The Examiner.

Ch'town, November 9, 1874.

MORE VIGOROUS MEASURES NEEDED.

We think that more vigorous measures than have yet been resorted to should be instituted by the Government for the suppression of assaults and robberies on the streets of this city and the roads of the Province. There is, no doubt, much needless alarm; but the evil is, nevertheless, too great to be permitted among an orderly, peaceful and honest people. When a large proportion of our men—and our boys—imagine that they cannot walk the streets, or go into the country with safety, without carrying revolvers in their breasts, it is high time that the power of the law be exerted, and that the men—and the boys—be re-assured. A community in which firearms are considered generally necessary to the protection of life and property, is of too decidedly Texan a type to be allowed long to continue under British Government.

PLANKWAYS.

PLANKWAYS are, we observe, being laid in the vicinity of St. Dunstan's Cathedral and St. Patrick's School. It was a really good idea of our worthy City Fathers to extend these mudless ways to the schools and churches of the town. Who can compute the number colds, coughs, catthars, consumptions and deaths which may be prevented; the number of valuable lives which may be saved by this wise provision of our enlightened Corporation? Who can tell how many bright and fragrant flowers of genius will be preserved to adorn the Island and the world through the thoughtful Councillors' care that the "toddling wee things" shall go to school with dry feet? Go on, say we. Let no time be lost. Let the good work which was commenced at the door of the Wesleyan Chapel and continued to the door of the Wesleyan Academy, not be stopped until a plankway shall have been laid to St. Mary's School, to the Prince of Wales College and the Normal School, to St. Paul's and St. Peter's,—to every church and school in Charlottetown.

"TROUBLE IN THE CAMP."

THE *British Colonist* declares:—"Undoubtedly there is trouble in the camp of the Local Government of Nova Scotia." It says, "the indications are too numerous to mention." A coalition of the Conservatives and Liberals has, it is said, been proposed by the Government, as a means of relieving them from their troubles. Mr. P. C. Hill, and one or two other Conservatives, favor the proposal; but the great body of the Conservative Party resent it as an insult. A general election appears to be the only relief the Government will get; and it will probably result in their relief from the responsibilities and anxieties of office.

THE RAILWAY.

THE EXAMINER never pretended—as the *Summerside Progress* asserts, and the *Patriot* insinuates—

"That it is the fault of the Dominion Government that the road has not been opened before this."

We defy the *Summerside Progress* or *Patriot* to point to an article in the EXAMINER which could be construed to convey any such impression. All the false reasoning of these low-joint organs of the Government—all their special pleading against and denunciation of the EXAMINER, therefore, "go for nothing." They fight at phantoms conjured up by an over-excited—perhaps a diseased—imagination.

TENDERS FOR THE BAY VERTE CANAL.—The St. John *Telegraph* remarks:—

"It was announced recently, on what seemed to be good authority, that tenders would shortly be asked for this work, long since sanctioned by Parliament and approved by two successive governments. The announcement told in favor of the vigor and good faith of Mr. Mackenzie's administration, and did good service to the Maritime members of the Government, who have stood by this great inter-provincial, and we might almost say, international work. To them was, in part, conceded a measure of credit for the promptness of the Government, as reported. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the information above referred to; but we would suggest that it might be well to "hurry up" the professional gentlmen who are engaged on the specifications. Great bodies move slowly, and the chief engineers of the Board of Works at Ottawa are no exceptions to the rule. The specifications should be available immediately. There will be less time to attend to them during the sitting of Parliament, and we should like the Government to be able to give a good account of themselves in this matter to that body when it meets. Happily the government is strong enough to take a broad view of this question, and to secure the completion of those great navigable water stretches which are the boast of Canada. When this work shall have been completed, the St. Lawrence and the great western lakes will be connected with the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic Coast, to the great benefit of all the tonnage now engaged in Canadian waters. We look to the Premier to have this work promptly undertaken, and carried out in good faith."

We trust that the *Telegraph*, the people of New Brunswick and the people of Prince Edward Island may not long look in vain.

PLOUGHING MATCH.—A sharp competition took place at the Ploughing Match on "Keppoch Farm," last Wednesday. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

FIRST CLASS—MEN.

1st Prize,	Daniel Kennedy, Lot 48,	$10.00
2d "	Robert Stewart, Lot 48,	8.00
3d "	John Robertson, Lot 48,	6.00
4th "	Walace McNeill, Village Green,	5.00
5th "	Daniel McCallum, jr. Lot 14,	4.00
6th "	James Judson, Lot 49,	3.00
7th "	Henry Lane, Lot 49,	2.50
8th "	Alexander Bovyer, Lot 48,	2.00

TIME PRIZES.

Wallace McNeill, Lot 48,	5.00
Henry McGregor, Lot 48,	5.00

SECOND PRIZE—BOYS UNDER 18.

