Examiner.

rlottetown, Dec. 11, 1876.

E DARK DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council are presuming quite o much upon their insignificance. No regular reports of their meetings being published, and those occasionally published being little read, they conduct their deliberations (if their wranglings may by courtesy so be called) quite without the influence or restraint of public opinion. It is very unfortunate that the citizens generally take so little interest in civic affairs, and give themselves so little trouble to elect suitable men. The natural results follow this neglect. The bare statement of the following facts will, we are sure, show that it is quite time people knew what goes on in the City Council.

Some months ago, a saloon was opened in this town. Its proprietor applied for a license to sell liquor. This was refused. The proprietor, soon after, was convicted, for selling without license, and fined. He was a second time charged and convicted; a third time charged and then not convicted; a fourth time charged and convicted; a fifth time charged and confessed. Five charges and four convictions in about twelve months, certainly showed a persistent defiance and contempt of the law, which, we should not have supposed, would have entitled the culprit to any special consideration or reward at the hands of those whose duty it is to uphold the law. Our City Councillors thought differently. The man who thus acted has been by them rewarded. Having appealed in some of the cases and been cast in the appeals, he does what? Applies to the City Council to give him a license, and for permission to pay his fine at his own convenience. And the men who were elected to office to maintain the law and to assist in its execution, to whom the citizens had entrusted the delicate and difficult duty of deciding to whom a liquor license might be granted, gave one to a man who came before them with a character branded by four convictions for illicit selling; and further, as a reward for his persistent and open violations of the law, they spread the payment of his fines and costs over two years. We had imagined that a man applying for a license should be able to show a tolerably clean record,—that at least he should not have been notorious as the keeper of an unlicensedgroggery, who snapped his fingers at police regulations, because he found that he could pay the fines out of his unlawful gain. But we were mistaken. Our City Council think differently. They say to an applicant: "Sir, you have been convicted, over and over again, of breaking our laws; you have flouted our regulations; you have kept what is a nuisance and a pest in the community—a secret, illicit grog-shop; you have set yourself openly to defy those laws of which we are the sworn guardians; therefore, we have much pleasure in rewarding you with a license; and, inasmuch as the Courts have fined you, we will do what we can for you—spread your payments over two years—and then we trust you will feel the inconvenience but a slight one." However, when we read the tangle of amendments and counter-amendments, and such proposals as that the fines and costs (amounting to about $200) be reduced to $16, or that they be remitted altogether, we really feel thankful that some of the Councillors did not propose to give him a handsome present for having been so kind as to break their laws.

A year or two ago, our Councillors indulged themselves in a strange vagary. A thief was brought before them who had stolen property to the value of more than $200. They fined him $50. In effect, they set themselves up as willing to enter into partnership with any thief who would steal enough to pay a fine of $50. All he had to do was to take care that his robberies exceeded their tax, and his profits were certain. Fortunately, the Legislature was in session at the time, and an Act was at once passed to take the criminal jurisdiction out of their hands. Now, in that case, we do not charge them with wilful encouragement of thieving. We acquit them of sympathy with crime, and attribute their action to pure blundering stupidity. In the grog-case, however, we cannot let them off so easily. We do not acquit them of sympathy with the offence. We cannot here allow them to plead that ignorance and incompetence were their only faults.

Henceforth, Charlottetown should be the Paradise of unlicensed rumsellers. As Sicily is the favored home of banditti, because kind-hearted officials smile upon their little doings, so here we have rewards and official favor for men of a class which, in most civilized countries, seeks in vain for the patronage of those in authority.

We are sorry to have to say a word that seems to reflect upon our worthy Stipendiary Magistrate, who usually discharges his duty with such efficiency. It may be, we hope it is, that our want of legal knowledge leads us astray. But as the matter appears to us, it looks as though he had been remiss in seeing to the execution of his sentences. Why did he allow the City Council practically to set aside his sentences? Who entrusted them with the prerogative of mercy? How can they interfere with the sentences of his Court? Those sentences the Supreme Court confirmed. It confirmed them to no purpose; for the City Council cooly set them aside. Mr. FitzGerald has shown so much firmness, impartiality and judgment in the performance of his duties, that we shall really be glad to know that he has not, even passively, acquiesced in the iniquitous conduct of the City Council.

