

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

NO. 87

LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED EX S. S. "HIBERNIAN,"

Black Cashmeres,
Black French Merinos,
Black Persian Cords,
White and Grey Cottons,
Velveteen Wincies,
New Stockinette Worsted Coatings.

EX S. S. "NESTORIAN,"

80 Packages Choice Teas,
3 Cases Linen and Cotton Thread.

G. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, July 13, 1880.

JUST ARRIVED!

BRITISH
WAREHOUSE,

EX S. S. "Hibernian,"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black Silk Fringe.

Corsets.

Cashmeres.

Colored and Black Satins,
Pompadour Prints,

TOILET COVERS & QUILTS,
(in Plain and Fancy);

White, Scarlet, Grey & Fancy Flannels,
Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,

All of which are now opened, and will be
sold at our usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1880.

St. Dunstan's College,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THIS College will be re opened under the

charge of the

Fathers of the Society of Jesus,

—ON—
Wednesday, September 15th.

Intending students should make immediate

application.

For prospectus and further particulars ad-

dress

REV. GEORGE B. KENNY, S. J.,

Ch'town, Aug. 6, '80—till sep President.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL. . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-

ings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on

Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),

Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

Great Summer Resort

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situate

at North Shore, offers great attraction

for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea

bathing, fishing, etc.

It is within easy access of the City, being

only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage.

Charges moderate. For further particulars

apply to the Manager, or address

LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 12, 1880.

PACIFIC
Mutual Insurance Co.,

—OF—
NEW YORK
MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and
FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards
on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London
at the office of MORTON ROSE & Co.,
Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being
referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBURY,
Agent for P. E. Island.

May 11, 1880.

Nut Coal. Nut Coal.

FREE from Slate and Fire Clay. Also
Round and Slack, at Albion Mines,
Pictou, Nova Scotia. For orders apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.
Lingan Mines, Cape Breton.

ORDERS for Round Coal can be obtained
on application to

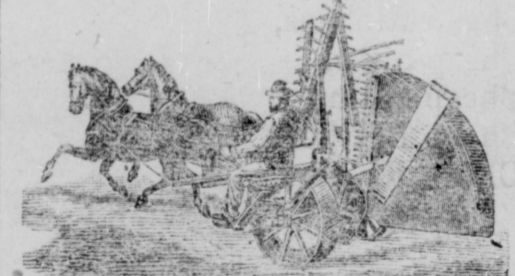
Terms as usual. G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
June 17, 1880—pat her sj kca ti

WALTER A. WOODS'

AMERICAN

Mowers and Reapers.



JUST ARRIVED, a car load of those

Celebrated Machines.

IMPROVEMENTS.

From 1873 we have sold both sizes of this
Reaper, with five Rakes instead of four, and
our experience with the five Rake Reaper the
past harvest, in all kinds of Grain, light and
heavy, long and short, standing and lodged,
has satisfied us that it is a very great improve-
ment, and we shall, therefore, continue to sell
the Five Rake Reaper only.

Also, Horse Rakes for hay and stubbles,
and the patent grinding stone for mowing
machine knives.

Farmers in want of a good Machine will do
well by calling at our Warehouse, Upper
Queen Street.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO.,

General Agents,
Charlottetown, July 21, 1880.—4w cod-wkly

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of
eighty feet on Pownall Street and eighty-
four feet on Sydney Street, the House contain-
ing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can
be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a
door. Apply on the premises to

MRS. BOSWALL.

April 26, 1880—tf

School and College
AUTHORIZED

TEXT BOOKS.

PUPILS OF THE

Prince of Wales College

And other Schools are invited to ex-

amine our

STOCK OF TEXT BOOKS,
AS ENUMERATED BELOW.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND the largest

Stock of BOOKS on the Island, and

are selling, Wholesale and Retail, cheaper

than any House in the Trade.

ROYAL READERS,

CURRIE'S GRAMMARS,

Collins' and Campbell's GEOGRAPHIES,

Smith's, Kirkland & Scott's, and Greenleaf's

ARITHMETICS,

Chambers' GEOMETRY, Plain and Solid,

MATHEMATICS,

Colenso's ALGEBRA,

Geometrical Exercises,

Manning's SPELLER,

Collier's British History,

Harper's History of Maritime Provinces,

Harper's History of Greece,

Brooke's English Literature, Milton,

White's Latin Dictionary,

Smith's

Bryce's 1st and 2nd Latin Readers,

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition,

Horace, Herodotus, Livy, &c., &c.,

Surenne's French Dictionary,

Fasquell's "Course,

Hall's

Brace's "Grammar,

Charles XII.,

Telemagne,

Haerett's French Classics,

Bryce's 1st Greek Reader,

2nd "

Arnold's "Prose Composition,

Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon,

Xenophon Anabasis,

Greek Rudiments,

and all other School Requisites, at the lowest

possible prices.

