

Railway Management.

DURING the last five years travellers on our Railway have had frequent cause to complain of the management of the road. Frequently have we received intimations from men who patronize the road, of the inconvenience to which they were compelled to submit through inattention of officials. But while travellers have complained, and had reason for so doing, yet they have not offered to the same extent as those who sue the railway for carrying freight from one point to another. We are aware of numbers of instances in which our merchants have sustained loss by the disobedient, headstrong and self-willed conduct of the heads of departments. These heads have acted as though the benefit derived from the road was entirely one-sided, and that merchants and others who use the road do not contribute to its support. When a man pays for the performance of certain work, he should certainly have the work done, particularly when the price paid is that fixed by those who undertake it. In many cases that have come to our knowledge, perishable goods have been allowed to remain upon the track exposed to the severest weather; in other cases property left in charge of station masters has been stolen, and the only redress that could be obtained would be a reference to the Superintendent of the Railway. The Superintendent might, if the man who complained were a supporter of Mr. McKenzie, look into the matter or he might not, just as he pleased in the case. If the injured party threatened legal proceedings, he was curtly informed that if he thought the matter sufficiently important he might go to Ottawa and commence his proceedings. Of course we do not blame the superintendent for all cases of dereliction; but, when matters were brought to his notice, attention should be given and justice done. Instead of this, robberies have been committed at Railway Stations while goods were in charge of officials, and even at the station in Charlottetown, right under the eyes of the Superintendent himself, cars have been broken into and goods stolen. This state of things has existed so long that newspaper reporters, when short of a paragraph, have been able to supply the want, by an account of the last burglary committed at the Railway Station. The people of the Island—both Conservative and Liberal—have so long endured this state of things that they will look upon any change in the Railway Department as a special act of Providence on their behalf. Of course we know nothing of the changes which are to be made by the party at present in power, but still we opine that the paternal care and anxiety of the Government—for the interest of all the Provinces—will be shown in their dealing with this little colony. One of their first acts, will, no doubt, be to secure efficient railway management.

The Marquis of Lorne's Irish Descent.

It might be well for members of the Caledonian Club and other Scotchmen, who are just now in high feather, over the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, as Governor General, etc., to read the following extract from a letter written by Katharine D. Campbell, to the Toronto Telegram. Referring to what Lord Dufferin said about Lord Lorne's loss in not being an Irishman, she writes:—

I may be allowed to state, for the information of those of your readers who do not already know it, that the Marquis of Lorne's great-grandmother was the famous Irish beauty, Miss Elizabeth Gunning, grand-daughter of Mr. Robert Gunning, of Castle Cote, in Ireland. She and her sister (afterwards Countess of Coventry) came to London, where their beauty created the greatest furore. Whenever they went out to walk in the park or in Vauxhall Gardens, they were followed by crowds of people anxious to have a look. It was of them that the celebrated Horace Walpole said in his letters, that they were the handsomest women in the world. They made most brilliant marriages. My husband's mother, Mrs. Captain Campbell, has two paintings of these famous beauties in her possession, presented to her by her cousin, Lady Mary Campbell, afterwards Duchess of Buckingham, and the resemblance between them and the Marquis of Lorne is most striking, especially in the curve of the lip and the profile.

The barque Jos. H. Myrick, Dowell, master, left her anchorage off Tignish Run (where she had taken in the complement of her cargo) about noon, Friday, the 29th ult., bound to Queenstown for orders. Her cargo consisted of 31,000 bushels oats; 1,300 pieces deal; 36 drums dried fish—from Jas. H. Myrick.

The McCarthy murder case continues to drag slowly along. Since this time last week about two dozen witnesses in the matter have been examined, but no new developments, except those which we published, have been discovered.

Mackerel Fishing.

The Commercial Bulletin, in an extensive article on the mackerel fishing of the Gulf, says:—

In August the fleet are generally at work on the "Eastern shore," whose limits may be set as between Cape Judith, on the East of Maine, to the Straits of Canseau, or in favorable seasons, have prosecuted their cruises into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Bay of Chaleur, the vicinity of the Seven Islands, the Archipelago of the Mingan Isles and the shores of Anticosti; are frequented from June to the middle of August, and from then to the last of September the main body of the fleet are at work around the Magdalens and Prince Edward Island, and as the season advances, fish along Cape Breton or return southward along the American coast, late in November. The Gulf fishery is the most dangerous locality frequented, on account of the want of good harbors along the entire coast. The greater part of Cape Breton is most inaccessible with bold water and steep rocky shores; the northern coast of Nova Scotia has but one or two good ports at most, and those of New Brunswick and Lower Canada are almost all surrounded by sandy bars, over which, in a heavy storm, only vessels of a very light draft can pass in safety. Along the whole coastline of the Eastern shore of Prince Edward Island whose extremes, Cape East and North, have long and dangerous reefs nearly one hundred and fifty miles apart, but one harbor, that of Malpeque, having thirteen feet on the bar at low tide, and all are surrounded by dangerous shoals of sand and have narrow and sinuous channels which even the active fishermen in their light draft boats approach in fear and trembling, in even a moderate gale. The Magdalens, have no safe harbor, nor does the whole Island of Anticosti afford anything but an anchorage, which must be shifted with any change of wind.

