declares, is being thoroughly spoilt, but whom every one else declares too good to be thus easily effected.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS.

London, Dec. 17.—Dates from Paris to the 13th state that the active army in the field is in good health and spirits, well fed and 200-000 strong. Preparations are making for another sortie on a large scale. Some of the theatres have been re-opened, as it is believed performances will have a beneficial effect, and will relieve the monotony of life. Goods are plentiful and street cabs numerous. Fresh meat, eggs, fish and poultry are gone, but the supply of horsemeat will last two months, and bread, wine and cheese four months, and of salt meats and salt fish two months. Trochu has taken possession of all the food and wines, and the population are now supplied by the military commissariat, the same as soldiers. The surrender of the city is unthought of. The reverses at Orleans have not disturbed the popularity of Paladines. His army did good service by depleting the forces of the besiegers Every Parisian is armed, and the city can hold out three months longer without great suffering. The mortality is large, but not enough to create alarm. There are no epidemics, and there are no deaths from starvation or want. The outside works have been pushed forward, which has compelled the enlargement of the line of investment, and consequently made the enemy weaker in the field. From the world's marksmen command roads formerly out of range. The German positions have been enormously strengthened, but they feel the scarcity of men.

A despatch from Versailles, of the 10th inst., says no effective guns are mounted and the bombardment of Paris will not commence before the 1st of January. The guns now mounted are useless. Another despatch gives a new explanation of the delay in opening the bombardment by the Prussians. There is a lack of ammunition in the German army, and the roads are so wet and heavy that none can be brought at present. The same cause has prevented the movement of the heavy siege guns. It is probable that a fire will not be opened for a fortnight yet.

Still another despatch from Versailles, on the 14th inst., says the delay in the bombardment of Paris was caused partly by a quarrel between Gens. Blumenthal and Von Roon The latter wished the use of army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon finally yielded, and 4000 horses are now coming from Germany to drag the seige guns from the Railway terminus. The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the German camps, and some of the troops have been without meat three days.

The French garrison at Belfort still makes a gallant defence. The neighboring heights have all been captured by the Germans, but not without considerable loss. The French losses in these preliminary engagements were comparatively light. The German position has greatly improved lately.

The Prussians now appear to be concentrating near Yvetot to attack Havre. The latter place has 350 cannon and a strong garrison, and will be defended to the last.

In order to prevent the Prussians and Manteuffel from revitualling the French Government have declared the ports of Havre, Dieppe and Fecamp blockaded. All vessels now in the above named ports will be allowed eleven days to depart.

London. Dec. 16.—The English Cabinet have had under consideration Bismark's Luxemburg circular, in which he refers to several cases wherein Luxemburg has been guilty of breaches of neutrality, and states that Germany reserves to herself the liberty of proceeding further if necessary. Earl Granville replies that England sees in this assurance an amicable settlement of the difficulty, and will accept the circular as an act of accusation, to be made a fit subject for enquiry, and that the two powers can await the result of the investigation, either liberating them or maintaining the treaty. The *Times* contains a despatch from Berlin which says: "The explanations rendered by the Luxemburg Government regarding its violation of neutrality, and the assurances given Prussia of good behaviour in the future, remove all danger of a conflict arising out of the affair." The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in an editorial article on the Luxemburg question, declares it to be the duty of England, in this crisis, to impress upon the Prussian Government the fact that her notions of the territory of Luxemburg will not be regarded with indifference by Great Britain, nor allowed to pass with impunity. The mere departure from her neutrality on the part of Luxemburg is no excuse for the Prussian aggression.

Advices received here state that another German army, numbering 150,000 men, is about to cross the Rhine into France. The destination of this army is at present unknown.

The *Examiner* has an editorial article on the message of President Grant and the relations between Great Britain and the United States. It urges that the questions at issue between the two countries be left to a court of arbitration, and that such a court sit permanently.

THE LUXEMBURG DIFFICULTY.

Most thoughtful people, who have watched the progress of events in Europe during the Franco-German war, have been expecting the re-appearance of the Luxemburg difficulty. The Duchy of Luxemburg was for a long time connected with the German Empire. A portion of it, including the city and fortress of Luxemburg, was represented in the German Bund at the commencement of the Bohemian war in 1866, by the King of Holland, who ruled it; and as forming part of the German Confederation of that day, it was garrisoned by German troops who happened to be Prussians. One result of the Bohemian war 1866 was, the breaking up of the German Confederation, and the formation of a North German Confederation—the interposition of France having prevented the South German States from being coerced into connecting themselves with a new organization. In this state of things, the general political relation of Dutch Luxemburg remained for a time unsettled. The territory in question was small, but its position and the great fortress it contained invested it with great strategical value. Lying in one direction between France and Rhenish Prussia, its possession was strongly coveted by both countries. But the Prussians had actual military occupation of its fortress, and undoubtedly designed to retain their hold upon it in behalf of the new Germany they were endeavoring to build up.

