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The Examiner.

Ch'town, August 31, 1874.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

THE Asylum for the Insane and the Poor House are two disgraceful monuments to the meanness and negligence of the Government. The notoriously horrible condition of the Asylum previous to the visit of the Grand Jury in July last, may have been more directly chargeable to the Trustees, the Superintendent, and the Keeper. But the Government cannot shirk a heavy load of blame. After the repeated charges of the Grand Jury; after the revelations in the Assembly last winter; after all the articles published in the EXAMINER setting forth its disgraceful condition and urging a reform of its management, there could be no valid excuse for inactivity on the part of the Government. Had the Government, as we advised, appointed a commission to examine the Asylum, the Grand Jury, of July, might not have been obliged to force a reform by describing it in the plain language they did; and Prince Edward Island might not have become the bye-word of the world. We might not have been pointed at as the *one* community in America in which lunatics are treated in a manner unworthy the civilization and Christianity of the age. We might not have had it said of us that we were *shamed* into treating those whom God has deprived of reason and committed to our care, with the attention and respect due to our fellow-creatures.

But the Asylum apart, let us attend for a little to the Poor House. The Government have, we are informed, received notice to deliver up to the Dominion authorities possession of the building now used to shelter our paupers; and they are unprepared for the exigency. They are not possessed of the foresight of the Boar in the Fable. They did not think of it. In this case, also, they are without excuse. The letter of the Rev. George W. Hodgson, published in the EXAMINER; the protestations of Colonel Gray; the representations of the over-worked Keeper—all these were surely sufficient to have fixed the attention of Government on the Poor House. But they failed. It is to be feared that the same narrow policy of economy which dictated the despatch of 25th January, 1873; which disregarded the charges of Grand Juries, the protestations of Trustees, and the reasonable requests of the Keeper, caused members of Government to shut their eyes to the desirability of building a new Poor House and to the possibility of losing the old one. And now they are at a loss what to do. Two plans have, we understand, been proposed. The first is to "farm out" the poor; the second is to remove them to Falconwood. Should the former plan be carried into effect the city will suddenly be besieged by between forty and fifty subsidized beggars. For it cannot be expected that, uncontrolled, they will be induced to leave off their old habits. Many of them are vicious and drunken; and it would be unreasonable to hope that they can be bribed into respectability by a paltry pittance of sixteen cents a day. On the other hand, many are very old, infirm, and sick. Can we suppose that they will be cared for and attended to by persons willing to give them homes *for a consideration?* Is it not likely that these poor unfortunate men and women, if "farmed out," as proposed, will be neglected and ill-used? We think so. The "farming out plan" may be economical; but it is not certainly the one which true benevolence would suggest.

Then there is the other alternative—that of removing the poor to Falconwood. This is, at least, worthy of consideration. The situation is good. The house belongs to Government. It is untenanted; and, as it is, it is fast falling into ruins. But it could, we believe, be enlarged and fitted up to accommodate the paupers of the Province, at a comparatively trifling expense. Whether or not it would be advisable, under all the circumstances, to make Falconwood a Poor House, we do not feel called upon to pronounce a decided opinion. At any rate something must be done—and that quickly. A plan which has been tried and approved in the United States, might, we think, be tried here. A farm is procured, and a house built. All the the paupers in the State are sent to it. Those who are infirm and sick are tended and cared for according to their need; but the well and able are made work, to support themselves, and to help defray the expenses of the institution. The insane are sometimes managed in the same way. This plan, we have been informed, has been proved to be eminently successful. We see no reason why it should not succeed here.

If Prince Edward Island is to support the dignity of a separate Province of the Dominion, she must adopt more liberal, more comprehensive measures for the maintenance of her Charitable Institutions than ever heretofore. The poor and the insane we have always with us; and humanity dictates that they should be cared for and supported. We might as well face the difficulty at first as last. Asylums for the Poor and the Insane are wanted. It is, in our opinion, just as well—better indeed—to provide them at once, as to dilly-dally and be forced to provide them at last. The Government will do well to originate and carry out with the least possible delay a liberal scheme for the amelioration of the condition of our poor and insane.

THE RAILWAY.

EARLY last spring the EXAMINER stirred up the Dominion Government to a sense of its duty regarding our Railway; and the appointment of Mr. Swinyard and several other skilled railway employes followed. It was then generally understood that the contractors would give Government possession of the section between Summerside and Charlottetown as soon as it it was finished. They, however, thought it expedient to hold on to the road till the whole line, including branches, is completed. This they had a perfect right to do; and neither the press nor the Government had the power to interfere successfully on behalf of the people. We do not blame the contractors. They are anxious to finish their contract by the time specified; and the daily running of passenger and freight trains would doubtless, have greatly delayed them. To their credit be it said, they have spared neither expense nor trouble in forwarding the work. A large number of men have been employed; and they are retained only by very high wages. Latterly, operations have been carried on night and day. We are informed that our local authorities are seconding the efforts of the contractors in every possible way; and that it is certain, in the ordinary course of events, that the road will be finished and ready for use in time for the fall trade. If the Dominion Government are prepared to take possession and to run the trains at once—and thanks to the representations of the EXAMINER, we believe they are—the country will enjoy the advantages of the railway, along the whole line, branches and all, in less than two months.

