A SINGULAR STORY.

RE-ERECTION OF THE HEAD—LIFE RESTORED TO A DECAPITATED CRIMINAL.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

A Florence newspaper, *L'Italie*, extracts from the "Annales de la Medicine et de la Churugie Etrangere," the following extraordinary history. The Italian paper, for reasons easily to be gathered, does not give implicit credence to this statement, nor lend it the editorial sanction:—

On the 18th of April 1868 in the prison of Villarica, (province of Ninos Geraos), in Brazil, two men named Aveiro and Carines were executed at the same time. In Brazil executions take place with closed doors, in the interior of the prison. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo, of Rio Janeiro, well known by savants for his remarkable works on electricity applied to physiology, his surgical skill, and his success in autoplastic operations, obtained permission to profit by this event in order to experiment on the power of electricity, and illustrate its analogy with some of the phenomena of life. The numerous experiments hitherto attempted have been made on the head and trunk separately. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo's was, if possible, to unite the head to the neck after capitation. The heads of the two criminals fell within a few minutes of each other, into the same basket; first that of Carines, then that of Aveiro. Immediately after this second execution a compression was effected by a pupil of Dr. Lorenzo on the carotid arteries of one of the heads so as to stop the hemorrhage. The body was then placed on a bed already prepared, and Dr. Lorenzo stuck the head as exactly as possible on the section and kept it in that position. The cells of a powerful electric pile were applied to the base of the neck and on the breast. Under this influence, as in former experiments, the respiratory movements were at once perceptible. As the blood, which penetrated in abundance through the surface of the scar, threatened to stop the passage of air, Dr. Lorenzo had recourse to tracheotomy. Respiration then ensued regularly. The head was fastened to the body by stitches and by a special apparatus. The physiologist wished to ascertain for how long a time the appearance of life could thus be artificially maintained. His astonishment was great when he saw that at the end of two hours not only did respiration still continue under the influence of electric current, but that circulation had even resumed a certain regularity. The pulse beat freely, but sensibly. The experiment was continued without intermission. At the end of sixty-two hours it was evident to the astonishment of every one that a process of cicatrisation had commenced on the lips of the section. A little later signs of life manifested themselves spontaneously in the head and limbs, till then deprived of motion. At this moment the director of the prison arriving for the first time in the experiment room observed that by a singular mistake due to the haste of the operation the head of Carines had been taken for that of Aveiro, and had been applied to the body of the latter. The experiment was continued notwithstanding. Three days later the respiratory movements reproduced themselves and electricity was suppressed. Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo and his assistants were stupified, frightened at a result so unexpected, and at the power of an agent which, in their hands had restored life to a body whose right to exist the law had forfeited.

The learned surgeon who had only in view a simple physiological experiment employed all his skill to continue this work, which science, aided against all expectation by nature, had so singularly commenced. He assisted the process of cicatrisation, which progressed under the most favorable conditions. By means of an œsophagian probe, liquid nourishment was introduced into the stomach. At the end of about three months the cicatrisation was complete, and motion, though still difficult, became more and more extended. At length at the end of seven months and a half, Aveiro Cartnes was able to rise and walk, feeling only a slight stiffness in the neck and a feebleness in the limbs.

So ends this remarkable story. Who can tell the results of a scientific investigation carried so far? In families natural defects may be remedied by readjusting heads and bodies not originally proportioned for each other, and human beings dissatisfied with their sex may, under the benevolent system of Dr. Lorenzo y Carmo repair the error of their origin. It will be a question for lawyers to determine what nationality these future beings are to belong if head and body have previously owed a separate allegiance. But if the system holds good in violent deaths, surely it may be applied to deaths ensuing, as the coroners' jury have it, from natural causes. In this case we might preserve our statesmen and celebrities for ever. Opponents of the system would, however, be found in heirs apparent.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND THE BOSTON CLERGY.

The Boston papers of Tuesday contain a report of the result of the deputation which waited upon Father Hyacinthe in New York to present the greetings of the Evangelical Clergy of Boston. The proceedings are highly creditable to all the parties concerned. They say they are Protestants and recognize him as a distinguished Catholic, contending for freedom of thought and of speech. As such they do him honor. He replies, "I am a Catholic and hope to remain one." He states that he is fighting against abuses, not against the Church; that he recognizes true Christians among Protestants, and in all who hold Christ as the head. The future, he states, is "dark and uncertain," but he will obey his conscience. Both parties manifest a liberal spirit, reminding one of that of Guizot who devotes a book to St. Louis the Catholic, and Calvin the Protestant, as two great ornaments of the Christian religion.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Are composed of Vegetable Extracts (prepared in vacuo), free from all inert, crude, or irritating substances. The first dose commences its work of purifying the blood, regulating the liver, cleansing the stomach and intestines, and purging from the system all acrimonious and corrupt humors. One Pill, taken two hours before dinner, will create a good appetite and insure a healthy digestion.

