

Not Displeased.

"The Government, therefore, has no reason to feel displeased at the result at the recent Council election."

So says this morning's *Argus*. How much humiliation and how many reverses, may we ask will suffice to "displease" Messrs. Davies, Stewart & Co.? The vacancy in the Cardigan District was filled by the election of Mr. Ferguson by acclamation; and still the Government showed no sign of "displeasure." Mr. Welsh's seat was taken by an Opposition candidate in spite of all the Government's influence and efforts, and yet they are not "displeased." When Mr. Robertson resigned, Belfast sent another man to swell the ranks of the Opposition, and though the Government did not dare to contest his election, they bore their humiliation with becoming fortitude, and refused to "feel displeased." Mr. Hackett's election to the Commons left a vacant seat at the disposal of the electors; and though Mr. Gavin carried the District by a handsome majority over the Government's favorite candidate, they yet assume an air of philosophic composure, and insist that they are not "displeased." Mr. Daniel McDonald, of New Perth, had the misfortune to be a supporter of the faction, and the temerity to run his election in their interest. But the people triumphantly elected Mr. Annear as an uncompromising opponent of the Government; and, notwithstanding this crushing defeat, they decline to "feel displeased." Mr. Strong, the "Rump" champion of the West, who is personally popular, and whose only fault is that he supported the obnoxious measures of the Davies-Stewart Cabal, received an overwhelming defeat at the hands of Mr. Burns, the Opposition candidate; and the *Argus* congratulates the Government, and assures the faction that it "has no reason to feel displeased."

Mr. A. B. McKenzie and Mr. Rogers owe their election to the fact that in each district there were two Opposition candidates, and they managed to slip in between them. But in the First District of King's none of the candidates dared express any sympathy with the "Rump." The Opposition have gained four seats—namely, those held by Messrs. Strong, Richards, McDonald and McGill. The Government have gained none from their opponents; and where they have held their ground, their success has been owing to divisions in the ranks of the people's party, or to superior organization, and more thorough canvassing. We are quite certain, however, that the Government will cling to their position till the House meets, and an adverse vote has sunk them forever into oblivion. The people must only bear the outrage patiently. They will have an opportunity in a few months, at the furthest, of hurling them into the obscurity which awaits them.

Cutting Down Expenditures.

AFTER five years of economy—a la McKenzie & Co.—the Liberal-Conservative Government find that they can get on without the services at Ottawa of two hundred officials! Sir John McDonald has, it appears, dispensed with the services of Mr. Buckingham as Deputy Minister of the Interior; and thereby saved to the country \$3,300 per annum.

Russia and England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to that journal on Oct. 31. The whole Russian press professes to regard the Berlin Treaty as practically extinct. Out of the many which might be adduced, the *Ruski Mir* expresses itself to this effect:—

"It is absolutely impossible for us to leave any land south of the Balkans in Turkish hands. We have no reason to perpetuate the Oriental Question. We can have no wish to create a situation which must unavoidably result in a fresh sanguinary crisis. Europe's decision is unjust. There will be no peace while the Trans-Balkan land remains in Turkish hands. All Bulgaria must be formed into one united Principality, and the more important portion of the Eastern Question settled once for all. We have the power to do so, and should use it in a way to finish the Turco-Slavish trouble forever. In point of fact, it is easy to effect this in the present state of international relations."

In the same spirit the St. Petersburg *Novosti* says:—

"The great struggle between England and Russia which has been coming on for centuries will occur in Afghanistan. A radical change in the history and position of one of these two Powers must be the result."

From Winnipeg it is reported that the last spike in the extension of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, to the boundary of Manitoba, was driven on Tuesday. The first car that arrived was one chartered by an Ontario emigrant for his family and horses. Two newspapers are about to be started at Emerson. It is reported that a line to connect Emerson with Castleton, on the Northern Pacific Railway, has been decided on.

Caledonians to the Front.

