Crafty men condemn studies: simple men admire them: for they teach not their own use, but that there is a wisdom without them, and above them won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourage, but to weigh and consider.

LORD BACON.

Nothing tends so much to the corruption of science as to suffer it to stagnate; these waters must be troubled before they can exert their virtues.

EDMUND BURKE.

I call that mind free, which is jealous of its own freedom; which guards itself from being merged in others; which guards its empire over itself as nobler than the empire of the world.

CHANNING.

SIR JOHN A. ON THE FISHERIES.

Sir John A. McDonald laid on the table correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments, on the subject of the fisheries, and took the opportunity to make some explanations on the subject.

The Government intended to carry out next summer the same regulations for the protection of the fisheries that they had carried out last session and which were sanctioned by the Imperial authorities.

After sketching the history of the fishery question up to the time when the license system was abandoned, he said the arrangements between the Canadian and Imperial Governments were that the existing right to three miles from the shore should be only at present insisted on; but it was agreed between the two Governments, between the Imperial Government and that of Canada, that this course would be in no way considered as an abondonment of our right to three miles from headland to headland

Complete accord had existed between the Imperial and Canadian Governments. On the whole subject the Imperial Government had given the most positive and repeated assurances that not one of our rights would be surrendered. It was thought, however, inexpedient by the Canadian Government that they should be continually asserting the right and never be able to enforce it. Considerable correspondence therefore took place on that point between the Canadian and Imperial Governments, which resulted in Mr Campbell's going to England, and the Canadian and Imperial Governments opened up communication with the United States Government on the headland question, and it was at the request of the Canadian Government also that a mixed commission was appointed. On this request the Imperial Government made application to the United States Government [illegible] commission of [illegible] three on each side—the British commissioners to be Earl DeGrey, Mr. Thornton, and Sir John A. McDonald. The United States consented, but suggested that the field of the commission be enlarged and take in all other questions between the two countries England assented, and at request of United States the commission was increased from three to five. England had given repeated assurances that none of the rights of Canada would be surrendered, without her consent Action of the commission would not be final; but would come before the Houses of Lords and Commons. In all steps leading to the appointment of the commission the Canadian and Imperial Governments were in accord

Sir John said a good many papers were not brought down because they were confidential; but applications had been made by cable to the Colonial office for leave to bring down all the papers. The Government had asked the Imperial Government to submit the claims for compensation for damages arising out of the Fenian raids and the British Government had promised to do so; but they had not asked them to submit them to the Commission, because the Commission was only to consider the fisheries question. Subsequently the sphere of the Commission was enlarged at the request of the American Government, but without Canada being consulted, and he could not say whether the Fenian claims would be considered by the Commission.

Hon. Mr. Galt failed to elicit any further answer to the question whether Fenian invasion losses were to be referred to the Commission.

Sir Francis Hincks and Sir George E. Cartier intimated that this and other questions, if not already referred, may be referred to it.

Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the British Government held out no hope that they would indemnify Canada of the amount of loss.

The correspondence brought down referred exclusively to the fisheries.

BISMARCK'S INTENTIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

Count Bismarck has always looked upon the sober and well-to do portion of society as his natural allies, who, if they were quite as hostile to Germany as the rest of their country men, might yet be expected to adopt some more sensible means of displaying their animosity than the irresponsible Hotspur and self constituted Minister of War. Should the Count be disappointed in this anticipation there is little doubt that he would try to settle with the Bonapartists. Germany has a French army of about 400,000 men in her keeping. Many of the leading generals included in this goodly array are willing to stake their fortune on the attempt to re-establish a Napoleonic throne; many of the younger officers, it is true, abhor the idea, but the rank and file seem to be divided, and upon the whole pretty indifferent. The reinstatement of the dynastry does not necessarily mean the reinstatement of Napoleon III. It would, on the contrary, seem that the Emperor is much more anxious to secure another lease of the throne he has been obliged to evacuate for his son than himself. At any rate, the part he takes in the negotiations that are going on is not that of a soverign in treaty for his personal concerns. He prefers regarding himself as the unofficial adviser of the Empress Eugenie, whom he appears still to consider Regent, and the only legitimate ruler of France. Should the fates be propitious, or, more correctly, should they be rendered so by the obstinacy of the Republican leaders he will most likely content himself with the dignified *role* of father to the future sovereign, and spend the rest of his days in comparative ease and retirement on neutral ground. This much, however, is certain, that, whoever the negotiators he has to deal with, Count Bismarck has no mind to abate his terms.

CANADA EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Ottawa *Weekly Review* publishes, on the authority of Consul General Dart, of Montreal, a comparative statement of the Exports from Canada ports to the United States in the years 1869 and 1870. It shows how ineffectual the prohibitary duties imposed by the United States have been to prevent the import of articles of use or consumption required by the people. The table is very instructive.

