer of goods from Canada, would be very great, and in many ways the project, if started from Shediac, would be of manifold advantage.

H. M S. *Racoon*, Capt. Howard, was at Georgetown on Tuesday, the 6th inst. She is on her way round the Island, and will be in this port shortly. It is understood that several of Her Majesty's vessels will be cruising in the Gulf during the summer.

There were 32 horses exported last week, some of which brought only about $50 each and others brought as high as $300. The Island is becoming famous for raising good horses. Next year there will be 1,000 colts raised of superior stock.

Travellers will be well taken care of at the Ocean House, Summerside R. Hibbitt, Esq., proprietor. Horses and carriages required by tourists, can be had at moderate charges.

In the *St. Lawrence*, on Friday last about twenty young men went to New Brunswick to work on the railway.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

William Hooper, Morell, your letter will appear next week.

J. B., Kelly's Cross, under consideration.

Letter on the Fisheries from an East Pointer, will be attended to.

PIC-NIC.—On Monday last the Irish Volunteer Pic-Nic was held at the Warren Farm, kindly tendered for the occasion by Mr. Costello, the present occupant. The "Heather Belle" was engaged to convey the party to Rocky Point Wharf. The attendance was good, the sport excellent, and the Volunteers returned to town in the evening at about eight o'clock, after having spent, we understand, a very pleasant day.—*Isl.*

We regret to learn that the Hon. George Coles' mental malady has been getting so much worse of late that he had to be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum on Thursday last. Rooms have been specially prepared for him at the Asylum, and everything calculated to contribute to his comfort has been accomplished by considerate friends.—*Her.*

We understand that there is a probability of the Evangelist Fathers of Cowley, Oxfordshire, holding a mission in St. Peter's Church, in this city in the month of July next. This celebrated order of English Preachers took a leading part in the twelve days mission held in London in 1869.—*Com. to Pat.*

LATE TELEGRAMS.

EUROPEAN.

London, June 3.—Consols 91 7 8. No quotable change in Liverpool markets.

Royal mail steamship *Elbe*, bound to the West Indies and Aspinwall, has returned to Southampton in a disabled condition.

Advices from Paris state that barricades have all disappeared. Pavements repaired. Perfect order everywhere.

The police are arresting all suspected persons.

Marshal McMahon in order of the day praises the army and marines for the deliverance of Paris from wretched incendiaries, and says the Assembly will recognize their services.

Paris, June 5.—The debate on the eligibility of the Orleans Princes to membership in the Assembly was postponed till Thursday, the committee not being ready to report.

The influx of foreigners to Paris increases daily.

There was a serious fire in Montmartre last night. It is suspected to have been caused by a petroleum bomb.

Arrests continue in all parts of the city.

London, June 5.—Earl De Grey resumed his seat in the House of Lords to day, and was warmly felicitated upon the conclusion of the treaty.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone declared that existing laws were ample to enable the Government to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Washington.

London, June 4.—The steamer *Cuba* with Major-General Schenck and the English Commissioners has arrived.

It has been discovered that the moving spirits of the Commune were in London, and that they would have extended the insurrection to England had it succeeded in Paris.

Paris, June 7—The *Figaro* wants the gambling houses re-opened, as an attraction to strangers.—It is thought that the damage to Paris, by fire and fighting, is about 800,000,000 francs. The health of Paris is excellent.—The Italian Foreign Minister guarantees the delivery of French Insurgents, who reach Italy, to the French Government.—Incessant attempts are being made to induce the soldiers to fraternize with the people.—Intense dissatisfaction prevails among all classes, and fresh trouble is feared.

The obsequies of the Late Archbishop Darboy took place to-day at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp. The Church was crowded, and the number of spectators on the line of the funeral procession was immense.

London, June 7.—Cable advices from France state that Thiers insists on giving the Republic a fair trial. The *Siecle* advocates the extension of Thiers' term of office.—Felix Pyatt is in Switzerland.—The proposal to leave untouched the ruins of the Hotel de Ville is seriously discussed.

London, June 8.—The House of Commons to-night engaged in a long debate on the army regulation bill. Mr. Cardwell defended the clause abolishing the sale of commissions. The incidental vote, while it did not decide the question of abolition, showed the Government had a majority of 177 votes. The Ascot gold cup was won to-day by "Mortimer," beating "Verdure," and six others. Later accounts from the diamond fields of South Africa are still encouraging. It is said that Eugenie does not favor any intrigues for restoration; Napoleon says nothing; Prince Napoleon is busily working for such an object, and Theirs is announced as favoring a Republic. The National Assembly yesterday abrogated the law proscribing the Orleans Princes, by a vote of 484 to 103 and declared valid the election of Duc d'Aumale and the Prince d'Joinville, by a vote of 448 to 113. Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112 1-2. In London, Consols closed at 91 5 8 to 91 3 4; 5 20's of 1852, 90 1-2; 10-40's, 81.

