O'Hanlan couldn't pursue him on the back; the cute fool had made him discharge his pistols.

There was nothing for it but to walk away, cursing his own stupidity; and ever after, if any one wanted to provoke him, they had only to ask him when he had last seen Jerry the Fool.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;—About twelve months ago there appeared in the "Argus" newspaper an editorial paragraph the substance of which was, that I had been slandering the Presbyterians and calling them opprobrious epithets. The charge appeared to me, to be so utterly ridiculous, that I did not at the time take the trouble to refute it. Latterly, however, I see by a placard published in the "Patriot" of the 3rd inst., that some charitable individual has been pleased to revive it, for the purpose, I presume, of influencing the Belfast election. In case any person may be led to the belief that I was the "first man who used the phrase black mouthed Presbyterians," I now give it a most emphatic denial. Neither in public nor in private; neither in the newspapers nor in the debating clubs have I been in the habit of calling my neighbors insulting names. Indeed I did not know that the 'phrase' was used against the members of any religious denomination until I heard that a certain editor, well known in this city, had been denouncing the Presbyterians as black-mouthed, hard-headed, &c. If I were ever so much inclined—which I was not—to abuse the sect in question, I could not forget that some of the best friends I ever had were Presbyterians. But my notion of politicians is not high, and many of them, I am well aware, will resort to any trick, no matter how mean or contemptible, for the purpose of injuring an opponent. To some one among the lowest class of politicians—to some one to whom lying and crooked ways have been habitual I attribute the writing and publication of the placard in question. The author of the precious document must have known that he was circulating a falsehood against me, and yet for the sake, as he thought, of carrying a point, he could not refrain from "bearing false witness against his neighbor." That I have sometimes dabbled in politics I do not deny, but it has been invariably for the sake of a principle. Sometimes I have tried to assist a friend whom I believed to be advocating the people's interests, and again I have striven to defeat men who, in my opinion, forced measures upon the country in opposition to its inhabitants' and who endeavored to trample under foot the privileges which we enjoy. I have always looked at public measures from a working man's standpoint, and in reference to political questions, the idea uppermost in my mind is, that the party which governs the country most economically,—which does not oppress the country with taxation, and which cheapens the necessaries of life for the poorer classes,—that that Government ought to be supported by the masses of this Colony, no matter what their creed or nationality. This is what I have always endeavored to do, and if I have erred in pursuing this course it has been unconsciously; but this much I can truly say, that in my political efforts, I have been actuated by no selfish motives, and that I never yet resorted to dishonorable means to injure my opponents.

I remain yours very truly.

P. Reilly.

Ch'town, Aug. 5, 1871.

Woodstock, N. B., 27th July, 1871.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

My Dear Mr. Editor.

A brief note from these upper regions may perhaps be acceptable to some of your numerous readers. We Islanders abroad sometimes think that if the circle of acquaintances of those at home could be enlarged it would be beneficial; and perhaps an occasional communication from the outside world would have this effect. Let me then again introduce the inhabitants of this up-river country, to your readers—your friends, and mine,—and who knows, perhaps this acquaintance may terminate in marriage. For we cannot conceal the wish that the day is not far distant when the union so auspiciously begun between these B. N. A. Provinces shall be fully consumated, and that hand in hand we may press forward to the grand future which is unquestionably before us. We have in us all the elements of a great nation, and must soon rise to our true position. Our commercial metropolis had the pleasure a few evenings since of listening to a lecture from the celebrated archdeacon McLean from Manitobah, in which he eloquently compared our country to the Eddystone Light House, which, with its light gave a welcome to the weary mariner who, after a long and perilous voyage was seeking a haven of rest, "So," he said, 'our Dominion would be the Light House," guiding the weary, storm-lost emigrant to the land where industry will secure for him a home, and where all the down trodden and oppressed of the old world are sure to find a welcome." This at least is certain, we are waking up to a feeling of national pride, our country is second to none, and its facilities for affording a home to wanderers will soon be known through out the world. And of this vast Dominion P. E. I. must be the favored garden.

But do sit quiet in your chair, Mr Editor, I am not going to write a political letter this time. The weather is too hot for such work just now. The thermometer ranges above 90, so this subject must be postponed till cooler times.

At present there is no news of sufficient importance to interest you, and I fear you will call me dull. Like all the rest of the world we are trying to cool off in quietness, and a subject or item of news must be tremendously sensational to arrest more than a passing glance. This is just the weather in which one can appreciate Tennyson's *Lotus Eaters*; and I feel more like running off to that shady elm festooned in beauty, overhanging yonder babbling brook, to read it again than writing here. While sweltering with the heat one cannot restrain the wish that he could change places at least for a while with

" The flower (that) ripens in its place,
" Ripens and fades, and falls, and hath no toil,
" Fast rooted in its fruitful soil "

But hot as the weather is our Farmers are all busy in their hay-fields. Everywhere one hears the clatter of Mowing Machines, and is revived by the sweet scent of new mown hay. One pleasing feature in farm-life in this country is the increase of machinery to facilitate the farmer's toil. Once our husbandmen were about the hardest worked of toilers, now their hours of work are short, and their labor light. We are glad this class of men are availing themselves of the facilities offered by science; they need it if any workers do. Reports from the surrounding country are cheering. Crops of all kinds promise well, and the prospect indicates that barns and markets will be well supplied.

