

General News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London woke on Wednesday, Sept. 18, and found the Times anti-Ministerial. The phenomenon is worth noting. The anger of the Times against Mr. Gladstone was caused by his reply to the Deputation of the Trades, which waited on him on Tuesday. It has hitherto been a popular notion that Mr. Gladstone is very capable of giving an answer to any question that can reasonably be addressed to him. Upon this point the Times is now sceptical. Mr. Gladstone did not answer precisely in the terms the Times would have used, and, therefore, he did not answer right. It is hard to say what we are coming to. The "English Republicans" met in the Park last Sunday to express their sympathy with the French Republicans. Another body of Democrats called on Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday to ask him to recognize the French Republic. He gave them very good reasons (as we think them) to show why that step would be premature. Mr. Gladstone's words to the Deputation are reported as follows: "Our business is to proceed upon principles of perfect equality, and look impartially upon any Government that may be established in France, independently of its being democratic, parliamentary, monarchical, or whatever it may be. Then, what is the principle on which we are to proceed? That we acknowledge it as the Government of France which France chooses to accept for herself. But, as it is not our business to lag behind in this respect, so it is not our business to go before France. Before the Government exercising power in France has been recognized, are we to be expected to pronounce an opinion which France has not expressed? What is the position of the French Government exercising power in Paris and Tours? How did they describe themselves? They are not themselves carrying out the Government. They have been appointed for the calling together of a representative body—referring their case to that body, and deriving their title from the approval of that body. Now, surely, it is plain that we cannot travel faster than France in this matter; and we cannot travel faster than the present Government of France. The recognition of the late Empire of France did not take place until after the vote of the people. The vote of the people took place on the 1st of the month, and the recognition took place on the 4th. We were in hopes the vote of France was going to take place on Saturday next, and if it did take place on Saturday next, we would not have been less prompt than any former Government has been to recognize that which has been established. But if you step in before the judgment of the people, you are really recognizing that which the great, high-minded, and civilized people of France had not recognized themselves. That is the state of the case."—Thus spoke Mr. Gladstone; but according to the Times, his answer should have been that he and his Government had, in fact, already recognized the French Republic. Probably the next thing he will be asked to do is to recognize the "English Republic" also.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The attempt to found the institutions of the future will be made in England under some critical conditions, partly common to her with other nations, partly peculiar to herself. Peculiar to her, in degree, at least, are the contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty, and the presence of masses of want, ignorance, and criminal propensity close to the streets of luxurious palaces. The proletariat is beginning to appear in the great American cities, and to raise the formidable problems connected with its existence; and this is one of the most important elements in the change which has passed over American society since it was observed by De Tocqueville. But in England the danger is at its height, and though the explosive forces of a Faubourg, St. Antoine slumber long, in a day of revolutionary excitement, they may awake. There is a peculiarity also in the political aspect of the Trades' Unions in England, at least, as compared with their political aspect in this country. In England, the suffrage was so long withheld from the artisans that they have formed a polity industrial, with objects, laws and a government of its own outside, the polity of the nation. Such a power can hardly fail, in this industrial age, in some way to affect the course of political progress. On the other hand, a feature of the situation, common to England, with all the leading nations, is the critical position which it is impossible to ignore, of the religious faith which has hitherto formed the foundation of the political as well as the social morality of the world. It may be true that the doctrine of future rewards and punishments has not operated with all the force which theologians have assumed; but assuredly the motives which hitherto led the mass of men to keep their selfish passions in subordination to the common good, and thereby to render government other than that of mere force possible, will be found, if analyzed, to be fundamentally religious. The connection of atheism and imperialism is most marked perhaps in Hobbes, but it is visible through the whole history of political philosophy. Rationalism has not yet developed a positive side, and between the decay of the old support and the growth of the new, there may be an interval perilous to humanity. On the other hand, the influence of science is beginning to tell beneficially on politics, by substituting observation for assumption and calm investigation for party passion. The rational study of history is also a new and beneficial influence in the case of all public men who have received a good political education. There are, unhappily, great masses of ignorance among the people in England; and even the new possessors of wealth are a bad political class, being too commonly uneducated, not only in the first but in the second generation. But, on the other hand, there is a good deal of highly trained political intellect. To this system of class Government, in other respects so injurious, has itself been conducive, by dedicating a class to political life. The comparatively secure tenure of seats in Parliament has contributed to the

same result. Something is also due perhaps to the system of College Fellowships, which gives young men of ability the opportunity of carrying their self-culture beyond the limits of an ordinary University education. There is, moreover, a good deal of independence and force of political character; independence and force which are often perverse and reactionary, but still independence and force. England will probably grapple vigorously with the tremendous problems which are forced upon her, and there is good reason for hoping that she will work out something of value, not for herself only, but for the world.—Putnam's Magazine.