BILE

Bile on the Stomach will be eliminated by one dose of the Pills—say from four to six in number. When the Liver is in a torpid state, nothing can be better than Radway's Regulating Pills. They purge easily, are mild in operation, and when taken are perfectly tasteless, being coated with gum. They are recommended for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver Kidneys, Nervous Diseases, Indigestion, Dyspepsia Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

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Suffer from Costiveness and Paralysis of the Bowels, and may have to use injections to keep the bowels open. Take 2 to 4 of Radway's Pills every night; in a few weeks the Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, &c., will be restored to sound health and strength—a regular discharge from the bowels will be secured daily.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac. R. R. R. sold by Druggists.

FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS FEVER, PAINS IN THE BACK AND LIMBS,

There is no Remedy yet discovered that has been more successful in curing these complaints than

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

For a sudden Cold, it is almost a specific. Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections give way to it when all other remedies have failed. It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE, and by being kept ready for immediate resort in cases of accident or sudden attack of disease will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Price: 15, 25 and 50 cts per bottle.

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Have you a severe wrench or sprain? Have you rheumatism in any form? Have you stiff neck, or bunches caused by rheumatism pains? If so, "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" is a specific, [illegible] and is also the best painkiller in the world.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

London, Nov. 14.

The Bishop of London to-day delivered a sermon on the life and character of the late George Peabody in Westminster Abbey which was listened to by an immense congregation.

Admiral Topete has been elected Vice-President of the Spanish Cortes.

The Empress Eugenie has left Cairo for Alexandria.

London, Nov. 16

The remains of the late Geo. Peabody will be conveyed to America on board the British war steamer "Monarch," which will sail from Portsmouth on the 26th inst.

The Pope has written to Archbishop Manning, of London, to the effect that Protestants will be provided with facilities for making explanations during the session of the Œcumenical Council.

London, Nov. 16.

It is reported that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is contemplated between Russia, France and Austria.

London, Nov 16.

The King of Belgium will soon pay a visit to Queen Victoria.

FROM THE STATES.

New York, Nov. 16.

The Gaities Theatre in Milwaukie took fire last night by the breaking of a kerosene lamp, while the play was in progress, and was destroyed. Several persons were burned to death, and many injured, in the panic and rush.

New York, Nov. 12.

Rumor indicates that Samana Bay is the destination of an expedition which is fitting out at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

It is asserted that a secret treaty has been signed, ceding a portion of San Domingo to the United States.

Belligerent rights are claimed for the Revolutionists.

Petitions from New York and Boston have been sent to Washington signed by merchants engaged in the trade with Hayti asking for recognition of the Revolutionists as belligerents.

New York, Nov. 15.

The first serious accident that has taken place on the Pacific Railway occurred yesterday morning near San Neandro. Two trains came into collision, completely wrecking both, and killing or wounding thirty or forty passengers. Among the former is A. W. Baldwin, judge of the United States district Court of Nevada, and William Campbell United States District Attorney of Nevada is among the latter. The report of disaster was read from the San Francisco pulpits yesterday, and a universal gloom pervades the city.

New York, Nov. 15.

Another accident is reported on the Pacific Railway, in which the train bound East was run into by a freight train; three passenger cars were badly damaged and twenty persons injured, none fatally.

The Cuban Junta at New York has ordered the discharge of the officers and men who served under Captain Higgins on board the Hornet.

Government detectives here, recently seized eighty thousand dollars worth of counterfeit revenue stamps.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Ottawa, Nov. 17.

The privy Council met yesterday at 11 o'clock, to consider the question of the organization of the civil service. At three o'clock the Governor General arrived at the Privy Council Chamber and the new members of the Cabinet were sworn in.

The following now constitute the Cabinet of the Dominion.

Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, Minister of Justice, Premier.
Sir G. E. Cartier, Minister of Militia.
Sir F. Hincks, Minister of Finance.
Hon. Mr. Kenney, President of the Council.
Hon. Mr. Aikens, Secretary of State for Canada.
Hon. J. Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Customs.
Hon. Mr. Langevin Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Mr. Dunkin, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. Mr Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon Mr. Moris, Minister of Inland Revenue.
Hon. Mr. Chapais, Receiver General.