	Total Exports for 1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Montreal,	$5 216,971,00	1 982,784,24	
Clifton.	2 516,403 62	1,578,418,58	
Fort Erie	2 301,84 121	1,161,515,48	
Goderich,	516,625,50		154,244,66
Hamilton	3,180,995,00	1,300,844,41	
Kingston,	5,182,704 30	3,100,720,00	
Prescott,	2 402,321,74	4 6,128,41	
Sarnia,	308,630,12	106,807,71	
Toronto,	5,488,250,00	1 198 672,83	
Windsor,	387,589 00	284 342 00	
Coaticook,	866,648 96	297,701,64	
Quebec,	227,862,30		11,256,16
St. John's, P. Q.			1,114,102,06
Halifax, N S.,	704,187 90	21,779,72	
Pictou, N. S.,	272,186,00		7,575,00
St John, N B.,	1,050,572 00	96,007,84	
St. John, N. F.,	203,117 00		255,668 00
Ch town, P. E. I,	511,271 93	310,286 26	
	$31,763 243 63	12 597,976 15	1,572,842,2

It will be noticed that the increase of exports to the United States for 1870 over 1869 is $10 976,-452,77.

When the nervous system loses its tone and vigour the whole body suffers in consequence; but frequently some one organ suffers more than the rest, hence the origin of Heart Diseases, Consumption, Softening of the Brain, &c. The most direct method of cure lies in restoring the vital principle to the nerves, which is most easily accomplished by using Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, February 27, 1871.

SOME FURTHER FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

THE fact that a Railroad would afford many advantages to the people of this Island is very generally conceded. Of course there are some extremists who can see no good whatever to result to us from having such a great public accommodation. When it will have been built, and when it will be seen that it has conferred immense benefits upon us, they will still have something to regret. Not a few in Ireland and Scotland regretted that the Railroads banished the ghosts and the fairies, and here our extremists will regret that it has banished the spectres and visions of their imagination.

If the Railroad is not undertaken this year, it will be, most assuredly, in five or ten years hence. One benefit from the present feeling has arisen—the people seem interested to get all the information possible upon the subject. Rather than from personal or political motives, we prefer to argue and reason upon this question from historical and statistical data and some experience; and we can see nothing "mischievous" in any one giving his opinions the utmost publicity. That any conclusions drawn now may be erroneous, we willingly admit; but, inasmuch as the future alone can prove or disprove such conclusions, the opinions of those in favor of Railroads are as good as those who take an opposite side. Those that look most reasonable will, therefore, be entitled to the most respect.

Now, in regard to the cost, those who oppose Railroads being built here always take it for granted that we must build a broad gauge road, and they show the cost of building such Railroads in England, the United States, and the neighboring Provinces. We believe that an expensive road like these would not pay, and that it would be foolish and wicked to attempt such an undertaking for a [illegible] quarter of a century in this Island. We would strenuously oppose any effort to build an expensive line of Railroad throughout this Island, and, at the present time, by every means within our power. But no one is so reckless, nor so foolish, as to propose such a project. A narrow gauge line of road, with its comparatively inexpensive locomotives, passenger cars, and brake vans, will answer all our requirements. We are quite confident that a good, serviceable road can be built here for £5,-000 per mile. If it cannot, let there be an end to the question. No one, we trust, is so factious as to desire to prevent the Government from having suitable surveys made, and taking proper means to ascertain the very lowest rate or best terms upon which a narrow gauge Railroad can be built. Assuming that a Railroad, serving all the wants of the Island can be built for the sum of £5,000 per mile, we are firmly convinced that it will pay, and that our resources warrant its almost immediate undertaking.

In our last issue we showed that it would be a fair paying speculation—presuming upon the correctness of our figures and calculations. We made these calculations advisedly, and placed our estimates much below what we believe will ultimately be found to be correct. Though our contemporary, who calls in question the correctness of our views, has done much good service during the last year or more in showing the great amount of our exports still there are several articles which, of late years, have been produced and exported to such a large extent, that if known would be a matter of wonder and surprise. In the single item of eggs, we stated that probably 4,000 bbls. would be carried by rail. This may look to be exaggerated, but when we are assured by those in the business, that last year there were 20,000 bbls. exported, we feel sure that it is fair to assume that were a Railroad in operation, more than twice 4,000 bbls. would be carried over it each year.

The estimate of one million bushels of oats and four hundred thousand bushels of potatoes being carried over the Railroad annually, is below, not above, a just estimate. If this is two-thirds of the quantity exported now it will not be the one-fourth within the average of the next ten years. Only about one third of our soil is now under cultivation, and with the improvements and facilities for manuring which a Railroad will confer, together with the large amount of land that will be placed under cultivation, we may reasonably infer that ten years hence our fruitful Island will export bushels of oats to the amount of from three to five millions.

In the item of lime, which we put down as a few tons, to go over the Railroad, we are assured that it is nothing—the "mere dust"—to the immense quantities which will be carried over the line. This lime, with the mud, will so enrich the broad acres which will be put under various crops, that the future gives promise of our Island being the granary of British North America.

SPIRITUALISM.

