The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 28, 1876.

THE FIRST MISTAKE.

Last week, we vainly imagined that the "new party" in power would not be open to criticism until after the Government in prospective had been formed and its policy had been announced. With surprise, coupled with regret, we learn that its very first act, after the declaration of its victory by the Sheriff, is to be a breach of the rules of good taste—is to be diametrically opposed to that policy of conciliation and reunion which, if good tact and judgment prevail in the councils of the Davies' administration, will be pursued. However politic it may be in an "Opposition" to raise a religious cry, to break up the ranks of the Governing Party, and thus obtain the reins of power, it is most certainly, in the highest degree impolitic to keep the breach open after the victory has been won and the prize obtained. The "Grand Triumphal Procession" which is to take place to-morrow, will be to the Roman Catholics of Charlottetown, like the drawing of a naked sword across an open sore which should be healed up as quickly as possible. It will not only remind Catholics that they have been defeated at the polls. It will remind them, in the most offensive way, that they are to be deprived of that which they believe to be theirs "according to every principle of common justice," by a majority which triumphs and glories in their discomfiture. It will render difficult, it not impossible, the re-union which in the interest of the Province should be effected. The following quotation from a letter—addressed to us by a Catholic gentleman—indicates the spirit in which the Grand Procession will be regarded by Roman Catholics :—

The "Grand Demonstration" to be held on Tuesday next, is to be the celebration of a "victory" of Protestantism over the 47,000 Catholics of this Province, who, with many sincere, true hearted Protestants, sought, in a constitutional manner, to remedy what they believe and know to be a gross injustice, in the matter of education. All good citizens, except those led away by party passion, must regard such a triumphal procession, in this mixed community, where it is exceedingly desirable for the common weal, that all should live together as harmoiously as possible and exercise all due and becoming forbearance towards one and other—all good men, I say, must regard the contemplated celebration, as unwise, injudicious and ill-timed. This flaunting of the mere shred of triumph which Mr. Davies and his friends have gained, appears to me to bespeak weakness rather than strength.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTERSHIP.

"We hear that a very singular circular has been sent to the members elect from the office of the *Presbyterian*, in which the writer not only presses the claims of the editor of the *Presbyterian* to the office of Queen's Printer, but alludes in disparaging terms to the other newspaper advocates of non-sectarian education. So it appears that our *religious* contemporary after all is not so disinterested in his advocacy of the cause of truth.—*Patriot*."

We have no particular interest in the appointment of a Queen's Printer. We may, however, remark [in the interest of the country] that we trust the office will be filled by one who has an idea, at least, of the duties appertaining to it. A "botch printer" will be sure to waste the people's money despite the vigilance of the most watchful and economical Government. On the other hand, a man who understands his business may, while losing nothing himself, annually prevent the outlay of thousands of dollars. We stand up for the appointment to office of "good men."

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The *Freeman*, (St. John) remarks :

The movements of the victorious party will now be watched with much interest. It is composed of virulent Tories and rabid Liberals, of members of the old family compact, and men whose whole political history has been opposition to the policy and pretensions of that party. Will these now coalesce thoroughly ; bury all their old principles and feelings, likings and dislikings, friendships and animosities out of sight, and frame some new policy which will suit them all and help them to keep themselves in office and their opponents out ? Will they let the school system rest where it is, or will they attempt to make it more in accordance with the system which the enemies of Christian education elsewhere prefer ? Will they venture to change the system so as to impose upon all the people a burden of taxation like to that under which the majority of this Province now groan even while they rob the minority of large sums which are used for the relief of the majority ? With parties so nearly balanced in the Assembly, and in Charlottetown the experiment would be dangerous, yet they must probably attempt to do something.

It does not require an extraordinary degree of acumen to discern that with some of the leaders of parties the school question and the No Popery cry were only used as means to an end. Mr. Haviland declared and voted not long ago in favour of the very proposals which he now condemns. Then he was working with Mr. Pope, the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party ; for some time past he has not worked with him. No one of common sense imagines that Mr. Haviland really changed his opinions. Why, then, has he led the Opposition to that which he so lately declared to be but just and fair ?

What will be the effect on the next Dominion elections ? The *Herald*, which ought to be a good authority, says that not a single Reformer can then be elected. If the party which was formed to carry the late elections be held together by any means, and the same cry be raised in favour of Mr. Laird and his associates, they too, one would say, should be victorious ; but will the old Tories who were this week led away by the No Popery cry, be willing to follow Mr. Laird henceforward ? Will Mr. Haviland and Mr. DeBlois and the men they took with them accept Mr. Laird as their Leader ? This is very doubtful, but unless they do then the defeat of Mr. Pope on Thursday last may be the prelude to Mr. Pope's victory two years hence.

And elsewhere too the elections of Thursday will have some effect. The *Canadien*, the organ of Mr. Langevin, tells the people of Quebec, that the School Question was raised at the instance of Mr. Laird ; that the No Popery cry was raised by his directions ; that all the influence of the Local Government and all the influence of the Dominion Government were used to defeat those who sought to give the Catholics of the Island a small share of justice, and that if the No Popery party prevailed, as they have prevailed, Mr. Mackenzie, as the leader of the Dominion Government must be held responsible. This we suppose will be believed by many in Quebec. The chief organ of the No Popery party, the chief agitator for the last two months, was the paper which Mr. Laird is supposed to control. This is told all over Quebec ; and the fact that several of the leaders of the Liberal-Conservative party took the most active part in exciting the No Popery feeling is carefully kept out of sight. Without the aid given by Mr. Haviland, Mr. DeBlois, Mr. Lefurgy and other Tory leaders, who in this instance repudiated the leadership of Mr. Pope, the advocates of the Godless school principle must have failed. It will be strange if the victory they enabled their strange allies to win should in all future contests redound to the benefit of the tory party."

