RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE TERRITORY.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 24.—The latest intelligence from Red River represents matters in much the same position as at last accounts The rebels at Fort Garry have inaugurated martial law, and strict discipline is enforced They have seized the stores belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, from which they drew supplies of provisions. Provisional Governor Bourse issued a proclamation announcing the establishment of martial law, inviting the adherence of all residents of the territory to the Provisional Government, and stating that the object of the rebellion was to protect all inhabitants in enjoyment of their rights, and the possession of their lands, and to resist the assumption by Canada of authority, which the Hudson's Bay Company had no right to confer The proclamation was taken to the office of the "Nor-Wester," to be printed but Dr Bown, the proprietor, refused to do so, whereupon a squad of the insurgents arrested him, and seized the office

The printers were compelled to issue the proclamation, one man who refused, being threatened with instant death if he failed to comply. The document has been widely circulated throughout the territory. Although the leaders of the movement deny that annexation is the ulterior object of the rebellion, there is no doubt that they are secretly working for that end. The British, and half breeds of partly British origin, generally remain faithful, and refuse to aid the insurrection in any way. The rebels threatened to resort to conscription to force them to join the movement. Governor McDougall is at Pembina, where he has taken a house and will remain during the winter, unless affairs will take a more favorable turn. The Crow Indians who have come to the support of the rebels, are encamped about six miles North of Fort Garry. The situation of these whites and half-breeds is daily getting more precarious, and many talk of leaving for the States.

THE TAXES POOR MEN PAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Laboring men who contemplate moving to the United States, and all those who have an idea that that country is a delightful place for working men, may read the following facts taken from an America paper with advantage The writer is replying to the assertion that "the laboring man pays no taxes."

Perhaps he buys on an average, a pound of coffee per week; on this he pays a tax of five cents per pound, or $2 per year.

He uses twelve pounds of tea per year; on this he pays a tax of $3.

He would, of course, need sugar to sweeten his tea, and for other purposes, probably fifty-two pounds per year; on this he pays a tax of $2.60

He may use a gallon of molasses per month, on which there would be a tax of ninety-six cents per year

He might need a pair of common woolen blankets for the inclement season; he would have to pay a tax of $2 20.

Should he want twenty yards of cheap carpeting; it would cost him $16 tax; if of a still better quality, ingrain, for instance, $18 tax; if of a still better quality, venetian, only a tax of $30 But he wouldn't want the two last, as only the rich can afford it, and would have to pay a double tax on account of his poverty.

He would want some clothing, a summer and winter suit, and he must pay a tax of $3 to get them.

His wife would want two calico dresses, on which there would be a tax of $1 25.

He might have the habit of using tobacco, which would require a tax of $7 36.

We might extend the list much further, but let us add up these items enumerated, and we find a total of $38.97. Poor men pay this, not to the tax collector, but to every one of whom he buys. He is paying his taxes every day he buys a spool of thread, a bunch of matches, a pound of salt.

MODERN CRUSADING.

PRETENSION VANQUISHED.

Men of intellect, who have the pretension to detect, and the inclination to reform, the false systems transmitted to us from a darker age, adopt different methods of accomplishing their philanthropic tasks. Cervantes laughed knight-errantry out of the field of Spain; Holloway, the great English antagonist of medical pedantry, is overwhelming and demolishing the old worn-out non-effective system of practice, by curing the multitudes it has abandoned as incurable, with his inestimable preparations. Of this extraordinary man it may be said, that if the honor of having produced him belongs to England, the benefits accruing from his discoveries are the common property of the world. His Pills and Ointment have acquired an immense popularity with the whole Spanish race The government of old Spain, the proudest and least pliable of all the European monarchies, has waived its general proscription of foreign medicines in their favor; and the less exclusive republics of South America have, with one voice approved and nationalized them In the cities of the coast, on the llanos and pampas of the interior, in the valleys of the Andes, and on the alluvial borders of the Amazon, the Orinico and La Plata—in fact, in every part of South America whether thickly or sparsely populated, these medicines are in constant demand In the centres of civilization, they have, to a great extent, displaced the old materia medica, and among the Indians they have supplanted the traditional remedies of the native doctors.

Had Professor Holloway introduced his two specifics for all the varieties of disease under the sanction of the medical colleges of Europe; had he been supported in his efforts to disseminate them by the whole wealth and influence of the profession; had regular physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries everywhere advocated their use—still the progress made by his Pills and Ointment in a period of some twenty years, among all the races of the earth, might well have been deemed extraordinary But none of these elements of popularity were at his command. On the other hand, a solid barrier of professional prejudice opposed him. He has broken it down Medical dogmatism has succumbed before the wonders accomplished by his remedies. His arguments have been cures. The million, no longer a blind Samson as in the slavish past, but intelligent and independent in thought and action, has raised him with its broad hands to eminence and wealth, as a grateful return for the precious lives saved and prolonged through his instrumentality.