SPIRITUALISM was the subject of the lecture of Rev James Lamont, before the C. Y. M. L. Institute, on Tuesday evening last. The Rev. Lecturer gave an interesting account of Mesmerism, and related several of the phenomena of Spiritualism. He ingeniously assumed that the claims of the Spiritualists were well founded, and as he related several anecdotes, and gave descriptions of their performances, he convulsed the audience with laughter. In speaking of the opposition given to the absurdities of Spiritualism, he warmly eulogized the Puritanic character, which undauntedly combatted whatever was considered wrong The lecture was delivered extemporaneously, and was deservedly complimented by several gentlemen at its close. In one of our exchanges we find the following on Spiritualism, by Professor Phelps, which may prove interesting to our readers:—

On the same testimony on which we hold other scriptural facts, we hold these—that a malign being exists in the universe, who is distinct in his personality: that he is at the head of a vast organization of subordinate kindred spirits; that they have a limited, yet immense spiritual power; that they are specially malignant towards the person and doctrine of Jesus Christ; that they have peculiar affinities with the most grovelling of human vices; that to a certain extent the elements and laws of nature are subject to their use; that they have access to the abodes and hearts of men; that a prescribed range of freedom is permitted to them to tempt and to afflict mankind; that they have been, and that the Biblical evidence does not affirm that they are not now, concerned in certain pathological affections of the human body, even to the extent of personal possession; that this possession is evinced by at least a partial surrender of the mind to their control, its thought answering to their thought its will to their will, and its speech and echo therefore, to their words; that by the powers and liberties thus permitted to them, they are able to work marvels resembling miracles; that they work largely by fraud, assuming the disguise of human graces; that they thus extend a colossal empire over the whole earth by which the probation of man is intensified; and that some periods in history have been and some in the future are to be, signalized by their infernal campaigns. Such are the well-known facts of the Biblical doctrine of evil angels.

Now, do they not fit with admirable correspondence to the facts of the case in hand? What more do we need to account for those phenomena of spiritualism which are inexplicable by natural and mental science? What is more probable than that under such a system of things, the facts of the Biblical demonology should be confusedly intermingled with the facts which are cognizable by science? Have we not here the 'sufficient cause" which philosophy requires?

But it is claimed that spiritualism is not devilish in its *morale*. Not only do some good men and women believe it, which is nothing to the purpose but some inspiring truths, it is said, are affirmed by it Some benign sensibilities are cultivated by it. Some benevolent deeds are fostered by it The spirits themselves say and do some very worthy and beautiful things. They are really genial and comforting fellows Very eloquent they are, too What sublime effusions! What poetry! What music! What art! Well tastes differ; be it so. And do you suppose that Satan would aim at anything less than this if he should set about creating a wide-spread delusion for the capture of souls?

> Oftentimes, to win us to our harm,
> The instruments of darkness tell us truths;
> Win us with honest trifles to betray us
> In deepest consequence.

The devil and his subordinates may do a great many silly things, but they are not fools. He will never concoct, nor they execute a system of temptation which is all falsehood. He will never organize a set of agencies which shall show themselves up at the outset as pure malignants That would tempt nobody, and would make him the laughing stock of the universe.

Spiritualism, [illegible] we claim, on the hypothesis that is it of Satanic origin is cunningly adapted to its end. Senseless as it seems to sedate logic, it is very crafty as a compound of temptations. With truths for the honest, and converse with the dead for the bereaved, and gushing messages for the affectionate and marvels for the curious and revelations for the credulous and gossip for the idle, and mummery for the frivolous, and great swelling words for the mystical, and loosening of marriage ties for the impure, and an anti-Christian supernaturalism for minds famished by life long skepticism, it surely is so far as it goes, a cunningly laid snare. Very foolish it may be to be caught in it yet it is a subtle thing in the hands of the fowler. Considering the material he has to deal with, is it not worthy of the great hierarch of evil?

Let the case be put plainly to those Christian men and women who are dazed by it; is there any more in it of truth, of beauty, of sublimity, of comfort, or of anything else which poor souls crave, than it is reasonable to suppose that Satan would put into it if he contrived it as a device of temptation? Does it not, in the graven developments, bear the mark of one of those predicted delusions in which false prophets should "show great signs and wonders?" If anything more is to come of it, may it not be the precursor of such marvels that "if it were possible, they should deceive the very elect?"

When the late President Day, of Yale College first had his attention called to Spiritualism, a quarter of a century ago, said he: "Either nothing is in it, or the devil is in it" No candid man, who knows its history during those twenty-five years, will now affirm the first wing of the president's alternative. The second is as philosophical as it is Scriptural. It is confirmed also by the missionaries who have been long familiar with the old idolatries To their converts those modern prodigies, which are so novel to us, are an old story They recognize them instantly, as the "signs" of the old religions of their youth. Hawaiian Christians are beginning to enquire whether America is about to re-establish the devil-worship which they have discarded.

THE RAILWAY MEETING AT RUSTICO.