The balance of our Stock of Schol Books,
&c., will arrive in a few days.

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44 QUEEN STREET. pat 1w—aug26

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EX STEAMERS

From Boston and Montreal,

Constantly on Hand,

—AT—

A. MACNEILL'S AUCTION ROOMS.

No. 11 Queen Street.

Flour and Meal.

ORDERS will be received for the follow-

ing Brands of Flour and Meal—

"Buda" (Patent), "Alabaster," "Golden

Age," "Extra Family," "Warcup's Su-

perior," "White Rose," "Florence,"

"Beaver," "Pastry" and "Amber,"

and choice K. D. Corn Meal—"Golden Star."

Quotations for the above Brands of Flour

and Meal f. o. b. at Mills, or delivered at

Charlottetown or Summerside.

J. R. FOSTER

Millers and Shippers' Agent,

May 6, 80. Moncton, N.B.

NOTES OF THE PAST MONTH.

By An Observer.

EUROPE AND ASIA.

EUROPEAN politics are, just now, in a
very tangled state. It is hard to know
where to find a thread that can be follow-
ed through to the end. The demand made
by the Powers upon the Porte; the disas-
ter to the British arms in Afghanistan;
the Irish difficulty in the House of Com-
mons; Mr. Gladstone's illness,—have, per-
haps, been the most prominent; and, wide-
ly different as they appear, they are all
really connected with each other by their
effects. Besides that, we have France re-
calling the Communists and expelling the
Jesuits; Belgium celebrating the jubilee
of her independence and breaking off diplo-
matic relations with the Vatican; and
Germany modifying the Falk Laws.

On any ordinarily good atlas, the new
boundary demanded for Greece, by the
Powers, can be traced. On the mainland,
opposite the southern portion of the Island
of Corfu, will be seen the river Kalamas.
The boundary follows the course of this
stream nearly to the 40th degree of lati-
tude, then striking eastward, taking in the
fortresses of Janina and Metzovo, and
reaching the Egean sea, near the river
Salambrias, the ancient Peneios. This
territory, being the southern portions of
Albania and Thessaly, includes the classic
localities of the Vale of Tempe, Mounts
Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus. Its area is
7,000 square miles, and population nearly
half a million. So Greece will increase its
present area and population by one third.
Certainly the Powers are generous to the
little Kingdom at her neighbor's expense.
Besides this demand for Greece, the Powers
considered the Montenegrin question. It
will be remembered that the Berlin Con-
ference gave Montenegro a slice of North-
ern Albania. The difficulty is that the
Albanians don't want to belong to Mon-
tenegro. Turkey says she is sorry
they won't submit; but she can't
force them. The Ambassadors have
here proposed a compromise. The
Albanians are specially angry at the
transfer of the territory east
of Lake Scutari, and it is proposed that
this be changed for an equivalent piece on
the west, between the Lake and the Adri-
atic, near the Port of Dulcigno. In the
month of July, these various proposals
were laid before the Porte in a Collective
Note—a diplomatic document which, of
course, does not threaten—merely "invit-
ing," the Turk to do as his friends wish;
but which it is expected will be followed by
a display of force if its "invitation" is de-
clined. It was understood that the Powers
were prepared to make a naval demonstra-
tion if their views were not met. At one
time, it seemed not improbable that such
action would be taken. But events, that
have since occurred, have done but a little
to lessen the feeble bonds that held the
Powers together. For, of course, it need
not be said, that the Porte has not done
what was desired, but has protested and
made counter proposals, and half promises,
and partial preparations for war. The ob-
ject of all this is to gain time, with the
hope that something would turn up to
make it difficult or impossible for the
Powers to act together. And it seems not
unlikely that such will really be the case.
France is already beginning to make ex-
cuses, and Germany is not anxious to take
any active part. The fresh difficulties in
Afghanistan will, to say the least, increase
the disinclination of England to embroil
herself in fresh European wars; and the
illness of Mr. Gladstone will a great deal
lessen the zeal of the English Cabinet, by
temporarily removing from it, at a critical
period, the strongest and most vehement
advocate of Greek claims. True, the
Powers have added an Identical Note and
allowed only three weeks for an answer—a
period which has just expired. But it is
understood that they only insist upon the
Montenegrin part of the programme; and,
to that the Porte professes to assent. The
main question now is, will Greece venture
herself, alone, to occupy the assigned terri-
tory, and so provoke Turkey to single com-
bat. If she does, it can hardly be but
that a general European war is not far dis-
tant.

