The Examiner.

Ch'town, October 19, 1874.

OUR DUAL REPRESENTATIVE.

SENATORS MONTGOMERY and HAYTHORNE are no longer members of the Legislative Council; and Senator Haviland now stands alone—the one remaining dual representative of Prince Edward Island.

Senator Haviland holds a singular, as well as a false, position. A member of the Upper House—the House of Lords—of the Dominion Parliament, he is yet a representative of the borough of Georgetown in the small Assembly of the smallest Province in the Union. Entitled to hold a seat—if called to it—in the Cabinet of Canada, he yet consents to act a subordinate part in the Local Government of this little Island. Extremes sometimes meet. The extreme of political greatness and political insignificance has certainly met in the person of Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland.

But Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland's position is not only false and singular, it is also inconsistent with his own declared principles. Last winter, it will be remembered, Mr. Haviland—doing his duty as a member of the Local Assembly—framed, introduced, and endeavored to obtain the passage of an Act by which "dual representation" would have been made illegal. So decided were his views on the subject; so deeply was he impressed with the belief that dual representation is vicious in practice; so well was he convinced that it was inimical to the "Independence of Parliament," that he tried his best to abolish it altogether.

Senator-Provincial Secretary Haviland's position is not only, however, singular and inconsistent with his own principles—expressed in a Draft Bill, which he framed, introduced, and endeavored to have passed—it is also inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitution contemplates the perfect independence, within certain defined limits, of each Provincial Legislature; and the perfect independence within certain defined limits of the General Parliament. Both have their distinct duties to perform—their distinct privileges to uphold—and neither may trench upon the duties and privileges of the other. A member of the Local Legislature is in duty bound to maintain the rights and privileges, and to defend the special interests of the Province he represents; a member of the General Parliament is required to uphold the rights and advance the interests of the Dominion at large. The duties of each are entirely different; and the interests which it is the duty of each to represent, must often clash. It is not possible that one man can do his duty well in both the Local Legislature and the General Parliament at the same time?

Mr. Haviland's position is not only singular, false, inconsistent with his own principles, and inconsistent with the spirit of our constitution, it is also positively condemned by the letter of the law in at least, two Provinces, and by the spirit of an Act of the Dominion Parliament. It is a position in which he cannot be defended by any sound argument; a position which is undignified, as respects Mr. Haviland himself; which is unjust and impolitic as it affects the interests of the party to which he belongs; which is positively degrading as it relates to the high and honorable office of Senator. We trust that Mr. Haviland will speedily retreat from it.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

THE nomination of candidates for the Legislative Council elections will take place on Thursday next. In the meantime canvassing is being briskly prosecuted by the candidates now in the field. We are pleased to learn that Mr. Ferguson's prospects are good. At the public meeting in Belle Creek, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Ferguson received fully one-half as much support as Mr. Munn; and it will be remembered that in Belle Creek Mr. Ferguson could not even get a mover and seconder last year. At the meeting in Eldon, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Munn had only three supporters out of twenty or thirty qualified electors. All the rest voted for Ferguson. And at the meeting at Murray Harbor Road, on Thursday evening, the result was about the same. Mr. Munn received the support of only five persons, and only two of these had votes within the polling division. A complete change of tactics, on Mr. Munn's part, characterized the meeting at Half-way House on Friday evening. At all the other meetings, Mr. Munn declared in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council, if a law providing for the registration of voters were passed; and at each of the meetings he argued squarely in favor of abolition. On Friday evening, however, he backed down completely. He declined to give his opinion upon the question; and desired Messrs. Walsh and Shaw to state the policy of his party respecting it. These gentlemen were both opposed to the abolition of the Council, unless the constitution of the House of Assembly were first changed,—and Mr. Munn quietly acquiesced in all they said. Little has heretofore been known in political circles respecting Mr. Munn. In future he will have at least one distinction—he will be known as "the man without a mind of his own."

A great and gratifying change in favor of Mr. Ferguson has taken place in the southern part of the district. Mr. Munn's stronghold is evidently very weak. It may well be questioned whether or not it will be prudent for Mr. Munn to go to the polls; for if he can get no strong support in his own end of the district, how can he expect support in Mr. Ferguson's? Fort Augustus division, which last year turned the scale in favor of Mr. McGill, is known to be now in favor of Mr Ferguson.

THE FISHERIES—Distress in the fishing districts is apprehended. Intelligence has been received from Magdalene Island North Shore, to the effect that the fishing of all kinds has been very poor, particularly the cod-fishing. Should the catch not improve before the close of the season, there will be much distress in the fishing districts.

MR. SICHEL'S REPLY.