On Wednesday evening last, we attended the Rustico meeting for the purpose of reporting the proceedings and ascertaining the opinions of the people. In the large Hall above the Rustico Bank, which is used as a Catholic Institute, we found a large number of people, chiefly Acadians about seven o'clock. There is a library in the building containing several standard works, and on a large table we observed copies of the EXAMINER, *Herald*, *Scientific American* and other papers A number of the people in Rustico and vicinity meet in this room every Wednesday evening, and are making good progress in scientific and literary improvement. About 7 o'clock the meeting was organized by R. Stevenson Esq., being called to the Chair. Mr. Wm McNeill, was chosen Secretary. The Members of the District, Messrs Callbeck and McNeill, being called upon, spoke very fairly, and expressed themselves as desirous to have accurate data upon railways, before they could commit themselves to such a vast undertaking. Mr McNeill, especially, urged the necessity of having the Land Question first settled

D. Laird, Esq., was next called upon, but he declined speaking until he heard something in favor of Railroads. Hon. Mr. Howlan being called upon, made a very able speech, showing the cost, the ready means they would afford to transmit passengers, goods and produce. The probability of better prices being given, and the quickening effects upon the energies of the country. Mr. Laird replied, and met the various points of Mr. Howlan, and carried the audience with him. His speech, owing to interruptions, was a series of thrusts, repartees, and, we regret to say, personalities. The personalities seemed to be keenly relished by the audience, for as Mr. Howlan or Mr. Laird gave a "home thrust," the people would go into roars of laughter. Mr. Howlan again spoke, and alluded to the causes of the formation of the Coalition, and the School Question. Hon. Mr. Perry being called next, made a very candid speech, saying there were faults on both sides, and in reference to railroads thought the time had come when the propriety of their being built deserved our respectful consideration. L H. Davies, Esq., next spoke, and his speech was one of the most eloquent of the evening, and all the speeches, were not only able, but at times really eloquent. After alluding to the arguments of Mr. Howlan, he touched upon the Land Question and as he gave instances of the hardships and wrongs of the tenantry, and denounced the grasping natures of some land jobbers, he wrought up the audience to a high pitch of excitement. This prepared them for his attack upon the Coalition, and which seemed to be better received than anything said against railroads. We dare say that some of the tenants, after hearing Mr. Davies, felt like the client defended by the celebrated John Philpot Curren, who exclaimed, "until I heard you speak for me, I did not know I was so badly used." J. O Arsenault, Esq,, M. P. P., being called upon, said he did not come to make a speech, but took advantage of the opportunity afforded to visit some of his friends. He, however, was in favor of railroads. Malcolm McLeod was the next speaker. He said the position of the Government who could not find a small sum of money for the repair of roads and bridges, and who could see their way to build a railroad, reminded him of a story,—"An old maid was desirous of being married. She was short sighted. A waggish friend told her there was an eligible offer, and she was sure of a good husband only for her partial blindness. She denied this, and he said he would test her eyesight by sticking a darning needle in a barn, and if she saw it at a reasonable distance, he would recommend her to his friend. She agreed; and when she came to look for the needle, on being asked if she saw it, replied, "O yes, I can see the needle, but cannot see the barn." This story "brought down the house." The cause of Railroads and the Government was done for in that assemblage. Mr. Howlan, at great odds, bravely tried to stem the tide of opposition. Mr. Donald McKay came to the rescue, and amidst shouts, laughter, and excitement, David Mutch, Esq., easily led the Anti Railroad forces to victory, when the Chairman, with his good humor, had order restored.

At the close of the meeting, David Mutch, Esq , proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Jerome Doirant, Esq.—

Whereas The present Executive have advised the Lieutenant Governor to introduce into his Speech opening the present Parliament the advisability of building a Railway through this Island; *and whereas* The building of such road would entail a heavy tax upon the inhabitants of the Island, without any corresponding benefit: *and whereas* The building of a Railway through this Island was neither discussed nor decided upon at the late General Election: *and whereas* No government would be justified in attempting to force such a measure through the Legislature without first testing the question at the polls, and allowing the people to decide on its merits:

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that any action by the present government, committing the Island to the building of such a road, would be premature, and contrary to the principles of Responsible Government, and should therefore be condemned by every lover of his country.

Moved as an amendment by Mr. Donald McKay, which was seconded by Mr. Leon Gallant—

Whereas, Situated, as the people on the North side of the Island are, having to contend with the dangerous and difficult navigation of the coasts and harbors, depend, at the season of the year when most required, or any certainty of an outlet and increasing trade of which these ports are sometimes very dangerous:

Resolved, As the opinion of some in this meeting, that a Grand Trunk line of Railway from Tignish to Georgetown, with branches to and in the vicinity of the most important settlements, would facilitate commerce, develop trade, open up more fully the recources of the Island, increase the revenue, advance the welfare of its people, and afford as what we most want—*quick* and more certain communication with the Dominion of Canada, and the Republic of the United States.