The Council seem to have acted as if this were a sort of private suit between themselves and the other party, about which they could make such terms as they pleased. If this is so, and they really have such power, then as soon as possible, the power of prosecuting unlicensed rumsellers should be taken from them and entrusted to the Inspector of Licenses. The giving of licenses, certainly, should not remain any longer in the hands of men so utterly unfit to exercise that power. We can put up with their buying big useless bells, building ugly, shakey, bell-towers, and writing silly verses, because they then only squander our money and make themselves ridiculous. But when they fly in the face of morality and decency, it is rather too much, and it should be put out of their power to repeat such actions.

MORE CIVIL SERVICE CORRUPTION.

As a fairly defeated bully returns to his home and vents his spleen by beating and turning out of doors the weakest and most helpless of his family, so the Local Premier and the Commissioner of Public Works returned, ingloriously, from the Dominion election campaign to chastise poor officials who draw means of livelihood from the public exchequer. Their first operation was summarily to discharge five ill-paid road commissioners. A crowd of Overseers, Hog-reeves, Ram-reeves and Goose-reeves, will, in due course, indirectly feel the weight of the defeated ministers' displeasure! They then seized upon the quiet, hard-working, unobtrusive Visitor of Schools for King's County. He had never hurt anybody. He had never obtruded his religion, or his views respecting the School Question, upon the public. Many thought him a Presbyterian. It is not generally known for whom he cast his vote. He is noted for attention to the duties of his office. He was, certainly, capable of performing those duties. Yet he was pitched headlong by the splenetic ministers; and before he was aware of the fact, he was, outside of the official doors—out of employment.

The only excuse which can by any possibility be offered by the Government, is that other men who had helped them in the late election were clamoring for their expected reward. Good men are discharged, the business of the country is muddled, the people are indignant, a wretchedly bad practice is perpetuated. What odds? The corrupt and selfish supporters of a Party which has profited by their selfishness and corruption demand the price of their services. The Coalition Government have not the moral courage to "right the wrong" and "do the right." With contemptible cowardice, they weakly yield to the demands of those who supported them for gain, because other Governments "have been just as bad!" Truly, a bully's excuse for an outrage.

LIGHT AT LAST.

After three years of patient waiting we have the *Northern Light* to keep up communication between this Province and the mainland, as provided by the terms of Union in 1873. The *Northern Light* is a stout, strong, rough vessel, well adapted, we have no doubt, for the service for which she is intended. She is 45 feet long, 25 feet beam, 16 feet depth of hold. She is furnished with very powerful engines. She has accommodation for twenty-eight passengers, and is capable of carrying about 500 barrels of freight. Her projector, Mr. Sewell, thinks her trips this winter will mark the commencement of an era of commercial emancipation to people living in countries liable to an annual ice blockade. We hope so.

The *Northern Light* is commanded by Capt. A. Finlayson. Mr. J. McKay, of New London, is her first mate; Mr. G. W. Gillis her second mate. Her Chief Engineer is Mr. John McMillan. His assistants are Messrs. G. McPherson and G. Muirhead. The crew consists of five seamen, six firemen, a purser, and a cook.

The *Northern Light* will ply between Pictou and Georgetown.

THE LAST LOAN.

The last loan negotiated by Mr. Cartwright gives general dissatisfaction. The Montreal *Gazette* remarks that "it is impossible at this time to avoid a contrast between the loan negotiated by the Treasurer of Quebec and that negotiated by the Finance Minister of the Dominion. Ten days before the former were negotiated Quebec five per cents. stood in the market at about a hundred and one and a half and a hundred and two. Mr. Church sold at a hundred net, that is without rebate or commission, getting dollar for dollar for the face of his debentures. Ten days before Mr. Cartwright put his loan upon the market, Dominion four per cents stood at ninety-five and a half, and he got, deducting interest on instalments and the ordinary two per cent. commission, rather less than eighty-eight, or seven and a half per cent. less than the market rate at the time he was preparing his submission. That is a difference which will strike most people as startling. Then again, in the case of the Provincial loan, although the payments were made at different periods extending into the mouth of October, the purchasers were required to pay the interest from the 1st May, so that there was no loss of interest. While in the case of the Dominion loan, the purchasers are entitled to draw interest on coupon, although payments are not made, some of them until eight months after the allotment!!

