

WERE Lord Dufferin to visit this Island now, he would certainly not fail to compliment our leading citizens upon their public spirit. As candidates for the representation of the people of Charlottetown he would see four gentlemen who occupy the highest rank in society and in the professions to which they belong—he would see Pope pitted against Davies, and Brecken against DeBlois. We are not of those who asperse the personal character of gentlemen merely because they are our political opponents. We rather endeavor to "elevate the political arena"—to render the "political arena" a position in which honorable and high-minded gentlemen may play their part free from personal attacks and groundless abuse. We think it highly important that our "best men" should be selected to represent our interests in the Legislature.

Who then, of the candidates for our suffrages, are the best men? Let us briefly compare Pope and Davies, Brecken and DeBlois. Mr. DAVIES is a clever young lawyer—a pleasing speaker, who has just been long enough in Parliament to learn Parliamentary rules. Socially, an exclusive Tory, politically, an extreme Radical, he could incite the Tenant Leaguers to rebellion, but he was never known to admit a Tenant Leaguer within the aristocratic circle in which he lives and moves and 'has his being. Merit—unaccompanied by wealth and position—has no merit in the eyes of Mr. L. H. Davies. He is not "the poor man's friend." A wealthy client has far greater charms for him than "honest poverty" represented in the person of a laboring man. In the capacity of a lawyer, he has rendered the province good service—for which he has been well paid. As a legislator, he has not succeeded in coupling his name with one single Act of marked advantage to the country. Ever ready to take a leading part in "radical" changes of all kinds, he has, since entering politics, steadily and persistently opposed every measure calculated to advance the interests of the province or develop its resources. If he had had his way, we would not now be enjoying the advantages of a railway, nor would we have obtained the "Better Terms." His genius is essentially of negative character. He is not a projector; he is a critic. He never invented a scheme nor marked out a line of policy. He attacks; and if he overthrows, he seizes upon the scheme or adopts the policy propounded by his opponent. He is quick, brilliant, shallow, ambitious and unscrupulous. For him it will be a high honor to be beaten by such a man as Mr. Pope.

Mr. Pope has been one of our leading men of business for nearly a quarter of a century. In that capacity he gave an impetus to the trade of the Province at large, and of Summerside and Alberton in particular, the force of which will be felt for years to come. He farms largely and well. He is one of our most enterprising shipbuilders. He keeps hundreds of poor men constantly employed. And the money he makes, he keeps moving. In private life, it cannot be denied that he has contributed largely to the development of our resources, and to the advancement of our people. Some of those who are now loudly deering him—notably Mr. David Rogers, of Summerside—were by him first assisted to fortune. But it is as a politician that his services are most marked. He was first elected some nineteen years ago; and since then he has been constantly engaged in the conduct of public affairs. Consequently, he is one of the most experienced politicians in the Province. Any district he represented was always "well looked after," while upon the Province at large he has left marks which will never be effaced. To him Charlottetown is largely indebted for the Park which will, in a few months, be hers. To him we owe the "Better Terms," and he—assisted by the Liberal Conservative Party which he led—gave us the railway. Throughout his career, he has, at every step, been pursued by Mr. L. H. Davies and his partisans "with a hatred as fierce as the forest fires which chase the wild beast from his covert." And now when, sacrificing his great popularity, comes out manfully to do what he can to make peace where there is no peace, to heal the canker of discontent which has so afflicted the Province that hundreds of schools are vacant, to give to Charlottetown that which he never before possessed—good free schools at comparatively small expense—his enemies are as active and as bitter as ever. But their efforts will, we believe, again prove futile. Supported and assisted by true friends, who have confidence in his ability, he will add yet another great public service to the many great public services he has already performed.

Mr. Pope has ever been ably seconded in his efforts to improve the country by Mr. Brecken. Mr. Brecken has served Charlottetown in the House of Assembly for thirteen years. He has served it well. He has been misrepresented and maligned. But his integrity remains unscathed. He is, undoubtedly, the most graceful and eloquent speaker in the Province; and his fine abilities as an advocate have ever exerted in the promotion of beneficial Acts.