WAR RUMORS IN RUSSIA.

The Daily News Correspondent writes as follows from St. Petersburg, September 26:— The city is full of rumors of a war with Turkey, which take their rise in a report that a fleet of iron clads, supposed to be bought in America, is said to be cruising near the Turkish coast, and in the fact, that Gen. Ingatief, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, is in town. The rumors are so persistent that a semi-official announcement is published to-day that the Government does not intend to deviate from the principle of neutrality laid down at the beginning of the war. As a war with Turkey would have nothing to do with the present war between Germany and France, this announcement is diplomatically ambiguous. M. Westmann, the adjoint Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the other day to a Russian friend of mine, that the Government had no intention of using force to annul the treaty of Paris. In spite of all this there is something in the air. Changes in the position of troops have certainly been made. Every day regiments go past my window, evidently either arriving or departing, for they are without arms or knapsacks, their baggage being probably sent to the trains in vans. Cannon, too, are being taken past, usually at night, and are probably intended for Cronstadt. It is reported from Moscow that from to-morrow there will be only one passenger train south until further orders, as 14 trains of soldiers must be taken daily. The newspapers all talk of the Eastern question, and the necessity of the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. The same talk is in everyone's mouth. Some have no doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has made up his mind to be rid of that treaty, and very soon. I am of the same opinion, but though I give you all these things, I have no apprehension of war. Russia has too much to risk, even though it is now in point of fact the arbiter of Europe. If Bismarck is not too wily for Gortschakoff, and the Prince is hard to dupe, some peaceful way will be found to settle the whole thing. Indeed, if Bismarck only consents to keep quiet, no one will dare object to the demand of Russia. Turkey would if she could; but France is crippled, and England is not in a position to fight, even if she cares much now about the Eastern question. Public opinion and the newspapers are against the demands of Prussia and the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. Even the Government Messenger, the acknowledged official journal, objects to it in a strong, well-considered article. The cessation of half of the French fleet will be most resolutely opposed here, so far, at least, as diplomacy can prevent it. Russia by no means desires to have Prussia in a day become superior to it in the Baltic. The Exchange Gazette to-day, in its leading article, condemns the arrest of Jacoby, the well-known Prussian democrat. It seems that demonstrations against the annexation of an unwilling province are not allowed in the "free and civilized" Germany. Theirs has not yet arrived.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITUM.

The morality which allowed Giovanni Lanza and Quintus Sella to send an army to invade Rome, contrary to the rights of nations, cannot forbid putting eyes by hand in the urns. Indeed, what guarantee can Europe have of the truth of all those eyes which shortly be proclaimed to the world? How can it believe that the Romans, who have hitherto been so faithful to the Pope, and during the last ten years have given him so many proofs of filial love, all at once have so unanimously rejected and denied him? In September, 1861, Baron Bettino Ricasoli, who was then Minister for Foreign Affairs, brought out at the same time, at London and Paris, a little work, entitled "The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy." In this work a plebiscitum of the Roman people was proposed; but the writer said:—"The eyes of the world will take place under the eyes of the French army. Who will then look upon it with suspicion? The next day, if Victor Emmanuel is called upon to reign in Rome, the French troops will be replaced by Italian troops." Therefore, even Baron Ricasoli acknowledged that a plebiscitum made in Rome after the entry of troops hostile to the Pope, was something highly ridiculous, and could have no weight. What would you say of a plebiscitum of the Florentines if the Pontifical Zouaves held power at Florence? Look at what was done by Napoleon III.; for he was apparently more sincere and loyal than you. When you yielded Nice and Savoy to France, by means of a plebiscitum, the Empire took good care not to occupy those provinces first, and then interrogate the population. Europe would have laughed at a plebiscitum voted under such circumstances. Nice and Savoy first answered aye, and then the French entered and took possession of them. In like manner you should have waited for the plebiscitum of the Romans before entering Rome. But, instead of doing so, you bombard and take the Eternal City, and when you are masters of it, you interrogate the people! Your mode of proceeding shows that you are thoroughly convinced of the aversion of the Romans to your tyranny; therefore you brought them the eyes with bombs and grenades, and on the points of bayonets and swords. And supposing that the Romans should answer no, would you leave Rome? You would not leave it. You have already said that Rome is not at liberty to oppose the wishes of the rest of Italy, nor to contradict former plebiscita. Then, why to-morrow's plebiscitum? Because you are as hypocritical in politics as in religion.