STANLEY'S ATROCITIES.

The Aborigines Protection and Anti-slavery societies of London, lately memorialized Lord Derby respecting the atrocities of Stanley, the American traveller, in Central Africa. They requested that steps be taken to repudiate the apparent responsibility, for those atrocities, which Stanley, in a wholly unauthorized manner, contrived to fasten upon Great Britain. Lord Derby has taken the steps requested, and Stanley has been directed not to hoist the British flag.

"PREPARING FOR WAR."

The Turks and Russians are preparing for war with terrible earnestness. They have no faith in the Conference about to assemble. They evidently regard war as inevitable. Russia is sending battalion after battalion to the Turkish frontier. It is said that she has a quarter of a million men ready for active service at the word of command. Turkey is bending all her energies to the defence of her territory. She will give the Russians a warm reception.

Chappelle's Almanac and Guide Book for 1877 contains all information required by sea captains, and renders the possession of a nautical almanac unnecessary.

A "HORROR."

News of a terrible occurrence at Brooklyn, New York, is at hand. The theatre there was destroyed by fire and hundreds of persons were burned to death. By latest telegrams we learn that four hundred charred bodies have already been recovered from the ruins. No wonder that Brooklyn is in mourning.

THE CHAMPION "MEDDLER AND MUDDLER."

$1,358,408 LOST IN A DAY.

[*From the Halifax Herald.*]

When the Big Push organ of Toronto called Mr. Richard John Cartwright a 'Meddler and muddler of figures,' as it did a few years ago, people little knew how appropriate the dscription was destined to be. But the Turncoat of Nappanee is evidently a man of destiny, and seems likely to do what might be regarded as impossible—give to the utterances of the *Toronto Globe* the semblance of veracity. It must have been with some such view that he recently performed those juggling feats in finance, that we read of in the London press, which certainly resemble more than the ludicrous blundering of an imaginary Handy Andy, then the actual operations of a Canadian Finance Minister. It is no wonder that every Financial newspaper in England and Canada is astonished and disgusted; that the press supporting the Cauchon-Coffin Administaation is silent or perplexed; for Mr. Richard John Cartwright has gone and done what must make the *Globe's* description of him strikingly accurate, if it does not even attach to him serious suspicion and remark.

It will be remembered that some two months since Mr. Cartwright crossed the Atlantic, with the professed object of borrowing in London £2,500,000 stg., for some mysterious purpose that he did not divulge but was generally supposed to be for the replenishing of those Banks where Simpsons make rich in times of peace, and out of whose coffers Big Push proceeded in times of war. Burdened thus with a 'holy' mission, he set about his work as became a Grit saint. To raise the required sum he crried with him the requisite number of £100 Canadian Government Debentures, or Promissory Notes of Canada for £100, bearing interest at 4 per cent, payable annually. He arrived in London about the first of November last, at which time—as can be seen by reference to any London newspaper—the very same kind of Debentures, which he carried, viz: £100 debentures bearing 4 p.c. interest, were selling in the London market at £94 1-2. Now this was a very fair price, and if Mr. Cartwright had raised his loan by selling his £100 debentures or notes at £94 1-2 each, there could have been no fault found with that part of his operations. To raise the required sum he would only have to sell 25,946 of his debentures, or in other words have given promissionary notes of Canada for the sum of £2,593 600 and could have come home with the £2,500,000 in his pocket. But what will our readers think when informed that Mr. Cartwright so 'muddled' affairs that he had to give notes for the sum of at least £2,853,000, in order to raise his loan, or £258,400 more than any other man with similar securities in his pocket would have had to pay for the the money!! How Mr. Cartwright brought about this wonderful result is a remarkable piece of history. Contemporaneous with his arrival in London, the following notice was published in the London papers, and speaks for itself:

DOMINION OF CANADA LOAN FOR £2,500,000 4 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS OR INSCRIPTIONS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Messrs. Glynn, Mills, Currie, & Co., the financial agents in England of the Dominion of Canada, are authorized by the Minister of Finance of Canada to receive application for a loan of £2 500 000 sterling bonds or inscriptions *bearing interest from the 1st of November*, 1876, *at the rate of* 4 *per cent.* per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st May and 1st November of each year at the offices of the said financial agents in London.

The price of subscription is 91 *per cent.*, payable as follows:—

5 per cent on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
20 per cent. on 31st January 1877.
20 per cent. on 27th March, 1877.
20 per cent on 25th May, 1877, deducting the half years coupon due 1st May, 1877.
11 per cent. on 25th July, 1877, less income tax.

Thus it will be seen that while bonds of a precisely similar character were selling at 94 1-2, Mr. Richard John Cartwright deliberately handed over £2 500 000 worth of them to Messrs. Glyn and Baring at 91!! But this is not all. It will be noticed that he does not get cash down for his notes even at that figure, but gives credit for large portions of the money extended over nine months; while Crnada pays interest 'from the 1st November, 1876!' By an ordinary arithmetical calculation, it will be found that the loss arising from these deferred payments, calculating 5 p.c interest (which could be easily obtained in this country) is equal £1 6s. 3 1. per bond, which reduces the net returns from 91 to 89 5-8! From this still, we are told, must be subtracted two per cent. for 'Brokers' commission,' and we have the net returns of our £100 bond reduced to 87 5-8 or £87 13s. 9 1! And this, as before stated, while our bonds of identically the same character, were worth in London £94 10s.

It is but little wonder that, in view of these facts, the London *Times* records a remarkable 'rush' after the investment. But little wonder that Messrs. Glyn and Baring are suspected of having kept four fifths of the loan to themselves, and thereby secured, in addition to their 'Brokers Commission, some £40,000 on their investment, even supposing that they sold at 93, which the London papers show was the price offered the first day the securities appeared on the market! But little wonder indeed, but some disgrace and fearfully mortifying, that we have made ourselves a laughing stock on the London Exchange, lost over a million and a quarter of dollars, and can claim the Champion "Muddler of figures" ever produced by this or any other country.

A prophet has arisen in the East—in P. E. Island. He is at present engaged in writing a series of articles for the *King's County Advertiser*, published at Georgetown, P. E. Island, and he is making some startling predictions. Without attempting to prepare his readers for the astounding news, he declares that the dismemberment of the United States 'cannot be more distant (however nearer) then a decade of decades,' and he adds that among the 'fermenting elements will be Protective Duties, Free Trade, Prohibition, the National Education system, the commercial and other jealousies arising between the different families of States, and festering wounds of the late civil war.' It is satisfactory to know that there is to be no war between the Dominion and the United States, and that instead there 'will be one grand treaty of peace.' The Dominion is to acquire Alaska, and it is to 'prove a mine of wealth and a tower of strength to her.' More than that. 'Ere half a century passes away,' says the oracle, 'Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, will seek separation from the Union and entrance into the Dominion.' Finally, it is insinuated that so soon as Alaska becomes a part of the Dominion, a monarchy will be 'the governing power of British America.' Further predictions will be awaited with interest.—*Exchange.*

THE ELECTION IN CARDWELL.

When Mr. Bolton, the Government nominee in Cardwell, last appeared before the electors he was the champion of purity and the bearer of an elevated standard of public morality. But now he rejoices and his Party with him, over the fact that $28,000 of Mr. H. H. Cook's corruption money twice defeated his opponent.

Then (that was in August, 1872,) he was the representative of the Party of Economy. Now he glories in supporting a Government which has increased the cost of Civil Government by $150,000 a year, and the Departmental salaries at Ottawa by $90,000.

Then he was pledged to support "a high public morality" in all its phases. Now he asks to be sent to Parliament to give his vote for M. Cauchon.

Then he was the champion of purity of government. Now he defends Ministers who "smell to Heaven," and Ministers who are denounced by Courts for improper conduct in copper and land sales.

Then he was the champion of the Independence of Parliament. Now he favours the bestowal of immense printing contracts on the Speaker of the Commons, private members and on Ministers of the Crown.

Then he advocated Federal non-interference in local matters. Now he supports a Government which throws its whole weight into the cause of Local friends.

Benificient results were to flow from the able Ministry, then untried which he supported. Where are they? Let him name a few.

Corruption was to be utterly rooted out. Thirty-one "Reform" members of the Dominion House, and nine of the Local House, have been unseated for bribery and corruption since then. If each spent as much as Mr. Cook spent in defeating Mr. McCarthy, viz., $14,000 per victory, then these forty purists, all of them as loud-mouthed in denouncing corruption as Mr. Bolton, consecrated nearly *six hundred thousand dollars* to the work of correcting "Tory abuses" in this province alone!

The Civil Service was to be reformed, and the number of Cabinet ministers was to be redeced. Yet Mr. Bolton is just as ready to support Mr. Mackenzie in breaking these pledges as he was to applaud him in making them.

Parliament was to have full and absolute control of every branch of public expenditure, and its opinion was to be taken before any measure involving a burthen to the country was entered into by the Executive. Yet Mr. Bolton is equally enthusiastic in defending Mr. Mackenzie, who pledged the country to an expenditure of $2,000,000 in steel rails *before* he obtained the assent of the House thereto

Plenty and prosperity were to accompany "Reform" rule. The "standard of public morality" was to be lifted high; the Administration was to be pure, able and unselfish, the people were to thrive in the new political atmosphhere, and the country's industries to increase and multiply. Has the prophecy been fulfilled, even partially?

Mr. Bolton, we venture to say, has realized in his canvass 'the fact that while in August, 1872, he was the champion of a Ministry, untried but full of promise and laden with the most exalted pledges, he is now the creature of a discredited Government which has been tried and found wanting in every quality that constitutes excellence in a Government.

"Reform" was riding on a high wave then, but to-day a high wave is riding over "Reform."

THE TRADE OF CANADA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Secretary of State for the United States has issued a report on the commercial relations of the United States with other countries. From this report we learn that the trade of the Republic with foreign countries has in almost every instance fallen off. This is, of course, largely owing to the curtailment of expenses adopted by the purchasers of the country, in consequence of the hard times.

The same general cause has effected the trade of Canada, though also it must be admitted that the unwise and improvident management of the present Government has had much to do with the serious diminution our trade has experienced. Just fancy, the balance of trade was according to the report of the United States Secretary in 1875 in favor of the United States by nearly $22,000,000. In 1872 the balance was in favor of Canada. Thus a complete revolution coincident with the political revolution in Canada has taken place in our trade. When Sir John A. was at the head of affairs the country was prosperous, and the balance of trade in our business with the United States was in our favor. When Mr. Mackenzie attained power things took a turn, the United States gained all the benefit that is supposed to follow the balance of trade. It is not a little strange that such a great commercial change as that from a balance in our favor in 1872 to a balance *against* us of no less a sum than $22 000,000 in 1875, should be accompanied with a change in the Ministry here, and consequent change in the commercial policy of this country towards the United States? Can we say this is cause and effect? Or are these two sets of facts totally unconnected with each other? Mr. Mackenzie, with his ultra free trade notions would say he did not care a fig for the balance of trade; that it was a figment of the past, and so on, as all that school of political economists are obliged to say when dealing with the excess of imports over exports in the history of a country's trade. But surely it matters very much if we have to hunt up twenty-two millions of dollars a year in cash to pay over to the United States instead of paying that sum in produce on which we secure a profit. If our trade with the United States were so regulated that our exports should equal our imports from that country—that is if our exports to the United States had been twenty-two millions more than they were—we should have had the profit upon these twenty-two millions to the good instead of having had to pay that sum in hard cash.

In so far, therefore as the present Ministry have given the United States undue advantages; in so far as by their sugar policy they have broken down our native refineries and thrown us helpless into the arms of the United States refinaries; in so far as they have refused that reciprocity in which has been some times called protection, and have allowed our neighbors to trade with us at a low rate of customs duties,—while we can only reach them through the gate of high customs duties—in so far as the present Ministry have, by negligence and carelessness and inability to discern the wants of the country, done all these things and intensified evils instead of mitigating them—they are responsible to the country; and the country—clearly discriminating between what the Government cannot help and what it can help—will hold them responsible for their share in the evils that have been experienced during the past few years.—*Hx. Herald.*

Wanttd.—A few copies of the Examiner of October, 5th, 1874. Cash will be paid for them at this office.

THE NEW MINISTER.

(*From Grip.*)

Mr. Brown—(*solus*)—He's maybe no that bad. Mackenzie's gane for him the noo. (*Enter Mackenzie, leading in Mills.*) A vera gude morning gentlemen. I hiena, as ye are dootless aware, Maister Mills, lang expeckit ye're entrance to this sphere, but ye will ken—

Mr. Mills—(*takes up position in centre, and pompously breaks in*)—No doubt, sir, you did not expect. But the philosophic mind, sir, expects all things in their due course. In logical sequence, I take a leading part here, as necessarily, as logically as I ruled the London Board of Trade. Your power, sir, is of the press; mine is logic alone. *Magna est Logicus, et prevalebit.—Quint.*

Mr. Brown—(*rather staggered at the quotation*)—Maister Mills, I doot ye hairdly recognize the presence wherein ye noo stand. But I make allooance for the effecks o' sudden elevation—

Mr. Mills—(*striking a Demosthenic attitude with startling rapidity*)—Sir! Elevation! What elevation rivals the vast height from which the *Philosopher* surveys cringing politicians, crawling Cabinets, writhing Grit editors, and hissing Protectionists? Logic, sir,—

Mr. Brown—(*screechingly sharp*) Maister Mackenzie, gin Maistar Mills suld be so eccentric as tae intraduce logic intae a Cabinet where nae such nonsense is sufferit, I tak it for granted ye will correck suk conduck in a severely practical manner.

Mr. Mackenzie—(*Aside*)—For Heaven's sake, no a word! He's a' I could get. Sax others refusit, and declarit we could nae survive a session, and it wad be madness tae join. I ken he's partially crackit, but it's joost Mills or naething.

Mr. Brown—Weel, if we maun—(*to the Philosopher who, absorbed, disregards the by-play*)—Ye were observin, sir—

Mr. Mills—I came to the rescue of Canada. *Ab interitu vindicare—Plaut.* To you, to him,—(*points to Premier*)—I now explain. When in the course of human affairs she is plunged in commercial depression, where do we look for example? Greece and Rome, Venice, Tyre and Sidon, Sodom and Gomorrah, what course would they foretell? Read the mysterious Sanscrit of the Brahmin, the records of Confucian lore, what do they predict? And there's no doubt that wages, profit, capital and outlay make up the sum. This proves beyond dispute—

Mr. Brown—[*Mournfully*]—*Awlexander!*

Mr. Mackenzie—[*Holding his hands on his ears*]—What diz he mean?

Mr. Mills—As my illustrious friend, Professor Smith, observes in letters, the *Telegram* should put in letters of gold, 'To this the whole course of historical precedent unanimously points.' To what? An American Senate; and even to more. *Popularis imperiis amator.—Met.* Yes, we must burst the Customs line—sweep away the line! When did Britain do us anything but injury? Cut loose from her.

Mr. Brown—[*Piercingly*]—Awlexander!!

Mr. Mackenzie—[*horrified*]—The Devil!

Mr. Mills—Talk about trade! I appear on the scene. *In luce versari; e tenebris erumpere!—Hor.* Smith's Wealth of Nations—Cobden—Sir Robert Peel—Wells—balance of imports and exports! there is no doubt the difference is the profit; you said so [*knocks hat off the shocked Premier*] Yes, I ask any reasonable man if this does not show our course clearly? What a career opens before us! First annexation; then to convert the States to Free Trade! I will accept the Presidency! Hooray! [Rushes out.]

Mr. Brown—HE'S GANE DAFT! Mon, what wull ye dae?

Mr. Mackenzie—It's him or naething, I tell't ye. He'll sober a' bit yet; he's licht, headed the noo. We maun gang oot, I see; but we hae a year's salary yet, onyhoo. We are a' pitting oor hooses in order. I see ye are building ane. Cast care to the deil. We hae no dune sae bad.

Mr. Brown—Weel, when I think o' the auld shop in Glasgie, whur we sauld needles and tape, and see hoo I am lookit up tae here, there is some balm in Gilead.

Mr. Mackenzie—Mon, I was a mason no lang syne. Think ye nae $8,000 a year's a fortune tae me. Tak heart. Come what may, we hae been blest. [*Scene closes.*]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French ministry has resigned.

Ontario Legislature is called for business on the 3rd January.

The gold yield of California this year will be about $20,000,000.

Sir Vernon Harcourte was on Saturday married to the daughter of Motley, the historian.

The Cuban insurgents burned a railway train on the 23rd ult., and captured $1,000,000 in specie and a large quantity of ammunition.

Prince Bismarck in a speech delivered on Saturday, expressed a hope of peace, and stated that unless Austria's existence was threatened, Germany would probably remain neutral.

It is a costly honor to be Lord Mayor of London. It cost the last incumbent of the office about $85,000 to maintain its dignity, which sum is said to be $25 000 less than it cost Sir A. Lusk. The salary of the office is not more than $25,000.

Disagreement.—The jury in the case of the Halifax bank robbers failed to agree, and after eight hours' session were discharged on Saturday night.

The Porte promised to respect the neuterality of Roumania.

Twenty-five thousand Russian troops have been missed along the south bank of the Pruth.

The French Ministry have tendered their resignations. President MacMahon requested them to remain in office until the decision of the subject.

Mr. Schuyler, the American Counsel General, has returned from Bulgaria. He reports the condition of the people improving. The relief agencies—including the Government ones—are working well and rendering great assistance to the inhabitants.

Nearly all the Turkish troops have left Bosnia and Hertzegovinia, the Porte having determined not to resist the occupation of those Provinces by Austria in case of war.

In a speech, delivered on Saturday, Bismarck is reported to have declared that if Rossia threatened to be victorious in the impending war, England would interfere without making a formal declaration of war, and he believed England would occupy Egypt should Turkish territory be violated by Russian forces.

Mr. Watson, a temperance lecturer in Ontario, is outspoken in condemnation of the course of Mr. Mackenzie and the Reformers on the Temperance Question. He charges that Mr. Mackenzie, who "for years lectured on Temperance to serve Party"—that was when he was in Opposition—has become "a wine bibber and renegade;" and he adds: "Look at Mr. Tilley the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick he is the same now as always,—the same in as out of office,—and not a drop enters Government House." Mr. Watson also charges that the Reform Party, as a Party, has sold out on the Prohibition question. The Temperance men asked for Prohibition, and they were given—a Royal Commission, "which went to the United States and did nothing." The greatest blow to the hopes of temperance men has been Mr. Mackenzie's late speech, in which he set his face against Prohibition. He may be right now, or he may be wrong; but Temperance men see in his present attitude so complete a backsliding from his former professions that they feel utterly disgusted and prostrated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION

Tea, Furs, Groceries, &c.,

AT SALESROOM on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock:—

13 chests TEA,
5 cwt. Liverpool SOAP, 1 lb bars,
5 boxes Toilet do,
5 Cases MATCHES,
10 doz. BLACKING,
5 boxes STARCH,
20 boxes BISCUIT, assorted,
20 do Ground PEPPER,
10 do Cream Tartar,
8 doz. CASTOR OIL, 3 oz. bottles),
5 cwt. assorted CONFECTIONERY,
5 boxes FIGS,
10 cases Lamp CHIMNEYS,
10 bbls. Gill FLASKS,
20 doz. DECANTERS,
5 Nests TUBS,
20 Children's SLEDS,
50 boxes RAISINS,
25 boxes DIGBY CHICKENS,
ALSO,
6½ doz. COON SKIN CAPS,
2 do PLUSH CAPS,
6 do TWEED CAPS,
4 do Imitation Lamb do,
3 do O. B. MUFFS.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
December 11, 1876.—1i

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Years.

The subscriber begs to announce that his completed Stock has arrived; and also a large variety of articles suitable for the season, consisting of

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,

SAUCES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE CITRON, LEMON, and ORANGE PEELS, RAISINS, ALMONDS, VERMICELLI, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, PRESERVED MACARONI, TAPIOCA, SAGO, SPICES, GINGER, METZ FRUITS, SOMERODY'S LUGGAGE, BON BONS,

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Toilet Requisites, &c.

C. D. Rankin,
Next door to the Hon. P. Walker's
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1876.—2i.

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Wholesale & Retail!

CHAPPELLE'S

ALMANAC & GUIDE-BOOK,

FOR 1877!

Be sure and get one as they are selling very rapidly.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,
Diamond Bookstore

Dec. 11, 1876.

Prince Edward Island Railway!

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec 11th, trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.		No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dep.	8.30 a. m.	
Cardigan		9.00	
Mount Stewart	Arr.	10.25	
	Dep.	10.40	
Royalty Junction		11.53	
Charlottetown	Arr.	12.15 p. m.	
	Dep.	9.10 A. M.	Dep. 2.15 p.m.
Royalty Junction		9.32	2.42
North Wiltshire		10.27	3.38
Hunter River		10 43	3.55
County Line		11.35	4.44
Kensington		12.16 p. m.	5.22
Summerside	Arr.	12.55	Arr. 6.00
	Dep.	1.55	
Wellington		2.50	
Port Hill		3.35	
O'Leary		5.00	
Alberton	Arr.	6.07	
Tignish	Arr.	7.10	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.		No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dep.	7.30 a. m.	
Alberton		8.32	
O'Leary		9.40	
Port Hill		11.03	
Wellington		11.50	
Summerside	Arr.	12 45 p. m.	
	Dep.	1.45	Dep. 8.00 a.m.
Kensington		2.23	8.40
County Line		3.04	9.20
Hunter River		3.55	10.11
North Wiltshire		4 10	10.27
Royalty Jun'n		5.06	11.21
Charlottetown	Arr.	5 30	Ar. 11.45
	Dep.	2.00	
Royalty Junction		2.22	
Mount Stewart	Arr.	3.35	
	Dep.	4.00	
Cardigan		5.25	
Georgetown	Arr.	5.55	

Souris Branch.

Going West.			Going East.		
STATIONS.		Mixed.	STATIONS.		Mixed.
		A. M			P. M
Souris	Dep.	7.15	Ch'town	Dep	2.00
Harmony		7.40	Royalty Junc.		2.22
St. Peter's		9.02	M. Stewart	Ar	3.35
Morell		9.37		Dp	3.50
M.Stewart	Arr.	10.25	Morell		4.39
	Dep.	10.40	St. Peter's		5.14
Roylt'y J'c't		11.53	Harmony		6.35
Ch'town		a.12.15 pm	Souris	Ar.	7.00

C. J. Brydges,
Gen'l Supt. Gov. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE,
Supt. P. I. R.

Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1876.—6ins

Grain Crushers!

WE MANUFACTURE for Farmer's use, at a moderate cost, a good article of the above, which will crush from eight to ten bushels of oats or barley per hour, driven by horse power. These machines are well recommended by parties using them. A saving of one third is allowed to be made in feeding crushed grain to stock.

SMALLWOOD & BOVYER,
Upper Queen Street.
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1876.—wkly pat 3i

HOUSE TO LET!

TO LET on Richmond Street, West of Pownal Street, a house containing five rooms. Apply to

NICHOLAS MURPHY,
California House.
Dorchester Street, Dec. 11, 1876.

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of of TEN PER CENT. per Annum has been declared on the capital Stock of this Bank for the past half year and is payable at its Banking house here on demand.

Wm. McLEAN, Cashier.
Ch'town, Dec. 11, 1876.—21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

THE Public will please note County Line and Morell are now Regular Stations. The station hitherto known as Lot 40 will hereafter be called Morell, and the station known as Morell will, from this date, be called Lot 40.

WM. McKECHNIE, Sup't.
Ch'town. Dec. 11th, 1876.—6i

Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has this day been declared, for the past half year, upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable at the Banking House, on demand.

Dec. 11, 1876. J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

"Unquestionably the best sustained Work of the kind in the World."

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Notices of the Press.

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