The King of Dahomey has confined all the Europeans at Wydah in their houses, and threatens to massacre them.

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Shooting Match under the auspices of the Provincial Rifle Association was attended by the Volunteers of Queen's and King's Counties. Prince County was unrepresented. With the *Patriot* we trust that the marksmen of the West "will next year prove that they are not behind their fellow Islanders in either zeal or skill." It is not we believe, generally understood that men unconnected with the Militia have the same rights and privileges under the Association as Militiamen. Therefore, few of those unconnected with the Militia took part in the competition. A high average of marks were, however, obtained by those who competed. Under the able management of Lt. Col. Rankin, Capt. Freeland and Lieut Irving, the Match passed off successfully and satisfactorily. The prizes were distributed on the grounds at Kensington, on Friday afternoon. Several ladies graced the occasion by their presence. At the request of Lt. Col. Rankin, Col. Gray, D. A. G., distributed the prizes as follow :

FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges 200 and 400 yards—Five rounds at each range.

1st Prize, Admiral Bayfield's, Capt. D. McLeod, No. 1, King's Co. Bat., 36 points,	$20 00
2d Prize, Corpl. Hewson, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 36 points,	15 00
3d Prize, Gun. J. T. Rodd, No. 2 Bat. Artillery, 34 points,	12 00
4th Prize, Capt. Longworth, No. 3 Queen's County Batt., 34 points,	10 00
5th Prize, Pt. James Dover, No. 3 Queen's County Bat., 34 points,	8 00
6th Prize, Ewen McGregor, No. 3 Queen's County Batt., 33 points,	6 00
7th Prize, Joseph Berrigan, No. 1 Queen's County Batt., 32 points,	5 00
8th Prize, Pt. Sullivan, No. 1 King's County Batt., 32 points.	4 00
9th Prize, Gun. A. Horn, No. 1 Batt. Artillery, 32 points,	3 00
10th Prize, Pt. A. Newbury, No. 1 Queen's County Batt., 31 points,	3 00
11th Prize, Pt. S. Gay, No. 2 Queen's County Batt., 31 points,	3 00
12th Prize, Pt. W. Jenkins, No. 2 Queen's County Batt., 31 points,	3 00
13th prize, Gun., D. McMillan, No. 1 Batt Artillery, 29 points,	3 00
14th prize, Gunn. H. Hooper, No. 2 Batt. Artillery, 29 points	3 00
15th prize Gun. W. Brown, No. 1 Batt. Artillery, 29 points,	3 00
16th prize Pt. W. White, No. 1 King's County Batt. 28 points,	3 00
17th prize Gun., Flager, No. 1 Artillery, 28 points,	3 00
18th prize, Pt. C. Molneaux, No. 1, Queen's County, 28 points,	3 00
19th prize, Pt. J. Mellish, No. 1 King's County, 28 points,	3 00
20th prize, Gun. W. L. Rodd, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 27 points,	3 00

FIRST STAGE—SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges 200 and 300 yards—Five Rounds at each Range.

1st prize, the Lieutenant Governor's, Pt. W. Davison, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 35 points,	$16 00
2nd prize, Pt. W. Jenkins. No 2. Queen's Co. Batt., 31 points,	12 00
3rd prize, Pt. E. McDougall, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 29 points,	10 00
4th prize, Capt. D. McLeod, No. 1 King's Co. Batt., 29 points,	10 00
5th prize, Pt. G. Henderson, No. 1, Queen's Co. Bat., 29 points,	10 00
6th prize, Gunr. Brown, No. 1 Battery Artillary, 28 points,	10 00
7th prize, Pt. James McIntyre, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt.. 28 points,	10 00
8th prize, Sergt. Younker, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 28 points,	10 00
9th prize, Sergt. S. Stumbles, No. 1 Battery Artillery, 28 points,	10 00
10th prize, Pt. D. McRae, No. 2 Queen's Co. Batt., 28 points,	10 00
11th prize, Gnr. W. Rodd, No 2 Battery Artillery, 27 points,	10 00
12th prize, Sergt. Henderson, No. 1 Queen's Co. Batt., 26 points,	10 00
13th prize, Pt. D. Martin, No. 1 King's Co. Batt., 25 points,	5 00
14th prize, Gun. Fleager, No. 1 Batt. Artillery, 24 points,	5 00
15th prize, Pt. W. White, No. 1 King's Co. Batt., 24 points,	5 00
16th prize, Pt. Kennedy, No. 2 King's Co. Batt., 24 points,	5 00
17th prize. Gunn. J. T. Rodd, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 23 points,	5 00

SECOND STAGE—SECOND COMPETITION

Ranges 400 and 600 yards—Five Rounds each Range.