The statement in reference to only one harbor being accessible, says the "Pioneer," is incorrect in connection with the fishing trade; as Casumpec harbor, though unfortunately, owing to a bar at the entrance, large vessels cannot enter or clear when loaded, yet for any vessel engaged in the fishing trade it is quite sufficient. The best proof of this is the fact that at times as many as two hundred sail have been in at one time.

Gladstone's View.

Mr Gladstone recently made a speech in which he attacked the Beaconsfield Government with much vigor:

The Berlin Treaty, he insisted, could not last; in fact it was already beset with fatal difficulties. It was idle, he pointed out, to praise up the treaty or to talk of peace with honor. "It is misreading the word honor (he declared); it is reversing the word; it is sending forth that which is disgraceful under the title of that which is honorable—this vote of six millions and this bringing of Indian troops—this illegal bringing of Indian troops—to Malta, not for the purpose of enabling us to obtain that which was in favor of human happiness and human freedom, and to recede from pledges which we had solemnly recorded. That, of course, is the main matter; but I am not to be told that a large increase of public expenditure does not increase the distress of the country in a period of depression. It is a common thing to say, when six millions are laid out uselessly—mischievously, I should also say, but let us say unnecessarily—upon military preparations, "After all, it is only six millions abstracted from productive industry." But, to begin with, that is not true. It is not six millions abstracted from productive industry, but twelve millions.

Government by reserve, government by mystery—government by breach of law—for breach of law is what we have clearly established in the case of the bringing of Indian troops to Europe—government by bringing the Crown out of that august position in which the Constitution placed it, and exposing the Sovereign to personal responsibility—these are dangers which aim at the very heart and centre of national happiness and prosperity. It is idle to tell me that the attempts of the present Government have not been to make the Sovereign more personally responsible. Make her the Empire of India forsooth! The title of Queen of England was not sufficient! The tendency of the proceedings of the present Government has been to bring the Sovereign of this country into a position of personal responsibility—over and above and distinct from that of her Ministers. That is the capital and the central point, that is the citadel of the Constitution—and if you allow that, the citadel, to be touched, your liberties are gone. That is the restoration of the Government which prevailed before the House of Brunswick, which prevailed before the Revolution, which prevailed before the wars of Charles the First. Now, the glory of the House of Brunswick and of the Revolution of 1868 has always been this: that it wedded and welded together the prerogative of the Crown and the liberty of the subject. It secured the dignity of the Crown by the undivided responsibility of the Minister, and that undivided responsibility was the bulwark of the liberty of the subject. Therefore, ever since that epoch the best champions of public liberty have never felt themselves driven to impair the dignity of the Crown. The two causes are one cause, and the man who is the foe of liberty under our happy constitution is also the foe of loyalty. Parliament kept in the dark; the people led blindfolded whither they knew not; treaties of the greatest novelty and the utmost importance concluded, ratified and placed beyond recall before a single day has been given for their consideration, or they have been allowed to come to the knowledge of any portion of the public; laws lightly valued and even set at naught. The language held sometimes in Ministerial quarters, sometimes in reviews under the guise of anonymity, and

sometimes in other publications, tends to show that our constitution is not right, and requires to be amended in the sense of diminishing the responsibility of Ministers, and increasing the personal authority of the Sovereign. These are questions which require attention in the interests of the Constitution, and most of all in the interests of the throne. Ladies and gentlemen, if there be any truth in the view that I take of public affairs, the Liberal party, which is awakening, and rapidly awakening, to a sense of its duty throughout the country, when it comes to take part in the proceedings of the next election, will be the champion not only of the franchise to be secured to every class of the people by the laws and the Constitution of the country, but will above all be the champion of its ancient monarchy against those who, though they may cover it with flattery and adulation, are yet adopting measures but too likely to sap its foundation.

The Unsuccessful Search for Stewart's Remains.

WILL THE WIDOW COMPROMISE WITH THE ROBBERS?

