

the gracious condescension and unaffected simplicity of Her Royal Highness we are convinced that neither she nor the Governor General seriously considered the effect of an advertisement which was probably concocted by the ladies and officers attached to the household. His Excellency is of too manly and robust a temperament to tolerate—much less initiate—a policy of social coercion. But we are told that officers of previous experience in the ways of Canada are attached to his staff, expressly with the view of avoiding such errors as the one under discussion. Be that as it may, we see in it no less reason that for the future his Excellency will take the law into his own hands and regulate the conduct of his subordinates. We are a loyal people, favorable to monarchical institutions; but we are far removed from St. James', and a court can take no root in soil where the echo of the axe and logging chain of the backwoods rings with no uncertain sound through the streets of our commercial or political metropolis. We have not the elements to constitute a real court.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 7, 1878.

THE WEEK.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

DURING the last week or two our columns have been taken up with reports of lectures and detailed accounts of the progress of the Vice-Regal party. Consequently we have not been able to devote space to the acts of the remnant of a Government which now meets in Council to misappropriate the funds of the country for the benefit of the Patriot and W. D. Stewart. The eyes of the public have not, however, been closed to their injudicious expenditures. Nor will suffering taxpayers long submit to the lavish waste of their money upon favorites of the remnant. The more we consider the acts of the Government, the greater is our belief that the true interests of the country are sacrificed for that of political supporters and hangers-on. The remnant seems to be rushing to its fate as a Turkish Bashi-Bazouk rushes upon the bayonet of his enemy. If he live, it is to repeat his former cruelty. But if death reaches him, it is only the means by which he can obtain a great reward. The expression of dissatisfaction by an outraged public seems to have no terrors for our rulers, and the thought that a record is being kept by the country by which they will be judged, never seems to disturb the benumbed conscience or serene existence of these illustrious individuals. We propose during the coming week to point out a few of their acts of extravagance and give the public an idea of the delightful repose which some of the members of the remnant are enjoying at the expense of the poor taxpayers who are "toiling on" and bearing the burdens placed upon them.

VICTORY IN THE EAST.

THE British Parliament has met; and the members are discussing the speech from the Throne. Lord Beaconsfield believes that the brilliant victories just gained will assist in bringing the war to a speedy close.

ROYALTY AT OTTAWA.

The citizens of Ottawa have been somewhat offended because the Vice-Regal party summarily left the procession. We have not yet received full particulars as to the cause of the dissatisfaction. But if we may judge from the meagre account given by telegraph, the unpleasant weather must have been the cause of the departure of the Marquis and his Royal consort from the line of procession. We opine that the time selected was not a "good day" for processions, and in all probability the "thing" had become monotonous by the time the Capital was reached. However, the man who endured with patience the presentation of the host of addresses which Ottawa is credited with, should not be too severely censured if he did "run in out of the wet." We judge that a little of the common sense shown by the Princess on this occasion will have a salutary effect upon the people of Ottawa—will teach them that Her Royal Highness has not assumed her present position for the purpose of gratifying the snobs of the Capital.

Bad Wine.

When drinking wine in Europe, the traveller is now recommended to follow the advice the Spaniards give a man about to marry—"Shut your eyes and commend your soul to heaven!" All over the European continent, as well as in America, the corruption and poisoning of wine is carried on as a regular trade. Even the French are notoriously guilty of these practices, and yet they have just complained to their Government that adulterated wines are sent into the country in large quantities from adjacent wine-growing countries. Port is compounded from fusel, while champagne, black mulberry juice, red beet, poppy and other decoctions are largely used. To drink wine now-a-days requires a strong stomach and great faith. Analyses of samples of wine regularly sold by Canadian dealers would doubtless prove interesting reading.

The Holy Land.

AS SEEN AND SKETCHED BY DR. TAYLOR.

Dr. Taylor's lecture last evening was attended by as fine an audience as the town could produce. As it was the last, so it was, in our judgment, the best of the brilliant course with which he has instructed and delighted us.

