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The Examiner.

Ch'town, September 21, 1874.

STILL IN THE DARK.

THE City is still in the dark; and some of the City Councillors are, we fear, hopelessly lost. Mr. Murphy's letter, published in the EXAMINER to-day, will no doubt throw some light in upon the darkened blundering minds of those who, on Wednesday evening last, reported to the citizens a statement in which there is a mistake of nearly a thousand dollars. But we hardly dare to hope that it will have much effect in relieving the dense cloud of ignorance and prejudice in which the whole Corporation seems just now to be enveloped.

The appeal meeting on Wednesday evening was, as we anticipated, a very unfortunate affair. A bald, and it may be, ironical expression of confidence in the City Councillors; and a politely worded order to do their duty was the only result. This was doubtless highly unsatisfactory to the weak-kneed Councillors who hoped to shift the responsibility of a bad bargain from their own shoulders to the shoulders of the citizens. But the course pursued was, nevertheless, the proper course. Why should the citizens be bothered weighing the relative advantages and disadvantages of paying for light at so much per lamp, or so much per thousand feet? Have they not elected "able and discreet men for business," to perform the service for them? The citizens present knew nothing about the merits of the dispute. The little information imparted to them by the Committee of Council was, it appears, wholly unreliable; and the worthy Councillors, with the exception of Councillors Fletcher and Harris, were singularly reticent. Even had the citizens been willing to relieve the emasculate City Council of the heavy load of responsibility it so much dreaded, we cannot see how they could, unless possessed of a spirit of divination, or an intelligent opinion as to the best mode of procedure.

They, however, authorized the City Councillors to make such arrangements with the Gas Company as they should think most advantageous; and it might have been supposed that, thus authorized, the City Council would have promptly approached the Manager of the Gas Company with a proposition. But nearly a week has passed; and nothing has been done. Persons who leave their houses after night-fall have still to grope through "ways that are dark." We trust that the more intelligent members of the City Council will immediately take such action as may be necessary to ensure lighted streets for another term.

THIS WEEK.

THE Regatta Festivities to-morrow will be preceded by a Grand Promenade Concert in the Drill Shed, this evening. The Band of the Royal Irish Fusileers will arrive per steamer *Princess of Wales.* This Band is certainly one of the best, if not *the best*, now in America; and the music at the concert this evening will undoubtedly be the finest ever heard in Charlottetown. The programme (which has been been made up with the special view of pleasing a popular audience) is composed of the following selections:—

1. MARCH,	*Inman Line,*	by	WARREN.
2. OVERTURE,	*Masseniello*	"	AUBER.
3. VALSE,	*Kuenstlerleben*	"	STRAUSS.
4. FANTASIA,	*Erin*	"	BOSQUIT.
5. GALOP,	*Sleigh,*	"	KUSHNER
INTERMISSION.			
6. SELECTION,	*Martha*		FLOTOW.
7. SCOTCH AIRS,			VAN MAN.
8. QUADRILLE,	*Genevieve de Brabant,*		[BACH. OFFENBACH.
9. ARIA,	*Traviata,*		VERDI.
10. GALOP,	*Three o'clock,*		HAGERMAYER.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Should to-morrow prove to be a fine day the Regatta will, we are sure, be a great success. Fast boats from various towns and settlements on the coast, as well as those of Charlottetown, will, we understand, be entered for the race. For the convenience of the public the Committee have caused to be erected at Connolly's Wharf a "Grand Stand," from which a splendid view of the whole course may be obtained. The second Promenade Concert in the Drill Shed to-morrow evening and the Grand Ball in the Market Hall on Wednesday evening will, with the Concert on Monday evening and the Regatta on Tuesday, make up a cycle of festivity not soon to be forgotten.

THE STEAM DREDGE.

Mr. Benjamin Williams has been appointed to the command of the steam dredge. We have not learned that charges of incapacity or inattention to duty were ever preferred against Capt. Mutch; and, politics apart, we cannot assign a reason for his dismissal. In the appointment of Mr. Williams, the Government, doubtless, desire to give the people of this Island another practical illustration of the beauties of Mr. Laird's favorite apothegm, "How *not* to do it."

TIGNISH BREAKWATER.

TIGNISH BREAKWATER is in a very delapidated state. The storm of August, 1873, carried away a great deal of it—and well nigh took it altogether. Last summer our Ottawa Government made a grant to it of $6,000; and had the money been advantageously expended this season, further breakage would have been prevented. It was sold, however, in piecemeal tenders to be finished next summer. The importance of having the breakwater in a wholesome state may be inferred when we consider that there is no other outlet in the vicinity by which the farmer can export his extra stock and crop. The export trade of the locality is already very considerable. This summer some half dozen schooners were constantly engaged in carrying cattle and sheep to Miramichi, and other parts of New Brunswick, to say nothing of the oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, pork and beef. The quantities of fish sent away were also very great. Hon. George W. Howlan & Co., alone export about 10,000 barrels of mackerel, about 16,000 quintals of codfish, 200 barrels of sounds, and 50 casks of oil. Myrick and Hall are likewise doing a very large business and many other dealers such as A. Larkin, Esq., the whole of whom will nearly equal either of the above. Then there is exported alone from Tignish Run this season, at the very least, 30,000 barrels of mackerel, 18,000 quintals of codfish, 600 barrels sounds, and 150 casks of oil. Besides, the farmers have sent off from 200 to 300 horses, about 1,000 head of horned cattle, from 2,000 to 3 00 sheep, and a large number of live pigs. Again, there are engaged in fishing this summer some 50 or 60 large boats besides small schooners that have no other place of refuge to make in a storm but Tignish Run. And hence the necessity of having the Breakwater repaired, enlarged, and as substantially secured as money and science can accomplish.