Notwithstanding the heat our temperance friends of the Good Templars were courageous enough to hold their annual Grand Lodge a few days ago in this Town. A respectible number of representatives from different parts of the Province were present, and the various reports read indicate a healthy and prosperous state of that important institution. The report of the W. G. C. was especially interesting, and, in some passages eloquent. Every one that listened must have felt a thrill of sympathy to these burning words, "Help! Help! the cry comes to us, brothers and sisters, at this time in distinct but melancholy cadence. Shall we, can we, dare we be unmindful of that cry? Nay, I am satisfied that but one determination prevades the minds of this assembly—unflinching and unceasing effort until the principles of total abstinence shall universally prevail, and our country rejoice over its disenthralment from the curse of intemperance." It gives every true lover of mankind pleasure to mark the success of this order, and we hope its influence will be felt and its principles embraced by every grade of society I was glad to notice your remarks in a late no. of the Examiner on this subject in relation to political struggles. Surely our loved Isle has been sufficiently cursed by intemperance; and when Elders of the church, from whom we might expect better things, use such a meaness as to secure their party ends, it is time to speak out with no bated breath. Are not our grave-yards through which we roved in childhood, spelling out the memories of the departed, peopled thickly with the victims of vice? and much of the pride of our young men, are they not rotting in the drunkards graves? and yet, in cool blood, those who call Christ their king and pattern aid on the cursed work! and for what? Fame, office, a paltry name, or still more paltry pence Good God! a cut-throat is a respectable member of society compared with such a one.

News from our political capital, Ottawa, is tame and scarce. One item however is worthy of notice, though doubtless you have got it already. The Hon. J. W. Trutch, of Victoria, has been gazetted governor of our new province, British Columbia. It was once rumored that this honor was intended for the Hon. S. L. Tilley; we are glad he has not been appointed. Not that he is not worthy. On the contrary he is worthy of the best office in the gift of his country But we cannot yet spare him from active political life. There is more work for him to do in his present sphere, and the heart of every true fellow-colonist of this gentleman is gladdened by the fact that he remains to work out the problems of his country a while longer.

For the present farewell,

Roome.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Dear Sir;—It is a frequent exclamation "Oh, Consistency thou art a jewel rare,"—evidently intended to convey the idea that the general scarcity of the article renders it a highly valuable commodity, and more particulary so among political aspirants and would-be-aristocrats. And as you make strong pretentions to the honor of being the only public journalist that truly represents the old Liberal Party in this Colony, I would beg to call your attention to a fact which few old Liberals have not yet entirely forgotten and I presume never will, viz; the old Conservative cry of "no respectability outside of their own ranks." I believe that all history contains this fact, that it has been an invarible subterfuge with all parties wishing to control the masses for their own political aggrandizement,—to endeavor as much as possible to disparage the intelligence and respectability of all that noble class of true reformers, or those that labor disinterestedly in securing the rights and liberties of the masses. But, perhaps, never before was this principle so well illustrated, as in the struggle between the compact of proprietors and the true reformers of this Colony. The names of the honbls. George Coles and Edward Whelan are now held in the highest respect, and their unselfish labors appreciated by all parties. But we can scarcely forget the obloquy to which they, together with all other prominent Liberals were subjected. In fact the whole Party were represented as a mere pack of ignoramuses, not really deserving the notice of the real aristocracy and true nobility comprising all the clerks and official understrappers in Charlottetown. But after having fought their way through all this odium and misrepresentation, having accomplished the defeat of the compact, and almost annihilated the faction of proprietors and agents, and by general consent secured all the really beneficial reforms of which we now as Liberals can boast, the old and stale cry about intelligence and respectability became for a time at least, obsolete. But it is now again reproduced to assist to bolster up the unpopular cause of the Railroad Ring and coalition Government. The astounding fact has now been brought to light that a lamentable want of intelligence and respectability in the electors of this District, has been the sole cause of the irreparable loss and injury the country has sustained by the rejection of the Hon. James Duncan as a legislator, Government Adviser, and Railroad Commissioner. Recently, while in conversation with my old, and much esteemed friend, Malcolm Forbes, Esq., at the "Big House" in Charlottetown, I had to sustain an attack from the Hon. James Duncan on this point who stated among other things "that not one single respectable or intelligent person of the old Conservative Party recorded their vote against him;" and also strongly insinuated that as a matter of course, all those old Liberals who opposed him were so lamentably deficient in any real intelligence as really to count for nothing! The conclusion was, therefore, to me inevitable;—That as the fact is patent that he lost his election by the opposition of the old Conservative Electors, who were heretofore considered by him so intelligent and respectable, they had now, in his estimation, suddenly (by the mere act of voting against him) become as idiots and jackasses, And those low and ignorant Liberals, as he was wont to style them, had also by the mere act of supporting him, been at once changed to intelligent and respectable persons. Here we offer to our readers a specimen of the scheme of consistency; and as another illustration in point, I would ask if there ever was any other party who had to sustain an equal amount of ridicule as Malcolm Forbes Esq., from Mr. Duncan and his party. But behold how the scene has changed within a short period:—He is now sufficiently intelligent and respectable to be noticed and even taken by the hand by the hon. gentleman. But by what singular process such a sudden and radical transformation has been done in Mr Forbes's case, would, I conceive puzzle the gentleman himself to properly account for. Has he not always been respectable, and never more so than when opposing the abuses of the Government. But while endeavoring to defend the Belfast District against those unwarrantable charges of ignorance and stupidness, I was assailed by another party, whom I failed to recognize, but who appeared desirous to please Mr. Duncan and endorse his charges,—he violently contended that the Electors of this District were so completely stupid and ignorant that if the "Devil himself were to present himself to the District for Election and only utter one word in opposition to the Pope of Rome and Charlottetown he would immediately be elected as our representative." These may perhaps be considered small matters to occupy the public attention, but is it not well that this District should be made aware of the real estimation in which we are held by Mr. Duncan and the Government? But I must assure you, sir, that all this noise and declamation about the relative respectability of parties did not tend to disturb my equanimity in any very great extent, as I have before had frequently to listen to such tirades. But I must confess to have experienced some annoyance when observing in your last issue that you seemed to endorse the same theory, as I could scarcely conceive that any really true exponent of the old liberal policy could be induced to sanction such absurdities. What consistency is there in the conclusions to which the "Herald" and 'Examiner" have arrived at. That because His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and a few other Clergymen, who are not generally the most practical class are for the Railway, therefore all the solid farmers who ought to know as much about the transportation of produce, &c., as Clergymen are to be put down as altogether devoid of intelligence and only oppose the measure from sheer prejudice and ignorance. It is no cause for wonder that persons resident in Summerside, Georgetown and Charlottetown, should favor the project as they are likely to reap principally all the benefits that can accrue, While the farmers who will be compelled to sustain the principal part of the burden in consequence of being to a great extent so remote from the road can secure no corresponding advantage. For, assuming a general average, I think it at least doubtful if even one in ten of the farmers on the Island can even find it to their advantage to use the Road at all. And taking them as a class I feel quite confident that if they could be induced to vote solely on the question of Railroads or no Railroads, irrespective of other issues, that at least four-fifths would be found on the negative side of the question. And it is quite consistent with the political precedents of the party now forcing the measure on the country. To set the whole bone and sinew of the country at defiance, and then cry them down as being so superlatively ignorant, and stupid as not to be worth listening to While the town folks who reap the benefits are paragons of intelligence and respectability—so goes the matter—and the cry of the Railroad Ring and Coalition now resounds through the length and breadth of the Island. No respectability or intelligence outside the ranks of Confederation, Railroads, and Sectarian Grants!