The Caledonia Club of Prince Edward Island has nominated the following gentlemen to represent the Club at the reception to be given the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on their arrival at Halifax, viz:—

Col. McGill, Chairman of Delegates; John A. McDonald, V. H. Knight, Finlay McNeill, John Caven and Austin C. McDonald, Esquires; Messrs. David McLellan, T. E. Campbell, John McDonald, John A. Cameron and A. J. Ross, with such other members of the Club as report themselves to the Chairman of the Delegates at Halifax.

The representatives are to wear their bonnets and plaids. They leave here by boat for Pictou on Thursday morning.

Peter Ferguson, Piper to the Club, accompanied by pipers Murray and Buchanan, who distinguished themselves in the musical competition last autumn, are going on to assist the Pipers of the North British Society at Halifax, in enlivening the reception with choice selections in pipe music.

Mr. Tilley's Mission.

"They have already begun borrowing," gleefully cries a Western contemporary, apropos of Mr. Tilley's early departure for England. It is most true. The Reform Ministry left the finances of the country in dreadful confusion. To begin with, accrued deficits to the amount of four and a half millions have to be provided for. The financial years 1876, 1877 and 1878 each resulted in a balance the wrong way, which Mr. Cartwright failed to meet. Then the ex-Finance Minister, true to those mixing and muddling instincts with which our King street contemporary credited him, left office without making the remotest provision for seven or eight millions of debt falling due in January. This is why Mr. Tilley hurries to England. He has to make straight the crooked processes of his predecessor; to restore order out of the chaos that reigns supreme in the most important department of government, and protect the credit of the country which the culpable negligence or deplorable incapacity of a Reform Ministry has put in peril. And when he reaches London we have faith that Mr. Tilley will carry out his mission in a creditable way. He carries with him no two-sided shield for purposes of financial jugglery, but a sterling reputation as a cautious and clear-headed man of business. No one shall taunt him with being the colleague of a speculator who stands charged in a British Court with a high crime. In floating his loan, we venture to say he will not ask the vendees of the bonds to fix their price, as was done in 1875; nor will he dispose of them to or through an agency in which he is peculiarly interested. He will be able to say to the capitalists, "See here, my friends, I had the honour of being a member of an Administration which, after providing for much extraordinary expenditure, building many public works out of revenue; and decreasing the taxation of the people, rolled up annual surpluses to the amount of ten million dollars." This will give him a certain prestige the Reform financier who went into Lombard street with his shield under his arm and his finger in his mouth, did not possess. On the whole, Mr. Tilley's mission is a matter for rejoicing, although not in the view of the London "Advertiser" takes of it.—*Toronto Mail*.

Prince Gortschakoff's Tenacity.

More than one diplomatist has stretched out a hand to lift the aged Russian Chancellor out of the saddle where he has been so firmly seated these many years. When Prince Gortschakoff was ill in the spring the Czar intimated to Prince Constantine Gortschakoff that it was a good time for his father to retire on his laurels. The Chancellor took the hint very much amiss; and, although still suffering, went to Berlin in order to show that his would-be successors had reckoned without their host. His son Michael, now Minister at Dresden, is strongly opposed to the resignation of his father, whose support he wants for becoming ambassador. When the Czar gave that hint to Prince Constantine he was thinking of Count Schouvaloff as his successor; but the influence of a lady powerful at Court, who is a declared foe of the Count, has managed to throw him into the background—or they so believe who pretend to know. The Chancellor is still at Baden-Baden, according to the latest mail advices, and is attended by his two sons and his niece, *nee* Annenhoff, first married to M. Arakcheeff, and now to Prince Leuchtenberg, styling herself Mme. Beauharnais.

Populations of Cities.