France, or Louis Napoleon, however, was determined that the connection of Luxemburg with Germany should cease, and that by hook or by crook it should be re-annexed to France, of which, of course, in the grand conquering days of the first French Empire, it formed a part. In pursuance of this determination, Napoleon III opened negotiations with the King of Holland, and finally made a bargain with that monarch for the purchase of his rights over and in Luxemburg. This coming to Bismarck's ears put that statesman on his mettle, and the result was, that Prussia peremptorily refused to allow the bargain to be consumated, and evinced a purpose by force of arms if necessary to prevent the annexation of Luxemburg to France, already so strong on the German frontier by its possession of Strasbourg and Metz. This was in 1867. Matters came to a dead lock, and war between France and Prussia seemed inevitable. At this moment, England offered its meditation to effect, if possible, a solution of the difficulty which had arisen. A solution was found. It was proposed that the much coveted little territory should be neutralized—should belong neither to Germany nor France, but should remain under the rule of the King of Holland, and that the fortifications of its great stronghold should be razed. France, as yet without her chassepots, and Prussia listening to moderate counsels, alike consented to the compromise proposed. Accordingly the arrangement was embodied in a general treaty signed by the leading powers of Europe. Thus matters stood, so far as Luxemburg was concerned, at the beginning of the present war.

It was evident, however, that the temporory expedient of neutralizing Luxemburg would be rudely shaken by the events of the war. Had France proved triumphant in the contest instead of Germany, Luxemburg and Rhenish Prussia would have been formally annexed to France with the pretended consent of its people, obtained by means of an adroitly managed plebiscite, weeks ago. And the wonder is, that the Germans, sorely pressed as they have been at times for freer means of communication with Germany, have not, on some pretext or other, seized and worked for their advantage the Luxemburg railway.

Under these circumstances, if the Luxemburg authorities desired the maintenance of the neutral position guaranted to them, they should have been extremely careful to avoid giving just cause of offence to either side. This we believe, however, they have not done. It is alleged that in several instances the Luxemburg authorities grossly neglected their neutral duties to the injury of the German cause. The allegations to this effect have been scoffed at as being mere frivolous pretences furnished up by Bismarck to justify his rapacity. But we happen to have a distinct recollection of the contents of those glowing French narratives from the seat of war which told the world how cleverly in some cases the French, by the aid of Luxembourg, outwitted the slow and too trustful Germans We recall a graphic French recital of the manner in which Thionville was revictualled by the rushing in of full provision trains across the Luxenburg frontier close at hand, at a moment when the German blockade of this fortress had been cleverly pierced by the French. We recollect reading statements from French sources exultingly setting forth that the French Army of the Loire contained hundreds of commissioned officers, who, after the surrender of Metz, had escaped into Luxembourg, and had thence made their way round to the new army which so greatly needed their services. And if, as the Germans allege, these escaped prisoners and other French soldiers flying from German pursuit were re-engaged for the French service and sent forward to their place of destination from Luxembourg territory, by a French consul whose operations were connived at by the Luxembourg authorities is not to be wondered at that the Germans are angry. Still the offences alleged to have been committed against the Germans by the Luxembourg officials are not of a kind to justify the German authorities in annexing the neutralized Duchy to Germany, But this at present they do not seem to be resolved on doing. Yet it is in the highest degree probable that by some means or other the connection of Luxembourg with Germany will be re-established as one of the results of the present war.

WAR INCIDENT.

We copy the following from the London *Times* of 1st Dec.

A German soldier, whose letter to his friends is published in a Berlin paper, thus describes the present condition of the Prince Imperial's playground:—"My present residence is as romantic as anyone could desire. I am sitting in a French tent, erected in the Prince Imperial's playground, behind the burnt Palace of St. Cloud. Imperial mattresses serve for a bed, and silk sofa and chair cushions for pillows. For blankets we use various things—Turkey carpets and other articles from the palace. We also make use of the splendid tea and coffee services—Sevres porcelian or [illegible], the Imperial plate, glass and bottles, on all which and innumerable other objects, the inevitable "N." with the crown above it is inscribed. The Prince's playground is a large grass plot, with a minniture railway in the middle, with tunnel, bridges, and a station where soldiers arrived and whence they were despatched Of course, these artificial contrivances are now ruined, only the foundation of the station and a few fragments of the carriages remaining. There are likewise some remains of a gymnastic apparatus, which the soldiers burned in making their soup or coffee. In the centre of the ground is a large flagstaff, on which the princely flag used to be hoisted, announcing to the Parisians when the "Child of France" condescended to play. The place is bordered on two sides with limes, the third affords a prospect of the now destroyed Palace, and the fourth is occupied by antique statuary, which have become the butt for the humor of our troops Compassionating their nakedness, they made requisitions in the neighborhood in order to provide clothing. An Apollo is provided with a chimney pot hat with a black and white cockade, and a black coat with white buttons. The neighboring Juno was furnished by the good-humored soldiers with a red crinoline and quilted dress. Such is war.'

A WOMAN SOLDIER.