Mr. DeBlois is a highly respectable gentleman—who has never taken an active part in politics. His abilities—exerted with laudable zeal—have, no doubt, gained for him the sincere respect of his proprietary constituents. But he can know little concerning public affairs. Few men in the province have less sympathy with—less in common with—TRUE PEOPLE than Mr. DeBlois. His claims to the support of electors are not to be compared with those of Mr. Brecken.

Pope and Brecken are undoubtedly the "best men" to represent Charlottetown. We are pleased to hear that their election is all but certain.

A PRACTICAL INSULT.

We hear it reported that Mr. Louis H. Davies and his partisans now threaten to call a public meeting, and to have a number of special committees present. Is it then criminal to take the name of "Davies" in vain? We trust electors will resent this burning insult, not by recriminatory taunts, or by a breach of the rules of decorum, but by going to the polls and voting for Pope and Brecken—men willing to speak or act for the citizens of Charlottetown at any time or under any circumstances.

MR. HAVILAND'S LETTER.

THE HON. J. C. POPE read the following letter—written by Senator Haviland—at the meeting held in the rink on Friday evening. We commend it to the attention of the people of Georgetown:—

Sir,—In a leading article published in Saturday's "Patriot" and headed "The Triumph of Principle," I am taken to task for having supported Mr. James Pope at the summer election, and for recommending my vote in favor of Mr. Pope in the first place on the ground of his being a Conservative; and, in the second, because I have come to the conclusion that according to every principle of common justice, the Roman Catholic schools which are situated in the principal towns of the Island, are entitled to aid from the State provided they submit to Government inspection, and Protestant children are allowed to attend them without being subject to any religious test. In pursuance of this principle I have advocated and carried grants through the Legislature for many years towards the maintenance of the Georgetown Infant School, and the Charlottetown Bog School, both of which institutions are in connexion with the church of England. By carrying out this principle, the law is not made equal in the province throughout the Colony. In the Province of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, grants are annually made to the several Legislatures in aid of the Roman Catholic educational institutions, without its being considered as dangerous to Protestantism. Not long ago, the Roman Catholic Priesthood were charged with neglecting the education of their people, and wilfully keeping them in ignorance. Now, when they rival us in the cause of education, and their colleges and schools are crowded with the children of Protestant Protestants who prefer them to the Prince of Wales Colleges and other kindred schools, we are afraid, and refuse assistance to them out of the common public purse. This is not justice, and it is not the voice cast by me in favor of Mr. Pope. He was not given without counting the probable cost. I supported him regardless of obloquy; regardless of the risk I might incur in favoring the cause of the present Conservative Party, and of losing my seat in the House of Assembly for Georgetown; of such obloquy I may say in the words of a great orator, I have learned to consider less glory; and as to the Legislature, and my seat in the House of Assembly, I am determined that they never shall be held by an ignominious tenure, and I am sure that they can never be lost in a more honorable way than doing with my constituents as they see fit.

I never sought the leadership. It was thrust upon me by the Conservative Party at a time when, if I had consulted my own feelings, I would have accepted the Speaker's Chair, which was offered to me, and which by the unanimous vote of the Liberal Party in the present House of Assembly, I am ready to pay the penalty of my recent vote at a moment's notice by resigning the leadership, upon receiving a requisition in writing from a majority of the Conservative Party in the Legislature.

Yours etc., H. HAVILAND.

Alma Cottage, Ch'Wn, Nov. 23, 1868.

THE PRIMAL CAUSE.

At the last meeting held in Market Hall, Mr. Louis H. Davies taunted Messrs. Pope and Brecken with cowardice, because they were not present to confront him; and, declared that he only wished he "could meet Brecken." The supporters of Pope and Brecken, knowing that the taunt was unwarranted, decided upon having a meeting. The meeting was held. Mr. Davies was challenged to make his charges. He declined to speak until after Mr. Brecken had spoken. Mr. Brecken spoke. There was a unanimous call for 'Davies.' Senator Haviland came forward and said that he thought Mr. Davies should be heard after the "great gun" Mr. Pope. The audience thought differently; and 'Davies' was again the cry. Now we hold, that in common courtesy—to say nothing about justice and fairness—Mr. L. H. Davies was bound to come forward in response to the call of the electors whose suffrages he was seeking. We hold that he is the primal cause of the uproar which followed. We believe further, that had Senator Haviland exercised a tith of the persistency he displayed at Market Hall a few years ago, when he stuck his thumbs into the arm-holes of his waistcoat and told the hooping followers of Mr. L. H. Davies to hoot away till daylight if they pleased, but he would speak—he would have enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing order fully restored and of hearing his new found champion speak "after Mr. Pope."