It is certainly a great loss to the country that the Station Houses of the railroad were not built nearer to it, and the road continued to the the Breakwater. We are often "penny wise and pound foolish." However, the Breakwater is no longer a mere convenience, but a necessity, forcing itself upon us with a pressure that cannot be repelled. Will our members of Parliament, James Yeo, and Stanislaus Perry, Esquires, see to it when they are again called to Ottawa to represent our interests?

CABMEN.

IF one were to ask a friend after he had returned from travelling, what occasioned him the greatest annoyance in his journeyings, he would hardly pause to think before he answered—"the cabmen." As the numerous incidents which transpired during the times when he lay at their mercy occur to him a shade gathers upon his brow, and he sighs. Then, without waiting to say more, turns quickly away. Or, if he is persuaded to relate his experiences, how does the poor man's eye kindle at the thoughts of the wrongs which he has suffered by the accursed tribe; with what indignant eloquence he anathematizes them: how his language becomes earnest, and his soul boils over with an uncontrollable wrath, as he paints the enormities which have been practised upon him. Every one is familiar with these things. What man amongst us has ever packed his trunk and started for the mainland without being advised in tones of whispered solemnity by his best friends to beware of the cabmen? Pick-pockets, blacklegs, and men of that order, are easily avoided, and hence do not appear so formidable; but the form of the public Jehu looms up bigger than Goliah, and no David need hope to smite him upon the temple. No friend, excuse us, we do not wish to disparage any man's capacities unfairly, but if you hope to escape unscathed out of the hands of hackmen forever put that foolish notion out of thy noddle. Man cannot compass it. Our faculties are limited; forbear; the strife is a vain one. This we have learnt by bitter experience; and were we to write a catalogue of the evils to which poor flesh is heir in this century, this could in no wise be omitted. Like others, we started from home buoyant with hope, and received the warnings of friends patiently, it is true, but still with the feeling that they were not necessary. The first time we took a cab we were swindled out of money, and so skilfully did its villianous owner manipulate us, that we left him under the impression that we had met at least one honest man in the trade. Before friends we boasted of our success, and were told, with derision, that we had paid fifty cents over the fare. Since that time whensoever necessity has made us "like unto a wheel," and caused us to visit foreign parts, we have suffered numberless horrors from these vile fellows. On some occasions, indeed, we determined to disappoint them of their prey; and started to walk, laden with our packages. The event was disastrous. The first time we were taken in charge by a constable for obstructing the side walk; the next—nature having given out—we were forced to employ one of our degraded oppressors at a treble fare. No forlorn traveller makes his exit from the train without being surrounded by the howling tribe. All ways are beset with them. They stand like Jehu of old shouting for their prey to be cast forth. Then what various types of iniquity there are. The cunning obsequious knave who opens the door to you as if you were a duke, and lashes "double money" from you with an obeisance which makes you feel like a nabob, leaving you with your vanity so tickled that you do not discover the imposition till he is out of sight. This fellow is like the batritian who lays in the sun with his tongue out to catch the simple folk who love the saccharine. Then the apparently simple-minded, honest, straightforwarded, out-spoken man, who looks as though he "wouldn't take ye in sir, bless yer soul not a bit he wouldn't" You like his blunt simplicity. He likes you also; but with a better reason. When he attempts to overcharge you, you are astounded and make a remonstrance. At this he raises his manly voice, and gives vent to his soul in such a way that people come running to the scene from every direction and you have either to pay at once or become a public spectacle.

It is estimated that there are upwards of 300,000,000 feet of manufactured lumber awaiting sale on the Ottawa this fall.

The aspect of Germany toward Denmark has become so threatening and the expulsion of Danish subjects from German soil of such daily occurrence, that it is thought a formal protest will shortly be sent to Great Britain.

The moral of Marshal MacMahon's progress is disclosed by a Paris official journal, which says that the irrepressible joy of the masses at Le Mans proves the confidence which he inspires in the country. There was, it is said, just the same enthusiasm at Laval, where peasants were heard to say, 'Ah! now 'tis true, he's going to do his seven years because he comes to see us.' At Le Mans 200 mayors were presented, and it is reported they were so enraptured that they walked up and down repeatedly doting on his features, and seeking pretexts to speak to him again and again. In their eyes the illustrious soldier has an indestructible prestige, and he appears as the living symbol of the repose and prosperity of the country.

GUSTAVE DORE AND P. E. ISLAND.

A new picture has lately been added to the Dore collection in London. It is entitled "The dream of Pilate's wife." It is historical, and is a delineation of the *ages of the Cross.* In the foreground is the figure of the Saviour, so bright in color that it sheds a brilliancy over the whole scene. Immediately near our Lord is *His Cross.* Behind Him stand the earliest evangelists and apostles; then the Fathers of the Church; and amidst these martyrs and confessors is seen the Cross in which they 'gloried.' These first ages of the Church are then beheld blending into the Crusades. The ignominous Cross is now held aloft, flashing with jewels, and the crowd thickens in an endless and ascending vista. Kings crowd round the once despised sign of the Faith; crosses and mitres mingle, while a banner of great beauty droops its blue folds over the "mighty army of the Church of God." The whole terminates in a vista of great splendor, where, far off the heavens are opened and a white Cross gleams through the clear ether, round which are set, it seems, circling Thrones, surrounded by millions of winged angelic forms, bringing into striking and affecting contrast the dark Cross of suffering in the foreground, and the Cross shining like a silver planet and shedding over all the heavenly places its sheaf of luminous rays.