A copy of Mr. Sichel's reply to the Hillsboro' Boating Club is at hand. We are not of the press of Prince Edward Island which "violently attacked" Mr. Sichel, and therefore we do not feel called upon to attempt any vindication of his character. Nor do we see that Mr. Sichel's version of the story materially changes the complexion of the case. Mr. Sichel declares that neither Mr. Haszard nor Mr. Bremner can point to anything in his letters which bears out the idea that he (Mr. Sichel) "wished to make money out of the affair." Precisely; and that is just the reason why Messrs. Haszard, Bremner, and the rest of the committee, were astonished when Mr. Sichel demanded $375 in addition to all expenses. The strongest point made by Mr. Sichel appears to be in the following quotation from one of Mr. W. H. Bremner's letters to him:—

"The Committee and the town are anxious for a *Ball*. Could this be accomplished? *There will be plenty funds to* PAY THE BAND HANDSOMELY *for this.*"

There can be no doubt as to Mr. Bremner's meaning. It, clearly, was that there would be plenty of money to pay the band for their services at the Ball—not for the services of the band all the time it was here. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Sichel had not before demanding $375 for services of the band, informed the comittee that the amount was considered by the band master a *fair and just* remuneration—after he found out what a heavy programme was prepared for his band." Such information might not, however, have appeared quite consistent with the fact that the "heavy programme" had been made known to Mr. Sichel and the bandmaster weeks before the band left Halifax—weeks before the demand for $370—in addition to expenses accruing—was made. We have not, however, any desire to be hard on Mr. Sichel. The committee were, undoubtedly, greatly to blame. They should have been too wary to be caught by a sharper. It may have been, however, that they were thrown off their guard by the prospect—so generously held out to them by Mr. Sichel—of being the humble instrument, under Providence, of elevating the musical tastes of the people of Charlottetown.

THE POOR HOUSE.

WHATEVER Mr. Allen may think of our veracity, he has surely no cause to complain of our justice. His insulting letter is published, *verbatim et literatim*, in another column of this issue of the EXAMINER. We assure the worthy, but misguided Keeper of the Poor House, that our contempt for his assertions is only equalled by our respect for his feelings. We are so thoroughly convinced that our report of the state of the Poor House on the day we visited it was absolutely correct, and also that our subsequent treatment of its Keeper was just what we gave him a right to expect, that we can bear Mr. Allen's attacks with the utmost composure. We again direct the attention of the public and the Government to the disgraceful state of the Poor House; and we trust another year may not be permitted to go by before a thorough reform is instituted.

A MARITIME PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The St. John *Telegraph* suggests a Maritime Provincial Exhibition. The suggestion is a good one; and we trust it may be acted upon. The *Telegraph* says:—

"We would submit to the leading people of the sister provinces, both Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, that the best way to find out the relative merits of the products of the Maritime Provinces, whether of the farm, the workshop, the forest or the mine, would be to hold a Maritime Provincial Exhibition. In this way comparisons would be easy, and the effect of such honorable rivalry of the most stimulating kind. The place of such an Exhibition ought to be on the border — Amherst or thereabouts would be a suitable locality—and the time two or three years hence. In the meantime the necessary legislation could be had, and notices issued for the character of the proposed Exhibition. We take upon us to say that the farmers, the manufacturers, the ship-builders, the press and public men of New Brunswick will go in heartily for the Exhibition. We ask the journals of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island if they are ready to advocate this proposition and to help to give affect to it? The people of the Provinces have no adequate ideas of the resources of the Provinces in which they do not reside. A Maritime Provincial Exhibition, opened and concluded with proper ceremonies and addresses, would confer great benefits on all the Maritime Provinces, and would even attract visitors from Ontario and Quebec, to say no more."

We coincide in the views expressed by our contemporary; and we will heartily second any effort which may be made, with the view of having a Maritime Provincial Exhibition. We believe the results of such an Exhibition would be beneficial to all the Provinces and especially beneficial to Prince Edward Island. We observe, with pleasure, that the press of Nova Scotia also regard the timely suggestion with favor.

TRADE AT MONTAGUE BRIDGE.—Our own correspondent at Montague Bridge writes on the 16th inst:—There is quite a fleet of vessels at Montague Bridge this week, and trade presents a lively appearance. Six Newfoundland schooners loaded and sailed on the 15th instant—each averaging 1500 bushels and making an aggregate of 9,000 bushels of potatoes shipped this week, together with turnips, carrots, beef, butter, &c. There are still five or six schooners loading with produce for the Provinces, and one American schooner loading with potatoes for Boston. Hon. D. Gordon's Brigantine, *New Era*, arrived at Montague yesterday and will be loaded with oats for Great Britain, and Messrs. Longworth & Co's., new Brigantine (built by Mr. Archd. MacLaren) is now fitting out and leaves tomorrow for Brush Wharf. Oats sell at 40 cts, per bushel, (and sharp competition at that) potatoes 24 cts., turnips 24 cts., and butter 24 cts. The potatoes in this section are not supposed to average more than half a crop. The grain crop has been, all harvested — in excellent condition, the yield abundant and the quality good.