A MISTAKE.

The Catholic constituents of Senator Haviland are, we understand, indignant at the course pursued by that gentleman in going down to Georgetown, stirring up the prejudices of their Protestant neighbors, and presiding the Hon. Daniel Gordon to oppose their interests. They think, it appears, that Senator Haviland—now that he has practically retired from local politics—should consult his Senatorial dignity and stay at home like other Senators. This is a mistake. As a citizen and a man, Senator Haviland has a perfect right to use, in local elections, all the influence he possesses. That Senator Haviland owed his first election, his last election and all his elections to the Catholics of Georgetown, is, doubtless, to the mind of Senator Haviland, a very secondary consideration to the pleasure and satisfaction which may be derived from confounding Mr. Pope in his efforts to restore peace and harmony to the community.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CONNOLLY.

OUR latest exchanges report the death of Archbishop Connolly. He died of congestion of the brain, at twenty minutes to twelve on Thursday night last. The late Archbishop was greatly esteemed by all classes of the community in which he lived. The following eloquent eulogium is from the pen of the Rev. Geo. M. Grant, the well-known Presbyterian Minister,—who suggests that the Archbishop should be honored with a public funeral:—

"It is needless to add that I am not thinking now of Dr. Connolly as a Churchman, an Archbishop, nor even as a much esteemed friend. I write concerning him as one of our prominent public men, and as a public benefactor. Theobald and Stephen Langton were great, not chiefly as Archbishops of Canterbury, but as patriots and statesmen. No one thinks of Richelieu and Mazarin as Cardinals, but as each in his time—the brain of France. And many to-day think of the late Dr. Connolly, not as the self-denying priest or Archbishop abundant in labors, but as the man who has long been the soul of this city and this Dominion of ours. He was a wise man—rich in saving, common sense. He was a man of peace—ever seeking to build bridges between his own and those of his fellow-citizens. He was a good man—beloved by the poor, by all who ever employed, and by all who really knew him."

LANGUAGE was invented to conceal men's thoughts, once said a cunning old politician, and our Schoolmen men—"we bog pardon, 'unsectarian schoolmen'" are trying their best to prove the truth of the saying. They talk like steam engines, but their designs, not so arranged as to hide their designs, and not to reveal them.—"Patriot," slightly altered.

GREAT MEETING AT CITIZENS' SKATING RINK!

A LAWYER'S MANŒUVREING.

THE BIBLE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

HOW DAVIES SHIRKED THE QUESTION.

HAVILAND'S COUP D'ETAT.

The "New Party's" Forces Retire!

Sensible Speech by Hon. J. C. Pope.

POPE & BRECKEN'S POLICY FULLY ENDORSED!

QUESTIONS FOR MR. DAVIES.

WHAT ABOUT THE NORTHWEST?

How about the Bible in the schools?

Who is to bear the taxes?

POPE'S RECORD.

\$800,000 TO BUY LANDS.

\$21,000 A YEAR "BETTER TERMS."

OUR RAILWAY.