The following resolution was next moved by James Laird, Esq., seconded by Mr. Marin Blanchard.

Whereas The settlement of the Land Question by means of the Land Purchase Act, is an object earnestly and justly sought after by the country generally, and has been approved by all political parties:

Therefore Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the full and final purchase of the lands still held by the proprietors would be hailed, by every true lover of his country, as a greater boon than the building of a Railway, and should, under any circumstances, precede such an undertaking.

The amendment of Mr. McKay was first put and was lost by more than a two-third vote. The first Resolution was carried by same majority, and the last Resolution was carried almost unanimously.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

SUMMARY of the Legislative Council will appear in our next.

MAILS.—Colonial and American Mails were received on Saturday last.

Read the latest Telegram in this day's issue, which gives pleasing intelligence of peace.

We understand that a gentleman (Mr Ross) from Montreal, has made arrangements with Owen Connolly, Esq , for a large quantity of Pork.

The Trotting Match on Saturday evening last, on the ice in the harbor, was won by Dr. Jenkins' mare, the first three out of five heats.

The Railway Paragraph in Draft Address to Governor's Speech, passed Saturday night. Mr. Cameron voted with Government.

Mr. McMillan, acknowledged Saturday night, that, on his own account, he sought to induce Mr. Brecken to take leadership of the Liberal party.

This, (Monday) evening, a public Temperance Meeting, will be held in the Division Room, of the Sons of Temperance. A good lively meeting, is anticipated. *Free to all.*

The prosecution against Mr. Carroll in the Police Court on the presentment of the Grand Jury, was dismissed. The cases against other Tavern keepers were discharged, owing to informality in the prosecution.

THE Georgetown Court will meet to-morrow. Judge Hensley will preside. Several important cases are before the Court. We will be represented by a special Reporter, who will give full particulars.

THE Quadrille Party of the Amateur Dramatic Club, held in St. Andrew's Hall on Monday night last, was quite successful. The music of Mr. Stewart, upon the concertina, seemed to inspire the lovers of the Terpsichorean Art, who kept up the glory till the hours grew late.

We have received the Prospectus of the "King's College University Magazine." The first number will be issued on the 15th April next. Correspondents are requested to address "The Editor, K. C. U. M., Windsor, N. S."

The Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the ship New Dominion, of P. E Island, on the 3d January, was concluded at Liverpool, G. B., on the 27th ult., and the master's (Lawrence Kickham) certificate suspended for three months.

MONTAGUE.—A correspondent from Montague writes us a letter, wherein he states that the interests of that locality are as important to them, and should be to the Government, as is Georgetown, and hence should have proper mail accommodation. Our friends in that lively locality will be glad to learn that the Government have made arrangements which will meet their requirements.

THE Entertainment given by pupils of the Christian Brothers school on Wednesday evening last, was very satisfactory to parents and friends who were present. The music of the Band considering the youthful ages of the performers was very creditable, as were also the Dramas entitled the 'Babbler," the "Harvest Storm" and the 'Three Sharpers." The Recitations "Casabianca," and "Little Jim," were well rendered. The proceedings closed with the national anthem. Every one must have felt that this splendid Institution is doing a great work, for education in Charlottetown.

The address of W. W. Sullivan, Esq., before the House of Assembly on Friday evening, was an able effort. His case was well gotten up, and he fully proved that the requirements of the law had not been complied with in the Elections which were under dispute. E. J. Hodgson, Esq, argued, that as no wrong or injustice had been shown to be done to any of the Electors therefore the sitting members should be allowed to retain their seats. The House adopted this view. It is time that Controverted Election cases were handed over to the Judges of the Supreme Court

LENTEL SERVICES, ST. PETER'S CHURCH:

In addition to the usual Daily Services at St. Peter's Church, there will be the following Special Services during Lent.

On Thursdays a celebration of the Holy Communion, at 7.30, p. m.

On Wednesdays and Fridays, the Litany will be sung at 7.30., p. m., with an address on the Seven Penitential Psalms.

On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, Instruction and Meditation, at 7.30, p. m.

On Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, there will be Special Service, with an address for the children.

On Sunday evenings, at 7 o'clock, there will be a Special course of Sermons on the Ten Commandments.

ON Tuesday last, about five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr Allan McLean, of Malpeque, accompanied by his wife, while on their way from Malpeque to Charlottetown in a sleigh, were run into by a man in an intoxicated state with a wood sleigh, about four miles from the city. The shaft of the wood sleigh striking Mrs McLean in the left side, breaking one of her ribs, and causing, it is supposed, internal injury Mrs McLean is now confined to her bed, unable to move, and is under the treatment of Doctor Beer. The perpetrator of this outrage did not stop to see what damage he had done, but drove on furiously. Mr. McLean did not know him, and, therefore, for the present, he has escaped that punishment which he justly merits.