In the *Patriot* of the 27th, we are sharply criticized because we have, since the spring, been silent and inactive in the matter of the railway. Our answer is, indeed, "not far to seek." It is not the practice of the EXAMINER to agitate needlessly and uselessly. Neither does it merely exist for the purpose of injuring the McKenzie or any other Government. The EXAMINER exerts its influence for the advancement of the country—for the good of the people; and it is only when a Government opposes the advancement of the country and the good of the people that the EXAMINER opposes it. Much as we regret the unnecessarily great delay in opening to the public the section of railway between Charlottetown and Summerside, no amount of agitation on our part could hasten it; and, therefore, we have been silent and inactive. We cannot now, however, forbear again reminding the public that to the Haythorne-Laird Government they owe all the loss and damage resulting from the late opening of the railway. It is notorious that Haythorne Laird & Co., hampered and delayed the contractors by every means in their power. Witness their conduct in the Beete property dispute; in the matter of the site for the station at Summerside; in the ceaseless, useless, unnecessary agitation respecting the "beautiful curves;" in the importation of engineers from New York to survey the line; in the irregular and vacillating anti-progress, and anti-railway policy, which they adopted and carried out.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

ON the last page of this issue of the EXAMINER will be found a list of the prizes to be given at the approaching Exhibition in Queen's County. Next week we will, if possible, publish the list for King's County. We trust our farmers will attend these Exhibitions *en masse;* and that they will bring their sons, and, if it please them, their daughters with them. True, the prizes offered are not large—not nearly as large as they should be. Our representatives in the Legislature are too niggardly with their grants for the improvement of agriculture. This is an agricultural country. By agriculture, and by the goodness of Providence, we live, and move, and have our being. Agriculture should, therefore, be fostered and advanced in every possible way. The rapidity with which our farmers have walked in the path of prosperity since the commencement of these annual County Exhibitions, tends to show that their influence is very beneficial. They promote a hearty spirit of emulation and a wholesome desire for improvement. They do good in more direct and indirect ways than we can enumerate. We cannot help thinking that it would be good policy in the Government to grant for the mat least double the sum they now do to each of the three Counties. The Commissioners, too, might learn a lesson. The arrangement and distribution of the prizes (in Queen's County, at least,) is not, in our opinion, just what it ought to be. This year they offer prizes for flowers. Now, flowers are very nice; and, if they had plenty of money, the Commissioners would do well to foster their culture. But, as the money is scarce, we submit that it would be much more prudent to leave flowers out of the list, and to expend the money on something more useful—something which people in the country cultivate, and which it is more desirable to improve. Again, the largest prize on the list is offered for a pair of carriage horses. Ten chances to one but some wealthy town gentleman, who has little else to do but see after his horses, and who hardly cares a snap of his fingers for $20, will get the prize. This is not as it should be. The exhibition is intended for the country, and the money granted should be concentrated so to reach the country in as large sums as possible. We trust, however that countrymen will not look altogether to the value of the prizes. We trust that they will heartily compete for the honor of the thing, and for the improvement of themselves and their families; for the sake of an interchange of agricultural information and agricultural ideas, rather than for the money.

The new English betting act passed during the session just ended, which especially relates to advertising, and which also extends its provisions to Scotland, came into operation on July 31. Persons are now liable to penalties of £30, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, who cause any advertisement to be published, or any letters, circulars, or telegrams, &c., to be sent or exhibited giving information or advice with respect to bets or wagers in the United Kingdom or Scotland. This act also applies to those who may induce persons to apply to any house or other place for information or advice, or who may invite people to make or take any share in such bets on wagers.

MR. LAIRD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LOOK out for trouble in the North-west. Mr. Laird is there. He is negotiating a treaty with the Cree Indians. They occupy the country between Fort Ellice and the elbow of the south branch of Saskatchewan, with the International line as its southern boundary the northerly limit following the line of the Saskatchewan beyond Fort a la Corne. It is to obtain possession of the stretch of country, through which the railway line to the Pacific must run, and to provide for the Crees a new reservation that the Minister of the Interior has taken the trip to the Northwest. The country included comprises the Touchwood Hills, the Cypress Hills, Moose Mountain, and all the vast prairie country watered by the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine rivers. The meeting takes place at Qu'Appelle post about three hundred and twenty miles from Fort Garry, not far from the series of small lakes whose strange echoes gave the river its name. Presents, etc., to be given to the Indians have been purchased, and according to the Winnipeg *Free Press*, all the preliminary steps connected with the proposed treaty seem to have been taken in a business like manner. The Toronto *Globe* adverting to Mr. Laird's mission says—"We are quite sure that many years will not pass by before his names becomes a household word from Halifax to the Pacific." We have no doubt that the *Globe's* prediction be fulfilled. Mr. Laird only needs the opportunity to make his name famous—for incapacity.

OUR SHIPPING.

The St. John *Telegraph* publishes the following abstract of the state of shipping registered at the port of Prince Edward Island, for the year ending 31st December, 1873:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.
Total amount of last year's account......			286	36,820
Struck off—				
Vessels lost, burnt at sea, or missing	25	3,998		
Broken up...........	10	392		
Sold to foreigners..	5	214		
Registered anew at this Port...........	6	748		
Transferred to other ports	45	9,754	91	15,103
			195	21,717
Added—				
Reg's'r'd during the year 1873. New v's'ls	63	14,168		
Regist'r'd anew.....	9	1,469		
Transfer'd from other ports.....	13	1,538		
Difference in tonnage on re-measurements		22	85	17,197
Total on 31st Dec., 1873,			280	38,914

LIST OF NEW VESSELS BUILT AT PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND REGISTERED AT CHARLOTTETOWN, SINCE THE 1ST APRIL, 1874.

