The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Sept. 28, 1876.

A LITERARY CLUB.

THOSE who live in large cities tell us that one of the pleasures peculiar to them is this: that a man can always have company to his liking. Men of kindred tastes find each other readily, and form themselves into knots and societies in obedience to a law of nature almost as certain as that which constrains the particles of bubbles to seek for a globular form. If the influence of clubs was effaced from the history of civilization, one of the perennial springs of progress would be hidden.

The instinct which leads men to seek for companionship amongst men of like tastes is one of the most healthy and necessary nature. Every man, and more especially men of a thoughtful cast of mind, long for such society. We wonder what rational being in this place of a bookish turn, or with any aims of self-culture in him, has not had his visions and his hopes on this subject, even in the mental barrens of Charlottetown. We would take odds that there are many who have cherished such imaginings and sighed for the day of fulfillment. Prospects of a lot of fine, bright fellows, genial clubable souls, anxious to find something more in life every day, each with his own peculiar enthusiasm and a love for the honest interchange of ideas with others, a society from which the blatherskite was excluded by reason of his birthright, and where the popular desire of *pretending* to know and keeping up an *appearance* of wisdom, was taken as the mark of Cain,—where each member was ready to strip off fraud and to put by reserve, content to stand on his own merits and willing to be known for what he was. Such a company, gathered together in a comfortable room in the long winter evenings, discussing interesting topics of all sorts and especially books—engaging in friendly criticism on original essays or verses—this is a Utopia many of us have looked forward to.

It is a Utopia, however, which could be easily converted into a reality. There is nothing impracticable about it. If any person will undertake to attempt the formation of such a club, we prophesy success without the least hesitation. Great care should, of course, at first be taken in the selection of the forming members, and rules be made which would preclude the admission of any person objected to by any of the members. A comfortable room would be the next desideratum, where people could feel cozy and settled for the evening. The number should be large enough to ensure a fair attendance at every meeting. What we propose is a permanent institution—not one organized with the intention of being merely temporary. Our town is quite large enough to support a *literary club*—a society of companionable men drawn together by the bond of literary taste,—we do not mean only men who read much, but persons of mental culture of any sort, who need and seek intellectual pleasure. It is true there are many societies in town—as the Masons, Oddfellows, etc.—where such persons may occasionally meet, but these organizations do not profess and are unable to furnish what is wanted. They are all, in fact, too inclusive. Even the Debating Club has attractions for many persons totally unfit for the society we contemplate. A club, such as we suggest, is, in its very nature, exclusive, and will only prove a success while it remains so. It is time that we did something of this kind. Charlottetown is large enough and has material sufficient. At this moment, if put to it, we could name enough persons to organize with. Here the winter nights are almost again upon us. What a delight it would be if we could see, in vision, with the prospect of certain realization, our club room, with fire already lighted, the comfortable arm-chairs drawn round, and the members with genial faces expatiating at ease, having unstrapped their knapsacks of care and left them outside in the drifting snow or creaking frost. Come, friends, think of it. No doubt if we unite in this we shall prove like the leaven which was hidden in the measures of meal. All the famous clubs of the great cities have had similar beginnings. Tho' old Samuel Johnson or his compeers may not exhalt their periwigs before our hearth, or "converse hold that gods might deign to hear," we shall be as happy in our undertaking as they in theirs. Like Garrick of yore, men shall wish "to be of us," and it will be considered an honor to belong to the "CHARLOTTETOWN LITERARY CLUB!"

THE QUEEN'S PRINTERSHIP.

IN the general scramble for office under the new Government, the editor of the *Presbyterian* is taking a prominent part. Last week he sent to members elect the following—

Hints assisting in the consideration of who should be Queen's Printer, now at the end of the struggle of 17th August, 1876.

1. If the Romanists had won, Mr. Caven, Editor and Proprietor of the R. C. Bishop's organ, would be Queen's Printer, as Mr. Bower's admitted. Should not his opponent of the Protestant organ now be the man?

2. The *Patriot* and *Argus* have been the political organs of opposite parties. If one is preferred the other party is slighted. Ours has been, and still is, an independent "Evangelical Protestant *Union*," whose chief work has been and is to unify the two political parties of Protestants.

3. We have fought the battle just finished for over two years: the *Argus* and *Patriot* have left the fence only about two months.

4. The above mentioned two papers have previously been inconsistent, and have directly or indirectly helped the cause of the enemy; the *Patriot* by its defending the Cauchon Rider and Separate Schools for the Northwest; and the *Argus*, some time ago, having promised Mr. Bowers that, being persuaded of the justice of "payment for results" by Mr. Conroy's speech, he would, at the proper time, contend for its adoption; and a week before he lately left "the fence," he declared to us he did not know what side to take. In the United States, so as to be a source of strength to the party, Hayes, of unquestionable, unsullied character, was lately, as a Presidential candidate, preferred to Blaine, a good man but not above suspicion.