In closing I would ask a further space in which to propound one small question to the Hon. James Duncan. Supposing, Sir, that no other issue than simply the merits of the Railroad had been involved in the contest, is it not perfectly patent that you would have been minus of at least 350 votes additional to the majority of 162, making in all the nice little balance against you of 512!

Apologizing, Mr. Editor, for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I remain, yours respectfully,

James B. Gay.

Pownal, Aug. 3rd, 1871.

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

Children whose brain develypment is unusually large in comparison with the body, are most frequently singled out for a premature final resting place. Why is this? Simply because the functions of the body are too frail to supply the waste going on in the brain, consequent upon active intelligence. Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigerous and robust body.

All the year round, "Sheardian's Cavalry Condition powders" should be given to horses that are "kept up." To horses and cattle that grazes in summer, they should only be given in Winter and Spring

Officera Soldiers who served in the Army Physicans, Surgeons and eminent men and women everywhere, join in recommending "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to be the best internal and external family medicine ever invented, Thats our experience.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 14, 1871.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, OR "SIMPLY A REQUEST TO CALL THE HOUSE TOGETHER!"

Some of the writers in the Opposition press seem to be very much concerned about the liberal opinions of the Examiner. We have made no professions of any kind on this matter, being satisfied to let our dealings with men and things speak for themselves. With that Liberalism which exists in parts of Europe, and which culminates in infidelity, red-republicanism and communism, we have no other feelings but those of the most utter aversion. But with the Liberalism which respects the Constitution and legitimate authority, gives to all classes, irrespective of creed or country, equal rights, and does justice to high and low, rich and poor, alike, we hope to be always—on every occasion, and in every circumstance—the earnest advocate. We cannot understand the Liberalism that makes a large class of people—though a minority—pay four-ninths of £20 000 per annum to sustain a system of education from which they derive very little benefit, and to which they are conscientiously opposed. Some of the Liberals, so called, see no injustice in this. Until they do, we cannot agree in our notions of *Liberalism*. "To any erroneous principle involved in the wrong doing of a majority, the minority should never assent. Every individual who has a clear perception of the wrong, should protest against it, nor (if the occasion is of sufficient importance) cease to express his opinion, and to enforce it with all his power of argument and skill in illustration, until that portion of truth which fails to enter into an honest opinion is elicited, and produces its proper effect in modifying popular sentiment." The modification of popular sentiment is going on, and we trust it will soon solve the question alluded to in a satisfactory manner.