April 27, Naomi, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, built at St. Peter's Bay, 164 tons, classed 7 A.

May 14, Ethel, owned by Peake Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, built at Mount Stewart, 242 tons, class 7 A.

May 4, Dove, owned by Donald McKay, Rustico, built at New London, 25 tons class nil.

May 7, Mayflower, owned by George and Wm. Cyrus Morris, New London, built at New London, 72 tons, classed nil.

May 9, Bessie, owned by Geo. D. Longworth, Charlottetown, built at Mount Stewart, 187 tons, class 5 A.

May 18, Dillwyn, owned by L. C. Owen and William Welsh, Charlottetown, built at Cardigan River, 292 tons class 7 A.

May 21, Lettie, owned by Samuel Prowse, Murray Harbor, 114 towns, class 5 A.

May 21, Blonde, owned by L. C. Owen and William Welsh, Charlottetown, built at Mount Stewart, 160 tons, class 5 A.

June 3, Lula, owned by Jas. Duncan & Co., Charlottetown, built at Fortune Bridge, 199 tons, class 7 A.

June 9, Aneroid, owned by John Lefurgey, Summerside, built at West Point, 229 tons, 7 A.

June 13, Pioneer, owned by John and Edward Haberlin, Murray Harbor, built at Murray Harbor, 31 tons, class nil.

June 23, Jane McKay, owned by McDonald and John McKay, Rustico, built at Rustico, 60 tons, class nil.

July 9, Alcedo, owned by A. A. McDonald, Charlottetown, built at Cardigan Bridge, 211 tons, class 7 A.

July 9, Lapwing, owned by J. R. Bourke, Jr., Mount Stewart, built at Mount Stewart, 174 tons, class 5 A.

July 9, Albert, owned by F & J. Herring, Murray Harbor, built at Murray Harbor, 41 tons, class nil.

July 9, Catherine, owned by Angus McMillan Summerside, built at Summerside, 199 tons, class 9 A.

July 13, Ottawa, owned by John Gillan, Charlottetown, built at Mount Stewart, 244 tons, class 7 A.

July 15, Beagle, owned by L. C. Owen and William Welsh, Charlottetown built at Cardigan River, 249 tons, class 7 A.

July 13, Lilian, owned by A. W. Owen, Charlottetown, built at Souris, 276 tons, class 7 A.

July 18, Louise, built by Peake Bros. & Co., Mount Stewart, built at Mount Stewart, 243 tons, class 7 A.

July 18, Duchess, owned by Jas. Duncan & Co., Charlottetown, built at Pisquid, 249 tons, class 7 A.

July 18, Blanche, owned by L. C. Owen and William Welsh, Charlottetown, built at Grand River, 289 tons, class 7 A.

July 29, Curlew, owned by Wm. Richards, Bedford, Lot 12, built at Bedford, Lot 12, 297 tons class, 8 A.

Total—23 vessels of 4,247 tons.

LIST OF VESSELS RE-REGISTERED AT CHARLOTTETOWN, SINCE THE 1ST MARCH, 1874:—

March 14, Alexander, owned by Jones Anderson, Charlottetown, 41 tons, registered anew.

April 27, Sunbeam, owned by Wm. McLaren, Charlottetown, 42 tons, registered anew.

April 28, Hope owned by Thos. H. Robertson, Charlottetown, 26 tons registered anew.

April 28, Plover, owned by———, 19 tons, transferred from St. John, N. B.

May 7, Ariel, owned by F. S. Allen and Jas. R. Reid, Crapaud, 52 tons, transfer'd from Pugwash, N. S.

May 9. Mary Lousie, owned by R. T. Holman, Summerside, 134 tons, foreign built, etc.,

May 12, Mary Kate, owned by Wm. W. Lord, Charlottetown and D. Miller, Charlottetown Royalty, 42 tons, transferred from Pugwash, N. S.

May 18, Mystery, owned by Benj. Rogers, Alberton, 33 tons, transferred from Pugwash, N. S.

May 18, Sea Foam, owned by P. W. Hyndman, Charlottetown 47 tons, transferred from Arichat, C. B.

May 26, Foam, owned by R. Moran, Charlottetown 41 tons, transferred from Halifax, N. S.

May 26, Confederate owned by John Orr, New London, 49 tons, registered *de novo.*

June 2 Bonnie Jean, owned by Jas. T. McLeod, New London, 84 tons, transferred from Liverpool, N. S.

June 15, Bishop McKinnon owned by W. W. Clarke and F W. Hyndman, Charlottetown, 156 tons, transferred from Arichat, C. B.

June 17th, J. E. Carr, owend by M A. Ledwell, Cardigan, 19 tons, registered *de novo.*

June 29, Lily, owned by Daniel McDonald, Summerside and W. E. Brown, Bedeque, 81 tons, registered *de novo.*

June 30, Challenge, owned by P. Foley, Charlottetown, 92 tons, transferred from Halifax.

July 2, Hannah, owned by P Foley, Charlottetown, 41 tons, transferred from Arichat.

July 31, Voltair, owned by R McDonald, Souris, 36 tons, foreign built.

Total 18 vessels of 935 tons.

Making a reasonable allowance for losses, says the *Telegraph*, it will be seen that the tonnage of the Island must have increased very considerably this year, though its tonnage, for population, bears no proportion to that of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick. The building of the Baie Verte Canal would increase the shipping of Prince Edward Island fourfold.

HARVEST.