5. If the present party is to be kept together, a good Protestant spirit must prudently and kindly be kept up. The *Patriot* and *Argus* owing to their Catholic subscribers and advertising patrons, cannot as secular papers do this.

6. If we have not more subscribers, and surely, therefore, more influence over all the Island, from East Point to North Cape, than the *Patriot* and *Argus* both together have, and this to be decided by the recorded weight in the Post Office, then we will not ask what we think we have a right to claim.

7. Mr. Fletcher has had good "rich pickings" for a large number of years. The Presbyterians, composing as they do, one-third of the population of the P. E. Island, never yet obtained the least patronage of this kind, and we think it is time they did.

THE DEMONSTRATION.

IT gives us great pleasure to report that but few of the Protestant citizens of Charlottetown took part in "The Grand Triumph" of Tuesday last. The "great majority" had the good taste to be content with the beating they gave their opponents. To their credit, they did not indulge in needless and offensive glorification. The "Grand Procession" was a melancholy spectacle. It was composed of the "Grand Army of Office-Seekers"—"with faces long, and brows contract." The truth of the EXAMINER's assertion that the celebration was "a mistake," was clearly made evident. Even our obtuse contemporary the *Patriot* feels that a blunder was made. Its criticism of the EXAMINER's article on "The First Mistake" is more than ordinarily silly and mendacious. It declares that "for party purposes" the EXAMINER "wishes to keep the two great religious bodies into which this community is divided at enmity." This declaration is simply ridiculous. We are specially interested in securing a re-union of the "two great bodies into which this community is divided;" because we have espoused the cause of the weaker body, and we cannot hope for the success of our cause until a re-union takes place. We defy the *Patriot* to point out a single article in the EXAMINER the object or effect of which was to keep Catholics and Protestants at enmity.

Again the *Patriot* insinuates that we are opposed to Free Schools. The insinuation is unjust. We have always advocated the maintenance of Free Schools. We have sincerely and repeatedly expressed the great regret we feel that our "free schools" are not available to the children of the people of all denominations and beliefs. We glory in the Free Schools our brilliant predecessor was instrumental in establishing. But we deeply regret that the just and true principle on which he permitted the teaching of religion in Free Schools, has sunk out of sight. Resolutions which the late Hon. Edward Whelan introduced in the House of Assembly, speeches which he delivered, and acts which he acquiesced in—all attest the fact that the first and greatest editor of the EXAMINER deemed it best to leave the management of Free Schools, in respect to religious instruction, "*to be adjusted by the respective local trustees thereof, and the parents of the children attending the same.*" Will any man believe that if the Hon. Edward Whelan were now living, he would support the "new party" in opposing the demands of his co-religionists for freedom to impart religious instruction? The very idea is absurd. And yet the *Patriot* asserts that we,—following in the footsteps of Whelan and asserting, to the best of our poor ability, the principles laid down by him, are endeavouring to take away the inestimable boon he assisted in giving the people of this Island. The *Patriot* is incensed. Therefore it is unreasonable.

If the "new Party" will but adopt the policy of Coles and Whelan in respect to religions instruction in public schools, it may count upon our feeble support. The *Patriot*—owned by the man who gave separate schools to the North-West, advocates common schools in Prince Edward Island; and edited by a man who *does* (or says he does) "believe that to supplement secular education by religious instruction is an injury rather than a benefit," supports a party pledged to the country to permit the reading of the Bible in free schools—cannot appear much more pitiably inconsistent if it, too, supports the "new party" in carrying out Whelan's policy. There will we think be little difficulty in persuading the Catholics to acquiesce. Protestants will, of course, be advised by the *Patriot*. The people will be re-united. The School Question will be settled on a just basis. Agitation will cease. Whelan will be vindicated! By all means, let the "new party" adopt the policy advocated by Whelan.

THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM.

A RUSSIAN FORECAST.

The latest Russian papers received in England contain long articles on the Eastern questions. They lay down the following axioms and proclaim the following forecasts:

1. "Russia neither wants, or indeed wishes for, territorial aggrandizement in the Balken Peninsula.

2. "Russia sympathises with the South Sclavonians, considers their cause her cause, and regards her vital interests to be bound up with their imancipation.

3. "Russia cannot allow the legality of Servian demands as expressed in recent official documents to be doubted. The satisfaction of these demands is the only way of settling the Oriental question in peace Even Russia's love of peace may be exhausted if her honors is touched.

4. "Russia is just now prevented by circumstances from going to war in aid of the South Sclavonians. Were she to draw the sword on their behalf at this particular juncture she might injure rather than benefit them But she has always watched over them, and she will continue to do so. Meanwhile the Russian army being temporarily prevented from fighting. Russian society ought to assist the South Sclavoinians pecuniarly.

5. "If the Sclavonians living under non-Sclavonians Government were to enjoy a national government being the most numereus in Europe, would assume a correspondingly commanding position in politics.

6. "Sclavonian States of secondary importance would necessarily gravitate towards Russia, their defender, and the most powerful champion of Sclavdom in the world. They would probably form a confedracy presided over by Russia. By placing their resources at the disposal of Russia they would add to the already formidable might of that Empire."