1st Prize	William McGregor, Lot 48,	6.00
2nd "	J. H. Judson, Lot 49,	5.00
3rd "	Herbert Kelly, Lot 48,	4.00
Time "	Wm. McGregor, Lot 48.	4.00

The judges were—Captain Holman, Royalty; Mr. Bell, of the Stock Farm, and Mr. Horn, of Winsloe Road. Henry Beer, Esq., M.P.P., distributed the prizes; and to each prize-winner he presented a handsomely ornamented card bearing the name of the recipient, the date of the match and the amount of the prize awarded. W. Welsh Esq., M.P.P., owner of "Keppoch Farm" liberally extended the hospitalities of Keppoch House, to ploughmen, judges and friends.

GUBERNATORIAL.—The Governor General and suite returned to Ottawa from the United States on Tuesday last.

EDUCATIONAL.

AT the Convocation of Dalhousie College, Halifax, last week, Sir William Young delivered an address, in which he said—

For my own part, I hope ere I die to see a University suitably endowed and equipped, not for this Province alone, but for the united Maritime Provinces, which may bear some comparison with the splendid structure at Toronto, and the eminent success which McGill College at Montreal owes in great measure to the reputation and talents of our distinguished countrymen. Dr. Dawson.

That Sir William's hope may be realized, ought to be the wish of every friend of the Maritime Provinces. The following words of Sir William, addressed more particularly to the students, are worthy the attention of learning youth everywhere.—

It has pained me to observe the physical weakness, the wan and pallid aspect, of some of the students who have carried off the highest honors. They had obviously overtasked themselves, and aimed at too much, and it will be well for the Senate to consider whether a student should be permitted to contend at the same time for more than a limited number of prizes. But one rule I would impress upon all the students, especially the more laborious, and that is to spend one or two hours every day in the open air, and if possible in active exercise. I have followed this rule all my life, and in my afternoon walks, have rarely met the students, whom I would have been glad to have seen in greater numbers stretching their limbs and breathing the genial air. I have urged to take time for exercise, and will mark how far, for your own sakes, you will take warning by the past. Presuming you will obey my injunction, there is or ought to be still a considerable portion of the day at your disposal. Lord Coke, one of the lights of my profession, recommended that 8 hours of the 24 should be set apart for the study of law; and I am of opinion that your Collegiate studies and attendance should not occupy more. This, with two hours for exercise and seven for sleep, leaves other seven unappropriated, and the question is; how should they be filled? Now, the object of this college, favored by its metropolitan position, its accessibility to public lectures, debates and libraries, and the opportunities of domestic intercourse, is to turn out, not merely a body of scholars, but a body of gentlemen, formed to good manners and conversant with the usages and rules of politeness. For this end I advise you to cultivate female society. Nothing is so refining and so improving to a young man as an acquaintance with agreeable, modest women; and all classes of social life in this city, I am proud to add, furnish them in abundance. But the numerous unfilled and solitary hours, far away from home and kindred still cry out for occupation, and that is to be found in the resources of general literature. The majority of the young men I am addressing intend to be public speakers in the pulpit, in popular assemblies, or at the bar, and they never can acquire the facility and eloquence of expression, the command of imagery and affluence of thought which are essential to eminence, unless their minds are saturated with the English classics. I shall not put the question to the students of the first year; but to most of the second, and to all of the third and fourth designed for the professions, I apply this test, "Are you familiar with Hamlet, with the innumerable noble passages of Paradise Lost, with the Absalom and Achitophel of Dryden, with the Rape of the Lock, with the third and fourth cantos of Childe Harold?" Or passing from poetry to prose, have you studied the classic English of Addison and Hume, or hung enraptured over the forensic speeches of Erskine, or relished the critical essays of Macaulay, or made bosom friends of Scott, and Thackeray and Dickens? If not, despair of being speakers. The man whose voice is to sway multitudes of men, to whisper with soft persuasion, or to subdue by resistless rhetoric, must neglect no means of cultivating his intellect, and be a scholar from taste and inclination as well as from duty. There are at this moment three young men occupying prominent positions in Europe, whose example the young men of this side of the Atlantic would do well to study. The heir apparent to the Imperial Crown of Germany, the grandson of our Queen a little over fifteen years old, after passing an examination which would puzzle many of our rulers, has just entered the Grammar School at Cassel to aim at still higher attainment, with instructions from his parents that he shall not be styled His Royal Highness, but shall compete on equal terms with his companion—a training worthy of an Emperor. The Prince Imperial, the son of Napoleon III., is preparing for the high destiny which may possibly await him, by submitting to a similar ordeal in the military schools of England—and by the packet before the last, I read in the *Mail*, a thoughtful, eloquent and instructive address by the Earl of Roseberry, a Scottish nobelman of 27, who has already made his mark in the learned Society over which he presides. These are valuable lessons, and show that the necessity of assiduous and sympathetic culture is felt by all ranks, in an age which judges men not by their birth or titles, but by the sterling qualities they have attained for themselves.