The captain of the British steamship Victoria was recently murdered by a Greek sailor, while his veessel was lying at Barcelonia. The murderer had deserted from the Victoria, and his request to be permitted to rejoin the ship had been refused. He entered the captain's cabin about midnight, awoke him, and repeated his former request. The captain informed him that he could not tolerate such neglect of duty, whereupon he drew a knife and exclaiming, "Captain I will kill you!" stabbed him in four places before he could resist. The murderer effected his escape, and up to the date of the latest advices had eluded the vigilance of the authorities. The unfortunate victim, who only survived a short time, was interred in the Protestant cemetery at Barcelona.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Lord Dufferin's speech to the Toronto Club, which was published in the EXAMINER, seems to have given great pleasure in England. It has called forth the most favorable comments from the Press. The following from the London *Telegr ph* is a fair sample of a number:—

The whole speech is a lively testimony to the prosperity, contentment and ardent loyalty of a great Colony—to which, be it remembered, no shilling of British public money now flows. It shows us the wise and fortunate reverse of that foolish policy of Lord North and King George the Third, which cost us the American war. It instructs us how to rear the Imperial manhood our sturdy offshoots, and it holds out the assurance of the uprise on the other side of the Atlantic of a kindred nation which can hardly fail to be, as this speech put it, 'a firm and powerful associate of the British Empire.'

The two points, however, which we wish to emphasize in the Toronto address are, first, that which refers to wise emigration from these shores; and next, that which bears on the policy of knitting together with ourselves the Colonial Empire. Here is a country where the Governor General has seen none but thriving and contented people, where children are riches, and where steady labor is all but sure to reap the comforts of independence. Lord Dufferin relates how he was deploring in the presence of some emigrants that any father should have to look upon his young family as a misfortune, and was saying that in Canada nobody could have too many—when a stalwart young emigrant, with his wife, cried out, 'Right you are, Sir; that's what I've been telling Emily here.' And all this bountiful expanse of free and fertile soil, where babies are at a premium, is evidently just as much England as Shropshire or Devonshire. Is it not clear, then, where the remedy lies for low wages and agricultural strikes? We ought to people this Transatlantic Albion, thus making it more and more English. And when it is seen how strong the feeling of attachment remains towards the home country, statesmen ought not to found colonial policy on a cold equity or cut-and-dried formalism towards our great offshoots. They ought to value and use this warm sympathy, this natural affection of nations; they ought to seek just and judicious methods of giving it political expression. Commercial and local interests may meanwhile be kept separate. Canada looks after her own concerns quite as sharply as we, and so do the Australian Colonies; but the same sincere love of England prevails in Sydney and Melbourne as in Quebec, though they may think our politics old-fashioned, and live their own public life at a pace which would seem breathless here. We repeat that this ardent and ineradicable affection for the Mother Country to which Lord Dufferin bears such glad witness in the Dominion, is a force not half enough studied or appreciated by our public men. It ought to be met with hearty signs of estimation and reciprocity; It ought to be cultivated as the truest and richest fruit of our work in founding these young empires; and, so met and so cultivated, it would at no distant day furnish the basis for an alliance in which England might trust in the hour of peril.

NEW ORLEANS.

A PUBLIC MEETING FIRED ON BY AN ARMED MOB!—MURDER AND BLOODSHED IN THE STREETS—GENERAL PANIC AND DISORGANIZATION—PEACEFUL CITIZENS FLYING TO THE NORTH.

Special to the St. John Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.

This afternoon a Republican mass meeting is being held in St. James' Parish. It had been advertized and threats had been made of breaking it up should it assemble.

Many negroes had been intimidated by threats of violence from attending; however, about two o'clock quite a large assembly had come together, composed of whites and of blacks. No signs of disturbance appeared and the meeting was duly organized. After transacting some routine business and appointing a committee to draft a series of resolutions, one of the speakers arose to address the meeting, when suddenly, and without any warning whatever, an armed mob, under the leadership of the notorious ex-Senator Bovy, appeared upon the ground, at the head of an armed body of men; it was not actually a mob, but had the appearance of being an organized, well disciplined organization. Mr. Bovy was accompanied by a mob, armed with pistols and clubs. An indiscriminate assault was instantaneously made upon the meeting. Two men were killed by the first fire and a number wounded, several fatally. Among them a lady. The meeting at once broke up, and the participants ran for their lives. They were pursued in all directions by the infuriated mob. Bovey seemed to lose all control of his men, himself being under the influence of liquor. They joined the mob and became general rioters, shootng and clubbing any one who came in their way. One negro was seized by the rioters, and dragged away by a rope around his neck; fire was set to the dwelling of one of the leaders of the meeting, but was extinguished by the mob when it became apparent that the property of some of the number was endangered. The alarm was given that United States troops were hurrying to the scene which caused lawless ruffians to disperse to grog shops and other places af resort for consultation and reorganization. The disturbance caused the greatest excitement and apprehension. No one who has professed loyalty to the Federal Government feels safe, and many are starting with their families for the North, flying for their lives, leaving their property, unprotected, behind them. The negroes seem to feel their utter helplessness and despair. General Emory has called his forces in from the barracks, and two companies have gone to the scene. The 12-pounders have been planted before the State House. The White Leaguers do not attempt to conceal their strength; they are well armed with rifles and revolvers. It is disclosed that large quantities of arms have been received in this city within the last three days; they came in boxes labelled boots and shoes, and were directed to men suspected with connection with the rebel organizations. The rebels do not hesitate now to boldly defy the Federal Government; they say they will re-establish the Confederacy, and that the Crescent City shall be the capital. The greatest excitement and disorder spread through the city as the news of the disturbance in St. James Parish was known.