His Worship Mayor the president, Mr. J. J. O'Reilly acted as Secretary. As the several candidates entered they were loudly cheered by their respective friends. The audience called for Mr. Brecken. Mr. Brecken responded. He said that as Mr. Louis H. Davies had left his stronghold in Murray Harbor and come to attack him in Charlottetown he should first show cause for such an attack. Mr. Davies answered that Mr. Brecken should speak first. Mr. Brecken explained that he had not attended the first meeting held by Mr. Davies and his friends because he was off the island; nor the second, because he had—before he was aware that it was to come off—engaged to attend a meeting of electors at Summerside. He still maintained that Mr. Davies should first show cause for his attack, and politely invited him to do so. He then withdrew. The electors called some for Davies and for some Brecken. After a few seconds Mr. Brecken gracefully yielded the point. He addressed the meeting at length—expounding his policy on the School Question, as laid down in his card; proving that Mr. Davies' action in upholding Mr. Laird while Mr. Laird used his best exertions in behalf of the Catholics of New Brunswick and imposed Separate Schools upon the Northwest, were inconsistent with the professions Mr. Davies was now making to the Protestants of this Island; and arguing that Mr. Davies was not to be trusted to settle the school question on a purely secular or unsectarian basis. He concluded by asking Mr. Davies whether or not he would, if elected, amend the clause in the Education Law, which permits the reading of the Bible in public schools without note or comment? To this simple question an answer was, of course, expected; but Mr. Davies was unanimously called for. But Mr. Davies came not. Senator Haviland appeared in his stead, to request that Mr. Davies should be heard after that great gun, Mr. Pope. But Davies was wanted, and 'Davies' was the cry from both sides. Members of the 'new party' (who loved fair-play) vied with Liberal-Conservatives in shouting 'Davies.' Senator Haviland retired. But Mr. Davies appeared not. Senator Haviland again came to the front, and still the cry was 'Davies.' Mr. Pope endeavored to restore order by declaring that he would just as soon speak before Mr. Davies as after Mr. Davies. He cared not. At this juncture a new and entirely unexpected movement was observed. Senator Haviland had left the gallery and was among his followers,—sounding retreat. At the same instant Mr. Davies was observed on the table gesticulating wildly and speaking at the top of his voice. But with the commotion stirred up by retreating squadrons under command of Haviland, and the general din which had been raised, it was quite impossible to hear whether or not he answered Mr. Brecken's question. After calling the electors "cowards" and other choice names, Mr. Davies retired with his retreating followers, and the Rink was left in possession of the friends of Pope and Brecken. We greatly regret that the audience should have insisted on an immediate answer to Mr. Brecken's question. No doubt, it was Mr. Davies' duty to come forward. But, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that Mr. Davies would have given a full and lucid exposition of his whole policy with respect to the school question and the city schools, had the audience but waited until after Mr. Pope had spoken. We exceedingly regret that Senator Haviland should have been so precipitate. There was, we believe, not the slightest desire on the part of any one present to prevent Senator Haviland from speaking. The audience only wanted to hear 'Davies' first. 'Davies' was loudly called for by his own supporters as by Liberal-Conservatives. If Mr. Davies had but come forward like a man and briefly answered Mr. Brecken's simple question, he might have explained that he wished "to speak after Mr. Pope," and all would have been well. As it was

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Senator Haviland and his men missed hearing the very practical and sensible speech which Mr. Pope delivered, as so on order was restored. We regret that we are unable to give a verbatim report of it.

Mr. Pope after expressing the great regret he felt on account of the scene which had just been witnessed, alluding briefly to the services he had performed for the Province, in procuring the \$800,000 to buy out proprietary estates, the "Better Terms" of Confederation and our railway, read the following card which, he said, embodied his views upon the burning question of the day—the School Question:—

To the Electors of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Representation of your Town, Common and Royalty, in the House of Assembly, at the approaching general election.

The important subject of Public Education is the one which now more particularly engages the attention of the people of the Island.

I am in favor of having a good Free School Act, based upon the present Law; and if elected will endeavor to improve the character of our Free Schools, and obtain a more satisfactory result than has been heretofore had in return for the large amount of money expended from the public funds for this object.

I do not recognize it to be the duty of the State to pay for any religious teaching; but I am in favor, in the Towns of this Province of utilizing the private Schools—if open to the inspection of the Executive Government—and of paying for the education therein given, a per capita allowance equal to the amount which the State would be called upon to pay for those pupils if educated in the Free Schools.

By adopting this course you will be saved a large amount of taxation, the bitter feelings that now unfortunately exist, will, in a measure, be allayed, and peace and good will will be promoted.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, JAMES C. POPE.

Ravenwood, 26th July, 1876.

