

THE REGISTRATION OUTRAGE.

"OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Ominous rumors are in circulation to-day with reference to a threatened general election."

We do hope that those electors who—through the wiles of some and the stupidity of other representatives—are deprived of their franchise will have petitions for a fall session of the Legislature set afloat and circulated without delay, in order that their cherished right of voting may be restored before the "threatened general election" takes place.

REGISTRATION.

From every section of the Province the verdict is the same: Registration, as required by the Act passed last session, is an unmitigated nuisance. Even the *Alberton Pioneer* who prefers always to look upon the "bright side of things," is constrained to say:—

"The Court has been sitting here for two days. The regular work of adjudicating had to be temporarily laid aside in order to register the names of the free and independent electors. This is found to be a more tedious and difficult task than was at first apprehended, and a number of difficulties are constantly springing up which shows the wording and composition of the Registration Act to be far from perfection."

DALTON MCCARTHY ON THE "PURE" AND "ECONOMICAL" GOVERNMENT.

Those who run may read the following extract from Mr. McCarthy's speech, and perceive at a glance the blunder made by Cartwright in the matter of the last loan:

"When Mr. Cartwright went, our bonds on the London market were worth 94 1/2; that was to say every debenture or bond which he had issued the year before paying four per cent. was saleable or disposable at 94 1/2 per cent. Mr. Cartwright wanted to borrow money to the extent of nearly \$12,500,000, what did he do? Did he call for tenders? Did he ask the people of London who might desire to invest in Canadian securities how much they would give for Canadian bonds? No, he put the bonds on the market and said he did not want 94 1/2—the people of Canada were too rich to take 94 1/2 for the \$100—he would take 91, and he would not take more. And, not only that, but he would give the purchaser half a year's interest into the bargain. The result was that for every \$100 which he (Mr. McCarthy) considered were as good as gold on the London market, especially at a time when there was a glut of money—was disposed of for 91, deducting the half year's interest, brought it just 89. 'But,' said Mr. Cartwright, 'it was a magnificent transaction; I just struck the nail on the head. I went to London, looked about me, saw the commotion there was in Europe, and if had not placed that loan the very day I did at 91 there would have been no possibility of placing it at all, and I should have returned to Canada a disgraced Finance Minister, and the honor of Canada would suffer at my hands.' That was his defence. It was a misfortune for him that that defence had been swept away by recent events. He said that the very next day after he had put his loan on the market Lord Beaconsfield made his speech intimating that there would be a war, which was followed by the utterances of the Czar at Moscow; after those two potentates had declared what would happen it would be impossible, said the Finance Minister, for any country to borrow money. What was the fact, however? Last February, South Australia went to London to borrow money. But the South Australians had a prudent Finance Minister; he did not say, 'give me 92 or 91,' but he said, 'give me all you will, I am not too proud to take 100 cents on the dollar.' The result was they sold by wholesale for quarter per cent. more than they were quoted for sale by retail. They were selling for 96 1/2 and they got 96 3/4. So that in whatever way Mr. Cartwright's transaction was viewed no other conclusion could be arrived at than that it was a most imprudent one, and that \$250,000 were thrown, as it were, into the sea by his conduct. The proof of that was in the fact that men who bought the bonds, and had paid but five per cent. deposit, were able to sell them at a profit of two per cent. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. McCarthy) would like to know what the people of Cobourg would say if, in the event of their wanting to raise a loan, they sent their Treasurer to Toronto or Montreal to sell their debentures of \$100 each, payable in twenty years, with six per cent. interest, and he said to the moneyed men when he arrived on the market, 'Now, gentlemen, don't give me 100; don't give me 95; but give me 91?' would the people be satisfied? (No, no.) Then would they allow politics to blind their eyes, and would Reformers who would not tolerate such a thing in a county or township Treasurer, support a Finance Minister who did it simply because he was a Reformer?"

And will prudent people—who do not wish to see their taxes raised—support a Government with such a Finance Minister?

The *Alberton Pioneer* is writing down the credit system.

PERSONAL.—His Lordship Bishop McIntyre arrived home per steamer *St. Lawrence* last evening.

THE ORGAN RECITAL.