In his trip from Egypt, through the desert, to the Holy Land, Dr. Taylor was accompanied by Senator Ferrier and Miss Ferrier, Mrs. Smitten, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Johnston, another person (whose name we did not catch), twenty-two camels and three donkeys. Judging by the Doctor's description, camel riding is a high art. The rider sits about nine feet from the ground, he rises to the high elevation by stories, and his progress is marked by a continued succession of profound bows. After crossing the desert—over the very ground trod by the Israelites of old—one of the first sights which greeted the Doctor's eyes was that of a shepherd, closely followed by his flock calling to mind the words of the Master, who said, "And my sheep hear my voice and they follow me, etc." Hebron was one of the first attractions for the traveller. It still bears a name with a meaning equivalent to "the town of the friend."—the town of Abraham, the friend of God—a singular illustration of the truth of Holy Writ, which says "the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance." No place in the world is richer in holy associations than the Vale of Hebron. Through it Abraham journeyed—in obedience to God's behest—to offer up his only son Isaac on Mount Moriah, through it David led his squadrons to fight the battles of the Lord of Hosts, and through it the Saviour escaped the bloody decree of Herod and went down into Egypt. Here, also, David composed many of these Divine, Immortal Songs, which comfort all lands, and tuned his harp of solemn sound. A beautiful Mohammedan Mosque now covers the cave of Macpelah—the sepulchre of Abraham—a place of the deepest interest to all faithful people. The pools of Solomon are very wonderful. One of these pools is 582 feet in length, 287 feet broad and fifty feet deep. The masonry by which they are still invested is of the most massive and lasting description. The water is supplied from one everflowing spring; but the aqueducts by which it was, in Solomon's time, conducted to Jerusalem are broken down, the Turk is too lazy to renew them, and the present inhabitants of the city are compelled to drink water which is exceedingly bad. Bethlehem is just about six miles from Jerusalem. It is built of limestone, and is nearly as white as snow. The vine, the fig and the pomegranate luxuriate in the fields around it as of old; and the shepherds still watch their flocks by night as when the radiant angel startled them with words of "Peace on earth, good will to man." The stable in which the Saviour of the world was born is about 38 feet long and 11 feet wide. Sixteen solid silver lamps are kept constantly burning in the apartment, and on a silver slab is the inscription: "Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary." From Bethlehem the traveller passed the Valley of Ajalon, Rama, Jacob's Well, and touched at Jezreel, the famed city of the bad Jezebel, to take a look at the celebrated vineyard of Naboth. Thence they went to Nain, over the road on which the Saviour restored to his mother the widow's son; saw the mountains of Gilboa; and meditated at the walls of the same Gaza, which is mentioned in the tenth chapter of Genesis. The traveller hung lovingly about the Sea of Galilee—632 feet below the level of the Mediterranean—and gave his audience a beautiful description of it. Over the plain of Gennesaret, noted for its sparrows—five of which may still be purchased there for two farthings—the travellers sped until they came to Capernaum. The once proud city is brought low, indeed. Scarcely a vestige of it remains, and it is now the site of the rank weeds and thistles the traveller ever saw. The traveller's description of Damascus—the heart of the Orient—the oldest of cities—was really splendid.

The Modern Iroquois.

Nearly 6,000 of the descendants of the old Six Nations of central New York are at Forestville, Wis., on a Government reservation. The United States agent in charge of this reservation reports that nearly 2,000 of these 6,000 can read, and write that they have 29 day and two-manual labor schools; and that they cultivate their land so diligently that they pay all the expenses of their living. They are reported as advancing in church discipline, growing in temperance and making rapid progress towards a complete civilization. They are not the old Iroquois in spirit or courage or adventure; but they may yet play a part in civilization quite as worthy of their lineage as that of the warriors who burned and ravaged up and down the Mohawk Valley during the revolution. One popular delusion respecting them—that they are rapidly dying out—has been quite thoroughly eradicated from the public mind. If to those of the Six Nations who are on this reservation we add the Canadian descendants of the famous confederacy, we have a number nearly if not quite as large as the total census of the Iroquois at the time when they were the masters and the conquerors of the continent.

Grantsville, Nev., has a lady miner in the person of Mrs. Murphy, wife of Foreman Murphy, of the Alexander mine. She is an experienced prospector, and has recently struck a rich ledge near the new mill, bearing a chloride quartz which assays high.

Thirteen towns in Aroostook and Penobscot Counties, Me., which tried wheat-raising this year, sowed 1,352 acres and produced 23,942 bushels, an average of 17½ bushels to the acre. This nearly equals the production of the wheat farms of Iowa and Minnesota.

