

Miscellaneous.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The Daily Telegraph thus comments on the tone of the German press towards England:—

"What is the meaning of the anger with which the German people, or rather the German newspapers, are, at present, speaking of England? Why do they single out Great Britain from among all other countries, for their invectives and their sneers? If the sympathy of one nation has the slightest value in the eyes of another, it might have been expected that this country would have received some thanks, or at least no abuse, from the Fatherland. When the French Government seemed bent on picking a quarrel with that of Prussia, and when it issued a declaration of war, the English people and press condemned the policy of France with a unanimity and vigour which it would be difficult to match in the history of English political discussion. * * * * *

What, we ask again, is the meaning of all this animosity? The answer of the Germans is, that we have been systematically supplying France with arms, and that, by giving her the very kind of aid which she most pressing needs, we have virtually become her ally. The journals of the Fatherland ostentatiously parade the record of every chest of breechloaders or cartridges which has been landed, or said to be landed, at Calais or Havre. They complain that we will not listen to the complaints of their Ambassador, and that our Government has virtually permitted England to be employed as the gun-manufacturer of France. The answers to that accusation are at once manifold and complete. This journal has not defended a law which permits belligerents to use a neutral territory for the manufacture of its arms and ammunition. Nevertheless, such a liberty is given to belligerents by the laws of every country, excepting Belgium, but including Prussia herself. Even if England were now sending rifles to France by thousands, she would only be following the example set by Prussia during the Crimean war. And whether the law is good or not, it is, at least, the law of England, and the Government of Berlin knew that such was the case when it accepted the French challenge to war. That was one of the perils which it had to face. Moreover, at the outset of the war, we so changed our municipal law as to confer a direct boon on Prussia, by forbidding the subjects of the Queen to send coal in vessels which might act as store-ships for the French fleet in the Baltic. Again, it is very difficult to draw the line between articles which a neutral may and those which he may not supply, without giving a ground for protest. It might be plausibly urged, that if a belligerent should not obtain sniders, cartridges, gunpowder, or any other of the instruments with which soldiers kill their foes, it is equally important that he should not receive army great-coats, army blankets, or any other article of clothing which may protect the soldier against the cold. Should the siege of Paris last for a few weeks longer, warm clothing may be as important to the German troops as needles, pins, or Krupp's cannon. Yet Prussia is, we are told, drawing large stores of great coats and blankets from England, and about those "instruments of war" she does not say a word. The one burden of her complaint is, that English manufacturers have sold rifles to the French Government, and she speaks as if they had been exported in vast quantities. But such is not the fact. At the utmost only 10,000 or 12,000 breechloaders have been obtained in this country; the sufficient explanation being that England is not able to supply a large store of rifles to any foreign belligerent. The crowd of minor manufacturers, who work by hand, take a long time to execute any order; the only large Birmingham manufactory is, we understand, fully occupied by the commissions of our own Government, and even the German journals do not insinuate that Enfield is at the service of France.

Yet France, we frankly admit, is obtaining a large supply of breechloaders and ammunition from abroad, and were it not for such resources as the arsenals and manufactories of other nations, she could not arm her France-tirers or her Gardes Mobiles. From what country, then, does she draw by far the largest proportion of her new rifles and cartridges? Not from England, but from the United States. As President Grant took care to point out in his proclamation, the municipal laws of that country do not place the slightest restriction on the export of arms to belligerents, and the gun-makers have taken advantage of the liberty with a vengeance. One of the chief American makers, Mr. Remington, has been at Tours for a considerable time; has been constantly communicating with the committee which was appointed to negotiate the purchase of arms; and it is no secret that he has engaged to supply the Government with a large quantity of his own weapons. Down to this date, as local records show, four steamers have left New York, for French ports, conveying no less than 158,500 breech-loading rifles and carbines, with eighteen millions of cartridges. America, indeed, is notoriously the country to which France looks for arms, and it is equally notorious that she hopes to obtain, or may have already obtained, a great proportion of those which were employed during the Civil War, and have since passed into private hands. Several American agents have gone to France to conduct the negotiations, and those gentlemen command the services of powerful politicians, so that it is the war lasts for a couple of months longer, the United States may be the means of arming all the Gardes Mobiles enrolled. These are notorious facts. They are as well known, too, in Berlin as in London. They are perfectly familiar to the Prussian Minister at Washington. Yet, while the German press is denouncing England for committing a breach of neutrality, and sneering alike at her sympathy and her gifts, not a word of reproach or accusation is flung at the United States, and not a solitary remonstrance has been addressed to Washington. What, we ask again, is the meaning of this one-sidedness? What is the real cause of hostility? Why is it that the German press passes over, in absolute silence, the flagrant sin of the United States?