It was our privilege yesterday to attend the Organ Recital; and with what we heard we were much pleased. The organ being the largest of all instruments, the most majestic, the most harmonious, and the richest in variety of effects, is one of the most ingenious efforts of the human mind, and may be termed the prince of musician instruments. The organ at St. Dunstan's is a first-class one, and capable of many effects; but yesterday those effects could not be obtained under the skilful hand of a highly educated musician. Many of the stops were out of tune and some of the notes were dumb; consequently the Rev. gentlemen had to omit many of the pieces. It was distressing to hear part of a beautiful solo spoiled by some squeaking or silent note; and not until "full organ" was drawn did the immense volume of sound drown the minor defects of the instrument. The organist proved himself to be a mere novice in the treatment of Handel's Concerto, and we were somewhat disappointed at not being able to hear what was really the most charming part of it. The selection from *Batiste* introduced us to the lighter style from the French School—in high contrast to the profound classical style of Handel. The proper effect could not be obtained in the *Andante* by Westbrook, but the taste and skill of the organist made up for the instrumental defect. The *March*, by Stewart, was a spirited composition, and seemed not out of place by the side of those of the aforementioned composers. The listeners, numbering about 500, were evidently pleased with what they heard. They would, we are sure, like to have heard more. It was suggested that the Rev. gentleman should endeavor to carry out the programme on one of the other organs in Town, but we are certain that there is no organ in any other Church here in sufficient good order to play these pieces. It is really too bad that week by week we should have to listen to instruments out of tune, and creaking bellows; and hear so often the remark "that a good organ piece cannot be played on this organ." The recital has proved the truth of these words, and we hope that the generosity of English Church people will be aroused, and that organs placed in their churches will be on a level with the one we heard yesterday.

LAND SALE AT SOURIS.—Thursday morning dawned very inauspiciously for those interested in the sale of building lots in Souris. The heavy rain damped the ardor of intending purchasers and washed away nearly all the hopes of Mr. McLaughlan, the proprietor of the land in question. The day however turned out fine, and about 11 a. m., the auctioneer, Mr. A. McNeill, told the crowd that he "meant business;" and if they were willing to give one-half as much for the land as similar plots were held at by other parties in Souris, he would sell. The land offered for sale is in the rear of the business street of Souris, on rising ground, commanding a magnificent view of Colville Bay,—the waters of which, dancing and sparkling in the sunlight, dotted with the white sails of craft of different sizes, from the fishing boat to the stately ship, presented to the eye a scene of surpassing loveliness. Either the scenery or something else had an exhilarating effect on the people assembled, for the bidding soon became lively. On one lot there were over seventy genuine bids given before it was finally knocked down to the fortunate purchaser. Thirty-three building lots were sold, realizing in all about four thousand dollars. Some of the principal purchasers were P. W. Hyndman, F. L. Hazard, J. McEachern, H. Coombs and other prominent men of Charlottetown; J. McFarlane, G. C. Carlton, C. Anderson, A. W. Bruce, J. Doyle and several others of Souris and vicinity. We understand it is the intention of Mr. McLaughlan to have another sale in a few weeks to close out the remainder of these eligibly situated lots, when we would advise everybody who wishes to visit the commercial metropolis of King's County, to avail themselves of the advantages of a special train by which they can go and return on the same day. To give variety to the day's proceedings, about 5 o'clock all assembled at the Bay-View Hotel where an address was presented to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to which His Honor made a suitable reply.

THE N. B. LEGISLATURE.—The special session of the New Brunswick Legislature closed on Wednesday. Twenty-two bills, chiefly relating to St. John affairs, were passed. Governor Tilly's speech at the close was short. We quote it:—

"I have pleasure in relieving you from further attendance upon your legislative duties. I trust that the several important Acts relating to the city of St. John, to which I have just given my assent, may conduce to its material advantage."

Latest by Telegraph. Latest from Montreal.

Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7. The price of buffalo robes and all raw skins has declined of from 20 to 40 per cent. since last year. A woman and child died of starvation in Hamilton yesterday. Trade is very active this week, large numbers of Ontario merchants having visited the city. A feeling of confidence is returning. The flour market is quiet and steady. There are large sales of fall wheat flour, to arrive. Prices are unchanged. The English market is firm:— Superior Extra, \$6 45 to 6 65; Extra Superfine, 6 15 to 6 30; Fancy, 6 05 to 6 45; Spring Extra, 6 05 to 6 15; Superfine, 5 50 to 5 65; Strong Bakers', 6 10 to 6 30; Fine, 5 05 to 5 05; Middlings, 4 70 to 4 85; Pollards, 5 50 to 5 75; U. C. Bags per 100 lbs., 3 50 to 3 55; City Bags, delivered, 3 10 to 3 15; Oatmeal, 4 90 to 5 10.

WAR NEWS.

CONSTANTINOPELE, Sept. 6. Mehemet Ali telegraphs from Kiechlowa: "To-day Eyoub Pasha's army corps attacked the twelfth Russian corps, supported by a division on the bank of the Lom. The Russians were defeated and recrossed the Lom in disorder. They abandoned the fortified positions near Kiechlowa, and lost 3000 killed and wounded. The commander of their cavalry was killed. We lost 200 killed and 700 wounded."

LONDON, Sept. 6. An important engagement was fought near Rutchuk yesterday. Soon afterwards the Russians commenced to bombard that city from Sobosia, which was replied to by the Turks. The cannonade lasted yesterday and all to-day. A band of 2,000 Montenegrins surrounded a village near Presiska, intending to get cattle and corn. During the night a fresh band of Montenegrins arrived, whom the first band supposed to be Turks. A fierce combat took place, in which 700 were killed, and a great number wounded. The mistake was not discovered until morning.

The *Times* leaders urge that England should offer mediation with the concurrence of other neutral powers. The offers of mediation could be based on the recommendations made by the Constantinople Conference.

The Russians have evacuated Gagova and retired to Polomaska. The Turks and Egyptians have pursued them thither.

The Russians have entirely dismantled Ardahan, which is now an open town. Gen. Romanoff has withdrawn most of his troops from there to the main body of the army.

A correspondent telegraphs that it is exceedingly probable that Serbia will at once declare war and take the field. Everything is ready and waiting the instructions of the Grand Duke Nicholas where the Serbian forces will first strike. A negative force of twenty thousand men under General Horvatonia will immediately cross the frontier and passing Widden will operate in the rear of Osman Pasha, while the auxiliary corps of twenty thousand under Lesejanin will probably stand fast with the intention to act in support.

GENERAL NEWS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6. Kate Stoddard, who has been living in London, Ont., for some time past, was yesterday committed for trial in Detroit, for murdering her infant child.

Delegates from the Montreal Catholic Union, fifteen in number, arrived here to-day, and were met by the Ottawa Union, seven hundred strong. Kirwin, of the *True Witness*, made a speech, expressing his gratification at seeing the Irish and French Catholics walking side by side, upholding the rights of the Catholics in Canada. They have a picnic and games largely attended to-day.

(Special Dispatch to Morning Chronicle.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 6. It is proposed to send a number of Ontario and Quebec teachers to the Paris Exposition.

An exhibition given yesterday of the working of the new labor-saving, self-adjusting ballast car, was very satisfactory.

Mr. Fradette, M. P. P., a well known diver and politician of Quebec, has set three or four divers at work on the wreck of a large loaded with car wheels, which foundered opposite Long Point some five years since. The wreck lies in 22 feet of water, and is said to contain 375 car wheels.

LONDON, Sept. 6. The abundant harvest, coupled with the present war and state of European markets, will, it is believed, enable Austro-Hungary to recover from commercial depression of past few years.

Forty-two head of Canadian Shorthorns sold at Millbeck Stock, Windmere, yesterday, realized 16,280 guineas. The 5th Duchess of Hill Hurst brought 4,100 guineas; third Duchess of Hill Hurst, 4,100 guineas; second Duke of Hill Hurst, seven years old, brought 800 guineas. Average realized from sale close upon \$2000 per head, an average not reached before in England or on the continent, and which has only been realized once in Australia.

POTESVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6. By an explosion in the Phoenix Park to-day eight miners were burned, three seriously, one of whom, John Jenkins, has died.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5. The army worm is devastating the cotton crop in the adjacent counties. Many of the planters state that their fields look as though fire had swept through them. It is believed that serious damage has been done to the crop in this district.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 6. A London correspondent telegraphs that the Pope is definitely resolved to restore the Roman Hierarchy in Scotland. Cardinal Manning will shortly go to Rome on a confidential mission in that connection.