TRADE AT MONTAGUE BRIDGE.—Our own correspondent at Montague Bridge, writes, (Nov. 6th)—Up to the present date the weather has been very favorable for shipping, and the farmers are taking due advantage of the times in getting their produce hauled. Owing to the fact that oats were bringing 48 cents at Vernon River and Orwell, the shippers here raised them to that figure, and, although the markets abroad would not justify it, 50 cents per bushel were paid for several loads. But within the last few days the price has declined to 45 cents, which, it is supposed, will be the ruling price for the remainder of the season. Potatoes bring 24 cents and turnips from 22 to 24 cents per bushel; pork 6 to 8½ cents; beef 4 to 6—by the carcass; hides 7 cents, and butter 22 to 25 cents.

The following vessels cleared from Montague since the 24th ult., and were chiefly bound for the Halifax and Nfld. markets:—Schr. 'Star,' 1200 bushels potatoes, 160 bushels oats, 65 bushels turnips; Perseverance, 600 bushels potatoes, 50 bushels turnips; Ocean Bride, 1450 bushels potatoes; Martha A. Brewer, 1,200 bushels potatoes, (for Boston); Golden Rule, 700 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels oats and turnips; Princess Royal, 1100 bushels potatoes; Reward, 2,500 bushels potatoes and turnips, and 630 bushels oats; Palm, 1,400 bushels potatoes; Zamberze, 1000 bushels potatoes and turnips, 250 bushels oats; Merlin, 1,800 bushels potatoes and turnips; Tropic Bird, 1,600 bushels potatoes and turnips, and 450 bushels oats; Mystic Tie, 1,200 bushels potatoes and turnips, and 400 bushels oats, Vegete, 1,300 bushels potatoes and turnips; Erato, 1,600 bushels potatoes; Annie, 600 bushels potatoes; Nelly May, of Salem, Mass, for Bay of Islands, with 900 bushels potatoes, 600 bushels turnips, 5000 lbs. beef, 1,500 lbs pork, 4 tubs butter—total exports since last report, 19,000 bushels potatoes, 1,200 bushels turnips, 2,000 bus. oats, 16 tubs butter, 4000 lbs pork, 7,500 lbs beef. The brigantine Aurora, and New Era, are still loading with oats, the former for Messrs A. A. McDonald & Bros., and the latter for Mr. W. D. Stewart.

Montague presents quite a stirring appearance at this season and there have been several new buildings erected lately—Mr. James M. Aitkin has a nice house and store nearly completed—Mr. P. Gaul has Mr. Ball from Charlottetown surveying and dividing off, the front part of his farm, with streets running at right angles with the main street, into building lots. They are nicely situated, and are about the only good building lots that are not already taken up, and should command high prices, and would prove a good investment for capitalists.

Owing to the large number of vessels that load and discharge at Montague, consequent on the increasing trade of the place, the wharfage accommodation is altogether insufficient, and calls for the prompt attention of our Government.

Advices from Morocco state that an Imperial decree has been issued, prohibiting the export of cereals for three years.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

(From the Toronto Nation.)

According to Mr. Mill, an inquiry into the best form of Government in the abstract is not a chimerical but a highly practical employment of scientific intellect, and in spite of a real or affected aversion, on the part of the opponents of progress, to the consideration of suggested reforms in the representative system; in spite of the superficial reasoning of leader writers who have stores of fallacies ready for use on any subject; in spite of the parrot-like reiteration of such depreciatory expressions as "nostrums," a perfect system of representation will continue to be sought for, and experiment after experiment will be tried until the desired end is attained. All educated thinkers now admit that a system which professes to be representative and yet does not give minorities an adequate representation, is false. Various expedients have been proposed by which the evil may be in a greater or less degree mitigated. The first and greatest practical attempt made in England in this direction was the provision introduced by Lord John Russel, in the Reform Bill of 1854, by which it was proposed that in cities and boroughs returning three members no elector should vote for more than two, which would have the effect of permitting a minority of two-fifths of the constituency to return one member. This is called the "Restricted vote." In the bill of 1867-68, on the motion of Lord Cairns, the plan was adopted, under which, in what we called 'the three cornered constituencies,' *i. e.*, those which return three members to Parliament, the voter is permitted to vote but for two. In the discussion on the Reform Bill of 1867, it was proposed by Mr. Lowe, that every elector should be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of members to be chosen, and might give all such votes to one, or distribute them among the candidates as he thought fit. This is called the 'Cumulative vote,' and was subsequently applied by statute to the election of the School Board. The London Reform Association in its report, 1870, relative to this said:—'As the public attention is awakened to the partial application of the principle it will be more difficult to resist the conclusion that it ought to be extended to the constitution of the governing bodies, to which the determination of other great political and social questions is entrusted.' Objection has been made to the Restricted Vote on the ground that it operates very partially in reaching only a few constituencies, and in the far greater number it leaves the evil untouched. Even in the constituencies to which it applies a minority considerably more in number than one-third of the entire constituency may be defeated by a skilful organization of the majority. The Cumulative system is considered also susceptible of organization, open to great uncertainty and subject to a vast waste and fruitless expenditure of electoral energy. In 1859 Mr. Hare, an English Barrister, issued his celebrated book in which he gave publicity to an expositition of a plan for perfecting representation which, in Mr. J. S. Mill's opinion, 'has the almost unparalleled merit of carrying out a great principle of Government in a manner approaching to ideal perfection as regards the general object in view,' and is 'among the very greatest improvements yet made in the theory and practice of Government." The principle on which the plan proceeds is the substitution for the dominance of local majorities of a true representation of the people and to effect this (1). That a quotation, or number of voters entitled to a representative, be established and then the constituency divided up into a number of such quotations, the number equalling the number of persons to be elected, and the size of each number requisite for a choice being ascertained by dividing the number of voters by that of the places to be filled. If the number of voters be 30,000, and the number of members be thirty, each thousand voters (called the quota), would be entitled to elect a member (2). That no vote shall be counted for more than one candidate (3). That no candidate shall have more votes counted for him than the quota, *i. e.*, the quotient of the whole number of persons voting, divided by the number of members to be returned for the Legislative Chambers for which the election is held. (4.) That each voter shall have the right of naming several candidates in his order of preference so that if his vote be not counted for the first on the list it may have the chance of being counted for the second; if not for the second, then for the third and so on. The advantages gained from the method of voting under this plan are claimed to be as follows: It protects the minority from the tyranny of the majority; protects the minoroties and majority alike from the tyranny of party chiefs; permits the utmost freedom of individual action; secures the most perfect co-operation and organization; gives every representative a constituency who are unanimous in his support; gives the representative a certain security in his tenure of his place; affords a national and reasonable method of rotation of office; makes it for the interest of every party to put forward its best men; makes it worth while for good men to become candidates; it is easy for the elector to cast his vote intelligently; it is not difficult to count the votes with precision and promptness; hardly a ballot is ultimately thrown away; every ballot is assigned just as the voter who casts it desires.

