THE EXAMINER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON

BY THE

Examiner Printing & Publishing Co.

OFFICE:

Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS—Per Annum, $1.62, if paid within the year—$1.82, postage paid; $2 if not paid within the year.

CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies one address, - - -	$ 7.00
10 " " "	12.00
15 " " "	17.00
20 " " "	20.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than one year.

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1 square, one insertion, - - -	$1.00
Each Continuation, - - - -	00.25
Special Notices, "per line," - -	00.12

ACCOUNTS RENDERED for subscriptions, 1st December, in each year; for standing advertisements etc., 1st June, and 1st December, in each year; for transient advertisements—when ordered out.

ALL LETTERS sent by mail should be addressed "Examiner Printing and Publishing Company," Lock Drawer, 72, POST OFFICE, Charlottetown.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, July 6, 1874.

CHARLOTTETOWN PARK.

AMONGST those things for which the citizens of Charlottetown, in particular, have to thank Mr. Pope's vigorous Government, is the fine tract of land which was acquired by the Corporation, under the terms of Confederation, as a public park. Do the citizens know that they have a park?—"A question to be asked," we fear! And yet it is singular, to say the least, that the people do not avail themselves of its advantages. We do not seem generally, however, to care much for getting out of our dusty streets in summer time, though we rail against them with so much volubility. The mind of the 'towney' is in gross error as to the way of enjoying life in the pleasantest part of the year, when "nature putteth on her holiday attire." The free clear air of the country, and the music of the woods, are a panacea for every ill—if we only had the wit to know it. But in the spirit of that fabled and unhappy toad, who spent its life in the centre of a sandstone rock, the desires of our people are bounded by the limits which enclose the town. The Charlottetown mind has, apparently, no greater love of beauty, and no greater leaning towards brightness and cleanliness, than can be satisfied by the contemplation of the stately architecture which adorns our streets, and the layers of dust which make that architecture dirty. Our young men and maidens, it appears, promenade up and down our dusty thoroughfares with satisfaction. Certainly, it strikes us, the charms of the fair ones would show to greater advantage with a landscape background; and, as to the young men, they would, no doubt, say with Ruth of old, "where thou goest I will go." If, when we had left the streets of this earthly Beulah, we were forced to take to the roads for exercise, our case would be hard, for the roads are dusty also. But we would enforce on you, friends, that now a really delightful pleasure-ground belongs to "you and to your heirs for ever; common pleasures, to walk abroad and recreate yourselves." The western part of Government farm is now ours, and a more pleasant place for a walk could not be desired. The woods are full of shady lanes and 'deep embowered paths;'—groves where the old philosophers need not have been ashamed to teach. A stroll beneath the trees on 'Beech Hill' would kindle the soul of any man, if he had an ounce of sentiment in him; and any one who could spend an hour or two in our park, and not return to town refreshed and invigorated, would indeed be a "clod of the valley." We hope that the Corporation purpose taking some pains to improve this place, though we know that funds are scarce. As it is now, it is far more delightful than many elaborately laid off places of public resort in large cities, and if anything done to it is not well done, the ground had better be left as it is. To tell the truth, indeed, any matters requiring taste, have so uniformerly fallen to the direction of men of the 'duffer' species in this community, that we almost dread to hear of operations being commenced. Too many trees have been taken away already; and, for our part, we should glory in seeing the head chopped off any man who would cut another stick, except in the way of clearing out some of the small underbrush.

Now, the sum of this is, that we earnestly wish to recommend those whose good sense lead them to walk abroad, to take the park on their next sally forth, and if they don't endorse all that we say—well, so much the worse for the credit of their judgment. The facts remain.

"THE LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1874."

WE feared the evil influence of the Minister of the Interior; and our fears have been verified. The *Patriot* of the 2nd instant contains the following paragraph:—

"It is rumored that the Compulsory Land Purchase Bill, of 1874, will not receive the Governor General's sanction in its present form. The Government will no doubt give the reasons on which their refusal is based, and we trust that the despatch containing them will be published as soon as received."

The Local Government have not, we are informed, received any official notification of the determination of the Governor General to refuse his assent to the Land Bill. We assume, however, that the information contained in the foregoing paragraph is correct.

Last Session, the Legislative Council, to suit the purposes of the Local Opposition, threw out the Bill empowering the Government to purchase land at a higher price than seven shillings and six pence per acre; and the tenantry are now left powerless to rid themselves of the burdens imposed upon them by the landlords. The $800,000 which Hon. J. C. Pope and his party procured for the purchase of proprietary estates will lie unapplied to the purpose for which it was intended at least another year. And who have the people to thank? Mr. David Laird and the Local Opposition!!

THE DOMINION LOAN.

MANY widely-differing opinions have been expressed concerning the loan recently obtained by Mr. Cartwright. A few admiring political friends affect to believe that the Minister of Finance has done something alike brilliant and wonderful. On the other hand, many extreme political opponents think his mission to England has proved a disastrous failure. The opinion, however, most generally entertained is, that Mr. Cartwright has neither done very well nor very ill.