The card was received with applause. It would, he said, be seen by it that he had not, as asserted by his opponents, changed his views upon the School Question. He was as he had ever been an upholder of Free Schools; and he would do all in his power to maintain and improve our Free School System. Those engaged in canvassing against him, ask a man whether or not he is in favor of Free Schools; and if he says "yes," his name is marked down as his (Mr. Pope's) opponent. He alluded to the fact that certain denominations in this town, have taxed themselves heavily to erect and maintain good schools; and he pointed out that they have thereby relieved the State of a duty which it has taken upon itself to perform. He called attention to the wide-spread discontent manifested on all sides; to the hundreds of vacant schools, and to the disgraceful state of the schools of Charlottetown. He quoted the opinions of Dr. Murray, Rev. G. M. Grant, Hugh Miller, Dr. Allison, Mr. Cooper Temple, M. P.; Lord Sadler, and other prominent Protestants to prove that the teaching of religion in the school was not considered an evil by Protestants, and he argued that to restore peace the teaching of religion might be permitted in the schools of towns. Although they had separate schools in Vancouver Island and British Columbia, and Manitoba, and Ontario, and Quebec, yet it would not be right, nor practicable, to establish them throughout country districts of this Island where the population is sparse and the denominations are many, because the cost of education is defrayed out of the general revenue, and as in other Provinces—raised by local assessment. He alluded to the fact that the Church of England in this Island is at present receiving the interest of £100,000 of the country's money, which it expends in maintaining denominational schools—a fact which shows clearly that however much certain clergymen are opposed to aiding denominational schools with money from the public exchequer, in theory, they are not opposed to it in practice. He hoped the question would be met fairly and honestly by Protestants as well as Catholics. To allay the strife and bitter feeling which had been engendered, they needed the support of Protestants. He felt sure that he would have the support of generous Protestants who had confidence in him—who believed that when he said he would go so far he would go no further. From the returns made by canvassers, he felt confident of victory—notwithstanding the unfair underhand efforts which are being made to oust him. At the conclusion of Mr. Pope's speech, (which was heard with enthusiasm) Councillor Harris came forward and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that this meeting approve of the resolutions forthwith carried in the House of Assembly, by Messrs. Pope and Brecken, and hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure their return, to represent Charlottetown and Royalty, at the coming election.

The resolution was seconded by Owen Connolly, Esq., and being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously. After a few remarks from Pope and Brecken, and cheers for the candidates and the Queen, the large and respectable audience (which did not follow Haviland) quietly dispersed.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

The cable has, during the past week, been apprising us of a further cutting down of some mills, and the resort to short time in others in the principal manufacturing centres in England. The following from the *Examiner's* trade article under date of 1st inst., tells the whole story:—"Our market is again worse; that is, business continues to dwindle, while prices still give way. The stagnation is more complete than ever yet and the despondency of tone in all departments is more than ever striking. If there were anything of the nature of panic, the position would be less irksome; as it is, there is little prospect of early relief. Again, a great outcry for reduced production is made on all hands, and, by some means or other, production certainly must be reduced. In no department at all is there any improved tone to report; in none does there seem to be even an average business doing—demand being limited strictly to absolute requirements. Coming to explain a state of affairs so discouraging, we find, firstly, that political anxiety is on the increase, not so much on account of the war actually begun or threatened, as from fear of ulterior consequences; secondly, the trade has been suffering so long that a climate of some sort seems inevitable; and it is felt that, unless production is greatly and quickly reduced by deliberate action, credit will not long be able to sustain the present strain of adversity." Not only are the textile manufactures in a state of collapse at present, the great mining interests of the country are also suffering from a depression scarcely less severe.

Mr. JAMES BUTCHER has completed his contract for building the Light House, at the Block House, in a workmanlike and very creditable manner. It cost about \$3,300. A number of gentlemen went out in the steam tug *Henry Atkins*, on yesterday, to see the building, and after examining it, gave expression to their satisfaction and pleasure at seeing such a suitable and substantial building at the entrance of our harbor.—*New Era*.

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS IS NOT AN ORATOR WHO draws his audience irresistibly into his own views, and never fails to convince them that he has right upon his side; but it must be said for him that he does not hesitate to espouse the unpopular side of a quarrel, and to declare his opinions with all the earnestness of which he is capable. He fought long and stoutly the cause of the slave when such advocacy involved almost social ostracism, and he has had the triumph of seeing the right prevail. Doubtless he enjoys a larger share of popular favour now than he did fifteen years ago; but neither the desire to retain the favour of his fellows nor the reproach of old age can check the free and vigorous expression of his sentiments, or restrain him from doing all that he can to resist oppression. His latest manifesto is thoroughly characteristic of the man. It takes the form of a letter addressed to General Sherman, in which he claims the right to ask whether that officer has been correctly represented as advising the extermination of the Indians. If the statement has been falsely made, he entreats the General, for the honor of the nation and of the service, to deny it, and reminds him that while he neglects to do so, his supposed example is used to commend that infamous course and to create a public opinion which shall approve and demand it.

