

The Charlottetown Election.

The following is the circular addressed by Thomas W. Dodd, Esq., to the electors of Charlottetown and Royalty :-

CHARLOTTETOWN, Sept. 28, 1878.

SIR,—Six years ago I had the honor of being elected to represent Charlottetown and Royalty in the Legislative Council. My seat has become vacant by lapse of time, and I have again to appeal to my constituents for re-election. I propose holding a meeting of my supporters in the Athenaeum on Tuesday evening, 1st Oct., at 7.30, to make the necessary arrangements for the election, and shall be glad to see you present.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, THOMAS W. DODD.

Mr. Thomas W. Dodd was a gentleman who was well respected until he became politically connected with Davies. The above circular must change very much the aspect in which he has hitherto been held in the community. No one took him for a hypocrite—no one thought him capable of deceit. The circular above quoted shows him in another light. Mr. Thomas W. Dodd solicits re-election because his "seat has now become vacant by lapse of time." Why such deceit? Why not be plain and say: Mr. Thomas W. Dodd asks re-election because he has lent himself, his honor and standing in the community to prop up the Davies Government? He has consented to become the Secretary and Treasurer of a Ramp Government in which the country has no confidence. For this Mr. Thomas W. Dodd runs his election. He would have been inclined, if left to himself, to have nothing more to do with politics. But the exigencies of an Asylum job, and the emoluments of office and the severe straits of the Government, force him to come forward and pray the electors for pity's sake to confirm him in his post of Treasurer and Secretary—to give him an occasion of completing the supplies for the new Asylum, and of relieving W. D. Stewart. This is the aspect in which Mr. Dodd should have put his circular. It is not the seat that has become vacant by lapse of time that troubles Mr. Dodd—it is the complete lapse of the Davies Government that he fears; and, we believe, has grave reasons for fearing.

The Afghan Troubles.

There seems to be no doubt that the refusal of the Ameer of Afghanistan to permit the British mission to go to Cabul was at the instigation of Russian agents. It is quite likely also that now, when the machinations of these agents have been brought to light, Russia will disavow their doings, that being a common Russian practice when the officers of the Czar are discovered in their crooked ways. The warlike preparations against the Afghans are now going forward vigorously and the British Indian Government has already a large force in the field ready to advance against the Afghans at once. It is thought that a good deal can be done and two or three important places secured before the snow falls, so that when spring opens the British will have many advantages of position. It is highly improbable, however, that the conquest of Afghanistan will be attempted. The people of that country are wild and lawless, quite warlike and capable of giving the Russians a good many years hard fighting before they could be subdued. The British Indian Government with its facilities for passing large bodies of troops on the Afghan frontier could speedily overrun the country, but it is questionable whether it would be prudent to do this, seeing that the Afghans could give the Russians more trouble as an independent people. The fact that the present Ameer has placed himself in the hands of Russia is a matter of small importance, for a vigorous demonstration against him from British India would result in his speedy dethronement and the fall of his dynasty. The Afghan people can have no sympathy with the designs of their ruler. The strongest argument, however, against the conquest of Afghanistan is furnished by the fact that the present Indian frontier in that quarter is far more capable of defence than any that could be found in Afghanistan, and therefore it would be extreme folly to place it further north. That being so the Afghan war is likely to be mainly a demonstration against the present Ameer, with a view to placing on his throne a ruler not subject to Russian influences.—St. John Telegraph.

The Marquis of Lorne to his Late Constituents

A Toronto despatch of the 26th says that the Globe of that morning published the following cablegram :-

"The Marquis of Lorne is gazetted Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Yesterday he made a farewell address to his late constituents in Inverary, in which, after referring to home politics, he said that he should judge the wishes of the colonies, not from our point of view, but from that of their interests, and also from that of the well-being of the whole Empire. He spoke at length of the importance of Canada as an emigration field for agriculturists and others similarly employed, and of the rapidity with which the country was being opened up and cultivated.

Plenty of men would do well if they could hold a plough and follow the example of their countrymen, who had won glory to the old land in forming another great British nation; they would exchange unhealthy city toil for life-giving work. The settlers in the agricultural regions of Western Canada were likely to live longer and be happier than was the lot of the great majority of mankind. In conclusion he had now to bid them farewell, but he wished to let them feel that he knew well how deep was the debt of gratitude he owed them. If he proved in any manner able to fill the high place allotted him; if any success attended him in undertaking the arduous responsibility connected with the position of one who was the representative of constitutional sovereignty, and as such bound to cherish the living ties which unite the young with the old imperial land; if he could in any measure satisfy the wishes of the people, it was because he had had some experience of public matters as a member of the House of Commons. He had always rejoiced that he has been allowed to serve that fair portion of Scotland which their fathers and his had served in other and more troubled days."