A NEW NUMBER.—The Phrenological Journal for March contains—Noah Webster, the eminent lexecographer, with a portrait; What can I do best? or the qualification for a phrenologist; Progress of Religious Civilization, as illustrated in the improved condition of the Race; Thomas de Witt Talmadge, the eminent divine; Brain waves—a new theory; the new king of Spain, with portrait; the late Gen. Prim, with portrait; our Domestic Props, or the servant question; the Food supply of Europe and America, interesting facts; Japan, its present condition; Punishing Criminals, a reform demanded; How to rise in the world, or wherein lies Greatness—birth or culture; Iceland, the land of fire and ice; etc, etc. Price $3 a year; 30 cents a number. Sent to new subscribers on trial six months $1.

Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, New York.

SOURIS.—An esteemed Correspondent at Souris, writes us as follows:—

We have started a "Reading Room," and I firmly believe that it is a step in the right direction. Such an institution has been much needed here; and now that we are getting it nicely into running order, it will be a source of both instruction and amusement to the Souris folks, and a large portion of those living in the vicinity.

There is also a large subscription list being circulated here for the purpose of having the telegraph wires extended from Georgetown. There has been quite a respectable sum subscribed already, with the prospect of a still larger amount being added within a short time.

When we have the Railroad completed from Charlottetown to Souris, we can then hold up our heads and consider ourselves in a fair way to compete with our friends to the westward.

We also learn another interesting item, which will be found in another column. We wish our young friends all the happiness and prosperity this world can afford.

DURING the debate on the Railroad paragraph in the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech an honorable member gave a shot, founded upon the following story, which is said to be true. A gentleman travelling from Shediac to St. John, happened to be some place near by where the passenger train was passing along the Shediac line. He wanted to get on the train, and shouted out his desire to do so. It did not wait; so, being one of those who have no need to offer up the Scotchman's prayer, "*O! Laird, gie us a guid conceit o' oursels*," he shouted out, "Stop the train! Stop the train! I'm a Member of the Prince Edward Island House of Assembly." The train did not stop; and the honorable member has been disgusted with the very mention of Railroads ever since.

Steamer Zoe, Shackford, from New York for Brest, France, with a cargo of provisions for the relief of the French sufferers, while attempting to enter Halifax harbor on Monday night, struck on the Bell Rock, near Ketch Harbor, and sunk. All hands saved. The vessel will be a total loss. If the weather continues favorable the cargo may be saved. Among the cargo were some barrels of cement, which shifted and broke, causing the pumps to become chocked. Made Shelburne harbor, but could not get in, in consequence of the ice. Then bore up for Halifax and took a pilot, who mistook the lights of wreckers on the brig Fawn, at Duncan's reef, for the Meagher's Beach lighthouse; consequently ran ashore. The Zoe is an English built iron steamer of 513 tons. She was wrecked at Cow Bay last year, and purchased by Mr Belloni, of the Block House Mining Co., and other parties of New York, for whom Mr. J. C. Allison is agent in Halifax. They repaired her, sent her to New York with a cargo of coal, and then chartered her for the present voyage.

IN our notice of the Very Rev. Dr. McDonald's lecture, in our last issue, we inadvertently stated that China was represented at the Council of Nice,—this was an error, which we wish to correct.

The first Bishop appointed to the dignity of Primate of India, was named John, and was present at the Council of Nice, in 325, and put his signature to its acts. Frumentius succeeded him in the Primacy of India, and was consecrated at Alexandria by St. Athanasius, the illustrious Archbishop of that city.

Towards the end of the fourth century, Marutha, a Hindoo by birth, was invested with the Episcopal dignity in his native country. He held the See of Sufferdam; and St. John Chrysostom in some of his Epistles speaks of this excellent Prelate in the most eulogistic terms. In the year 381, he was present at the General Council of Constantinople, and at a Council of Seleucia, where he assisted in drawing up some of the Canons. In 383, he was present at the Synod of Sides in Pamphylia.

WE give an account of the Rustico Meeting this week. It was one of the most important meetings yet held on recent public affairs. The people seemed even more opposed to the formation of the Coalition Government than to Railroads. We find that our contemporary, the *Islander*, makes use of our account of the Pownal Meeting, without giving us any credit therefor. We attended the Pownal Meeting, and wrote out the report at considerable trouble and expense, and we think in such cases it would be better for the press to at least make the proper acknowledgement.

THE *Brochure* on our first page will be read with interest. It is supposed to be written by an English clergyman on the European War. Published in pamphlet form, it reached in London a circulation of 75 000 copies. We will give conclusion next week.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. THOMAS MABON, of Murray Harbor Road, who carried the mails between the Half-Way House and Murray Harbor South, was drowned about 11 o clock on Monday night, on Murray Harbor, about two miles from the residence of Samuel Prowse, Esq The horse was discovered floating in the hole next morning, while the sleigh with the mail bags was 200 yards further up the River. The body of the deceased was found on Friday evening in the hole from which the sleigh was taken up. It would appear that after having missed the track and loosing his horse—Mr. MABON had endeavored to save the mails and the sleigh; but the night being stormy and very dark, he again unfortunately struck on the wrong track—and after dragging the sleigh the distance above stated he again broke through the ice and perished. Mr. MABON leaves a wife and six children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. An Inquest was held on view of the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above

A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR THE RAILROAD.