SOME farmers have already commenced harvesting; but the great work of gathering in the crops for 1874 will, by the majority, be begun to-day. It gives us great pleasure to report that they now have every prospect of reaping a rich reward for their labors during the spring and summer. The crops, generally, are in splendid condition. The exceedingly fine weather of the past week has hastened their ripening. Early wheat is a success; there is little weevil. Of the late wheat, it is, of course, impossible to speak with certainty. Barley and oats both promise well; potatoes look finely. If there be no very heavy storm, and not much early frost, and if markets prove good—the year will be a most prosperous one for the Island.

CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY.

(From the St. John Telegraph.)

The return of this brilliant Irishman to the land of his birth recalls a history at once erratic and successful. Mr. Duffy, or as we should call him, Sir Charles, is "a Monaghan man," of Monaghan town, nearly sixty years of age, a Roman Catholic, and an orator, and of late a valuable public servant. He was first known to the public as a reporter for the Dublin *Morning Register*, for whose duties he displayed marked ability. Subsequently he undertook the management of the Belfast *Vindicator*. In 1842 he visited Dublin and here met several gentlemen who afterwards were known as the leaders of the "Young Ireland" Party, including John B. Dillon, Thomas Davis and others, and among them they agreed to start the Dublin *Nation* as a weekly organ of the Party, with Duffy as the editor. He advocated Repeal and Revolution so successfully that with Dr. Gray, of the *Freeman's Journal*, O'Connel, Barrett of the *Pilot*, Ray and several priests, he was indicted and imprisoned for a short term. But while Duffy was writing patriotic articles and "national" poetry, smiting the British Philistines hip and thigh through the medium of the *Nation*, the Repeal Association was being rent in sunder, one class of enthusiasts marching out with Duffy, Mitchell, Meagher and O'Brien under the banner of the "Young Ireland" party the other holding with O'Connell and the Old Ireland party. Duffy and his friends continued to publish seditious articles and to urge the Irish to "action," meaning rebellion, and in 1849, the year of the division, he was again indicted and again got clear. But he was not "fast" enough for Mitchell, and in 1847 the two separated, Mitchell starting the *United Irishman* and out-Heroding Herod in his assaults on the Saxon and the Saxon's institutions, for which he was arrested, tried for se dition and banished to Bermuda. Duffy had become the newspaper "soul" of the Nationalist party, advocating the most desperate remedies. Two months after Mitchell's trial, Duffy was arrested for "treason felony" and marched to Newgate; "the people surged and swelled around him and would have rescued him, had not he and Mr. McGee," [our own D'Arcy] "dissuaded them." He was allowed to contribute to his paper from prison, was twice tried, the jury disagreeing each time, and after some months detention, was released. Mr. Duffy's views seemed to moderate from this time forward, although he edited the *Nation* and discussed Irish questions; the party broke up in 1855 and Duffy quitted public life in Ireland, alleging that "he could not look in calm inaction at her ruin." He went to Victoria (Australia), was greatly admired for his abilities, was elected to Parliament, and soon became Prince Minister of that great colony, a position which he twice held. During his Australian career, he visited England twice and was well received by the Queen and English statesmen; on his first visit, in 1866, meeting in London the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, once a Young Irelander like himself, but then a member of the Government of Canada! It is but a short time since the second Administration, of which he was the leader, was outvoted in the Assembly, but since its fall Mr. Duffy has become Sir. Charles Gavan Duffy, her Majesty having conferred on him the rank of a knight of the Order of S. S. Michael and George, and he enjoys a pension from his Parliament of $10,000 a year as an ex-Premier. To-day he finds Ireland presperous, her people comparatively contented, the connexion between Church and State abolished, and the land tenure question somewhat advanced towards settlement. He is enabled also to recognize how quickly the Imperial Government forgives and forgets political offences, and how thoroughly real public service is recognized and rewarded under the British Constitution. His career ought to satisfy all loyal men, all men of parts and who feel a call to rule, that the highest positions in the country may be attained without resort to disloyal practices, and that under the British flag, and within the compass of this great Empire, there are work enough and honors for every form of ability, without regard to class or creed.

THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

A report from the United States' Bureau of Statistics, as Washington, just issued, contains an interesting table of the population of the earth, taken chiefly from the work on that subject issued this year, at Gotha, by Drs. Behm and Wagner, and founded on the most recent authorities. By this statement the aggregate population of the earth is given at 1,391,032,000, Asia being the most populous section, containing 798 millions, whilst Europe has 300½ millions, Africa 203 millions, America 84½ millions, and Australia and Polynesia 4½ millions. In Europe the leading nations are credited with the following numbers:—Russia 71 millions. The German Empire 41 millions. France 36 millions. Austro-Hungary 36 millions. Great Britain and Ireland 32 millions. Italy nearly 27 millions. Spain 16½ millions, and Turkey nearly 16 millions. The other countries do not exceed 5 millions each. In Asia, China, which is by far the most populous nations of the earth, is credited with 425 millions. Hindoostan with 240 millions. Japan 32 millions. The East India Islands 30½ millions. Burmah, Siam and Farther India nearly 26 millions. Turkey 13½ millions, and Russia nearly 11 millions. The Australian population is given at 1,674,500, and the Polynesian Islands at 2,703,500, New Guinea and New Zealand being included in the latter. In Africa the chief divisions are West Soudan and Central Africa region, with 89 millions. The Central Soudan region 39 millions. South Africa 20½ millions. The Galla county and the region east of the White Nile 15 millions. Samauli 8 millions. Egypt 8½ millions and Morocco 6 millions. In America two-thirds of the population are north of the Isthmus, where the United States has nearly 39 millions, Mexico over 9 millions, and the British Provinces 4 millions. The total population of North America is given at nearly 52 millions, and of South America 25½ millions, of which Brazil contains 10 millions. The West India Islands have over 4 millions, and the Central American States not quite 3 millions.