The Queen of Sheba's Heir.

(London Jewish World.)

At Dehavaib, a journal printed at Constantinople in the Arabic language, reports an unexpected politico-religious revolution and change of dynasty, the scene of which is laid in Abyssinia. After the English victory and the death of King Theodore the throne passed to the Emir Kasa, who was crowned under the name of King John. At the same time, however, there existed another ruler of Abyssinia, namely, King Menelik II., who asserts that he is the descendant and heir of that biblical Queen of Sheba who visited King Solomon. He issued a protest against the claims and title assumed by King John Kasa, declared himself to be the legitimate monarch, and the latter a revolutionary Jeroboam. King John was indignant at the theoretic attack launched against him by King Menelik and determined to reply by carnal arguments. He advanced upon the Shoa at the head of 150,000 troops and declared his intention of annexing the territory held by the heir of the Queen of Sheba. Then he had arrived before Ankobar, the capital and residence of King Menelik, an enormous troop came out against him. It was not composed, however, of soldiers, but of Christian priests. This "great company of preachers" hurled the most terrible reproaches at King John, and assured him that if he persisted in his revolutionary intentions he would commit mortal sin, and would consequently find the gates of Paradise closed against him on the day of death. They required him to lay down his arms and swear fidelity to the heaven-appointed ruler John Kasa, strange to say, actually complied. He made an act of penitence for the crime which he had begun to commit, and he entered the city in Ankobar, not as a king and conqueror, but as one of the principal governors of King Menelik's dominions. In the presence of members of an assembly of the citizens he laid down the insignia of royalty, handed his crown to Menelik, and begged for the grace and favor of the heir of the Queen of Sheba. King Menelik embraced him with fatherly warmth, and bestowed upon him a high dignity. The old kingdom of Sheba has thus been unexpectedly "united" in the year 1878, an event which the royal family of Menelik is said to have been expecting, with an indestructible confidence, throughout a term of 2,873 years.

The Most Wonderful Railroad in the World.

(The Railway Age.)

The Callao, Lima, and Oroya Railroad, generally known as the Oroya Railroad, now the Trans-Andine Railroad, is probably the most wonderful railroad in existence. From San Mateo to Anchi the road passes through the "Infernillos" (Little Hill). Nearly perpendicular walls, from 2,000 to 3,000 hem in the River Rimac, having a width of from 200 to 400 feet. At first it was proposed to make a cut in the side of these mountains, but, fearing the falling of loose rock, it was decided to tunnel. Miners were let down with ropes one-quarter and one-half mile long, to certain indicated points on the rocky wall, every 500 feet, more or less, and, after they had entered a few feet, began working to the right and left, using the entrance as a place from whence to throw the excavated material. About midway a bend in the river made it necessary either to make a dangerous curve or span the chasm. The latter was chosen, and now a bridge unites the tunnels about 400 feet above the river bed. Emerging from the second of these tunnels at Anchi, the Rimac is recrossed, and the road follows up the River Blanco a few miles, which it crosses, and then enters a mountain, where it turns around in a curved tunnel, and emerging a few hundred feet above, recrosses the river and returns, passes Anchi, and continues up the River Rimac. At Chila, a few miles further, the road passes the town, returns, crosses its own track and the Rimac, turns and passes again, and reversing, returns and again doubles on itself, having passed Chila five times. The view from the summit, 15,568 feet, at the entrance to the Galera tunnel, is not so imposing as at other points. A plateau of a few miles square, with lakelets and patches of snow and surrounded by peaks, many covered with snow, is all one sees. But the oppression of breathing, the quickened pulse, 130 to 140 per minute, the dull, dizzy head, the cold, frosty air, make an impression one never forgets.

A despatch from Paris states that the difficulty in relation to the Newfoundland fisheries has been satisfactorily arranged between England, France and the United States.

An Epidemic of Blood.

Somebody has remarked that the devil is keeping the New York reporters busy with leeds of violence and blood. Each day's paper contains some terrible tale of suicide or murder. A New York contemporary makes a catalogue of all the bloody events referred to in one day's issue, and we find the following appalling list :-

"Eddy" Malloy, private detective, killed by "The" Allen, politician and gambler. Mary Riley, thrown out of a window and killed by her husband.

Mary Stannard, betrayed and murdered, probably by her pastor.

Mrs. Billings, shot through a window and murdered, apparently by her husband.

Jacob Schael, of Middle Village, L. I., murdered with a beer glass, by Anthony Spillman.

The body of an unknown woman, bearing evidences of murder, found in a sugar barrel, in Staten Island.

B. W. Fay, merchant, of Chicago, found dead in a very public street, with five bullets in him.

The poisoning of a well at Boonton, N. J., with Paris green, and the narrow escape of a family.

The suicide of George Moore, Principal of Public School No. 8, in New York.

Reference of some kind or other is made to these homicides and murders in the papers of a recent date. They are in the main exceptionally revolting. The murder of Mrs. Riley and Mrs. Billings was committed by their respective husbands; at least, there is every probability that such was the case in the latter instance. The murder of Mary Stannard was one of the most atrocious crimes on record, if, as is possible, the Rev. Hayden was the murderer. In addition to these crimes of violence there appears to be a threatened epidemic of defalcation, embezzlements and bank robberies, together with a sudden development of brutality and ruffianism among the police.

The Organization of the Nihilists.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Some curious particulars of the Nihilist organization are given in a letter from Odessa, published by the Neues Wiener Tagblatt :-

"The Nihilists," says the correspondent, "may be regarded as the front rank of the malcontents in Russia; the innumerable forces of the opposition who are behind them do not actively support them, but tolerate them as the champions of a cause which is also to some extent their own. In a meeting of the so-called constitutional party at Kieff it was expressly stated that although the ideals which the Nihilists have in view cannot be accepted, their efforts to overthrow the existing order of things must be regarded with sympathy. This is the universal feeling of all people in Russia who think.

"The citadel of Russian despotism which alone had not been undermined by the waves of the revolution is the third division of the State Chancery, or secret police, and the Nihilists determined to attack it.

War was declared against the blue uniform, and the first victims have been, beside Gen. Mesentzoff and the police agent at Rostoff, the chief of the gendarmes in Kharhoff, the chief of the secret police at Taganrog, and a colonel of gendarmes at Pultava.

The organization of the party is a very powerful one. Each government has a principal committee and sub-committees which are called 'kruschki'; these sub-committees exist even in the Caucasus. The leaders of the committees are not known even to their members, and the sub-committee at St. Petersburg, which calls itself the 'National Government,' is shrouded in impenetrable secrecy. The central committees obtain printed orders, arms and plans of operations direct from St. Petersburg. At Odessa alone there are several thousand members of the society.

"The panic in government circles is indescribable; the organization is said to have penetrated the schools, universities and even military academies; and the police do not venture to lay hands on the Nihilists, fearing the secret sentences of the revolutionary tribunals."

The correspondent adds that the organization has powerful supporters in the highest ranks of society, and that a lady who is one of the leaders of Russian fashion was arrested the other day, a number of letters having been found in her house from the Chief of the Nihilist Committee at St. Petersburg.

Electric Light.

Among the most successful experiments that have been tried with electric light is that at Manhattan Beach, where the light has been steadily in use for more than three months. Three lamps have been used, each with an estimated illuminating power of 15,000 candles, and by means of them the entire beach has been illuminated with a brightness almost like that of day. So powerful is the light that individuals have been able to read ordinary newspaper print by it at a distance of three-fourths of a mile. And the most interesting fact about the illumination is its economy. The entire cost of running the ten-horse power engine used, supplying the carbon points and keeping the apparatus clean, is less than \$11 a week.

Regarding the water supply in Halifax the Recorder of that place has the following:-"From all parts of the country comes the story of drought almost unexampled. In reality no rain has fallen for a month, just at the hottest season. Cattle and crops are suffering in consequence—wells are dried up, and springs seldom known to fail have given out. It is the same in the outskirts of the city, and our citizens will require to be very careful of the water. Every good householder should see particularly that the taps are kept shut off."

Father De Smet—in Memoriam.

A memorial statue to the memory of the late Father Peter John de Smet, the famous missionary of the Society of Jesus, to the North American Indians, was unveiled on the 23rd inst., at his native place, Dendermonde, Belgium. It was a very impressive scene. The occasion drew together a great crowd. Among those who took part in the ceremonies were several members of the Belgian Parliament. Many other distinguished men were present from various parts of Europe. A cantata, composed for the occasion by Edgar Ginel, was sung by a choir of 500 voices. A speech, eulogizing the noble labors and virtues of the deceased, was delivered by Burgomaster De Bruyn. The statue itself is a magnificent work of art from the hand of Traikin, a well known sculptor. A banquet was given by the citizens of the village to their guests.

Increase of Lunacy in England.

