

OUR DUAL REPRESENTATIVE.

THE EXAMINER'S article on "Our Dual Representative" was a very disturbing article. It mystified and horrified the "Patriot"; it dumfounded the "Argus"; it displaced the "Summerside Journal"; and although it may have awakened in the breast of our Senator-Provincial Secretary a keen sense of the singularity of his defenceless position, and of the necessity of retiring from it with as little delay as possible, we have reason to fear that it deeply injured his feelings.

The EXAMINER has, in consequence, been fiercely attacked. The motive which induced us to publish the disturbing article has been questioned and criticized. Our ingratitude and inconsistency have been portrayed in lively colors. We have been taunted with disloyalty to the party to which we belong. We have been charged with treating Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland unfairly. All this we regret. We should have greatly preferred the EXAMINER to have been treated as a sincere defender of the independence of our Island Home, and of the honor and dignity of the Senate of the Dominion. We should have preferred that the very prominent fact that Mr. Haviland is the last remaining dual representative of this Province; the fact that he endeavored to obtain the passage of a bill which set forth that dual representation is inimical to the independence of Parliament; and the fact that he so far forgot the dignity of his position as Senator as to ask and obtain from the Government and Legislature of which he is a member, an addition of three hundred and twenty-six dollars to his salary, would have been considered our motive for paying a little timely attention to the anomalous position occupied by our Senator-Provincial Secretary. But when we add to these facts, the fact that Mr. Haviland is, with one solitary exception, the only man who is at once a member of the Senate and of a Local or State Legislature on the Continent of North America; and that, moreover, the one solitary exception—the Hon. Mr. Girard, of Manitoba—does not belong to the Provincial Government, or hold office under the Provincial Administration, we will surely be justified in bringing Mr. Haviland's peculiarly unique position prominently before the public.

Nor should we be censured for condemning Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland's position as false and defenceless; for, in a Bill, which we believe he penned with his own hand, Mr. Haviland himself condemned it as inimical to the independence of the Provincial Legislature, and would have made it illegal if he could. It is true—as E. J. Hodgson, Esq., pointed out last week—that there was a suspending clause, or something of that sort, by which the operation of Mr. Haviland's law, condemning dual representation, would have been delayed till after the next general election; and it is also true that the suspending clause was in strict accordance with the "constitutional principles," by which it is held to be wrong to expel a member from the House of Assembly by creating a disqualification which did not exist when he was elected. But that fact cannot by any mode of right reasoning, be made to exonerate Mr. Haviland from the charge of gross inconsistency. It can hardly be supposed that any legislator would introduce a law to prevent a practice which he did not sincerely believe was an evil; and so punctiliously conscientious a man as Mr. Haviland would never have dreamed of making dual representation illegal unless he firmly believed it to be an evil which should be abolished. Holding this belief, how can Mr. Haviland, with even the shadow of consistency, be a dual representative? Would he not have thought Premier McKenzie grossly inconsistent, if after introducing his measure to prevent corrupt practices at elections, he had been proved guilty of bribing electors? And how can he, after introducing a measure for the abolition of dual representation—which he must believe to be wrong—take advantage of a "suspending clause" or a failure to obtain the passage of the Bill, to openly perpetrate that which he continues to believe to be a "Dual Representative?" Wilberforce or Brougham might, any time previous to the passage of the Act abolishing slavery, have just as consistently kept slaves as Mr. Haviland can now continue to be a dual representative.

But our own consistency in this matter has been impugned. The "Patriot" with characteristic mendacity, asserts that it took us a year or so to come to a knowledge of Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland's false position. To refute these assertions it is only necessary to quote the EXAMINER, of 30th March last. When the House was in session we wrote:— "If Senator Haviland continues to represent the Province in the Assembly and the Dominion in the Senate, he continues in a false and injurious position—a position in which it is impossible to defend him. He is introduced to the Legislature as a senatorial dual representative; and can he remain a dual representative? The duties of a Senator of the Dominion are entirely distinct from those of a member of the Local Assembly; and it is quite probable that they may at times be directly antagonistic; for the power of the Dominion Parliament must occasionally clash with the independence and dignity as Senator of the Provincial Legislature. Again, the Senate sits at Ottawa, and the Provincial Legislature sits here, and it is just as impossible to be in both places at the same time, as it is to conscientiously exercise the totally distinct functions of a Senator and a Member of the Assembly. Besides, it is inconsistent with the dignity of a Senator of the whole Dominion—to be the confidential father of a Canadian—to sit in our little party Legislature, and to be condemned to listen to long harangues on such subjects as the price per yard of two-ply Kidminster carpets—and to be taunted by such an inferior man as Mr. Benj. Davies, with being the "Honorable member for frog pond." A political veteran—with such a record for honor, consistency and dignity as Senator, Mr. Haviland can show, will not, we feel quite satisfied, longer than is absolutely necessary, remain a member of the Assembly of Prince Edward Island while he is a Senator of the Dominion of Canada.