Mr. Phillips then reviews some of the circumstances in the terrible history of the treatment of Indians by whites during the past century—circumstances with which General Sherman has reason to be familiar. In 1867, he, General Sherman, was the head of an Indian Commission whose report, printed by the Government, is one of the most terrific pictures ever drawn of the wrongs the Indian has suffered from the American nation. 'You know,' says Mr. Phillips, 'that we have surrounded him with every demoralizing influence, steeped him in intemperance, incited him to licentiousness by the example of those set over him, and tempted him to every vice. You have yourself spread on the public records the evidence that the Government has robbed him of his land, cheated him of his dues and uniformly broken faith with him. If any of the tribes are to-day liars, thieves and butchers, they might rightfully claim to have only copied, at humble distance, the example we have set them.' Plain speaking this, but the writer is far from having finished his indictment. "You are not ignorant," he proceeds to say, "that the Indian has been outraged and plundered by the frontiersmen without stint or redress, and butchered by our soldiers, under the American flag, with brutal and detestable cruelty—the description of which in plain terms the press would not admit to its columns. You know—no one better—that the worst brutality which purient malice ever falsely charged the Indian with is but weak imitation of what the white man has often inflicted on Indian men, women and children. You know that on the plains we have violated every rule of civilized war, massacring women and children with worse than savage brutality. Your career has not shown you an instance where the Indian has lifted his hand against us until provoked to it by misconduct on our part, compared with which any misconduct of his is but dust in the balance."

The writer proceeds to cite testimony in support of his fearless accusations. The first witness he calls is President Harrison who, when Governor of Indiana, said the legislature in 1807, "that the utmost effect to induce Indians to take up arms would be unavailing if one only of the many persons who have committed murder upon their people and could be brought to punishment." Major-General Harvey, after half a century's service on the plains, made this remarkable statement to a Congressional Committee, "that he had never known an Indian tribe break his word to our Government, and he had never known the Government to keep its faith with an Indian tribe." And Major-General Pope, only last year, said that the army officers cannot prevent wrongs which drive the Indians to war. On the contrary, at the demand of every agent whose unfair dealing with the Indians has brought on a difficulty, he is obliged to pursue and force back the same deplorable state and place Indians whom he knows to have been wronged, and who have only done substantially what he would have done himself under like provocation.

Having quoted these stinging phrases from persons in a position to speak with authority, Mr. Phillips points out the reproach it is to religion and culture that the multiplying millions of the United States with all the resources of civilization and Christianity in their hands, have lived for two hundred years close to this small and expiable race, and been able to give it only their vices—"that all of good the Indian has is his own; most of his vices he can rightfully charge to the white man. Then follows this vehement denunciation of Indian administration:—

"Except the negro, no race will lift up its head against the general consideration of our country against this nation as the Indian will. We have made causeless war upon him, merely as a pretext to steal his lands. Trampling under foot the rules of modern warfare we have made war on his women and children. We have chased him out of one hunting ground by compelling him to accept another, and robbed him of this last by driving him to frenzy, and then punishing resistance by confiscation. Meanwhile neither pulpits nor press nor political party would listen to his complaint. Neither in Congress nor in any city of the Union could his advocate obtain a hearing. Statesmanship, good sense and justice, even from the chief magistrate, were unavailing when they pleaded for a long and generous consideration of our late hate and pillage as our Indian wrongs. Mr. Phillips concludes by remonstrating against the enormous wickedness of the advice imparted to General Sherman—counselling the extermination of "these plundered victims of a greedy, unscrupulous and cruel people."—*Montreal Gazette*.