LONDON, Sept. 6. The health of the Pope is improving. One hundred thousand pounds in gold eagles were withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for shipment to New York.

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PARIS, Sept. 6. Madame Thiers having accepted an official funeral for her husband, only on condition of being herself allowed to arrange the order of the cortege, the Government has decided to take no part in the funeral beyond paying the deceased military honor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6. Special Agent Sharrats, of the New York Post Office, to-day detected passing through the mails circulars called "Gift Concert," and styled "Second Royal Dominion Gift Concert," offering \$250,000 in prizes, the concert to take place at St. Stephen, N. B., on November 30th. Sharrats states that the whole matter is a swindle.

It is stated that the detectives have traced the \$64,000 check and fastened the guilt on two clerks, one in the Union Trust Co. and the other in the New York Life Insurance Co.

DR. TALMAGE.—Our New Brunswick contemporaries contain glowing accounts of Dr. Talmage and his power and eloquence as a lecturer. The *St. John Telegraph* says:—

"Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, whose name is already so familiar to the readers of the *Telegraph*, lectured in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, which was filled by a most appreciative audience. Dr. Talmage is one of those lecturers whom it is impossible to report, and at the same time convey any adequate idea of their style, and therefore we shall not in this instance make the attempt. Dr. Talmage treated his subject with a richness of illustration and subtlety of anecdote that made the two hours which his lecture consumed seem but a brief period, and kept the audience much of the time convulsed with laughter. A large number of the characters illustrated were those of disagreeable people who refused to look upon the 'bright side of things,' the grumbler, the fault finder, the bear and the bore, and they were all drawn to the life. Nearly all the stories were well told and many of them were new, some of them being from the lecturer's own experience. The lecture abounded in fine passages, and the peroration was particularly effective. Dr. Talmage has a manuscript at hand, but the only use he makes of it is to glance at it when giving some of the most elaborate portions."

By telegraph from Fredericton it is reported:—

"The City Hall was crowded this evening to hear the celebrated Dr. Talmage. The lecture, 'The Bright Side of Things,' was grand beyond description, and the hour and three-quarters appeared but a few minutes. It is impossible to give a description of the lecture. Every man, woman and boy should hear it."

"Every man, woman and boy" in this city, who can get into the Wesleyan Church on Monday and Tuesday next, will have the pleasure of hearing Dr. Talmage.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED.

Sept. 7th.—Schr. *Swiftsure*, McEachern, Halifax, sundry goods; E. Brown, Richards, Grand River, mackerel; Reality, Perry, Tignish, mackerel; Lois Jane, Gillis, Wood Islands, empty casks.

CLEARED.

Sept. 7th.—Schr. *Sarah*, Gauger, Pictou, ballast; *Haleyon*, McDonald, Pictou, ballast; *Foam*, Moran, Pictou, ballast; *Lois Jane*, Gillis, Pictou, ballast; *Harriet*, Bell, Georgetown, scantling, etc.; *Bright Appello*, Campbell, Liverpool, deals.

Mr. Pope's new brig, *Onida*, sailed on the 4th inst. for Buctouche, to receive a cargo of lumber for the home market. The *Onida* is a splendid vessel, and showed off to advantage yesterday as she sailed out of the harbor with a stiff breeze.—*Pio.*

DESTINATION OF VESSELS IN PORT.

CONNOLLY'S WHARF.—*Bright Aleppo*, Campbell, Liverpool; *Leonora*, Wright, Pictou.

LORD'S WHARF.—*Lois Jane*, Currie, Pictou; *P. L. G.*, Anderson, Pictou.

QUEEN'S WHARF.—*Gazelle*, Kennedy, Pictou; *Jessie*, Gillis, Pictou.

PEAKE'S No. 1 WHARF.—*Bright Zinga*, McLean, Cardiff; *Catherine*, McIsaac, doubtful.

PEAKE'S No. 2 WHARF.—*Bright Harry Davies*, Yates, doubtful; *Barque Jas. Peake*, Bernard, doubtful.