1st Prize, Gnr. A. Horne, No. 1 Battery Artillery, 34 points—N. R. Association Silver Medal and	$60 00
2d Prize, Pt. James Dover, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt.. 34 points,	30 00
3d Prize, Pt. Vernon Longworth, No. 3 Queen's County Batt., 29 points	20 00
4th Prize, Pt. D. Harper, No. 3, Queen's County, Batt., 29 points,	10 00
5th Prize, Capt. Longworth, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 28 points,	8 00
6th Prize, Sergt. Younker, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 28 points,	7 00
7th Prize, Pt. G. Henderson, No. 1 Queen's Co. Batt., 28 points,	5 00
8th Prize, Pt. W. Davison, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 27 points,	5 00
9th Prize, Pt. N. McLaren, No. 2 King's Co. Batt., 27 points,	5 00
10th Prize, Pt. E. McGregor, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 27 points,	5 00

THIRD COMPETITION.

Range 200 Yards — Number of Rounds Seven.

1st prize, Pt. W. Davison, an English Lever Silver Watch, value $30, (presented by Col. Gray, D. A. G.) 26 points,	$30 00
2d prize, Bugler F. Horne, No. 1 Queen's Co. Batt., 25 points,	10 00
3d prize, Pt. James Dover, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 25 points	5 00
4th prize, Pt. W. Jenkins, No. 2 Queen's Co. Batt. 24 points,	3 00
5th prize, Gunr. Connolly, No. Battery Artillery, 24 points,	2 00

FOURTH COMPETITION—CONSOLATION MATCH

Ranges 200 Yards—Number of Rounds Seven.

1st Prize, Pt. N. Harper, No. 3 Queen's Co., Batt., 21 points, (presented by Mrs. Gray,)	$20 00
2nd Prize, Lieut Jas. D. Irving, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 20 points,	10 00
3rd Prize, Sergt. J. T. White, No. 1 King's Co. Batt., 20 points,	8 00
4th Prize, Lieut. Andrews, N. B. Engineers, 20 points,	7 00
5th Prize, Pt. D. Arbing, No. 1 Queen's Co. Batt., 19 points,	6 00
6th Prize, Pt. J. Thompson, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 19 points,	5 00
7th Prize, Sergt. A. Stewart, No 2 Queen's Co. Batt., 18 Points,	4 00

FIFTH COMPETITION—STRANGERS STAKES.

Five Rounds at 300 yards.

1st Prize, Corpl. McDougall, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 19 points,	$10 00
2nd Prize, Pt. W. Jenkins, No. 2 Queen's Co. Batt., 19 points,	7 00
3rd Prize, Pt. Jas. Dover, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 18 points,	6 00
4th Prize, Pt. N. Harper, No. 3 Queen's Co. Batt., 18 points,	5 00
5th prize, Lieut. G. Dogherty, No. 2 Battery Artillery, 18 points,	4 00
6th prize, Capt. McRae, No. 2, Queen's Co. Batt., 17 points,	3 00
7th prize, Pt. V. Longworth. No. 3, Queen's Co. Batt., 17 points,	3 00
8th prize, Pt. E. McGregor, No. 3, Queen's Co. Batt., 17 points,	2 00
9th prize, Pt. D. Arbing, No. 1, Queen's Co. Batt., 16 points,	2 00
10th prize, Pt. W. Sullivan, No. 1, King's Co. Batt., 16 points,	2 00
11th prize. Pt. Kennedy, No. 2, King's Co. Batt., 16 points,	2 00

The officers and men engaged in the match were warmly commended by Cols. Rankin and McGill—Capt. Freeland and Lieut. Irving receiving special mention. At the conclusion of the ceremony rounds of cheers were then given for the Queen, Mrs. Bayfield and the ladies, Col. Gray, Col. Rankin, Capt. Freeland, Lieut. Irving and the Press.

The German navy has been lately augmented by three vessels—a corvette the Sedan ; a yacht, the Hohenzollern, and a gunboat, the Wasp. The effective force of the present war fleet of Germany is 60 vessels and 400 guns, with a tonnage of 70,000.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council was held on Thursday evening last. There were present His Worship the Mayor (presiding), Councillors Morris, Murphy, Quirk, Currie, Heartz, Harris, Millner, Smith, and Hooper. A letter on behalf of the people of Alberton in which the Council was asked to sell a fire engine was first taken up. After some discussion it was decided that all the hand fire engines with the exception of "Tresment, No. 12" should be offered for sale ; and if sold, that the proceeds be applied to the purchase of a small Silsby Steam Engine. The officials were ordered to submit a list of prices in answer to the Alberton letter. A letter from Wm. Murdoch, Esq., Civil Engineer, to the Mayor, was next taken into consideration. It related to the cost of boring. Mr. Murdoch states that he has received an offer from Mr. Foster Pickard, a gentleman of St. John, to bore and tube a three inch hole 200 feet for $1000; from 200 to 500 feet for $2 additional per foot; from 500 to 1000 feet for $3 additional per foot; and from 1000, to 2000 feet for $4 additional per foot. Mr. Murdoch also states that Mr. Logan of Pictou, is now boring in New Brunswick through hard grey sandstone at the rate of $1.50 per foot for any depth to 1000 feet; and that Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, C. E., will be on the Island about the first of September. Councillor Millner, adverting to the letter, said he thought no arrangement should be made until the contractor had seen the Island and knew the kind of rock through which he would have to bore. He favored boring before adopting any more costly scheme. Councillor Murphy was quite willing to go in for boring—not that he had any great faith that a sufficient quantity of water to supply the town would be obtained by that operation, but simply as an experiment which he would like to see tried for the satisfaction of the city and country at large. If boring proved successful, well; if a failure, then something else should be tried. At any rate, "water we must have." Councillor Currie agreed with the remarks of Councillor Murphy; but before consenting to a trial of the boring experiment he would like to have some data as to the depth it would be necessary to bore and the probability of obtaining a plentiful supply of water. It might be that, if boring were tried, upwards of $6,000 would be spent to no purpose. He would like to have the opinion of some reliable man upon the subject of boring in the vicinity of this city. Councillor Millner did not think it possible to get any man who could possibly tell how deep it would be necessary to bore in order to obtain a sufficient quantity of water. Make the trial — that is our first duty. If the trial failed, then we could go to Winter River or elsewhere—he supposed Councillor Murphy would go for the Winter River scheme. Councillor Murphy said he would not favor the adoption of any scheme, until Mr. Murdoch's report had first been received. From the recommendations of that gentleman he had seen and heard, he felt that Mr. Murdoch could be trusted to propose the first scheme. He would not set his opinion up in opposition to that of Mr. Murdoch—nor did he think any Councillor would do so. The source which Mr. Murdoch declared to be best and cheapest—from that source he (Councillor Murphy) thought the water should be obtained. Ordered that Mr. Murdoch's letter do lie upon the table.