From the moment that Senator Haviland laid his Bill to secure the Independence of Parliament upon the table of the Assembly, we were convinced that he would be a source of weakness instead of strength to his party while he remained a dual representative. Had he resigned his Senatorship for the good of his party, he might

have been able to defend his party with dignity and effect; had he left the little round of duties in the Provincial Secretary's office and in the Local Assembly, for the higher sphere at Ottawa, he might have been a credit to his Province and his party. We sincerely hoped that he would, long ere this, have done the one or the other. We waited patiently. He has done neither. In the interests of the party to which he belongs, and by the duty we owe to the Province, as a public journalist, we could no longer remain silent. We are not of those who, like the "Patriot," support their party and their partisans no matter how culpable they are. Last winter we opposed the policy of the Government respecting the Lunatic Asylum; and had our opposition been heeded, this Province would not now be disgraced in the eyes of the world. We now oppose the position taken by Senator Haviland—and we trust that our opposition will be heeded. The principle we contend for, is no trifling matter. The independence of the Provincial Legislature is of special moment to this small Province. With dual representation, a powerful politician might revenge a defeat in the Local Legislature by a victorious attack—in which the rights and liberties of the Province may be invaded, or its interests seriously injured—in the Dominion Parliament. Our people should never suffer any inroad on the independence which—within certain limits—our constitution guarantees. However minute the instance may appear, they should not allow it to pass by without an earnest and persevering remonstrance. They should resist even the appearance of an evil such as this. Dual representation, Mr. Haviland believes, is calculated to trench upon our Independence. Then, let Mr. Haviland be consistent with his belief; let dual representation be abolished; and let it never be tolerated again.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

We confess to a feeling of surprise and regret at the defeat of Mr. Ferguson. We hoped the people of the Second District of Queen's County would have done themselves credit by electing him. He was by all odds a better politician than Mr. Mann. The cause of his defeat, doubtless by partially, at least, in the apathy and supineness of those from whom he had a right to expect cordial support and assistance; and partially to lying rumors set afloat a day or two previous to the election. In the first district of Prince County, we learn that Hon. Mr. Reid is re-elected by a majority of about three hundred and sixty. Mr. Alexander Laird is elected for the Second District of Prince County. In the King's County contest, Mr. Bulger is, we are pleased to learn, victorious.

"MONEY ORDERS."

The Head of the Money Order Office of this Province has been restored to Charlottetown. The restoration was due to the prompt and earnest remonstrance of the Postmaster—Hon. A. A. McDonald, and partially, it may be, to the plain statement of the inconveniences sure to result from the removal which was published in the EXAMINER three or four weeks ago. The Government newspapers showed the craven stuff they are made of by never even announcing the removal until the restoration had taken place. While on this topic, we beg to remind our subscribers in the vicinity of Georgetown and Summerside, that the Money Order Offices at those places are at last in operation. By means of them, small amounts may safely reach the EXAMINER Office.

POSTAL.

We learn, with pleasure, that Mr. W. W. McLeod has been appointed Acting Inspector of Post Offices in this Province. The appointment is an excellent one; and we trust it may be confirmed. The reliability and efficiency of the Postal Department is of great importance. We are sure that under the supervision of Mr. McLeod, it will be conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TEMPERANCE AT MONTAGUE.—The friends of temperance at Montague are showing out in their true colors. There was a great effort made on Monday night to procure a tavern license for a man there, but owing to the exertions of Mr. D. C. Campbell, together with the good judgment of a majority of the residents the nuisance was condemned, voted down and "knocked higher than a kite." Joseph Campbell, (pedlar) at Montague, was convicted and fined before Thomas Anner, J. P., for vending out spirituous liquor without license. He attempted to save half the fine by informing upon himself, but the net did not crack, as Mr. Anner advised with the Attorney General, and got instructions to levy the whole fine. Should he attempt it again there will be no mercy shown him.—*Con.*