One of the Canadian newspaper reporters says the Mayor of Montreal, when receiving his Excellency the Governor General, was "robed in gorgeousness that would have become the envy of the Queen of Sheba."

A GREAT VICTORY OVER THE AFGHANS.

An Important Position and all its Cannon Captured.

The following summary of operations in the Afghan country will help to an understanding of the victories won by General Roberts on Monday and Tuesday last:—

The indications are that the three invading columns will confine themselves this winter to the preparatory operations anticipated in the *World*. Sir Samuel Browne and the Peshawar army remaining at Dakka, where the Khyber Pass ends, or, if the position is too cramped, pushing on to Jellalabad, fifty-five miles away, at the mouth of the Cabul Pass; General Roberts subjugating the Khurum Valley and securing the Peiwar Pass, and General Biddolph going through to Candahar or remaining in the Pishni Valley, as occasion may serve. By this means sufficient action will have been taken to convince the Ameer that England is in earnest, and advantageous bases considerably nearer to the objective points, Ghugnee, Cabul, and in an emergency Herat, secured. The winter can be profitably employed in road-making and bringing up supplies.

The Peiwar Pass, in which a battle is reported to be in progress, has already been described. It is about twenty-five miles beyond the Khorum (or Mohammed Azim's) Fort, the first defence of the valley, which was abandoned by the Afghans, who fell back to the Peiwar. The Pass is about 7,000 feet high, and well wooded. The road to it from the large town of Peiwar (which is in the midst of a rich and carefully terraced and irrigated tract, abounding in provisions and forage) crosses in its course of seven miles several deep ravines running through broken ground, covered with wooded jungle, and in many places commanded by spurs from the mountains. The ascent is by a regular zig-zag, the gradient not being very steep; still some labor will be required to make it practicable for guns, even with drag-ropes. The hills are thickly wooded with pine and yew; on the crest is a tower, to which the Afghan engineers have added some earthworks. From this height it is about twenty-two miles to the Shutur-garden (Camel's Neck), which pass is within seventy miles of the objective point of the general campaign.

The following are the cablegrams of yesterday:—

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

General Roberts has gained a complete victory over the Ameer's forces, capturing Peiwar and Kotal, and all the Afghan cannon. The enemies loss is heavy. The British loss is 80 killed and wounded. Capt. Kelso, of the artillery, and Captain Anderson, of the Pioneers, are among the killed.

General Roberts telegraphs from Peiwar-Khotal, under the date of Dec. 3rd, as follows: "During the night of Dec. 1st the Afghan position was turned by a flank march over Speng-wai Pass. We surprised the enemy at day-break on the 5th, when the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Ghoorkhs gallantly drove the Afghans from several positions. They afterwards endeavored to reach Peiwar-Khotal, but the assault could not be delivered on that side. We then threatened the enemy in the rear and attacked and carried Peiwar-Khotal at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

LATER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Gen. Browne, in his despatch relative to the fighting at Pesawur Khotal on Dec. 1st, concludes as follows:—

"The enemy had on the previous evening received a reinforcement of four regiments. They fought desperately and their artillery was well served. Their defeat, however, was complete and we captured 18 guns and a large quantity of ammunition. Our loss is moderate considering the number of our opponents and the difficult nature of the country. General Cobbe and Lieut. Munroe, of the 72nd Highlanders, were wounded. Our men behaved admirably. We shall move towards Shutur Gordon Pass on Thursday."

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The *Times*' editorial says it believes the expenses of occupying the desired frontier will be about a million pounds. As soon as Gen. Roberts has succeeded in expelling the Afghans from the positions before him, the Ministers' main object will be secured.

It will be seen that General Roberts' undertaking was one of great difficulty in a hostile country, and that it has been accomplished in gallant style and with slight loss of life. Up to this date, everything has proceeded successfully and as planned at the outset of the campaign.

Scottish Scraps.

'Twas on a simmer mornin' fair,
The year I dinna ken,
The Wolf of Badenoch came doon
Wi' twenty thousand men;
Full twenty thousand Highlandmen,
Wi' claymores bright and clear,
The pibroch rang from side to side—
'T was deafen ye to hear.

