The Examiner.

Ch'town, October 26, 1874.

OUR RAILWAY.

We greatly fear that the Dominion Government intend to postpone the opening of our Island Railway until next spring. It appears to be the settled policy of the Mackenzie Administration to harrass and insult the people represented at Ottawa by Mr. David Laird. But, apart from this, signs are not wanting that our expectations will not be gratified nor our wants relieved by the opening of the railway this fall. The conduct of the railway agent of the Dominion Government in this Island, last summer, betokened that every obstacle which could be raised would be thrown in the way; and if all his whims and fancies had been regarded, the running of trains this winter would have been impossible. In newspaper paragraphs—which could have been inspired by no person other than Mr. Swinyard—it was announced that the road would not probably be open for traffic this year. These signs of the dilatory policy of the Dominion Government, respecting our railway, have been supplemented by the following telegram from Ottawa—published in Ministerial organs, and evidently drawn from ministerial sources:—

"Owing to some action of the Prince Edward Island Local Government the Dominion has been unable to obtain possession of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and its opening this winter is consequently problematical."

The fact that the information contained in this telegram is false; that the action of our Local Government has not prevented the Dominion Government from taking possession of the road; that it will be handed over to the Dominion authorities the moment it is out of the hands of the contractors, is sufficient to indicate the motive of the Ministry. It is to delay, if possible, the opening of the road, and to throw the onus of the delay upon the shoulders of the Local Government.

There will, however, we believe, be no excuse for postponing the opening of the Main Trunk Line, after the first week in November. To-day Mr. Boyd, Chief Engineer for the Local Government, will commence a final inspection of the road; and it will probably be ready for traffic by the end of next week. After it is ready the Dominion authorities alone will be responsible for any delay that may occur.

In view of the early completion of our railway, we have obtained a few particulars respecting it which may prove interesting. The line, including branches, is nearly two hundred miles in length. On it there are sixty-four stations; eighteen of which are "principal stations" and forty-six flag stations. These are located as follows:—

STATIONS ON MAIN TRUNK LINE.

*Cascumpec,
Dock Road,
Bloomfield,
*O'Leary Road,
Brae Road,
Aldous Road,
Bideford Road,
*Port Hill,
Northam,
Lot 14,
*Wellington,
Miscouche,
St. Eleanors,
*Summerside,
Town Road,
Walkers' Road,
*Kensington,
Valley Road,
Freetown,
Haslam's Mill,
Elliot's Mill,
West Line Road,
*Hunter River,
*North Wiltshire,
McLeod Road,
Loyalist Road,
Milton,
Malpeque Road,
*Royalty Junction,
Royalty Road,
*Charlottetown,
Brackley Point Road,
Union Road,
Little York,
Suffolk Road,
Tracadie,
St. Peter's Road,
*Mount Stewart,
Pisquid,
Peake's Road,
Baldwin's Road,
Lot 51, East Line,
*Cardigan Bridge,
Fairplay,
*Georgetown,

STATIONS ON SOURIS BRANCH.

McEachern's Road,
———Road,
*Back FarmRoad,
Dingwell, Road,
*St. Peter's,
Ashtown Road,
Groshaut,
Bourke's Road,
Bear River Line Road,
New Zealand Road,
*Souris Line Road,
*Souris,

STATIONS ON TIGNISH BRANCH.

*Alberton,
Western Pond,
Smith's Road,
DeBlois Road,
Harper's Road,
*Tignish.

Those marked with an asterisk are "principal stations;" those not marked are "flag stations."

The following figures bearing on the traffic of the railway were incorporated in an article which appeared in the Toronto *Globe* on the 16th inst. "By the last census the population of the Island numbered 94,021, or 44 to the square mile. As compared with the population of the other Provinces, that of Prince Edward Island may consequently be said to be somewhat crowded: for Ontario has but 10; Quebec, 6; Nova Scotia, 21: and New Brunswick 11, to the square mile. But then, for every mile of her railways, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec combined, can supply an average population of 1,124, while Prince Edward Island can only furnish 472. In 1870 the farm stock of the Island consisted of 25,329 horses; 62,984 head of cattle; 147,364 sheep; and 3,514 pigs. It produced in that year, of wheat 269.392 bushels; of buckwheat, 75,109 bushels; of barley, 176,441 bushels, of oats, 3,128,576 bushels; of potatoes, 3,375,726 bushels; of turnips, 395,358 bushels; of indian corn, 2,411 bushels; of flax, 27,282 pounds; of butter, 981,939 pounds; and of hay, 68,349 tons. A rough calculation fixes the probable weight of the farm products that would have to be carried by railway at 25,000 tons a year. In 1870 this Island produced 579,188 yards of cloth; 197,031 pounds of leather; 69,399 pounds of tobacco; 56,787 barrels of lime; and 1,556,245 bricks. All these will of course contribute someing to the local traffic. Attempts to estimate the probable revenue of the railway have we believe, been made; the sum of $150,000 being the maximum calculation of the gross receipts for some time to come.