PERSONAL.—Respecting the new Principal of the Protestant Academy, the St. John *Watchman* says:

"Mr. Edward Manning, A. M., who is just leaving St. John for Prince Edward Island, carries with him the respect and esteem of all in our City who have formed his acquaintence or known of his labors as an educationist. Mr. Manning is a native of Ipswick, England, and received a thorough training for a teacher's life at the Metropolitan College, Islington. He was sent to St. John early in 1855 by the Colonial Church and School Ssciety, and taught under them for two years, when he formed a partnership with Mr. J. Hutchinson to conduct a High School as a private enterprise. Messrs. Hutchinson and Manning were appointed together to the St. John Grammar School in May, where they proved themselves thorough and successful teachers. On Dr. Hutchinson's resignation in 1869 Mr. Manning continued in the School in connection with Dr. Coster, and has remained their up to the present time. Mr. Manning, greatly to the regret of his friends in St. John, now goes to Charlottetown as Principal of the Protestant Academy, a large graded school, mixed in the lower departments, but devoted exclusively to females in the Academic department. The Academy employs nine teachers (two of them males) inclusive of separate instructors in Music and the Fine Arts. The Institution was formerly known as the Wesleyan Academy but has recently been reorganized and strengthened under the auspices of the Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies. Mr. Manning's educational acquirements and experiences have been such as specially fitted him for his new and important duties, and the governors of the Academy are to be congratulated on their judicious selection."

LAYING FOUNDATIONS.

In building an edifice, large or small, laying the foundations is not second in importance to any part of the work. Broad and deep must they be if the structure that rises from them is large upon the ground and high in the air. This is perfectly well understood with regard to structures of wood and brick and stone, yet how many a mother with her babe in her arms, looking forward to his possible, and, in her fond eyes, his probable future greatness, fails to realize that to her is largely given the work of laying the foundations of his success or failure in life. She is naturally solicitous that all his physical wants shall be amply supplied, but it seems a long time, looking forward, before he will be a man with the "heart and the hopes of a man." Yet, if when he has reached maturity she would still hold in his highest affection a mother's place, she must not forget the future man in the present babe; she will not only see to it that he is fed and clothed and cradled properly so that his physical growth and development shall be the best possible attainable by him, but she will in his moral, in his intellectual, in his social nature, lay broad and deep the foundations of a noble manhood. The first work will naturally be forming in him the habit of prompt and implicit obedience to her will, which habit will be the foundation of obedience to all law, human and divine—of the law written in his members, on the statute book, or on the tables of stone. The next work, in a moral point of view, will be to insist upon perfect truthfulness, and never for a moment to look upon falsehood in her child as a venial fault. Alive to the importance of inculcating this principle of perfect veracity in her child she will always treat him with perfect truthfulness, never deceive him, never betray his confidence. Reverence for the name of the Deity, for His worship, for the Sabbath, will be the next lesson inculcated, and will be the root whence reference for all things, high and pure, must spring. For all social relations the Golden Rule is aninfallible guide, and where the child has learned to be governed by this in his intercourse with his parents, with his brothers and sisters, with his playmates he may be trusted to make his way in society. In intellectual methods of juvenile culture, Frœbel has given an impulse and a direction which is felt and recognised the world over. While stimulating in the most heartfelt manner the child's appetite for knowledge, this method provides for the satisfaction of that appetite in such a way as to make the love of knowledge and of attainment a growing part of the child's nature. It is to be hoped that soon or late, in our female institutions, a Kindergarten course of instruction will form a part of the curriculum of study; so that mothers may come to their noblest work nobly prepared for it.

In forming the intellectual character of her child, it is for the mother to encourage every impulse the child has to become acquainted with the world around him, and the world within him, in its simple and its complex parts. So numerous and various are the juvenile publications on almost every subject, so multiform the appliances for developing by natural and easy methods the juvenile capacity, that all who will may find what help they need. The money that is worse than wasted in unwholesome candies and sweetmeats and in perishable toys, if rightly invested in books and suitable material, would be the making of many a child. The time spent by many a mother in unnecessary ruffling and embroideries on her children's clothes might be so spent as to enable her to store their minds and her own with imperishable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. A part of the education of every child is the knowledge of evil, and this comes to it no matter how sedulously it may be removed from all appearance of evil. Where children learn certain expressions and the ideas they represent is a mystery to careful parents, but learn them they do, and nothing remains but to apply the antidote. Every evil has its corresponding good, and if the dark side, the perversion of good, comes first to the knowledge of the child, it is for the mother to turn it about and show the right side, the positive of which the evil is the negative. If this is done with skill and judgement only benefit can accrue to the child from its acquaintance with evil. Its errors, its faults, its sins may thus be transformed into ministers of grace and virtue. From its parents the child should learn a proper self-respect and self-appreciation. It is a vital mistake made by many parents that of bringing up a child with a slight estimate of his capabilities, his importance, his talents. If he has the gift of beauty, from no lips can he so safely learn it as from the parental lips: if he has rare powers of intellect, he should find in his own home their most thoughtful appreciation, and for his moral actions no words of approval should be so sweet to him as those his father and mother speak.—*Exchange.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone, in his published letter, declares that the position of the Government in regard to the Bulgarian barbarities is inadequate and unsatisfactory. He favors public meetings upon the subject.