Standing Committees were then named as follows :

Finance Committee—Murphy, Harris, Quirk.

Street Committee—Smith, Harris, Quirk, Morris, Currie.

Wharf Committee—Millner, Morris, Smith, McCarron, Heartz.

Market Committee — Harris, Hooper, Heartz, Quirk, Morris.

Spring Park Committee—Harris, Quirk, Morris.

Police Committee - Currie, Harris, Quirk.

Truck Committee—Hooper, McCarron, Heartz.

Printing and Stationery Committee—Currie, Smith, Harris.

Officials were appointed as follows :

City Clerk—Peter McGowan.

Assistant Clerk and Accountant—J. J. O'Reilly.

City Collector—Wm. Shepherd.

City Surveyor—James McNally.

Harbor Master—Henry Mutch.

Inspector of Bread—Arthur O'Neill.

Police Marshal and Policemen—All re-elected.

Councillor Murphy moved that debentures to the amount of $5000 be issued to liquidate liabilities incurred for permanent improvements. Motion carried. Council adjourned till 7.30 o'clock on Friday evening.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was held on Friday evening. The salaries of officials for the coming year were fixed as follows :—

City Clerk	$600.00
Assistant Clerk and Accountant	500.00
City Collector	500.00
" Surveyor	450.00
" Harbor Master	20.00
Allowance to Chief Engineer Fire Department	120.00
Allowance to City Treasurer	150.00
" to Inspector of Bread, (rate per year),	41.00

Councillor Currie moved that the pay of the police force be according to the following scale :

Police Marshal—per month	$40.00
" Sergeant "	30.00
" Corporal "	28.00
" Man "	27.00

The pay of the police force last year was for the Marshal $35 per month ; for the Sergeants $26 ; for the Corporals $25 ; and for the men $24. Councillor Currie urged that it was all but impossible for men to live and keep families in town on such terms ; that if the city is to be well served its servants must be well paid ; that if, as Councillor Smith had complained, some of the men were lazy and negligent or gave too much liberty to their tongues, they should be discharged and their places filled up by others. The proposed increase of pay was small, and he hoped it would be granted. Councillor Murphy agreed with Councillor Currie as to the desirability of paying the policemen a fair sum for their services to the city; but he thought that the powers of taxation vested in the Council by the Act passed last year should be used prudently and moderately. He would not hastily increase the Civic Expenses. Already he had voted, rather reluctantly, to raise the salaries of several officials. He thought that before a change was made, the matter should be referred to the Police Committee, for the purpose of obtaining information as to the pay of Policemen in other towns and reporting to the Council. After some further discussion Councillor Murphy's proposition was accepted. On the motion to pay the Inspector of Bread at the rate of $41.00 a year, a short discusion arose, respecting the desirability of farming out the tolls received in the Market House. It appears that the Market Clerk has hitherto weighed and inspected the bread made at the bakeries. The duties of the official called "Inspector of Bread" have, therefore, been nominal and unnecessary. If, however, the proposition to farm out the market tolls be adopted, the services of an inspector will be required. It was agreed that a by-law providing that the stalls and tolls of the Market should be let to the highest bidder for a stated term, and subject to a fixed tariff ; and that the office of Inspector of Bread should be maintained.

THE WHOLE DUTY OF WOMEN FROM A CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

The other day a learned judge, charged with adjusting the more serious difficulties that arise between married couples, delivered a long disquisition on the marked change that has taken place of late in the habits and manners of young persons of the softer sex. Ladies in his opinion, are gradually assuming a freedom of action and demeanor from which a little while ago they would have shrunk with wholesome aversion. Unfortunately, however, he indicated no remedy for this state of things, although few persons are better qualified to offer advice upon a subject so closely connected with domestic happiness. Had he the requisite leisure he might employ it with advantage in the compilation of a work similar to one which, it seems, enjoys high favor among the Chinese. It is known as the 'Nun Shun or Instructions to Women,' and has lately been brought home to us in a French translation.