HATS, CAPS & FURS!

RECEIVED from England, United States, and Canada, a full and complete assortment of the above GOODS, embracing all the leading and most fashionable Styles for Fall and Winter.

LADIES FURS,

Latest Styles, all New Goods. No old nor moth-eaten Furs which have been kept over from last year. All Furs warranted free from moths.

A. B. SMITH, South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1870.

MASON & HENDERSON, QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE,

Respectfully invite the attention of Purchasers to an inspection of their STOCK, being the CHEAPEST and MOST FASHIONABLE ever offered to the public of P. E. Island.

Our LONDON GOODS are now open. Charlottetown, Oct. 19, 1870.

REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO Reddi's Corner, QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etna," via Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY. He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A CARD.

J. W. FALCONER. Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

The Great American CLOTHING STORE

Has Established the Broadway of Ch'town on GREAT GEORGE STREET, Where you can get all kinds of FASHIONABLE SUITS, MADE TO ORDER,

in all shapes and styles suitable for the season, in an artistic and workmanlike manner, far exceeding anything hitherto offered the gentlemen of P. E. Island, or the swells and pedlers of the Dominion.

Also: A handsome Stock of READY-MADE Clothing, made by himself.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Ladies, view my window! Can you help buying? Only 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 shillings a suit, SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH AT

D. H. MACKINNON'S, Thomas's Old Stand, Great George Street. Ch'town, June 1, 1870.

One of the prettiest Homesteads in the Island!

For Sale—Freehold.

THE HOUSE, which has a frontage of 50 ft., is nearly new, substantially built, and very picturesque, has a sitting Room 20ft. long, Kitchen 20ft. by 12ft., best Bed Room 15ft. by 12ft., four other Bedrooms, and space for two more; Dining-room and small room adjoining. A good well has been sunk near the kitchen, and there is an excellent spring near the house.

The FARM consists of 87 1/2 acres of good Land, about one-third of which is cleared and in cultivation, besides any quantity of matted land within a mile of the farm; also, Barn, Dairy, Coach-house, and other Offices.

Over £200 has been expended in improving this property, during the past year. Price—£450, currency.

Crop, stock, wagon, sleigh and agricultural implements can be had at a valuation, as also the furniture, including a handsome London-made Walnut wood piano, some good china, silver-plated tea and coffee services, books, guns and other articles.

Agents able to negotiate the Sale may learn terms of commission, and obtain a photograph of the house, by applying at the office of John Ball, Charlottetown, or by forwarding business cards to J. W. TAYLER, Alberton. August 10, 1870.

MAILS!

DURING the months of October, November and December, Mails for the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, to be forwarded via Shediac, will be closed at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, every MONDAY and THURSDAY evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Nova Scotia, via Pictou, until further notice, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c., every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:— Monday, 3d October Wednesday, 2d Nov. Wednesday, 24th Monday, 14th Monday, 17th Wednesday, 16th Wednesday, 19th Monday, 28th Monday, 31st Wednesday, 30th Monday, 12th Dec. Wednesday, 14th Dec.

Mails for Summerside, St. Eleanor's, North Bedou and Lower Freeport (to be forwarded by Steamer), will be closed on the same evening as Mails for the United States; for Georgetown, via Steamer, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

Letters to be registered, and newspapers, must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing Mails.

Mails from the United States, Canada and New Brunswick, will be due at the General Post Office, Charlottetown, on the evening of Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

Mails from Nova Scotia will be due on the evening of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock.

Postage on letters for the Dominion of Canada, 3d. per each rate; for the United States, 4d. per; for Great Britain, 4d. per.

Newspapers for Newfoundland and West Indies, 1d. per copy; for Australia, New Zealand, &c., 2d. per copy. Newspapers for Great Britain, United States and the Dominion of Canada, forwarded free.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, Postmaster General. General Post Office, Charlottetown, 1st Oct. 1870.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Townships Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 21 and 27.

NOTICE to Tenants or holders of Government Lands on the above named Townships, and all persons desirous of purchasing Wilderness Lands.

The Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the receipt of deposits, on account of the purchase by the tenants on the Western moiety of Lot 1, lately purchased from Messrs. Palmer. Also, for the receipt of payments due on account of the previous purchase of Lands on the above named Townships:—

On Thursday, the 3d day of November next, at Mrs. Webster's, Searletown, Lot 27.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 7th and 8th days of November, at William Haywood's, Esq., Tignish, Lot 2.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th days of November, at Mr. Patrick Dalton's, Nain Pond, Lot 1.

On Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th days of November, at Mr. David Hunter's, Alberton, Lot 4.

On Monday, the 14th day of November, at Mr. John Beaton's, Western Road, Lot 6.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of November, at Mr. Allen's, Western Road, Wellington, Lot 16.

On Friday and Saturday, until noon, the 18th and 19th days of November, at William McKay's, Esq., Clifton, Lot 21.

NOTICE.—Purchasers on the said Townships who have neglected to accept the provisions of the Act, by the purchase of their farms, and in arrears of rent, are hereby notified that unless all arrears are paid by the first day of January next, proceedings will be taken for the recovery of the same.

FRANCIS KELLY, Com'r. Land Office, Oct. 12, 1870. till 5th Nov.

1870. SPRING. 1870.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to announce the completion of this Spring Importations, comprising his usual general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., Bolt, Bar and Sheet Iron, Carriage Springs, Bilster & Cast Steel; Cast Steel Axes and Edge Tools; Wrought and Cut Spikes, Nails and Tacks, Belows, Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Hammers, Scales & weights, Saddlery, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Paints Varnish, Linseed, Olive, Kerosene, Seal and Codfish Oils, Temperance Cordials, Alcohol, Old Jamaica and Demerara Spirits, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Rye and Old Malt Whiskies, Brandy, Gin, Old Tom, Gingerette, Port, Sherry and Champagne Wines, Dublin, London and Edinburgh Bottled Ale & Porter, Cordage, Canvas and Coils Chain, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Confectionary, Tobacco, Snuff, Raisins, Currants, Sporting Powder, Patent Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Best Canada Flour and Cornmeal.

A consignment of Dark and Pale Brandy, in hids, quarter casks, and bottles, from the celebrated "Vine of George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France, per Ship Amphion. All of which is offered for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market rates.

DANIEL BRENNAN. June 2, 1870.

SAYER'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES

AWARDED THE MEDAL LONDON, 1862 BOTTLED AT COGNAC AND LABELLED ACCORDING TO AGE. FINE OLD CHOICE OLD VERY OLD. Marked: \* \* \* \* \* TO BE HAD OF THE BEST MERCHANTS. Preferred by good judges.

NS-AVOID INFERIOR BRANDIES AND SMALL BOTTLES. D. BRENNAN, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

ALL CURES MADE EASY

Holloway's Ointment.

Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts. No description of wound, sore or ulcer can rest the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medicinal agent is applied; and sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation. These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well remembered that the neighboring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Eruptions, Scald Heads, Ringworm and other Skin Diseases. After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat; this course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment by following the printed directions.

Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands. This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more efficacious than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach and bowels, being much deranged, require purifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia. Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously they drive all inflammation and depravity from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected, even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Corns (Softs), Rheumatism, Bad Breasts, Cancer, Scalds, Burns, Contracted and Yaws, Bunions, Stiff Joints, Skin-diseases, Bites of Mosquitoes, Elephantiasis, Sore-throats, Swellings, Sore-eyes, Cocco-bay, Glandular, Sore-heads, Chills, Swellings, Tumors, Chieft-foot, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chap'd Hands, Piles, Wounds.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR FOLLOWS, 24 Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

\* \* \* \* \* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder affixed to each Pot.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD!

MONTHLY MAGAZINE. GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE Catholic World contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers in home and abroad, as well as translations from the reviews and Magazines of France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, and Spain. Its readers are thus put in possession of the choicest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX. Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER: We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicacity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER: I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual resources of the whole of Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes.

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

"THE CATHOLIC WORLD"

Forms a double-column octavo magazine of 144 pages each number, making two large volumes, or 1728 pages, each year, and is furnished to subscribers for \$5 a year, invariably in advance. The five parts of the complete volume are published quarterly.

Postage, thirty-six cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the magazine is received.

All remittances and communications on business, should be addressed to LAWRENCE KEOHE, General Agent, The Catholic Publication Society, P. O. Box 396, Nov. 1, 1870.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK. The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, \$7. By mail, post-paid, \$8.

Iron Bedsteads.

A FEW Superior IRON BEDSTEADS, cheap for Cash, at NEWSON'S. Ch'town, Sep. 7, 1870.