PROSPECTS OF PEACE AND ITS CONDITIONS.

The London Times lately put forward a basis for peace, which is quoted and commented on by the Figaro, thus:—

"Let the strong places of Alsace and Lorraine be dismantled, we will enter into joint and several guarantees with each belligerent to join either against the other in case one should make an attack upon the other without first submitting to our arbitration, as neutrals, the grounds on which such an attack is sought to be justified." In a word, let us realize the dream of the Peace Society, and make war impossible. Why did we not do so two months ago? Why did we not interfere after the battle of Sedan? When France declared her willingness to negotiate a peace on any terms, save the cession of territory, why did we not protest against the intention of Prussia to annex French provinces? Are the friends of Prussia disappointed at the slow progress of the war? Have they discovered that a nation of forty millions cannot be conquered in a single campaign? Are they alarmed at the growing unpopularity of Prussia? Whatever the motive, any promising peace proposals are welcome—heartily welcome. Conceive the reply of Count Bismarck, if Lord Granville acted upon the suggestion of the Times? "You have entered into an agreement with Belgium. You could not fulfil it, if you would. Only three years ago you guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg. You are aware that Luxembourg is negotiating a union with Prussia, and you do not even protest. Why, a month after your Foreign Secretary had signed the Luxembourg treaty, he repudiated the responsibility of it in Parliament. You were bound to protect the integrity of Denmark. Did you do so? You were bound to protect the independence of Hanover. Did you do so? Prussia knows too well the valuelessness of your guarantee to accept it. If we had been faithful to our treaty obligations, the present difficulty would have been impossible. As we have been faithless to our treaty obligations, our guarantee is worthless. We can only regard the proposal of the Times as a jest which will greatly amuse the man of iron and blood.

Whatever may be the basis of peace, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine is not to form it, if the Press of England is to have anything to say in the matter. It is admitted on all hands, says the Standard, that to take Alsace and Lorraine from France would be a deed of unjustifiable violence—that it is a retrograde step into the barbarism of the last century—that it is the establishment of a precedent most dangerous to the peace of Europe—that the addition of any portion of French territory to Germany would be a source of weakness to her instead of strength—that, even if the people of Alsace and Lorraine were to be reunited to their conquerors, France would never cease to agitate for their recovery, and that thus there would be established for ever an endless source of war and future trouble in the heart of Europe. Even the Times, which was the first to suggest the appropriation of Alsace and Lorraine to the Germans, is now found to be counselling moderation and magnanimity to the conquerors, and deprecating the consequences of their insistence upon their original demands—demands which it itself had proposed and justified.

But, by whatever means the change of opinion has been effected, and to whatever cause it is due, it is not a little gratifying to those who have steadily resisted the German claims to Alsace and Lorraine, to find the entire voice of the English Press echoing our views. Our readers need not be reminded of the arguments which we have used to prove that the present war had reached the stage of pure, violent, barbaric conquest of one country by another when the cession of Alsace and Lorraine was set forth as the ultimatum of the German demand. To insist upon these terms is, we maintain, to make peace impossible. France will not and cannot surrender her eastern provinces. She may be beaten utterly, and laid prostrate to the ground, but she will not yield to the Prussian claim. This is not the time to discuss the question of which was the original aggressor, or who was the more wrong in the quarrel. Europe has to consider only how the war is to end. We may presume, by the marked change of tone in the journals, that even those who have condemned France are not desirous of seeing her altogether crushed, and that they are anxious that the quarrel shall end with the present war. Is there then no arrangement possible which shall give to Germany all the legitimate spoils of her victory—at least, all for which she took up arms—without depriving France of territory? Is the universal public opinion of Europe to be of no effect in the presence of German ambition? Even in Germany there is a large and, as we believe, a growing party, which deprecates a continuance of the war for the sake of getting Alsace and Lorraine. If the German people were to be polled to-morrow, it would probably be found that a large majority were anxious for peace upon any honorable terms. The prospects of such a peace are fading every day into the dim distance; and something may occur at any moment to render them utterly hopeless. Any further defeats inflicted on France will certainly not be calculated to hasten such a consummation as Count Bismarck desires. One effect of every such defeat is to aggravate the disorganization and disorder which prevail in the French provinces, and another is to impoverish the people. But it is indispensable to any peace that there should be a settled and recognized authority in France, and the Germans will probably consider it no less essential that the French shall not be so ruined as to be unable to pay a large pecuniary indemnity.

The special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that, notwithstanding the enormous losses France has sustained, the towns and villages appear as full of strong men as before, and armed men are pouring in through every town, and filling every railway line. In a journey he made to Lemath, the whole of the route, he says, was bristling with bayonets. Arms did not appear scarce, although the men had no Chassepots, Remingtons, or Sniders.