A writer in the *St. Paul Press* tells a new story of Horace Greeley. Horace wrote a note to a brother editor in New York whose writing was equally illegible with his own. The recipient of the note not being able to read it, sent it back by the same messenger to Mr. Greeley for elucidation. Supposing it to be the answer to his own note, Mr. Greeley looked over it, but likewise was unable to read it, and said to the boy—'Go, take it back. What does the d—d fool mean?' 'Yes, sir,' says the boy, 'that is just what *he* says.'.

About two years ago a butcher in Berlin was greatly distressed by the loss of 2,000 thalers which he had placed in a secret drawer of his desk at home. It was impossible to discover the thief, and payments falling due at the time the butcher was unable to meet his obligations on account of the loss of the money, and was forced into bankruptcy. No long after this the butcher's wife became insane, and was taken to an asylum, where, after remaining eighteen months, she died. After his wife's death the butcher received her clothing from the authorities of the asylum. He found sewed in between the lining of one of her dresses the long-lost sum of money, and in addition some bank notes. Evidently the woman, who had been very avaricious, had taken the money in a moment of aberration and sewed it in her dress.

A WARNING.

THE *Patriot* publishes,—as a warning to over zealous supporters of the Local Opposition party—the following extract, from an Act of the Legislature passed last session. We hope the *Patriot's* friends and readers have been warned in time:—

LXXVI. No Candidate for the representation of any Electoral District, shall, nor shall any other person, either, provide or furnish drink or other entertainment at the expense of such Candidate, or other person to any meeting of Electors assembled for the purpose of promoting such Election at any time between the teste and return of the writ of such Election, or pay, or promise, or engage to pay for any such drink or other entertainment, except only that nothing herein contained shall extend to any entertainment furnished to any such meeting of Electors by or at the expense of any persons at his, her, or there usual place of residence, provided the same be not a licensed tavern, and that no spirituous liquors be issued at such entertainment on the day of Election.

And also the 62nd clause which is as follows:—

LXII. When it is found upon the report of a Judge upon an election petition that any corrupt practice has been committed by any candidate at an election, or by his agent whether with or without the actual knowledge and consent of such candidate the election of such candidate if he has been elected shall be void.

SCHOOLS OF AGRICULTURE.

The following words—spoken by Lieut. Govern or Tilley at the close of the Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition—might, with great propriety, be addressed to the people of this Island:—

"In closing this exhibition we should come to some resolution which would be beneficial to us in the future. We should decide upon an arrangement of matters that would lead to a very great improvement both in the material and the manner of conducting these shows. There are various ways in which such a result might be produced. One of the most important of these, is to devise means for bringing to our Province a good class of agriculturists, and thus increase that part of our population. He had noticed by the census that the agriculturists were in proportion to the population more numerous than those engaged in any other industry. We should employ means to increase this proportion as speedily as possible. By attracting emigrants to our Province, we would do much to advance our agricultural interests; but there was a way in which we could do much more. One of the reasons why the improvement in agriculture was so slow, is that our farmers do not sufficiently consider their position, nor take the standing in the community which they are entitled to occupy. Some persons might ask what effect that could have. Young men are naturally ambitious, and seek those occupations in which they see the best chances for advancement. Some go into the army, others enter the learned professions, and more are enticed into the more lucrative engagements of commerce. But few are inclined to remain on the farm, and most of those who do remain are compelled to do so. An effort should be made to induce young men to go into agricultural occupations. The best way to secure this end is to establish an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, in which the young men from all sections of the Province might come and obtain a thorough education. This would at once elevate the social status of the farmer, and produce the most beneficial results in the Province. Our public men could turn their attention to no better work than the encouragement of such an undertaking."

A MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION AT SEA.

A Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Times* says the Norwegian papers are publishing the following tale of almost miraculous preservatiou at sea:—

The captain of the schooner *Amazon*, of Stavanger, recently arrived at Bergen with a cargo of salt, reports that in passing the British Channel he had the opportunity of saving a British lad of fifteen under very peculiar circumstances. The *Amazon* was about twelve geographical miles from the British shore, when the captain thought he observed through his telescope something floating in the water. He altered his course so as to get nearer, and soon discovered a small boat, in which a lad was lying fast asleep. The shouting from the schooner did not awaken him, but when a small log was thrown over into the boat he awoke with a sudden start; an end of a line was thrown to him, and he was just able to fasten it when he swooned, and had to be carried on board the vessel. In the boat nothing was found but a pair of oars and a Bible. The lad, when brought back to life and strength by the tender care shown to him, gave the following account of his fate: He was sitting on the shore, reading his Bible, when some of his companions came down to him and teased him with the manner in which he spent his leisure time. To escape from their banter he got into a boat, and kept on reading, when suddenly he discovered, to his great dismay, that his persecutors had cut the line and left his frail boat to the power of the quick-running ebb. He tried to use the oars, but struggled in vain against wind and water, and, as a dense fog set in, he soon lost sight of land. After several hours alternate struggling and powerless despair he fell asleep, and sleep remained, in fact his only comfort against hunger, cold, and the deep pangs of his isolation during the three days and three nights which he had spent in his frail boat, when he was was at last seen and saved. Unhappily, neither the name of the lad nor the place where his parents live is given, but that will I suppose, not be difficult to get at when the facts obtain your wide publicity. The name of the captain of the *Amazon* is Thomson.

ICELAND'S NEW CONSTITUTION.—The new constitution for Iceland, granted by King Christian IX, on the occasion of the recent millenial celebration, provides for a national legislature, to be called the *Althing*, consisting of an upper house of twelve members, six of them nominated by the King and six elected by the lower house. To the latter branch thirty members are elected by the people, and from this number six members of the upper house are chosen by a meeting of the two houses in general session. For members of the lower house all farmers who pay taxes, all residents of towns who pay a municipal tax of four rix dollars, all fishermen who pay taxes, all public functionaries, and all graduates of institutions of learning have a right to vote. Voters must be twenty-five years of age, have a good character, and must have resided in their voting districts at least a year without receiving support from the poor law fund. The *Althing* meets at Reikjavik on the first working day of July in every second year. Its sessions are limited to six weeks, and two-thirds of each house constitute a quorum. It has exclusive control of taxation, and no funds can be taken from the treasury except through its action. During the session no member can be arrested for debt, or proceeded against at law unless taken in the actual commission of crime. The crown appoints a Governor of Iceland, and there will be a minister for Iceland in the Danish Cabinet, and a Government Commissioner to sit in the *Althing*, and furnish documents and explanations. These officers will be paid by Iceland, but no contribution will be made to the Danish Treasury. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is to be perfectly free. Freedom of the press is absolute without censorship. The right tc hold public meetings is guaranteed. All special rights of nobility, such as titles and dignities, are null. The King can suspend the execution of laws, and can decree laws *ad interim*, which must be laid before the *Althing*, but cannot be annulled without his consent.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The result of the flogging of British Consul Magee in Guatemala by Commandant Gonzales shows that England has a long arm for the protection of her subjects and the redress of their wrongs. Gonzales, who ordered the flogging, was fired at and wounded at the time of the outrage, but did not die, as was stated at first. He has been tried by court martial and sentenced to two years hard labor, and his accomplice to two. The sum of $50,000 has been offered as compensation to Consul Magee. The Government of Guatamela, in the presence of the British Squadron, made all the apologies demanded, and saluted the British flag with proper ceremony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Duchess of Edinburgh has given birth to a son.

Nubia is to have a railroad. It is an English and German enterprise.

The loss by the late typhoon at Hong Kong is estimated at one million sterling.

Thomas Ross, Q. C., has been elected Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

China has streets paved with granit blocks laid over three hundred years ago, as good as new.

Six thousand Yorkshire miners are locked out, in consequence of refusing to submit to the 20 per cent. reduction.

Count Von Arnim's trial will take place soon, and his case will be disposed of before the opening of the German Parliament.

Count Von Arnim has been removed to a sanitary establishment in the suburbs of Berlin, his health being affected by his confinement.

The increase of diptheria in New York last week has been alarming, and the number of cases makes the disease almost epidemic. The fatality is great.

A public meeting was held in London last week to denounce the use of public money in illuminating the city on the occasion of the anticipated visit of the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Premier Peer of England—now 27 years of age—has joined the Novitiate of the Oratorians with the intention of becoming a priest.

A Berlin special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Emperor William has desired that no stone shall be left unturned in order to recover the papers retained by Count Von Arnim.

Mr. John Bright was requested to take charge of a petition to Parliament for the liberation of the 'Claimant.' Mr. Bright refused—stating that he thought sympathy could not be bestowed on a more unworthy object.

A man 83 years old died recently in the country prison at Winchester, England, where he was undergoing a fortnight's imprisonment for having begged a half penny while walking home from London, where he had gone in search of his son.

At the Protestant Episcopal Convention now in session in New York, a communication was received from the House of Bishops to the effect that a committee had been appointed to consider a plan for a better understanding between the Churches of England, Canada and America.

Newfoundland is to have a general election early next month. Party feeling runs very high in that Province, the questions at stake being petty local and personal. The strife in the present instance will be exceptionally bitter; as the partias are pretty evenly balanced.