In this popular *vade mecum* the whole duty of women is set forth with all the minuteness of detail dear to the natives of the Celestial Empire. At the beginning young ladies are cautioned how needful it is for them to observe the duties of politeness, to implicitly regard the injunctions of their parents, never to act from caprice, and to learn to make due distinction between persons of different positions. Young girls are, moreover, enjoined always to preserve a seemly demeanor, not to look round while walking, invariably to retire when male visitors make their appearance, and above all not to regard the latter too curiously. They are prohibited from going to the pagoda, counselled always to be provided with a lantern when unavoidably out at night, and enjoined to rise in the morning at cock-crow. Hilarity is evidently not considered becoming, giggling young ladies being but little esteemed by the Chinese. Neither is garrulity approved of, gossips creating, we are assured, not only mischief among others but ample annoyance for ourselves.

Reading and conversation are treated of at length. 'If,' says our mentor to his disciples, 'you do not read the books of saints and sages, how will you know the rites, the duties, the four virtues and the two obediences,'—namely, of the young girl towards her parents, of the wife towards her husband, and the widow towards the eldest of her sons ? And he cites the example of Isoun, who threw herself against the sword that threatened her husband ; of the mother of Ao, who being too poor to buy books, taught her son to read by tracing letters on the sand ; and of other worthy examples. 'Women,' he observes, 'should know how to keep accounts in order to be capable of managing a household,' a circumstance well understood out of China. And women, he insists, 'should study books of filial piety and morality in preference to amatory poetry, should not store their memories with songs and anecdotes nor listen to relations of romances.'

A man should not speak of home affairs or a woman of outside matters. 'There are circumstances,' he admits, 'under which a woman ought to speak ;' but he advices her to do so with softness and moderation, and never to let bad or angry words escape her lips. The Chinese golden rule that 'to speak little is a fine accomplishment,' will be unwelcome to European or trans-atlantic belles with a reputation for brilliant small talk ; but in these days of lath and plaster villas the wisdom of the recommendation that 'if a visitor is in the drawing-room the mistress of the house should be careful not to speak too loud in the kitchen' will be very generally recognized.

Our Chinese mentor expresses himself briefly but to the point on matters relating to the toilette, and English husbands will certainly approve of his maxims : 'Study simplicity and neatness. If you are painted and dressed in bright colored garments, men will stare at you. Do not use rouge and powder every day. Be not too fond of gold, silver, pearls and jade—all very expensive articles. Be careful of your embroidered and silk attire ; and do not wear it excepting when necessary.' A careful woman will dress usually in cotton stuffs, but we are not so sure that she 'ought not to throw them aside even when they become soiled.' She might wash them at least.

Parental respect is strongly inculcated. "The brother and sister, though of different sexes, owe the same respect to their parents ; they should behave towards them both morning and evening in an amiable manner, ask them if they are warm or cold, bring them their food and supply them with new shoes when necessary they must obey their orders and endure their anger without replying." A young lady when grown up and married is enjoined not to forget the benefits she has received from her parents. "Once or twice a year she ought to ask her husband leave to go and see them." Nothing is said, however, on the subject of return visits on the part of the mother-in-law. Ample directions are given as to the bride's behaviour towards her husband and the members of his family. "From the remotest antiquity to the present time the rule in marriage is that the husband commands and the wife obeys. In all matters it is the husband who will decide, and it is the duty of the wife to conform to his decision." Not only is the wife to obey her husband, but she is to be even more attentive and respectful to his parents than towards her own. "She must enquire after their health night and morning, help them to go in and out, always meet them with a smiling countenance, obey their orders, bring them food and drink at appointed times, and joyfully offer to wash their clothes, caps, and sashes. She must furnish them with new shoes, new clothes, and new blankets, fulfil all their wishes without delay, and make every effort to satisfy them. Your new parents," she is told, "have the right to scold you if you are in the wrong," and under such circumstances she is only at liberty to reproach herself, and not to utter a single word against them. Younger sisters residing with their married brothers are enjoined neither to hate nor deceive their sisters-in-law, and if the latter have faults they are to conceal and not to divulge them. For it is remarked that "young girls are too fond of telling everything, thereby causing serious misunderstandings."

A very delicate section, but one which has no application in this country is that treating of "the consideration to be shown towards the second wife." If the first wife has not the happiness to give birth to a male child, the husband chooses a person whom he loves, in order to have a son who will continue his race? In these circumstances, remarks the sage, it does not do to give way to sentiments of jealousy, for it is necessary that all who live in the same house should maintain amicable relations. But he concludes by recording the sad fact that "nowadays great dissentions exist between first and second wives. Out of a hundred first wives scarcely more than two are of a mild and affable character." For this reason he considers it all the more necessary to impress upon such of his fair readers as have to yield their places to second wives the desirability of controlling their feelings.

The rules laid down for the management of children are very few. They are to be kept clean, they are not to be allowed to eat and drink gluttonously, nor play too much for fear of contracting idle habits, and whenever a visitor arrives the girls are to be sent away and the boys only presented. Here also there are rules for summoning servants of both sexes. Their master is to exhibit towards them a serious air, and to forbear jesting with them on any pretence ; but if they have committed a fault they are on the first occasion to be called to account — on the next they may be beaten. Paterfamilias after reprimanding his butler for making too free with the '32 port, is afterwards justified in kicking him down stairs. The calculating wisdom of the Celestial crops out in the advice given to feed servants well, 'since if you are sparing of your food they will be sparing of their exertions.' As regards one's neighbors the having of a good understanding with them is held up as a 'magnificent thing,' and elsewhere, unity between neighbors is proclaimed to be an 'inestimable jewel.'