Another point has recently arisen, upon which some of our Liberal friends are in the clouds. In the Memorial, they made as we purpose showing, an unconstitutional request. In the Railway Act, clause 4, it is clearly laid down that "The Lieutenant Governor in Council *shall have authority* to accept any offer for the construction of the said Railroad." The memorialists ask the Governor to call the Legislature, so that this authority shall be taken out of his hands and placed in theirs, and that, moreover, without any intimation that any intention existed of either altering or repealing the Railway Act. Is it not obvious that such a demand was unconstitutional and revolutionary? The memorialists say nothing about legislation on the subject; they say distinctly, they "pray His Honor will withhold his acceptance from any tender until all those received are submitted *for the consideration* of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly." For a minority to make a request of this kind, implying, as it does, a want of confidence in the Executive Council, and expecting the Executive—with a majority at their back—to recommend the Lieut. Governor to call the Legislature, thereby acknowledging that they had not the confidence of the country, must be regarded by the memorialists themselves as a very unreasonable proceeding. In fact, it looks like an exceedingly rich joke.

The "humiliating" feelings of a writer in the *Patriot* must be in a sad state, when he finds that nearly all the Island journals take the view of the Memorial that we do—namely, that it contained and suggested an unconstitutional demand. We commend to his attention the subjoined article from the Halifax *Chronicle*, a Liberal journal, and a strong Anti-Confederate. The lack of fairness and candor with which the *Patriot* discusses great questions, may be inferred from the fact that it tries to make its readers believe that we deny the right of the memorialists to make a respectful request. Here is the *Patriot*-ic style of journalism: "What! more than a Governor dare do to grant the prayer of a respectful memorial?" That depends altogether upon the nature of the prayer. Again, the *Patriot* says that "the request as we understand the Memorial, (is) simply the request to call the House together." *Simply the request to call the House together!* The understanding of the *Patriot* must certainly be very weak indeed, if he thinks he can palm this off on the public. It is more insulting to the gentlemen who signed the Memorial than anything that could be written, as it represents them as mere children or imbeciles going before the Governor. We are strongly of the opinion that many of them signed the precious document against their will, to get rid of excited, importunate, political bummers, and we are very much mistaken in the sterling characters of some of them, if they will not be more chary in future in attaching their signatures to such absurd, unconstitutional and revolutionary documents.

(*From the Halifax Chronicle.*)

In all countries possessing representative institutions the Parliamentary Opposition is allowed a liberal latitude in its efforts to turn out the existing Government, and therefore few will condemn the members of the Opposition in Prince Edward Island for having presented to Lieutenant Governor Robinson a memorial praying him to accept their advice instead of his Government s, and to summon a special session of the Legislature to consider the railroad tenders and the treaty of Washington; but it is surprising that they should seriously expect his Honor to accept their advice and that they should attack him for declining to do so

The question submitted to the Lieutenant Governor was a grave constitutional one, but, fortunately, not a difficult one, as precedent and common sense alike pointed out that there could be but one answer to the memorial—a respectful and courteous refusal of its prayer. Had Governor Robinson acceded to their request, the question must have arisen in the mind of every colonist whether Responsible Government was not merely "responsible humbug," as some of its early opponents called it. Whether the Railway Act was a good or bad measure was not the question. We agree with the opponents of the bill that the legislation was somewhat hasty, and the information respecting the cost of construction and maintenance of the road very inadequate. But the time for discussing these points had passed. All the arguments of the memorial had been urged with ability in the Legislature and in the press, and in the face of them the bill passed by a majority of 8 to 4 in the Legislative Council, and of 18 to 11 in the House of Assembly. The people s representatives, by a decisive vote, approved of the railway policy, and the subsequent partial elections could have given the Governor no reason to believe that his responsible advisers had forfeited the confidence of the country. Two elections had been held at the time the memorial was drawn up, and before the Governor s reply was written a third took place. The result was that in one case the Government candidate was defeated by a handsome majority, and in the other two the Government were handsomely sustained. Calculating the votes of the three elections together, there appeared—

For the railroad,....	1843
Against the railroad	1569
A majority of........	274

for the Government s railway policy. If constutional practice did not clearly point to a refusal of the memorialists' request the facts we have stated must have led His Honor to adopt that course. We had a somewhat similar case in Nova Scotia ten years ago, when an energetic opposition got up petitions to the Earl of Mulgrave informing him that his Government and the House of Assembly supporting them did not possess the confidence of the country. Earl Mulgrave s reply was:—"You may rest assured the moment I conceive that a constitutional necessity for a dissolution exists, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; but so long as I remain Her Majesty's representative in Nova Scotia, I shall claim to be the judge of when that time has arrived.' We believe that most of those who signed the petitions in 1862 will to day say that Lord Mulgrave was right; and in the future the signers of the P. E. Island memorial will do justice to the position taken by Governor Robinson.

PERSONAL (SLIGHTLY).

Our cynics on the south side of Queen Square think we have not been consistent and resort to the weak and boyish trick of calling and recalling ungentlemanly names We could easily turn the tables and describe the "M. P. P. elect" as a "double tongued deacon," but we will not. We have had no interest but to be consistent in advocating our principles. We are not a mere politician, but feel as an independent Journalist, that we are simply doing our duty in giving what we consider to be the truth on such public questions as may arise. Is the *Patriot* free from the charge of inconsistency? Whilst the laugh of his musical voice was resounding through the vales of Rona and Rassa at having "stopped the Railway," he was telling (so we have been told) the people of Alberton that if he was in the Government, he would build the Railroad, main trunk, branches and all! Our slight allusion to the "Annexation Ring" has made this gentleman, who used to be, in days gone bye, such an ultra-loyalist, quite angry. We intend to ask him to tell the public, by and bye, why he dropped the motto "Our God, our Country and our Queen," which formerly flourished over the editorials of the *Patriot*? We hope he can give a satisfactory explanation. As to "writing English," that is in keeping with the tactics of the *Patriot*. It will admit of no sincerity, nor ability outside its staff. It sneers at every one. It is personal or nothing, and it is sometimes very coarse at that. Yet the *Patriot* can not show us one page that it has written that will live in the literature of this Island, nor can it point to a statesmanlike act that will be remembered. We believe that we are correct in saying that the Examiner, in any single issue, has more reliable information than the *Patriot* gives its readers in months. No one expects a well thought out article in it, as you see in the other Island papers. It is made up of tittle-tattle, gossip, personal thrusts and bosh about rings. It could do better, and we hope that it will, some day, come within the laws of decent journalism.