A special from Belgrade in the *Times* says the keenest desire is felt to hear of an armistice, every day increases the danger of the war spreading.

The Servian army is fast becoming a Russian auxiliary force, fighting on Servian soil. The Russians are exposing themselves in the brunt of the battle with remarkable valor. Out of 48 men who fought as a company at Alexentiz, 20 were left dead on the field.

A Belgrade despatch to the *Daily News* says the Turks keep up their attack on the Servian lines near Alexinatz, hoping to capture the place before mediation is adopted. The Servian infantry has been worsted, but the artillery behave well.

Russian influence is stubbornly interposing obstacles to peace, and Russians are swarming into Servia.

In German political circles the belief is expressed that Prince Milan's request for mediation is only another move in the policy of Russia to protract Turkish complication until she can complete her own preparations. The Porte is willing to make peace and oppose to an armistice.

A fire in San Francisco on Monday night, destroyed $500,000 worth of property, and the homes of two hundred families.

A Montenegrin official newspaper publishes an article rejecting foreign mediation and declaring that Servia and Montenegro will not abandon the conflict until the Sclavonic provinces are completely freed from the Turkish yoke.

A Turkish proclamation has appeared inviting the Servians to submission and offering protection to those submitting. The proclamation declares that Prince Milian and his ministers are the only revolutionists and says they alone have cause to expect rigorous treatment.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Despatches from Belgrade say the Turks attacked the Servian left on Monday, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving their killed and a large quantity of ammunition on the field.

A Vienna special states that a council of Ministers has been held in Constantinople to consider peace principles, outlines of which have been given to the Grand Vizier by the powers separately.

MANITOBAH.

(*Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.*)

THE HARVEST AND ITS PROSPECTS—MINISTERIAL INACTION—THE HALF-BREED LAND CLAIMS.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.

The grasshoppers have left us entirely free this year. Scarcely one of the hungry vermin is to be found within the confines of the Province, and it is now too late for their arrival.

For once the enormous productive power of the soil has had fair play, and the result is sufficient to astonish even those who have been accustomed to the heavily manured and carefuly worked fields of the old country. It is no exaggeration to say that many portions of Manitoba will show a yield of over sixty bushels of wheat to the acre—the grain full of plump, and a superior quality generally to that even grown in Manitoba. Other products are in proportion, oats and barley showing quite as well as the wheat, and root crops—such as mangold wurtzel, turnips, potatoes, and all kinds of garden vegetables—having been produced of such a size and such quantities that the market is already overstocked, and the growers scarcely know where or how to stow away their abundance.

If we have a succession of such seasons—and, as the hopper pest appears to be dying out naturally through the parasite disease, there is every likelihood of it—we may shortly be able to show the world what a soil such as ours is can be made to do, and thus none of us have any fear for the result.

It never rains, says the proverb, but it but it pours, and sanguine people are beginning to hope that, having so fortunately got rid of the hoppers, we may reasonably hope for a merciful deliverance from the hands of the Grit persuasion. Far from it. With the exception of a certain number of paid officials and subsidised agents, it would be difficult to find such a thing as a real Grit in the country. But the curse under which we do labor is that of Grit Government. We suffer from the ability of their administration, their severe purity and their indefatigable energy in about an equal ratio.

I should like to give you in this and succeeding letters a few samples of it. First, then, their energy. Mr. Laird, with all the enormous vitality of his gaunt and colossal form, has devoted himself to getting the halfbreed lands question settled, and has actually commenced issuing the 160 acre scrip to the heads of families of that race. The first was issued the latter end of last June, after a twelvemonth's careful consideration. There are about twenty parishes to go through, and his superhuman energy has at length got as far as O (alphabetically) through the names of *one* parish. When do you think that Z of the last parish will be reached at this rate? It is not too much to say that even a normally lazy Government might get the whole thing distributed and settled within three months time, but at Mr. Laird's rate of speed it will be six years, and many of the intended recipents will be dead before their property is handed to them.