The section devoted to 'woman's work' may possibly not find favour in the eyes of the advocates of woman's rights. Chinese woman are enjoined to rise early, since 'as spring is the most favourable season for the work of the year, so is the dawn for that of the day.' They are, moreover, bidden to take care of the hemp and the mulberry trees ; to spin with zeal silk and cotton for their own use ; to learn to cut out and make their own garments, and not to have recourse to assistance elsewhere ; to wash these when they get soiled in order not to become an object of repugnance to others ; while such leisure time as they can find is to be devoted to make shoes for their husbands and children, their fathers and mothers in law. Mr. Buckmaster and other professors of the school of cookery will be pleased to learn that in China the care of the kitchen is regarded as one of the first of the wife's duties. Morning and evening she has to prepare the necessary dishes of fish, meat, soup, and vegetables, taking care that they are neither too salt nor too sour, and that the cups and plates are always clean. When a guest arrives tea and hot water are to be served, one for internal, the other for external use. The wife is enjoined always to fall in with her husbands wishes when it is a question of pressing a visitor to stay to dinner. On such occasions the eatables and drinkables are to be the best the house can afford, although we are assured that it is of little moment what is afforded if it is only afforded with politeness. And no doubt it is true that 'the husband of a polite woman who knows how to receive a visitor is certain of being well received elsewhere.

A concluding section of the work relates to the libations and offerings to the dead. Mourning for a husband and for a father or mother in law lasts for three years. During this time the wife has to wear garments unhemmed at the bottom, and of a sad colour. To laugh in the presence of funereal hangings exposes the offender to universal contempt. 'In spring and autumn offerings have to be made to the dead, and this established rule is not to be lightly disregarded." The porcelain utensils reserved for this purpose must be of the best quality and scrupulously clean.' The wife is required to prepare all with her own hands, 'letting her zeal testify the sincerity of her sentiments.' Conjugal fidelity is expected of her not only during her husband's lifetime but after his decease. She is adjured to emulate the virtuous heroines of antiquity—the wife of Ven-tchiang, who cut off an ear to disfigure herself, the spouse of Wang-i, who cut off her arm to escape a seducer ; the lady of Koung Kiang, who 'took an oath as tough as a boat of cypress wood ;' and the widow Soung, who refused to quit her husband's tomb. Finally, she is told 'not to imitate faithless women who transgress their duties, but to keep her heart, hard as stone and iron, always pure.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SIR JOHN'S MERIT.

The enthusiastic reception accorded to the Tory Chieftain last week at Fergus, taken in connection with the enthusiastic receptions he has received under circumstances elsewhere, is not without a certain amount of significance. Owing, doubtless, to the use made of the Pacific Scandal by those who themselves were not wholly guiltless of kindred faults, people are beginning to regard it as a matter pertaining to the past, and a condition of things for which the political morality of the past is largely responsible ; and out of this has sprung a reaction in favour of a statesman who, in a great many respects, deserves well of his country. Of Sir John's speech on the occasion of the Fergus picnic, there is only this to be said : that it offers no features which are not common to all the speeches he has recently delivered on similar occasions, and that his remarks on this fiscal question are framed rather with a view to please everybody who is opposed to Mr. Mackenzie's fiscal policy, than to show what he himself means by "Protection." Of course, an Opposition is not bound to unfold a policy, and no one is better at propounding generalities of a non-committal character than the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir John Mcdonald's merit is his ability as an administrator, and if he ever attains to power it will be on the strength of that. Hon. Mr. Macdougall struck the true keynote when, at the same gathering, he remarked that what would guide the electors in awarding their votes was the impulse to select the best available men to navigate the Ship of State and carry the country through the difficulties which surrounded it.—*Toronto Nation.*

THE SIOUX WAR.

A GREAT BATTLE REPORTED—THE INDIANS IN RETREAT.

Chicago, Aug. 23.—A despatch just received at the military headquarters here says an Indian who arrived at the Standing Rock Agency on the Missouri River yesterday, reports that a severe fight took place ten or twelve days since between the troops and Indians at a point north of the Black Hills, and that the losses on both sides were very heavy, but the troops held possession of the field. The Indians broke into bands and dispersed over the country and the troops in pursuit.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 23.—A 'Pioneer Press' special from Bismarck says a white scout named Bourke has just arrived from the mouth of the Rosebud with despatches. Crook and Terry after making a junction and following up the main Indian trail, left their wagons, tents, etc., took thirty-seven companies of cavalry and eight of infantry, and were making forced marches, expecting to overtake the Indians before they reached the Yellowstone River. The night before last a large party of Sioux appeared on the opposite bank of the river from theld Bertho agency and demanded supplies. Upon being refused they opened fire, which lasted about fifteen minutes. They then withdrew and struck south towards Fort Lincoln.

Later despatches just received from the commanding officer at Standing Rock says the Indians from Sitting Bull's camp report a battle between Sitting Bull and Terry's and Crook's combined forces. The Indians were repulsed and have scattered. Terry and Crook, however, are reported as having sustained quite as heavy losses as the Indians.

There is no hope of Cardinal Antonelli's recovery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A famine in the northern provinces of China is causing thousands of deaths daily.

Russia's armament in time of war is 2,500,000, as compared with 60,000 in 1853.

The Porte issues a proclamation inviting Servians to surrender, offering protection in such a case.

The Scottish national memorial to the late Prince Consort, has been unveiled in Edinburgh recently by Her Majesty.