POSTAL.

The "How not to do it" policy.

It is not the habit of Prince Edward Islanders to remain silent when they are wronged; and we are utterly at a loss to account for the mute apathy with which they heard that they had been robbed—literally robbed—of the privileges afforded them by the Head Money Order Office in this city. We do not wonder that our people are tired of politics. They had more than enough of agitation and disturbance anent the Railway measure and the terms of union, and a little rest before girding themselves up for the great political struggles of the future is, perhaps, excusable, and even necessary. But they should, in the meantime, be sedulous in guarding the privileges they already possess. They should, if possible, hold on to all they have; they should not permit themselves to be defrauded of their rights, without, at least, offering the opposition of a protest.

A few weeks ago the Postal authorities at Ottawa notified the Postal authorities here that the Head Money Order Office had been removed to St. John. No previous notice had been given; no questions asked; no information sought. The postmaster here was, we understand, entirely ignorant of the removal until it had actually been accomplished.

The disadvantageous results of the removal of the Head Money Order Office to St. John were pointed out in the late number of the Examiner. It is not necessary to dwell upon them. They are patent to all. Every person in the community who does business of any kind, in Great Britain or Newfoundland will be more or less affected by the change. We trust that our postmaster, our representatives, and our press, will each and all, exert their influence to have the Head Money Order Office of the Island, removed to Charlottetown, before the winter sets in. By the way, why is that arch agitator, the *Patriot* now so silent? Why does not the *Herald* thunder out its philippics against the postal authorities at Ottawa? Why does the *Progress* continue to be so "completely somnolent?"

"OUR DUAL REPRESENTATIVE."

E. J. Hodgson, Esq., in a letter which we publish to-day, supports the position of "our Dual Representative." We admire Mr. Hodgson's temerity and the motive which prompts it; but we fail to see how the fact he adduces relieves Mr. Haviland from inconsistency or how the, arguments he uses will sustain Mr. Haviland in his anamolous position. In coming to the rescue of the steadfast friend of his youth and manhood, Mr. Hodgson has responded to one of the best feelings of the human heart. We cannot, however, admit that he has displayed, to very great advantage, the acuteness of his keen and subtle mind. We will deal with Mr. Hodgson's sophisms next week.

VANDALISM.

In several parts of the Island, and especially within the environs of Charlottetown, during the past two weeks, outrages of a brigandish character have been committed. Persons have, after nightfall, and even in the day time, been waylaid, beaten and robbed. Last week, the attacks were so common, that residents of the suburbs did not think it safe to venture out after sunset without firearms. Two of the gang guilty of outrages near the city, have been taken before the police court and fined. The other is still at large; but the police is on his track. It is to be regretted that the court has not power to inflict greater punishment on the scoundrels than a fine of $25 or three months imprisonment. The Supreme Court should, we think, deal with them.

THE HALIFAX COLLECTORSHIP—A STARTLING CHARGE.

[*From the Halifax Express.*]

The Ottawa *Times*, the official organ of the Government, makes a startling announcement regarding the reasons for the delay in filling up the Halifax Collectorship. It says:—

'The truth is, however, that during the entire period they were thus howling, an investigation was proceeding at Halifax into the late Collector's management of the office; that investigation was only completed three weeks ago; and it resulted in showing that the books had been so falsified as to cover a defalcation of over $7,000.'

This charge brought five months after Mr. McDonald's death as an excuse for political scheming and interested delays is at once unequal to its purpose and heartless in its method, if indeed it be not false in fact. There is no reason at all why the office should be left vacant for five months, because an 'investigation' was going on. The new man would not have been responsible for the alleged defalcations of the former official, while the duties of the office would have been done. At this late hour no excuse can save the Government from the guilt of having kept that office open to enable them to shuffle the Cabinet offices to suit Mr. Ross, Mr. Vail, Mr. Oakes and the Premier. As the Ottawa *Citizen* very sharply says:—

"This statement may or may not be true, at all events it is safe to bring such a charge against an official who has been resting four months in his grave. If within a reasonable time after the death of Mr. Macdonald, the announcement had been made which appears in this morning's Times, we would have accepted it as a reasonable explanation of the delay in filling up the vacant office, but coming at this late day, and after the very suspicious circumstances attending the exit of Mr. Ross from the Combination, it looks like an attempt to lift the responsibility of the delay from the shoulders of the living and bind it with increased weight on the shoulders of a corpse."