POLITICS AND TRADE AT MONTAGUE.—Politics are at a discount in Montague, and consequently Mr. Wightman was allowed to walk the course unopposed. However, it is the general belief that the Legislative Council ought to be abolished, as we consider it an unnecessary piece of expense. Door-neighbor-sympathy was somewhat predominant in Mr. Wightman's behalf; and perhaps it was just as well, as it is impossible for the old ladies to see long, and it is hoped that ere long the Upper House will die a natural death.

Farmers are somewhat backward with their potato digging and threshing, and as yet there was but a limited quantity hauled to Montague; but an enormous quantity of potatoes are shipped every day. Oats are selling at 44 cents per bushel, and 21 cents is about the standard price for potatoes. There are 14 schooners at present loading with produce for Halifax, St. John's, and the Gulf ports. Messrs. A. A. McDonald & Bros. Rignante *Aurore*, arrived at Montague yesterday, and is going to load with oats for Great Britain. She is a splendid well-finished vessel, and reflects credit on the builder.—*Con.*

A CANADIAN SCOTCHMAN'S OPINION OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.—A Canadian Scot, having crossed the Bay of Fundy, from Nova Scotia lately, during the stormy weather, and not being used to salt water, was quite sea sick. He was heard to say "that this was a very fine bay but, as he wanted to die a dry death, he would give a hundred acres of any part of it for one of dry land." He has not crossed the bay since that time.—*News.*

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE THIRD TERM.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

The spectre of Casarism in the United States, which was raised by the N. Y. Herald more than a year ago, has gradually assumed a corporeal presence. The vague outlines have sharpened and the thin, unsubstantial air of which such phantoms are popularly supposed to be constituted, has changed into visible flesh and blood, and assumed a threatening and dictatorial attitude. The action last session of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in which the conservatives had a large majority, seem to justify the Examiner in making the demand as the Government passed an Act to abolish dual representation, which Act was an embodiment of public sentiment on the subject. On the other hand, Mr. E. J. Hodgson, who appears to be leading spirit of the Conservative Party, writes to the Examiner defending Mr. Haviland in his dual position, and intimating among other things, that he retains it at the request of his party—the same party, it would seem, in the Legislature sought to abolish Dual Representation? Mr. Hodgson explains that had the bill referred to become law, it would not have affected members elected until the expiration of their term; and that therefore Mr. Haviland does what is proper and legal in retaining seats in both Parliaments, and an important office under the Local Government, until the expiry of his Assembly term. It might be said in reply to this argument, that the passage of the bill was sought in the interest of the public good; that since public sentiment called for it and the Assembly sanctioned the principle, Mr. Haviland himself having framed and urged the bill, the worthy Senator would have rendered the greatest service in his power to the principle of the measure and the public good by promptly acting on his own advice. The *Argus* of the same party, defends Mr. Haviland on much the same ground as Mr. Hodgson has chosen, while the *Patriot*, in great gloe over the trouble in the enemy's camp, sympathises with Mr. Haviland personally because of the treatment he receives from his political friends, insists that his dual position has been altogether untenable and criticises Mr. Haviland's newspaper friends for not discovering the weakness of the situation until this late date.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND MATTERS—GENTLE BREEZE.

[From the St. John Telegraph.]