Experiments made in Germany prove that in schoolrooms lighted by windows on both sides the children suffer more or less from injured vision, and a law has been passed forbidding the construction of such schoolrooms.

A Michigan editor, on discovering a fire, rushed out into the street shouting :—'Conflagration ! conflagration !! conflagration !!! Approximate hither with the implements of deluge and extinguish this combustion.'

Beef and mutton cost about three cents a pound in Servia, a turkey fetches a shilling, a pair of fouls may be had for six cents, and a draught ox only from $10 to $12. Native tobacco and wine are similarly cheap, but bad.

The most powerfully armored ship afloat is the Thunderer, which met with such a terrible accident recently, but two gunboats have just been finished on the Tyne which will be fitted up by the Armstrong firm with hydraulic machinery working a 38 ton gun. Compared with the Thunderer the gunboats, built for a foreign Government, are diminutive, but each little vessel will carry a gun capable of piercing the thickest armor now on sea. The smallness of these marine wasps will be their greatest protection, and the steam power will be so applied that not only the gun but also the vessel will be under the complete control of the artillerist.

In an article in the August number of the *Galaxy*, Prof. Siddons contrasts the rush, strain and hurry of American business life with the short and leisurely manner of conducting affairs in England. London tradesman scarcely ever commence their daily duties before 9 a. m. Merchants make their first appearances at their offices an hour or so late, and the clerks and secretaries in Government offices are not at their posts much before eleven. Their work is freely interrupted by gossip, the perusal of newspapers, and a prolonged lunch after the English fashion, and offices are nearly all closed for the day at 4 p.m. The American, on the contrary, works long, arduously and continuously, putting as much strain on his mental and physical energies as they will bear—often more. The conclusion arrived at by the Professor is that Englishmen of the mercantile, professional and official classes work too little and Americans too much.

Mr. Pierrepont, the United States Minister to England, has been exposed to much ridisule lately. He made some sensible speeches when he first went over, and his criticism of Mr. Gladstone's speech, although somewhat impertinent, was felt to be just. A man named Flint, who pretended that through him communication could be had with the dead, was brought into court lately by his wife, who sought separation. Persons wishing to communicate with one of the dead sent Flint a sealed letter to which, in time, an answer purporting to be from the spirit to whom it was addressed, was given. Flint opened those sealed letters and copied their contents. The letter book was produced in court, and one of the letters—perhaps more—was from Mr. Pierrepont addressed to a Lady Mary Pierrepont whom he called Dear Lady Mary, and asked to assist him in tracing his relationship with a noble English family. The United States papers ridicule him mercilessly. Is is said that he is the son of very humble parents.

Great progress has been made in the opening of India by the rapid extension of railway facilities. Twenty years ago there were only 21 miles of railway in all British India in place of the network of lines which now intersects the peninsula. The only means of travel in those days was by elephant or private conveyances, which of course were only for the wealthy—or by a rude sort of hand-barrow, or palanquin. At the present day, in the interior, parties of palanquin. At the present day, in the interior, parties of palanquin bearers may be met, half a dozen natives carrying a box some six feet long, in which two travellers can sit abreast, while another relay run alongside to change places with the bearers every few minutes. A torchbearer and a porter complete the party, and they can travel about five miles an hour day and night if relieved by a halt every fourth night. Altogether this mode of conveyance is decidedly more picturesque than comfortable. Romance is very well in its way, but most travellers prefer rapid transit in rear of the incongruous and prosaic locomotive.

English statistics of mortality show that deaths by suicide, instead of being epidemically frequent at some periods, and at others declining far below the average, maintain a comparatively unvarying proportion to the population. The first attempt at distinguishing suicides from other violent deaths in the returns was made in 1858, when the number was reported as 1,275. Since that time it has slowly and steadily risen at a ratio in accordance with the growth of population to 1,592, the number returned for 1874. The proportion of suicides during each of the three periods of five years ending 1864-69-74 was 67 per year to 1,000,000 of the contemporary living population. The rate was larger in London than that of the rural districts as a whole, though the proportion in the south-eastern counties, which are mainly rural, exceeded the metropolitan ratio. In Wales the per centage fell as low as 39 per million. Suicide in England prevails to a far greater extent among the educated than the ignorant classes, and seems to be one of the penalties attaching to a highly complex and artificial state of society.

The *Metis* states in the most emphatic manner that overtures really were made to the Canadian Indians to join the Sioux in their war against the United States, and that the former refused. The New York *Express* has the following :—'A private letter from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government intend to send large presents to the Sioux of the Northwest and the Black-feet for their loyalty in declining to take part in a general uprising of the Indians on both sides of the line, and join in a war against the Americans, who, the letter states, are driving the main body of the Sioux nation to extremity. The presents all consists of blankets cloths, calicoes, axes, &c., and will not include arms in any quantity, which might be turned against our troops.' There may be something of the kind contemplated at Ottawa for anything that we know, but it is most probably that idea originates in the presents and annuities which are being forwarded to the North West in conformity with the terms of recent treaties. Our scrupulous and prompt fulfilment of the obligations we undertake towards the North West Indians will, however, have much the same effect as if it were on account of their good behaviour at the present juncture. The *Express* says, 'at this critical moment this action on the part of the Dominion Government is to be appreciated, for the hostile tribe banded together against us are already too numerous for the five thousand troops in the field. If the Sioux of the North West were to join the bands of Sitting Bull, the body of savages thus assembled would be greater than our small force of cavalry could cope with, with the decisive success which the cause of civilization calls for.'