P. E. I.—Some of the Upper Province papers seem inclined to write up the merit of Prince Edward Island as a grand watering place for the people of the hotter climates of America. They descant on the charming scenery of the little Island in the summer time, on the softness of its verdure, the depth of color in its foliage, its bracing atmosphere, cool sea-breezes, fogless skies, clear blue water, gently sloping and fine shaded shores, trout haunted rivers and coming railway facilities. One thing alone they say is needed to attract numerous tourists to its shores in the burning season—suitable hotel accommodations. Enterprising Islanders should take note of this and supply the missing convenience as soon as possible. They cannot bridge over the strip of silver sea which constitutes their grand winter difficulty. They should make the most of their summer advantages.—*St. John News.*

THE COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

The High Sheriff of the County held his court for the nomination of candidates for vacant seats in the Legislative Council on Thursday last. Few persons were in attendance. The following nominations were made:—

First District of Queen's County.—For the seat vacant by law—Hon. John Balderston proposed by James Laird, Esq, and seconded by Mr. John Deacon—no opposition: —for the seat vacant by the resignation of Hon. Donald Mntgomery, Dr. Lawrence Tremain — proposed by George Howatt, and seconded by Charles Warren, Esquire; Arthur McEwen, Esq., proposed by Hugh John Montgomery, Esq., and seconded by Mr. John Hughes.

Second District of Queen's County—Donald Ferguson, Esq., — proposed by Lauchlan McMillan, Esq., and seconded by Thomas McGrath, Esq.; Rodk. Munn, Esq.,—proposed by John Scott McLeod, Esq., and seconded by John McDonald, Esq.

Short addresses were delivered by each of the opposing candidates, and by Hon. John Balderston—who had no opponent The only address which could be dignified by the name of a speech was that of Donald Ferguson, Esq. He commenced by alluding to the motives which actuated him again—after so short an interval—to solicit the suffrages of the electors of the second District of Queen's County at the polls. After the hole and corner meeting, held in Charlottetown last summer—at which Mr. Munn was nominated—he had been requested by many influential friends, and by many who had in the previous elections been his opponents—to take the field and again contest the County. To those requests he cheerfully responded; and, if elected, he promised to represent his constituents to the best of his ability. He had every confidence in the Government led by the Hon. L. C. Owen, and he would support it—not slavishly, but independently. Referring to the proposed abolition of the Legislative Council. he directed his hearers' attention to the fact that the Legislation or the Province was not nearly so extensive as formerly; that all the most important subjects of legislation had been transferred to the Dominion; and that now there was really little more for the Legislative Council to do than to dot the 'i's' and cross the 't's' of the Bills sent up by the Assembly. The Great Province of Ontario, he reminded his audience, has, since Union was consummated, done without a Legislative Council. He pointed out the needless extravagance of the late Council—how they paid their one reporter nearly as much as the Assembly paid its two—how they paid a law clerk, who did nothing, $200—how the expenses of one Council during the late session amounted to nearly $8,000 while the work they performed was either nominal, or positively inimical to the interests of the Island. In proof of the latter charge, he adduced their conduct respecting the Land Question, and showed that by vetoing the Bill by which Government was enabled to purchase land at a greater sum than 7s 6d per acre, they had strangled the Compulsory Land Bill, and had prevented—for a time at least—the remaining tenants of the Island from becoming freeholders at their will. Mr. Ferguson also alluded to the disgraceful conduct of the Legislative Councillors respecting the Terms of Union with Canada. The delegation — consisting of Messrs. Pope, Howlan and Haviland—which was sent by the Legislature to conclude negotiations with Canada—which, it was hoped, by every true friend of the Island, would obtain much better terms than the midnight delegation—composed of Laird and Haythorne—obtained, were met and obliged to contend against a resolution of the Legislative Council which set forth that the Haythorne-Laird Terms were satisfactory. Mr. Ferguson concluded by expressing his hope and belief that the people of both ends of the District would lend him their support in the contest on Thursday next, and thanking them for the attentive hearing they had given him, he retired amid cheers. Mr. Ferguson's speech made a good impression. It must have convinced every one who heard it that Mr. Ferguson is well versed in the politics of the day, and fully qualified to take a place in any deliberative assembly in the Dominion.

Mr. Munn's address was in striking contrast to that of his opponent's. Mr. Munn is evidently a very intelligent and respectable man—in a false position. He knows nothing of politics. He acknowledged as much. He said that he was inexperienced and unacquainted with the details of public questions—but he hoped to learn. Respecting the abolition of the Legislative Council he would go for it if a measure for the protection of property were first passed. Hon. Mr Brecken, who was in the crowd, said, "You'll go for it then?" Mr. Munn replied, "I can't say." In respect to politics, Mr. Munn is evidently *par excellence*, the man without a mind of his own. Mr. Munn declared himserf to be in favor of registration of voters. As both parties are favorable to that reform, Mr. Munn was perfectly safe in making the declaration.