RECEPTION OF THE MILITARY.—A *Tribune* New Or eans special says no threatened disturbance in the interior of Louisana; that the soldiers were well received except at Bayou Sara, where the negroes were opposed to their presence. There being no difficulty in reinstating Kellogg officials, the White League is not under arms but its organisation is maintained. A mass meeting of coloured citizens held in New Or eans last night, adopted the Pinchback address and denounced Governor Kellogg.

THE THIRD TERM.—Secretary Robeson of the Navy addressed a Republican meeting in Patterson, N. J., on Friday evening, during which he stated that the President himself would ever be found inside the republican party. In a private conversation after the meeting the Secretary is reported as saying that the President had no intention of running for a third term, and regarded the discussion of the subject as unworthy of notice. Hence his reticence to the public, although his intimate friends well know his views on the matter.

THREATENED NEGRO RIOT.—A *Times'* New Orleans special says negro riots were threatened at Hazelhurst, Miss., on Wednesday. A negro was arrested for arson and while trying to escape from the officers was killed. The officers gave themselves up and were lodged in jail. The negro coroner decided that the incendiary was murdered, whereupon the negroes of the town held a mass meeting and avowed their intention of lynching the officers. The white men armed and guarded the jail, and up to midnight Thursday no riot had taken place.

The Episcopal convention in New York gave to the pulpits of that city several bishops on Sunday the 11th inst, including Bishop Gregg, of Texas, the Bishop of Litchfield, England, Biehop Huntington, of New York, Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, Bishop Wilmer of Louisan a, Bishop Whittaker, of Nevada, Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania, Bishop Gross of Savannah, and Bishop Newly of Maine. These Right Rev. Reverend gentlemen preached very able discourses in the New York pulpits. Bishop Oxender, of Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada, attended the Convention.

The Government of Spain have presented a long note to the French Government in regard to immunity from interference enjoyed by the Carlists in the reception of supplies and munitions of war across the border, and other violations of frontiers by the Royalists. It seem the French Government required specific charges from Spain, and this note is a reply to that demand. It treats of facts extending over a period of four years, and in conclusion ca ls attention to the good offices exercised by Portugal and the anomaly presented by liberal France identifying herself with absolutism.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—Late advices state that a scouting party from Fort Wallace, operating on the north fork of Smoky Hill River, In western Kansas, discovered on Saturday last, the body of three men and a woman murdered by Indians. The parties killed were from Blue Ridge, Ga. They were emigrants seeking a locality. The woman's head was crushed, and all the bodies more or less mutilated. Within the last two weeks eleven persons have been killed by Indians in Western and South-Western Kansas, and several others are missing. They are supposed to meet the same fate.

Deaths from the use of chloroform in dentistry are becoming so frequent in the United States that serious alarm is expressed in the press. The *Tribune* says: "There are surgical cases where its use is deemed necessary by experienced physicians, but in such trifling affairs as in tooth-drawing, the risk is out of all proportion to the advantage. A dentist who employs it should be held responsible for its use, and if the result is fatal, should be tried for manslaughter. There is no excuse for tampering with human life when comparatively harmless anæsthetics would serve every purpose, if, indeed, any be needed.

The horrors of sea sickness in the passage across the Channel are to be spared to passengers in future by the aid of a new steamer which has just been launched at Hull, the joint production of Mr. Bessemer and Mr. Reed. The peculiarity of the vessel is that the saloon is designed to swing automatically in the middle of the ship, so as to be free from the motion of the vessel, which of itself has been reduced to a minimum by careful designing and construction. The ship is called the Bessemer salloon steamer, and those who are troubled with seasickness are promised a comfortable means of navigating the ocean, free from other qualms but those of conscience.

Von Arnim's Documents, says the Berlin *Post*, were arranged in three categories. The first, referring to his appointment as an ambassador and salary, were not included in the search. The second comprises those which Von Arnim acknowledges are in his possession, and which he claims to have retained because they will serve as a justification of his conduct; and the third and largest category comprise those of a confidential nature, the whereabouts of which Arnim denies all knowledge. The *Post* says that the Courts have acted throughout under legal authority. It is now believed that the papers have been sent by him to England for safe keeping.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—It is reported on authority that the documents detained by Count Von Arnim are State property, and the courts decided that there were sufficient grounds for instituting proceedings against the Count. Negotiations for their restoration had been carried on for several months through Von Arnim's brother-in-law, and after repeated warnings a few of the papers were returned, but the chief portion were not given up. The documents contain Prince Bismarck's unqualified approval of Count Von Arnim's conduct while Ambassador at Paris up to the time the semi-official journals of Germany began to attack him as a leader of the reactionary and Ultramontane movement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"PENNY READINGS!"

THE THIRD SEASON of these Entertainments, consisting of Songs, Music, Readings and Recitations will commence

On Tuesday, 27th October,

in St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom, and will be continued fortnightly, until further notice, through the winter.

Doors open at 7.30. Admission 10 cents.

Tickets for the entire Season, One Dollar, to be obtained at Mr. Harvie's Store.