We freely admit that it has a certain kind of smartness; but in the very reply to the address in which he was complimented for being an able and faithful Journalist, there are several grammatical blunders. We have heard persons before now talk of writing English, whose own writings would furnish illustrations "in bad grammar" for lessons in English Composition. We do not understand the "happy allusion" with which the *Patriot* winds up *more than a column leading article* of personal, spiteful and untruthful hodge-podge. Sometimes the editor of that little paper has "to father" the angry and ridiculous effusions of the Bohemians, who only get him laughed at, as they did when they had him painted on *that banner*, which was considered so laughable that the police had to take it down, out of respect for the risibles of the "free and independent" electors.

We are at a loss to account for the virulent and intemperate attacks of the *Patriot* on the editor of the Examiner. Perhaps the doughty Bohemians that fill the semi-weekly pages of the little paper are like Alexander—in a lugubrious state for new worlds to conquer. They are all-powerful they have attacked every opponent, they have conquered every one—in their *own imaginations*. So they have been trailing their coat tails before the door of the Examiner. When they found no notice had been taken of them, they returned again. We gave them the honor of a small paragraph to keep them from despair, and they in great force, rushed on for a *pitch* battle But we cannot do battle with such terrible fellows. They must excuse us till we teach them the rules of regular warfare. *Gorilla* fighting has been run into the ground by the *Patriot*. No one with self-respect can let them choose the weapons. They have no bowels of compassion for any one, even in this hot weather. Of course they must fight. Like Neal Malone, "they're blue mouldin' for want of a batin'." Well, we are so amused with their "tricks that are vain," like the heathen Chinee s, that we may intimate that our attention, at present, is engaged in completing a Hand Threshing Machine, and, if they are good boys, and keep up their fighting qualities, we will put them through, even though the wheat which they yield would be hard to find in the large amount of chaff.

Drowned, out of the schooner *Glynwood*, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July, between the East Point and the Magdalen Islands, Patrick McInnis, son of John McInnis, Head of St. Peter's Bay, while in the act of rescuing a fellow shipmate from a watery grave. His Christian piety, amiable disposition, and the nobleness of soul he exhibited, in sacrificing his own life in rescuing one who was to him a stranger, from a watery grave, will keep him long in the memory of his numerous friends and acquaintances.—*Com.*

Received.—Greenleafs Arithmetics, and the Illustrated Bible Biography, the British Quarterly Review, which we will fully notice next week.

WATER SUPPLY FOR CH'TOWN.

We publish to-day the Bill submitted, last winter, to the Legislature, which, when passed, will enable the City to provide a supply of good water. This Bill should be read carefully by our citizens, and if it meet their wishes, they should urge the passing of it upon the Legislature. In a letter of Dr. Jenkins, recently addressed to the Board of Health, he strongly advocates the necessity of procuring a supply of water that can be drunk without imminent risk to people's health. Dr. Jenkins is no alarmist, and as his words must have great weight with the community, we give his letter in full:

Charlottetown, 14th July, 1871.

To His Worship the Chairman of the Board of Health:

Sir: In accordance with the request of the Board of Health, I have carefully examined the state of the well at the eastern end of Hillsboro Park. The water has been several times pumped out until the well became dry. The last time it was taken out by the Steam Fire Engine, the well was thoroughly cleaned out and the wall washed. Since then the water has become much worse, and the stench from it, even when freshly drawn, is now absolutely sickening. It was supposed, at first, that the source of impurity arose from the refuse flowing from the brewery of the Hon. James C. Pope, but that hypothesis is clearly disproved by the fact that no refuse from the brewery has approached near the well for some months, if it ever did so, and still the water becomes more and more offensive. I find upon enquiry that the vault on Mr. Edward J Hodgson s premises, which receives the sewage of his house is eighteen feet in depth, and that a spring of water was struck in excavating it. Assuming as we must do, that the subterranean streams which we find over wells are intimately connected by ramification, and anastomosis, it is easily seen how prolific a source of contamination such a vault must become. It is, in fact, the direct emptying of a sewer into the well. Nothing farther can be done to purify the water while the source of impurity exists and I am doubtful if for years to come the water would be fit for use though the vault were done away with.

The necessity of supplying Charlottetown with pure water from a distance, becomes every day more apparent. The water now supplied by the present system, is not only obtained with trouble and expense to the community, but is also so impure and inadequate as to leave the inhabitants at the mercy of both fire and pestilence.