WHILST at Rustico last week, we learned that a few years ago a party commenced burning lime in that place. Though he burned only about 350 bbls he could sell only about 300. Since then the extensive use of mussel-mud commenced, and lime began to be used in connection with it. There is no part of the Island that now utilizes more lime on the land than Rustico and vicinity. Last spring the number of bbls. of lime burnt in the various kilns amounted to 8000 bbls, and the rush for it was so great that the custom was to go to the kilns the night before and remain until morning to be first served. Even then it was quite usual to return without any. In the centre of the Island one barrel of lime is worth, in benefit to the land, at least 25 per cent.—many say 100 per cent.—more than on the shore. Comparatively, they are not able to get any of this invaluable manure. We believe they are alive to its benefits. Saying that the Railroad would benefit but ten Townships, equal to 200,000 acres, making a farm of 100 acres for 2000 farmers, it may be safely estimated that in a short time after the construction of the road that they would on an average, use 100 barrels of lime each. This would amount to 200,000 barrels and allowing 8 barrels to a ton, would amount to 25 000 tons, and manure, at 10 barrels to the acre, 20,000 acres We are assured that before lime and mud was used at Rustico, it was the rule to cut only from 6 to 12 acres of land for no more than 2 tons of hay, the same land now producing from 12 to 20 tons. But, assuming that lime increases the product but one ton per acre, the 200 000 barrels of lime would increase the article of hay 20-000 tons, value £10,000, and, of course everything else in proportion. The reason of the lime manufactories of Rustico not being able to supply the demand there, is on account of the shallowness of the harbor That parties making use of the Railroad could obtain all the lime they require, we will endeavor to show next week, together with some other figures tending to confirm it.

ADDRESS

TO MR. NORMAN A STEWART.

DEAR SIR;—We, the undersigned Trustees of the Caledonia District School, having learned with regret that you are about removing from our school to another sphere of labor, cannot permit you to leave us without manifesting our appreciation of your services during the last four years, both as a teacher and a zealous advocate and supporter of every good cause.

We sincerely hope that you may always have reason to rejoice in beholding the good fruits of your labors among us, and that your services in your new sphere of labor may be crowned with success.

That Almighty God may guide you in every laudable pursuit, and that you may finally receive the reward of the faithful servant who improved his *talents*, is the earnest prayer of your devoted friends.

JAMES WALKER,
MALCOLM STEWART,
JAMES BEATON,
JAMES STEWART,
THOMAS MABON.
} Trustees.

Caledonia, Jan 26 1871.

REPLY

TO MESSRS. JAMES WALKER, MALCOLM STEWART, JAMES BEATON, JAMES STEWART AND THOMAS MABON.

GENTLEMEN;—I heartily thank you for your flattering address, on the eve of my departure from your District, and beg to assure you that my memory will ever revert with pleasure to the happy times I spent among you. I hope that my successor may serve you more efficiently, that still greater success may attend his labors. I earnestly reciprocate the hope that I may have cause to rejoice in seeing the results of my services among you, and, that my labors in my new sphere, may be crowned with success. I again thank you for your kind wishes for my welfare and through you I beg to thank your worthy partners, (I mean your estimable wives,) for the kindness and courtesy they extended to me during my stay among you.

Trusting that your prayers on my behalf may be answered, and praying that God may so guide and govern us that, when we have done with the things of time, we may *all* enter the happy home of the faithful.

I remain, yours sincerely,
N. A. STEWART.

Caledonia, Jan. 26 1871.

OBITUARY.

Died at her father's residence, in Pownal Village, Lot 49, January 28th Mrs. Mary E., Wife of Mr. John S. Smith, and only surviving daughter of Alexander Smith, Esq., and Mrs Margaret Smith, aged 21 years. Thus has another of the lovely ones of earth gone in youthful life. Seldom do we find one in whom the christian life shone out so brilliantly as in her; she was well cultured, and although occupying a position somewhat in advance of her general associates, still she was noted by all for the exhibition of an unusual be courteous, social, and kindly spirit; and in our social circles in Pownal, we shall ever feel a blank, in the absence of that benignant countenance, and deplore her departure from amongst us, as an event of no ordinary affliction.

But the fatal disease, consumption, prostrated her, and calmly and patiently she waited till the angel of death should burst the prison house, and let her freed and joyful spirit soar to its Saviour and its God. She leaves a husband, father and mother, and three brothers, to mourn and watch for the coming of the morning, when the resurrection light shall break in upon their souls. May the God of peace comfort them all.

J. B. G.

Pownal, Feb. 18, 1871.