JOHN ELLIS.

St. Peter's Clergy House, Oct. 19, 1874. 2i

AUCTION.

Genuine Labrador Herring!

JUST ARRIVED, direct from Labrador, ex brigt. *Dawn*, and will be offered by AUCTION, on QUEEN STREET WHARF, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst, at 12, noon,—

300 Bbls. Prime Labrador Herring,

caught since Sept. 10th.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

Oct. 19, 1874.—ali

RUM. RUM.

15 Puns. to close a Consignment. Will be Sold Low.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Oct. 19, 1874. 3in

Rye Whiskey.

50 BARRELS just received, and a large quantity always in stock. We are agents for the manufacturer, and sell at the same prices as it can be had at the Distillery.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Oct 19, 1874. 3in

To the Electors of the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN,—At the earnest solicitation of friends in different parts of the District, and encouraged by offers of support from many who voted against me last year, I have decided to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election.

Should I have the honor of being elected, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge the duties of your representative.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
DONALD FERGUSON.

East River, Oct. 12. 1874.

To the Electors of the First District of King's County, for the Legislative Council:—

GENTLEMEN.—At the request of a number of you, I again offer myself as a Candidate at the approaching Election to represent you in the Legislative Council.

Never having been an extreme partizan, my past conduct may be taken as an index to my future course. I will support, irrespective of party, all measures that I believe to be good, and oppose all that I believe to be bad, and I will continue to offer no factious opposition to either our Local or Dominion Governments, if they give us our rights, and promote good measures for the well-being and contentment of the people generally.

Since my first entrance upon public life, I have ever been identified with the cause of the Tenants in their struggle to free themselves from Landlordism, and its numerous accompanying evils.

Between this and election day, (29th inst.) I shall not be able to visit you personally, at your homes; but at public meetings to be held throughout the District, of which due notice will be given, I will endeavor to give you my views on the leading questions of the day; and, at the same time, I trust to be in a position to render such an account of my political stewardship, for the last 22 years, as will meet with your cordial approbation.

I remain Gentlemen,
Your Ob'dt Humble Servant,
JAMES DINGWELL.

Bay Fortune, Oct. 12.—h 2in

MR R. MUNN

WILL address the Electors of the Second Legislative Council District of Queen's County, at the following times and places:—

At the School House, Belle Creek, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

At Eldon Hall, on Wednesday the 14th inst., at the same hour.

At Alex. McDonald's (Hector), Murray Harbour Road, on Thursday the 15th inst., at the same hour.

At the "Half Way House," on Friday the 16th inst., at the same hour.

At Pownal Hall, on Saturday the 17th inst., at the same hour.

At Webster's Corner, Fort Augustus, on Monday the 19th inst., at the same hour.

At the "Ten Mile House," St. Peter's Road, on Tuesday the 20th instant, at the same hour.

At the School House, Winsloe Road North, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at the same hour.

After nomination day further meetings will be announced.

Oct. 12, 1874.

FALL TRADE SALE!

(ABOUT 22ND OCTOBER.)

Terms, - - Six Months.

On arrival of Bark *Moselle* from London, and Ships from Liverpool, our Fall Importations will be completed, and we will offer,

BY AUCTION

About 22nd instant:

140 chests TEA, }
50 half-chests, do } warranted
500 bbls FLOUR, (diff. brands)
50 puns MOLASSES,
50 hhds SUGAR,
50 bbls White SUGAR,
30 bbls CURRANTS,
200 boxes VALENCIAS,
50 sacks RICE,
35 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing SODA,
100 boxes SOAP,
50 do Toilet do,
100 jars Cream TARTAR,
20 sacks FILBERTS,
20 bbls WALNUTS,
15 do ALMONDS,
200 boxes CONFECTIONERY,
60 boxes CRACKERS,
40 boxes Ball BLUE,
75 tins MUSTARD,
100 tins PEPPER,
30 do GINGER,
45 boxes STARCH,
80 do Nixey's Black LEAD,
50 do Table SALT,
20 bbls Barnes' PICKLES,
20 do Crosse and Blackwell's do,
20 do Chow Chow,
10 tins Castor OIL,
100 kegs NAILS, (assorted sizes),
40 boxes HORSENAILS,
25 do AXES,
50 do GLASS, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14,
2 casks PUTTY,
60 doz BROOMS,
60 do PAILS,
200 reams WRAPPING PAPER,
50 M. PAPER BAGS,
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 kegs WHITING,
50 boxes T D PIPES,
100 pkgs SHOE THREAD,
300 sides Sole LEATHER,
45 boxes TOBACCO,—chewing,
75 caddies do smoking,
10 kegs do twist,
20 bbls LAMP CHIMNIES,
300 doz BLACKING,
200 coils 6thd MANILLA,
&c., &c.

Full particulars of definite day of Sale, &c., will be published in future advertisements, and by handbills in due time.