CANADIAN CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent writing to the Monteal *Star* from Liverpool, under the date of August 2nd says :—

"The beef and horses from Canada attract a great amount of attention from butchers and others. About 300 butchers went out the other day to inspect a lot of beef cattle just imported from Canada, and the universal verdict was, "quite as good as the English average." I have spoken to many butchers who have handled the beef and they have nothing but the highest praise to give it, and wish the trade was greater in the article."

"There is, I need not tell you, any amount of demand in this country for all you can send, and householders would look upon it as one of the greatest boons if you could only help them to buy their beef at lower prices than they have been in the habit of paying. Some horses just arrived from Canada were sold the other day and brought £60 each. This would leave a good fair profit, and I see no reason why the trade in horses could not go on with the beef and pay all concerned. Will some of your horsemen who are troubled with full stables give their attention to this market, and make money even in these hard times?"

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

Charlottetown City Stock

$5000.

I WILL sell at auction at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on

Friday, 1st September,

at twelve o'clock :—($5000) Five Thousand Dollars in Charlottetown City Stock, by debentures for ten years, with interest at 6 per cent, payable half yearly, will be sold in lots of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

August 28, 1876.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

I WILL sell, at Auction, at the Residence of R. A. Nicholson, Esq., Richmond Street, (west end), on

Wednesday, 6th Sep.,

AT 11 O,CLOCK, ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE !

AS FOLLOWS :—

1 Parlour Suit (in Hair Cloth), 1 Brussels Carpet, 1 Register Grate, 1 Pier Glass, 1 Superior Piano-forte, 1 Piano Stool, Blinds, Polls & Rings, Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Cane Seat and Wood Chairs, Timepiece, Register Grate, Carpets, Mats, Oil Cloth, Knives & Forks, Spoons, Crockeryware, Glassware, Lamps, Iron & Wood Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Iron Crib, Iron Stretcher, Wallnut Wash Stand, (Marble Top), Chests Drawers, Wardrobe, Toilet Sets, Looking Glasses, Wash Stands, Towel-horses, Toilet Tables, B. R. Chairs.

Kitchen Furniture !

Cook Stove (Magician No. 9,) Cooking Utensils, Tinware. Buckets, Tubs, &c., 1 Child's Carriage, Double Windows, Water Casks, Lot Wood, &c., &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.

Aug. 28, 1876.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS

WILL RE-OPEN ON

Monday, 4th Sept.

Boys' School—All the branches of an English, Commercial and Classical Education.

Girls' School—English, French, German, Music and Singing.

In the Girls' School there is an Intermediate Department; also a Juvenile Department for young children—little boys and Girls.

For terms, etc., apply to

GEORGE W. HODGSON,

St. Peter's Clergy House.

August 28, 1876.—tf

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER about 44 tons register, now lying at Murray River, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Outfit complete. For particulars, apply at Examiner Office, Charlottetown, or to Donald Livingstone, Esq., Murray River. Aug. 28, 1876—51

The Provincial EXHIBITION, 1876,

WILL BE HELD AT

Charlottetown,

AS FOLLOWS :

THE CATTLE SHOW

On Thursday, 28th Sept.,

AND THE

GENERAL EXHIBITION

of Agriculture and Local Industry,

On Friday, 29th September.

Competition open to the whole Province.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at single fares, will be issued at all P. E. Island Railway Stations, on the 27th, 28th and 29th, good to return on the 30th. Cattle and all Goods or Implements for exhibition will be charged ordinary tariff rates, and owners are not changed will be returned free. Also, one fare *via* Steamers.

See Prize List (the largest ever offered in this Province), to be had at all the Island Newspaper Offices, and at the office of

A. McNEILL, Secretary.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1876.—4i

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD !

Kerosene Pendants and Brackets,

In Imitation of Gas from 1 to 6 Lights.

For Kerosene Oil,

(NON-EXPLOSIVE.)

80 per cent., Saved on Gas-light.

Hollings' & Horney's Patent.

These Lamps are suited for Residences, Stores, Halls, Churches, and every place where light is needed, May be seen at the subscriber's Tin Shop.

Prices varying from $1.50 to $35. Two-light Chandelier, with all complete, for $6.50.

GEORGE W. MILLNER,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, August 28, 1876.—2m

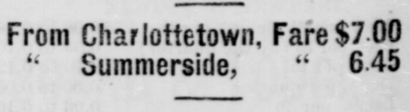
NOTICE.

PAYMENT of all amounts due the Examiner to the 1st day of June, 1876, is required forthwith.

W. L. COTTON.

August 28, 1876.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.



Second Class TICKETS TO BOSTON,

From Charlottetown, Fare $7.00

" Summerside, " 6.45

Tickets sold at Railway offices, at the above named places, on

Tuesdays & Thursdays of each Week.

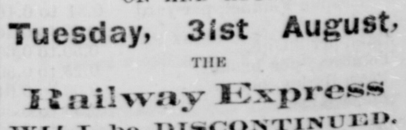
This route, via Shediac and St. John, is the pleasantest and quickest.

WM. McKECHNIE,

Superintendent.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1876.—6i

P. E. Island Railway !



NOTICE !

ON AND AFTER

Tuesday, 31st August,

THE

Railway Express

WILL be DISCONTINUED.

WM. McKECHNIE, Sup't.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1876.—2i