It is the curse of various drugs relied upon by the faculty as specifics that in subduing one disease, they lay the foundation of another—the complaint originated by the medicine being very frequently the more dangerous of the two. Mercury may relieve an affection of the liver, but it imperils the soundness of the bones, and shrivels the tendons. Opium may quiet pain, but its reaction shatters the nervis system. Colchicum and arsenic may mitigate the pangs of gout and rheumatism, but they substitute palsy and paralysis. There are no such drawbacks to the use fulness of Holloway's Pills and Ointment More certain, direct and thorough in their remedial operation than any other medicine, their general effect upon the system and constitution is not merely harmless, but beneficial.

THE LAST GREAT SUCCESS.

DIPTHERIA CURED.

PAIN-KILLER, so long used with uniform success in curing Coughs, sudden Colds, Bronchial and Throat Affections and so much prized by families and kept by them as a household medicine has ever come this terrible disease Diptheria and has effected marvelous cures.

Read the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Eben B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Tounghoo, Birmah:—

"My son was taken violently sick with Diptheria, Cold Chills, Burning Fever and Sore Throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a watermelon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. So many children have died around here, I was afraid to call a physician, and thought I would try your Pain-Killer for a gargle, with small doses inwardly. I did so, and found the gargle invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood He was taken on Sunday: on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off I also used it as a liniment, with castor oil and barleycorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease."

The Pain-K[illegible] sold the world over by Druggists and [illegible]

PRICE [illegible] per bottle.

[illegible] purchasing to [illegible] Perry Davis

THE WRECKED SCHOONER "GARIBALDI."

The schooner "Garibaldi" had on board 12,700 bushels of barley. She left Hamilton on Tuesday, bound to Oswego, and experienced the first outburst of the gale when approaching our harbor about 8. p m the same night. She was then steering N. N E, but owing to the force of the wind made the land west almost opposite the Humber Wharf. The captain, an experienced lake commander, tacked, and at a race-horse speed sped lakeward. When about two miles from shore a terrific gust of wind stanck her, and in a moment swept away the jib-boom and everything forward. Lashing the wheel every man exerted himself to clear the wreck. At this moment the captain who axe in hand, was urging on his crew, was lifted on the surface of a wave and washed overboard. With the coolness of an old salt he grasped at the ropes and floating tackle as the wild waves swept him onward Fortunately he succeeded in retaining his hold, but before he had time to think of the horror of his position another wave lifted him like a feather and threw him back upon the deck Despite the hardships he had undergone, the captain continued his fight against the elements, but the combined strength of the crew was insufficient to clear away the large anchor All this time the schooner was driving on a rocky shore. As a last resort the small anchor, with 70 fathoms of chain, was let loose, but this was only sufficient to slow her progress. At this juncture, when the men were listening to the surf beating on the shore, and having done all that brave men could do, were prepared to meet the last extremity, a tremendous sea swept the deck, carrying two of the crew from the forward hatch to the wheel-house; here some coils of rope offered a chance, which the poor fellows clung to with a despairing grasp. It was now impossible to keep on deck, every sea sweeping it from stem to stern. The sailors took to the rigging, and with garments wet through and through, every minute stiffening with frost, they for two long agonizing hours, watched as it were for the approach of death. Soon a succession of bumps, shaking every timber of the craft, announced that the schooner had run on the rocks, and in a few minutes the vessel, lifting herself on the crest of the waves came down with a crash that started every bolt and plank, and heaved her decks into the shape of a bow. What appeared to be the greatest peril proved the safety of the five souls on board The vessel had become so closely wedged on the rocks that the storm failed to dislodge her. The men, upon finding their craft seemely anchored, prepared to descend the rigging; their garments were still with ice and their limbs almost paralysed with cold. On entering the galley they found the water had not reached the cabin floors; and the fire, which was still burning, served to impart a little comfort in the perilous situation they were placed in. On the approach of daylight, they discovered people on the shore The roar of the surf, however, prevented them hearing what was said, and left them in painful anxiety whether any attempt was to be made at their rescue. They threw overboard a bottle containing a slip of paper. This reached the shore in safety, and was secured.

Through all the long hours of Wednesday they watched, and anxiously hoped the storm would abate, and through Wednesday night, the sea went down, and early on Thursday morni g they could rely upon a safe deliverance from their perils. The vessel lies in about five feet of water, about one half of her cargo is under water, and there is great danger that the grain will swell and burst the vessel.

The Garibaldi is a staunch new craft, valued at ten thousand dollars, and, as before mentioned, is owned by Mr. McKay of Hamilton. —*Montreal Weekly Herald.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO H. M. GUNBOAT "THISTLE."

The unfortunate vessel, which is a double-screw composite gunboat of 465 tons, and 120 horse-power, was built at Woolwich. She was under orders to proceed to her station on the South-East Coast of Africa, and was to have made her voyage by way of the Suez Canal. The following is the official account issued on Thursday by the Admiralty:—

"A most lamentable accident to the boiler of Her Majesty's ship *Thistle* occurred on Wednesday. During her trial trip an explosion took place, which resulted in the death of ten persons and severe injuries to eight others. The following is the list which has been received:—Dead—Mr. W H. Roberts, engineer in charge of Thistle, E. C. Scarrer, engineer, Thistle; J. Smithers, engineer, Thistle; Joseph Knight, engineer, Reserve, Sheerness; Joseph Laurence, stoker, Reserve, Sheerness; John Duer, fitter, Dockyard, Sheerness; Joseph Anderson, engineer student; Robert Robertson, leading stoker; Edward Mason, fitter. Wounded—F. Williamson, foreman of engineers, Sheerness, severely scalded; George Whalebone, engineer student, very severely scalded, in a critical state; John Edgar, engineer student, scalded; George Battley, chief stoker, severely scalded; William Mitchell, leading stoker severely scalded; Jas: Elder, stoker, scalded; Thomas Wakerell, stoker, severely scalded; and William Dwyer, stoker, severley scalded Mr. Murray, the Admiralty Surveyor of Factories and Consulting Engineer, and Mr. Wright, the Admiralty Engineer Assistant, were sent on Thursday morning to Sheerness.—*Ib.*

JOHN MARTIN.

John Martin, one of the purest and most devoted of the Young Ireland party, who was sentenced to transportation for life, with Smith O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, was lately hissed by Fenians at a meeting in New York, for expressing his belief in "freeing Ireland by peaceful means." He had previously stated that he had endeavored to imitate Grattan and O'Brien in their loyalty to Ireland, and that they believed she could have her wrongs redressed without resort to arms Poor Martin had to face a storm of disapprobation and shouts of—"You're wrong John, my boy; she never can be liberated except by arms!" But John Martin was too brave and honest a man to quail before the angry crowd or retract one word of his peaceful opinions He repeated his belief that everthing could be obtained from the English government without bloodshed, and went on to say he belived he would live to see Ireland independent. He marred the effect of this expression of conviction, however, by a subsequent remark that he would be willing to see his country devastated and her rivers flow with blood rather than that her liberty should not be gained at all.

The readiness of the mob to hoot and maltreat is as patent now as it was when Curran and other Irish patriots were jeered at and abused for daring to differ with it The very best men Ireland ever produced have ere now experienced the vanity of trying to make the masses see things at variance with their own prejudices, which were generally the offspring of ignorance and knavish delusion. It is all very well for a New York mob, at the safe distance of three thousand miles, to applaud the heroic style of reform or liberation; but the people in Ireland, who would have to stand all the labor and all the sacrifice may see the matter in a slightly different light. They have been humbugged by trans-Atlantic heroes long and often enough, and have now learned a shorter and more humane way of procuring amelorations than that of the pike and gun, with all its terrible risks and consequences.

Ireland has an excellent prospect of getting all her grievances redressed and of having the condition of her peasantry rendered better than that of the English and Scotch, in the determination of British statesmen to efface the last vestige of her wrongs, and set her fairly and for all on the high road of internal peace and contentment The British Parliament can do the work better than Yankee Fenians, and fortunately it wants no urging. It will insist, moreover, on taking its own time and its own methods, and foreigners disposed to interfere will only be repulsed for their pains They may meddle, but with the certainty of producing only a muddle.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Winter is now fairly upon us, and the teams are hastening to the lumber woods in various parts of the country. Our advice to every man who goes to the woods, be he captain, cook teamster, or any other man, is to take along a good stock of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" and "Parson's Purgative Pills." Many months of [illegible]

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS ELECTED.

By the arrival of the steamer "City of Halifax," we have further particulars of the splendid Anti-Confederate triumph in Newfoundland. As already stated in our special telegrams, twenty-one Anti-Confederates and nine Confederates were elected. The successful Anti-candidates had nearly all sweeping majorities, while the few Confederates returned barely escaped with their certificates, only one or two having respectable majorities. In Burin the Anti-Confederates received certificates of election by a small majority. Subsequently, Messrs Carter (Attorney General) and Evans obtaining a scrutiny, induced the Returning Officer to strike off a number of Anti-Confederate votes and declard the Confederates elected — Carter by a majority of two!! and Evans by a majority of one!!! When the House meets, the two gentlemen will have to prove to the satisfaction of a committee that they are entitled to those majorities, as the Anti-Confederates have protested against the return. In the constituency of Burgeo and LaPoile the Confederates took a mean advantage of Mr. Smith, the Anti-candidate, by demanding his qualification. The papers were prepared as quickly as possible, but before they were ready the hour of nomination had expired, and Mr. Emerson was declared elected by acclamation There was an overwhelming majority of Antis in the constituency, and if the qualification trick had not been tried, Mr. Smith would undoubtedly have been returned.

Our regular Newfoundland advices not having been received, we obtained from a gentleman who came up in the steamer the following list of the members of the new House of Assembly:

	Anti Confed.	Confed.
Twillingate and Fogo		
Mr. McKay	1	—
Mr. Duder	1	—
Bonavista Bay:		
Francis Winton	1	—
Mr. Noonan	1	—
Mr. Barnes	1	—
Trinity Bay:		
Mr. Alsop	1	—
Mr. Ridley	—	1
Mr. Rendell	—	1
Harbor Main:		
Mr. Little	1	—
Mr. Kennedy	1	—
St. John's West:		
Thomas Talbot	1	—
Henry Renouf	1	—
Peter Brenan	1	—
St. John's East:		
William P. Walsh	1	—
James A. Jordon	1	—
Robert J. Parsons	1	—
Ferryland:		
Thomas Glen	1	—
Thomas Battcock	1	—
Placentia and St. Mary's:		
Charles F. Bennet	1	—
Henry Renouf	1	—
Robert J. Parsons, jr.	1	—
Fortune Bay:		
Thomas R. Bennet	1	—
Burin:		
Hon. F. B. T Carter	—	1
Edward Evans	—	1
Harbor Grace:		
John Munn	—	1
William S. Green	—	1
Carbonear:		
John Rorke	—	1
Bay de Verds:		
Hon John Bemister	—	1
Burgeo and LaPoile:		
Prescott Emerson	—	1
Brigus:		
J. B. Wood	1	—

—*Hx. Morning Chronicle.*

HORRIBLE SCENE IN JAPAN.

Slowly, and with great dignity, the condemned man mounted to the raisd floor, prostrated himself before the high altar twice, and seated himself in the Japenese fashion, his knees and toes touching the ground, and his body resting on his heels. One of the three attendant officers then came forward bearing a stand of the kind used in temples for offerings, on which wrapped in paper, lay a short sword or dirk of the Japenes nine inches and a half in length, with a point and edge as sharp as a razor's. This he handed, prostrating himself, to the condemned man who received it reverently, raising it to his head with both hands, and placing it in front of himself. After another profound obeisance, Taki Zenzburo, in a voice which betrayed just so much emotion and hesitasion as might be expected from a man who is making a painful confession, but with no sign of fear either in his face or manner, spoke as follows:—"I, and I alone, unwarrantably gave the order to fire on the foreigners at Kobe, and again as they tried to escape. For this crime I disembowel myself, and I beg you who are present to do me honor of witnessing the act." Bowing once more the speaker allowed his upper garment to slip down to his girdle, and remained naked to the waist. Carefully, according to custom, he tucked his sleeves under his knees to prevent himself from falling backwards, for a noble Japanese gentleman should die falling forwards. Deliberately, with a steady hand, he took the dirk that lay before him; he looked at it wistfully, almost affectionately; for a moment he seemed to collect his thoughts for the last time, and then, stabbing himself deeply below the waist on the left hand side, he drew it slowly across the right side, and turning the dirk in the wounds, gave a slight cut upwards. During this sickeningly painful operation he never moved a muscle of his face. When he drew out the dirk he leaned forward and stretched out his neck; an expression of pain for the first time crossed his face, but he uttered no sound. At that moment the kaishaku, who, still crouching by his side, had been keenly watching his every movement, sprang to his feet, poised his sword for a moment in the air; there was a flash, a heavy, ugly thud, a crashing fall; with one blow the head had been severed from the body. A dead silence toliowed, broken only by the hedious noise of the blood gushing our of the inert heap before us, which but a moment before had been a brave and chivalrous man. It was horrible.—*Algernon Milford in Cornhill Magazine.*

WHOLESALE SUICIDE OF CHINESE.

HAVANNA, Nov. 11.

A "drama of the sea" that, in scenes of horror and incidents of death, stands forth with unfortunate prominence, has just been under public notice here. Since Sunday, two vessels carrying cullies have arrived—the Salvadorian ship Macao, with 490 Colonos Asiaticos, and the French bark Tamaris, with only sixty-eight. It is upon the latter vessel that the "drama" occurred. Having left Macao for Havana on February 6th, with three hundred indentured Chinese, a Chinese doctor, Portuguse interpreter a captain and a crew of eighteen men, the vessel sailed to within 270 miles of Java without anything notable happening on board; but, then and there, the indentured Chinese revolted and killed the captain (Rannie) and the interpreter. The crew, powerless to resist the infuriated Celestials, took to the boats which they launched, and then abandoned the vessel. They were fortunate enough to reach Java in a few days, and reported the affair to the Dutch authorities. A Dutch war vessel was at once sent in pursuit of the Tamaris, but had to cruise for her thirty days before meeting her. After a slight resistance the mutinied Chinese in possession of her surrendered, and the Chinese captain and other Chinese officials installed on board after the crew abandoned her, as well as the majority of the other Chinese on board, were loaded with chains and kept in the hold. The Tamaris was then conveyed to Padang, where a new Captain (Casolis) and the old crew of 18 men were put on board, and then she started once more for Havana

Of the 300 coolies taken on at Macao, fifty-five perished in the mutiny and in resisting the Dutch war vessel, so that the second start was made with only 245 coolies on board. When these coolies ascertained that they were after all to be taken to Cuba, they became desperate, and at every opportunity jumped overboard. Many, deprived of the opportunity to drown themselves, committed suicide by actual starvation. This *fait de se-ing* continued nearly the whole voyage, so that when the Tamaris reached Havana she had, as stated, only sixty eight Chinese on board—no less than 232 having perished during the eventful voyage of nine months' duration It is useless to add that the trip has been a losing one to those who chartered the vessel and indentured the

(From Saunders' News Letter.)

MURDER OF A FENIAN IN CORK BY HIS COMPANIONS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, p. m., four men were observed walking together along Penrose's-quay, in animated conversation, until they arrived at a point opposite which lay the paddle-steamer *Sabina*, one of the fleet of the Cork Steamship Company. This vessel was moored below the packet-office of the company, and was in charge of a watchman, who lounged upon the deck beneath the ship's bridge, his presence being observable from the roadway The four men drew up under a gas lamp close to the vessel, by which the watchman obtained a distinct view of their movements, but not sufficient to distinguish their features. Here they had a conversation for four or five minutes, which, though becoming more and more excited, was carried on in a tone that did not enable the watchman to learn its purport or catch any of the expressions. After the discussion one of the four drew back and raising his arm fired a shot at the head of one of the others, who fell without a moan. The man who fired stood by the fallen one, but the other two hurriedly stepped off, until recalled by the fellow who fired the shot. "Stand—don't be frightened!" He then stooped over the fallen comrade, as if to see that life was extinct; and, placing the pistol close to his head, discharged a second shot. The murderer then joined his fellow-assassins, and the three walked off in a military step towards the centre of the city. The occurrance so terrified the watchman that he made no alarm, and the body lay where it fell dead, until the morning, when a man passing along discovered it, and acquainted the constabulary at the next police station that a man lay dead on the quay. They went to the spot and found the corpse, with two pistol ball wounds in the head, one behind the left ear, believed to be the first he received, and the other in the centre of the forehead There was a green Fenian tie on the neck. The body has been recognized as that of John Callaghan, a powerful man of twenty-five years of age, employed as porter in a corn store. He was known as a Fenian, and was seen leaving the city in the early part of the day in company with several, *en route* to one of the amnesty meetings. The reason for his murder will, as in other similar crimes, committed in this city, never be publicly known, but the police say it was an execution directed by the punishment court of the 'Republican Brotherhood" for a breach of the Fenian code.

Later.—The account which I sent you yesterday of the circumstances attending the assassination in Cork was, in all essential particulars, correct. The evidence given at the inquest did not throw any additional light on the matter, and nothing has yet transpired calculated to afford the slightest clue to the perpetrators of the deed. The belief still prevails that the deceased was in some way connected with the Fenian movement, and was murdered by some of the brethern who suspected him of acting as informer. It may be remembered that a murder of a similar kind was committed in Dublin, at an early period in the development of the Fenian conspiracy. A man suspected of betraying the secrets of the confederacy was decoyed by two others to a lonely spot on the banks of the Royal Canal and shot. He survived a couple of days but although in the perfect possession of his faculties, steadily refused to name his murderers or give any information on the subject. It is stated that the relatives of the latest victim are equally reticent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 26.

The London *Times* recommends the Spaniards, now seeking for a King, to recall the Prince of Asturias, rescue him from the influence of his mother, the late Queen, and train him for the station.

It is said that the British Government intends to send strong reinforcements to Ireland

Paris, Nov. 27.

M. Lesseps, Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavorable reports which have recently been circulated about that great enterprise.

Madaid Nov 27.

The Government has announced its intention to restore the Constitutional Guaranteers.

London Nov. 30.

Consols 93 7 8; Liverpool markets steady; Corn 29s 6d.; Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California White, 8s. 5d. to 8s 6d for Red Western, and 9s. for Red Winter.

The receipts of wheat for three days have been 11,000 qfarters, 10,000 of which were American Lard 73s

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer at better prices.

The *Times* regards the Opposition in France as strong enough to make the Emperor's position untenable.

Grisi died at Berlin yesterday.

Archbishop Cullen of Dublin has issued a pastoral letter against Fenianism

Paris, Nov. 29.

The French Senate and Corps Legislatiff met to day, when the Emperor made a speech in which he said that he was ready to grant reforms. He was satisfied with the condition of the country, spoke of the advance in public spirit and opinion all over the world, and referred to the Suez Canal, speaking of the Empress as absent on account of its opening In closing he hoped that the Chamber would loyally carry out the spirit of the new constitution.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 27.

There is little demand or foreign exchange.

Money 6 a 7 per cent.

Gold closed at 124 3 4.

New York, Nov. 30.

Gold opened at 122 1-8; Exchange firmer at 109 a 109 1-4.

Gold closed at 122 5 8; Money 6 a 7 per cent; Exchange dull.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Quebec, Nov. 27.

The harbor is full of ice.

Palais harbor is closed, and the Provincial and Gulf ports steamers have all gone into winter quarters.

Four vessels and the mail steamer "Peruvian" have yet to leave for sea.

The steamers plying between here and Montreal have been laid up.

The St. Lawrence canal is closed.

$100.

One Hundred Dollars a word will be paid to any person reading this article and, on writing to the U. S. Consul at Rio Janerio, Brazil, to ascertain the truth of the following letter, finds that it is not true. For every word herein stated not true one hundred dollars will be paid.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF AND REGULATING PILLS

Are two of the best remedial agents in the world The Ready Relief is instantaneous; its chief object is to relieve the sufferer from pain at once—its secondary function is to cure. If seized with Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Diptheria, Influenza, or suffering from Rheumatism, Wandering Pains, Lameness, Lumbago, Pain in the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bowels, Bilious Cholic, the Relief will afford ease and comfort in a few minutes, and effect a cure in a few hours.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac. R. R. R. sold by Druggists.

Rio de Janerio, April 24, 1866.

Messrs. Raymundo C. Leite & Bro.:

Gentlemen:—In answer to your esteemed favor, let me tell you that I believe there is no one so much indebted to Radway & Co.'s preparations as the undersigned. I was totally paralytic—could hardly move my head without causing great pain—pains in the spine, my internal organs paralysed, my bowels so confined that I only went to stool once in twelve days, and was almost deprived of sight; besides all this, I was very thin; my arm and hand inflamed, and all the time taking all the preparations which it was thought would do me good, but to no avail.

The following is the manner in which I was treated: Five Pills every night, frictions with the Relief on the spine, gargles with the Relief and water, and doses of the Regulator as per instructions in the pamphlet

This treatment lasted five months, but at the end of forty days I could walk without crutches, and to-day, although not very strong in my legs, I walk perfectly, have good sight, find myself much stronger, and can attend to my business as when I was young.

I thank God for this great discovery, made by Dr Radway & C., and also thank Mr. V. L., for his kindness

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, December 6, 1869.

JUDICIOUSLY to take advantage of circumstances, and reverently abstain from attempting to create events, form the constituent elements of administrative success. The circumstances which have lately arisen around the question of the future destiny of this Colony are in many regards cheering. Could our politicians skilfully avail themselves of these, the issue would not be inglorious.

Whatever there is about Confederation—whether the proposals held out by the Ottawa Government are insufficient, or men have a latent suspicion that they can manage their own affairs somewhat better than it can, it is evidently unpopular with many. Newfoundland has recently emitted a strong expression of dislike to the alliance, and it is tolerably certain that were occasion offered at the present time the voice of the Electors of Prince Edward Island would reiterate that expression more deeply intensified. Yet from the lips of those among us who most strenuously oppose Confederation, we are in the constant habit of hearing that in all probability we shall eventually be compelled to accept the Canadian overtures, and link our destiny to the New Dominion. Let but the presiding genius of the Colonial Office breathe an adverse breath upon our resolution, and it crumbles away into dust, like a skeleton disinterred from the ruins of Pompeii and exposed to the air of heaven. But in such circumstances where, let us ask, is the good of resistence? For what purpose is the community split into two factions—Confederates and Anti-Confederates—the one opposing the other with all the resources of argument mixed occasionally with zealous vituberation? And when the Canadian offers have been received, are we to go to the country with the cry of Confederate and Anti-Confederate, agitate the country to its deepest depths—assemble our Legislators in full Senate, and after fiery discussions overwhelmly declare our resolve to reject the Dominion proposals, and remain as we are—all for the purpose of seeing our resolutions quietly cancelled as so much folly by the pen of the Colonial Secretary? The only advantages we can see arising from such a course, are to extort from our captors, like the garrison of a doomed fortress, better terms of surrender, and win for ourselves admiration by a protracted defence. If the will of the people is to have no weight in deciding the question, why should it be evoked? Why convoke chambers to deliberate when the result of their deliberations lies at the mercy of men over whom they can exercise no check? It would be productive of less chagrin and a great deal more amusement did we convert our Assemblies for that occasion into a species of Tattersalls, and take and give odds upon the issues involved in our despatches from the Home Government.