A wounded soldier recently passed through Berlin who excited general attention, being a woman. She is twenty-four years of age. Her name is Bertha Weiss. She was born at Schonburg and educated at a respectable establishment at Ragnit. She soon, however, evinced a singular preference for manly attire, and acted as civilian servant to a captain of the 69th regiment at Treves, with whose family she had occasion to make a long journey to the south. Her good conduct induced her master to provide for her further education, so that she was competent to pass the ensign's examination. Shortly before the war, provided with a recommendation from the captain, and without being subjected to strict surgical examination, she entered his regiment and took part in the battle of Spicheren. Transferred to the Crown Prince's regiment, she succeeded in the battle of Gravelotte first alone and afterwards supported by two men, in recovering the flag of the Sixteenth infantry regiment, which had been seized by the French. She received in this exploit four bullet wounds, one of which, in the knee, disabled her from walking. She received from Prince Frederick Charles for her bravery the second class of the Iron Cross, as well as an autograph certificate couched in the most flattering terms. She is therein styled Bernard von Weiss, and is granted a forlough.

ALWAYS AT A PREMIUM.

To this "fifth quarter of the globe," as an Irish writer has called it, the mother country sends many things its people do not want, and the consequences too frequently are an overstocked market and a depressed trade. From this category we beg leave, however, to exclude two articles—the two celebrated remedies of Professor Holloway, Throughout Australasia they are at a premium, The Pills and Ointment are considered the most profitable commodities that can be taken to the mines, as their efficacy in the diseases common in the gold region is well known to every nugget-hunter, and they are therefore eagerly bought up at any price by those toilers after the "mammon of unrighteousness." For the bilious fevers and all the disorders of the liver and bowels which prevail on the auriferous soils of the interior, the Pills appear to be a positive, immediate, and invariable remedy. We have seen returned gold hunters from the "diggings," and their reports on this head are uniform, Nor is the testimony less conclusive in relation to the Ointment as a means of relieving rheumatism and neuralgia, and healing the wounds, abrasions, contusions, &c., incident to a hard life in the wilderness. In short every one in "the bush" looks upon Holloway's two preparations as a sufficient 'medicine chest" for all disorders of his outer and inner man. He knows, for he has wintered with them and summered with them beyond the settlements, that they are his surest reliance in sickness at all seasons and under all circumstances. Almost every miner has some anecdote to relate of the cures they have performed. Limbs saved from mortification, ulcers preserved from gangrene, contracted joints relaxed, liver disease arrested, dysentery and diarrhœa cured—these are their trophies. In fact, they are among the good things of which we cannot have too much, and although the imports at present are so large as almost to be incredible, still the demand keeps in advance of the supply. Furnished with these remedies, the miner and the settler have little need of medical advice, for it seems beyond question that their curative effects cover the whole circle of diseases and a large portion of the chapter of accidents. Of what use is success to the digger, if when fortune is achieved, he die beside his hoard, and how many lives that were sacrificed in the early days of the gold discoveries, might have been saved by these inestimable preparations. In California, we understand, they are considered an indispensable item, and a most important one, of every miner's outfit, and we can only say, with a knowledge of what they have been accomplishing throughout the world for the past thirty years, that to be without them is almost to be without the "staff of life."

A Chicago lady lately dropped one of her eye-brows in the church pew, and dreadfully frightened a young man sitting next to her, who thought it was his mustache.

UNITED

THE U. S. CONGRESS, during the first week of its session, has had measures introduced for restoring American shipping, abolishing the franking privilege, the income tax, and the office of Admiral, vacant by the decease of Admiral Farragut, and to which Admiral Potter might expect to be appointed;—for laying a telegraph cable across the Pacific, for revising the postal laws; and a bill to prevent assessments upon Government employees for political purposes The purchase of San Domingo, which the President strongly recommends, does not seem to find favor on this, any more than on the former occasion.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR reports that the cost of the army for the ensuing year, will be $865,000 less than for the last, consequently not quite equal to thirty-three millions of dollars; the reduction to the regular peace establishment, namely 300,000 men, will be effected by July of next year.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY reports 181 vessels on the register, calculated to carry 1,309 tons guns. Fifty-two of the vessels are monitors, 30 sailing craft, and the rest steamers. He recommends a considerable increase of the naval force, so frequent are the reqnests for protection by the presence of an armed vessel which come from citizens and representatives of the nation in every quarter of the globe.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL reiterates his recommendation that the franking privilege may be abolished, which would help materilly towards making the department self-sustaining. At present there is a deficiency of over four millions. The mail service between New York and San Francisco has been performed at an average time of seven days eight hours going west and seven days five hours coming east. Of nearly 1,300 mails carried through, during twelve months, 217 only were behind time.

A resolution abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Navy was passed in the House on the 12th inst., under a suspension of the rules.

AWKWARD ALLIES.—Chandler, of Michigan, who has obtained an unenviable anti Canadian notoriety, has brought in a Bill in Congress to give effect to the President's anti-Canadian policy. He is determined that neither Butler nor Grant shall take the wind out of his sails." His bill will find a suitable tomb in the Committee to which it has been referred.