There is a slight breeze in the Prince Edward Island papers over an attack by the Examiner on Hon. F. Hoath Haviland, a Senator of Canada, who holds also the position of member of the Island Assembly and Provincial Secretary. The Examiner, which by the way, is a supporter of the Conservative Party in which Mr. Haviland is a leader, finds the dual position inconsistent, and urges that Mr. Haviland abandon it and content himself with one office or the other. The action last session of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in which the conservatives had a large majority, seem to justify the Examiner in making the demand as the Government passed an Act to abolish dual representation, which Act was an embodiment of public sentiment on the subject. On the other hand, Mr. E. J. Hodgson, who appears to be leading spirit of the Conservative Party, writes to the Examiner defending Mr. Haviland in his dual position, and intimating among other things, that he retains it at the request of his party—the same party, it would seem, in the Legislature sought to abolish Dual Representation? Mr. Hodgson explains that had the bill referred to become law, it would not have affected members elected until the expiration of their term; and that therefore Mr. Haviland does what is proper and legal in retaining seats in both Parliaments, and an important office under the Local Government, until the expiry of his Assembly term. It might be said in reply to this argument, that the passage of the bill was sought in the interest of the public good; that since public sentiment called for it and the Assembly sanctioned the principle, Mr. Haviland himself having framed and urged the bill, the worthy Senator would have rendered the greatest service in his power to the principle of the measure and the public good by promptly acting on his own advice. The *Argus* of the same party, defends Mr. Haviland on much the same ground as Mr. Hodgson has chosen, while the *Patriot*, in great gloe over the trouble in the enemy's camp, sympathises with Mr. Haviland personally because of the treatment he receives from his political friends, insists that his dual position has been altogether untenable and criticises Mr. Haviland's newspaper friends for not discovering the weakness of the situation until this late date.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Two fishermen were recently picked on the Grand Banks, Nfld., by the steamer *Greory*, after they had been floating about in a dory for seven days without food. They were George J. Roberts, of Yarmouth, N. S., and James Austin, of Liverpool, N. S., and belonged to the crew of the schooner "Marathon," Gloucester. They left that vessel on Grand Banks at half past four on the evening of the 7th ult., for the purpose of visiting their trawls. Soon after it commenced to breeze up and a thick fog set in. A dory in which were two of the crew was paid from the vessel to their assistance, but the warp proved too short and the fog became so thick that they soon lost sight of each other. They could hear the shouts of their companions, but all their efforts to reach them proved unavailing. Their subsequent experience is thus narrated by the *Cape Ann Advertiser*:—

"It soon commenced raining and the two men upon their minds to do the best of it through the night in hopes to find their vessel in the morning. Fortunately there were two trawl tubs on board, and two of these were made fast to the dory, and did most excellent service as afloat. Having no food to eat, the night passed drearily and they were glad enough when the morning dawned. The fog still continued to envelop them, and they concluded to row to the westward. It cleared up occasionally, but they saw no vessel until night came on again. The next day was also foggy, and they laid to a drag all day, drifting to the eastward. Took watch and watch this night in hopes to catch a glimpse of some light from a passing vessel, but none came. The weather cleared during the night, and they were fortunate enough to catch a good supply of water in their remaining tub. Of this they drank sparingly, and it served to suppress the fearful pangs of hunger and thirst.

On the third day they rowed to the north west, in hopes to get into the tracks of the steamers. The fog still continued, and the vessel was to be seen, and they passed an other night in suspense. The men were by this time getting discouraged, especially the one named James. He was a tall, thin man, and he felt that he could not stand the first night out, and he was troubled with such severe shaking of the limbs that he could not sleep. The morning of the fourth day was clear, and it continued moderate when they were picked up. The vessel was a cutter, and they were disappointed to find that they would not be able to land, but they were taken care of by the crew of the cutter, and they were successful. When the sun went down that evening they felt their hearts sink within them, and they thought they were never to see their homes again. Rather than starve, they were enabled to pass some of the weary hours in sleep; but this boon for the most part was denied his companion. The fifth day was foggy, and they were again in suspense. They were picked up on the sixth day, and they were taken care of by the crew of the cutter, and they were successful. When the sun went down that evening they felt their hearts sink within them, and they thought they were never to see their homes again. Rather than starve, they were enabled to pass some of the weary hours in sleep; but this boon for the most part was denied his companion. The fifth day was foggy, and they were again in suspense. They were picked up on the sixth day, and they were taken care of by the crew of the cutter, and they were successful.

Their longing to be rescued from that open boat can be imagined but not described. The sun went down on the eighth night, and they were again in suspense. They were picked up on the ninth day, and they were taken care of by the crew of the cutter, and they were successful. When the sun went down that evening they felt their hearts sink within them, and they thought they were never to see their homes again. Rather than starve, they were enabled to pass some of the weary hours in sleep; but this boon for the most part was denied his companion. The fifth day was foggy, and they were again in suspense. They were picked up on the sixth day, and they were taken care of by the crew of the cutter, and they were successful.