A little less talking about purity and a little more honest work would please the people up here a great deal more. The Grits must not blame the Manitobians if rumors do get in circulation about there being some reason, more consonant with the big push letter tone of morals than the purity vaunt, at the bottom of so unaccountable a dilatoriness—the more especially as it has already got wind here that a warm and trusted partizan of the fraternity is up here and speculating largely in the expected windfall.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.—Yesterday morning Miss Annie Dwyer, a promising young girl of eighteen, died at the residence of her father, Mr. Mortimer Dwyer, on Cornwallis street. Her death was the result of injuries sustained by being accidently burned the night previous. On Monday night, during the absence of their father, the girl and her younger brother went to a shed in rear of the old shop, to procure an article called for by a customer in the shop. The boy carried a lighted candle in his hand, and after they had reached the shed he allowed the light in some way to communicate with his sister's dress, which was of light material, and was almost instantly ablaze. Affrighted the girl ran screaming into the house, and thus the fire spread over her person. Her screams attracted persons in from the street, among whom was Policeman Brennan, who wrapped his coat around her and succeeded in putting out the blaze. In doing so his hands were somewhat burned. The little boy also had his hands badly burned in an attempt to extinguish the fire. Doctors were promptly in attendance; and all possible was done for the unfortunate girl, but after a night of intense suffering she died, as stated.—*Hx. Herald.*

THE RISE IN MOLASSES.—The holders of molasses appear to be in a fair way to show a respectable sum to the credit of their profit and loss account at the end of the year. Molasses has advanced six cents per gallon in Barbadoes, adding 25 per cent. duty, make a total advance of 7½ per gallon over the cost of importation in May last. At the present price of this quality of molasses in New York it would cost 40 cents per gallon to land here from Barbadoes the cost would be 38½ cents, and that would be a poor article, the refuse of the crop. In other grades of molasses New York is quite bare, and many of the holders there are thinking seriously of purchasing in Halifax and this city. Montreal has already purchased here about 900 hogsheads and is negotiating for more. Our stock to-day, of all grades, is not over 2000 hogsheads, and it is safe to say that the trade will require at least 3000 hogsheads before the new crop come in next March. New York has none to spare. Halifax is short. Yarmouth will have to buy, having shipped a large quantity to the United States. The stock left in Trinidad and Barbadoes is not good enough for this market, and the general conclusion must be that molasses will touch 45 cents, if not 50 cents, per gallon before winter.—*St. John Telegraph.*

MR. BLAKE RETURNING.—Mr. Blake's probable return from England on the 3rd September is already announced. When a Minister of Mr. Blake's standing and importance pays so long a visit to England, the public usually have some idea of the object of his visit. In Mr. Blake's case, however, the whole affair has been wrapped in the profoundest deep of secrecy. The Ministerial papers have dropped Mr. Blake's name from their columns; and, in announcing his departure, they were discretely vague and wisely brief. While in England Mr. Blake was also the most retiring of men. His name never appeared. No addresses were presented to him; the freedom of no city was tendered to him; Mr. Edward Jenkins did not get him up any dinners; and no English journal seemed aware of his existence. Therefore, the public will await with a certain amount of troubled expectation the report, which is sure to appear some time, of his doings while in England.—*Reporter.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Aug. 26, 1876.

During the absence of the President, who, (as an Englishman might say) is now "doing" the Centennial, nothing is being done at the White House. Not much is being done about the departments, and the Courts are having their summer vacations. As a consequence, the local columns of the city papers are dull and insipid, and correspondents are thrown upon their own resources. Speaking of the courts, the trial of Babcock for complicity in the safe burglary conspiracy, has been set for the 19th prox. He has engaged Emory Storrs of Chicago to defend him. Mr. Storrs is now engaged in examining the facts in relation to certain members of the Whiskey Ring in Chicago, St. Louis, and Milwaukie, some of whom it seems have been convicted or confessed, but are still at large. Mr. Storrs has been sent by Atty. General Tobb to ascertain the cause or causes of delay in these cases, and to have them at once attended to. With regard to the Babcock, case, the safe burglary—it was one of the most cold-blooded pieces of villainy I ever heard or read of. The poor wretch Harrington, at the time U.S. Attorney for this District, doubtless instigated and controlled by the Washington Ring composed of Boss Shepherd, Babcock, H. D. Cook and that gang, concocted a plan to have his own office safe robbed of papers of vital importance in a suit pending in which the Ring were involved as were also some of our most wealthy and influential citizens who were trying to break up the ring. Harrington employed professional burglars from New York to do the work, and the papers were to be left at the house of one of the gentlemen engaged in prosecuting the ring (Mr. Columbus Alexander) and were actually carried there. By the most fortuitous circumstances he was away from home, and they did not succeed in delivering them to him. Had they been found in his possession, as they certainly would the next day, in less than two weeks they would have had him in the Penitentiary. Harrington was tried for this, and though the evidence was conclusive the jury failed to agree. Juries here are made very credulous or incredulous, whichever you please, by a slight application of the 'root of all evil.' Harrington has since made a full confession, but would not give the names of his associates. He is now in Nassau and it is not likely he will be here to testify against Babcock. It is singular, but true, that during Harrington's trial, which lasted a week or ten days, he, by invitation, dined with the President at the White House among a select party of gentlemen, some of them foreign ambassadors. There are many here in high official positions and their daily associates in private life who cannot afford to have Babcock convicted. He knows too much of their dealings and holds too many papers against them to be in the least danger from a pliant District Attorney, to whom a wink from the White House is worth more than a volume of precedents. There is not the slightest doubt of Babcock's guilt, as it is known that under the mask of a smooth exterior and the uniform of an army officer, he has plotted dark crimes and betrayed sacred trusts. Still, the Republican party dare not throw him overboard, nor urge his dismissal from the four Government positions he still holds and dishonors. They dread his secrets. Cameron's proclamation of war against the South has commenced being acted upon in good earnest. A general order just issued from the War Department directs Col. Kuger, upon assuming command of the department of the South on or about September the first, to transfer the headquarters of the department to Atlanta, Georgia. The companies of the second infantry, now in the department of the Gulf, will be transfered to the department of the South, and the headquarters and companies of the Sixteenth Infantry will be transferred to the departments of the Gulf. This proclamation is one of military personal government, so startling that it must disquiet all persons whose minds are not bound hopelessly in the thralls of partisan Republicanism. There is little doubt, it will weaken Hayes and Wheeler at the North and will not strengthen them at the South. It establishes a precedent for sending troops to control elections at New York or Massachusetts in coming days on frivolous pretexts.