I recommend that the well in question be immediately closed, and beg to suggest that a meeting of the Board of Health be called at an early day to take into consideration the necessity of putting a stop to the present method of disposing of sewage, and of substituting earth closets, which, I shall be prepared to show, are very cleanly, efficient, inexpensive, and attended with little trouble

I feel convinced that if typhoid fever or cholera had broken out in Mr. Hodgson's family, no one who made use of the water alluded to would have escaped an attack of the disease. It has been ascertained beyond question, through the researches of eminent medical men, that drinking was the most prolific cause of spreading that disease. Several epidemics of typhoid, such as that at Terling, in Essex, having attracted the attention of the Government to the subject, they caused the medical officer of the Privy Council to institute enquiries into the origin of the outbreak, when it was clearly traced to the use of water contaminated with sewage.

In concluding this report I would strongly urge upon the Board of Health the paramount importance of providing the inhabitants of Charlottetown with an abundant supply of pure water.

J. T. Jenkins, Health Officer.

THE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

As a general rule people ought to be suspicious of Subscription Books. They are fair enough on the outside, but inside the covers they are made up, oftentimes, of the most wretched literary materials. Energetic canvassers foist a great many of them upon our people, who are thus made to waste their money on high-priced, worthless books, instead of buying, as they should, for themselves and their children, some good standard works. The work before us, though "published only by Subscription," does not come under the head of those above-mentioned. It bears the imprint of Lee and Sheppard, of Boston, a firm that never issues any but the very best publications. The work contains above 500 pages, compiled from the best Protestant writers on the Holy Scriptures There is a graphic history of the chief Biblical characters, both of the Old and New Testament. There is a glowing preface by Henry Ward Beecher, and an Appendix of thirty dissertations on the Evidences of Divine Revelation. The work is well filled with illustrations Twenty of them are full page, and are worth the full price of the Book, as they are from the pencil of the celebrated Gustave Dore. Agents for the Island are now on a tour, and will offer the book to the people in a variety of bindings, and at prices which cannot fail to secure for it an extensive circulation such as it deserves.

The Empire City Circus will be here on Thursday next. Judging from the notices which we see in all the papers, in places where this Circus has been performing, it is one of the most fully equipped institutions of the kind at present exhibiting. The opportunities of seeing a Menagerie of wild animals, and a first class Circus are rare in this place; and there is no doubt but a great many people will visit the Empire City Circus this week. We anticipate large crowds of people being in town, and we trust everything will pass off creditably.

We learn that Messrs. Walker have backed out, and will not accept the Contract. They wanted to have all or a large amount of the debentures placed in the hands of the bankers, to be cashed and paid them as the work went on The advantage of this plan would be to have the debentures sold for cash at the present time when they will bring nearly par; and thus avoid the risk which the Contractor will have to incur of having to sell them for less. The Act authorises the Governor in Council to issue debentures only as the work proceeds, hence the demand could not be legally complied with. The tender of W. D. O'Brien, Esq., is the next lowest. He is at present in the city, arranging about the securities. The amount of his tender is £4,153 currency, per mile. There are a great many rumors afloat, which do not amount to anything. The facts will be known in a few days.

In this day's issue will be found Advertisement of Messrs. Baylis, Wilkes & Co., of Montreal, Manufacturers of Printing Ink, and Varnishes of every description. The Montreal *Evening Star* says:—

"It is gratifying to record that we find the printing-ink manufactured by Messrs. Baylis, Wilkes & Co., of this city, *superior* to the imported article, either from England or the States. The above firm deserve the fullest measure of success for their indefatigible efforts to establish manufacturing industries in our midst.

A correspondent of St. John asks us to direct attention to the following:—

The St. John N. B. Sunday School Union intend holding a general Convention in that City on the 7th September next. Every Sunday School in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island is requested to send a representative. Delegates are also expected from Ontario, Quebec, and the United States. The object of the Convention is to promote a greater interest in Sunday School labor and to stimulate those already engaged in the work to more strenuous efforts and increased efficiency in seeking the spiritual welfare of the youth of our land.

Lieut-Governor Wilmot has consented to preside over the convention.

The Superintendents of Schools are requested to send in the names of their representatives to the corresponding Secretary of the Union, Mr. H. R. Smith, St. John, N. B., that provision may be made for their accommodation during the sitting of the Convention

Arrangements will be made to pass Delegates over the different routes of travel at half fare.

On Saturday last His Lordship Bishop McIntyre administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, in Fort Augustus, to about 300 children. After Confirmation the new Bell presented by Owen Connolly, Esq., was Blessed. There was a large concourse of people present, and eloquent sermons were delivered by Rev. James Lamont and Rev. C. O'Brien. The beautiful new Church will be completed this fall, and will be a credit to that part of the country.

The mission in St. Peter's Church was well attended during the week, and on last night the concourse was so large that people could not get inside the Church. The crusade for men is to go on this week.

Arrived on Friday last, Ship *James Duncan*, Lawrence Kickham, 30 days from Liverpool, G. B. Passengers—Rev. Jas. McColl, Mr. Kitts, Mr Roche, Mrs. Beaton. On the 18th July a young man named James Harris, from Murray Harbor, fell from aloft and was drowned.

Neil Rankin, Esquire, occupies the Chair as the Presiding Councillor in the Police Court of Charlottetown for the present week.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1871, there arrived at the port of Boston 185 natives of P. E. Island

A Reply to Mr. Gay's letter, which we had prepared, and an article on the Treaty are crowded out this week.

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

City Council Proceedings.