The population of the great cities of the world is a matter of perennial interest. Unofficial statements vary somewhat, but those of the last annual report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York City are derived from official sources, and are, no doubt, authentic. According to the latest official statements in each city, or the latest census, where these are not attainable, they range as follows: London, of course, heads the list with its 3,583,484; Paris comes next with 1,851,792 by the census of 1872; next Peking with 1,500,000; and Canton with 1,300,000; next comes New York with 1,069,362, and closes the list of those having more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. Of those having less than 1,000,000 and more than 500,000. Berlin comes first with 994,433; then Philadelphia, with 850,859; next Tokio, Japan, the Yedo of the old geographies, with 800,000; Vienna, 690,548; St. Petersburg, 669,741; Bombay, 644,405; Kioto, Japan, 560,000; Glasgow, 555,933; Osaka, Japan, 530,000; Brooklyn, 527,830; Liverpool, 527,083. St. Louis claims 500,000, and, if allowed her own estimate, heads the list of these ranging downward, from 500,000 to 250,000. Then follows Nabels, with 457,407; Chicago, with 440,000; Calcutta, 429,535; Nanking, 420,000; Madras, 397,552; Hamburg, 393,588; Birmingham, 377,346; Manchester, 359,213; Baltimore, 355,000; Boston, 354,165; Shanghai, 320,000; Dublin, 314,666; Buda-Pesth, 314,401; Amsterdam, 302,666; San Francisco, 300,000; Leeds, 293,189; Rome, 282,214; Sheffield, 282,130; Cincinnati, 280,000; Breslau, 259,345; Melbourne, 250,678; Havana, 250,000. Thus it will be seen that there are 39 cities, each having 250,000 inhabitants, or more, supposing none to have been omitted, and an aggregate of about 24,000,000.

Lord Salisbury on the Fishery Question.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Lord Salisbury, in reply to Mr. Everts' dispatch concerning the Halifax Award, after a somewhat lengthy review of the circumstances under which the Commission was formed, and the award made by it, says it was assuredly not without the most thorough and laborious investigation of the questions submitted to their appreciation that the majority of the Commissioners arrived at their decision, and it must be observed that the whole of the proceedings were held in strict conformity with the terms of the Treaty of Washington, whilst the award was given in the very terms contained in Article 22 of the Treaty.

MR. EVARTS' REASONS.

In the dispatch which has been communicated to Her Majesty's Government Mr. Everts seeks to invalidate the Award which is the result of this exhaustive investigation, upon the ground that, in estimating the claims of Great Britain, the Commissioners must be assumed to have taken into consideration circumstances which the Treaty of Washington had not referred to them. There is nothing upon the face of the Award which gives any countenance to the supposition that the Commission travelled beyond the limits assigned them by the Treaty. Mr. Everts' argument, in favor of this contention, is entirely deduced from what he considers the magnitude of the sum awarded; it is, he contends, so far in excess of what the United States Government believe to be the true solution of the problem submitted by the Treaty, that some factor which the Treaty has not recognized must necessarily, in his opinion, have been taken into calculation. Mr. Everts proceeds to give, in detail, the considerations by which, in his judgment, the result arrived at should be tested. He gives his reason for believing that mackerel is the only fish to whose capture in waters opened by Great Britain any value should be assigned, and that no account is to be taken of herring, halibut, cod, lake pollock, or bait fish. He computes the number of mackerel which United States fishermen caught within the three mile line from shore, during the years of the treaty period which has expired, and he infers from it the number which they are likely to catch within the same area during the interval that remains.

SALISBURY'S REPUTATION.

That Mr. Everts' reasoning is powerful it is not necessary for me to say; nor, on the other hand, will he be surprised to hear that Her Majesty's Government still retains the belief that it is capable of refutation; but in their opinion they would not be justified in following him into the details of the argument. These very matters were examined at great length and with conscientious minuteness by the Commissioners. The decision of the majority was given after a full hearing of all the considerations that either side was able to advance, and that decision, within the limits of the matter submitted to them, is without appeal. Mr. Everts contends that the sum awarded is excessive, and, therefore, the award must have been arrived at by some illegitimate process; but to argue against the validity of an award solely on the ground that the conclusion arrived at by the arbitrators, on the very point referred to them, is erroneous, is in effect the same thing as to dispute the judgment they have formed upon the evidence. Her Majesty's Government do not feel that it is their duty to put forward any opinion, adverse or favorable, to the decision which the majority of the commissioners have passed upon the affidavits and deposition which they have had to consider. Her Majesty's Government can only accept now the decision of the tribunal to which they have solemnly and voluntarily submitted. At the close of his despatch, Mr. Everts refers to a consideration which ought not to pass over without observation, though he does not place it in the first rank among the objections which he raises against the award. He calls attention to the fact that the award of the Commission was not unanimous, and that in the Treaty of Washington no stipulation is, in this case, made that the decision of the majority is to be binding. The opinion that, according to the Treaty of Washington, the Fishery Commission is incapable of pronouncing any decision unless its members were unanimous, is one in which Her Majesty's Government is unable to concur.

CONCLUSION.

Lord Salisbury concludes as follows: Had it been known five years ago that an award would be prevented by the dissent of one of the members, I feel confident that England would have declined to enter upon so unequal a litigation. Her Majesty's Government did not contemplate that the award was likely to be effected by the requirements of unanimity, believing, in agreement with the majority of the commission, that they were to be heavy losers by the exchange of concessions contained in articles 15, 16 and 21 of the treaty. They nevertheless have for five years allowed those concessions to live in force, trusting to the compensation which the commission would give them; and that they have done so is sufficient proof that they did not anticipate any construction of the treaty which would make the delivery of the award almost impossible. Valuable property has actually passed into the enjoyment of others and cannot be recalled. The price to be paid for it was to be determined later by a tribunal agreed upon between the parties. Her Majesty's Government feel confident that the United States Government will not, upon reflection, see in the considerations which have been advanced any sufficient reason for treating as a nullity the decision to which the majority of the Commission have arrived.

The "Times" and its Parliamentary Reports.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham "Gazette" writes:—"A change, which may almost be described as historical, will be made by the 'Times' next session in regard to its arrangements for reporting the Parliamentary debates. Almost since the time that the right to chronicle its proceedings was first wrung from a reluctant and jealous Legislature, the reports in the 'Times' have been remarkable for their length as well as their quality. The quality will, as heretofore, be high, but in the matter of length something little short of a revolution will be effected. From next session comparatively short summaries of Parliamentary proceedings will be supplied, except upon occasions of the greatest importance. As vacancies in the reporting corps of the paper occur, they will not, therefore, for the present be filled up."

TO BE LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on Sydney Street. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to FRANCIS P. McCARRON. Ch'town, Nov. 19—3i eod

1878.

A LECTURE, by Rev. J. LATHERN, will be delivered on the Evening of Thanksgiving Day,

Thursday, 21st instant,

in the Basement of the Methodist Church.

SUBJECT:

"THE EMPIRE OF TRADE, AND TRADE TRANSACTIONS OF 1878."

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Music by Organ and Choir, accompanied by Cornet.

Admission, 10 cents.

Nov. 18—

STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber's Stable, Queen's Arm's, North River Road, on the night of the 16th Nov., a BAY MARE, 4 years old, one white foot, and a white star on her forehead, and weighs about 1,100 lbs. Any person giving any information of her whereabouts will be rewarded.

EDWARD HURRY.

Charlottetown, Royalty,

Nov. 18th, 1878. } s j 3i

\$5.15. Halifax & Back. \$5.15

RECEPTION OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE AND PRINCESS LOUISE AT HALIFAX.

THE Steam Navigation Company have arranged with Intercolonial Railway to issue tickets, on above occasion, to Halifax and back, at one Single Fare.

Tickets to be issued Thursday, 21st, and Saturday, 23rd—returnable on or before 27th Nov.

F. W. HALES.

Ch'town, Nov. 16—3i

FRANK COX, M.D. C.M., Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur.

OFFICE APOTHECARIES' HALL.

Residence: Capt. Mutch's, Water Street, next door to St. Lawrence Hotel.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to diseases of the chest and stomach.

Ch'town, Nov. 16, 1878—3m

MARKET HALL,

—COMMENCING—

TUESDAY, NOV. 19.

Blind Tom!

The Musical Phenomenon of the Age, renowned throughout the world as the greatest

NATURAL PIANIST LIVING.

At these performances, Blind Tom will exhibit the marvellous gift which has gained him world-wide celebrity, and which has both astonished and delighted the greatest masters of music.

MATINEE,

Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 p. m.

Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents;

Reserved Seats—no extra charge.

Reserved Seats to be had at Watson's Drug Store.

Nov. 15—6i

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

No. 281 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Montreal, P. Q., Nov. 9, 1878.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—

This is to certify that Mr. Robert Young, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been duly appointed by us as our Agent for the sale of our genuine "Singer" Sewing Machines, and that he is the only Agent we have for this purpose on Prince Edward Island.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COY.

HENRY E. SCOTCHMER,

Attorney-in-fact.

Nov. 14, 1878—1m

THANKSGIVING DAY!

The Women's Temperance Union intend having a

TEA AND SALE OF

Useful and Fancy Articles

—IN THE—

REFORM CLUB HALL,

—ON—

THANKSGIVING DAY!

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 4 P. M.

Tea on the tables at 6 p. m.

Tickets for Tea, 25 cents. Admission to Hall, 10 cents.

Instrumental music will be provided throughout the evening.

M. L. JOST, Secretary.

Nov. 12—1 aw tf

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

The London House

CELEBRATED FOR

Goods Adapted to the Season,

Has, for the Coming Winter,

AN IMMENSE STOCK

Men's Overcoats,

Reefers,

Usters,

Coon Coats,

Fur Caps,

Undershirts &

Drawers.

Blankets,

Flannels,

Buffalo Robes, &c.

All Selling at Extraordinary Low Prices for CASH.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Nov. 18th, 1878.

MISSIONS.

A PUBLIC MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in the Methodist Church, Prince Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 19th inst.

Rev. Dr. McDonald,

a Missionary from Japan, will present as a

deputation from the Central Board.

Chair will be taken by W. E. Dawson, Esq.,

at 7.30 p. m.

Collection after service in aid of the Mission Funds.

WM. HEARD, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Nov. 16—

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to that new studio in the new building south of Mr. Fraser's Drug Store, where they are prepared to furnish their patrons with

PHOTOGRAPHS

of every style, the quality and finish of which cannot be surpassed in America. Having had a long experience in some of the leading Photographic Studios in the United States, they are confident that they can guarantee satisfaction to their patrons.

The superior quality of their work is evident, and they are prepared to furnish several styles of Pictures that cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Province.

The public will find our prices very reasonable, and will receive their Photos in the shortest time consistent with first-class work. We make

PHOTOGRAPHS, TIN TYPES,

GLACE PICTURES,

and the beautiful

PHOTO-CHROME,

which cannot be surpassed for its softness and delicacy.

Old Pictures copied and enlarged.

Faded Dangerettes restored.

ROSS BROTHERS,

QUEEN STREET.

Entrance opposite George Full's.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1878—1m eod

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

LOST—To-day, between Pleasant Valley, Lot 62, and Southport Ferry, a NOTE OF HAND for \$66, in favor of Wellington Hume. The public are hereby cautioned against cashing the same. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Norman McLeod's, Orwell Head, or at the EXAMINER office. Nov. 19, 1878—2i

TO LET—A House containing six rooms, near Spring Park. Apply to G. H. COOKE, Photographer, DesBrisay's Building. [Nov. 18—6i

For Sale—A New IRON PUMP, thirty-two feet long, in good order, at half price. And To Let—THREE ROOMS in a house in Davy's Lane. Apply to JOHN MORRIS. Nov. 18th, 1878—

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