THE BRANT MEMORIAL.—We have received a circular calling attention to a movement which has been in progress for some time, having for its object the erection of a monument to Captain Joseph Brant (Thayendanege) the illustrious chieftain and statesman of the Six Nations Indians. The movement had its origin in the visit of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin to the homes of the Indians two years ago. On that occasion the chief and sachems, in council assembled, passed an address to His Excellency, in which they asked that he would be pleased to convey to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, their profound expressions of respect and their desire that he should direct to the generous consideration of our Government the erection of a monument in honor of the brave Brant. Arrangements have been made by which subscriptions to this fund can be made to the treasurer, A. Robertson, Esq., Bank of British North America, Brantford, or at the Block House, in a workmanlike and very creditable manner. It cost about \$3,300. A number of gentlemen went out in the steam tug *Henry Atkins*, on yesterday, to see the building, and after examining it, gave expression to their satisfaction and pleasure at seeing such a suitable and substantial building at the entrance of our harbor.—*New Era*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three men of the Pacific Survey were drowned.

Of Brigham Young's forty-five living children more than half are females, but none of the latter are beautiful.

EXTRAORDINARY.—All the rascals in Great Britain, the Colonies and the United States will learn with deep regret that there appears to be a good prospect for a renewal of the Extradition Treaty. The London *Standard*, which should be good authority, speaks 'warranted for inferring' from a late speech of Earl Derby's that Mr. Pierpont, the new American Minister in England, had either made a liberal proposal, or hinted that he expects to make one.—*Hullfax Chronicle*.

The London Times is setting its face against the multiplication of Railways in Canada, taking the ground that we have already too much divided traffic. This is caused by the fact that the London and the bonds of the North Shore Railway which found no market there last year. The *Times*, although not over friendly to Canada, is not this time, we think, far from right, as it will not enrich the country to build up new roads which will, in fact, all, can only do so at the expense of those already in existence.

A DYNAMITE FRENCH IN FRANCE.—The latest French journals recite the discovery in France of a match for the too famous Thomassin in the person of a merchant in Paris, who recently imported from Switzerland several cases which were declared to be undistillable 'clay.' The custom-house officers suspected something, kept the cases at the warehouse, and sent for a chemist. The chemist was puzzled with his first specimen of the contents, until he brought himself to investigate the pieces of the pretended clay, with fire. It instantly exploded with a loud noise. Another very small piece put into a mortar, exploded on being sharply touched with a pestle. It proved to be dynamite. The cases contained nothing but dynamite, which had been rolled off a cart upon the ground, to have blown up a whole quarter of the city. Fancy such a cask in hands of American baggage smashers! Legal proceedings have been taken against the merchant, who has risked the lives of thousands to save himself a few francs.

The upsetting of the yacht 'Mohawk,' and the drowning of Mr. Garner was a genuine sensation for New York. Men are drowned every day, but it is not every day that a man worth \$29,000,000 is drowned. Nor is it common for vessels to be wrecked under almost cloudless skies and little wind. It is true the 'Mohawk' was struck by a squall, but when this occurred the greater portion of New York was bathed in sunshine and the wind was a steady breeze. It is not to be supposed that the crew were to die of injury to anything. The truth is, Mr. Garner sacrificed himself, and his friends were sacrificed to an idea. His vessel of 300 tons burthen had only four feet four inches depth of hold, and she drew not quite six feet of water. Naval critics prophesy that the wreck will be on the first blow, as she could never stand 32,000 square feet of canvas. But Mr. Garner relied on his immense centrepiece, and declared that the building of his yacht would be covered by interest in his building. His safe fate is a sad one—a sacrifice to his own hobby.

SADLER'S DEFEAT.—The defeat of Joe Sadler by Trickett, the Australian, in a three mile sculling race on the Thames, has already been announced. From the London *Telegraph's* account, it is clear that the account is inclined to favor the Englishman—it can be plainly seen that the race was a fair one, and that Sadler's defeat was "clean." Sadler, who is 37 years of age, weighed 157 lbs., he had a boat built for him by Clapton, and named the *Launcelet*. Trickett, who is 25 years of age, and weighed 158 lbs., rowed the *Young Australia*, a "beater" built by Swain, and named the *Windsor*. The betting was 7 to 1 on Sadler at the start, Joe got first victory, and the nose of his boat showed to the front; but Trickett quickly collared him, and at a short distance from the start he had the victory, when the betting changed 40 to 10 on the Australian. Sadler looked over his shoulder (a bad sign)—and put on a spurt, but Young Australia had two lengths clear, and after rowing a crooked course, he pulled out to the front, and the result was a foregone conclusion. The time of the winner was 24.36, and though some counted it as 24.30, and others 24.35. The Australian will no doubt be the *Schnyck* in September.—*Herald*.