SYMPATHY WITH THE BEREAVED.—The sudden and sad death of Mr. Owen P. Trainor created a profound sensation in Charlottetown, and our people expressed their warm, heartfelt sympathy with his mourning relations. The body was followed to the grave by an immense procession of citizens, of all ranks and classes. Our Island Bard, John Le Page, Esq., composed a timely and appropriate elegy entitled "*In Memory—Owen P. Trainor, accidentally drowned on the Hillsborough—Wednesday, 19th August, 1874.*" We quote the following stansas:

"Yet shall remembrance own the claim,
And cherish Owen Trainor's name,
An Island youth of gen'rous mind,
In office affable and kind,
Called early in his youthful prime
To leave the "Muster Roll" of time!

"Long shall his friends lament on earth
The absence of departed worth,
And fragrant as the rose shall be
The savour of his memory.
The pensive Muse, in sorrow here
Lets fall the sympathetic tear!

"The stricken father, bending low,
Beneath this unexpected blow,
Commands, in this extremity,
His townsmen's warmest sympathy,
Till time assuage his whelming grief,
And Heaven in mercy send relief."

ROAMANCE OF A HERO.—A Halifax correspondent of the Baltimore *Bulletin* says: 'Among the troops stationed here is a staff officer whose history possesses much of the glamour of romance. Of a good family in England, his ambition from his boyhood was to serve the Queen as a soldier. His military aspirations, however, met with no encouragement from his family, who absolutely declined to procure a commission for him. Being determined upon his career, he ran away from home, and under an assumed name, enlisted in a regiment under orders for the Crimea. At Inkerman and before the Redan he so distinguished himself that at the close of the war he was promoted to the highest non-commissioned rank. Later services in India obtained for him the still greater honour of the Victoria Cross, the chief prize for gallant and meritorious conduct. At this time his family discovered their strayed member in the nameless hero, and appreciating his conduct, procured his discharge from the ranks and purchased him a commission. He married a lady of his own degree, and has for some time been on the staff of the general commanding in North America. But a few days ago he received urgent letters from Sir Garnet Wolseley, inviting him to join the latter in his new command and win further laurels under the suns of the Orient. The temptation will prove, no doubt too strong to be resisted, and he will be heard of to good purpose should occasion serve to develop anew his chivalric prowess. How like this story is to that of Charles Ravenshoe, in Henry Kingsley's sparkling novel. In person he has nothing of the dash and swagger of the veteran, but is perfectly quiet and unpretending, and as he sits at the hotel table, with a flagon of ale as the only garnish to his meal, and in his plain civilian's dress of sober color, he indicates rather the substantial manufacturer or merchant than the hero whose achievements rang through the allied camps before Sebastopol, and whose name is a terror to the native troops.'

THE Leonard Scott Publishing Company's reprint of the *Edinburgh Review* is now before us, full of good reading as usual.

The first article "Ocean Warfare," gives an explanation and description, free from technicalities,, of the new conditions under which naval warfare will be waged, and of the various weapons with which modern fleets are armed.

Hebrew students will be much interested in the article on "The Speaker's Bible," now in course of construction in England. The general character and design of the work are briefly explained; and much minute criticism is devoted to the manner in which the Hebrew text has been dealt with.

Art. III. "Nasmyth's History of the Moon" gives a description of the appearance of the surface of the moon and its probable formation, founded on many careful telescopic observations. A ball of molten liquid is the basis of Mr. Nasmyth's theory of formation; and he advances some new ideas relative to the cooling process, to explain the irregularities on its surface. The article also gives some account of the astronomers of the Greenwich Observatory and the instruments that have been invented from time to time for taking lunar observations.

Motley's "Life and Death of Barneveldt," is welcomed with a long and favorable review, the writer remarking "we can hardly give too much appreciation to that subtle alchemy of the brain which has enabled him to produce out of dull, crabbed, and often illegible papers, the vivid, graphic, and sparkling narrative which he has given to the world."

The fifth article takes up Hall's "Modern English,' criticising the style and temper of Mr. Hall's writings with much severity.

The paper "Canon of Beauty in Greek Art," will be attractive to art-students, attempting, as it does, to detect and define the subtle laws of proportion which guarded the great sculptors of antiquity.

Other articles are a long and fovorable review of Guizot's History of France, with numerous extracts, a very interesting account of the life of the philologer, Richard Cleasby, and his labors in icelandic literature; and a review of the "Journal of Henry Cockburn," a continuation of the "Memorials of his time," by the well-known Lord Cockburn.

The N. Y. *Herald*, referring to the recent rifle shooting at Point St. Charles says the results of the match, in the opinion of the Americans attending it, may be summed up as follows—

First—That the Canadians are the most hospitable people in the world.

Second—That Canada has a far greater number of experienced first-class shots than we have.

Third—That our best shots are as good as theirs, although fewer in number.

Fourth—That the Snider is a good military rifle, and although it is surpassed by ours, yet that we have got to practise constantly at Creedmoor, particularly at 600 yards, to beat the men who shoot.