London, June 9.—Consols 91 3-4. A terrible conflagration was raging in Constantinople yesterday, not less than two hundred houses being in flames. The wind was fortunately light and hopes are entertained of getting the fire under control. The Marquis Gillifet was assassinated in Paris yesterday by a female Communist, whose husband he had ordered to be shot. It has been determined the court martial shall treat all offenders against the Government as military and not as political prisoners. General Ladmerault will probably be appointed Governor of Paris. Supplementary elections to the Assembly are fixed for the 9th of July. The Prussian troops remaining in France have begun their homeward march.

UNITED STATES.

New York June 3.—A Newfoundland despatch says one of the Anglo American telegraph cables have been recovered and repaired.

None of the securities of the Bank of France were destroyed.

Two thousand Communists will be imprisoned in hulks at Cherbourg.

Siecle advocates extensive decentralization of the Administration. *Journal des Debats*, expresses astonishment at the persistency of the Assembly in holding aloof from Paris.

The Debate in the Assembly showed that the fusion of the Bourbons was complete.

Validity of the election of Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale will be discussed next Monday in the Assembly.

It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl Marx, Jacobi Blanqui, Tonatchin and Diebrieck. The idea of burning Paris originated with Jacobi and Tonatchin. Papers have been found which show these men are in London, and are planing the burning of the principal cities in Europe.

Boston, June 6.—The Ottawa *Times* denies authoritatively that the Canadian Government or the Premier is committed to the treaty of Washington.

The submarine cable between Singapore and Hong-Kong was successfully completed on Saturday. London is now in direct telegraphic communication with China.

France is greatly excited over the proposed obligation of the Decree of Exile against the Bourbon Princes. The newspapers generally disapprove of such a course which they say will be a step toward restoration.

Rome advices say the Pope has refused Father Hyacinthe permission to hold the religious conference he had summoned, and refuses conferences with him until he publicly retracts his errors.

New York, June 6—A despatch from New Orleans last night says that 250 houses have their ground floors under water, and more than that number of families are homeless and desolate. The damage done by the flood is estimated at $500,000.

New York, June 7.—The flood at New Orleans recedes slowly. The city authorities are feeding and sheltering the unfortunate, whose dwellings are overflowed. Galveston, Texas, is suffering from a terrific storm and back water from the Gulf from a violent gale. Six inches of rain fell Sunday and Monday. Several vessels were wrecked. Several cases of sun stroke occured yesterday. The Atlantic Cable Company to-day announce that the cable tariff for ten word message after July 1st will be ten dollars in gold. Date, address and signature to be counted and paid for. Limit of message to fifty words to be removed and press despatches hereafter charged full rates.

Washington, June 7—There is no truth in the statement circulated that Gen. Sickles notified the Spanish Government that the question of restoring sequestrated estates of American citizens in Cuba must be settled as alternative of employment of force. Secretary Fish is not to be one of the arbitrators in the cause of the Alabama claims.

New York, June 9.—Exchange 10 5-8. Gold 112¼

Birth.

On the 8th inst., the wife of James Peake, Esq., of a daughter.

Deaths.

At Travellers' Rest, on the 27th May, in the 27th year of her age, Agnes Wilson Stubbs, the beloved wife of Mr. John Watson Raynor.

Of liver complaint, at the Brae, Lot 9, on the 18th ult., after four months' illness, which she bore with resignation to the Will of Providence, Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Henry, aged 12 years.

At Charlottetown, on the 6th inst., of brain fever, Edith Jane, the beloved child of Henry and Charlotte Proud, aged four years and five months.

Memoranda.

The brigt. Atlanta, McMillan, from Liverpool, with salt, arrived in Halifax on the 31st ult. On the eastern ledge of the Banks a heavy sea carried away ten stancheons, rails, and bulwarks, about the main chains broke in the cabin windows and doors, and started a few trenails in the topsides. Broke the main gaff some time previously, and saw several icebergs one 500 feet above the water. The Atlanta will come here for repairs.

The sch. J. M. McGuire, which arrived here on Saturday last from Boston, brought 654 bbls. flour, and 98 do. cornmeal.

The steamer Flamborough, from Montreal, arrived on Tuesday morning, and after landing 785 barrels flour and some merchandize, proceeded on her voyage to Pictou.—PAT.