He has succeeded in placing upon the British market a loan of four millions sterling, which bears four per cent. interest. So far, good. The bonds issued have, however, only realized ninety per cent. This fact it is which arrests immediate attention and evokes hostile criticism. We constantly hear Canadian securities quoted in London at a handsome premium of from eight to twelve per cent. At the very time the "new loan" was effected, Dominion five per cents, which terminate in 1903, were selling for 109; and Dominion six per cents, terminable in 1884, found a ready market at 112. It is no wonder, then, that the sudden transition to a *discount* of ten per cent. startled all those who think the Dominion a great and prosperous country.

It may well be doubted whether or not it was good policy thus to depreciate the credit of this country. Credit is almost as good as capital—especially to a new and struggling people; and the credit of the Dominion cannot but suffer while its £100 bonds are only worth £90 in the financial emporium of the world. The Toronto *Nation* aptly remarks:—

"The quotation of so low a rate as 90 for Canadian securities is apt to give a rise to a an unfavourable inpression respecting our credit. A depreciated security and a security with a depreciated look on its face are apt to be confounded. The striking contrast presented between the low quotation for the new loan and the higher rates at which our securities have stood at once excites attention. As Canada is likely to be an extensive borrower for years to come, the very greatest care should be exercised in order to preserve our present high credit."

It is said that the money obtained under the loan cannot yet be used—that the canals to the construction of which it is to be applied, are not yet far enough advanced to require the outlay of large sums of money. Should this prove to be a fact, the loan has been premature; for the money must, in the meantime, remain in the hands of the Minister of Finance, or be deposited in the banks at a merely nominal rate of interest. The consequences must be serious. They might even be disastrous,—for the money market is already sufficiently easy; and flooding it with loanable funds will simply be inflating the currency to a dangerous degree, because of the liability to contraction at any moment.

LAIRD VS. ROSS.

THE Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Militia are, evidently, an ill-matched pair. They have already had a disagreement. On the 4th of April last, Mr. Laird, on behalf of the Dominion Government, offered and agreed to sell to the County Council of Kent, N. B., a piece of Government land in Chatham, for $1,100. On the 28th of the same month Mr. Ross informed the Council "that it is not the intention of the Government to dispose of the same." Commenting on this fact, a contemporary exclaims;—

"Surely Mr. Laird has not been attempting to dispose of property without consulting the controllers thereof! Suerly Mr. Laird has been guilty of very great ignorance or an immense amount of assurance. Surely he might have added a postscript to his letter to the effect that "this was the Government's ultimatum *at present*," and thereby save himself and colleagues from the imputation of breakrng faith with a County Council upon the mere barter and sale ol a 160 feet of land! Minister Laird sells the ground, but Minister Ross refuses his consent, and the entire affair makes the Premier and his Cabinet appear very foolish and very incompetent in the eyes of every well thinking person. The Chatham *Planet* demands: 'If a small matter like the sale of 160 feet of Government lands in the town of Chatham gets Ministers in a snarl, how should people expect that a Cabinet composed largely of just such men as the heads of the Militia and Interior Departments will ever be able successfully to manage the more important and grave affairs of he Dominion of Canada?' The people do not expect it now. In the innocence of their hearts they did a few months ago, but circumstances change men wonderfully!"

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CONSIDERATIONS of delicacy and decency, which ordinarily weigh with editors of newspapers, must give way when great abuses are to be reformed. We therefore make no apology for publishing the "plain words" in which the Grand Jury have thought it their duty to portray to the Supreme Court the terrible state of the Lunatic Asylum. Again and again, last winter, the EXAMINER directed attention to the unspeakably horrible state of this Institution, and called for a reform. The subject was discussed and ventilated in the House of Assembly; but nothing was done. We trust that steps will now immediately be taken to rid the Province of this burning disgrace. While the Institution is being purified and reorganized, it might be well to have the most violent of the lunatics removed to the Asylum at St. John or Halifax.

THE June number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, which completes Volume CXV., is filled, as usual, with interesting matter.

The serials, "Alice Lorraine," and "Valentine and his Brother," are continued.

In "The Poets at Play" we find many verses which were not written for publication, but dropped naturally into the private communications of such writers as Scott, Cowper, Lamb, Swift, and many others.

"The Romance of the Japanese Revolution" begins by describing the Japanese and the objects they displayed at the Vienna Exposition, and gives a very interesting account of their character and condition.

"Sex in Mind and Education" discusses a matter of great interest to Americans, namely, the "identical education of boys and girls." It reviews E. H. Clarke's work on the subject recently published in Boston, and also some essays which have appeared in the English *Fortnightly Review*.

"New Books" is a review, with copious extracts of Victor Hugo's "Ninety-three." It is extremely laudatory, remarking in conclusion, that it was intended to discuss more than one work, "but what other work can we place by the side of 'Quatre vingt treize'?"

The usual political article, describing the reception of the Conservative Budget and Parliamentary doings since Easter, brings us to the end of the number, and leaves us, like Oliver Twist, asking for "more."

SUPREME COURT.

TRINITY TERM of the Supreme Court commenced on Tuesday last—Mr. Justice Peters, and Mr. Justice Hensley on the Bench. The following gent'emen compose the Grand Jury:—

J. S. Carvell, Esq., Foreman; John Ings, city; Richard Smith, Lot 49; John McPhee, North River; William McEwen Lot 21; Harry Binns Royalty; Robert Jones, Lot 48; P. M. Bourke, Lot 39; Andrew Stevenson; John Stewart, Lot 65; Charles Hassard, Lot 48; John Johnston, Milton; Donald McKay, Wheatley River; Richard Bagnall, Hazel Grove, Stephen Bovyer, Southport; Robert Haslam Lot 67; Philip Blatch, Charlottetown; William McKay, Lot 26; David Johnston, Long River; J. D. Mason, Charlottetown.

Mr. Justice Peters, in his charge to the Grand Jury, commented in forcible language upon the outrages recently committed on the railway. He called to mind the crime committed in this Island, years ago, of placing a bottle of poisoned liquor upon the roadside, by drinking which several persons lost their lives; and declared that in point of heniousness, it was not to be compared with the crime of placing obstructions—planks, stones, etc.,—on the line of railway.

The Grand Jury found the following Bills of Indictment:—

The Queen at the prosecution of Ewen McMillan *vs.* Patrick Quinn and Edward Flannigan, for robbery.

The Queen at the prosecution of Dona'd McIntosh *vs.* John McDona'd for larceny—stealing a horse.

The Queen at the prosecution of John McLauch'an *vs.* Thomas Noonan.

The Queen at the prosecution of Edward Mullins *vs* George Swan—larceny.

On Friday last the Grand Jury submitted the following presentment respecting the Lunatic Asylum:—

The Grand Jury feel it to be their duty to bring to the notice of your Lordships, the state of the Lunatic Asylum of this Province.

On Thursday, the 2d of July, inst., they formally visited this Asylum; and, as it was a fine afternoon, most of the inmates were out of doors. The institution was seen under exceptionably favorable circumstances, for many of the windows and doors were open, upstairs and down. And yet the Grand Jury find it difficult to believe that an institution so conducted would be allowed to exist in any civilized community. In a cell below the ground, about six feet by seven feet, they found one young woman entirely naked, hiding herself on the floor beneath some broken dirty straw. The stench was unbearable. There were pools of urine on the floor, evidently the accumulation of many days, as there were gallons of it. The poor creature endeavored to hide herself in the filthy straw, and although the keeper alleged as an excuse for her condition, that she was violent, the only article she had upon her was a rag tied closely around her neck with which she could easily have strangled herself had she been as violent as alleged to be. In another cell about the same size, another young woman was closely confined. The stench was so unbearable that none of the jurors could remain there longer than a few seconds. In this cell there was not even the dirty straw, but the poor creature lay upon the boards in a state of filth which was sickening.

In another cell, on the same level, and of the same dimensions (6 x 7) they found an elderly woman, but common decency restrains the Grand Jury from giving the details of what they witnessed.

The whole Asylum is in one state of filth. Men's rooms and women's rooms exhibit an utter absence of the slightest attempt at cleanliness, while the stench was such that some of the jury were ill for hours after inhaling it.

The sufferings of these poor people, on sultry nights of summer, and in stormy weather, when the doors and windows are necessarily closed, must far exceed all we have been told of the "Black hole of Calcutta." There are stains of urine on the floor so large as to show that it must have been allowed to accumulate in large quantities; while the beds and bedding are, with hardly any exception so abominably filthy that, if they be not alive with vermin, it is because vermin could not exist in such an atmosphere as surrounds them.

The Grand Jury desire to inform your Lordships that the cases which they have referred to by no means exhaust the revolting sights which they witnessed, but they mention them because they think that while there can be no possible reason for the close confinement of these poor and apparently harmless creatures, there certainly is no excuse whatever for their filthy and horrible condition.

The Keeper of the Asylum is an ordinary laborer, who relinquished the occupation of a joiner for his present position; and the Grand Jury fail to see that an utter want of training, joined to a singular absence of moral competence, is any fitness for the responsible position which he occupies. The Grand Jury think it right to inform your Lordships that the Keeper showed an evident unwillingness to allow them to see the victims specially herein referred to, as well as others of the most distressing cases; and in every case where this unwillingness was manifested, and the reason of their extreme violence given for such unwillingness, we found apparently harmless creatures,—in some instances suggesting the possibility of their being the victims of violence rather than of their being violent.

The men's side of the house corresponds with the women's side, except that there are more women confined in the under ground cells than there are men.

The Grand Jury feel that they cannot, within the limits of a formal presentment, adequately convey to your Lordships any idea of the terrible state of the Lunatic Asylum. Nothing but a personal inspection could do that; but they do not think they can discharge their duty without *formally* presenting it. It is the feeling of every Juror that he would rather see any friend of his die and be buried, than condemned to a living death in that Asylum. We know of no crime so great, deserving of a punishment so terrible as to be incarcerated in one of its underground cells.

The Grand Jury last Hilary Term made a presentment similar to this, but without any effect. But we cannot but think the responsibility rests *somewhere*, either with the Local Government, or the Trustees, or the Medical Attendant, or the Keeper; some one, or all of these, must be responsible for this state of things, and as presentments of the Grand Jury upon this subject are treated with an indifference which we think they do not deserve, we beg most respectfully to ask your Lordships where the actual responsibility lies, and if it be compellent for us, to prefer an indictment against the guilty parties, in order not only that punishment may be awarded where it is so justly deserved, but that the unfortunate creatures of whom we have been speaking may be rescued from their present deplorable condition, and this Province of Prince Edward Island be relieved from the foul and shameful disgrace which now rests upon it.

On behalf of self and fellows,

J. S. CARVELL,
Foreman.

Grand Jury Room, Trinity Term, July 1874.

On Saturday forenoon, Mr. Justice Peters delivered a lengthy charge to the Grand Jury respecting the subject matter of the foregoing presentment. His Lordship expressed satisfaction that the abuses and scandals so long connected with the Lunatic Asylum had been brought prominently before the Court and the public by the Grand Inquest of the County. He directed the Grand Jury to indict the Trustees, the Medical Superintendent, and the Keeper of the Institution for their criminal supiness and negligence. He dwelt with much force upon the bad practice, so common in this Island, of persons accepting honorary positions, without ever peaforming, or even intending to perform, the duties appertaining to those positions, and he expressed his belief that the formal indictment of the Trustees of the Asylum, would be a lesson which all persons in office, or accepting office, would not be likely to forget.

Several Absent Debtor suits were disposed of. In the suit the "Canadian Bank of Commerce *vs.* Malcolm McDonald," a verdict of nonsuit was rendered—McLeod for plaintiff, Hodgson for defendant. In the case "John Doyle *vs.* John McIntyre,"—action for assault—the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty—for the plaintiff Bayfield and Shaw; for the defendant, Alley and Davies. The suit of the Queen *vs.* John McDonald for larceny resulted in a verdict of acquittal—for the prosecution, Attorney and Solicitor General; for the prisoner Shaw and Alley.

The trial of the "Queen *vs* George Swan" resulted in the conviction of the latter for larceny.

THE CHURCH DISASTER.

SYRACUSE, June 24.—The Central Baptist Church disaster proves to have been fully as serious as telegraphed last night.

The occasion of the gathering last night was a festival given by the ladies of the church, and a concert by 'The Little Old Folks.' At the rear of the church are the Sunday School rooms, occupying the first floor, and the church parlors, occupying the second floor. This part of the edifice was in use for the festival and concert. At the time of the accident, supper was being served in the central parlor, which had been prepared for the occasion with tables, &c. This room, which was forty feet square, was filled with people, the session room below being deserted, save by a few persons. The number in the supper room is variously estimated at from 250 to 500, mostly grown persons. At the time the floor gave way the children of the congregation were in one of the anterooms, being prepared for the 'Ancient Concert.' But for this fact alone the list of the dead must have been very much larger, as many of the helpless little ones would have been crushed to death in the mass of humanity crowded into the V shaped vortex formed by the falling floor. At the moment of the falling of the floor

THE SCENE WITHIN THE PARLORS

was one of happy enjoyment. While all were pleasingly engaged, without a single sign of warning, the floor suddenly sunk beneath them, and in an instant the happy throng found themselves buried in a mass of struggling humanity, intermixed with falling timbers, furniture, &c., and in utter darkness, the gas having been extinguished by the breaking of the gaspipes. The descent of the floor was accompanied with a terrible crushing of timbers, and from the endangered human beings went up

HORRIBLE CRIES FOR HELP.

An instant after the fearful descent had been made all was as silent as the grave, but immediately after heart-rending appeals for help were to be heard from hundreds of those who were in agony. Soon afterwards persons were seen issuing from the doors and windows, which were smashed out by the frightened people and an alarm was sounded. The uninjured in the church who were able to free themselves from the mass began at once to assist in rescuing others. The firemen and police were quickly at hand, and labored nobly in the work of rescue. Entrance to the church was at once stopped, and none were allowed to enter it except those engaged in taking out the inmates.

The scene within the building was terrible in its detals, and that without the edifice was heartrending indeed. Fathers and mothers searching for their children, husbands looking for their wives, wives enquiring for husbands, brothers for sisters, and children for their parents, of whose fate all were uncertain and in dread. Quietly but rapidly the work of extricating the people was carried on by the aid of lanterns, a large number of which had been secured, while some buried themselves with shoring up slanting sections of the floor. Many others were aiding men, women and children to free themselves, and as fast as the living and dead were rescued they were passed out through windows and doors, where ready hands assisted to convey the dangerously injured and dead to physicians' offices and the neighboring houses. The work was vigorously but slowly prosecuted, and before midnight the last of the living and the dead had been taken out. The excitement without the church was terrible, and as each body, either dead or severely injured, was being carried to the adjoining houses, the

MASS SURGED BACK AND FORTH,

all terribly anxious to ascertain who it was and whether dead or alive. At the height of the excitement not less than 10,000 people were crowded into Montgomery and Jefferson streets, and in the adjoining premises. The excitement at the scene did not subside until long after midnight, at which hour the dead had either been removed to their homes, or to various undertaking rooms in the city, about which excited groups were to be seen up to two o'clock this morning discussing the terrible details. The excitement in this city today over the accident is intense, and many unfounded rumors are in circulation in regard to the cause of the accident. The disaster was caused by the giving way of a defective truss. The gathering was in the parlors on the second floor, which was supported by iron rods from the truss. The truss giving way, of course the floor fell.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Various reasons are assigned for the accident. I have carefully investigated the case, and believe the following to be substantially correct.—The floor upon which the party was assembled was suspended by iron rods from a wooden truss under the roof, this truss gave way, when, of course, the floor could not support itself, and went down. The ceiling fell when the timbers of the truss gave way, and all fell together. Most of those who were killed were struck by the timbers of the truss, or smothered by the plastering. Why the truss should give way has been variously conjectured. It is all summed up in the statement that it was imperfectly constructed, and the floor was improperly suspended. The truss had an upper and lower chord. The lower chord rested upon the brick walls, and was

SPLICED WRONG SIDE UP.

One of the iron rods that supported the floor was bolted into the chord inside of the splice, while outside of it the rod from the joist above was fastened. The tendency thus was to pull the two pieces spliced apart instead of holding them together. This splice broke. The cause of the break was that the timbers were rotten. They had evidently been put in green, and had had the dry rot. Another reason for the break was that the entire weight upon the floor was on the lower chord and not upon the sustaining beams. The rods which supported the floor only passed through the lower chord, and not into the upper one. So far as the power of the truss was concerned, it might have been a straight stick of poorly spliced timbers, half rotten. Another reason might be given for the accident. One of the joints in the upper part of the truss was badly fastened. The plate fastened upon the short iron rod in the truss did not cover the upper end of the brace at all, allowing it to slip by. It had been reported that iron pillars had supported the floor till recently, and had been removed by the trustees. This is untrue. The truss was put in when the building was erected some five years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OTTAWA, June 29.—Attorney General Walkem will arrive here to-morrow, to lay the case of the Local Government of British Columbia before the Premier.

Mr. Cockburn, late Speaker of the Commons, has been appointed Selicitor for the Bank of Montreal.

Weather is sultry. Politics are dull.

LONDON, June 20.—A Japanese legation has been formed at Pekin.

The number of Japanese troops in Formosa is 2,000.

The Chinese have not yet taken part in the hostilities.

News from Pekin represents all quiet at the scene of the recent riot between the French and Chinese.

Kido, a member of the Japanese Ministry and head of the department of education, has been murdered by his countrymen.

The Nagasaki *Express* says it is the evident intention of Japan to annex so much of Formosa as is not under the control of China.

The Carlists report that they have raised the siege of Figueras, near the French frontier.

An order has gone forth from Carlist headquarters, that in future engagements no parley of truce shall be granted.

Gen. Concha, on the contrary, tells his troops not to make reprisals.

The house of the editor of *Le Paris*, Bonapartist organ, has been searched by the police, who seized a number of documents.

Mansard, a Bonapartist has written a letter in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the futherance of a plebiscite and that Rouher is its president. The statement is made in the face of Rouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such a committee.

NEW YORK, June 29, p.m.—Gold 110⅞; exchange steady. Thermometer 95 in the shade.

Joseph S. Sprague, a highly esteemed gentleman, connected with the Boston banking house of Matthew Bolles and company, shot himself and daughter, aged six years, yesterday, near his residence, in Medford, Mass. He was temporarily insane from the recent death of his wife.

LONDON, June 20, p.m.—Despatches from Madrid bring intelligence that Marshal Concha was killed yesterday in an attack upon the Carlist intrenchment at Muro, near Estella.

When the National forces learned of the death of their commander they returned to their former positions without disorder, leaving no trophies in the hands of the enemy.

The command of the Republican army will now be taken by Gen. Zabala, minister of war.

Senor Cotoner will succeed Zabala as minister of war, and Sagasta will become president of the Council.

LONDON, June 30.—In the Commons Mr. Jenkins asked Disrael if the Standard's assertion that the Canadian Government aimed at annexation was reliable. Mr. Disraeli replied that the relations of the Canadian Dominion and the Imperial Governments are most cordial and satisfactory.

The death of Concha is considered in Paris an event of great political importance, as it is believed that Concha intended to proclaim Prince Alphonso King as soon as the campaign against the Carlists was successful.

Besides Concha, one brigadeer and two staff officers were killed at the attack of the Republicans on the Carlist entrenchments.

By orders from Madrid the whole army has fallen back to Lerin, eight miles from Estella.

Marshal Serrano arrived at Madrid last evening.

There is a possibilty of a collision between Russia and China.

The Spanish Government is organizing 50 battalion for immediate service.

The body of Concha will arrive at Madrid to-day, and will have an imposing funeral.

Caravans arriving from Central Asia, bring reports that Yahoob Bey is arming against Russia. It is believed he is prompted to this by the agents of Grrat Britain.

Destructive fires are reported in the town of Benditchev, Russian Poland, by which twelve hundred houses were destroyed, and thousands of persons rendered homeless.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111. Securities are stronger.

The Toronto Globe disapproves of the return of Canadian emigrants at the public expense.

Weather continues extremely hot.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says rumor is afloat of serious difficulty with Spain, growing out of a peremptory demand by our Government for full indemnity for the Virginius prisoners shot by order of Burriel.

A Portsmouth, New Hampshire, despatch says the cable steamer Ambassador, lying at anchor in the lower harbor, broke loose last night from the buoys to which she was attached and drifted out to sea. She brought up near wood Island without damage.

The non-arrival of the Faraday begins to cause anxiety for her safety.

LONDON, July 1.—In Commons, Dr. Butt moved his resolve in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and supported it in a speech. The question wrs debated by the Attorney General for Ireland. Viscount Crichton and Marquis of Hartington opposed Dr. Butt, urging the cordial co-operation of Ireland with England, instead of useless agitation of a separate Parliament. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

The Carlists murdered many of their prisoners taken in recent engagements.

Marshal Serrano will immediately assume command of the Republican army.

The loss of the Spanish Republicans in their last attack on Estella aggragates 800 men killed and wounded.

The Carlists claim that eight hundred prisoners fell into their hands during the retreat of Republicans after the battle of Nuro.

There is a report that papers have been found compromising the Bonapartist Deputy, M. Rouher, and that the Assembly will be asked to authorize his prosecution.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Eleven persons are said to have been murdered on Monday night in a dwelling in Spencer County.

Gold closed yesterday at 111.

OTTAWA, June 30.—Dominion Day will be observed here to-morrow in loyal style.

A grand military parade of all the troops at camp garrison will take place.

Attorney General Walkem, of British Columbia, who arrived here last night, waited on the Premier to-day for the purpose of submitting certain propositions, and should these be satisfactory, he will not proceed to England.

Mr. Wilmot arrived here from Newcastle, N. B., to day with ten thousand salmon fry for the tributaries of the Ottawa.

Information has just been received here that a foolish attack having appeared in the London Standard on the Canadian Ministry, stating that they had conceived the idea of separating from the Empire and attaching the Dominion to the United States, Mr. Jenkins submitted a question on the subject to Mr. Disraeli in the Commons.

Mr. Disraeli replied:—"I don't think it is the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to find grounds for allegations contained in an anonymous paragraph in a newspaper; but I may be permitted to say that nothing could be more cordial or friendly than the relations between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Dominion."

OTTAWA, July 2.—Lord Dufferin has gone to Tadousac, where Fournier and Geoffrion will be sworn in Ministers of Justice and Inland Revenue, respectively.

Dufferin will then proceed on his western tour with Lady Dufferin.

New comet was visible at Montreal last night.

At the West Peterboro Election School, Opposition was elected by a majority of five, owing to a disturbance having been promoted in reform township of Ennismore, whereby many of Dumble's supporters were prevented from voting.

The election will probably be protested.

The clebration of Dominion Day was the best ever held here.

Premier Mackenzie attended a grand review of the volunteers, and was well received.

The annual congress and tournament of the Canadian Chess Association will be held in Montreal on Tuesday next.

Walkem had an interview with Mackenzie this morning on the subject of the attitude of British Columbia.

The result has not yet been broached, but it may be assumed that Walkem will not find the necessity for the proposed trip to England.

LONDON, July 2.—Don Alphonso was wounded in the arm in a recent engagement with Republicans.

The funeral of General Concha takes place at Madrid to-day. His heirs will be pensioned by Government.

The Captain General of Cuba has officially informed the army of the death of his brother, Gen. Concha, in Spain.

The Pope told the Generals of religious orders who called upon him yesterday that he deplored the suppression of their houses, and exhorted them to remain united and they would assemble hereafter.

Advices from France state that the subcommittee have drawn up a new constitutional bill which provides for a personal Septennate and a second Chamber. No provision is made for a successor to the President, and it is thought that the object of its omission is to leave an opportunity for the restoration of the Monarchy, which may be possibe when the Septennate ceases.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The New York Herald sensation about our demands on Spain for indemnity, owing to the Cuban outrage, has been spoiled by Secretary Fish, who stigmatizes the story as false.

The Shamrocks of Montreal beat the Torontos of Toronto in a game of lacrosse yesterday for the championship of the world.

Gold 110 5-8; sterling exchange 4.88 1-8 and 4.91; money 3 per cent.

Extensive preparations are being made to appropriately celebrate the Fourth of July.

The ship Sonara, of Boston, from London, reports that she passed a large number of icebergs on the 17th ult., in latitude 43; also, the same day, a large black boat full of water.

LONDON, June 2.—Despatches from Spain report the Republican troops greatly excited over the reports of the murder and mutilation of the wounded by the Carlists, and it is feared they will make sanguinary reprisals. Several accounts represent the Carlists at Muro were on the point of retreating when General Concha was killed.

A SCIENTIFIC CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD. The Austrian war corvette Friedrich started lately from Trieste for a tour round the world, in the course of which it will pursue various commercial, maritime, and scientific objects. The Friedrich is one of the oldest ships of the Austrian navy, having been built some twenty years ago. The crew, including officers, consists of two hundred and eighty persons. The Friedrich will proceed by way of Suez, Ceylon, Singapore, Shanghai, Japan, Siam, and then back to Singapore, where it will await further orders. The necessary apparatus for deepsea soundings and astronomical, botanical, zoological and geological researches, will accompany the expedition which is placed under the command of Ritter von Osterreicher. Observations are also to be made of the transit Venus.

THE fathers of the London Oratory are about to build a splendid new Church in London, to be called the Church of St. Philip. This celebrated community was established by Father Faber, in 1849, and till he died, his life was beautifully devoted to the interests of the Oratory and of the Catholic Church in England. The Oratory was begun upon almost nothing; a bare house for which the rent had to be guaranteed; bare walls, no furniture, no organ, no accommodations, nothing in fact to encourage, and everything to daunt. But the heart of Faber was brave and his work went on. Contributions and assistance came in, his fame spread; his work prospered; his beautiful discourses attracted great audiences. His Books, the most beautiful of their kind in the English tongue—'Bethelehem' and the 'Foot of the Cross' have no equal in their kind—had a large sale; and the London Oratory grew and strengthened. After twenty-five years of useful labors, the Fathers are going to build a new Church in London, and the enthusiasm of their friends will doubtless enable them to accomplish the work.

THE Irish Teachers are very poorly paid, and they have petitioned through Mr. Meldon, the member for Kildare, for an increase of salary. Lord Palmerston used to say that if every one in the Queen's service was well paid the revenue must break down under the strain. This is the excuse the Tory Governmont has given no doubt to themselves for their refusal to advance anything to the Irish teachers. Having exasperated the English civil service by the refusal to make any advance in their salaries, even with an overflowing treasury to draw from; the Tories very naturally did not think they could safely make any considerable advance to the Irish teachers. But the case of these teachers is certainly very strong. There are nine thousand of them, of these twenty-five hundred are assistants on a salary of $210 or £42 sterling. What they ask is £1 stg. per week for the ordinary or low-class teacher. £1 10s. for the second class, and £2 for the first class. These salaries are all less than those paid in England, where also many of the teachers have residences. The Spectator says "Home Rule would not give the Irish teachers more, but rather less, but we do not wonder that they cry for it." But the Government only refuses for this year. Next year something may be done which may prevent anti-English doctrines from being taught in the very schoolroom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quickest and Shortest Route TO BOSTON.

BY leaving Charlottetown by the Picton Boat on Saturday morning, Travellers can connect with the Boston Steamers *Alhambra* or *Carroll* at Halifax, and arrive in Boston Monday morning at nine, being only 54 hours.

Through tickets and information at CARVELL BROS.

July 6, 1874.—1m

Soap! Soap!! Soap!!

WE are in receipt of a large Consignment of Family and Toilet SOAPS,
100 boxes SNOW DROP,
100 do EXTRA FAMILY,
75 do LILY WHITE,
50 do ROYAL BROWN,
50 do GOLDEN STAR.

A splendid variety, at prices lower than any other in the market.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 4, 1874. 3w

SALT. SALT. SALT.

IN Store, 2500 (extra good) sacks LIVERPOOL SALT, just landed from Bark *Lavinia*.

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, July 6, 1874.—4w

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of splendid BLACK PONIES, 3 years old, gentle in harness.

For particulars, apply at this Office.

Ch'town, July 6, 1874.—tf

Wanted.

An experienced NURSE GIRL. References required. Good Wages.

Apply at this Office.

Ch'town, July 6, 1874.

Holidays.

THE Board of Education ordered that the Schools in Charlottetown, Georgetown and Summerside, shall take their Mid-summer Holidays, on the 1st day of July, and open the 17th day of August next.

DONALD McNEILL, Sec'y

Education Office, Charlottetown, June 27, 1874

Wellington Brand.

JUST Landed, Ex. *Maria Louisa* faom Montreal—

300 bbls Spring Extra FLOUR,

At the lowest figure for cash or approved paper.

N. RANKIN.

July 7, 1874.—1in

BEER, BEER, BEER,

[*From the "Hornet."*]

THE ENGLISH WHISKEY WAR.

"O woman, in our hours of ease,
You know we'll do whate'er you please!
We'll promise to renounce the sin,
Of whiskey, brandy, rum and gin,
To shun all clarets and refrain,
Whenever tempted, from Champagne!
But have some mercy, pray, my dear,
And leave, Oh! leave a man his beer.'

For sale by the Subscriber:

100 doz Brighton Brewery Pale Ale,
40 doz Arrol's Pale Ale,
25 doz Arrol's Sparkling Ale.

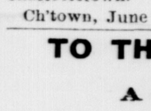
Also, Brighton Brewery Ale in barrels, hogsheads, and puncheons.

JAMES REDDIN.

June 15, 1874.—4l

CASCUMPEC PACKET.

Government Service.



THE fast-sailing Schooner *Winnie*, will run fortnightly during the present Season, between Charlottetown and Cascumpec, calling at Shediac.

THOMAS COSTAIN, Owner.

Agents—Hon. G. W. Howlan, Cascumpec; J. B. Forster, Shediac; Carvell Bros., Charlottetown.

Ch'town, June 15, 1874.

TO THE LADIES!

A CARD.

AS my connection with the Wesleyan Academy ceases at the expiration of the Vacation, I purpose taking pupils during the hours recently given them, viz: from 9 a. m., till 2 p. m. Arrangements can be made so that hours can be given to suit the convenience of all pupils. At the end of every Quarter, pupils will perform before parents and friends. Application must be made at once, as a limited number only can be taken.

First Quarter will commence on Monday, July 6.

TERMS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music per half hour's duration,	$5.00
For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music, 1 hour's duration,	10.00
Lessons in Vocal Music only,	10.00
Instrumental Lessons of an hour's duration, with the first rudiments of thorough Bass and Transposition &c.,	15.00
Vocal and Instrumental, half hour's duration,	7.00
Lessons on the Organ,	20.00
Cabinet Organ and Melodeon,	15.00

No Pupil will be taken for less than six months.

Orders taken for the best Pianos and Organs, and the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

S. N. EARLE.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.

Wooden Ware.

RECEIVED per Steamers *Somerset* and *Badji*—

50 CHURNS, American,
75 doz. BUCKETS,
25 nest TUBS,
30 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 doz. BUTTER PRINTS,
60 doz. BROOMS.

SIMON W. CRABBE,
Sign of the Stove.

109 Queen Street, Charlottetown,
June 22, 1874. 4in

Sugar & Molasses.

TO Arrive, *Sea Foam*, from Halifax.

16 hhds } Bright Crocery Sugar,
33 bbls }
10 puns } MOLASSES,
11 tierces }

For Sale Low.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 6w

ALE, PORTER, &C.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE in Bottles,
MACEWAN'S SCOTCH do.
Allsopp's Pale Ale on Draught,
GUINNESS'S STOUT, (Bottled by Burke.)

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Queen St., June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

100 CASES

BRANDY, SCOTCH WHISKEY, IRISH do old TOM GIN, Schiedam SNAPPS, John Bull and Stoughton BITTERS. To the trade cheap.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—4in n era her

COAL!

Victoria Mines, Sydney.

THE above Mines are delivering a superior article this season, quite free from slate, from a depth of 135 feet below any previous year. We can recommend this COAL to consumers and dealers, and feel confident that it will give satisfaction.

The Company are enabled to deliver largely in excess of previous years. Vessels will have no delay in getting their cargo.

Prices $3 for Round, $1 for Slack.

Terms, sixty days or 2½ per cent discount for Cash.

HYNDMAN BROS.
Agents for P. E. I.

Ch'town, June 8, 1874.—ar pa 3mo

NEW BOOKS!

Three More Cases New Books

Just being opened at

BREMNER BROS.

June 29, 1874.—2i

1 DOZ. COPYING PRESSES

From $5.50 to $21.50,

AT

BREMNER BROS.

June 29, 1874.—2in

THE ONLY PLACE

In Prince Edward Island where you can get

Opera, Field & Marine Glasses, and Telescopes,

IS AT

BREMNER BROTHERS.

June 29, 1874 2in

Prince of Wales College.

THE Mid-Summer Examination of the Classes in the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 8th day of Juy next, commencing at ten o'clock, a. m.

The parents of the pupils and others interested in the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

J. LONGWORTH,
Hon. Secretary.

June 29, 1874.

LET EVERY ONE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT THE

FIRST TEA PARTY

OF THE SEASON IN

King's County,

will take place at

Grand River, Lot 55,

ON

Tuesday, the 7th July next.

Every one is expected to be there, and EVERY ONE interested will try to give every one else satisfaction.

JOHN McLEAN,
Secretary.

DeGros Marsh, June 22, 1874.—h 3in

SYRUPS!

PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
SARSAPARILLA,
LEMON,
APPLE,
ASSORTED.

IN CASES OR BOTTLES.

Cameron & Saunders.

June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

Montreal & Acadian S. S. Company.

WEEKLY LINE.

THE undermentioned Steamships will Form a Regular Weekly Line between

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou,

S. S. COLUMBIA,
S. S. CANADA,
S. S. CALIFORNIA.

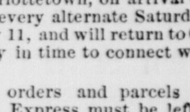
HYNDMAN BROS,
Agents.

Apply in Montreal to

DAVID SHAW,
305 Commissioners Street.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. tf

ROYAL MAIL STAGE!



Important to Travellers.

AN Express Team will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown, on arrival of Boat from Pictou, every alternate Saturday, commencing July 11, and will return to Georgetown next day in time to connect with boat for Pictou.

NOTE.—All orders and parcels for the daily mail or Express must be left at the "O'Neill House," opposite W. R. Watson's Esq., Queen Street, Ch'town.

GEORGE O'NEILL,
Proprietor.

"Halfway House" Vernon River.
June 29, 1874. h 2m

FLOUR!

To arrive per "Laodamma,"

FROM MONTREAL,

887 barrels Flour,

For sale Low.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.—3w

Notice to the Public.

SOUTH PINETTE BRIDGE will be broken up for repairs during one month from First of July next.

JOHN McDONALD, Contractor.

June 29, 1874.

SALT.

Landing ex *Lavinia*, from Liverpool

300 Bags Liverpool Salt,

In strong sacks and splendid condition.

For Sale Low.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

June 29, 1874. 2w

LEVER WATCHES.

A Large and Well Assorted

LOT OF

Gold and Silver

LEVER WATCHES!

Just Received.

ALSO,

A fine Selection of

COLORED & BRIGHT GOLD,

FILIGREE SILVER,

Gold Plated, Jet, and Horn Jewelry,

AT

WELLNER'S.

81 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—4in

Tea. Tea.

PER *Lady Rodney*, 135 Chests, selected specially for our trade, and we can guarantee quality.

CARVELL BROS.

June 15, 1874.—8w

Notice.

On and after TUESDAY, the 9th June, the Steamers

ST. LAWRENCE & PRINCESS OF WALES,

Will leave for PICTOU, at three o'clock in the morning instead of five as heretofore. This will enable passengers to take the 8, a. m. train for Halifax, arriving there at 3.25, p. m., and return next day.

F. W. HALES.

Ch'town, June, 8, 1874.