Fifth—That our long range Remington and Sharpe breech-loaders are in no way inferior to the muzzle-loading Metford and

Sixth—That although it is not wise to bet upon defeating the Irish team (a point which the enthusiastic should bear in mind), yet the prospect of doing so is not such uphill work as it seemed some time ago.

ICELAND WOMEN.—In one regard the women of iceland have obtained completer equality than their sisters in Continental Euoope. They receive exactly the same education as the men do. There are no schools in the islands, naturally, as families live a dozen miles apart, and instruction is therefore given by the father to his sons and daughters alike and together, the priest—where there is a priest—sometimes adding a little Latin and Danish. The sthe girl learns all her parents can teach her, and is as good an arithmetician and as familiar with the sagas as her brother. Accomplishments, of course, are pretty well out of thequestion; painting, not only for the difficultyof procuring material, but because there is really nothing to paint; dancing because you can seldom gather a sufficently large party, and have no rooms big enough; instrumental music on account of the impossibility of transporting a piano over rocks and bogs on the back of a pony. Neuertheless, we found in a remote house (a good wood house by the way) upon the coast where we were hospitably entertained for a day and a night, not only a piano, but several young ladies who could play excellently on it, and a guitar, accompanying themselves to songs in four or five languages—the Swedish, as we thought, the prettiest of all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yellow fever prevails at Havanna.

Spain has contracted for 130,000 Remington rifles.

Sydney Daboll, the well-known English writer is dead.

Russia has at last consented to recognise the Spanish Republic.

Peru is purchasing large supplies of railway rolling stock in this country.

A man advertises in a New York paper for a bar-keeper, "who must be recommended by his pastor."

The amount of capital employed in silk manufactures in the United States is said to be nearly $16,000,000.

The King of Denmark has returned to the capital after a visit to Iceland. He was accompanied from England by the Princess of Wales.

The French Government have promised that the judicial proceedings in relation to the escape of Bazaine shall be vigorously prosecuted.

Curiously enough, the United States were the first to recognize the Spanish Republic, and Americans have been the most active in selling the Carlists munitions of war.

The report that Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, is to be recalled is not true. He has taken passage for the United States, and is expected in Washington about the 1st of October.

A despatch from Calcutta says eight millions of people still draw rations from the Government supplies. The dryness of the weather threatens another failure of crops in the district of Tirhoot.

Though the effect of the Anglo-Jewish Society of London a decree has been obtained from the Sultan of Morocco directing that the Jews in his dominions shall not longer be presecuted.

In Holland at present there are 149 evangelical parishes without a pastor. As soon as a candidate in any of these parishes passes examination for admission to the Ministry he receives a score or more of calls.

Nearly $28,000 have been raised in the United States, $8,000 among the native Christians of Turkey, for the establishment of a Christian college at Aitab, Central Turkey. The amount needed is $100,000.

An abstract of the forthcoming report of the Beecher Investigating Committee is published. It reviews the evidence at length, and concludes with a complete exoneration of the pastor. The report was unanimous.

Information in the hands of the United States Attorney General from the South, leads him to entertain the greatest anxiety and apprehension, and to believe the past disturbances are but the beginning of a general conflict of races.

A serious riot has been raging in Gerrard county, Ky., growing out of a quarrel between rival political leaders. The rioters were arranged on each side without distinction of color, and the interference of United States troops restored peace.

A report comes from Fort Scully that Gen. Custer's expedition was attacked on Saturday by four thousand Indians, who were repulsed with very heavy loss, while the General's loss in killed and wounded was fifty. General Sheridan discredited the report.

The Emperor of Russia, when in England, visited the ex-Empress Eugenie. A St Petersburgh journal, supposed to be inspired by the court, has created a sensation in France by announcing that the Emperor Prince Louis Napoleon is invited to attend at the autumn manœuvres of the Russian army.

It is reckoned that in Great Britain and Ireland there are 6,000,000 acres of peat land, which, on an average of twelve feet depth of peat, would yield 12,000 tons of fuel per acre, a very powerful auxiliary to the supply of fuel, and one which will materially stave off the day of exhaustion of the coal fields.

The eighth annual Conference of the German Protestant Association (Unitarian) will meet at Wiesbaden, September 28. Among the subjects to be discussed are the Social Problems and the want of candidates for the ministry. Among the leaders of this Association are such men as Baron Von Holtzendorff, Schultze, Delitzech, and Schenckel.

The King of Ashantee, who first fought the British, then capitulated, and has since paid the war indemnity with exemplary punctuality, is now asking for help against pretenders to his throne. He "supplicates the aid of the omnipotent British for a faithful ally anxious to promote British trade and submit himself to the influence of British civilization." A British officer is at Coomassie in the capacity of a peacemaker.

The tide has turned in Scotland and England against the miners and colliers. The Maryhill men have been advised by their orators not to offer further resistance to the reduction of wages at present. The Clyde iron miners have resumed work on their employers' terms; and the Fife colliers, who intended to fight against the 15 per cent. reduction have changed their minds. The workmen are finding that the state of trade justified the reduction. The agricultural labourers have backed down.

In Ireland there are not more than 2,000 miles of railway, but these are under the management of fifty-six companies, each with an average length of forty-three miles. They are managed by not less than four hundred directors, and the solicitors, engineers, etc., are a large company. The directors are chiefly taken up in watching and counteracting each other, and among them unnecessarily subject the companies to an expense of from fifty to a hundred thousand pounds a year.