The Highlandmen be pratty men
To handle sword and shield,
They're no sae swair as the Lowland spear
Upon a level field.

Back to the Pass of Bealmaha
We drove the kilted throng,
But there the fight of Hara Law
Wer't a' thegither wrong.

The Highlandmen they turned agen
And mowed us down like grass,
And drave us at the broadsword's point
Right through the narrow pass.
If e'er I live to fight agen,
On level ground I'll stay,
Nor go to meet the Highlandmen
When branking doon the brae.

As the leaves of the Forest
Of every kind
Are borne on the blast
Of the Northerly Wind,
So the foes of our race,
If they come to our shore,
Shall be whirled on the blast
Of our brandished claymores.

VICH DHOMNUL NAN ORD.

A MEETING of the "Fire Salvage Corps," will be held in the City Court Room, on Monday, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

APPLES, CIDER, &C.

BY AUCTION,
Monday, Dec. 9th, at 11 o'clock,
at Auction Rooms,
50 BBLs. Choice American APPLES,
25 bbls. Choice Annapolis " "
Put up expressly for the English market.
Also—Cider, Coffee, Pepper, Mixed Spice, &c.
A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Dec. 7—li

NEW BOOKS, NEW TOYS

and a general assortment of Fancy
Articles and Stationery, at
HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE,
West Side Queen Square.
Dec. 7—3w 2aw

COLD OR HOT!

LET not those interested in the safety of the City from FIRE forget the Meeting of the SALVAGE CORPS, on Monday Evening, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.
A. A. MCKENZIE.
Dec. 7—2i

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE LADIES of ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
intend having a
Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles

REFRESHMENT TABLE! IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.
Admittance, 10 cents.
Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1878—6i

CAPEL'S ESTATE.

PERSONS having Claims against the above
Estate are hereby notified to present
their accounts, duly attested, at Messrs.
PALMER & McLEOD'S Office, Charlottetown,
within ten days from this date.
ANN CAPEL,
Administratrix.
Charlottetown,
6th Dec., 1878. } pat 3i

JUST RECEIVED,

280 Bags Bran.
200 Bags Coarse Cornmeal, for feed-
ing—FOR SALE LOW.
OVEN CONNOLLY & CO.
Queen Street, Ch'town,
Dec. 6th, 1878. } 3w eod pat 3w 2aw

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

MERCHANTS BANK of PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND, Plaintiff.
DANIEL STEWART, Defendant.

A WRIT of ATTACHMENT has issued
in this cause.
B. WILSON HIGGS,
Official Assignee.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
December 4, 1878. } li

December 5th, 1878.

A. HOLMES' LIVERY STABLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES of every
description to hire on reasonable terms.
Stables opposite the Railway Depot.
Charlottetown, Dec. 5, 1878—

Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten Per
Cent. Per Annum, has this day been de-
clared for the past half year upon the Capital
Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking
House, on demand.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.
Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1878—6i pat 2i a ne pres rg li

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

Dividend No. 29.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend
of Five Per Cent. for the past half year,
being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per An-
num, has been declared on the Capital Stock
of this Bank, payable at its Head Office and
Branches on and after this date.
GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier.
Charlottetown, 2nd Dec., 1878—1w

Education Office,

November 30th, 1878.
THE Semi-Annual Examination of the
Normal School will commence on MON-
DAY, December 16, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Teachers who require new Registers will
signify the fact when sending in the School
Returns on December 31st.

School Trustees who wish to engage Teachers
would do well to notify the Education
Offices, taking care to state the supplement
offered. And in districts where Schools have
been closed in consequence of epidemics, the
returns should state how many school days
the schools have been closed from this cause.
EDWARD MANNING,
Supt. of Education.
Ch'town, Dec. 2—1w

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Per-
sons having relatives or friends abroad, and
desiring to keep them informed concerning
P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or chea-
per way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY
EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address
in Great Britain, the United States, or the
Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

The Largest, Cheapest & Best

ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS, Birthday and Motto Cards

ever imported to the Island—the latest designs
from Prang, De la Rue, and other
celebrated artists—at

BREMNER BROS.

Nov. 29, 1878—2w 3aw her pat 2i

TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.

YOUR accounts which were due on the
first of last month must be paid through-
out this month, to prevent TROUBLE.

MARK BUTCHER.