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.—*Bright Sirius*, McDonald, Sydney.

New Advertisements. SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION. Queen's County.

DESCRIPTION of ARCHIBALD KELLEY, an escaped prisoner from Queen's County Jail:

Height 5 feet 8 inches; stout build; Hair black and curled; Whisker and Moustache black and grey, mixed; Eyes blue; age 45 years. Escaped from Jail on the night of Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

DESCRIPTION of JOHN McDONALD, better known as "Happy Jack," an escaped prisoner from Queen's County Jail:

Height about 5 feet 8. Build rather thin; black curled hair; small black moustache; Eyes blue; age 30 years. Escaped from Jail on the night of Monday, Aug. 13, 1877.

To all Magistrates, Constables, and others of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects are hereby empowered to arrest the above named prisoners, or either one of them, and place them, or either one of them, in either of the County Jails of this Province, and I will be answerable for the expenses for so doing. Dated this 31st day of August, 1877.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff. Charlottetown, Sept. 7, 1877.

A By-Law to Amend the By-Law for Sanitary Purposes, and to Prevent Nuisances in the City of Charlottetown.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, AS FOLLOWS:—

Section 1. The occupier or owner of every privy, privy vault, or box, shall cause the same to be thoroughly emptied and cleansed at least twice in every year, at his own expense, and shall at all times keep the same in a clean and wholesome state and condition, under penalty of a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every offence, provided that all persons who empty or cleanse privies, privy vaults, or boxes, must do so between the hours of eight o'clock at night and six o'clock the following morning, under a penalty of not exceeding five dollars for a breach of this clause or condition.

Section 2. The number of privy required for any dwelling-house or other building with which a privy ought to be connected, shall in all cases be at the discretion of the Stipendiary Magistrate of this City; and any owner, after having received written notice from said Stipendiary Magistrate, requiring him within a reasonable time to erect a suitable privy or privies on his premises, who shall refuse or neglect to obey such order, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding one dollar for each and every day after the time fixed in such notice till such privy or privies be constructed.

Section 3. Every occupier or owner of premises allowing any privy or privy vault to fall into decay or become offensive or a nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two dollars for such offence, and to be fined one dollar for each day the nuisance shall remain unabated.

Section 4. Every owner or occupier of premises allowing or permitting any dirt, manure, animal or vegetable substances, stagnant water, filth, or refuse matter of any kind, to accumulate in any house, warehouse, cellar, yard, field, or other place in said City, until it becomes offensive and in an unwholesome condition, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two dollars for such offence, and in addition to a further penalty not exceeding one dollar for each and every day the same shall so remain on his premises.

Section 5. There shall be no accumulation of manure or filth of any description in or about any slaughter-house, or yards connected therewith, within the City, and all such slaughter-houses and yards shall be kept clean at all times by the respective owners, or occupiers thereof; any person guilty of accumulating any such manure or filth, or neglecting or refusing to keep such slaughter-houses and yards connected therewith clean, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five dollars, and in addition shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding two dollars for each and every day such manure or filth shall remain, or such slaughter-house or yard connected therewith continues uncleansed, after notice being given to remove such manure or filth, or clean such slaughter-house or yard.

Section 6. Persons keeping swine or pigs shall at all times keep their stys and premises wherein such pigs are kept clean and wholesome, under a penalty of not more than one dollar for each and every offence; and in addition, shall be subject to a penalty of one dollar for each and every day during which such nuisance shall remain uncleansed. And no person shall erect a sty or enclosure for pigs or place any manure or offal from the same against or within six feet from the dwelling of their nearest neighbors, under a penalty of not exceeding one dollar for each and every offence.

Section 7.—Any person guilty of placing, leaving or depositing manure, rubbish or nuisance of any kind, on any of the streets, squares, lanes, roads, thoroughfares, public or private ways, or on any part of the beach or shores, or on any wharf or breastwork, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars for each and every offence.

Section 8. The several fines and penalties imposed by this law shall be recovered, with costs, in the City Court of this city, before the said Stipendiary Magistrate; and on conviction, warrant of distress may issue, or the offender may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding thirty days.

Passed 5th September, 1877. J. S. CARVELL, Mayor.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk. Ch'town Sept. 7, 1877.