A plan nearly identical with Mr. Hare's has been in operation in Denmark with the greatest success, so that the proposition to give minorities an equal repre entition has thus advanced from the position of a simple project to that of a realized political fact. In other countries it is rapidly making headway. The political thinkers of Switzerland, France and Germany have given it great attention. In America the Cumulative plan has been adopted in the constitution of the state of Illinois, and gives every voter the right to cast as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, and also the right to concentrate his votes upon one of the candidates or divide them as he may see fit. In Harvard College, Mr. Hare's plan has been adopted in its election of the Board of Overseers. In New South Wales in 1862, on the proposal to make the the Upper House of the Colonial Parliament elective instead of nominative, the plan was discussed and a measure introduced based upon it. In Victoria it has also been discussed, and in both instances with an ability and clearness which proves that it has adherents even among the most intellectual, and is capable of being generally comprehended and acted on. In Canada, a scheme for the representation of minorities was adopted as one of the planks in the platform of the National Canada First Party, and at Aurora, on the 10th October instant, Hon. Edward Blake not only announced himself in favour of Mr. Hare's plan, but argued with great force on the absurd effects which characterize our present system.

The Emperor William proposes the establishment of an assembly of notables whose duty it shall be to advise the Imperial Government respecting the interests of Alsace and Lorraine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rochefort has established the publishing office of *La Lanterne* in Berne, Switzerland.

The siege of Irun, Spain, continues, and the Carlists are pressing its defenders closely.

The 12,000 colliers who struck in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have resumed work.

The first snow of the season fell in England on the Yorkshire Moors on the 6th of October.

Roman remains have been discovered at Ilchester, consisting of several stone coffins, bronze bowls and coins.

The cotton crop in Bombay is said to be in splendid condition, and promising the largest yield ever known.

General Sheridan says there is every prospect of the war in Indian territory being brought to a close before winter sets in.

A tremendous explosion of powder occurred at Hounslow England, on the 3d inst., by which four persons were instantly killed.

Queen Victoria has thirty two children and grand-children living which constitutes a very respectable family even for a Queen.

The freedom of the City of London, with a sword the value of two hundred guineas was on the 22nd ult., presented to Sir Garnet Wolsley.

England demands an apology and indemnity from the Chilian Government for the illegal imprisonment of Captain Hyde of the steamer Tacna.

The son of the late Mr. Laird, M.P., has refused to become a candidate for Parliament from Birkenhead and Mr. MacIver has definitely accepted the candidature.

On the 11th Oct. they raised to the top of the Vendome column in Paris, the bronze casting which forms the pedestal for the statue. It weighs five thousand pounds.

At Enfalu, Ala, a riot occurred, during which three negroes were killed and 34 wounded, 15 mortally; one white was mortally, one seriously, and three slightly wounded.

At a mass meeting held in Quebec city last night, resolutions were carried condemning the late Dominion Government for not carrying out their pledge of amnesty to the North West rebels. A resolution was also carried to petition the Government to pardon Lepine and Riel.

A remonstrance by the Spanish Ambassador against the shipping of arms to the Carlists from England has elicited a sharp reply from Lord Derby, severely commenting on the lack of patriotism and energy of the Spanish Government as evinced by the indefinite continuance of the Carlist war.