It is a bad sign when the number of lunatics increases in a country, for there is no doubt that the deprivation of reason is often the consequence of vice. In England the ratio of lunatics to the population on the 1st of January last was 27.57 per 10,000. It appears from the annual report of the Commissioners in Lunacy, just issued, that the total number of registered lunatics, idiots and persons of unsound mind in England and Wales on the 1st of January last was 68,538, being an increase of 1,902 on those returned for the 1st of January, 1877. The number of male lunatics was 31,024, and of female lunatics, 37,514. The pauper lunatics numbered 60,846, and 7,692 are described as "private patients." This last class includes the soldiers, sailors and criminal and other lunatics maintained at the expense of the State.

LONDON HOUSE.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING

The Largest and Best Selection

LADIES' MANTLES

(FRENCH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE)

IMPORTED THIS SEASON.

G. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 30—pat 6i eod

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, carrying on business under the name, style and firm of MACDONALD & WALKER, at Souris East, King's County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the above firm will be collected by the undersigned, JOHN M. WALKER, by whom the business of the firm will be settled.

JOSEPH B. MACDONALD.

JOHN M. WALKER.

Souris, King's County, 2nd September, 1878. } 2i m f r g her 3i 30

CHEAP STOVE PIPE

MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

Sept. 28—6i wkly 3i

PROVINCIAL

Exhibition and Cattle Show,

SUMMERSIDE, OCTOBER 2 & 3.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS!

RETURN TICKETS TO SUMMERSIDE WILL be issued on 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at SINGLE FARES, good to return up to and on 4th October.

A special train for the carriage of Stock will leave Charlottetown at 6.45 a. m. on 2nd, calling at all regular stations. The express train leaving Tignish at 1.50 p. m. on 1st will carry Stock for the Exhibition.

Machinery and articles intended for exhibition must be forwarded the day previous to the opening. Live stock and all articles intended for exhibition, having paid freight to the Fair, will be returned free of charge, provided ownership has not been changed.

JOHN GAFFNEY, Sec. to Com.

Sept. 27—

Belivean Albertite & Oil Co.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Belivean Albertite & Oil Co., held in St. John on the 24th inst., a further call of 2 1/2 per cent. on the Subscribed Stock was ordered to be made, payable on or before the 25th of October, at the Bank of Montreal, Moncton; to William Patrick, Manager, or to E. B. Chandler, jr., Dorchester. By order, (Signed) E. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Prince Edward Island Stockholders will please pay into the Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown.

WILLIAM PATRICK, Manager.

Sept. 28, 1878—

CARGOES AND FREIGHTS.

INSURANCE

EFFECTED AT CURRENT RATES IN

BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE CO.

NO POLICY FEE.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Sept. 23—pat 2i

Perkins & Sterns

Grand Opening this Week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

CHOICEST GOODS!

Staple Dry Goods

FANCY GOODS,

Millinery!

Direct Importations,

Substantial Stock,

Wonderfully Low Prices.

NO AUCTION GOODS,

NO TRASH,

NO HUMBUG,

But First-Class Goods in every Department.

Call and be convinced that we are giving the best value in Dry Goods in this City,

FOR CASH ONLY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 20—10i eod

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

BY BALE OR DOZEN,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

LONDON HOUSE!

Ch'town, Sept. 23—pat 4i eod

THE Marine Insurance Co.

HAVE made arrangements with the Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Halifax and the British American Assurance Co. of Toronto (both offices of undoubted standing), whereby they can effect insurance on Vessels, Cargoes or Freight in the above-named offices, in addition to the risks taken in their own office. Risks taken daily at their Office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1878—3m eod

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having moved to the building lately occupied by Messrs. Coombs & Worth, 51 Water Street, is prepared to furnish his customers and a generous public with his usual Stock and Wares kept at the Union House before the fire.

A good Hairdresser in constant attendance. A call respectfully solicited.

CHARLES OTTO WINKLER.

Sept. 25, 1878—1m eod

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsworthy Paper published in the Province.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—From a Pasture near Spring Park, a jet black HORSE. The finder will be rewarded by giving the necessary information at this Office. Ch'town, Sept. 30—2i

FOR SALE—A TOP BUGGY, built by Scott—strong and in good condition, suitable for a farmer or country clergyman, at less than half price. Apply to PAUL McPHAIL, Carriage Builder. Ch'town, Sept. 30—10i

AGENTS WANTED—I want two live men in each County, to put in Tubular Wells and fit up Pumps in dug wells. Teams and outfit furnished. Must be well recommended. Call on or address C. C. JONES, Charlottetown.—Send for Circular. Sept. 25—1m