Had Gustave Dore ever heard of Prince Edward Island, he might have introduced into his picture a group of its natives engaged in barbarously destroying the Crosses placed in loving remembrance over the graves of two little children. This incident certainly deserves to be chronicled amongst the many savage outrages perpetrated by Jews, Turks, infidels and heretics, upon the holy symbol of the Christian faith.

UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

[From the Halifax Chronicle.]

The Union of the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of performing, under the British North America Act, those duties which now occupy three Local Legislatures, by means of one has long wakened great cry, but the wool has not yet appeared. Whose fault this is, or whether it is the fault of any one in particular, it is impossible to decide with precision—but its existence is indubitable. The question of this Union needs a settlement of some kind. If it must prove advantageous to the Provinces to join hands, their delay to do so is a disadvantage to all. If, on the contrary, there are insuperable objections to the arrangement—only, we think, to be determined by a conference of the leading public men of the Provinces—the sooner the better that conference takes place, and the scheme is discussed.

The gain to accrue from the Union is so obvious as scarce to need being pointed out even briefly to the greatest dullards. First there would be a large diminution of legislative and administrative expenses. For three Governors, with their establishments, we should have but one; for three Legislatures, with their numerous attaches, but one. Heads of departments, deputies clerks etc., would be diminished two-thirds.

Again, legislation would be freed from those indentations made at present upon it by local pressure. The good or ill-will of cliques of influential local politicians would be a matter of indifference to a central Government; in the nature of things it cannot always be so to every one of the present three Governments.

Our total influence at Ottawa would be increased. Our representatives would speak, but for one Province, and in matters vital to its interests be as a unit. Now, were any attempts to be made to infringe upon the rights of Ontario, what a powerful resistance that Province could offer to it. How feeble, in comparison, would that be of any of the Maritime members of the Union placed in a similar difficulty. But unite the three as proposed, and the weakness would vanish.

At the head of affairs we should have in the Confederate capital the very cream of the leading men of the Provinces. In the Legislature we should have a superior class of representatives, after a time at least.

We might go on enumerating various other benefits to accrue to us, but enough have been mentioned to give food for thought. Yet are there no lions in the path to Union? Many, and we fear enough to render it impassable. The consent of the people of each Province must first be obtained before any form of constitution can be ratified. Can that be obtained? Possibly; but not without difficulty, for the submission of any arrangement to the public would be taken advantage of by the factious to awaken opposition, even were the document perfect, which it could not be. But can such a constitution be framed by our public men as would give moderate satisfaction to all but the office holders to be displaced? That remains to be seen. It is far from certain. The settlement of the finances, and the mode of distributing the revenue when collected, would be an arduous task. Should each Province receive the whole of the subsidy as paid by the Federal Government, or should the subsidies be all paid into the general treasury to be divided by the Legislature at its will? Should the amount brought into the treasury of the Maritime Union be spent upon each Province in a sum proportioned to its population, or expended otherwise? Should the Legislative Council consist of an equal number of members from each of the partners or not? Where should the capital be? These are questions upon which there would be no little trouble in deciding aright, and at the same time pleasing all or any of the parties.

Halifax could not be made the capital without objection. St. John would not consent; and thus the old Province Building would be left an elephant on our hands. Neither St. John or Fredericton would suit us as a political headquartere any more than Moncton now does for its present railway purposes. This, however, would be the smallest difficulty.

Opposition, too, might fairly be found from all those minor members of Cabinets who would see in the Union loss at once of their importance and emoluments. Injustice, too, would be done to a number of the smaller office-holders, should they be dismissed without pensions. Large salaries should be given to the heads of departments, for their duties would be so onerous that able men would not assume them for mere trifling considerations.

So much for a few of the obstacles to the Union—obstacles apparently unheeded by many of those who clamor most for it. We do not say they cannot be overcome; but they are formidable.

The North-West Mounted Police have gone into winter quarters.

The celebration on the 15th inst., at Rio Janeiro at the anniversary of the Brazilian independence was very brilliant.

It is rumored that a serious blunder has been discovered in the prohibitory law of Maine—that there has not been any law against selling liquor for the last two years.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

[From the Toronto Nation.]