METHODIST MISSIONS.—The annual Methodist Missionary Meeting for Charlottetown, will be held in the Methodist Church, in this city, Monday, Nov. 24, commencing at 7.30 p.m. A Missionary Tea Meeting will be held in the Lecture Room of the Church, Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, commencing at 6 o'clock. Rev. Alexander Sutherland, of Montreal; Rev. George McDonald, of Saskatchewan; and John McDonald, Esq. of Toronto, will speak at both meetings. Tickets to Tea Meeting, 25 cents, and for sale by Messrs. Peck & Sons, Messrs. W. E. Dawson & Co., H. A. Harvie, and at the door.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bazine has arrived at London.

Von Arnim will go to Nice to recover his health.

Hugh Childers, M.P., is on his way from Liverpool to New York.

The ship *Mogul*, from Liverpool to San Francisco, has been burned at sea.

A daughter of Joseph Arch is to appear upon the lecture platform in England.

This year's grain crop in California is estimated at 400 tons.

There are 90,000 persons unemployed in New York.

The report of the capture of Napa Sahib confirmed by a despatch to the India Office.

Prince Charles Bonaparte has been elected President of the Council General of Corsica.

Governor Dix says he is satisfied President Grant has no intention of running for the third term.

In Switzerland no girl is allowed to break her marriage engagement unless her lover loses both his legs.

Two thousand steamer passengers left New York for Liverpool and German ports on Saturday week.

Light reading for leisure hours is afforded to the Chinese public in an entertaining manner.

It is reported that Don Alfonso, with followers, has abandoned Don Carlos intending to return to France.

The Supreme Tribunal at Berlin has confirmed the decision of the lower court rejecting Von Arnim's appeal for release.

A Bombay special says that 2000 persons were killed in the town and district of Manipal during the recent cyclone.

The project of a marriage between the Princess Hlva of Denmark and the Crown Prince of Hanover has been abandoned.

Sir Hercules Robinson has established a Provisional Government in the Fiji Islands. The annual revenue is estimated at \$125,000.

The Canada "Gazette" contains the appointment of J. C. Haly to be an extra judge-camp to His Excellency from Oct. 12th 1874.

A large quantity of lumber is being brought up by American speculators in Ontario in anticipation of the adoption of the proposed tariff.

Austria, Germany, and Russia have presented a joint request to Turkey for permission to conclude commercial treaties with Roumania, but the Porte refuses.

The people of Paris are soon to see to Queen Victoria an illuminated address, thanking England for her munificence of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

The wife of a Texas bandit is said to be highly educated, a fine pianist, and as expert with a six-shooter as any of the gang of stage robbers, of whom her husband is chief.

A San Juan miner, who has been prospecting in the Western Colorado, has found a whole flock of petrified birds, with petrified birds sitting on the limbs singing petrified songs.

The British subjects living in Sooloo Archipelago, complain of grievances at the hands of the Spanish, who had assumed the government. The English Government will send a vessel to investigate.

The steamer *Mermaid* fouled her propeller on her voyage from Glasgow to London. Ten persons went down with the ship. The remainder took to the boats. One with five men is supposed to have swamped; the other containing two of the crew living and three dead.

Capt. Picaeus, of the bark *Taraxaco* saw, about 500 miles from New York, a flock of about 18 feet of water. It lies in the track of European vessels, and he thinks it probable that on this rock and other rocks in this track, Boston, and other vessels which have mysteriously disappeared.

An Irish fellow called at the post-office. "Any letter for O'Hoolahan?" "Which of them?" "Any of them." "I can't give out letters that way. What's your first name?" "Some of your business what's my name? I was a letter. I can't tell you there is any letter for you unless we know what your name is. I am a naturalized citizen, and ain't I as much right to a letter as anybody? Why if there is any for you, I'll get it for you. There is any without you tell me your name." "I'm a letter I tell you! Give my name to Patrick Mahony." "After a little more of this kind of talk the man started away. A gentleman who was waiting for a letter with much enjoyment inquired, 'So you didn't get any letter after all, Pat?' No said Pat with a wink, 'but I got even with him, it wasn't my own name I give him! I there is any other letter for you, I'll get it for you. I could get a letter for you.'—*N. Y. Sun.*