PROHIBITION ON DEER ISLAND.—A year or two ago a little vessel arrived at Lord's Cove with a general cargo, which the captain proceeded to sell to the Islanders. Very soon it became generally known that among the articles on board was a supply of rum. Some of the leading men waited on the captain, informed him of the efforts that had been made to keep intoxicating drinks from the people and asked him not to sell the supply on board He became exceedingly wrathy at this attempt to interfere with his rights as a free and independent elector and insultingly informed the gentlemen that he would sell his wares in spite of them. He was soon after waited upon by a committee consisting of fifteen or twenty young men who sent their cards on board in the shape of pebbles. These not being honored with an answer, stones were thrown on board of such weight as to crush in the head of one of the rum casks. Then the bold vender of spirits called for quarter, and agreed to leave as soon as the time would permit. He left without requiring to be waited upon a third time, and no one has had the hardihood to attempt the same game. It is to be hoped that the same spirit may continue to animate the fishermen of Deer Island, and that rum may never be permitted to curse its romantic shores.—*St. Croix Courier.*

ATLANTIC CABLES.

The Atlantic cable companies' directors publishes the following:—

All efforts to repair either of the cables thus far have been unsuccessful. Such efforts will be continued whenever and so long as the state of the weather will permit. The probability of success is, however, much less at this season of the year than in summer. There is now an accumulation of business at each end of the remaining cable equal to the capacity during the entire day of 24 hours, making 48 hours in all. This accumulation is the result of only four days business. It is plain, therefore, that measures must be promptly taken to diminish the volume of business, or the usefulness of the cable will be seriously impaired if not wholly destroyed. In the decision to which we have arrived in this emergency, we have not been influenced merely by a desire to increase the revenues. We have no right to discriminate between our customers, and to decide whose messages are important and whose are not. The offerings being in excess of our capacity to transmit, there seems to be no other course open except to increase the tariff Therefore on and after Monday next the tariff on all messages between New York and Great Britian and France will be for a message not exceeding 10 words, $15 in gold, and for each additional word, $1 50. Messages for the press, in plain language, conveying general and political news for publication, will be forwarded at one half of the above rates. All messages will be limited in length to fifty words.

ST. JOHN *VS.* TYNE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the St. John crew, met at the "Bee Hive," Prince William St., to receive the report of the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for defraying the expenses of the proposed match between the St. John and Tyne crews. The chair was occupied by Dr. Walker, and Mr. Chamberlain acted as at former meeting—as secretary. Messrs. Fulton, Ross and Hutton were present and stated that Price was kept away by business that he could not well neglect.

After reading of the minutes of the last meeting the committee submitted their report, showing that $4,000 was already subscribed and recommending that the match be at once arranged for if possible.

On motion it was ordered that a committee of five be appointed to make necessary arrangements as to the time the match shall come off, &c., with the Tyne crew. A conversation then ensued in which it appeared the sense of the meeting that the same four Tynesiders who had defeated our men at Lachine should again measure blades with them on our own waters.

The meeting adjourned shortly after nine o'clock all feeling in high spirits at the promising prospects that another and more satisfactory contest than that of Sept. last, will be the great local event of the coming year.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE.

IF YOU DOUBT, WRITE MR. GALER.

WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., 258 Grand St
June 11, 1868.

Messrs. B. L. JUDSON & Co.,

GENTS: It is with great pleasure I write these few lines, not only as a recommendation, but as I feel a very great benefit derived from taking your Worm Candy (Dead Shot). I have suffered much for 10 years past, tried many medicines been under treatment of physicians in this city, but all to no avail. I felt a gnawing sensation in my bowels, sleepless nights, and very nervous. have now taken about ten sticks, and quite a number of tape worms, one one several yards long, has come from me I continue taking it, feeling quite a new man, my sensationsquite different; recommend the same to the community at large, feeling confident, from practical experience, it is the best eradicator of worms in use.

Yours most respectfully,
DAVID GALER.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, } ss.
KING'S COUNTY, }

David Galer being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the same person described in the above certificate, and that the statement therein made by him is in every respect correct.

DAVID GALER. [L. S.]

Sworn before me on this 12th day of June, 1866.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Com. of Deeds. { Int. Revenue Stamp. }

McKENZIE'S DEAD SHOT WORM CANDY for sale by all Medicine Dealers, at 15 cents per package

VERSAILLES, Dec. 14. The delay in the bombardment of Paris was caused partly by a quarrel between Generals Bluthemal and Von Roon. The latter wished the use of army horses to bring up the guns, while the former insisted that it was impossible to spare them. Von Roon finally yielded, and 4,000 horses are now coming from Germany to drag the siege guns from the railway terminus. The condition of the roads is fearful. Food is very scarce in the German camps, and some of the troops have been without meat three days.

DIRECTORY.

Bank of P. E. Island.—Cashier, Wm. Cundall. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.

Union Bank.—Cashier, James Anderson. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Savings' Bank – Colonial Building. Banking days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Farmer's Bank Rustico.—Cashier, Marin J. Blanchard. Discount day, Wednesday.

Summerside Bank.—Cashierr, R. McC. Stavert. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Y. M. C. Association—Thursday evenings during winter.

C. Y. M. L. Institute.—Tuesday evenings.

Metropolitan Lodge, British Templars, meet in Falconer's Hall on Friday evenings.

City Lodge, British Templars. meet in the Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

St. John's Lodge, Masons, Second Tuesday in each month.