Perhaps by the time our forests are about exhausted, our mineral treasures will have become steadily productive. At present, except in a few things, we have not passed the experimental period, in which speculation puts on its most dangerous form. The coal mines of Nova Scotia, including Great Breton, are steadily productive; New Brunswick, a large part of the surface of which rests on coal beds, has not yet gone far in the development of this industry. In one of these Provinces there are vast magazines of wealth, in this form, in the bowels of the earth. Ultimately, the proximity of coal and iron, in Nova Scotia, will lead to a steady production of iron. In the meantime, a good deal may be done in other Provinces. Ontario in particular, by the judicious use of wood in the smelting of iron. The use of coal for that purpose, even in England where it has been carried to the greatest extent, is of comparatively recent date. A century ago, there was a notion that the use of coal would spoil the iron. Wood was found for smelting purposes; but the supply was, in some counties, being rapidly exhausted. The iron mines of Hull, opposite the city of Ottawa, are, we believe, being more or less utilized by means of wood fuel. From Belleville to Madoc, a railroad, principally intended to aid the development of iron mines, is projected apparently with a good prospect of success. Other projects of the same kind have been started. From Marmora much iron ore is sent to the States to be smelted. In the future our iron mines seem to offer a more certain source of wealth than any other metal. In copper we are still experimenting. A century ago, a company was formed in England for working the copper mines of Lake Superior; but the obstructions to the navigation of the St. Lawrence would probably have been sufficient, without any other cause, to make the enterprise miscarry. Miscarry it did most completely. Again, in 1847, public attention was directed to the North Shore; and a speculative mania raged, in which the foundation of one colossal fortune was widened, but the general results were loss, disaster, discredit. With nine-tenths of those who went into these operations, speculation in stock was the ruling and only motive. There were but few honest endeavors to work the mines. When the collapse came, it brought with it the loss of all the capital adventured in the ill-considered projects. The lesson, remembered for awhile, has been nearly forgotten.

If, in the beginning, iron and copper mining are speculative operations, the pioneers in the exploration of the precious metals must make up their minds to a gambler's career. It is, of course, otherwise with the manipulations of stock, whose object is not the honest development of the mines; they may grow rich on the capital advanced by the common herd of foolish investors. Madoc gold mining is a record of almost uniform loss, following in the track of alluring promises; and there is no certainty that the future will be much different from the past. No one stops to reflect on the startling fact that there are not ten men living in California whom gold mining has enriched; no one cares to recall so unpleasant a fact as the total loss of all the capital invested in the gold and silver mines of New Spain, down to within a century of our time, or that Spain was impoverished by mining operations in which the products were counted by hundreds of millions. Where the cost steadily outruns the production, no matter how great the latter may be, ruin must follow. There are no means of knowing what the expenditure in land and labor has been, on the silver mines of Lake Superior, while the money squandered in stock jobbing must be counted by millions. In one case, the production of silver has been marvellous, but is the single exception in instances that may be counted by the hundred. Apparently the wealth of the silver deposits is enormous, but somehow disappointment has all but uniformly been experienced in the attempts at realization. It is probably useless to talk of lessons of prudence, in the operation the nature of which is eminently speculative. But the utmost that anybody can be justified in asking from the public is sufficient capital to make an honest working trial. Everything beyond this is to be suspected. It is equally desirable that the value of our mines should be tested, and that mere stock-jobbing operations under the guise of mining should be prevented. The expedient of preventing a transfer of stock for a period of years, is a safeguard which it is sometimes necessary to set up against the cupidity of speculation.

British Columbia is the chief gold-producing Province of the Union; and its mining population is only a fraction of what it was in the zenith of its fame. The extent of its mineral wealth is but very partially known. The coal mines of Vancouver Island are of no dubious or uncertain value. The coal or lignite on the great plains east of the Rocky Mountains has a calorific value heightened by the rarity of forests and the intensity of the winter cold. In its absence the country might not be quite incapable of settlement; but the settlements would be made under almost insuperable difficulties. Of our mineral treasures, taken as a whole, it must be confessed, we know very little. The tentative efforts to develop them will involve much waste of power; but here experiment will often be found to be the only road to certain knowledge. The more science is brougpt to bear on them, the less will be the waste, and the more satisfactory will be the result.

Governor Dix is seriously ill at his residence at West Hampton, but we are glad to say not dangerously. He is poisoned by wild ivy, a disease which causes much suffering, and an attack of erysipelas, probably induced by the poisoning, has been checked.

Notwithstanding the firman of the Sultan, issued soon after the Crimea war, that all forms of religion should be freely exercised in the Ottoman Empire, several flagrant instances of persecution have occurred. Three Syrian converts to Christianity were arrested, thrown into prison and beaten, the one reason assigned being that they are renegades from the Mussulman faith. On their refusal to abjure Christianity, they were drafted into the army and denied the right of Christian worship. A father and son at Marash, who had avowed themselves Christians were also arrestedand banished to Smyrna, which city they were not allowed to leave. Their chil-dren have been taken from them and placed in a bigoted Moslem family.

The 'Voix' gives an account of a terrible double murder committed in St. Petersburg by a sergent de ville named Philip Astakhov. The victims were De Froet, a practitioner well known and much respected, and his cook, with whom Astakhov was in love, and it seems became jealous of the doctor, who was widower, of 48 years of age. After having committed the double crime Astakhove remained in the doctor's room where he kept his knife pointed at his own breast, and threatened to kill himself if an attempt were made by the police to capture him. They tried to drench him with water, and to throw snuff into his eyes, but he held his position for five hours. At length he capitulated to General Trepoy in person and was with some difficulty disarmed and lodged in prison.

EPISCOPAL SYNOD.