Hon Mr. Cockburn Speaker of the House of Commons, arrived here to-day and will probably remain at the capital for a week.

Hon. Mr. Vail of Nova Scotia, left town this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the "Examiner."

Mr. Editor,

Among the various animals that inhabit our Island, it appears there is one of whose existence we have not hitherto been informed. Why he has not been discovered previous to this advanced period of our civilization, it is extremely difficult to account. There are many speculative opinions advanced respecting him, but it is pretty generally conceded, on all hands, that the heretofore supposed nonentity of the animal in these regions, must be attributed to the sluggishness and stolidity that characterise his species; and these predominant propensities did, no doubt, to a great extent incapacitate him to perform the athletic feats which such uncouth and obnoxious animals are constrained to accomplish on appearing in a civilized community. But weary, I suppose, of the intolerable monotony that invariably obscures the intellectual atmosphere of the backwoods denizens, this animal formed the noble resolution of quitting his humble and squalid abode in the solitary wilderness, to carve his way to a more dignified and enviable position hoping thereby to shroud himself with sufficient influence to enable him to elevate the status of his long despised and neglected Badger *Tribe* in the estimation of the world. Elated, no doubt with the hope of realizing his chimerical ideas, the poor Badger's head becomes giddy, loses the equilibrium of his mind, and madly rushes into print to dictate to a certain people respecting local matters. But, hold! friend "Badger," do not be so rash. You, we know, desire to render yourself conspicuous, but owing to your recent transition from the rudest state of barbarism to the first stage of civilization, we do not consider that you can yet possess sufficient intelligence to qualify you for the important office of dictator. If you possess an unsatiable desire for notoriety, we will first permit you, as an encouragement, and a prelude to your future greatness, to instruct the badgers on an improved manner of constructing their dens, and the best course for them to pursue, to raise themselves in the scale of civilization and refinement. After you have performed this charitable office, for the amelioration of the rude condition of your benighted and long-neglected Badger *Tribe*, you can, with a greater show of justice, lay claim to the high privilege of speaking and acting like a rational being. Strange to say that the first thing in the political horizon that attracted the "Badger's" attention, on his emerging from the quadruped walks, was *Postal Arrangements*. He speaks approvingly, or at least, I think he does, of the action of the Government in removing the Post Office of Lot —— from a central part of the settlement to nearly the extreme end thereof. At first sight such reasoning appears to be absurd and highly improvident on the part of the "Badger;" but, on narrowly scanning the true purport of his reasoning, we fancy that we can perceive that the animal has evinced a certain degree of credulity. He, no doubt, has heard the people say that whims and extraordinary doings have characterized the career of the present Government. This leads him to picture to himself a brilliant future for his *Tribe*. He imagines that the Government, in their postal infatuation, will, after removing the Lot —— Post Office to every inconvenient place conceivable, in one of their frenzied fits, cap the climax by making a final move of the Lot —— Post Office, which he feels assured will result in permanently establishing it in some remote woods on that Township, where, in all probability his den and those of his Badger Tribe are located. Oh! "Badger," what a glorious future awaits you—how ineffably pleasing it is to anticipate your golden prospect—you must indeed yearn for the realization of your cherished hopes. Instead of being the inmate of a dull churlish den, you will become the proprietor of the great news receptacle, where you shall receive, through the agency of electricity and other mediums, an account of the strange and curious things that are transpiring over the face of this wide-wide world. You shall, too, have the great satisfaction and important privilege of reading for the edification of your brother Badgers the admirable effusions of your prolific brain. How indefatigably you should labor for the consummation of such a grand project. If you shall be successful in accomplishing it not a doubt does remain but you will be exalted to the highest pinnacle of earthly glory. Your brother Badgers, great and small, will not fail to appreciate your intrinsic worth. They will rally around you—they will extol your name and sing your praises—you will become a mighty "Badger," and your name and fame will be transmitted with undiminished splendor to the remotest generation of Badgers.

To effect a work which will be productive of begetting for you such an immortal and world-renowned reputation, you should not fail to have recourse to every stratagem. You must sustain with all your badger ability the reputation of the powers that be; speak well of them in all things; praise their doings, it matters not whether they are for the public weal or woe. Should any person have the temerity to offer any opposition to any act of the Government, you should not fail to evince your voluntary readiness to draw your sword in defence of the "able men." It is immaterial what may be the reputation or public standing of these malcontents whose censorious disposition prompts them to be continually speaking hard of the Government, they should receive a severe castigation at your hands, which, I presume, will effectually deter them from meddling with the affairs of a Government which is so auspicious as to have a "Badger" for their champion.