Marshal Bazaine has written a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he says that neither Colonel Villette nor any other person now in custody is responsible for his escape. He declares he had no accomplice except his wife and nephew. The Marshal describes how he eluded the surveillance of the jailor, and in conclusion says: "Resenting the humiliating prison regulations, I felt justified in an attempt to recover my liberty. As I was not tried by my peers, my sentence was illegal."

There are indications that Russia desires to be on intimate terms with England. The Czar, in relieving Count Brunow of the London mission, and appointing Count Schouvaloff, says to the former "that he has rendered the Empire a service by cementing the bonds of intimate friendship between two nations, whose friendship is equally conducive to their mutual interests, and to the maintenance of European peace;" and assures Count Schouvaloff that he will earn fresh claims to the gratitude if he confirms and strengthens this relationship.

The Tilton-Moulton people are evidently making a small pile out of their contributions to the scandal literature. Mr. Tilton's long statement to the Committee was without doubt sold to the Brooklyn *Argus*. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's love letters were disposed of for a round sum to the Chicago *Tribune*. And it may be safely concluded that Mr. Moulton's long statement cost the New York *Graphic* something handsome. The Tilton-Moulton party clearly know how to make a scandal pay, and will be sorry when it is played out.

Horses that are kept in the stable during the summer should be given daily the luxury of a roll on the earth. Rolling is the means given by nature for the animal to rid itself of vermin and skin diseases, and it tends to make the animal healthy. Some owners object to allowing a horse to roll on the bare earth, because it gets dirt in the hair and makes extra work to keep the animal clean, but the extra work pays if rightly understood. We allow our horse to roll in the dirt when he is not moist with perspiration and then stand an hour or two with his coat full of dust before being cleaned up.

Mr. Gladstone, who cannot tolerate the circulation of a falshood affecting the Queen, has contradicted the statement that he withdrew his "famous resolutions" in deference to the wishes of her Majesty; and in this connection we read that the pretty town of Richmond, in Surrey, has distinguished itself by being the first to take advantage of the powers conferred by the Public Worship Regulation Act. The ratepayers are forming themselves into an association with a view to setting the law in motion for the purpose of extinguishing the ritualistic practices carried on in some of the parish churches.

SERIOUS RESULT OF PRACTICAL JOKING.—The *United Service Gazette* says:—"An account has reached us which we would fain hope is exaggerated, to the effect that some of the officers of a distinguished regiment recently played a practical joke upon a brother officer, the immediate and ultimate results of which were so grave that the matter is likely to become the subject of a court-martial. We are informed that a young officer, the junior lieutenant of his corps, was not regarded with particular favor by the rest of the officers, and that a short time since several of them, among whom was a captain, "for a joke," to them, forced the obnoxious young gentleman into the cage of a tame bear. The dispositiion of the animal was not, however, known to the lieutenant, and he was so terrified that he soon after lost his senses. A yet more dreadful result followed. While in confinement, under restraint, the deranged man, we are informed, killed his keeper. The officers implicated belong, we believe, to families of high rank.—[English paper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OATS.

Landing this day ex SS. "Carroll,"
508 bushels prime Oats,
IN THREE BUSHEL BAGS.
Intending purchasers will require to send in their orders at once.
FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Ch'town, Aug. 31, 1874.—1w

SEASONED PINE BOARDS.

30,000 FEET Seasoned Pine Boards, at lowest figure for CASH, in lots to suit purchasers.
N. RANKIN.
Ch'town, Aug. 31, 1874.—1in

EDUCATION.

St. Peter's Boy's School will re-open on MONDAY, 14th SEPTEMBER. Subjects taught: English Branches, Classics, French, Mathematics.
A few boarders will be taken.
For terms, etc., apply to the
REV. JOHN ELLIS,
St. Peter's Clergy House, Kent St.
Aug. 29.—ar pa 2w

TO THE TRADE!

THE Subscribers have in Stock the following GOODS, which they offer to the Trade in bond or duty paid, for Cash or approved Credit—

Chests Superior Black TEA,
Half-chests do do do,
Boxes do do do,
Casks Port & Sherry WINE,
Casks Hennessey's BRANDY,
Casks Pinette, Castillion & Co., do,
Casks Campbeltown's WHISHEY,
Casks Old Rye WHISKEY,
Cases Old Tom GIN,
Cases SCOTCH WHISKEY,
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY,
Cases Martell's do,
Cases CHAMPAGNE,
Cases GINGERETTE,
Cases RASPBERRY SYRUP,
Barrels WALNUT,
Barrels Washing SODA,
Barrels CURRANTS,
Barrels Crushed SUGAR,
Barrels FLOUR,
Kegs Baking SODA,
Kegs CREAM TARTER,
Kegs Cohan's STARCH,
Kegs White and Bleak LEAD,
Kegs NAILS,
Tins Black PEPPER,
Tins Ground CLOVES,
Tins Ground GINGER,
Tins BAKING POWDER,
Boxes Liverpool SOAP,
Boxes Canadian SOAP,
Boxes TOBACCO,
Boxes Valentia RAISINS,
Boxes COFFEE, Roast and Ground,
Boxes T. D. PIPES,
Boxes CANDLES,
Bags RICE,
Crates Earthenware (assorted,)
Puncheons MOLASSES,
Puns RUM,
Casks Kerosene OIL,
Corn BROOMS,
PAILS,
Nixey's Black LEAD,
Shoe BLACKING,
CIGARS,
Tons of IRON, assorted sizes,
Agents for Intercolonial COAL Mining Company, Pictou, N. S.
MACDONALD & OWEN.
August 15.—4i

FEATHERS WANTED!!