Odd Fellows—Monday evenings.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mails	General Post Office.
Apothecaries' Hall	T. DesBrisay.
do	do
Card	N. Rankin.
Lottery	L. B. McMillan
London House	G. & S. Davies.
Notice	P. W. Hyndman.
Co-Partnership Notice	P. W. Hyndman, & F. W. Hyndman.
Notice to Debtors	P. W. Hyndman.
Prince of Wales College	John Longworth
Removal	W. D. Stewart.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1871.

THE NEW YEAR.

The year 1871 dawns on the World, with War raging in the East. We have no time at our disposal just now to review in detail the leading events of the past year; but more especially the prominent features of the War in Europe. These events have, however, been chronicled, if not commented on in our columns from time to time as they occurred, and while they had the interest of novelty The latest intelligence from the seat of war in Europe, indicates that hostilities are being conducted with all the bitterness of cruel warfare. The fiery and volatile French on the one hand, are bold and ready to do and dare anything that can be quickly achieved. The Germans, on the contrary, are patient and possessed of dogged endurance, as if by nature intended to suffer the vigorous attacks of their impetuous assailants. The sinking of English ships in the River Seine by the Prussians has caused great indignation in England at least, so say our War despatches and later news seem to confirm the former, for we find that English journalists who at first doubted, now concedes the truth of the report, and declare that the British Government must instantly demand explanation and redress of Prussia for their treatment of British vessels.

What complications may follow, or how long England can maintain her neutral position, time alone will unfold.

Although the Alabama question is still the subject of debate among politicians on both sides of the water, England and America continue to enjoy international good will and the most friendly relations. For the general welfare of the peoples of the two great powers Britain—and America—and in the name of liberty, we do hope that nothing will be evoked to authorize an interference with that peace and good will which happily exists between the two great branches of the Anglo Saxon race.

The suspension of messages over the Atlantic Cable some time since, owing to its damaged condition, caused great anxiety and uneasiness both in the old and new world, whose national and personal interests are deeply involved in an unbroken telegraphic intercourse with each other. In the absence of this, we trust, but temporary interruption, the French cable is busy at work conveying the tiny electric spark pregnant with intelligence to the people of the two continents.

The action of the Dominion Government touching the Fishery Question during the past year has received more than a passing notice in President Grant's Message. The manifest impropriety of aiming a charge at the Domionion on account of circumstances for which the Crown of Great Britain and not her British possessions in North America, is alone responsible, must be patent to every impartial mind. The policy of non-intercourse hinted at by the President's Message would entail mutual loss to both parties interested. The commercial interests of the Dominion and the United States should be identical and it is hoped that for the promotion of general peace and prosperity those questions of dispute will be amicably settled, and at once and forever disposed of. Nothing can be gained by hostile speeches or threats of retaliation. This, we think, must be the conviction of every unbiased man on both sides of the border.

Our own Island home during the past year has been abundantly blessed. Truly may our people say, the earth has brought forth plentiously, and prosperity has reigned within our borders.

The opening of the St. Patrick's Hall School, and the New Convent, together with the completion of the Methodist College, which is also to be opened shortly, are tangible proofs of the deep interest taken by our people in the education of the youth of the colony.

The erection of a new Government Building in Charlottetown during the past year, the completion of Mr. Hyndman's large building, now known as the "Exchange Buildings," in which are the Merchant's Exchange and News Room; Messrs Baldwin & Co's extensive Hardware Store, and Mr. Hyndman's Sales Room, &c, and the erection of those large buildings, opposite, owned by Messrs Welsh & Owen, Hogan and others, together with the building of several large and handsome dwelling houses in the city, are all gratifying evidences of prosperity.

The rapid growth of the country is also made visible by the many Churches, Halls, and Schoolhouses, that are fast taking the place of the old and less costly edifices

Many topics of interest flash before our mind, but we must bring our brief remarks to a close, by wishing the readers of the *Examiner*, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The Harbor is fast closing over with ice this morning.

IN the year of Grace 1855, the good people residing in a quiet village on the banks of the Hillsborough were, by an act of Parliament transformed into what, we have no doubt, many at that time thought a much more dignified appellation, "Citizens of Charlottetown." The Legislature conferred upon the Citizens an empty title, without the means of maintaining the increased responsibility. The Government, in their wisdom, deemed it unnecessary to endow the city with any property, either real or personal, except Queen's and Pownal wharfs, both of which, and more particularly the latter, became a heavy drain upon the pockets of the tax payers. We are not aware that the residents of Charlottetown petitioned for the Act of Incorporation but we are quite sure that they acted very unwisely in adopting the Act, without first ascertaining the position in which they would afterwards be placed, not only with respect to their local taxation, but also as to their share of the public expenditure.

We are inclined to think our fellow-citizens swallowed the sugar coated pill of Incorporation without previously giving a thought about the nauseous ingredients of which it was composed No doubt the inhabitants of Charlottetown considered they were receiving an Act fully conferring upon them the privileges of self-government, and the *right* of self-taxation. But experience has since taught them that the members of the Government and Legislature of that day were too far-seeing, and too well skilled in political cunning to confer on them anything but the shadow of what they pretended to bestow.