The man who lifts up his voice publicly to protest that he is not to be driven into Confederacy by the threats of a fellow citizen only exercises a commendable right. But when he adds that, should the Colonial Secretary so ordain it, he will feel himself obliged to take the step, he utters a most humiliating truth, and exposes "the direful spring of woes unnumbered" to the Colonies. It is a painful position to occupy. No matter how unanimous we may be upon this question, if it be not shaped according to the pattern cut out for us, without our knowledge, in Downing Street, it is cast aside. We can protest; but it is a struggle against absolutism. The power of Downing Street officials over the Colonies has fewer checks than that of their mistress over the British Empire. They can, if they have a mind, treat Colonial Parliaments as Nero or Diocletian treated the Roman Senate. Our relations with the Home Government present us with a system unprovided with checks. It is the virtue of a minister, or in grave questions, the good sense of the British people on which we must rely. The former is a precarious commodity; the latter cannot always be brought into play. To rearrange then the relations subsisting between us and the Mother Country should be the first care of Government. Agitation in Prince Edward Island is not needed. Diplomacy at Ottawa is vain. But agitation and diplomacy could effect much for our good, at the present conjuncture in Britain. Let us have the satisfaction of considering ourselves a branch of the Great Constitution, and relinquish the parasitical existence we at present drag out. To be in reality, what we are proud of thinking ourselves, citizens of a great Empire, we must form an integral part of that Empire; we must be put upon some method of bringing the wishes of our people before its legislature, and above all we must be completely emancipated from official absolutism.

In the way of effecting this there lies, we are aware, a weighty but not an immoveable difficulty. It is, in a great measure, of our own creation. When we demanded and obtained a Repsonsible Government and the right to manage our own affairs, we, naturally enough in our legislation, shut Imperial interests out of sight, and framed our laws exclusively for our own behoof. It has thus come to pass that the Mother Country has been, as the *Times* puts it, deprived of "compensating advantages for the exertion of her Imperial duties involved." Our position is indeed anomolous. If we wished, in the strict sense of the term, to be looked upon as British subjects, we obtained too much, If we aimed at independence, we got too little. This is the stand point from which British statesmen regard the Colonial Question, and while they lament the evils, to which the bearings of the policy carried on at present, give rise, they can see no change possible, so long as the Colonies persevere in maintaining their present attitude towards the mother country. If we covet an ameliorated condition, we must change our posture. We must surrender some portion of our privileges; not indeed, to widen the boundaries of authority to a Colonial Secretary, but to secure to ourselves the freedom, security, and independence, which Baitish subjects enjoy in Britain.

To discuss Confederation, with the question of our relations with Britain set in abeyance, has about it much that is unmethodical. A definite settlement of the latter, brings along with it an easy solution of the form-

Great Britain, the key is gained to the entire position. Therefore, it is that the deliberations, of the Colonial Congress to be assembled in London, possess for us that importance which the mention of a method capable of affording a solution to a great difficulty, deserves. The policy would not be an unwise one, which would add strength to the Congress in its undertaking. From the amount of public attention drawn to it, there is a fair promise of good results, and by lending it our support we shall give expression to our anxiety to see settled, a question which length of years will only render more intricate and perplexing.

Deferred Article.

NECESSITY FOR MORE EFFICIENT SANITARY REGULATIONS IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

It is generally admitted, we believe, that, not only in Great Britain, but upon the Continent of Europe, nothing, during the past twenty years, has been more successfully studied than the *Science of Health* This is most fully evidenced by the comprehensive sanitary legislation and sanitary works, which within that period, have induced by the persevering earnestness with which that study has been prosecuted by the ablest scientific and medical men of the age. But, at the same time, truly is it observed, that, as respects sanitary legislation and sanitary works, there is nothing in which more still remains to be done. It is only within a very recent period that science has shown how intimate the connection is, between the observance of perfect personal and domestic cleanliness, the breathing of a pure atmosphere, and the use of unpolluted or uncontaminated water, and the health and well-being of a community. Scientific researches during the last two or three periods of European epidemic disease, have demonstrated, beyond all dossibility of doubt, the existence of such immediate connection; and the statistics of mortality have proved that the adoption of measures in particular districts has been followed by the saving of lives, whilst the lives of the victims of the disease, in other and neighboring places, must therefore be considered to have been forfeited by neglect.