SAXON.

WAR NEWS.

It is impossible to place any dependence upon the assertions of a single telegraphic despatch from the seat of war in Eastern Europe, but the tenor of recent despatches has been so uniformly in favor of the Servians for several days past that we can hardly help believing that they have gained some advantages over their Mahommedan oppressors. The effect of such must necessarily be, we think, to prevent the immediate success of peace negotiations, although each day's despatches refer to propositions and councils looking towards peace. So long as the insurrection promises success, the Servians and Montenegrins will be desirous of presevering in it. One of the latest despatches states that the Montenegrin official newspaper has just published an article condemning and repudiating foreign intervention and declaring that the revolted principalities will not give up fighting until the Sclavonic provinces are completely freed from the Turkish yoke. In this determination the people will be supported by Russian sympathy and Russian assistance. Indeed, it is stated now that the Russians are doing the heaviest part of the fighting, and it is no doubt that to the skill and bravery of Russian officers and the dogged courage of Russian volunteers, the recent successes of the insurgent armies are due. It seems strange, however, that the war should have been allowed to go as long as it has without being participated in by other Sclavonic subjects of the Porte. The Sclavonic population of the Empire numbers over six millions, while the whole Turkish population in Europe is not much over four millions and a half. Anything like united action on the part of the Slavs ought to be successful in throwing off the Turkish yoke. The Greek population of the Crete has shown itself restive and disposed to revolt, but no general uprising among the Greek population has yet taken place. It would seem as though the Greeks in the south, and the Slavs and Roumanians in the north, had all been ground down so completely by centuries of Turkish despotism and misrule, that only a few mountain dwellers had spirit enough left fo revolt. Perhaps, however, if the war continues for any considerable length of time, it may become more generally, and other districts may endeavor to free themselves from Turkish misrule. If it can be so directed as to bring about the establishment of an independent Sclavonic nationality, Austria alone will have cause for regret.—*Hx. Citizen*

MOLASSES TO BOSTON.—The *Carroll*, last week, took twenty puncheons of molasses from this city to Boston.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

NUISANCE ABATED.—The unsightly old pump on Great George Street—opposite the Bishop's Palace, has been abated.

DR. J. S. BAGNALL, Dentist, takes the place of Dr. Strickland during the absence of the latter gentleman from this city.

A CUT.—The last *Presbyterian* contained a tolerably correct description of a cartoon which recently appeared in the EXAMINER,—a fact which proves that its editor can write truly—*if he chooses*. If, however, the editor of the *Presbyterian* had applied at the EXAMINER Office he might have spared himself the trouble of composing an elaborate description of the cartoon. We would cheerfully have loaned him the original wood-cut if he would promise to take good care of it. Should he still desire to present the picture to the admiring gaze of his readers, the *cut* is at his disposal.

ALMOST AN ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, the 26th ult., as the train from Summerside was within two miles of Dock Road Station, four box cars ran off the track, two of which were completely smashed up, the others being capable of repair. Fortunately the coupling between the tender and cars gave way, or the engine would likely have been dragged off also, when the consequences would in all probability, be more serious. As it was, no one got hurt to speak of, although Senator Howlan received a rather unfriendly punch on some part of his person. The passengers afterwards enjoyed the novel sensation of riding the remainder of the way (some five miles) on the tender, sitting on blocks of coal, and holding on wherever they could. There were on board, besides Mr. Howlan, the Revs. Fathers Dougald and Æ. McDonald, Rev. Mr. Dyer and lady, and several others.—*Pioneer.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted in the case of the brothers Young, the Cayuga murderers, who will, in virtue thereof, appear at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, on Saturday next.

A statue of the late Dr. Livingstone, cast in bronze, has been unveiled in the East Princesstreet Gardens, Edinburgh, by the Lord Provost of the city, in the presence of a large assembly.

The negotiations instituted by the guaranteeing powers are confined exclusively to obtaining a cessation of hostilities between the Porte and Servia, and it is considered that a general conference will be the only method of coming to an amicable understanding in the arrangement of details.