AT the Provincial Episcopal Synod, lately held in Montreal, a motion that "delegates from the Synods of Nova Scotia and Fredericton be received on the same terms as if they had been from its first organization a consistent part of the Provincial Synod was assented to. Bishops Binney and Medley, and other delegates, took their seats; and Montreal is now recognized as the centre of the ecclesiastical system of the Church of England in the Dominion. On the subject of the Union, His Lordship the Metropolitan, in his charge said—"We cannot but regard the present meeting of our Synod as a very eventful one, from the fact that we are at this time invited to welcome among us two of the neighboring Dioceses, which have expressed their desire, after mature consideration, to cast in their lot with us. I feel sure that we shall receive them with a very cordial welcome, persuaded that their accession to our body will add material strength to this Ecclesiastical Province, and will be a signal for closer union among our scattered members." His Lordship, after alluding to the newly formed Episcopal Diocese of Algona, continued

"When we think of the great variety of opinion and the wide diversity of practice which have, of late especially, characterized the Mother Church we have reason to bless God for the harmony which with very few exceptions, prevails among ourselves. One cause of this, I think is the urgency of the Lord's work which lies immediately before us here in Canada, leaving us but little time for petty disputes and vain wrangling. Here we have a country to subdue for the Lord. * * * * We, I think agreed on the great essentials of the faith. We all preach alike the doctrines of the Cross, the all-atoning sacrifice of Christ, the necessity of conversion, the work of God's Holy Spirit as the Teacher, the Quickener, and the Sanctifier of souls. But I should be very thankful if, by a generous brotherly compromise, we could come to some agreement as to the minor matters which affect our practice—such as the mode of conducting our ordinary public services, our rubrical observances, our postures and vestures in the House of God, and matters of this kind, which, when placed side by side with the salvation of immortal souls, are, indeed, most trivial. With a view to this happy result, and also to relieve those to whom the length of our present morning service is somewhat burdensome a measure will probably be proposed during the present session. I believe that if we all resolve to observe strictly the directions of the Church, and to carry out loyally and honestly the spirit of our liturgy, many of our divergencies will at once cease, and a happy and more blessed uniformity will be displayed in our ministrations. There are, I believe, at the present time many, outside of the Church's limits, who are showing a desire to draw near to our fold. Nothing is so sure to repel them as the promulgation and practice of extreme views; nothing so likely to attract them as a faithful, honest and spiritual exhibition of the simple truths which our Church sets before us in her Articles and Liturgy. Oh that we may ever go forth to our great work animated by one spirit, bound together by a common faith and practice, and depending on the same Almighty strength to give us the victory! Before entering upon the business of the present session, I think it very desirable that we should see clearly the position which this Provincial Synod occupies in reference to the minor Synods of our respective Dioceses. It was never intended that they should conflict one with the other. The object of our Diocesan Synods is to deliberate and legislate on all questions which have special reference to the Diocese which they represent, whilst the object of the Provincial Synod is to treat of those matters which affect us in our more enlarged capacity as members of the Church of England, whose lot is cast within the prescribed limits of this province. Each inferior Synod has the privilege of forming its own special laws and regulations, so far at least as they do not contravene any canon enacted by the Superior Synod of the Province, to which we all, by virtue of our union, are bound to conform. Although a large liberty has ever been given to our deliberations here, I feel sure that it will be our wisdom to refrain as much as possible from the discussion of subjects likely to cause irritation, and to awaken party strife. This, however, must be left to the discretion and Christian feeling of individual members. The important question as to the future election of a Metropolitan, must needs again come before you; and I hope it will be considered with all the caution it deserves. There is, I know, a difference of opinion among the ablest and wisest members of this Synod. But I trust that, at all events, there will be no rash attempt at change, in the mere hope of evading a recurrence of past difficulties, but a desire to uphold the dignity and usefulness of the office, and to consider what will be most in accordance with primitive practice, as well as most conducive to the present welfare of the Church. You are aware that a measure has passed the English Convocations, and has received the Royal assent, giving liberty to curtail the Weekday services, and also to initiate a fresh service, compiled from the Prayer-book to be used on Sunday evenings where a church is opened three times in the day for public worship. It will be desirable, I think to endorse this action of the Mother Church during the present session. It is with a feeling of much sadness that we are reminded of the absence from our counsels of one whose wisdom as late Prolocutor of the Lower House, and whose influence as a Church leader we can ill spare at the present time. Whilst he is remembered with singular affection in his own parish, his praise is also in all the churches as having been a patient and self-denying worker, and a loving brother. But he is gone up to a higher sphere, where there will still be work to do and a Saviour to glorify. One of your first acts will be decide on one who shall be counted worthy to fill his place in this Assembly. My Right Reverend Brethern and I will now leave you to your important deliberations. We have all, I trust, come here with a desire to merge for a time the special interests of our own Dioceses in the general good of the Church in this Province, and the advancement of the Saviour's Kingdom within its limits. Our debates in past years have been characterized by the dignified bearing, the Christian temper and the devout earnestness of those who have taken part in them; and I need hardly say that if our present session bears the same impress, it will give much confidence and encouragement to the Church at large. May God guide us with His counsel, direct us by His Holy Spirit, and enable us to take such measures as will tend to the spiritual growth and unity of His Church in this portion of its laborfield!

Before the close of the Synod the Bishop of Litchfield England) who paid a fraternal visit, and was the bearer of fraternal messages, to his brethern in America, received at the hands of the Prolocutor an address to himself and a fraternal message to the clergy of his diocese. To this message His Lordship replied in happy and touching terms, giving important practical suggestion to the Provincial Synod, derived from his long experience as President of the General Synod of New Zealand, and bade the Synod an affectionate farewell.

It is reported from Spain that the Republican troops had mutinied against Gen. Laserna, the newly appointed commander in chief of the Army of the North, and cheered for Gen. Moriones, whose restoration they demanded. Another report says that Gen. Laserna is concentrating his troops at Miranda, and expects to begin operations next week. This report makes no mention of a mutiny.