CUTTING CORN BY STEAM IN THE CASE OF GOVERNOR.—The following letter, which has been sent by Lord Kinnaird to Mr. Merch of Tipperary Hall, will interest our agricultural readers.—Rosio Priory, Inchture, 15th Sept. 1874. "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and I am sure that you will be glad to hear that I have had a most successful and satisfactory trial of reaping or cutting down corn by steam power. I attached to my traction engine an engine of the kind you refer to, and I reaped the pattern of the one for which I obtained the prize some years ago at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen. The ground was very wet, owing to the serious wet weather which we have had for some time in this district since the beginning of harvest, and the crop was laid and levelled so that it could only be cut one way; but in ordinary dry harvest weather I have no doubt that an acre could be cut in an hour and laid in swath within half an hour. I confidently expect however, to be able not only to cut, but by the aid of steam power to bind up the cut grain in sheaves, and thus to reap the crops, employing only a half a dozen hands. I have the honor to enclose on carry to the stack-yard from ten to twenty cart loads at a time, and is easily driven, as my grandson a youth of fifteen, drove the engine part of the time, and thus may be said to be the most economical and safe by steam power.—Yours faithfully, KINNAIRD."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The contents of the October number of *Blackwood*, just issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York, may be summed up as follows:—I. A Tale of the Past. Part VIII. II. The Abode of Snow. Part II.—Simla and its Celebrities. Simla is the point from which the Himalayan traveller is to start on his trip through the mountains, and as it is the place to which the traveller is to be carried at some length, and we expect to see a fire to escape the intense heat of 'tautics, many notable people are to be met with there in the hot season, although the climate seems to be far from attractive. The preparation for the journey are described at some length, and we expect to see fairly on the road to the abode of snow in the next number. III. Sir Panastar Tars leton. "An unvarnished sketch of the most brilliant of our countrymen, a soldier in the cavalry soldier, who fought for the King in the Revolutionary War." IV. "International Vanities. No. VII.—Allen Laws." We had supposed this subject to be entirely exhausted, and are not only surprised at finding ourselves again on the subject, but in the new aspect in which vanity is here presented to us. Here it suddenly becomes all wrath and murder. "Need we add, that as it becomes more sensational, it is more interesting." V. "Army Control." This article is not one of great interest to the general American reader. We recommend it more particularly to soldiers and Britons. VI. The story of Valentine and his Brother. Part IX. VII. "School Board Religion." The story of the school board is not one of great interest to the general American reader. We recommend it more particularly to soldiers and Britons. VIII. "The Golden Mean." A Christmas Carol, and "To Midred." What those unacquainted with Latin think of them in this English dress may be best learned from the following lively comments by a shrewd female correspondent; "I don't know anything about Horatian lyrics. I suppose they are sermons on texts taken from Horace. If it is the man, take him to be, he died eight years B.C. What do you know about Christmas carols? or about 'ladies' gloves?' What is a golden mean? And I think that fellow asserts more about 'Midred.'" The Founders of Modern Liberalism. The current of the view of a recent publication entitled, "Wilkes, Sheridan and Fox; the Opposition under George III. By W. F. Rae." A very entertaining article.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Household Furniture.

I am instructed by J. Edward Boyd, Esq., to sell at AUCTION, at his residence, Corner of Queen & Fitzroy streets, on

Thursday 5th Nov., next; commencing at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of: Extension Dining Table, Mahog. side Board, Walnut Centre Table, Book-case, Iron Bed, Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Hat-stands, Carpets, Glassware and Crockery ware, Black Walnut, Bedroom set, Bedsteads, Chest Drawers, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Dressing Tables, Looking Glasses, Wash-stands, Toilet-ware; Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils, etc.

1 Horse, 1 Mare, 2 Wagons, 2 sets Harness.

Full particulars in Handbills WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer, Sept. 2, 1874.

Potatoes—Early Rose. WANTED—5000 bushels Early Rose POTATOES, delivered at subscriber's Warehouse Lord's Wharf.

Head Lord's Wharf. Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1874. 2w

To Let. THE Premises on Queen Street, now occupied by Mr. Le Lachure, adjoining W. Watson, Esq. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION given. Apply to D. FARQUHARSON, Westville, West River, Nov. 2, 1874.

Lumber. Lumber. On Connolly's Wharf

Tuesday, the 3rd Nov. at 4 O'CLOCK, P.M. 30,000 feet Pine Boards, 5,000 feet Refuse, 8,000 feet Spruce, 1,000 Pickets.