THE highest Cash price given for any quantity of good FEATHERS, at BUTCHER'S Warerooms.
[Aug. 17, 1874.—3m]

QUEEN SQUARE
TAILORING DEPOT!

Notice to Customers!

The subscriber having secured the services of
MR. CHISHOLM,
late of Halifax, N. S., is prepared to furnish, as usual, at the shortest notice,
Gentlemen's & Youths
CLOTHING
Of Every Description,
IN THE NEWEST STYLES.
GOOD FIT
AND
Satisfaction Guaranteed
TO ALL.
ON HAND,
A STOCK OF THE MOST
Fashionable and Desirable Goods!
IN THE MARKET.
JOS. A. McDONALD.
Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1748.—4i

1874,
Midsummer
1874,
P. Reilly, Tailor,
KENT STREET,
has just received per steamer *Armenian*, from Montreal,
1 CASE SUPERIOR TWEEDS
to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers.
He can afford to sell these Goods at 25 per cent less than the same class can be had for in the city.
P. REILLY.
July 27, 1874.—4i

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received until Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 12 o'clock noon, for the following Public Works:

Repairs to Grand River Bridge, repairs to Clay's Wharf, Head Grand River. Specification to be seen at the store of McKean and Vickerson, Grand River. Repairs to Stephen's Wharf, Montague Bridge, Specifications to be seen at the store of McDonald & Bros., Montague. Repairs to Wharves South River, Murray Harbor. Specification to be seen at the store of Samuel Prowse Esq. The specifications to be seen at the above mentioned places after Monday the 15th day of August, The signatures of two good and sufficent securities are required to accompany each Tender.. The Board of Works do not bind themselves to accept the lowest Tenders.
WM. MACDONALD.
S. P. W. Kings County.
Aug. 17, 1874.—till 26th

CORNMEAL.

200 BBLS KILN DRIED,
To arrive per *Scud* due here during the week.
F. T. NEWBERY.
June 22, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commercial College,
WELSH & OWEN'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
EATON, FRAZEE & REAGH, PROPRIETORS.

DESIGNED TO
Educate Young Men for Business

BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, both by SINGLE and DOUBLE ENTRY and Collateral subjects, thorougly taught and practically applied by means of a
Complete Course of Actual Business
engaged in by all the students. Particular attention given to
BANKING ARITHMETIC,
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE,
SPELLING, &c.
Having obtained the necessary instruments,
TELEGRAPHY will be Taught
hereafter, in addition to the other branches.
Eaton & Frazee's ARITHMETIC (revised edition), Eaton & Frazee's BOOKKEEPING and Blanks to accompany same, constantly on hand. A liberal discount to the trade.
Business men and others interested are cordially invited to call and examine our system.
HOURS—9½ a. m. to 12 p. m., from 2 to 4, and 7½ to 9½ p. m., until the opening of the Evening Class, October 1st.
Circulars containing full particulars will be sent free to any address, on application to
T. B. REAGH, Principal.
Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1874.—tf

Another Land Sale.

I WILL sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the FIRST of day SEPTEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., commencing
In the Field East of the Convent
50 BUILDING LOTS,
in different parts of the town of Summerside.
Plans may be seen at my office.
There is no Mortgage or incumberance of any kind on these lots.
Terms liberal.
RICHARD HUNT.
August 24, 1874.—till sale

WANTED,

A SITUATON AS
SALESMAN OR BOOKKEEPER.
Can secure for employer an extensive country patronage. Please address P. O. Box 184.
[Aug. 24, 1874.—tf]

Postponed Time for Receiving Tenders for Gov't Wotk.

ON account of making alterations in the following contracts, the time for receiving Tenders will be extended till Saturday, the 12th September, noon, for Stanley, Crooked Creek, Found's and DeSable Bridges.
R. WEEKS, S. P. W.
Aug. 24, 1874.

PRESSES, TYPE, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, the whole of the PRESSES, TYPES, PRINTING MATERIALS, &c., &c., formerly belonging to the ISLANDER OFFICE, and now in the possession of the undersigned. The above will be disposed of at a very moderate figure, as the premises on which they are now deposited are required for another purpose.
JOHN INGS.
Water Street, Aug. 17, 1874.—3w

Mackerel Wanted.

I WILL pay the highest price for any quantity of MACKEREL, delivered in Charlottetown.
P. S. MACGOWAN.
51 Water Street, August 12, 1874.—4i

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,358
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	367,000

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
WM. DUNLOP, Special Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

NEW GOODS
AT THE
BRITISH WAREHOUSE,
Queen Square,

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,
A NEW SUPPLY OF
British & Foreign
MERCHANDIZE!
WHICH IS
Now Being Opened!
and will be ready for inspection in a few days, and offered for sale at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
W. & A. BROWN.

CLOCKS,
A Great Variety at
W. W. WELLNER'S.
Aug. 17, 1874. 6in

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of splendid BLACK PONIES, 3 years old, gentle in harness.
For particulars, apply at this Office.
Ch'town, Ju'y 6, 1874.—tf

Gold, Filigree Silver, and Plated Jewelry,
In great variety at
W. W. WELLNER'S.
Aug. 17, 1874. 6in

PLEASANTLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive offers for TWO TOWN LOTS pleasantly situated at the North-East corner of the City, being No. 51 & 52, at the entrance to the KENSINGTON ROAD.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 20th.—ar 2mo