'Stewardess, stewardess' cried Mrs. Timidity from her state-room one night aboard an English steamer, 'Come here quick, the ship's side has cracked.' The stewardess rushed in a great state of excitement only to find that the water pitcher carelessly left on the lounge, had jumped into Mrs. Timidity's berth and somewhat saturated the old lady.

Students of the Science Religion may be interested in learning that Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London, have issued a catalogue containing nearly 300 volumes which they have for sale treating of the religions of the American Indians, the ancient classical Countries Scandinavians, Slaves, Teutons, Brahmans, Buddhists, Confucians, Tauists, Mahommedans, and Zoroastrians.

There seems to be some doubt as to the indentity of the man captured in India, and supposed to be Nina Sahib. But if he be indeed the monster who is responsible for the massacre of Cawnpore, and who for seventeen years has evaded capture the world will rejoice that justice is not to be defrauded of its due, and that the horrors of the well of Cawnpore are to be avenged.

A resolution was introduced into the Queensland Parliament recently in favour of introducing negro labour for the cotton and sugar plantations. It was vigorously opposed by the Government, the Premier saying that 'if the declaration were to cause a vote of confidence to be brought forward to-morrow, he wished it to go forth to the country that the present Government would never be a party to the introduction of black labour."

An English clergyman in Calcutta (the *Times of India* says) has announced his intention of forming an anti-evil-speaking society. He considers that the habit of evilspeaking which prevails ought to be entirely done away with. By way of practising what he preaches, the reverend gentleman, in the course of his sermon, avowed his intention to abstain henceforth from scandalizing his neighbours. Such societies are much needed in other places than India.

She beckoned to the conductor to stop the car, and as he rung the bell she rose with much dignity and started towards the door. The driver "slowed up," but a skittish horse caused a sudden acceleration of speed, and the fair unknown skipped ahead with grace but without dignity. Then the car stopped short, she paused on the threshold, swayed gently a moment and sat down hard on the floor with neither grace nor dignity. She appeared to overlook the ludicrousness of the situation, for she did not even smile.

The London *Times* lauds the annexation of the Fiji Islands to Great Britian, on the ground that it gives England an ocean station in the Pacific between British Columbia, our own Pacific Province, and Australia. In another generation, it says, this route is likely to be frequented bymultitudes of vessels, and Fiji occupies one of the most valuable situations of the world, affording as it does the only coaling station in the vast expanse of seven thousand miles of ocean between the western coast of America and the Australian colonies. Besides this fact, so important to a great naval power, it is acknowledged that the Fiji Islands are in themselves, in spite of the cannibal propensities of the natives, a very desirable possession. The soil is firtile, the climate is deicious, and the harbours are excellent.

A BRITISH STATE SECRET.—Official circles in England are agitated just now by the fact that a secret for which Mr. Gladstone's Government paid a heavy price appears to have been re-sold to the German Government. For the exclusive knowlenge of how to make the destructive 'fish' torpedo the sum of $80,000 was paid, and the manufacture of this new engine of naval warfare has been going on at Woolwich with the most careful secrecy, the slightest allusion to it being tabooed. The German Admiralty, however, has paid to an Englishman, who claims to be the inventor of the torpedo, a very large sum for the secret of its manufacture and experiments with the torpedo have been made in the presence of the Emperor. The British authorities do not believe that the thing has been twice invented, and are persuaded that some person employed at Woolwich has proved treacherous.

Mr. Goldwin Smith makes a vicious cut at the Toronto *Globe* over the shoulders of the Montreal *Witness*:

To the Editor of the Witness:

SIR,—In your notice of my speech on the subject of Canadian nationality, you show that you are opposed to my views; but you are an honorable opponent, and I have to thank you for giving a fair account of the speech which you criticize.

A leading Toronto journal has given an account the reverse of fair, and has commented upon the speech and upon me in the strain characteristic of writers who can never discuss a public question without seeking to injure personal character or to wound personal feeling. I have allowed these misrepresentations to pass without notice, because I was confident that the spirit of hostility which dictated them was so apparent that no unprejudiced reader would receive them as the truth.

Your obedient servant,
GOLDWIN SMITH.

Montreal, Oct. 27th.

NAUTICAL.—A despatch to the St. John *Telegraph* reports that "the Minister of Marine has decided to continue the nautical school system which has been in operation during the last year, and will allow Mr. Seaton, formerly of the firm of McNally & Seaton, of St. John, N. B., the sum of $1.500 to enable him to keep efficient nautical schools open at Quebec, Halifax and St. John, for one year from the 1st inst. Under these arrangements, Mr. Seaton will be required to keep two competent assistants, who, along with himself, will maintain nautical schools at the ports named."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Maid of Orleans is to be canonized.

Diptheria is alarmingly prevalent in New York.

The insurrection in Central Asia has been suppressed.

Another extensive lockout of agricultural laborers in Lincolnshire is threatened.

A Salt Lake City despatch says the Pacific Express westward was delayed by ten inches of snow on the track,

It is reported that the Japanese are negotiating with American parties for the purchase of ironclads and small arms.