When the Island Legislature received the right of self-Government from the Imperial authorities, they also received the right of self-taxation, and we hold that the citizens of Charlottetown, like the General Government, should enjoy a similar privilege—they, and they only who pay the taxes are the proper persons to determine the amount and mode of such taxation. The fact of our civic Elections being held annually, almost precludes the possibility of the citizens being taxed for a higher rate than they are willing to pay. If the citizen possessed the power of self-taxation, we should no longer witness the apathy manifested at our civic Elections, but, on the contrary, a keen and lively interest would be taken, not only in the election of Mayor and Councillors, but in all matters appertaining to the good government of the City.

In consequence of not being macadamized, the streets of the city have year after year deteriorated, until this fall they were almost impassible, more nearly resembling the mires of a marsh, than the thoroughfares of a well-organized city. This is in a great measure occasioned by the traffic upon them in the spring and autumn, at which seasons of the year produce is very largely shipped for foreign market Indeed our streets are more injured in this way than they are by the citizens themselves.

Charlottetown enjoys the costly advantage of broad streets, with houses and stores frequently detailed, so that a mile of our streets would not yield half the amount derived from a similar rate, on the same space in any other city in the Provinces. At the same time, it is obivious that a larger amount would be required to macadamize our streets than would be amply sufficient in other places. We find on a persual of the public accounts of some cities in the Dominion, that their taxes are *five times* greater than ours. We need not wonder, therefore, when we are told that other cities can boast of better streets, and more public works than we can.

The inhabitants of Charlottetown are *one-tenth* of the whole population of the Island, and in that proportion pay towards the revenue of the colony. But as we beleive the citizens of Charlottetown consume twice the amount of dutiable goods as the same number of inhabitants in other parts of the Island; it follows that in the same ratio they pay no less than *one-fifth* of the whole revenue. The question has often been asked, but we think never satisfactorily answered, why does not the city receive its fair share of the public revenue? We believe that the only answer ever attempted, was, that the city members were outvoted, and not being always supporters of the Government of the day, they were powerless to obtain that justice for their constituents to which they acknowledged them to be entitled; the city has returned three members "to support the present Administration," whose combined action and influence with the Government we have no doubt will correct much of what the citizens now complain.

We have gone to some trouble to obtain the following figures: We may as well say that they were compiled by some of the officials in the different branches of the public service, and coming from such a source, should be—as we have no doubt they are—perfectly reliable, and prove beyond cavil, that by taking the city's contribution to the public revenue, at *one tenth*, the Legislature should make a yearly appropriation of £4000 for city improvements,—but if, as we believe, is nearer the truth—the city contributes *one-fifth* of the revenue, £8000 would be the sum to which the city would be fairly entitled. Before giving the statistics, we will make a few remarks upon the various items of expenditure towards which our citizens contribute; but from which they receive no direct advantage. The Stock Farm—costing the net annual sum of £500—is an institution of much value to the farmers throughout the Island, but of little or no benefit to the commercial men of Charlottetown. We find that the annual cost of Education, exclusive of the City schools, but including the P. W. College, and Normal school, is £2,021. Now assuming that the city's proportion of the cost of the P. W. College and Normal School is one half the entire cost of these two Institutions, we shall then have the large expenditure for education of £19,521; the annual cost of the other City schools is £920, and if from this sum we take £362, the amount of the City school tax we have £568 to place to the credit of the £19,521, leaving the net sum of £18,-953, paid for education, from which the city derives no benefit. We next come to the expenditure of £15,823, which is the annual cost of our roads, bridges, wharfs and ferries, including the city wharf and ferry. If we deduct from this, say one half the cost of the city wharf and ferry, or £293, we have a net outlay of £15 530, from which the city receives no more benefit than the country derives from the amount expended by the City Council upon the streets and wharfs of Charlottetown, and towards which the Legislature contributes nothing so far as the City proper is concerned. We shall only advert to one more item of public expenditure, which is the annual cost of our Land Office, including interest paid upon debentures given for lands purchased by the Government, being in all £5946, which certainly cannot be said to benefit the tax payers of Charlottetown. The small appropriation made to the Fire Department, we have not taken into consideration, for the reason that the amount is far below the real sum the city would receive from the government provided the public buildings were—as we think they should be—liable to taxation:—

Net annual cost of Stock Farm.		£500	0	0
do	do Education,	18,953	0	0
do	do, Roads, Bridges, and Wharfs,	15,530	0	0
do	do, Land Office, and Interest on Debentures,	5,946	0	0
		£40,929	0	0

We leave our readers to determine the proportion of the above amount, that the Legislature ought to vote for city purposes, whether it should be the *one-tenth*, or the *one-fifth*, we leave the public to decide.

We advise our good friends at Georgetown and Summerside to ponder well over the figures which are here given, and to be careful how they accept the act of Incorporation, passed last session, an Act which will place Georgetown and Summerside, with respect to the division of the public money, in a similar position to that now occupied by Charlottetown. An act which will enable them to luxuriate in the two-fold, but doubtful advantages of being burdened with local taxation, and deprived of their fair share of the public expenditure.

PURE WATER.