FREILIGRATH, THE POET.—A German poet relates a pleasant anecdote of the late Frederick Freiligrath. The poet had a passion for visiting merchant vessels, and he sailed in a Belgian steamer, company with a friend went on Board a stately ship which was about to sail for Canton. The boatswain conducted the two strangers about the deck and stated that at present the vessel containing company he could not take them into the cabin. At this moment the cabin door opened and the captain came forth. Freiligrath and his friend apologized to the captain for the intrusion, and they stepped into the cabin. He took a look at his quarters. They entered, and found, among other things, a select literary library containing a complete edition of Freiligrath's works, and a large number of books that your poems are going around the world?" asked the friend. "What do you mean?" asked the captain. "This, the former replied, is the author of those volumes." "What are you saying?" asked the friend, "the captain rushed on deck, ordered the vessel to be dressed with flags, the crew to prepare for parade, and after entering the poet and his friend with the best his larger and lower quarters, and they remained with all the state and ceremony reserved for crowned heads.

WIDE AWAKE FOR AUGUST, 1876.—Wide Awake for August sets forth a tempting feast for folks little and big—two serials, four stories, a novel, a genuine boy, while in the 'New-Fashioned Girl,' Nan is a good type of thousands of our modern girls, her dreams and her duties pulling at her with contrary hands. The etiquette paper, Managers at Home, once to be printed as a tract for general distribution. Among the poems, that Classics of Baby-Land, 'Jack and the Beanstalk,' by Clara Doty Bates, illustrated by Charlotte Doty Findley, and 'The First Tooth,' by Edgar Fawcett, will be very read.

Only \$2 per annum. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Blackwood's Magazine for July, just published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, presents a choice collection of varied reading, just the thing for a long summer vacation. It is the earliest issue of this popular magazine was earned by well written short tales and sketches similar to those which appear in the present number. The following brief description only does bare justice to the contents.

'A Woman Hater, Part II,' is very interesting, and leaves us wondering what will be the matter.

'In a Studio,'—Conversation No. V., we find the friends 'howling in unison' over some last century poetry, and finally landing in a discussion on Spiritualism, and insisting on a strict investigation of so-called spiritual phenomena.

'John's Hero' suggests the folly of rash hero-worship.

'A Wanderer's Letter,'—No. III., takes us to Leipzig, and gives an account of the famous battle there in October, 1813, with comments upon Napoleon's neglect to provide a line of retreat.

'The Eastern Question' treats of the disturbance in Turkey, and suggests that the disconcerted provinces should be formed into a separate state, giving the inhabitants the privilege of selling their houses and lands settling elsewhere.

'The Autobiography of a Joint-Stock Company (Limited),' All attempted to make investments on the faith of high-flown prospectuses, should read the story here told before parting with his money.

The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: 'The London Quarterly,' *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Review*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Review*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Review*. Price \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Electors of Charlotte-town, Common & Royalty.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to inform you that I am a Candidate for the Representation of your Town, Common and Royalty, in the House of Assembly at the approaching general election.

The important subject of Public Education is the one which now more particularly engages the attention of the people of this Island.

I am in favor of having a good Free School Act, based upon the present Law; and if elected will endeavor to improve the character of our Free Schools, and obtain a more satisfactory result than has been heretofore had in return for the large amount of money expended from public funds for this object.

I do not recognize it to be the duty of the State to pay for any religious teaching; but I am in favor, in the Towns of this Province, of utilizing the private Schools—if open to the inspection of the Executive Government—and of paying for the education therein given, a per capita allowance equal to the amount which the State would be called upon to pay for those pupils if educated in the Free Schools.

By adopting this course you will be saved a large amount of taxation, the bitter feelings which now unfortunately exist, will, in a measure, be allayed, and peace and good-will will be promoted.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your Obedient Servant, JAMES C. POPE.

Ravenwood, July 31