CARVELL BROS,
Auctioneers

Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Readymade Clothing,
&c., &c., &c

JUST received at the "Southport Store," a good assortment of Stoves, in Niagara, Waterloo, National and Magician, Cooks; Coral, Model, Organ and Ben Franklin, Parlors. Box Ironsides and Farmer's Boilers. Stovepipe, &c., &.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A large assortment in Men's, Womens' Boy's and Children's.

Hats & Caps, in great variety.

Readymade Clothing,

A splendid assortment, suitable to all.

The above seasonable goods, together with a choice lot of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., are offered to the public at prices which cannot fail to please.

Thankful for past favors, I would solicit a continuance

HENRY BEER.

Southport, Oct. 19, 1874. 6in

SUGAR.

HOURLY expected per Schr. *Onward*, 25 Hhds. Bright PORTO RICO, a choice article for retailing.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Oct. 19, 1874. 1w

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having taken the Factory formerly occupied by PROUD & MACCOBRAY, are prepared to conduct the business of CARRIAGE BUILDING in all its departments.

Carriages and Sleighs made to order.

Repairs done with neatness and despatch.

All orders filled when promised.

YOUNKER, OFFER & CO.

Oct. 19, 1874—tf

PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE Annual Subscription Ploughing Match, open to all residents of Queen's County in the south side of the Hillsboro', will be held (under the direction of a Committee of the Subscribers) at "Keppoch," the farm of Wm. Welsh, Esq., M. P. P., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, when prizes to the amount of $60.00 will be offered for competition in two classes:.

First Class—Men; entrance fee, $1.00

Second Class—Boys under 18 years, entrance free.

Ploughing to be 5x8 inches.

Ploughs to start at 9 o'clock, a. m. An additional prize will be given to the first finished in each class, if work approved of by the judges. Time in all cases to count from 9 o'clock.

Rules and regulations will be made known at time of starting.

Intending competitiers must enter their names with the chairman of Committee, on or before Saturday the 31st inst., *after which date there will positively be no more received.*

Howard Ploughs excluded.

By order of the Committee.
HENRY BEER, Chairman.

Southport, Oct. 19, 1874.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Notice to Purchasers of Government Lands in Townships Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, and 27.

THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places, on the days mentioned, for the receipts of amounts due on account of Public Lands' sales:—

On Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd days of November next, at Wm. Haywood's Esq., Tignish, Lot 2.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th days of November next, at Mr. Patrick Dalton's Nail Pond, Lot 1.

On Friday and Saturday, the 5th and 6th days of November next, at Mr. David Hunter's, Alberton, Lot 4.

On Monday, the 9th day of November, at Beaton's Hotel, Lot 6.

On Wednesday, the 11th day of November at Goodwin's Hotel, Lot 14.

On Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th days of November, at Kensington, Lot 19.

Final notice to all persons in arrears of instalments on account of Public Lands' sales and rent, that unless payment be made to the Commissioner, on or before the 20th December next, proceedings will be instituted for the recovery thereof.

EMANUEL McEACHERN,
Commissioner.

Land Office, Oct. 19—till 5th nov.

SALE OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION,

AT THE COLONIAL BUILDING, CHARLOTTETOWN,

ON

THURSDAY,

THE 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, a very desirable Farm of Land, lately occupied by Charles Alleyne, Esq., of Hillsboro' Castle, situate near the flourishing village of Mount Stewart, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of a tract of 50 acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas; thence running, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, east seventy-six (76) chains, thence south twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] thence north seventy-seven [77] degrees, west seventy-six [76] chains, and thence north twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] to the place of commencement,—

NINETY-THREE (93) ACRES OF LAND,

a little more or less, and is situate in Township number 38, in King's County.

For further particulars apply to E. J. HODGSON, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to

J. S. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN.

Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—till sale

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 15th day of February, 1875.

SALE of FREEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at Mount Stewart Bridge.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on the Twenty-first day of January next, (A. D. 1875,) at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Eleventh day of June, A. D. 1872, and made between CHARLES WORRELL ALLEYNE, of Mount Stewart, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Merchant, and JANET ALLEYNE, his wife, of the one part, and JOHN ALDOUS, of Montague, in said Island, Esq., of the other part, all that tract, piece and parcel of Land, situated lying, and being on Lot or Township number Thirty-eight, bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at the South-west angle of a tract of Fifty, (50) acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas, thence according to the magnetic north of the year 1764, South, seventy-seven degrees, East, seventy-six (76) chains, thence South twelve (12) chains and fifty links, thence North seventy-seven degrees, West seventy-six (76) chains, thence North twelve (12) chains and fifty (50) links to the place of commencement, containing NINETY THREE acres of land, a little more or less, exclusive of the Settlement road running through the same.

A well finished Dwelling House and farm buildings are upon the premises. For further particulars as to terms of sale &c., apply at the office of the undersigned.

Dated this Fifteenth Day of October, A. D. 1874.

R. R. FITZGERALD,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Oct. 19, 1874.—till sale