[*Patriot* and *Argus* please copy.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Sentinel—send along your criticisms, will publish them if not too scathing. J. H. McN.—Amount £1 4s received, papers sent. E. R—You should have the matter brought before your Representatives in House of Assembly. We are not in the confidence of the Government and know nothing of the mail arrangement alluded to. We think however, that Government will do all they can, within their means, to accommodate your section. R. J.—We would like to oblige you, but cannot publish your verses. Unless above mediocrity, poetry is not worth being published. We commend to you the following extract from a letter written by Thomas Carlyle, as it expresses our own views:—

"It is one of my constant regrets in this generation, that men to whom the gods have given a genius (which means a light of intelligence, of courage, and all manfulness, or else means nothing) will insist, in such an earnest time as ours has grown, in bringing out their divine gift in the shape of verse, which now no man reads entirely in earnest. That a man has to bring out his gift in words of any kind and not in silent divine actions, which alone are fit to express it well, seems to me a great misfortune for him; but that he should select verse, with its half credibilities and other sad accompaniments, when he might have prose and be wholly credible, if he desired it; this I lay at the door of our spiritual teacher (pedants mostly, and speaking an absolete dialect) who might have been a soldier and fighter (so terribly wanted just at present) a mere preacher and idle singer. This is a fixed perception of mine growing ever more fixed these many years; and I offer it to you, as I have done to many others in the like case not much hoping that you will believe in it all at once. But certainly, a good wise, earnest piece in prose from you would please me better than the musicalist verses could."

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSION.—Public Meetings in aid of the Funds of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society will be held (D.V.) in the Cornwall and Little York Circuits, as follows, viz:—

Feb. 27 Dunstaffnage,
28, Pleasant Grove,
Mar. 1 Stanhope,
2, North River,
3, Royalty East.
5 Missy Sermon Cornwall by Rev. W. W. Brewer.
do do at Little York by Rev. E. Evans,
6, Cornwall,
7 North Wiltshire,
8, Union Road,
9, Little York,
10 Highfield,
13, South Wiltshire,
14 Wiltshire Road,
15, Brackley Point Road,
16 Princetown Road

The meetings will commence at 7 o'clock, p. m. Several speakers may be expected, and a large attendance of all the friends of Missions is earnestly solicited. A collection in aid of the above Society will be made each evening.

E. EVANS.

Charlottetown Debating Club.

On Thursday evening next, the 2nd of March, Professor CAVAN will redeliver his lecture on "A Literary Group of the last Century," in the Atheneum. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock. Admission for those not members 3d at the door.

R. HARRIS, Sec'y.

Feb. 27, 1871.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Sir John Hay asked whether the Government had authorized the statement by Ode Russell to Count Bismarck on the 21st of November to the effect that the state of the Eastern question would compel England to go to war with Russia, with or without allies. Sir John wanted to know what preparations had been made to back up that threat.

Mr Gladstone replied that Mr Russell's arguments were unauthorized, but bore an official character Mr Russell had been vested with certain discretion, and no specific instructions had been sent him. His course in this matter was censurable.

ARMY REFORM.

Mr Cardwell, Secretary of State of War, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the army, and proceeded to analyze the measure. In the course of his speech he declared it established now that colonies must pay for their own defence. He announced that the subject of port defences was under consideration

Mr Cardwell's recommendations were much applauded. They include the abolition of the purchase system; the placing of the army under one system of administration; the form of service to be interchangeable; no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number during the five preceding years; examinations to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; the classes of forces to be amalgamated, volunteers being considered as regulars; the standing force to be 431,-000 men. The Government is to have power to appropriate railways in times of emergency.

The defensive works proposed are estimated to cost £50 000,000 and the new artillery required at £10,000,000 more.

Mr. Cardwell's scheme of army reform has been altered in one particular—that the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, remains but it is clearly established that he henceforth will be a subordinate of the Secretary of War, and the appointment of a military Secretary to the position now held by General Foster, limited to five years. This causes a rejoicing among the army reformers, because Foster is reactionary. He is reactionary. He is unpopular, and besides he is suspected of having a finger in all jobs. The Cabinet divided on the point of limiting the term of Commander-in-Chief, but the party friendly to the royal family prevailed. The Duke of Argyle supported them with all the warmth of a new convert to the cause, now that he is soon to be a relative by marriage to the Duke of Cambridge. Popular sentiment is in favor of dispensing with the services of the Duke in the War Department. At the same time it is likely that the Ministers will be able to manipulate the Commons so as to obtain the support of such measures as they may agree upon.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar were present at the debate on the army reform.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Important to Everybody—For more than thirty years these remedies have been ranked before all curative agents, for the all-sufficient reason that they never can be wrongly used in either external or internal diseases Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed on the throat and chest in sore throat, enlarged grands chronic cough, and wheezing. In common catarrh and influenza, the Ointment well rubbed upon the walls of the chest, aided by a few doses of these Pills, soon effects a cure. The same treatment judiciously followed up, removes diphtheria, asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and prevents the deep inflammation resulting in abscess or ulceration, so apt to ensue when throat or chest complaints are neglected.