The village of Albrus, near Cienfugos, Cuba, was attacked on the night of the 21st ult., and sacked by a band of 40 men, who were pursued and routed.

Advices from Spain report another Carlist defeat. It is reported that the prominent Carlists advise Don Carlos that it is useless to continue the war any longer.

The Madrid Government has proposed to Don Carlos the release of the prisoners of war taken on both sides, and that they be sent to Cuba to quell the insurrection.

There comes a rumor from England as to John Stuart Mill's belief. It is said that his posthumous essays, will show that he was more orthodox than has been supposed since his death.

The end of the direct cable lost by the breaking in lat. 50.31. long. 24.19. has been picked up by the Farady from the depth of 1871 fathoms and was spliced and is in perfect condition.

The city of Paris, which already owes more money than any small power, is about to raise £8,000,000 to pay off pressing debts and also to go on with some indispensible improvements commenced by Baron Hansman.

Two new Bishoprics are to be founded in the Victoria colony—one for Ballarat and one for Rockhampton. Dr. Perry, Bishop of Melbourne, from which diocese the new see of Ballarat is to be taken, is at present in England.

The Congress of the Argentine Confederation has declared the Republic in a state of siege, and voted the necessary supplies for crushing the insurrection. The President says he can immediately muster and arm 200,000 men.

Mr. Gladstone's Article on Ritualism in the *Contemporary Review* of last month, was the means of causing that periodical to issue no less than ten editions—a result probably unexampled in the history of modern magazine literature.

The Emperor of Russia lately visited Sebastopol, and inspected the museums and troops, gave a dinner, and attended divine worship at Vladimir cathedral, where a mass was said for the repose of the souls of those who fell during the siege.

According to advices from Cairo, there is no foundation for the report that an overflow of the Nile has taken place there. A slight rupture occurred near the old town, but it was repaired in two hours, the Khedive being present at the time.

In repairing the pavement of the cathedral at Rouen, there has been discovered in the centre of the nave a heart enclosed in a leaden box. M. Deville, the historian of the tombs of the cathedral, thinks that it is the heart of Sibylla, wife of Robert II. Duke of Normandy.

An under secretary of Von Arnim was arrested in St. Louis, Wednesday, on an order from Germany by cable, and on Saturday sailed for Europe with abstracted documents which had been left in New York. A pledge for his return was one of the conditions of the Count's release on bail.

A Macon paper tells of a curious superstition which prevails among the colored people in that section. They carry about their persons a bag known as "Rogues Jack, containing a few roots and vial filled with some decoction. If arrested for theft, they believe that by dropping the bag on the floor they will escape punishment.

It is stated that the Public Prosecutor will institute proceedings against the North German *Gazette* and *Germania* newspapers for the premature publishing of the indictment of Kullman. It is also said that the North German Gazette will be further proceeded against for publishing correspondence between Herr Von Bulow and Count Von Arnim.

In 1873 there were 159 ships built on the Clyde, representing a tonnage of 261,046 tons. This year the number is expected to be 200. Of those enumerated 121 were large seagoing steamers, 10 were iron sailing-ships, and 10 wooden ships. One firm alone employes 6,000 men and altogather there are more than 30,000 shipwrights in the neighborhood of Glasgow. The largest ship launched last year was the Iberia, of 4,820 tons, belonging to the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

The Roman correspondent of the *Catholic Standard* sends the following telegram under the date of Rome, Thursday, Oct. 8, 8.50: "When the holy father heard of the abjuration of Protestantism by the Queen Mother of Bavaria he evidenced the greatest emotion. Bursting into tears and elevating his eyes to heaven, he exclaimed: 'My God! Thy poor vicar is unworthy of such consolation!' You have this information from one who was himself an eye-witness of this touching scene at the Vatican."

The Russian religious orders seem to have a lot of unprincipled votaries in their midst. it is only about a year ago that the monks stationed in their new monastery near Lake Baikal bolted from the country, after setting fire to the establishment; the primary cause of their sudden departure being that their practice of forging and uttering false paper money had been discovered. And now Moscow is excited over the trial of an abbess who is accused of forgeries to the amount of $400,000.

The Montreal Recorder was badly sold the other day. A woman was brought to his bar, charged with drunkenness, but she wept so much that she could not answer the questions put to her. The magistrate was affected, and, thinking it was her first offence, let her go. As she passed out she was recognized by a detective, who informed the Recorder but too late, that she was one of the most notorious pickpockets in the city. Weeping women will hereafter stand a poor chance with the Recorder.

It would appear that Shakespeare is now better appreciated in foreign countries than in his own. A Hungarian adaptation of the "Tempest" was recently rehearsed at the National Theatre in Pesth, and not a week passes without at least one or two Shakesperean comedies being named on the play bills in Perth, and even in provincial towns. The same phenomenon is observable in Russian cities such as Moscow and Odessa in which latter place, in one week, "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice" and "Orthello," were recently produced and received with immense enthusiasm.