On Friday evening the 23d ult., C. W. Fairbanks, Esq., Civil Engineer, delivered a very able and eloquent lecture in the Market Hall, on the subject of water, and the means adopted in ancient and modern times, to supply the inhabitants of large cities with an adequate supply of that indispensible necessary of life. Theophilus DesBrisay, Esqr, Mayor of the City, occupied the Chair. The following is a brief synopsis of the lecture, as furnished us by Mr. McNeill, the reporter:—

Ancient as well as modern history afforded ample testimony of works of art constructed for the benefit of man, among which could be classed the aqueducts and canals of the ancients, remnants of which till this day, bore testimony to the ingenuity and skill of the ancient Romans and others. He also alluded to scripture history and spoke of the conduit by which Hezekiah, the good king brought water from the upper water course of Gilean to the city of Jerusalem, the pools or reservoirs of Bethsaida and Siloam, as works of art proving that the Jews were thus supplied by water. The striking of the rock by Moses and the patriotism of Naaman the Assyrian in preferring the rivers of Damascus to the waters of Judea were very beautifully touched upon by the lecturer. He said he would like to destroy the wells of this city, believing the water to be unfit for human use; but he would be wanting in gallantry if he destroyed any that had been or were likely to be used for the same purpose as that well at which Rebecca met the ambassador of her lover. He (Mr. Fairbanks) observed that he claimed no pretensions to oratory. An engineer should be a man of deeds—not of words. He hoped to impart knowledge containing more truth than poetry. He then proceeded to describe the works of art, remarkable for their extension and grandeur, by which the ancient cities of Babylon and Ninevah were supplied with water, the remains of which, till this day, bear testimony to the artistic skill of the ancients. In India he said, the application of water works was not confined to drinking or domestic purposes only, but also extended to irrigation and commercial purposes and pursuits. The Chinese were remarkable for their skill in the construction of artesan wells. North Africa was covered with the remains of aqeducts, and parts of the ruins from which ancient Tyre and Carthage received their water supply are still visible. Ancient Rome was supplied by twenty aqueducts, affording four hundred and sixty gallons a day to each inhabitant of that great city. It was an important fact, he said, that Rome to-day was supplied by two of the ancient aqueducts which were restored after being in disuse over two thousand years. In proof of the skill of the Roman artists, he instanced the fact that a leaden pipe, eight inches in diameter, had been discovered in the bed of the Rhine, on which was written in Roman characters the maker's name, showing that this pipe had been used to convey water from one side of the Rhine to the other. This was a proof of Roman skill in hydraulics and of their appreciation of a good supply of pure water. In India, he said, the British Government were constructing enormous works of art which in fact, were nothing more than the restoration of ancient canals in improved forms. The lecturer submitted plans and diagrams to his audience, describing the canals and other works of art used in Italy, Piedmont, and the country round Milan, showing the mode by which irrigation was now conducted in that country which afforded constant employment to five hundred hydraulic engineers.

London at the present time, he said, was supplied with water by means of steam and the aid of the famous aqueduct constructed by Sir Hugh Middleton, called the New River Works, by which water was conveyed from the Thames a great distance from the city. The Greenock water works were a remarkable specimen of ingenuity combining water-power with the supply of the town, characteristic of the perseverance and skill of Scotchmen all over the world. Glasgow had stupendous modern water-works, constructed by some of the best engineers of modern times. The Boston water works were an aqueduct eighteen miles long, supplying that city with ten million gallons per day, drawn from lake Cochituate. The New York aqueduct is forty five miles long, conveying the water from Croton River, and discharging daily thirty-seven million gallons of water into that great city. Philadelphia, he said, was supplied by means of water wheels and a steam engine pumping the water into reservoirs at no great elevation above the level of the city. He spoke of the beautiful scenery around those works, and the magnificence of their construction. Cincinnati was supplied on similar principles. Chicago was supplied by a tunnel constructed under the bottom of Lake Michigan, which conveyed pure water from the lake which was pumped into reservoirs, and from thence supplied to the city.

Mr. Fairbanks then proceeded to show that the works at Halifax were principally constructed by him, and under his personal supervision. The St. John, N. B., water-works were also designed by the lecturer, and constructed on similar principles as those at Halifax. By means of a diagram he explained the action of artesian wells, and showed very clearly that it would be impracticable to attempt to supply Charlottetown with water by any such means, the strata of the rock underlying this Island being horizontal. Halifax was supplied with water from a large reservoir, called Long Lake, covering an area of four hundred acres, having an average depth of about fifty feet. The water is conducted by a canal into two other reservoirs, called the Chain Lakes. From thence the water flows into the city in pipes two feet in diameter. The water thus supplied is remarkable for its purity. The area draining into the lake is equal to about five thousand acres. Halifax also receives an additional supply from what is termed the Spruce Hill Lakes, distant about seven miles from the city, through a fifteen inch pipe. The latter supplies the higher portion of the city, on the principle of gravitation without the aid of steam.

