

NOTES OF THE PAST MONTH.

By An Observer.

In the Old World there have been events of great importance during the past month; and it can scarcely be otherwise than that the next few months, or even weeks, will be eventful ones.

EUROPE.

A little seaport of Austrian Dalmatia, with a population about half that of Charlottetown, was made the rendezvous of the allied fleet of the great European powers. The united squadron consists of fifteen ironclads, of which England, France, Italy and Austria send three each, Russia two, and Germany one. The immediate cause of this gathering is to insist upon Turkey surrendering to Montenegro (in accordance with the unanimous "request" of the powers) the Albanian port of Dulcigno. This town is a small one, of about 7,000 inhabitants; and that so many nations should assemble a great force to give a little town to a petty principality, looks at first sight much like shooting a mosquito with a cannon. But the principles indirectly involved in the cession or non-cession of the place, are of the utmost importance, as no less a question than the relations of the Sultan of Turkey with all the Mohammedan populations of the world is at issue.

The Sultan of Turkey claims to be not only the civil ruler of the Turkish Empire, but also to be "Caliph"—that is Mohammed's successor—and the spiritual chief of the Moslem world. The Caliphate was, as is well known, for some centuries held by Arabian rulers; but the Arabian Empire declined, and the young and vigorous Ottomans became the champions of Islam, extended its conquests into Europe, and carried with them from Egypt to Constantinople, in 1517, the last of the Arabian Caliphs; and since that time the Turkish Sultans have claimed the title. While the Turkish power was at its height, even the Arabians acquiesced in this claim; but for many years past the title has been undisputed only because it was looked upon as an empty name—the Turkish Sultan acting merely as the chief ruler of his own Empire.

But the present Sultan, during the very few years he has been on the throne, has thought fit—in view of his declining civil power—to renew his claim as Caliph. In the beginning of his reign, an announcement was sent forth by the Grand Council that the Sultan reigned as Caliph of the Mussulman world and that the "Sheraat," or Mohammedan religious code, was the only law of the Empire. This announcement has not been without effects even so far. In Turkey, a good deal of fanaticism has been aroused. In Arabia, there is a strong feeling of jealousy; and a decided hope is expressed that the Sultan may fail and the Caliphate be restored to Mecca. In India and in other parts of Asia the feeling is that of expectation—willing to acknowledge the Sultan's revived Caliphate if he succeeds—to disown him if he fails. But upon the yielding or not yielding of Dulcigno to Montenegro turns the question of the Sultan's failure or success. Because the Ottoman rulers could defy the whole power of Europe, and wrest one country after another from the infidel, the Mohammedan people hailed them as Caliph. If the present Sultan can also defy Europe successfully, and in spite of the menace of the Powers and in the very teeth of their ironclads, will refuse to yield even a petty harbour at the demand of the infidel, he will give strong proof that he deserves the position he claims, and an outbreak of Mohammedan fanaticism may be expected from the Nile to the Ganges. Should the powers remain united and insist on the cession, then the Sultan's claim will be made ridiculous; and we shall probably see one after the other of his tributary provinces (not Christian alone but Mohammedan ones also) shaking off the Turkish yoke—while the Mohammedans of India and of Afghanistan, seeing the hopelessness of expecting help from Constantinople, will submit more willingly to British Rule. No country has so deep an interest as England in insisting upon the cession; and it is thought that even should the other Powers refuse to act, the British fleet will operate alone. Turkey has been flooding India with appeals and proclamations, to rally around the Caliph. The safest way to neutralize these appeals is to give a practical proof that the Sultan cannot protect even his own immediate Territories. This is really the important question at issue in Albania. It must soon be decided, perhaps has been, while this is being written.

M. De Freycinet's resignation is not a good omen for the French Republic. That he has been succeeded by M. Ferry, who was responsible for the "seventh clause" of the education law, looks as if irreligious intolerance is to be the order of the day. It

will be remembered that it was because M. Ferry's bill was amended by the Senate in the interests of liberty and of the rights of conscience, that the old persecuting laws against the Jesuits were revived. The members of that order have been banished from the country, but there are other religious societies who devote themselves to various works of charity and mercy among the poor and afflicted. The late Premier was willing to make terms with these; but the more violent members of the Cabinet hate with the same bitter hatred the Jesuit and the Little Sister of the poor. As Gambetta is the representative man of the French democracy, it is fitting that he should throw his influence on the side of intolerance; for, of all tyrannies, that of a democracy is the most intolerant,—and as Gambetta is also the strongest man in the Republic, no Cabinet which he opposes can stand. So M. De Freycinet falls, and it looks as though there must soon be a life and death struggle between the Extremists and the Moderates, and the hopes to which the last few months gave some warrant that France might establish a Republic on a basis of sober liberty, seem further from fulfilment than ever.

There have been few stronger instances of the value of the hereditary principle for the sovereignty, than that which Spain has afforded during the past few years. Queen Isabella was as deservedly driven from her throne as was James the Second of England from his; but, after the revolution which made the throne vacant, the country could find no rest either with a Republic or with a brand new Monarchy. The wisest act of King Amadeus' short reign was his ceasing to reign. But since Alfonso has come to the throne the country has been quiet, and is rapidly recuperating from the effects of its long civil strife. But the late Queen Isabella is now causing a little trouble. Having returned to Madrid to be present at the auspicious event of the birth of an heir to the throne, she has not gone quietly back to Paris, as was expected; but has thought the opportunity a good one in which to vex the soul of the Finance Minister by presenting a little bill for crown land dues and arrears of the civil list. The most troublesome part of the matter is that the lawyers are forced to acknowledge that the claim is a just and legal one, and the ex-Queen very moderately asks not for payment, but for a recognition of her dues, which amount to a large sum. The situation is an awkward one, but probably the King will be able to manage his mother.

There can be alliances within alliances, as there can be wheels within wheels. No one imagines the union between the powers who are pressing upon Turkey to be a very cordial one, and there is plenty of room for special arrangements being made between particular countries. Germany and Austria seem to be drawing close to each other. The latter fears and hates Russia; the former must, if possible, have an ally ready when the struggle between her and France—inevitable, however long delayed—begins. So it may be that the meeting of Emperors and statesmen will end in an alliance, firm, because based on mutual convenience.

By a judicious union of severity and leniency, General Melikoff seems to have rendered Nihilism comparatively harmless in Russia itself, though it is credited with an attempt to wreck an English train, in which a member of the Russian Royal family was travelling. The General has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and his dictatorship, having accomplished its object, is at an end. Russia seems also to have got over the difficulty with China without a war. It is expected that a treaty of peace, in which there are mutual compromises, will soon be concluded.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The repeal of the Malt Tax, the enactment of the Burials' Bill, and of a law for making employers liable in certain cases for accidental injuries to their servants, and a modification—in favour of the tenants—of the too stringent game laws, are the chief results of the session just closed. It was the grim resolution which kept the Legislature at work until September, that got this much done. It is forty years since there has been a session prolonged to so late a period as this one. The enormous amount of time wasted by intentional obstruction and by the absurd Bradlaugh quarrel, has done nothing to restore the waning reputation of the House of Commons as a business assembly. It was certainly an unfortunate time for Mr. Forster to make his attack upon the House of Lords. Whether debating power, business ability, dignified self-respect, or the power of distinguishing between the deliberate will of the people and mere popular clamor, be adopted as the standard by which to judge a legislative body, the House of Lords need fear no comparison with the lower branch. Indeed, the Commons have, this session, been disgraced by

scenes not wholly unknown at Washington and Ottawa, but hitherto believed to be impossible at Westminster. The deterioration of Parliament, which, it was foretold, would follow the last Reform Bill, seems to have well set in.

If murdering their landlords could have emancipated the Irish tenantry from the payment of rent, they would have been free ere this. True, a question in morals might be raised, whether a tenant who respects another's life is really in a worse position than a freeholder who commits murder. But, perhaps, this is too transcendental a view to take of the question. However this may be, one more is added to the long, sad list of Irish agrarian crimes; and there is every reason to fear that the difficulties of recognizing any acknowledged grievances of the Irish people have been greatly increased by this wicked act.

The relief felt throughout England must have been great when the successful result of General Robert's advance upon Candahar was known. The attempt was a bold one. For a General to leave his base, and advance with a flying column through a hostile country to meet an enemy whose forces greatly outnumbered his own, is an adventure which success alone can justify. When success does come, the justification is a glorious one. Ayoub Khan has escaped with a shattered force, and no further trouble is feared from him. It is to be hoped that we may now soon see the end of the too prolonged Afghan war.

THE UNITED STATES.

The result of the Maine election, even though the Republican Governor should have a small majority, has given the Democrats great encouragement. All eyes are now turned upon Indiana, which it is believed will turn the scales. The State elections will take place there on 15th October; and should they be favorable to the Democrats, the success of that party on the 4th of November will be almost certainly assured. The Democratic party are generally considered to hold more liberal views on the tariff than do their opponents. But after twenty years of protection the manufacturing influences are tremendously strong; and no real move in the direction of free trade can be expected. The United States are giving a most solid proof that their returning prosperity is well grounded, by showing imports coming nearer to the amount of exports than they did in the long years of depression and loss. With the large demand made upon our own country to pay the interest upon our indebtedness, we can scarcely hope, for some years to come, to see our own imports greater than our exports. As we see the balance the other way, we must only hope that in our canals and railways, built as they have been to so great an extent with foreign capital, we have an indirect advantage which more than counterbalances the direct loss shewn by the present condition of our trade.

CANADA.

What are the terms that Sir John McDonald has succeeded in making about the Pacific Railway is the all absorbing question just now. When the first authorized announcement of the successful issue of the scheme was made, there were probably in not a few minds, mingled feelings—of satisfaction, that a company had been formed to undertake the work—of disappointment that the names of the greatest English Bankers were absent from the list. Much now depends upon the security given, that the work when begun shall be completed, and the road kept running. If that is sufficient, who the financiers are, becomes a secondary matter. So far rumors are favorable; but it is premature, either to approve or condemn until the whole bargain is made public. That it should be kept private until laid before the Governor General in Council is of course in order. But there would not be the same reasons for keeping it back until Parliament meets, whether there be an early session or not. There is little doubt that we shall have all particulars as soon as the full Cabinet can authorize the disclosure.

Exhibitions are the order of the day just now. The Exhibition specially assisted by the Dominion Government was at Montreal; and is considered to have been a very successful one. But the Toronto Exhibition, got up by private enterprise, rivals if it does not really beat both the Montreal one and the Ontario official one at Hamilton. There has been, at all, the usual grumbling at the judges.

OUR OWN PROVINCE.

The success that our exhibits have met with at the Montreal Exhibition must encourage our farmers to still greater efforts in the improvement of the quality of their roots, grain and stock. The good effects of the Government Stock Farm are each year more evident, and it is to be hoped that even more will yet be done, by the judicious expenditure of public money, to increase its usefulness. As soon as ever

the country can afford it, the Farm should be provided with buildings, thoroughly suited for their purpose. To do this would surely be economy in the end. A Province that wins prizes as ours has done, must maintain the credit that it gains. Strangers will be more and more likely to visit the Stock Farm. They can be received with more satisfaction when they can be shown not only good animals, but model buildings.

The friends of the Canada Temperance Act cannot altogether congratulate themselves upon the result of the polling on the 23rd ult. True, their majority was very great, but while at a general election some 6,000 or 7,000 votes are polled, there were only about 1500 cast at the late polling. Still it must be remembered that where there are no personal questions at issue, it is not easy to awaken very great interest in a cause; and, besides, the absence of any opposition really renders the difficulty of arousing public opinion much greater than it would have been, had there been any one to fight. The great thing now is to have the law carried out where it is brought into force. Nothing but a strong public opinion can do this. Such an opinion does not yet exist, or at least does not show itself; but there ought not to be much difficulty in arousing or even in creating it.

The obituary of the month contains the name of Sir Robert Hodgson, of whom full and appreciative notices have already appeared in the press.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.

Household Furniture.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at the "St. Lawrence Hotel," Water Street, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 19th and 20th inst., commencing at 11 o'clock:

All the outfit of the above Hotel, in Drawing Room, Parlor, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Window Furniture, Walnut and Green Plush Drawing Room Suit, Walnut and Marble Top Cheffonier, do. do, Table, Whatnot, Register Grates, Gasaliers, Curtain Poles and Rings, Iron and Wood Bedsteads, Chests of Drawers, B. R. Tables, Washstands, Toilet Sets, Looking Glasses, Blankets, Sheets and Quilts, Feather Beds and Pillows, Excelsior and Straw Mattresses, Dining Tables and Chairs, Setts Castors, 3 Dinner Setts, Tea Setts, China and Glassware, Knives, Forks and Spoons, Table Cloths and Napkins, Lamps, a large collection of Window Plants, and numerous other articles.

Terms—Under Fifty Dollars, Cash; over that amount, Three Months' Credit, on Approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

WELL BRED STOCK.

Very Valuable Horses, Superior Cows, Heifers, &c.

I AM instructed by the Hon. J. C. Pope, to sell at AUCTION, at the "Kensington Brewery," on TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at half-past 12 o'clock, sharp, the following well-bred Stock:—

1 very valuable Thoroughbred Mare (4 years old), 1 well-bred Carriage Mare (about 16 hands high, 3½ years old), 1 very serviceable Carriage Mare (3½ years old), 1 Blood Mare, 1 pair Ponies, 1 superior Cow, 3 well-bred Yearling Heifers, 5 well-bred Yearling Steers, 3 Oxen, 2 Cows, 8 Pigs, 1 second-hand Boiler (10 horse-power), 1 second-hand Mowing Machine, 2 Sleighs, and other articles.

Terms—Three months credit on approved notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

KOAL!