Mr. Balderston, at the commencement of his speech, announced that he was about to state a few plain facts—and he treated his hearers to a few self-laudatory remarks instead.

Mr. McEwen pledged himself that, if elected, he would promote the interests of the first district of Queen's County as well as he was able.

Dr. Tremain said that the people of the south end of the First District of Queen's County felt somewhat aggrieved because they were unrepresented in the Legislature by a resident, and he had in cosequence been induced to take the field. His sentiments are, he said liberal; and, if elected, his acts would be in accordance with his sentiments. With reference to the Government, he would be independent. He would support what he considered good measures; he would oppose what he considered bad. He thanked the gentlemen who proposed and nominated him, and he expressed the hope that his nomination would prove acceptable to both ends of the district.

At four o'clock the Deputy Sheriff declared Mr. Balderson duly elected; and announced the holding of a poll on Thursday next, for the remaining elections.

At St. Eleanors, Hon. R. B. Reid and Neil Woodside, Esq., were nominated for the first district of Prince County; Alex. Laird, Esq, and D. Green, Esq, for the Second District.

At Georgetown Mr. Wightman was returned without opposition, for the First District of King's Conty. Simon Bulger, Esq., and Mr. J. C. Underhay were nominated for the Second District.

Advices from Berlin represent public sympathy for Count Von Arnim increasing.

The choice for the election of a Lord Rector for the University of Glasgow, lies between Mr. Desrali for re-election by the Conservative, and either Mr. Foster or Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson for the Libera's.

It appears that in his recent raid upon a hostile Indian camp in Texas, Col. Mackenzie, U. T. A., caused 1,046 captured horses and mules to be shot and all the lodges burned. Had the Indians perpetrated a similar act, it would have been styled "an outrage."

A DISTURBING SPEECH.

[*From the Montreal Gazette.*]

Mr. Blake has delivered a speech which possesses at least this merit; that it has provoked more general discussion than any speech delivered by a Canadian politician for a great many years. And the special feature connected with it is that the member for South Bruce intends that it should have this effect. He appears to have been concious that he was not doing what he had been brought to Aurora, the seat of the deliverance, to do; and he wound up his hour and a half oration with what was almost an apology for having made it, and a quotation from Tennyson on the priceless value of free speech and independent thought. "I know that I have made a rather disturbing speech, but I am not afraid of that. As far as I can judge, not much good can be done without disturbing something or somebody, and if that is the only objection to be made to the sentiments I have uttered, I am quite ready to meet it. I may be said, also, to have made an imprudent speech—at least it might be said if I were one of those who aspire to lead their fellow-countrymen as Ministers; * * * * but it may be permitted to one who perfers to be a private in the advance guard of the army of freedom to a commanding place in the main body, to run the risk of promulgating what may be called a political heresy to-day, but may perhaps become a political creed to-morrow. I am sure that whatevermay be your disposition as to the opinions I have advanced, and however disinclined you may be to accept my proposals, you will receive them with toleration and liberality."

It has been contended by some of our contemporaries that in this speech Mr. Blake bowed himself out of the Liberal party, and openly identified himself as the leader of that new organization known as the Canada First, or National party. There is no doubt that the views he enunciated are those which have generally been understood as belonging to the new party, and that there was a special significance in his public declaration of them at the very moment that the party were erecting a visible sign of their existence in a new club house in Toronto Notwithstanding this coincidence however, we are not disposed to attach any such importance to the speech as many of our friends are disposed to attach to it. That Mr. Blake is momentarily out of humor with his party friends is quite possible. That they are decidedly out of humor with him, is proved by the kind of criticism which has been bestowed upon his Aurora speech, one organ declaring that the reform party cannot follow him in his principles, and another dismissing him with the statement that his utterances were quite "harmless." Undoubtedly it was an extraordinary thing that a gentleman occupying the front rank position which Mr. Blake occupies, should have seized such an occasion for the ventilation of his political crotchets. He was expected to help in rousing the people to enthusiasm in favor of one set of politicians and against another. He was expected to sound a note that would have reverberated from one end of Ontario to the other, and literally sweep the province in the interest of the Local Government. He was expected not simply to laud one side, but to denounce the other with all that trenchtnt vehemence which on occasion he knows so well how to employ. And instead of these things he contented himself after dismissing the local politics, in a few sentences, with the announcement that the issues of the past were indeed dead, and should in all decency be buried, and that the questions of the future were new, and as to some of them sufficently startling questions, questions upon which he boldly avowed that his opinions were diametrically opposed to those of the gentlemen with whom he has been acting politically, and by whom he was at the moment of their utterance surrounded. All these features of the speech are remarkable. They undoubtably augur that Mr. Blake is not going to trouble himself very much about the political quarrel between the ins and the outs in Ontario, but whether they indicate that he intends formally to separate his political fortunes from those of the Liberal party, and place himself at the head of a new organization, having distinct and in some respects new principles, is a different question, and one upon which, judging Mr. Blake by his antecedents, remembering how, in spite of much show of independence, he has always exhibited a meek and disciplined spirit towards his party chiefs, we are inclined to differ from many of our contemporaries.