The confession is now made by the New York police that all the clues to the robbers of the Stewart grave have been followed to abortive conclusions, and that "they have not the least information as to who committed the deed, or where the body now is." Considering the large reward offered to stimulate the search, it is only reasonable to assume that not only have the ordinary resources of the detectives been brought to bear, but that the extraordinary ingenuity of private detectives and the keenest wits among private citizens of an investigating turn have been enlisted in the now admittedly futile quest. It may be that the mystery that now enwraps the ghastly crime will yet prove susceptible of penetration. The outlook, however, is not promising. Every day that passes makes the chances of discovery less, and leaves only the hope of a confession from one of the robbers themselves. The point is nearly reached at which Mrs. Stewart can hardly be expected to place public considerations above the dictates of her personal feelings. Undoubtedly a reward paid for the restoration of the remains, with no questions asked, would encourage future enterprises of the same ghoulish character. The grave of every man of eminence would be so much the less secure. So far, the persecuted widow and Judge Hilton have resolutely stifled the natural impulse to recover the stolen body at any cost, and they deserve the thanks of the whole country for having so courageously refused to compromise with the criminals. Now that the police admit themselves to be entirely at sea, to have followed all the clues they possess without result, and, in effect, give up the riddle as beyond their power to solve, no one can blame them if they conclude to offer an unconditional reward. It is no small reproach to the finest police in the world, as the New York police have been ostentatiously called, that the widow of one of New York's most eminent citizens should thus be compelled to bargain with a gang of graveyard brigands. The whole subject becomes now one of the most serious of social questions. In every city new possibilities of plunder are opened up to the conscienceless class who live by law-breaking. Our public cemeteries everywhere will represent to them so many new fields of burglarious enterprise. It is a thought extremely shocking, and well calculated by its ruthless intrusion upon the finer sensibilities of our nature, and its disregard of every dictate of decency and every remnant of reverence, to strike chords in the human heart hitherto unswayed by suffering. The fact which we must now face is that the tenderest emotions that link the living to the spot where their loved and lost ones sleep, are no longer exempt from the brutal trafficking of the professional body-snatcher. Simultaneously with the admission that the New York detectives have lost scent of the Stewart robbers, comes a confession by leader of the 3 grave yard plunderers of Zanesville, Ohio. This confession shows conclusively that in the West the rifling of new-made graves is a trade organized like any other industry and pursued on a large scale for the substantial profits reaped from the medical institutions. The law as it stands now only provides six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 for body-snatching in Ohio. In other States the penalty provided is equally inadequate to the enormity of the crime, and the opportunities of gain it affords to those who run its risk. It is time that cemetery trustees all over the country secured additional safeguards for the inviolability of the grave, and that the Legislatures in every State decreed penalties against the bandits of the burying-ground far heavier than are now provided.—Boston Traveller.

The Local Government of Quebec.

It is announced, apparently by authority, that Mr. Joly has resolved to abolish the office of Solicitor-General, and that as a consequence the following will be the distribution of offices:—  
Hon. Mr. Joly, Treasurer.  
Hon. Mr. Langelier, Public Works.  
Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Crown Lands.  
Hon. Mr. Ross, Attorney-General.  
Hon. Mr. Marchand, Provincial Secretary.  
Hon. Mr. Starnes, President of the Council.  
We congratulate the Government upon its policy in reducing the number of Ministers. They would have been entitled to greater credit if it were not for the suspicion that the resolution is due to the embarrassment arising from the death of the late Treasurer, Mr. Bachand.—Montreal Gaz.

The Lockport, N. S., Packing Company

has packed and shipped, during the past year, over 300,000 cans of lobsters, and has given employment to upwards of 400 men.

Walks Around Jerusalem,

WITH NOTICES OF—  
RECENT EXCAVATIONS,  
—BY THE—  
REV. LAGHLIN TAYLOR, D. D.,  
—IN THE—  
LECTURE ROOM  
—OF THE—  
METHODIST CHURCH,  
—ON—  
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4th.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents—paid at the door.  
Dec. 3, 1878—

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN!

A SUPERIOR 8-syphon Fountain for Sale, almost new and in good order, will be sold low, and on liberal terms.  
CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, Dec. 3—

Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts?

In the matter of ARCHIBALD HOLMES, an Insolvent.  
A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet at my office, in Charlottetown, Queen's County, Province of Prince Edward Island, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee, if they see fit.  
E. WILSON HIGGS,  
Official Assignee.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, }  
Nov. 29, 1878. } Dec. 3—11

Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per Annum, has this day been declared for the past half year upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking House, on demand.  
J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.  
Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1878—6i pat 2i a ne pres rg li

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

Dividend No. 28.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the past half year, being at the rate of Ten Per Cent. Per Annum, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after this date.  
GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier.  
Charlottetown, 2nd Dec., 1878—1w

Schooner "Katie."