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Mercantile Advertisements.

1870. SPRING. 1870.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to announce the completion of his Spring Importations, comprising his usual general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Spices, &c., &c. Bolt, Bar and Sheet Iron, Carriage Springs, Blister & Cast Steel, Cast Steel Axes and Edge Tools; Wrought and Cut Spikes, Nails and Tacks, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Sledges, Hammers, Scales & weights, Saddlery, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Paints, Varnish, Linseed, Olive, Kerosene, Seal, Corded Cottons, Alcohol, Old Jamaica and Demerara Spirits, Irish, Scotch, Bourbon, Old Rye and Old Malt Whiskies, Brandy, Gin, Old Tom, Ginger Beer, Port, Sherry and Champagne Wines, Dublin, London and Edinburgh Bottled Ale & Porter, Cordage, Canvas and Coils Chain, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Confectionary, Tobacco, Snuff, Raisins, Currants, Sporting Powder, Patent Shot, Caps, &c., &c.

Best Canada Flour and Cornmeal.

A consignment of Dark and Pale Brandy, in hhd's, quarter casks and bottles, from the celebrated Vineyard of George Sayer & Co., Cognac, France, per Ship Anjouin, All of which is offered for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest market rates.

DANIEL BRENNAN. June 2, 1870.

IN BOTTLES OF FULL SIZE ONLY.

SAYER'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES

AWARDED THE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862 BOTTLED AT COGNAC AND LABELLED, ACCORDING TO AGE.

FINE OLD CHOICE OLD VERY OLD

Marked: * * * * * TO BE HAD OF THE BEST MERCHANTS. Preferred by good judges.

N.5.-AVOID INFERIOR BRANDIES AND SMALL BOTTLES.

D. BRENNAN, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Fall and Winter GOODS! 1870.

MACKINNON & MACDONALD Have just received, per Steamers "Dorian," "City of Baltimore," "Irish Argos," "Barque "Theresa" and others

Their Fall Stock of DRY GOODS,

Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Tweeds, Fancy Coatings, Moscovos, Pilots, Whitneys, &c. Dress Materials, Ladies' Cloth and Velvets, Jackets, Veilvettes, Skirts and Skirting, Fancy Goods, Scarfs, Shawls, Sontags, Cottons, Cotton Warp and Clothing.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Fur-Hardware.

Iron, Steel, Plough Metals, Shear Plates, Shovels, Hoes, Traces, Back Bands, Hames, Nails, Window Glass, Paints, Paint Oil, &c.

Tea,

A superior article, Sugar, Groceries, &c., &c. All of which will be sold at lowest Market Prices.

MCKINNON & MACDONALD, Dodd & Roger's Brick Building, Queen Square, Nov. 9, 1870.

18- NEW STORE. -70. NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber has opened a New Store on Queen Street, in Dunn's Block, nearly opposite Mr. Watson's Drug Store, where he offers for Sale, a carefully selected Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Paper Collars, &c.

He, also, calls particular attention to his

TEA.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. G. McDUGALL, Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870.

Groceries, &c.

"Italian Warehouse."

JUST RECEIVED, from London and else- 100 chests and half chests TEA, 5000 lbs. Jamaica COFFEE, 50 lbs. SUGAR, 50 lbs. MOLASSES, 100 doz. PICKLES and SAUCES, 400 boxes RAISINS, 10 kegs Green GRAPES, 10 lbs. CURRANTS, 10 London Crushed SUGAR, 29 casks & 200 cases Brandy and Gin, Casks & qt. casks Superior Wines, &c., &c., &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MACEACHERN & Co. Ch'town, Nov. 9, 1870. Im

Tobacco! Tobacco!

THE Subscriber having removed next door to the old Stand, begs leave to intimate to his patrons and the public in general, that he has fitted up a new Tobacco Factory, on an extensive scale, from which he will supply his customers on the most liberal terms. Also, on hand, a large assortment of Fancy PIPES, 20,000 CIGARS, 400 boxes LOZENGES, 800 dozen SHOE BLACKING, 12 gross BLACKLEAD, 8 cases MATCHES, besides a large assortment of

GROCERIES, To which he invites the attention of intending purchasers. CHARLES QUIRK, Upper Queen Street. Ch'town, Sep. 7, 1870. 3m

HATS, CAPS & FURS! BOOTS & SHOES.

RECEIVED from England, United States, and Canada, a full and complete assortment of the above GOODS, embracing all the leading and most fashionable Styles for Fall and Winter.

LADIES' FURS,

Latest Styles, all New Goods. No old nor moth-eaten Furs which have been kept over from last year. All Furs warranted free from moths.