The United States Government has determined to take permanent possession of the Black Hills and Big Horn country, and exclude the Indians therefrom altogether, and continue the war until the hostiles are thoroughly punished for their insubordination, and driven to reservations entirely removed from those districts.

The *Times* of the 30th ult., says that the realization of the promise of peace in the East depends upon ourselves. All influences affecting the decision are favorable to peace except those which we directly or indirectly control; the Servian Government wishes for peace, Montenegro consents to peace, the Czar always desires peace, and it rests with the representatives of England to speak words that shall be decisive for peace or war.

When the signs of waning strength in the present Ministry became too evident to be disputed, it was urged by the Ministerial press that every Government suffers the same way. This is certainly not true of the Conservative Government in England, which has now ruled the greatest empire in the world during three sessions, for even the *Times*, which is politically opposed to it, says, in its issue of the 15th instant, "when at the end of his third session as Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli retires to the House of Lords, he may boast that he leaves his original majority without the loss of a single vote." Our Ministerial contemporaries must try again, and invent some more plausible excuse for the rapid withdrawal of public confidence from the so-called Reform Government of Canada.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"I have reason to believe that the Chinese Government will not at present send ambassadors to England. The measures were decided on several months ago, and the officials judged most eligible for the post were actually nominated. But I am told the authorities of Pekin shrink from the responsibility of carrying out their own policy, fearing that their envoys if they came to London might be betrayed into some fatal act of imprudence. On the other hand, the envoys themselves are not at all eager to come, being apprehensive that any mistake on their part might in its consequences jeopardise the safety of their heads. On the whole, it is not at all likely that for some time to come the Chinese Government will enter into direct diplomatic relations with Great Britain."

The risks to which a seafaring life is exposed to appear with startling distinctness in the annual return of the deaths of British seamen, as reported to the Board of Trade. In 1875 the number of deaths reported was 5,383, and as many as 3,163, or considerably more than one half, occurred by drowning. Over three thousand able-bodied seamen drowned in a twelve month is a sad loss to record from shipwreck, &c. An eighth of the whole number of the deaths happen from fever, yellow fever causing the majority of this class of deaths; one in 18 of all the deaths was from cholera, diarrhœa, dysentry, and diseases of that class; one in 24 was from consumption, bronchitis, or other diseases of the lungs; one in 38 was from diseases of the brain and nervous system; one in 39 from diseases of the heart and great blood vessels. As many as 41 of the deaths were suicides, and there were five deaths from murder or homicide.

There has been an advertisement in the New York papers calling for 100 masons and stone cutters to go to Scotland, promising them 10d. sterling per hour with expenses to the old country paid. The pressure of the hard times was painfully manifested by the crowd of applicants who thronged the streets at the office appointed for the necessary enquiries. The close times have now reduced the rates from this country to the old world to the minimum, and afford all those, who formerly were unable to cross the Atlantic on account of the high fares, an excellent opportunity of doing so. First-class tickets from Toronto to London can be procured from the best lines afloat for the small figure of $59 or $60, which in comparison to the former high rates is certainly very cheap, and many ought to avail themselves of the present opportunities of visiting the empires of the old world, which visit would both cultivate their tastes and enlighten their minds, and they would return home with their thoughts enriched by the scenery and art of the country from which they are an offshoot.

Lord Malmesbury, says the *Times*, has retired from office, and after thirty years of political life has resumed the character of a free country gentleman. Singularly unobtrusive and unostentatious, his qualities have always been highly valued by those who knew him well. The intimate friend of the late Lord Derby, he accepted twice the post of Foreign Secretary in his first two Governments; while in his third Government and in Mr. Disraeli's two Administrations he has filled the Cabinet office of Lord Privy Seal. As Foreign Secretary his name has been connected with two great acts of policy. In 1852, against the protests of the three Great Powers alleged to be founded on the Treaty of Vienna, he recognised Louis Napoleon's asumption to the Empire under the title of Napoleon III., thus for the time securing the sincere alliance of France under the second Napoleonic *regime*. In 1859 the exertions of Lord Malmesbury prevented the Prussians from joining Austria against Napoleon III., while he dissuaded the latter from infringing the territory of the Germanic Confederation in the Tyrol, and thus localized the war. Had Lord Malmsbury not been successful in this policy the events of 1870 would probably have been anticipated as to France, and the North of Italy might still have remained in the possession of Austria or Germany, for the late Emperor admitted that he could not have withstood the united attack of the two German Monarchies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LATHS, STUDDING, AND DEALS.

WE will sell, on TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, on Lord's Wharf:
200,000 LATHS,
17,300 feet DEALS.
ALSO, ON HALL'S WHARF:
12,000 feet 3x2 STUDDING,
3,500 feet 3x3 STUDDING.
F. S. HANDFORD & CO., Auctioneers.
Ch'town, Sept. 4, 1876.—1in

TRADE SALE!