At Auction by W. D. STEWART. Nov. 3, 1874.

Auction. AT Sales Room, on THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 11 o'clock:—

20 Bbls FLOUR, 20 Bbls CORNMEAL, 20 CHICKEN, 100 Doz BUCKETS, 50 do BROOMS, 30 Casks KEROSENE (120 test), 20 Boxes TOILET SOAP, 20 Bbls ONIONS.

WM. D. STEWART. Nov. 2, 1874.

REPRINTS OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The political ferment among the European nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred topics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere else can the inquiring reader find, in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion.

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A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Terms: Four copies of *Blackwood* or one of our Review will be sent to one subscriber for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and *Blackwood* for \$49 and so on.

PREMIUMS. Few subscribers, applying early, for the year 1875, may have, without charge, the numbers of the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the Four Reviews, or 1874; subscribers to any five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of *Blackwood's Magazine* for 1874.

No other premiums will be granted, and no discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money be remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

Clubbers with further particulars may be had on application. THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.

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On arrival of Bark *Moselle* from London, and Ships from Liverpool, our Fall Importations will be completed, and we will offer,

BY AUCTION About 22nd instant:

140 chests TEA, } warranted 50 half-chests, do } 500 bbls FLOUR, (diff. brands) 50 puns MOLASSES, 50 bbls SUGAR, 50 bbls White SUGAR, 30 bbls CURRANTS, 200 boxes VALENCIAS, 50 boxes RICE, 25 kegs Baking SODA, 10 bbls Washing SODA, 100 boxes SOAP, 50 do Toilet do, 100 jars Cream TARTAR, 20 sacks FLOURS, 20 bbls WALNUTS, 15 do ALMONDS, 200 boxes CONFECTIONERY, 60 boxes CRACKERS, 40 boxes BAL BLUE, 75 tubs MUSTARD, 100 tubs PEPPER, 30 do Ginger, 40 boxes STARCH, 50 do Nixey's Black LEAD, 50 do Table SALT, 20 bbls BARNES PICKLES, 20 do Crossed and Blackwell's do, 20 do Chow CHOW, 10 tubs Castor OIL, 100 kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes), 40 boxes HORSE SHOES, 25 do AXES, 50 do GLASS, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 2 casks PUTTY, 200 boxes CONFECTIONERY, 60 boxes CRACKERS, 60 do PAIRS, 200 reams WRAPPING PAPER, 100 PAPER BAGS, 50 boxes CLOTHES PINS, 10 kegs WHITE IRON, 50 boxes T. PIPES, 100 pgs SHOE THREAD, 200 boxes SOLE LEATHER, 45 boxes TOILET SODA, 75 raddies do smoking, 10 kegs do twist, 20 bbls LAMP CHIMNIES, 20 do do, 200 coils 6th MANILLA, &c., &c.

Full particulars of definite day of Sale, &c., will be published in future advertisements, and by handbills in due time.

CARVELL BROS., Auctioneers, Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TRADE SALE!

\$15,000 WORTH OF GOODS!

I am instructed by Mr. James A. Walker, agent for W. L. F. Smythe, Esq., of Montreal, to sell by Auction,

On Monday, Nov. 9th, Commencing at 11 o'clock,

Welsh & Owen's New Brick Building, Queen Street, A Large & Varied Assortment of General Merchandize!

CONSISTING IN PART OF Coils of heavy and light Manila Cordage and Ratline, Nails, Glass, Heavy and Shell Hardware, Looking-Glasses, Brushes, Combs, Readymade Clothing, Blankets, Clocks, Hats & Caps, Crockery, Large and Small Scales, Garden and Laying Tools, and other goods not enumerated.

A catalogue is being prepared, and will be distributed before sale.

Terms of Sale—All sums under \$100, cash; over that amount, 3 months approved joint notes.

ALSO: 1 (HOBS) PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE. 1 LARGE OFFICE SAFE, (NEW) 1 Photographic Apparatus.

And also, if not previously disposed of by private sale, The Schooner *Marie Emma*, six years old, with new sails and Rigging.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1874.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUBILEE SINGERS!

WILL GIVE A CONCERT IN THE MARKET HALL, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING.