

Selections from "The Querist" of Bishop Berkeley.

1. Whether there ever was, is, or will be, an industrious nation, poor; or an idle, rich?

2. Whether a people can be called poor where the common sort are well fed, clothed and lodged?

5. Whether money be not only so far useful as it stirreth up industry, enabling men mutually to participate in the fruits of each others' labor?

6. Whether any other means equally conducing to excite and circulate the industry of mankind, may not be as useful as money?

7. Whether the real end and aim of men be not power, and whether he who could have everything else at his wish or will, would value money?

21. Whether other things be given, as climate, soil, etc., the wealth be not proportioned to the industry, and this to the circulation of credit be the credit circulated or transferred by what marks or tokens soever?

22. Whether, therefore, less money swiftly circulating, be not in effect equivalent to more money slowly circulating? Or whether if the circulation be reciprocally as the quantity of coin the nation can be a loser?

23. Whether money is to be considered as having an intrinsic value, or as being a commodity, a standard, a measure, or a pledge, as is variously suggested by writers? And whether the true idea of money be not altogether that of a ticket or counter?

24. Whether the value or price of things be not a compound proportion, directly as the demand, and reciprocally as the plenty?

25. Whether the terms crown, livre, sterling are not to be considered as exponents or denominations of such proportion? And whether gold, silver and paper are not tickets or counters for receiving, recording and transferring thereof?

26. Whether the denominations being retained, although the bullion were gone, things might not nevertheless be rated, bought and sold, industry promoted, and a circulation of commerce maintained?

27. Whether an equal raising of all sorts of gold, silver and copper coin can have any effect in bringing money into the kingdom; whether altering the proportions between the several sorts can have any other effect but multiplying one kind and lessening another without any increase of the sum total?

28. Whether arbitrary changing the denomination of coin, be not a public cheat?

29. What makes a wealthy people, whether mines of gold and silver are capable of doing this, and whether the negroes amid the gold sands of Africa are not poor and destitute.

30. Whether there be any virtue in gold or silver, other than that they set people to work or create industry?

31. Whether it be not the opinion or will of the people, exciting them to industry, that truly enricheth a nation, and whether this doth not principally depend on the means for counting, transferring, and preserving power, that is, property of all kinds?

32. Whether, if there was no silver or gold in the Kingdom, our trade might not nevertheless supply bills of exchange sufficient to answer the demands of absentees in England or elsewhere?

33. Whether current bank notes may not be deemed money, and whether they are not actually the greater part of the money of this Kingdom?

34. Provided the wheels move, whether it is not the same thing as to the effect of the machine, be this done by the force of wind, or water, or animals?

35. Whether power to command the industry of others be not real wealth? And whether money be not in truth tickets or tokens for conveying and recording such power; and whether it be of great consequence what materials the tickets are made of?

36. Whether trade, either foreign or domestic, be in truth any more than this commerce of industry?

37. Whether to promote transfer and secure this commerce and this property in human labor; or in other words, this power, be not the sole means of enriching a people, and how far this may be done independently of gold and silver?

38. Whether it were not wrong to suppose land itself to be wealth; and whether the industry of the people is not first to be considered as that which constitutes wealth, which makes even land and silver to be wealth, neither of which would have any value but as means and motives to industry.

40. Whether a fertile land, and the industry of its inhabitants would not prove inexhaustible funds of real wealth, be the counters for conveying and recording thereof what you will either gold, paper or silver.

41. Whether a single hint be sufficient to overcome a prejudice, and whether even obvious truths will not sometimes bear repeating.

42. Whether, if human labor be the true source of wealth, it does not follow that idleness should of all things be discouraged in a wise State?

43. Whether even gold and silver, if they should lessen the industry of its inhabitants, would not be ruinous to a country. And whether Spain be not an instance of this?

46. Whether, in order to understand the true nature of wealth and commerce, it would not be right to consider a ship's crew, cast upon a desert Island, and by degrees forming themselves to business and civil life, while industry begot credit, and credit moved to industry?

47. Whether such men would not set themselves to work? Whether they would not subsist by the mutual participation of each other's industry? Whether, when one man had in his way procured more than he could consume, he would not exchange his superfluities to supply his wants? Whether this must not procure credit? Whether to facilitate these conveyances, to record and circulate this credit, they would not soon agree on certain tallies, tokens, tickets of counters?

48. Whether reflection in the better sort might not soon remedy our evils? and whether our real defect be not a wrong way of thinking?

114. Whether a nation within itself might not have real wealth sufficient to give its inhabitants power and distinction without the help of gold and silver?

217. Whether the real foundation for wealth must not be laid in the numbers, the frugality and the industry of the people, and whether all attempts to enrich a nation by other means,

as raised the coin, stock-jobbing and such acts, are not in vain?

219. Whether the abuse of banks and paper money is a just objection against the use thereof, and whether such abuse might not be easily prevented?

220. Whether National banks are not found useful in Venice, Holland and Hamburg, and whether it is not possible to contrive one that may be useful also in Ireland?

221. Whether the Banks of Venice and Amsterdam are not in the hands of the public?

223. Whether a bank of national credit, supported by public funds and secured by Parliament, be a chimera or impossible thing, and if not, what would follow from the supposal of such a bank?

224. Whether the currency of a credit so well secured would not be of great advantage to our trade and manufactures?

225. Whether the notes of such public bank would not have a more general circulation than those of private banks as being less subject to frauds and hazards?

CHEAPEST YET!

In order to reduce our Large Stock, we will sell, at a great reduction on former prices.

We will Sell—
 Good Gray Cotton, from 4 1-2 cts.
 Good White Cotton, from 6 cts.
 Good Print Cotton, from 6 cts.
 Good Heavy Winceys, from 6 1-2 cts.
 Good Tweed Dress Goods, 7 1-2 cts.
 Boy's Winter Tweed, 25 cts.
 Heavy Winter Shawls, \$1.25.
 All Wool Flannel, 20 cts.

SCARFS, CLOUDS, GLOVES,
 VERY CHEAP.

All other goods at proportionately low prices. Buying our goods for Cash, we are in a position to sell all goods at our bottom prices.

J. B. MACDONALD,
 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.
 Dec. 7—ne pat

Sleigh Shoeing Iron.
 TWENTY Bbles. 1 1/2 x 3/4 Refined Iron, Cut and Clinch Nails and Spikes.
 For sale by **HASZARD BROS.**

SELLING OFF AUCTION PRICES

HAVING Purchased a Large Lot of **BANKRUPT GOODS**, at a Great Sacrifice, we propose selling them at AUCTION PRICES:—

Heavy Winceys	7 cts. per yd
Good Black Lustre	12 "
Fancy Dress Goods	8 "
Heavy Gray Flannel	20 "
" All Wool "	25 "
Tweeds for Boys	30 "
Heavy Cand'an Tweeds	50 "
Shirts and Drawers	40 cts.
Horse Blankets, Strapped,	\$1.20
Boys' Fur Caps,	30 cts.
Men's "	50 cts.

All other goods equally cheap. Buyers should call and examine our stock before purchasing.

ROBERT ORR & CO.
 Ch'town, Dec. 4—

Fancy Woods for Fretwork.

JUST RECEIVED, a consignment of Boards, consisting of the following varieties:—
 Walnut, Birds' Eye Maple,
 Ash, White Poplar,
 Mahogany, Cherry,
 Rosewood, Red Cedar,
 Poplar, Spanish Cedar,
 White Wood, Oak,
 Satinwood, Cocubola,
 White Holly.

Also, a quantity of Walnut Boards, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 inch thick.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL VERY CHEAP.
F. S. HANFORD & CO.,
 Opposite Rankin House.
 Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1877.—6in cod

Merchants' Bank of P.E. Island

A DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the past half year, payable at its office here on demand.
 WM. McLEAN, Cashier.
 Ch'town, 3d Dec., 1877.—2in oaw w

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
BOYS' DRUMS!!
 all sizes, from 75 cts. to \$2.50, and TOY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, suitable for Christmas and New Years' Presents, at
C. P. FLETCHER'S Music Store,
 Queen St., Dec. 8—cod

F. T. NEWBERRY & CO.

Offer Wholesale,
 AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1,500 BARRELS CANADA FLOUR.
 Patent Process,
 Superior Extra,
 Extra,
 Fancy,
 Strong Baker's,
 Spring Extra,
 Choice Superior.

GRAHAM FLOUR
 (Barrels and Half-Barrels).
 BRAN.

CORNMEAL
 Yellow Kiln-Dried,
 White Kiln-Dried.

CHOICE BARBADOES MOLASSES.
 Puncheons,
 Tierces,
 Barrels.

SUGAR.
 Dry Crushed,
 Granulated,
 Coffee Crushed,
 Golden Yellow,
 English Refined,
 Barbadoes.

AMERICAN KEROSENE, 120° & 160°
CANADIAN KEROSENE, 120°
TINEST CONGOU & SOUCHONG TEA.
 Chests, Half-Chests and Boxes.

RANKINE'S BISCUIT.
 Abernethy,
 Butter,
 Fruit,
 Graham,
 Soda,
 Pilot,
 Wine, &c.

White Beans,
 Split Peas,
 Smoked Herring,
 Cheeses,
 Canned Vegetables,
 Baking Soda,
 Baking Powders,
 Vinegar.

APPLES.
 Baldwins, Russets, Greenings.

RAISINS.
 Layers, Valencias, Loose Muscatel.

Currants,
 Coffee,
 Cream Tartar,
 Chocolate,
 Cocoa,
 Cocoa Sticks,
 Broma.

Prepared Corn,
 Pepper,
 Ginger,
 Mustard,
 Spices.

Candles,
 Laundry Soaps,
 Toilet Soaps,
 Blue and white Starch,
 Washing Soda,
 Washing Crystal.

TOBACCO.
 Boxes Twist,
 Flat 12's,
 Caddies Bright Smoking,
 Caddies Chewing.

SOLE LEATHER.
 Extra, No. 1 & 2

CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE

Brooms,
 Blacking,
 Bartlett's Blueing,
 Pails—
 Grained,
 Painted &
 Varnished,
 Tubs, Washboards.

MATCHES.
 Cases, Half-Cases and Boxes.

MANILLA ROPE,
 all Sizes.

T. D. Pipes,
 Horse Nails,
 Wrapping Paper,
 Paper Bags.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

GREAT CASH SALE!

To Commence on Saturday,
 First December,
 —AT THE—

London House

The Extensive Sale advertised during the month of November by

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Will be Continued until the end of the Year.

And in addition to it the following Lots will be offered on SATURDAY, the 1st December, at prices to ACCOMMODATE ALL PURCHASERS.

300 Ladies' Trimmed Hats,
 at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 & \$2.00.

A Lot of Wool and Breakfast Shawls
 AT HALF PRICE.

1,050 Yards All Wool
Gray Flannel, at 32 cts.

A further lot of
8-4 and 10-4 Wool
BLANKETS
 at \$.50 and \$3.00.

A FINE ASSORTMENT
WHITNEY BLANKETS.

A Large Supplement to the 15,000 yds.
BLACK DRESS GOODS
 already advertised, at a wide range of prices.

A Special Line of
Black Lustres,
 @ 16c., 20c., 25c.

A Large Lot of Ladies'
CORSETS!

An Immense Supply of
WHITE AND GRAY COTTONS

—AND—
SHEETINGS,

The best value ever shown by us.
 A Splendid Assortment of
Fur Goods,

—COMPRISING—
BUFFALO ROBES, trimmed & untrimmed,
WOLF ROBES,
COON COATS,
FUR CAPS,
GAUNTLETS,
Ladies' Jackets, Muffs, Etc.

A Large Lot of
Cardigan Jackets
 From \$1.50.

READY-MADE
MENS' CLOTHING

REFERS, \$2.00 to \$10.00
 Special lines, just opened, \$4.00, 5.00 & 6.00
 TOP COATS, \$4.50 to \$8.00
 BOYS' & MEN'S ULSTERS, \$3.50 to \$16.00

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
 NEW OVERCOATINGS.
 PILOTS, BEAVERS,
 ELYSIANS, in black, blue and olive,
 FANCY TROWSERINGS,
 WORSTED COATINGS, &c.

GARMENTS CUT AND MADE.
 Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

The Prices of these Goods are so low that Parties coming to the City by rail will save their fare in the purchase of a small parcel.

Nov. 28.—



CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS.

The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Creation of Man, or since the Commencement of the Christian Era.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different: the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

Physicians in all ages have thoroughly tested and well know the effect of Capsicum; and it has always been more or less used as a medical agent for an outward application; but it is only of very recent date that its advantages in a porous plaster have been discovered. Being, however, convinced of the wonderful cures effected by DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS, and their superiority over all other plasters, they now actually prescribe them, in their practice, for such diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back, and all such cases as have required the use of plasters or liniment. After you have tried other plasters and liniments, and they have failed, and you want a certain cure, ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER. You can hardly believe your own convictions of its wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in its action, you can rely on its safety for the most delicate person to wear, as it is free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

Ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and take no other; on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1 for five, \$2 for a dozen, they will be mailed, post paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS
 Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,
 G. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor,
 Manufacturers of Plasters and Plaster Compounds

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

December 7, 1877.
H. VINNICOMBE,
PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, has this day been declared for the past half year upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking House, on demand.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.
 Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1877—pat a ne pres 21

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. OF ENGLAND.

Capital - - Two Millions Sterling.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.
 Losses settled promptly.
 GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
 June - Agent for Prince Edward Island

STADACONA
 Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,
 on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877;
 Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877;
 Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878;
 Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board.
CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
 Secretary
 June 5 1877

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.
 Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk, N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
 Nov. 30, 1877.