A French provincial journal tells the story of a dame who, after a domestic emeute, hid herself in the barn, where she remained for 48 days without eating or drinking. She chanced to have two crusts of bread in her pocket, and upon these she declared she subsisted. She all this time drank nothing. Once she went down at night to see whether she could find any water in the bucket at the well; but there was none. After three weeks she felt neither hungry or thirsty. She experienced no pain She said: "If I did not leave the barn it was because I dared not. I did not wish to be scolded, either by my husband or my brother-in law, or my mother-in-law!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM MR. MURPHY.

THE "GAS DISPUTE"—A BLUNDER CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

CH'TOWN, Sept. 19, 1874.

SIR,—The *New Era,* of this day's date, publishes the following extract from the City Council's Report upon lighting the city with gas:—

"Last year the cost of lighting the city with gas amounted to about $1900. At the rate of $30 per lamp the same amount of light would cost us this year about $2,850. Add to this the charge for repairing lamps, about $100, and it will be seen that under the new terms the expense of lighting the city will be nearly, if not quite, $3000 per year."

If the above extract is correctly copied from the Committee's Report, it is very evident that they have fallen into a grave error in making their calculations, as will be seen by the following figures, taken from the Gas Light Company's Ledger, which show that the cost of lighting the street lamps for the last twelve months was $1,234.36 in the place of $1900, as stated in the above extract and; at the advanced rate of 50 per cent, or $30 instead of $20 it will not exceed $1,851.54 per annum, in place of $2 850 per annum, as set forth in the above extract:

Cost of lighting street lamps for quarter ending Sept. 1,	$340.74
Cost of lighting street lamps for quarter ending Dec. 1,	294.42
Cost of lighting street lamps for quarter ending March 1,	286.28
Cost of lighting street lamps for quarter ending June 1,	312.92
	$1,234.36
Add 50 per cent on do.,	617.18
or $30, as now asked,	$1851.54

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

WM. MURPHY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadas Emigration Agent General—Edward Jenkins is in Ottawa.

The first train is to be run through to Hoosac Tunnel on the 1st November.

The number of paupers relieved in London during the first week in August was 91,849.

The naval authorities at Halifax are importing coal from Baltimore for the supply of the fleet.

There has been no rain of any consequence in Ontario for three months, and the pastures are scorched, and the cattle starving in consequence.

The new Spanish Ambassador has presented his credentials to President McMahon, who promised friendly co-operation with the Republic.

Late advices from Lima report the attempted assassination of the President of Peru. Several shots were fired at him. Several arrests have been made.

According to the report of the steamer Tuscarora, of the soundings in the Pacific, the deepest point touched was 4,364 fathoms. This great depth was near the Alaska coast.

A despatch from Shanghai says it is thought likely that the Formosa difficulty will be referred for arbitration either to the United States or the King of Italy. A peaceful solution of the trouble is confidently hoped for.

A collusion took place on the Great Eastern Railway yesterday, near Norwich, England, by which twenty persons were killed outright, and fifty wounded, some of whom are not expected to survive.

The collector of Customs at El Paso, Texas, says there has been no rain in that part of the state for a whole year. Everything is scorching hot and burning up. Many of the cattle have died of starvation.

Latest advices from India are very favourable. The Government hope to be able to discontinue affording aid in fifteen districts which have till now needed it, though it will be required in ten other districts for some time to come.

The *Lancet* is of the opinion that the manner in which Sir Henry Thompson's proposal has been taken up in all civilized countries leaves little room to doubt that cremation, as a means of disposing of the dead, will soon supersede inhumation.

The misunderstanding between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the railway interests is likely to eventuate in the starting of an opposition line of steamers with a view to secure the commerce of China and Japan for the railways of the United States.

New York poulterers say that woodcocks are very scarce this season in their usual haunts within easy reach of the city. They are usually plentiful, however, in Wisconsin and other parts of the West, from which large supplies of them are expected soon to arrive.

Dominion Government officials at Montreal have been arrested for committing a forcible entry upon premises peaceably occupied by the Council of Arts and Manufactures, in obedience to instructions received from the Public Works Department at Ottawa.

The second torpedo experiment against the target-ship Oberon was carried out recently in Stokes Bay. On the former occasion 500 lbs. of gun-cotton was fired at 100 feet from the ship's starboard side. On the present the conditions were identical, except that the distance was decreased to 80 feet. The Oberon received a severe shaking, which displaced hatches, ladders, water ballast, tanks, and other moveable articles, but no leaks were sprung, nor was the hull in the least seriously damaged.

M. Alvergant has devised an ingenious apparatus which shows that an electric current will not pass equally well in two directions. Two glass tubes are connected together at the ends by arched pieces, and in one the points of a number of small glass pipes are turned in the opposite direction from those in the other tube. The current instantly passes through the tube in which the points are apex toward the negative poles. The tubes are filled with hydrogen, showing the oscillation of the luminous zones with great clearness.