The Subscriber will sell by AUCTION in front of his Salesroom,

ON WEDNESDAY,

the 6th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDIZE:

100 bbls. FLOUR (Superior Extra) Reesor's choice,
100 bbls. FLOUR Strong Bakers,
300 do do Spring Extra,
100 do CORNMEAL,
10 Chests TEA,
15 casks VINEGAR,
100 boxes Fancy Toilet SOAP,
50 do Ivory Bar SOAP,
10 do WASHING CRYSTAL,
10 do Ground PEARL BLUE,
10 nests TUBS, 8s,
5 do do 9s,
200 BUTTER TUBS,
50 doz. BUCKETS,
100 doz. BROOMS,
5 doz. WASHBOARDS,
50 boxes CLOTHESPINS,
10 kegs TWIST TOBACCO,
20 crates EARTHENWARE,
50 kegs NAILS,
200 HERRING BARRELS,
Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Coffee, Cream of Tartar, Chocolate, Wrapping Paper, and sundry other articles too numerous to give in detail.
W. D. STEWART, Auct'r.
September, 4, 1876.

Sugar & Molasses.

THE Subscribers offer for sale:—
25 hhds. Choice Porto Rico
10 hhds. Choice Barbadoes
10 hhds. English Refined
25 bbls. American Granul'd
10 bbls. Crushed } SUGAR,
75 puns.
10 tierces
5 bbls. } Bright Barbadoes & Trinidad MOLASSES.
FENTON T. NEWBERY & Co.
Sept. 3, 1876.—2w

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CAMERON & SAUNDERS, of this city, having made an assignment to me as trustee for their creditors, by deed dated the 8th day of August, inst., which is duly registered, a meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of Messrs. Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 18th day of September next, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., to consider an offer of compromise to be then made.
J. S. CARVELL, Assignee.
Ch'town, Sept. 4, 1876.—3in

MUSIC!

INSTRUCTION given on the PIANOFORTE and CABINET ORGAN, by MRS. ADOLPHUS D. SMITH, corner of Cumberland and Euston Streets, near St. Peter's Road.
Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1876.—4in

CORNMEAL.

In Store:
100 bbls. Kiln Dried PACIFIC,
25 bbls, MARSH'S CALORIC,
25 bbls. Fresh ground CALEDONIA
For Sale very cheap.
FENTON T. NEWBERY & Co.
Sept 4, 1876.—2i

St. Patrick's School.

THE classes of this Institution will be reopened on Monday, the 4th September.
BROTHER LOUIS, Principal.
Sept. 4, 1876.—1in

KEROSENE.

35 Casks American & Canadian Kerosene, 120 to 130° test.
For Sale by
FENTON T. NEWBERY & Co.
Sept. 4, 1876.—2w

Boy Wanted!

WANTED, a smart Servant Boy, about fifteen years age. Apply at the EXAMINER OFFICE.
Sept. 4, 1876. —3i

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

I WILL sell, at Auction, at the Residence of R. A. Nicholson, Esq., Richmond Street, (west end), on

Wednesday, 6th Sep.,

AT 11 O,CLOCK, ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

AS FOLLOWS:—

1 Parlour Suit (in Hair Cloth), 1 Brussels Carpet, 1 Register Grate, 1 Pier Glass, 1 Superior Piano-forte, 1 Piano Stool, Blinds, Polls & Rings, Walnut Sideboard, Extension Dining Table, Cane Seat and Wood Chairs, Timepiece, Register Grate, Carpets, Mats, Oil Cloth, Knives & Forks, Spoons, Crockeryware, Glassware, Lamps, Iron & Wood Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Iron Crib, Iron Stretcher, Wallnut Wash Stand, (Marble Top), Chests Drawers, Wardrobe, Toilet Sets, Looking Glasses, Wash Stands, Towel-horses, Toilet Tables, B. R. Chairs.

Kitchen Furniture!

Cook Stove (Magician No. 9,) Cooking Utensils, Tinware, Buckets, Tubs, &c., 1 Child's Carriage, Double Windows, Water Casks, Lot Wood, &c., &c.
WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.
Aug. 28, 1876.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

A SCHOONER about 44 tons register, now lying at Murray River, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. Outfit complete. For particulars, apply at EXAMINER Office, Charlottetown, or to DONALD LIVINGSTONE, Esq., Murray River. Aug. 28, 1876—5i

The Provincial EXHIBITION, 1876,

WILL BE HELD AT

Charlottetown,

AS FOLLOWS:

THE CATTLE SHOW On Thursday, 28th Sept.,

AND THE

GENERAL EXHIBITION of Agriculture and Local Industry, On Friday, 29th September.

Competition open to the whole Province.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at single fares, will be issued at all P. E. Island Railway Stations, on the 27th, 28th and 29th, good to return on the 30th. Cattle and all Goods or Implements for exhibition will be charged ordinary tariff rates, and when owners are not changed will be returned free. Also, one fare *via* Steamers.
See Prize List (the largest ever offered in this Province), to be had at all the Island Newspaper Offices, and at the office of
A. McNEILL, Secretary
Ch'town, Aug. 28, 1876.—4i