Dec. 5, 1878—1w

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN!

A SUPERIOR 8-syphon Fountain for Sale,
almost new and in good order, will be
sold low, and on liberal terms.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Dec. 3—

A By-Law, Relating to Dogs, and the Taxing Thereof.

[Passed by the City Council, 4th Dec., 1878.]
BE it enacted by the City Council of the
City of Charlottetown, as follows:—

1. The owner or keeper of any dog or bitch
within the City of Charlottetown shall report
in writing to the Clerk of the City Court of
the Stipendiary Magistrate, at his office in
the said City, the name of such dog or bitch,
in order that the same may be registered in a
book to be kept for the purpose; and, here-
after, whenever a person may become owner
or keeper of any dog or bitch within the said
City, he shall report the fact in writing, as
herebefore directed, in order to have the name
of the owner or keeper and the name of the
dog or bitch registered.

2. A tax of one dollar shall be annually paid
for each dog or bitch within the said City by
the owner or keeper thereof, to the Clerk of
the City Court of the Stipendiary Magistrate,
at his office in the said City, on or before the
first day of February in each year; and upon
the owner or keeper neglecting or refusing to
pay the tax herein imposed, he shall be pro-
secuted for the same, and it shall be recovered
in a summary way, with costs, in the City
Court of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and on
non-payment thereof, the party convicted
shall be confined in the Common Jail of the
said City for ten days.

3. The owner or keeper of a dog or bitch
who has paid such tax shall affix thereon a
collar, with the name of the owner or keeper
and the registered number.

4. The owner or keeper of a bull dog or
bitch shall not permit him or her to go at
large unless sufficiently muzzled, to prevent
his or her biting or doing mischief.

5. Every fierce, malicious or dangerous dog
or bitch shall be kept muzzled and chained by
the owner or keeper, and not permitted to go
at large.

6. No owner or keeper of a bitch shall suffer
such bitch to run at large during the season of
her being in heat.

7. If any dog or bitch shall, unprovoked,
bite any person, on complaint at the City Court
of the Stipendiary Magistrate, on oath, the
owner or keeper shall destroy the dog or bitch,
or remove him or her from the said city and
keep him or her so removed.

8. No person shall wantonly or maliciously
throw any stone, stick or any other hard sub-
stance at any dog or bitch, and lame or wound
the dog or bitch.

9. Any person in possession of any dog or
bitch, or who shall suffer such dog or bitch to
remain about his house or premises, shall be
deemed the owner of such dog or bitch for all
the purposes of this by-law.

10. No dog or bitch shall be permitted to
run at large in the said City without the col-
lar mentioned in the third section of this By-
law, and any dog or bitch running at large
contrary to this By-law may be forthwith de-
stroyed by the police.

11. All prosecutions under this By-law shall
be in the name of the City of Charlottetown,
and any person guilty of an infraction of any
of the provisions thereof shall, upon conviction
in the City Court of the Stipendiary Magistrate
on the oath or affirmation of any credible witness,
forfeit and pay at the discretion of the said
Magistrate, a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars
for each offence, exclusive of costs; and in
default of payment thereof it shall and may be
lawful for the said Magistrate to commit the
offender or offenders to the common jail of the
said city for any period not exceeding ten
days, unless the said penalty and costs be
sooner paid.

12. The By-law intitled "A Law relating
to Dogs and for the purpose of taxing the
same," assented to on the fifteenth day of May,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and fifty-six; and all other By-laws
contrary to and inconsistent with this By-law
are hereby repealed.

L. S. W. E. DAWSON,

Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

Dec. 5, 1878—17 ins, h 2w

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DAILY EX- AMINER the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c

Advertisements under this heading, in space
not exceeding half an inch, will be insert-
ed for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED TO HIRE—A smart, in-
telligent Boy, to whom good wages will
be given. Apply at this office.
Dec. 5—

HOUSE TO LET—On Sydney Street,
H adjoining the Methodist Chapel; 8 com-
fortable rooms, with stable and yard. Apply
to D. FARQUHARSON.
Dec. 5—5i

TO LET—A two-story House, containing
9 rooms, frost-proof Cellar, yard and
stables, and a large garden, fronting on Euston
Street, near Crabbe's corner. Rent moderate.
For information apply to W. W. LORD,
Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1878—