Shipping by lake vessels from Chicago to Europe direct seems likely to grow ere long to important propositions, particularly in view of the unexampled and utterly unprofitable freight rates that have prevailed on the lakes this season. The principal cause of delay in undertaking these voyages to Europe has hitherto been doubt of the seaworthiness of the craft, which are usually centre-board vessels, their rig, too, being against them in a heavy sea, though the latter objection can easily be removed by square-rigging the foremast. The Pamlico and her companion vessel, which sailed hence in June for Cork with grain cargoes, crossed in safety, and made good time despite head winds. The Pamlico is now homeward bound with a cargo of 500 tons of soda ash and 120 tons of cement, and is due about the 10th of October. If she arrives by the 15th she will be reladed and make another voyage at once. Her trip has resulted in a larger profit than she could have made on the lakes, and the sale of her cargo proved as satisfactory. Another vessel sailed carrying 500 tons of bonesdust, a cargo valued at $20,000, and the freight on which is $5,000. The Alice is a schooner of 309 tons, built at Detroit in 1853, and rebuilt last winter; present rate, a good A 2. Captain Thomas A. Burk, of Cleaveland, takes her over, and will probably return with a cargo for Baltimore.

CANADA AND IRELAND.—The Belfast correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* writes as under: "The Phœnician steamer, of the Allan Line, sailed at two o'clock this afternoon from this port, with her full compliment of cabin and steerage passengers, for Quebec, Canada, and amongst her cabin list is noticed fourteen young ecclesiastics for the Diocese of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, under the care of Rev. Father Brennan. Mr. Larkin, the Canadian Government Emigration Agent at Dublin, came down specially to arrange all the details for their departure, and he and Mr. Munro (the special agent of the Allans in Belfast) saw them all suitably berthed and provided for before the steamer sailed on her voyage. The good Bishop of Hamilton (the Most Rev. Dr. Crinnon) also sailed from Queenstown this afternoon for his new Diocese in Canada, after having received a telegram from Mr. Larkin that all the young Levites had sailed at the expected hour, thus leaving the shores of his native land (which he had not visited for thirty-five years) with the assurance that he was successful in accomplishing his mission to Ireland, in which he was earnestly engaged for the last three months, with his good Secretary, the Rev. Father Hamnett, of the Diocese of Albany, who kindly volunteered to accompany the worthy Bishop on his mission of great interest for all our emigrating people, who thus see provision made in their new homes in the West for their spiritual as well as their temporal interests." Mr. Larkin is doing good service in his office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Hillsboro' Boating Club.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Two Nights Only.

THE CONCERTS by the Band of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers will be given in the DRILL SHED on

MONDAY & TUESDAY EVE'NG Sept. 21 & 22, 1874.

TICKETS Fifty Cents each, to be had at Bremner Bros,. Bookstore.

Doors open at 7.30, p. m. Performance to commence at eight o'clock.

EXCURSION
FROM
Georgetown, Pictou and Summerside.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst., Tickets from the above named places to Charlottetown, and good for return on THURSDAY, the 24th., will be issued on board the Steamers of the P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., at

ONE FARE.

This will afford persons wishing to do so, an opportunity of attending all the amusements advertised by the Hillsboro' Boating Club.

By Order, J. E. HASZARD, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Sept. 14—all pa till 22nd

Hillsboro' Boating Club.

PUBLIC BALL.

A BALL under the auspices of the Hillsboro' Boating Club, will be given in the City Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 23rd inst.

The following gentlemen have consented to act in conjunction with a Committee of the Club:—

Hon. The Chief Justice,
Hon. Joseph Pope,
Hon. A. A. McDonald,
Hon. John Longworth,
Hon. W. W. Sullivan,
J. E. Boyd, Esq.,
L. H. Davies. Esq.

CLUB COMMITTEE.

F. L. Haszard, Esq.,
Mr. H. J. Palmer,
Mr. H. W. Longworth.
Mr. W. C. DesBrisay,
Mr. J. E. Haszard.

Gentlemens' Tickets $3.00
Lady's do $2.00.

Application for tickets must be made to the Secretary on or before Monday the 21st instant.

By order
J. E. HASZARD, Secy.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1874 —all isl pa till 23d

HILLSBORO' BOATING CLUB!

THE Hillsboro' Boating Club, having completed arrangements, are happy to announce, that by kind permission of Colonel Stephenson and Officers of the Regiment,

THE BAND OF THE 87th ROYAL IRISH FUSILEERS

WILL VISIT THIS CITY ON THE

21st, 22d & 23d Sept., 1874,

and will give a series of CONCERTS, of which particulars will be published later.

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22,

A REGATTA

will be held in CHARLOTTETOWN HARBOR, of which the following is the

PROGRAMME:

UMPIRES:

Lieut. Haszard, R. N.; Messrs. H. P. Welsh and John E. McLean.

FIRST RACE.
Sail Boats 20 feet keel and over.
1st Prize, a Silver Cup, by Major Pollard, and $15; 2d Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee $3.00.

SECOND RACE—Four Oared Row Boats.
1st Prize, $20.00; 2nd Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee $2.00.

THIRD RACE—Single Scull.
1st Prize, Earl of Dufferin's Medal & $10.00; 2nd Prize, $7.50. Entrance fee, $2.00.

FOURTH RACE—Sail Boats under 20 ft. keel.
1st Prize, $20.00; 2nd Prize, $10.00. Entrance fee. $2.50.

FIFTH RACE—Stern Scull.
1st Prize, $6.00; 2nd Prize, $4.00. Entrance fee, $1.00.

SIXTH RACE—Two Oared Boats.
1st Prize, $15.00; 2nd Prize, $7.50. Entrance fee, $2.00.