The annual Meeting of the City Council for the Appointment of Officers, &c., was held on Tuesday evening last, at the City Hall. His Worship Mayor DesBrisay Presided; Present his Honor the Recorder; and all the Members of the Civic Board, (excepting Capt. Mutch who is absent from the Island).

Officers appointed as follows, namely:—

George Moore, Treasurer,
Peter McGowan, Clerk,
W. Sheppard, Collector.
George Douglas, City Surveyor,
John P. Tanton, Assayor Wts. & Mea's,
Henry W. Mutch, Harbor Master,
G. Lewis, Market Clerk.
W. Dodd, } Auditors.
D. Currie, }
Thomas Flynn, City Marshall.

On the appointment of Auditors, Councillor Murphy remarked that past experience should teach that Board the necessity of securing the services of competent Auditors, and to that end it was necessary to pay them a small Salary.

It was well known that the yearly Accts, which should have been published last January, only appeared a short time since; because of the difficulty of procuring the services of Auditors.

Councillor Dawson remarked that the delay refered to was not altogether attributable to the neglect of tho Auditors for the past year.

The appointment of the Police force elicited a short discussion.

Councillor Murphy referred to the frequent complaints of Citizens relative to that department; and suggested the propriety of deferring the re-appointment of the present Staff until ample notice was given to Candidates for the office of Policemen, to apply to that Board. He would also support a motion for an increase of the Police staff, if the interest of the City required it.

Councillor Allin was of the opinion that the Police force was not strong enough for the work required of them. They were frequently blamed without sufficient cause.

Councillor Bracken said that delaying the re-appointment of the Police inferred complaints. It was customary to appoint the Policemen at the annual meeting.

Councillor Rankin was not aware of any charge against the Police staff. And should complaints arise, their re-appointment would not protect them, as they or any one of them were liable to dismissal at anytime for dereliction of duty, when properly reported to that Board.

Councillor Dawson agreed with the proposition made by Mr. Murphy, and would support the question for deferring their appointment till next meeting.

It was then on motion, ordered that an Advertisement be published notifying Parties willing to serve as Policemen, that their applications would be received at the Mayor's office until Wednesday, the 16th inst. After some further discussion, the following standing Committees were appointed, namely:—

Accounts and Finance.—Rankin, Fletcher and Dawson.

Streets and Squares.—Dawson, Allin, Hooper, Murphy, Mutch.

Market and Market Hall.—Allin, Rankin, Fletcher, McCarron Brecken.

Spring Park and Freehold Property.—Allin, Dawson, Murphy, Fletcher, Mutch.

Wharves—Allin, Murphy, Rankin, Hooper, Dawson,

Police Clothing.—Allin, Hooper, Rankin

Sanitory Purposes.—Dawson, Murphy, Rankin, Fletcher, Currie.

A. McNeill, Reporter.

Late Telegraphic News.

European.

Dublin, August 7.

The Royal Visitors left the city to day.

Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised.

The people preserved a dead silence, broken only by a few hisses.

The conduct of the police yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, and embittered the population.

The Amnesty Committee has issued an address. They declare that a meeting to make a holiday for Royalty would have been allowed, but because the people met to plead for a captive, they were striken down, and the sword was reddened with their blood.

The discovery of valuable gold fields in the South Pacific has caused much excitement in London.

Dublin, August 8.

Everything is quiet. All persons arrested for obstructing the thoroughfares on Sunday, have been discharged from custody on payment of small fines.

Smyth, the member of Parliament, who was among those beaten by the police, has written a letter to the authorities, demanding an immediate inquiry of all the facts of the case.

The french war budget has been increased two hundred and seventy-one millions of francs. Consols 93 5-8.

London, Aug. 8.

Dublin is quiet, but the feeling of the people is very bitter.

In the House of Commons Disraeli savagely charged Gladstone with bad leadership in the House and in his party; with wasting many weeks on subjects subsequently abandoned; with needlessly invoking exercise of Royal prerogative and postponing important and vital legislation.

Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offspring of his imagination and lingual powers, and that the lost time of which Disraeli complained was due to the resistance by Tories to electoral reform.

The Ballot Bill was taken up, and after violent debate, passed.

The Cuban excitement in Montreal ended in the discharge of Major Robinson.

Germans are evacuating Paris forts.

Charles Francis Adams has accepted the appointment of Arbitrator under the Washington Treaty.

London, August 9th.

Ashbury's yacht "Livonia," beat Mulholland's "Egeria," at the Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regetta.

Edinburgh August 9th.

To-day is a general holiday. It is thought that a quarter million of strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells, and salutes fired at daylight, at noon, and at sunset, in various parts of the city. The celebration consists of a banquet, and a public procession of immense length, accompanied by bands dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels. The procession marched through the principal streets of the city; all the Scotch games were played and participated in by many athletes of the country.

Garibaldi is in bad health, and his old wounds are troubling him.

London, August 9.

Carey, a wounded Fenian, is not expected to survive.

The Prince of Wales left to-day for the continent, to join the Princess at Kissengen.

The celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott is taking place at Edinburgh to-day, instead of the 15th. It is a great success. The city is crowded.

A meeting was held in Heidelburg on Sunday for the foundation of a German Church. Forty delegates were present from various parts of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new Church, to be ratified at Munich in September. Consols 92⅝.

London, Aug. 10th.

A despatch from Versailles says a motion was made in the Assembly last night to provide for the distribution of remuneration for losses sustained by several departments of France during the war with Germany, by means of commissioners, to be appointed by the people of each Department. The motion met with violent opposition, and was not sustained by the Deputies.

Marshall McMahon and Count Florginey are to make a visit to Ireland before long.

United States.

New York, August 8.

The Toronto LaCrosse Club yesterday defeated a picked Twelve from Manhattan and Knickerbocker Clubs, winning first 3 out of 5 games. Gold 112 3-8; Exchange 109 3-4 at 110 5-16.

New York, Aug. 10.

Horace Greely announces that he is not in favor of the re-nomination of General Grant for the second Presidential term.

Boston, August 10.

Two persons were killed and 30 injured, near Bangor, on Maine Central Railroad, by a bridge breaking with the train.

Canadian.

Quebec, Aug. 8.

The withdrawal of the Imperial Troops from the Dominion is settled.

It is stated that the sixteenth Rifles at Quebec go to Halifax, and the eighteenth to Bermuda in autumn.

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

Married.

On Thursday last, by Finlay McNeill, Esq., J. P., Mr. John Baker, to Miss Margaret Macalman, of Summerside.

At Cascumpec, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. N. E. MacDonald assisted by the Rev. R. B. McDonald Joseph McGilvray, Esq., to Julia, youngest daughter of James Carroll, both of Alberton.

Deaths.

Drowned, by the foundering of the English steamship 'Italian,' on the coast of Spain, on the 10th March, 1869, Donald Murchison, aged 21 years and 4 months, Quartermaster of said steamship.

On the 19th May, at Trinidad Klamath, County, California, Mr. Nathan Dingwell, formerly of St. Peter's Bay, on this Island, in the 28 year of his age.

Memoranda.

Launched from the Shipyard of Mr. Joseph Green, Miminegash, on the 17th ult., a splendid Brigantine 207 tons register, called the "Erycina." This vessel was built under the inspection of Lloyd s survey or of shipping—is juniper built, and to class 9 years at Lloyd's. She is decidedly a handsome model, and is replete in workmanship and finish. Owned by Hon John Yeo.

Sailed from Egmont Bay on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., the Brig. 'Erycina' Donald McArthur, Master, for Appledore G. B., with 57,000 ft. deals and 44 pieces birch timber. Shipped by Hon. J. Yeo.

Sailed from Richmond Bay on 14th ult., the Bark 'Isabella' David Griffiths, Master, for Swansea, with 184 pieces birch timber, 45,000ft. deals, 20,000 laths, 2,000 pailings, and 2,000 pine boards Shipped by Hon. William Richards, Bidford.

Arrivals.—Port Hill, though slow on the railway track is swift on the ocean route. The bark, "Record," Robert Davey, Master, owned by the Hon. John Yeo, arrived at Appledore, England, after a passage of 19 days from P. E. Island.

In the House of Assembly,

April 8, 1871.

The following Bill was read twice, and ordered to be printed in one or more of the newspapers published in this Island,

JOHN McNEILL, C. H. A.

A Bill to be intituled "An Act to enable the City of Charlottetown to Construct Water Works, for the purpose of Supplying the said City with Water."

Whereas, it has become necessary that a copious supply of pure, wholesome water should be provided for the City of Charlottetown; and whereas, the said City has caused the necessary surveys to be made, with plans of the courses such contemplated Water Works shall take, and has procured estimates of the costs of such works; and whereas, for that purpose it will be necessary to construct Water Works, at a considerable expense; and, in order to enable the said City to defray such expense, power must be given to the said City to issue Debentures to a greater amount than is contemplated by the Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown: Be it, therefore, enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the said City to construct such necessary Water Works, and for that purpose, at a proper and convenient distance below the surface of the roads, streets and highways of the said City, and of the highways leading to the same, and to cause Reservoirs, Tanks, Fountains, Pipes, Leaders and Tubes to be laid and placed as may be proper and necessary.

When it shall be necessary to break up and keep open any such highway, the said City shall cause a notice in writing to be served twenty days previously on the President, Chairman, or Secretary of the Board of Works, or on the Commissioner or Overseer of the highway or highways road or roads, purposed to be opened, specifying the site contemplated for the use of the intended Water Works; after which it shall be lawful for the said City to break open such part or parts of the highway or highways, road or roads in such notice specified, and to keep the same open for such reasonable time as may be necessary, provided always that the said City shall faithfully and carefully close up, repair and make good the said highway or highways, so to be opened, at the cost and charges of the said City, or otherwise shall be liable to defray all expenses to be incurred by the said Board of Works Commissioner or Commissioners, Overseer or Overseers of such highways, roads and bridges, in closing up, repairing or making good such highway or highways, road or roads, so opened up, which expenses shall be recovered by the said Board of Works, Commissioner or Commissioners, Overseer or Overseers, against the said City of Charlottetown by action in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, by suit or action against the said City, in which action it shall be sufficient for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs to declare for work and labor done by them for the said City.

Whenever it shall be necessary for the laying down or placing of any reservoirs, tanks, fountains, pipes, leaders, or tubes, or for other the purposes of this Act, that the said City of Charlottetown should obtain and be invested with the title or possession of or in any lots or parcels of land or premises situate at or near to the intended line or course of the said Water works, it shall