We prefer to regard the speech as another added to the many evidences which surround us of the advancement and prosperity of this country. In its earlier history men struggled in politics after the purely practical. Substantial grievances, like those of old family compact rule, the Clergy Reserves and the Seignorial question, made for the people of this country, eminently practical questions, within the grasp of all, and the people battled until they obtained the necessary reforms. Their settlement gave rise to the question of representation which for many years was discussed with a violence which indicated that there was substantial injustice to be removed. The union of the Provinces at once removed this grievance, and gave rise to higher aspirations and a more widespread and general advancement. All the old practical questions have been settled. There is not at this moment in Canada a single political grievance, felt to be so by the people at large, and demanding reform at the hands of Parliament. Take the addresses and speeches of the leaders or both parties, and you look in vain for any substantial difference between them, as two questions of politics. The subjects which interest us are subjects of material development and upon these there is no party difference. The questions of party discussion are mere matters of administration, in relation to which the standard of both parties is the same, the ground of controversey being the failure of either to reach that standard. Thus placed, with all substantial political grievances removed, we occupy the happiest position that it is possible for a people to occupy. There is leisure for speculative politicians to air their doctrines, and there is fortunately culture enough to appreciate and weigh their value.

A special to the New York *Herald* says Germany has positively disclaimed any intention of acquiring a naval station at Porto Rico.

Mail advices from Germans state that Germany is intrigueing to obtain a foothold on Mexican soil, a colony of Germans offering to loan money with conditions to obtain a tract for colony.

On the Baltimore Railroad last week, an express train was wrecked, but the lives of all the passengers were saved by the fidelity of the engineer and fireman, who were killed at their posts, though they might have saved themselves by deserting the train.

It is reported that a Dutch war ship on behalf of Germany has been exacting indemnity from Navigator Island, a portion of which was paid and a bond given for the remainder, which if not paid, Germany will take possession of the Island. The inhabitants have applied to the American Government for protection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stanley has arrived at Zanzibar.

The Empress of Russia is at Buckingham Palace.

'He who by his biz would rise, must either burst or advertise."

Permission is granted Alphonso, Prince of Astureas to study at Sandhurst.

It is rumored that England is about to withdraw her representative from Rome.

Upwards of $100,000 worth of land has been auctioned off by the Hudson Bay Company.

The formal annexation of the Fiji islands to the British Islands has been accomplished.

By the falling of a house in Leeds, this morning, four persons were killed and several injured.

The German Government has positively declared its intention of purchasing a naval station at Costa Rica.

The loss by the great earthquake in Guatemala, Sept. 3rd, was over $200,000. Nearly 200 lives were lost.

The French Government has issued fresh orders prohibiting the residence of Spaniards in the eight communes bordering on Spain.

Von Arnim is reported to be in close confinement, awaiting trial three weeks hence. He is charged only with insubordination.

A Berlin despatch says the German Government are considering a proposition for the creation of a Provisional Government in Alasce and Lorraine.

Ansel Stevens of Portland, Me., has been awarded $12,833 damages for injuries received while travelling on the Grand Trunk line with a free pass

Richard Wolf of Marmora, Ont., was deliberately murdered on Wednesday night, by a man with whom he had been quarreling during the afternoon.

Oregon is growing in wealth at a very fast rate. During the last four years the increase has been fourfold. With a population of only 100,009, the exports exceed $10,000,000 in value.

The dismissal of the Prefect of Nice is demanded by a member of the Permanent Commission of the French Assembly, for favoring the separation of that Kingdom from and its restoration to Italy.

Senor Avellanda has been installed as President of the Argentine Republic. There is some dissatistaction, however, among the troops, many of whom are inclined to espouse the cause of the insurgent leader, Mitre.

The Madrid Government have handed over to England £75 000 as compensation for the Virginius affair and other claims. Great Britain refused to recognize the present Spanish Government until these claims were admitted.