A. B. SMITH, South Side Queen Square. Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1870.

N. B.—Highest Price in Cash paid for MINK, MUSKRAT, OTTER, FOX, and other Fur Skins.

REMOVAL.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO Reddin's Corner, QUEEN STREET.

OWING to the increase in the Subscriber's business, he is necessitated to remove to larger Premises, and having received, per "Etta," via Halifax, over

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c.,

TOGETHER WITH

Furnishing Goods,

IN GREAT VARIETY. He is now prepared to accommodate his Customers in first-class style. Cutters and Workmen unsurpassed in P. E. Island. Nothing will be left undone to ensure satisfaction. A call solicited.

J. W. FALCONER. Ch'town, Oct. 5, 1870.

Remember that MASON & HENDERSON,

QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, Queen Street,

HAVING nearly completed their Importations for the Season, call the attention of the inhabitants of Prince Edward Island to an early inspection of their Stock, which will compare with any on the Island, for

QUALITY, STYLE & PRICES.

Having purchased in the best markets, by one of the firm, for Cash, enables them to offer the whole of their Stock at very low rates.

We invite special notice to our various assortment of Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, Matts, Room Papering, and Furnishing Goods.

MASON & HENDERSON.

Charlottetown, Nov. 9, 1870.



A PROCLAMATION.

I, D. H. MACKINNON, do, by virtue of Authority vested in me, as Proprietor of the "New York Clothing Emporium," issue this Proclamation, the 29th day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, is binding to all intent and purposes, that, whereas, this Fashionable Street has been neglectfully mis-called Great George Street, which is not in keeping with the intelligence of the residents thereon, nor appropriate to the business thoroughfare of so magnificent a location for business purposes. Considering that all the Great Georges have passed from the scene of action, Little Georges being exempt from such honors, on account of inability, shall henceforth pass into obscurity, like all their ancestors, and substitute in its place a name which will give new life and vigor to the artistic skill and mechanism displayed on so successful a Street, each day; therefore, I proclaim its name shall henceforth and forever be called

"BROADWAY,"

Where I sell the most handsome and most stylish fitting Garments ever manufactured in Charlottetown or any other place. You can call, gentlemen, and examine my Stock of Cloths, my Fashionable made up Garments to order, my ready-made Garments, which alone excel any custom work in Charlottetown. Come and we will suit you to anything you want in our line, to suit your own notions of comfort and style, as well as our stylish and comfortable ideas, cut and mechanism. You can have all these Cheap, at

"The New York Emporium," Broadway, - - - Charlottetown.

—BY— D. H. MACKINNON. November 16, 1870.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. The Edinburgh Review.

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. The London Quarterly Review,

which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. The Westminster Review

has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. The North British Review,

now in its 61st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing beyond the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,

was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

Terms for 1870. For any one of the Reviews - \$1.00 per an. For any three of the Reviews - 12.00 " For any four of the Reviews - 12.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine - 4.00 " For Blackwood and one Review - 7.00 " For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews - 10.00 " For Blackwood and three of the Reviews - 13.00 " For Blackwood and four of the Reviews - 15.00 "

Single Numbers of a Review, \$1. Single Numbers of Blackwood, 35 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

Clubs. A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to our address.

Postage. The postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States, is two cents a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

Premiums to New Subscribers. New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1870, will be entitled to receive one of the Four Reviews for 1869. New Subscribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or two of the Reviews for 1869.

Back Numbers. Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from January, 1865, to December, 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from January, 1866, to December, 1869, at half the current subscription price.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. 110 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the Farmers' Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1000 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, \$7. By mail, post-paid, \$8.

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Extract from letter of Pope Pius IX. Rome, Dec. 30, 1868.

REV. I. T. HECKER: We heartily congratulate you upon the esteem which your periodical, "The Catholic World," has, through its erudition and perspicuity, acquired even among those who differ from us, etc.

Letter from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York. New York, Feb. 7, 1865.

DEAR FATHER HECKER: I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, to be entitled: "The Catholic World," which it is proposed publishing in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state there is nothing in its whole scope and spirit which has not my hearty approval. The want of some such periodical is widely and deeply felt, and I cannot doubt that the Catholic community at large will rejoice at the prospect of having this want, if not fully, at least in a great measure, supplied.

With the privilege which you have of drawing on the intellectual wealth of Catholic Europe, and the liberal means placed at your disposal, there ought to be no such word as failure, in your vocabulary.

Hoping that this laudable enterprise will meet with well-merited success, and under God's blessing, become fruitful in all the good which it proposes.

I remain, Rev. Dear Sir, very truly, your friend and servant in Christ, JOHN, Archbishop of New York.</