The consideration of these facts has, happily, in many places, produced a certain amount of activity in the right direction; and, even here, about twelve or eighteen months ago, such preservative demonstrations were made by our City Council and Board of Health, as gave us reason to hope that not only would the City, in a short time, be thoroughly cleaned and purified; but that some efficient measures would speedily be taken for giving to the whole City a constant and sufficient supply of pure water. In this hope, we have, we are sorry to say, been, in great measure disappointed; but we, at the same time, most willingly admit that, although much still remains to be done, both as respects the cleansing of the City and the providing for it of a regular and sufficient supply of pure water, the authorities abovenamed have not failed to accomplish some real good in those respects. And, solely in the expectation that by the publication of the foregoing Report of the cases of Typhoid Fever (See last week's Examiner, November 28th,) and by that of the following extracts from an article on the "Water Supply of London," contained in the last October number of the *West minster Review*, we may be able to re-arouse the minds, not only of our City Fathers, but of our citizens in general, to the paramount importance of sanitary regulations, and of a further and imperative extension of them in our midst; is it that, although much to our own inconvenience, we assign so much space in our present number to a repetition of facts bearing upon a due consideration of the question

CAUSES OF TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

"Some very careful inquiries have been made respecting the character of the water supply in use during the outbreaks of epidemic both in England and other countries, and the result has been to prove that two at least of such kinds of disease, cholera and typhoid fever, are communicated by the use of impure water. Dr. Parkes, the Professor of Military Higenie at Netley, says that in twenty three instances of the prevalence of typhoid fever he had ascertained the cause to be the drinking of water contaminated by sewage. Among others, two notable examples of this occurred the year before last, and were investigated by the medical officers of the Privy Council. At Terling, in Essex there was a sudden outbreak of typhoid fever in December, 1867; and upwards of 260 cases of this disease, and 41 deaths, took place during three months out of a population of 900. Dr. Thorne who was employed by the Privy Council to examine into the circumstances, found the people drinking the water of wells in immediate contact with sewers and cess pits, and that all the first cases of disease occurred among persons using these wells. The outbreak commenced immediately after a rise of water in some of the wells, which being nearly dry had not been drawn from for some time previously. A still plainer case occurred at Guildford, a little earlier in the same year. A new well had been constructed for the water supply of the high part of the town, and water from this well was first supplied to about 330 houses on the 17th August *for one day only* On the 28th August there were several cases of typhoid fever in these houses, which are all situated in the highest, and generally healthiest district; and the number increased day by day, until there were about 500 cases in all, and 21 deaths Out of the cases which occurred in August and September, all but three were of persons who drank of the water supplied from this well *on this day*; and it was afterwards found that a sewer ran within ten feet of the well, and that the joints of the sewer were leaking, and saturating the soil immediately above the spring which supplied it.

"With regard to cholera, we have information on a larger scale of the connection between the disease and impure water supply in London itself. During the cholera epidemics of 1848-9 and 1853-4 the greatest number of deaths occurred in the south of London. This district is supplied by two water companies—namely, the Lambeth and the Southwark Companies. In 1848, the Lambeth Company supplied water taken from the Thames near Hungerford Bridge; and the deaths in their district were 125 in ten thousand. The Southwark Company took their supply at Battersea; and their deaths were 118 in ten thousand, or not quite so many as in the Lambeth district. In 1853, the Lambeth Company had removed their works to Thames Ditton, and then their deaths were 36 in ten thousand, as against 130 in ten thousand of the Southwark Company, who still supplied water from Battersea; the difference being three to one in favor of the Lambeth Company after shifting their works up the river, and *out of the reach of London sewage.* There was also in 1853 a great mortality in St. James's, Westminster, and this was proved to be due to *the impure water* from a pump in Broad-street. In the epidemic of 1866 the mortality as is well known, was principally in the east of London, and in the district of the East London Water Company. The circumstances of this outbreak have been made the subject of a very elaborate report to the Privy Council by Mr. Netten Radcliffe; and there is no doubt about the facts he has revealed, although some eminent men still dispute the conclusions to which they point. The facts are simply these:—

"The East London Company supplied water originally derived from the River Lea at Tottenham, and stored in two groups of reservoirs, one group being at Lea Bridge and the other at Old Ford. The great mortality of the epidemic occurred in the districts supplied from the Old Ford reservoirs: it was seventy-nine per ten thousand in those districts, as compared with an average of about seven per thousand throughout the rest of London. These reservoirs are close to a branch of the River Lea which is enclosed by locks, and is nearly stagnant, and receives a large quantity of sewage; and the reservoirs being on a lower level than the adjoining river, it was found that the water of the river oozed into them through the banks whenever they were not full The water is also generally filtered before distribution; but on some two or three days in the summer a portion of unfiltered water was mixed with the supply to make up for deficiency in quantity. This unfiltered water, consisting in part of the percolations from the river containing sewage, was known to be supplied a short time previous to the outbreak of the disease in that