Mr Fairbanks then spoke of the practicability of supplying Charlottetown from the valley of Winter River, being, in his opinion, not only the best but only source from whence an ample supply can be had at a moderate cost. An area of five thousand acres of land can be drained into reservoirs, which can be built some eighty feet above the level of high tide at Charlottetown. The lecturer regretted that he could not meet with any person who could give him the actual rainfall in the Island; but from data obtained from the adjoining Province, he considered the rainfall here not to be less than forty-eight inches average fall. The present population of the City, at say one hundred gallons each, a-day, a supply easily procured in the way pointed out in his report. Spring Park he said, was ten feet above the level of the tide; and although it may be good water just now, the time is not distant when the small supply derived from it will become almost as bad as the so-called water in the seventy-five city wells. He was conscious that disease, even now, prevailed in the city which a good supply of water, accompanied by drains, sewers, &c., would prevent. The difficulty of making surveys and examinations at this season of the year was pointed out. The plans, figures, and facts which he had submitted however, would be found to be as correct as was necessary for the present; but had not the snow and storms prevented him, his plans would have been prepared in a more complete shape.

At the close of the lecture W. Heard, Esq., and others asked the lecturer several questions, all of which were satisfactorily answered by him. Mr. Heard spoke in favor of procuring water supply on the artesian well principle. Councillor Murphy supported the mode pointed out by Mr. Fairbanks and very ably showed the necessity of immediate action on the subject. Mr. Murphy alluded to the great scarcity of water at fires in this city, and the danger to which property-holders were subject, owing to the large blocks of wooden houses that were exposed to the devouring element, with but a very limited supply of water to quench its flames. That fact alone, independent of all other considerations, should awaken a deep interest in the question, and cause the Legislative to take such steps as would lead to the realization of an abundant supply of good water for all purposes. Mr. Heard was of the opinion that the rain-fall did not affect our wells and springs and referred to the difficulty which Mr. Murphy had to surmount in stopping the water of a spring at the Gas Works, last summer. Mr Murphy in reply said that those difficulties were greatly increased by the rain-fall. He said that after a heavy rain the increase of the flow of water in the spring alluded to, was enormous. From personal observation he could bear testimony to the fact that the rain-fall affected that spring to a large extent At the close of the discussion the following Resolution was moved by Wm Heard, Esq., seconded by Wm. Dodd, Esq.:—

Resolved. That the present condition of the water-supply for the City of Charlottetown, both as to its impure quality for domestic purposes, and as to its limited quantity for the preservation of the City in the time of Fire, demand from the Government and the inhabitants of Charlottetown the most earnest and prompt endeavor to obtain a good and ample supply of water as soon as possible.

Dr. Fraser remarked that as samples of the water from City wells had been forwarded to competent chemists, to be analyzed, it would be well to amend the Resolution, by leaving out the allusion to the impure quality of the water.

His Worship the Mayor then put the question to the meeting, and the Resolution, as submitted, was carried by a large majority.

On motion of Dr. Fraser, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Fairbanks, for his able lecture, to which he suitably replied

A. McNEILL, Reporter.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL EXAMINATION AT GEORGETOWN.—The quarterly examination of the above school was held on Friday the 23d ult. The *Eastern Advocate* says:—

"The children gave very satisfactory evidence of careful training on the part of the teacher (Mr. McDonald) who apparently devotes himself to the vocation in which he is placed and endeavors to impress the meaning of what may be read or said upon their minds. He belongs to the eastern portion of this county and received the principal part of his education on the Island.

The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History Book-Keeping, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, French and Latin, and although there may be but few pupils in some of the above classes, yet the various branches are fully exercised upon and no pains spared to make the lessons plain and intelligible to the most infantine mind. The average number of children attending at this season, is only about 24, whereas there should be at least 50 or 60 regularly."

The Rev. Alex McWilliam, the Trustees, and several of the citizens were present and took part in the proceedings.

THE WEATHER for the past week has been unusually severe. On Thursday and Saturday last we were visited by a heavy fall of snow, with high winds, causing the drifts to block up the roads, which will impair the travelling for some days through the Island, and compel us to rely upon the "Telegraph" for our foreign news. A portion of our fall ships have, up to the present time, not been fortunate enough to effect their departure from our shores, and this we regret, as it will entail heavy loss to our merchants, and shippers of produce.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for October has come to hand. It contains seven articles, besides short notices of 50 new publications: "The Russian Church and Clergy" and "The Vatican Council," the Moabite Inscription,—Shelly's Poems,—Trades Union,—Philosophy, Psychology, and Metaphysics,—English Diplomacy are subjects which will no doubt be found treated with ability, and deserve attention.

TEMPERANCE.

THE second of the series of Public Temperance Meetings, by the Sons of the City, took place on Wednesday evening, last; owing to the unavoidable absence of gentlemen who were expected to have taken a prominent part, the meeting was not as successful as was expected. The opening remarks by the chairman, the Readings, Recitations, and Speeches were good. Vocal and instrumental music enlivened the proceedings of the evening, and the entertainment was closed by singing the National Anthem.

The next of these very interesting meetings will be announced in our columns.

MAILS.—Part of the Mails were received at the General Post Office here on Wednesday evening last, via packet from Pictou to Georgetown, since which time the couriers have been unable to effect a passage across the Straits. We understand a large quantity of mail matter is accumulating at Cape Tormentine.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL will be open for the enrollment of pupils and students at 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow, Tuesday. The building is being renovated and re-furnished, and every facility will be provided by the Government. The prospects for the coming session are auspicious, as the organization will be on approved principles, controlled by experienced teachers.