THE Compound Elixer of Phosphates and Calisaya has become a great favorite on account of its perfect reliability in treating derangements of the stomach, liver complaint, and diseases of the kidneys, which are the cause of poor blood and breaking down of the health. It restores vitality to all the organs, removing suppressions, irregularities, and exhausting discharges, and every description of humors that disfigure the body. It is adapted to all ages and conditions of life, being a blood food and nutritive tonic. Sold at $1.00

This is to certify that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer 1868 he was much reduced by diarrhœa, and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicines, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated Certain Check, and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.

ISAAC THOMAS.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1870, before

JAMES WHEELOCK, J. P.

This may certify, that John Kinniff, of Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in autumn 1869, he was very much afflicted with sore and inflamed eyes, supposed he took cold in them, and they were extremely painful, and it was with difficulty he could see at all by times; but falling in with Dr. Caleb Gates, of Wilmot, he recommended the use of his Eye Water, which he did obtain and use; and it acted like a charm upon his eyes; only used it two nights when a perfect cure was effected; and he is desirous that all persons similarly, affected may know of the healing properties contained in Dr. Gates' Celebrated Eye Water.

JOHN KINNIFF.

Sworn at Middleton, this 16th day of December, 1869, before me

JAMES WHEELOCK.

Nov. 2.—1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

November 11th

TRADE SALE!

HAVING received, per Bark *Moselle*, and other late arrivals, our Fall Stock, we will offer at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock:

140 chests TEA, } warranted
50 half-chests, do }
500 bbls FLOUR, (diff. brands)
50 puns MOLASSES,
50 hhds SUGAR,
50 bbls White SUGAR,
30 bbls CURRANTS,
200 boxes VALENCIAS,
50 sacks RICE,
35 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing SODA,
100 boxes SOAP,
50 do Toilet do.
100 jars Cream TARTAR,
20 sacks FILBERTS,
20 bbls WALNUTS,
15 do ALMONDS,
200 boxes CONFECTIONERY,
60 boxes CRACKERS,
40 boxes Ball BLUE,
75 tins MUSTARD,
100 tins PEPPER,
30 do GINGER,
45 boxes STARCH,
80 do Nixey's Black LEAD,
50 do Table SALT,
20 bbls Barnes' PICKLES,
20 do Crosse and Blackwell's do,
20 do Chow Chow,
10 tins Castor OIL,
100 kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes),
40 boxes HORSENAILS,
25 do AXES,
50 do GLASS, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14,
2 casks PUTTY,
60 doz BROOMS,
60 do PAILS,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER,
50 M. PAPER BAGS,
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 kegs WHITING,
50 boxes T D PIPES,
100 pkgs SHOE THREAD,
300 sides Sole LEATHER,
45 boxes TOBACCO,—chewing,
75 caddies do smoking,
10 kegs do twist,
20 bbls LAMP CHIMNIES,
300 doz BLACKING,
200 coils 6thd MANILLA,
&c., &c.

TERMS—Under $40 Cash; $40 to $100 3 mos.; $100 to $200, 4 mos; and over $200 6 mos.

CARVELL BROS,
Ch'town, Nov. 12, 1874.

AUCTION.

WINTER BOOTS AND SHOES.

AT Sales Room, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, 6 Cases Winter BOOTS and OVERSHOES, containing—

70 pairs Men's Strong BOOTS,
120 do Men's and Youth's Elastic sides and Laced BOOTS,
100 do Men's and Misses' Prunella and Calf BOOTS,
80 do Men's SLIPPER'S, assorted,
150 do Boy's Coppered Toed BOOTS,
200 do Men's, Women's, and Children's I. R. Boots and Shoes,
100 do Men's, Women's, and Children's Felt OVERSHOES.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
Nov. 9,—1in

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE
ARE NOW SELLING AT "LONDON HOUSE."
George Davies & Co.

Educational.

THE Board of Education, under authority of the Common Schools Act, and No. 2 of the Board's Regulations, has prescribed the following text-books to be used in all the Public Schools in this Island, viz: The ROYAL READERS, published by T. Nelson & Sons; edited by Edward A. Freeman, D. C. L., and the CANADIAN ARITHMETIC, elementry and advanced. Other School Books previously authorized, may be used temporarily until otherwise ordered by the Board.

DONALD McNEILL,
Sec'y.

Education Office, }
Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1874. } 1in

IMPORTANT
TRADE SALE!

$15,000
WORTH OF GOODS!

I am instructed by Mr. James A. Walker, agent for W. L. Forsythe, Esq., of Montreal, to Sell by Auction,

On Monday, Nov. 9th,
Commencing at 11 o'clock,
—AT—
Welsh & Owen's New Brick Building,
Queen Street,

A Large & Varied Assortment of

General Merchandize!

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Coils of heavy and light Manilla Cordage and Ratline, Nails, Glass, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Brushes, Combs, Readymade Clothing, Blankets, Clocks, Hats & Caps, Crockeryware, Large and Small Scales, Garden and Haying Tools, and other goods not enumerated.

A catalogue is being prepared, and will be distributed before sale.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $100, cash; over that amount, 3 months approved joint notes.

ALSO:

1 (HOES) PRINTING PRESS
AND TYPE.
1 LARGE OFFICE SAFE, (NEW)
1 Photographic Apparatus.

And also, if not previously disposed of by private sale,

The Schooner Marie Emma,

as she now lies at Queen's Wharf 65 tons, six years old, with new sails and Rigging.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1874.

To Arrive Per "James Duncan."

24 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.

Hourly expected ex *Moselle*—

100 packages that A. 1 TEA, together with a lot general merchandise.

WM. D. STEWART.
Nov. 2. 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE.

I WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT MY SALES ROOMS,

On Wednesday, the 11th instant,

AT THREE O'CLOCK:

200 Bbls Canada FLOUR,
100 bbls Howland's Choice, do,
50 bbls Peacemaker, do,
25 bbls CORNMEAL,
50 chests and half-chests TEA,
10 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 Casks KEROSENE,
100 bx. Layer RAISANS, (new crop)
50 do Valencia, do do
10 bbls White BEANS,
10 do Split PEAS,
100 kgs. 4d., 10d., and 12d., NAILS
50 dozen pails,
70 boxes corn STARCH,
25 do blue and white STARCH,
25 dozen BROOMS,
20 boxes CANDLES,
15 bbls prime ONIONS,
100 boxes SOAP,
20 bags RICE,
20 kegs BAKING SODA,
15 kegs } TOBACCO,
10 boxes }

AND OTHER MERCHANDIZE.

TERMS.—All sums under $40 cash; over that amount, and under $100, 3 months; over $100, 4 months.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the sale will take place the day following.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
November 9.—1w

CARD.

Ch'town, Oct., 24, 1874.

To my Patrons and Friends:—

HAVING no longer any connection with Messrs SICHEL & Co., of Halifax, I beg to inform you that all unsettled business, transacted in the past, should be settled with them direct. All unfilled orders will be supplied by me as quickly as possible. I will continue to supply

Musical Instruments, Music and Musical Merchandize,

fully as reliable as in the past, and ask a continuance of the favors of the Island public.

Thanking you for your patronage,
I remain yours respectfully,
J. R. BURWOOD.
Nov. 9,—3ins

FROM BOSTON.

THE fast sailing sch. *Scud*, McLeod, Master, is intended to sail from Boston for this port, on or about the 12th instant. Will take freight for Charlottetown, and at through rates for Summerside. Apply in Boston to KIMBALL & BATES, 98 State Street, or here to the owner.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Nov. 9.—1in

WANTED.

TWO good BLACKSMITHS, to work on Sleighs and general job work. Also two WOOD-WORKERS. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed.

JOHN R. LARKINS.
Alberton Carriage Factory, Nov. 9—3in

GRAIN BAGS

7,500 Grain Bags,
Cheap for Cash!
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.
Nov. 9, 1874.

CUNDALL'S EDITION
OF
Wright's Map of P. E. I.,

(Shewing the line of Railway and other improvements), corrected up to 1874, just received from London, and for sale at

H. A. HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.
Nov. 7.—4in

English Congo Tea.

60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.

N. RANKIN.
Nov. 7, 1874.

For Charter.

THE Brigantine *Minnie*, 160 tons Register, 2 years old, now lying at Peake's old wharf, will take a Charter for Newfoundland, West Indies or United States.

Apply at once to
MACDONALD & OWEN.
Nov. 9, 1874.

Lumber To Arrive.

HOURLY expected *ex* Brig *Caroline*, from St. John, N. B., and will be sold at AUCTION on arrival—

100,000 feet Spruce Deal,
20,000 feet Scantling and Studding,
14,000 feet Pine and Spruce Boards,
40,000 Laths,
10,000 Clapboards, 1 and 2,
4,500 Pailings.

N. RANKIN.
Nov. 9, 1874. 1in

To Housekeepers.

JUST received from the celebrated Rankin Manufactory, Saint John, New Brunswick—

80 Boxes Fresh Baked Biscuit in Soda, Sugar, Wine, and Family Pilot.

N. RANKIN.
Nov. 9, 1874. 1in

Money to Lend
On Security of Real Estate.

Apply to
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Nov. 9, 1874. 3in

Potatoes—Early Rose.

WANTED—5,000 bushels Early Rose POTATOES, delivered at subscriber's Warehouse Lord's Wharf.

W. W. CLARKE.
Head Lord's Wharf,
Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1874. 2w

SALE OF
FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
AT THE COLONIAL BUILDING,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
ON
THURSDAY,
THE 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, a very desirable Farm of Land, lately occupied by Charles Alleyne, Esq., of Hillsboro' Castle, situate near the flourishing village of Mount Stewart, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of a tract of 50 acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas; thence running, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, east seventy-six (76) chains, thence south twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] thence north seventy-seven [77] degrees, west seventy-six [76] chains, and thence north twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] to the place of commencement,—

NINETY-THREE (93) ACRES OF LAND, a little more or less, and is situate in Township number 38, in King's County.

For further particulars apply to E. J. HODGSON, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to

J. S. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN.
Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—till sale

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 15th day of February, 1875.