SEVENTH RACE.
Four Oared Row Boats pulled by Boys under 17.
1st Prize, $12.00; 2nd Prize, $8.00. Entrance fee, $1.50.

EIGHTH RACE.
Sail Boats (open to all except winners in previous races.)
1st Prize, $10.00; 2nd Prize, $5.00. Entrance fee, $1.00.

NINTH RACE—Double Scull.
1st Prize, $10.00; 2nd Prize, $5.00. Entrance fee, $1.50.

TENTH RACE—Two Oared Dories.
1st Prize $6.00; 2nd Prize, $4.00. Entrance fee, 1.00.

The rules and regulations governing this Regatta will be those of the Royal Halifax Yacht Club.

Entries must be paid at Messrs. Bremner Bros. Bookstore, before noon of Monday, the 21st Sept.

The first race will be started at 10 o'clock, a. m. sharp.

ON WEDNESDAY 23RD SEPT.

A CRICKET MATCH

WILL BE PLAYED ON GOVERNMENT HOUSE GROUNDS.

The Band of the 87th R. I. F. will be in attendance each day.

Admission to Regatta, Grand Stand, 25 cts.
" " Cricket Field, "

By order,
J. E. HASZARD, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Arrive.

PER Schooner *M. L. St. Pierre,* and daily expected—

20,000 feet PINE BOARDS,
30,000 feet SPRUCE BOARDS,
23,000 feet Scantling & Studding,
47,000 LATHS,
12,000 PALINGS,
50,000 SHINGLES,
13,000 CLAP BOARDS, 1, 2 & 3;

ALSO,
400 bags SALT, which will be Sold at Cost, from Ship's Side.

N. RANKIN.
Sept. 21, 1874. li

From Boston.

THE FAST-SAILING SCHR. "SCUD," Captain McLEOD, is intended to leave Boston on or about

the 1st of October,

and will take freight for CHALLOTTETOWN and SUMMERSIDE, if sufficient inducement offers.

Apply at Boston to Kimball & Bates, 198 State Street, or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—pat s'side pa 1 w

WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscribers, 3,000 bushels TWO-ROWED BARLEY, for which Highest Market Price will be paid.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Sept. 21.

INFALLIBILITY!

Hundreds Cured Daily IN NOVA SCOTIA

BY THE

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

This statement is substantially a FACT based upon evidence in the possession of the agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers, in all the walks of life, and particularly from some some of our most respectable and trustworthy families.

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

In its history, this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietors, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietors to increase their facilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise, were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way on a basis of its merits alone —unaided by "tricks of trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, do we say this, but because we open a new field in medical science, and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

The proprietor of this medicine has walked the aisles of the hospitals of London, Eng., for the past twenty years, making rheumatism a specialty, and the prescription from which this remedy is compounded is all he ever used in the treatment of this disease.

This medicine is for sale at all the druggists throughout Canada. It it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

W. R. WATSON,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Agent for Prince Edward Island,
ALSO,
FORSYTH & Co.,
HALIFAX,
General Agent for Nova Scotia and C. B.
Sept. 21, 1874. 1y

COUNTRY DEALERS

Can do Better at our Store in

Stationery Supplies!

Than at Dry Goods, Hardware, or Commission Stores, as STATIONERY IS OUR BUSINESS, and is NOT the Business of Dry Goods, Hardware, or Commission Stores. For those wanting WRITING or WRAPPING PAPER,

PENS, INK, SLATES,
SLATE PENCILS,
SCHOOL or other BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,

or anything else in our line, we can positively OFFER BETTER PRICES than those alluded to.

We always keep a FULL ASSORTMENT of everything in our line, and invite a call.

BREMNER BROTHERS.
Sept. 14, 1874.—2i

"UNION HOUSE,"

Corner Queen & King Streets,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

TRAVELLERS accommodated on reasonable terms. Bedeque Oysters and Refreshments in first class style, at short notice, day and night. Best quality of Wine, Liquor, Ale, and Cordials.

A HAIR DRESSING SALOON IN CONNECTION.

Imported direct from Manufacturers, a

Large and well-selected Stock

Meerschaum, Briar, and Fancy Pipes, Pipe-fixings of every description, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Cheroots, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, (14 brands), Tobacco Pooches, Razors, Strops, Brushes, Soaps, &c., &c., which are offered,

Wholesale and Retail,

cheap, for cash only. A call respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

OYSTERS sold by the quart or bushel.

CHAS. OTTO WINKLER.
Proprietor.
"UNION HOUSE," Sept. 14, 1874.—er 4w

MONTREAL AND ACADIAN S.S. COMPANY.

Change of Boats.

ON and after 1st SEPTEMBER, Three First-class Iron Screw Steamers, of 840 tons, 7,500 barrels capacity, will take the place of the S.S. *California, Columbia,* and *Armenian,* and form a Weekly Line between Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown, and Pictou.

S.S. VENEZIA; COMMANDER, H. GORDON.
S.S. VALETTA; COMMANDER, LINDQUESTER.
S.S. ROMA; COMMANDER, McKINLEY.

DAVID SHAW, Esq.,
Agent, Montreal.
HYNDMAN BROS.,
Agents at Charlottetown.

Through Freights.

The subscribers will grant Through Bills of Lading, by above Line, to CHICAGO, for Mackerel and other Freights, at One Dollar per barrel.

HYNDMAN BROS.
Ch'town, Sept. 14, 1874.—2m