SCHOONER "KATIE," 99 Tons, will take Charter to New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk or Baltimore. Apply to  
A. KENNEDY,  
Queen Street.  
Ch'town, Dec. 2, 1878—4i

Education Office,

November 30th, 1878.  
THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Normal School will commence on MONDAY, December 16, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Teachers who require new Registers will signify the fact when sending in the School Returns on December 31st. School Trustees who wish to engage Teachers would do well to notify the Education Offices, taking care to state the supplement offered. And in districts where Schools have been closed in consequence of epidemics, the returns should state how many school days the schools have been closed from this cause.  
EDWARD MANNING,  
Supt. of Education.  
Ch'town, Dec. 2—1w

FAREWELL LECTURES.

MATTIE G. SMITH,  
The Distinguished and Eloquent Tourist of the North West,  
WILL LECTURE  
—ON—  
WHAT CAN WOMEN DO?

Thursday, Dec. 5 - Crapaud  
Friday, " 6 - Bonshaw  
Saturday, " 7 - Cornwall  
Monday, " 9 - Pownall  
(Lodge Room of Blooming Hope Division.)  
Tuesday, " 10 - Cherry Valley  
Wednesday, " 11 - Charlottetown  
Y. M. C. A. HALL.  
These will positively be her last lectures for many months at least.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 2—5i eod

ROBERT HARRIS,

ARTIST,  
FULL'S BRICK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET.  
PORTRAITS Painted from Life, &c., during the next six months.  
Nov. 30, 1878—

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER,

for the latest news—local and telegraphic;

GENUINE NEW YORK SINGER SEWING MACHINES



THE BEST IN THE WORLD.  
Buy only the GENUINE.  
Beware of COUNTERFEITS.  
None genuine without our Trade Mark stamped on the arm of the Machine.  
THE SINGER MANUF'G CO. SOLD IN 1877  
282,812 Machines.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.

500 BBLs. Superior Extra FLOUR,  
500 Bbls. Extra " "  
400 " Sping Extra " "  
100 " Hazall " "  
250 Chests TEA (warranted),  
25 boxes TOBACCO } McDonald's  
80 Cads " "  
21 Hlds. Choice P. L. SUGAR,  
100 Bbls. Yellow C. " "  
60 " White Granulated " "  
10 " Cut Leaf " "  
60 " MOLASSES (extra nice),  
40 " " (Trinidad),  
40 " " (Demerara),  
700 Sides No. 1 LEATHER,  
300 " No. 2 " "  
60 Bags RICE (1 cwt.),  
200 Boxes RAISINS,  
30 Bbls. CURRANTS,  
100 " T. D. PIPES,  
100 Doz. BROOMS,  
100 " PAILS,  
50 Boxes CLOTHESPINS,  
30 " CANDLES,  
150 " SOAP,  
25 " CHEESE,  
20 Bbls. VINEGAR,  
60 Kegs BAKING SODA,  
20 Bbls. Washing " "  
500 Coils MANILLA (large & small)  
150 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL,  
50 Boxes GLASS,  
50 " PICKLES,  
100 Jars CREAMARTER,  
200 Tins PEPPER, GINGER, MUSTARD, &c.  
100 Boxes Nixey's BLACK LEAD.  
550 Reams WRAPPING PAPER (assorted).  
CARVELL BROS.  
Ch'town, Nov. 28—ar pat 3i

Picture Frames!

In Store and to Arrive, a Large Stock of PICTURE MOULDINGS, which we offer cheap, Wholesale and Retail.  
A. A. BALDWIN & CO.  
Nov. 27—4i pat ar 2i

HAY PRESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A HAY PRESS, with apparatus complete. Terms easy. Apply to  
LONGWORTH & HASZARD,  
Solicitors.  
Ch'town, Nov. 23, 1878—

NOTICE.

PERSONS who took THE EXAMINER before the DAILY EXAMINER was issued, and have not yet paid for it, will please send the amounts of their respective accounts without delay, to  
W. L. COTTON.  
EXAMINER OFFICE, Ch'town, }  
Oct. 17, 1878. dy & wkly, }

THE LATEST STYLE OUT!

THE CELEBRATED "AGONIC"  
Thin Ivory English Visiting Cards  
(LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S)  
NEATLY PRINTED AT  
G. Herbert Haszard's,  
18 QUEEN STREET.  
Ch'town, Nov. 27—3taw pat

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

HOUSE TO LET

—On Sydney Street. Adjoining the Methodist Chapel; 8 comfortable rooms, with stable and yard. Apply to D. FARQUHARSON.  
Dec. 5—5i

LOST

—Somewhere between Charlottetown and Kinross, Orwell, a number of NOTES OF HAND in favor of the Subscriber. As these notes are not endorsed, the public are cautioned against purchasing them. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the EXAMINER office.—DANIEL McLEAN.  
Ch'town, Nov. 26—

TO LET

—A two-story House, containing 9 rooms, frost-proof Cellar, yard and stables, and a large garden, fronting on Euston Street, near Crabbe's corner. Rent moderate. For information apply to W. W. LORD.  
Ch'town, Nov. 14, 1878—