The Bicycle Again.—Mr. Stanton, whose bicycle performances in England have already been notified, recently rode 50 miles on a bicycle in 3 hours, 48m. 2sec., which is extraordinary time. He went the first 16 miles in 25 seconds less than an hour. The bicycle he used had a 54 inch driving wheel.

According to a native report the following mines are working in Japan:—Gold mines, 82; silver, 118; copper, 300; iron, 22; tin, 6; lead 52; plumbago, 3; coald, 412; kerosine oil, 182; su phur, 12; alnm, 5 The ore is extracted from there in a private way, but much improved machinery has been ordered, with the view of introducing a better system of mining.

The old time severity of the game law in Britain is not yet completely effaced. Recently a man, for having eight pheasants illegally in his possession, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor. There are a great many cases of brutal assaults by husbands on wives in England just now, but the above is as heavy a sentence as would be imposed on a brute who had stopped short of actually killing his wife. The capture of a pheasant is evidently considered a more henious crime than kicking a sickly woman with a hob-nailed shoe.

The Queen of England's daughters are certainly examples to the rest of the fashionable world in industry and taste. At the royal Swiss cottage each of the princesses has a garden which she cultivates with her own hands. They have also learned to cook, and they frequently sit down to a meal prepared by one or other of their fair hands. Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is a clever artist, and all of them are accomplished in some way or other, besides being excellent languists. All these matters take time and hard work to learn, and it is evident that the daughters of a Queen, although born to every luxury, have not dwindled away their time in fashionable dissipation, like many of their humbler sisters.

The Population of China.—The population of China, notwithstanding the frightful ravages of the great rebellion, which in some parts has reduced it by one-half, is still, says an English journal of August 19, marvelous for the amazing figure to which it reaches. Baron Reichtofen has estimated it at 100,000,000, but the Abbe David, a well-known Chinese explorer, in a recent communication to the Societe de Geographie of Paris, declares this to be much below the real facts. Basing his estimate upon his knowledge of the province of Kiangsi, which he thinks below the average, M. David reckons the population of the Flowery Land at 300,000,000. But for infanticide and smallpox he believes the people would double themselves every twenty years.

Mr. Disraeli and Ireland. The *Spectator* "regrets to hear that Mr. Disraeli's visit to Ireland has been postponed, and stil more regrets the cause—a sharp attack of bronchitis, caught during his visit to Scotland, which has led his physicians to forbid his making any long journey or speaking in public for some time. It is a great loss. Mr. Disraeli has had Ireland on his mind for a long time—any time for the last forty years; and even lately, in 'Lothair,' he candidly acknowledged that Irish questions take a great deal of considering. But after forty years of considering it, it is quite certain that speaking in Ireland, and to Ireland he would find something very original, certainly suggestive, and perhaps even sublime, to say. It is especially to be regretted that he cannot go now, because there seems to have been a general understanding, extending even to the Fenian and philo-Fenian parties, that he was to be respectfully and even kindly received; and there truaes of good humor, in which sweetness and light prevail, are latterly as rare in Ireland as a whole month of sunny weather.'

At Last.—Building a line of telegraph through the wilds of the great North-West is about as suitable work for a lawyer as puddling peanuts at the street corner would be to the occupant of the woolsack or to his Grace of Canterbury. It rests with your good Grit interested in "elevating the standard of public morality" to do what a wholesome dread of public opinion if not a sense of duty would operate in preventing others from attempting. One can hardly believe it either possible or true and yet it is both—Mr. David Glass, who sold his Party and himself, and also in consequence failed to get returned to Parliament, has received from Mr. Mackenzie's Government a contract for building a section—over 300 miles, it is said—of the trans-continental telegraph line! The statement of the fact is its own strongest condemnation. It is a monstrous outrage. But David was implacable and persistent; by turns threatening, coaxing, bullying, pleading. The verdict upon such conduct may be safely left to the public.—*Toronto Mail.*

That France has not forgotten the events of the past four years is evident from her steady persistence in keeping up and increasing her enormous burden of debt and taxation. Orders, says the *Journal de Paris*, have been given now to proceed immediately with the manufacture of the new musket, model 1874, system Gras. These weapons will only be constructed in the workshops of the State; private firms will not be called upon to assist. The calculation is that in about a year a million of them will be made. Then only will the new arm be placed in the hands of the soldiers of the active army, and the men of the reserve and the territorial army will be drilled in the management of this musket. The Chessepots will be withdrawn, and they will be altered to the new pattern. France has at present 1,800 000 of them. One year will be necessary for that transformation; so that, by adding 200,000 new ones to be constructed in the interval, the Minister of War counts upon possessing, at the end of 1876, 3,000,000 of muskets (model Gras), with a store of 250 metal cartridges per weapon. The manufacture will afterwards be continued on a normal scale, and in proportion to the resources of the ordinary budget of war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Imported Stock.

At a meeting of the Stock Farm Commitee held at the Stork Farm, on Wednesday, 14th inst., it was resolved that the price of service for the the newly imported Rams be $1.50, including and not exceeding 2 weeks keep.

No more than 3 Ewes will be received from any person for each Ram. Boar Service $1.00.

Entries to be made and tickets to be obtained from the Secretary.

SIMON W. CRABBE,
Sec'y Stock Farm.

Ch'town, Oct 26, 1874—6in

MOLASSES.

In Store and to arrive—

350 puns Clenfugos and Barbadoes Molasses.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, Oct 26, 1874.—3i

LOST.

On Saturday evening, in this city, a BUNCH OF KEYS. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this Office.

Oct. 26, 1874 tf

$5 to $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

IN CHANCERY.

In re, Roderick R. Morrison, a Lunatic or person of unsound mind.

Before the Vice Chancellor.

By virtue of an order of His Honor the Vice Chencellor, made in this matter, and bearing date the 17th day October, 1874, all persons having any debts and claims against the said Roderick R. Morrison, are hereby required to come in and prove their debts and claims before me. And I do herby, by virtue of the said order, and the authority to me therein given, give notice thereof; and I do hereby appoint every WEDNESDAY, next ensuing the date hereof, up to the second WEDNESDAY in December next, inclusive, for that purpose And it is by the said order further declared, that such of the creditors of the said Roderick R. Morrison, as shall not come in and prove their debts and claims by the said second Wednesday in December next, shall be excluded from the benefit of the said order.

Dated this 24th day of October, A. D., 1874.

J. LONGWORTH,
Master in Chancery.

E. J. Hodgson, Solicitor for Committee.
Oct. 26, 1874. 4in

"PENNY READINGS!"

The THIRD SEASON of these Entertainments, consisting of Songs, Music, Readings and Recitations will commence

On Tuesday, 27th October,

in St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom, and will be continued fortnightly, until further notice, through the winter.

Doors open at 7.30. Admission 10 cents.

Tickets for the entire Season, One Dollar, to be obtained at Mr. Harvie's Store.

JOHN ELLIS.

St. Peter's Clergy House, Oct. 19, 1874. 2i

RUM. RUM.

15 Puns. to close a Consignment.
Will be Sold Low.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1874. 3in

Rye Whiskey.

50 BARRELS just received, and a large quantity always in stock. We are agents for the manufacturer, and sell at the same prices as it can be had at the Distillery.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town. Oct. 19, 1874. 3in

To the Electors of the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County.

Gentlemen,—At the earnest solicitation of friends in different parts of the District, and encouraged by offers of support from many who voted against me last year, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election.

Should I have the honor of being elected. I will endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of your representative.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD FERGUSON.

East River, Oct. 12, 1874.

FALL TRADE SALE!

(ABOUT 22ND OCTOBER.)

Terms, - - Six Months.

On arrival of Bark *Moselle* from London, and Ships from Liverpool, our Fall Importations will be completed, and we will offer,

BY AUCTION

About 22nd instant:

140 chests TEA, } warranted
50 half-chests, do }
500 bbls FLOUR, (diff. brands)
50 puns MOLASSES,
50 hhds SUGAR,
50 bbls White SUGAR,
30 bbls CURRANTS,
200 boxes VALENCIAS,
50 sacks RICE,
35 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing SODA,
100 boxes SOAP,
50 do Toilet do,
100 jars Cream TARTAR,
20 sacks FILBERTS,
20 bbls WALNUTS,
15 do ALMONDS,
200 boxes CONFECTIONERY,
60 boxes CRACKERS,
40 boxes Ball BLUE,
75 tins MUSTARD,
100 tins PEPPER,
30 do GINGER,
45 boxes STARCH,
80 do Nixey's Black LEAD,
50 do Table SALT,
20 bbls Barnes' PICKLES,
20 do Crosse and Blackwell's do,
20 do Chow Chow,
10 tins Castor OIL,
100 kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes),
40 boxes HORSENAILS,
25 do AXES,
50 do GLASS, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14,
2 casks PUTTY,
60 doz BROOMS,
60 do PAILS,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER,
50 M. PAPER BAGS,
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 kegs WHITING,
50 boxes T D PIPES,
100 pkgs SHOE THREAD,
300 sides Sole LEATHER,
45 boxes TOBACCO,—chewing,
75 caddies do smoking,
10 kegs do twist,
20 bbls LAMP CHIMNIES,
300 doz BLACKING,
200 coils 6thd MANILLA,
&c., &c.

Full particulars of definite day of Sale, &c., will be published in future advertisements, and by handbills in due time.

CARVELL BROS,
Auctioneers

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1874.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

800 bbls. choice CANADA FLOUR from new wheat, just received, for sale at lowest rates.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

Oct 12, 1874 2in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No More Dyspepsia.

I HAVE on Sale—

Crushed White Wheat and Best Graham Flour,

which are acknowledged by the best Physicians to be the most wholesome and easily digested food which can be eaten.

I have, also, a few Bbls. of the best Pastry Flour in the city.

P. S. MACGOWAN,

51 Water Street, Oct. 26, 1874. 3in

Monaghan's Agency!

23 Duke St. Halifax, N. S.

The undersigned attends to the purchasing and selling at Auctions or private Sale. of all kinds of Goods, Furniture, Libraries, Produce, &c. Goods forwarded when required.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Proceeds remitted promptly after sale.

Real Estate, Vessel, Bank and other Stocks bought and sold at either auction or private sale. Persons desirous of purchasing, selling, or exchanging Dwellings, Buildings, Lots, Farms, Vessels, &c., would do well to register at this Agency, where lists are kept.

P. MONAGHAN,
Real Estate and Stock Broker and General Commission Agent.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 26, 1874. 3in

STOVES!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Readymade Clothing,
&c., &c., &c.

Just received at the "Southport Store," a good assortment of Stoves, in Niagara, Waterloo, National and Magician, Cooks; Coral, Model, Organ and Ben Franklin, Parlors. Box Ironsides and Farmer's Boilers. Stovepipe, &c, &.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large assortmen in Men's, Womens' Boy's and Children's.

Hats & Caps, in great variety.

Readymade Clothing,

A splendid assortment, suitable to all.

The above seasonable goods, together with a choice lot of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., are offered to the public at prices which cannot fail to please.

Thankful for past favors, I would solicit a continuance.

HENRY BEER.

Southport, Oct. 19, 1874. 6in

SUGAR.

Hourly expected per Schr. *Onward*, 25 Hhds. Bright PORTO RICO, a choice article for retailing.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Oct. 19, 1874. 1w

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by Proud & MacCoubray, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.

Carriages and Sleighs made to order.

Repairs done with neatness and despatch.

All orders filled when promised.

YOUNKER, OFFER & CO.

Oct. 19, 1874—tf

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Annual Subscription Ploughing Match, open to all residents of Queen's County in the south side of the Hillsboro', will be held (under the direction of a Committee of the Subscribers) at "Keppoch," the farm of Wm. Welsh, Esq., M. P. P., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, when prizes to the amount of $60.00 will be offered for competition in two classes:

First Class—Men; entrance fee, $1.00

Second Class—Boys under 18 years, entrance free.

Ploughing to be 5x8 inches.

Ploughs to start at 9 o'clock, a. m. An additional prize will be given to the first finished in each class, if work approved of by the judges. Time in all cases to count from 9 o'clock.

Rules and regulations will be made known at time of starting.

Intending competitiers must enter their names with the chairman of Committee, on or before Saturday the 31st inst., *after which date there will positively be no more received.*

Howard Ploughs excluded.

By order of the Committee.
HENRY BEER, Chairman.

Southport, Oct. 19, 1874.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice to Purchasers of Government Lands in Townships Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 27.

The Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places, on the days mentioned, for the receipts of amounts due on account of Public Lands' sales:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd days of November next, at Wm. Haywood's Esq., Tignish, Lot 2.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of November next, at Mr. Patrick Dalton's Nail Pond, Lot 1.

On Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th days of November next, at Mr. David Hunter's, Alberton, Lot 4.

On Monday, the 9th day of November, at Beaton's Hotel, Lot 6.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of November at Goodwin's Hotel, Lot 14.

On Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th days of November, at Kensington, Lot 19.

Final notice to all persons in arrears of instalments on account of Public Lands' sales and rent, that unless payment be made to the Commissioner, on or before the 20th December next, proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

EMANUEL McEACHERN,
Commissioner.

Land Office, Oct. 19—till 5th nov.

SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

We will Sell by Auction,
AT THE COLONIAL BUILDING,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
on
THURSDAY,
THE 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, a very desirable Farm of Land, lately occupied by Charles Alleyne, Esq., of Hillsboro' Castle, situate near the flourishing village of Mount Stewart, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of a tract of 50 acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas; thence running, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, east seventy-six (76) chains, thence south twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] thence north seventy-seven [77] degrees, west seventy-six [76] chains, and thence north twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] to the place of commencement,—

NINETY-THREE (93) ACRES OF LAND, a little more or less, and is situate in Township number 38, in King's County.

For further particulars apply to E. J. Hodgson, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to

J. S. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN.

Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—till sale

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 15th day of February, 1875.