OLD SYDNEY ROUND COAL, ONTARIO MINES ROUND COAL, PICTOU NUT COAL. For sale cheap by

F. S. HANFORD & CO., 43 Water Street.

To the Stockholders of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that a further Call of two and one-half per cent. on the unpaid Shares of the said Company was made by the Directors of the Company on the twenty-first day of September, instant, payable before the twenty-fifth day of October next.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated at Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, the 22nd day of September, A. D. 1880.

E. B. CHANDLER, Treasurer of the Beliveau Albertite and Oil Co.

Shareholders in P. E. Island may pay the Call to the Bank of Prince Edward Island to the credit of the Company.

E. B. CHANDLER.

[see 27 till date]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE and conveniently situated Dwelling House with large yard, good stable and coach house attached. Also to Let, near King Square, a Dwelling House with outbuildings in good repair, suitable for a small family. Rent low. For particulars apply to

LONGWORTH & HASZARD.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Dry Goods, Crockery, Groceries.

I WILL sell at Auction at the West of England House, Upper Great George Street, on Wednesday, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,—The balance of the Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, in Cloths, Dress Goods, Prints, Grey and White Cottons, Flannels, Towelling, Ribbons, etc., China, Glassware, Crockery, Earthenware, Groceries, Half-chests and Boxes Teas, Soap, Buckets, Brooms, Raisins, Pipes, &c., Shop Furniture, Show Cases, Ladders, Desks, Scales, Window Blinds, etc.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Sept. 30, 1880.

ZION CHURCH BAZAAR!

THE Ladies in connection with Zion Church will hold a Bazaar for the Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles,

—ALSO A—

Tea and Refreshment Table,

ABOUT THE

MIDDLE OF DECEMBER NEXT, IN THE MARKET HALL

The proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the Church building.

President, Mrs. Stronach. Committee—Mrs. Laird, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. McLeod (Rev.), Mrs. Alcorn, Mrs. J. D. McLeod, Mrs. S. D. Fraser, Mrs. J. McLeod, Mrs. T. A. McLean, Mrs. J. McLean, Mrs. J. Scott, Mrs. H. Coffin, Mrs. McPhail, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss McLaren.

MRS. ANDERSON, Sec'y of Com.

Oct. 1, 1880—3i

GRAIN SACKS.

5000 STRONG, HEAVY, GRAIN SACKS, very cheap to the trade.

C. F. YATES, Oct. 1, '80—3i Cor. Water and Pownal Sts.

J. G. ECKSTADT, Surgeon Chiropodist,

Union House, Queen Street.

OFFICE HOURS—From 2 to 5 p. m.

Corns extracted for 25 cents.

Parties waited upon at their residence. Orders left at Post Office Box 72.

Ch'town, Sept. 28, '80—1m

CHANGE OF TIME

Leaving Charlottetown FOR PICTOU.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of OCTOBER NEXT, the Steamers

St. Lawrence and Princess of Wales

Will leave Steam Navigation Co's Wharf at

Five o'clock in the morning, instead of at 7.30 as during the

summer months.

By order, F. W. HALES,

Secretary Steam Nav. Co'y.

Ch'town, Sept. 28, '80—tf pat ne her 2i

FOR SALE!

THREE PASTURE LOTS in the Royalty of Charlottetown, each containing 12 acres, being Nos. 288, 302 and 324. For further particulars apply to

JOHN C. GIDLEY,

Mount Edward Road.

Sept. 27, '80—1m 3taw pat ar 1m

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

STRAYED—From the owner, on Friday, the 24th September, a Black Newfoundland Pup, about three months old, with small white spot on breast. Any person leaving at the EXAMINER Office such information as will lead to his recovery will be handsomely rewarded. oct 2

OSTRICH FEATHERS, Lady's Sacques and Gent's Clothing, &c., &c., cleaned and dyed—corner Sydney St., near the Convent.—H. GILMOUR, Dyer, &c. Oct. 2 7i

WANTED—A Female General Servant wanted immediately in a small family. Must be a good Cook. oct 2

TO LET—Two Houses, containing 5 and 3 rooms respectively. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Lower Spring Park Road. [se 30

LEFT in Post Office last night, a bunch of KEYS (all flat ones). The finder will please leave them at EXAMINER office. They are no good to any one but the owner. [se 29

Wanted—Two good Coatmakers, and 1 Vest maker. Highest price paid, at L. J. WILLIAM'S, Queen Square. sep 28 tf

WANTED—A Servant Girl—one from the country preferred. Also, a Boy to attend to garden, coach house, etc. Apply at this office. [tf wkly

WANTED—A first-class carriage builder. Apply to YOUNKER & OFFER, Upper Queen Street. [se 16 tf

GIRLS WANTED—Housemaid and Dining Room Girls. Good wages. Apply at the "Revere House." [se 14

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL, Powna Street, continues to receive transient and permanent Boarders. [j 11