Abdul Rahman, a grandson of their for-
mer enemy, Dost Mohammed, was made
Ameer by the British ruler of Afghanistan,
apparently with the consent of the tribes.
Candahar was separated from the rest of
Afghanistan and placed under Shere Ali (as

Wali is governor), a nominee and depen-
dent of the Indian Government. It was
generally thought that these arrangements
were final; and, although it was known
that a Herati chieftain, Ayooob Khan, was
marching south from Herat to Candahar,
no anxiety was felt on this account. On
the 14th of July, Ayooob was near Canda-
har, and General Burrows, with a contin-
gent force of Shere Ali's soldiers, advanced
against him. Shere Ali's troops mutinied,
and attempted to join Ayooob; but before
they did so, Burrows routed them and took
their artillery. By this defection General
Burrows' force was reduced to 2,200 men,
of whom 800 were British troops. Ayooob
had with him 12,000 men, with 26 guns,
and a strong cavalry force. Since, on the
plains of Plassey, Clive, with his little band
of 3,000, routed Surajah Dowlah's host of
55,000 men and 50 guns, British generals
have rarely shrunk from a conflict with an
Eastern army, however great the disparity
of numbers; and, in most cases, the result
has justified their confidence. But there
are not wanting records of defeats, as warn-
ings against too great rashness; and the
defeat of the 27th July must be added to
the list. The English General made the
attack; and, for that purpose, left a very
advantageous position which he had occu-
pied. At first the battle was an artillery
duel. Then the British force brought their
breach-loaders into play, and the battle
was turning in their favor, until a splendid
charge of Ayooob's Ghazis (a cavalry force)
completely broke the native infantry, and
threw them back in confusion upon the men
of the 66th. At first the Europeans retreat
was slow and orderly, but when the 600 foot
found themselves cut off from the artillery
and cavalry, and surrounded by many thou-
sands of the enemy, they broke, and fled in
confusion to Candahar. Four hundred men
of the 66th were killed and wounded, and
six hundred others. Twenty-one officers
were killed or missing; and of the twenty
who returned, eight were wounded. That
Ayooob's force suffered badly, would appear
from the fact that he made no attempt to
pursue. General Primrose then had time
to prepare for the defence of Candahar,
where he is now besieged, defending the
place, with 3,500 infantry, 1,000 cavalry
and 15 guns. General Playre from the
South with 5,000 men, and General Roberts
from the North with 10,000 advanced to the
relief. The besieged garrison has held its
own, and made some successful sorties.
About the first of September, it was expect-
ed that Roberts would reach Candahar.
His arrival may be heard of definitely before
this is in the readers hands. The relieving
forces are superior to any, they must meet
but they are by no means free from danger.
There have been disquieting rumors flying
about that Ayooob had laid waste much of the
country, on the line of march; and forage
is an absolute necessity for an army. Some
military critics severely condemn the Gov-
ernment, for ordering the complete aban-
donment of Cabul, putting the relievers,
from the dangerous condition of an army
without a base. It is to be hoped these
forebodings, may prove incorrect. But a
few days will decide.

Since the above was written, more re-
assuring news has been received. General
Roberts, with sufficient forage and supplies,
was within a day's march of Candahar, hav-
ing increased his force by taking with him
the garrison of Khelat Ghilzai, a post
which lay on his line of march. General
Playre's movements have been slower, and
his supplies more scarce, but as his distance
was shorter, he was ready to act with
Roberts. Ayooob was falling back, whether
to retreat, or so as to occupy a good position,
could not be known. If he stood his ground
a decisive battle was fought probably to-
day.

To return to Europe, it will be enough to
mention that Belgium, having gained, in
1830, a divorce from the very incongenial
partner which the arrangements of 1815 had
forced upon her, has been and is still
celebrating with great éclat the 50th anni-
versary of her national independence. Her
history, during these years, has been one
of progress, on the whole, in spite of many
difficulties; and, though just now she has
an awkward affair in hand, the country has
shown such good capacities for government
that she will doubtless come well through
this trouble.

France, too, has had a national fête, and
no people in the world manages these pub-
lic celebrations so well as the French. So
it goes without saying that, on the 14th of
July, the "Storming of the Bastille" was