Before closing permit me to say, that I should deem myself recreant to every principle of honor and justice should I not accord to you my meed of praise for the bravery you displayed in so fearlessly speaking to Joe on the subject of postal grievance. This Joe, you know, exercises more or less influence in the district in which he resides, consequently, your best plan is to speak disparagingly of him whenever he presumes to speak against any *injustice* that the Government may inflict upon him or his neighbors. You may, by doing this, render yourself ridiculous in the eyes of the public, but you must not stop at trifles, for you are destined to be a great Badger yet. Persevere therefore, and succeed in surmounting every obstacle, and you will eventually have the satisfaction of beholding yourself honorably promoted from the *pig-sty* to the *parlor*.

Yours, &c;

ADVISER.

Nov. 15th, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,

In common with others in this city and neighborhood, I availed myself of the opportunity, on Wednesday evening, of hearing Mr. W. H. Rogers, Inspector of Fisheries, Nova Scotia, deliver a lecture on the importance of the late Confederation of British North America to her Maritime Provinces. The lecturer, in his preliminary remarks, disclaimed all intention of discussing the subject of his lecture either politically or nationally, simply intending to confine himself to an exposition and statement of the immense advantages that must necessarily accrue to these lower and Maritime Provinces *commercially*, from their union with Canada. Drawing a comparison between the old 13 States of America, with their *isolated interests, distinct governments*, and *hostile tariffs*, and their amazing progress since their Declaration of Independence and subsequent united nationality, he pictured and predicted as prosperous a future for united British North America. He enlarged at some length, and with much force and eloquence, on the incalculable "impetus" given to the inventive genius of "Uncle Sam" by the operation of the Patent Office, at Washington, and the comparatively easy way in which, without a standing army or navy, or the creation of any *permanent* national debt, they have been able, to the wonder of the world, to provide "sinews" and carry to a successful issue their late gigantic civil war, and how far this was directly attributable to the internal resources of their country having been already developed by their internal system of free trade, working directly towards the mutual benefits and material advancement of the farmer, the mechanical inventor, machinery owner and worker, and the merchant. He not only repudiated the idea that either physically or mentally the inhabitants in these Provinces were inferior to the citizens of the United States, but boldly asserted that their brains and bodies were superior to those of their American cousins, though, through commercial depression, and an undeveloped mechanical genius, arising from a want of union and consequent incentive to healthy exertion, they had been just "*wasting away their lives.*"

He proceeded to show how far the natural capabilities and position of Nova Scotia entitled her and us to hope that American enterprise from the United States would ere long seek a field for its mechanical talent and ingenuity in that Province, and thus provide readier employment for our surplus population, and largely tend to enhance the price of all agricultural produce in the "rear" of any of their seats of operations, viz: in this Island and further up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He then compared the site of Halifax, N. S., to that of Boston, U. S. predicting the time not far distant when Halifax should number its hundreds of thousands, and be the outport of Liverpool during winter as well as the Manchester Boston and Bermingham combined of the British *near* and *far* West throughout the year. He again, disclaiming any desire to give a political colour to his remarks, asserted that in the matter of increased taxation he felt but little concern, believing and enforcing the reason of his faith by ample statistical references, that had the taxation in Nova Scotia been increased even two fold at the date of her admission into Union, her consequent material benefits, increased trade and general prosperity could well afford the weight of such burden. The Lecturer drew a comparison between the state of the British possessions in North America and the U. S., favorable to the former, remarking that he considered it a providential circumstance for his provincial fellow subjects that their country lay contiguous to one which was very heavily taxed, and from whence, consequently, they were and would be henceforth able to draw a capital, and if need be skilled and rough labour, and thus tend to the development of their own agricultural resources and to the efficient utilization of their boundless mineral and other general stores of illimitable wealth, and ere long build up a rich, mighty and enduring nationality.

I may characterize Mr. Rogers' lecture as straight-forward, manly and effective. Had I time ere the issue of your paper, I would most gladly attempt to improve this my very meagre and hurried synopsis, but as I understand it is possible Mr. Rogers may favor the inhabitants of Summerside with his views on the self evident advantages of Confederation, I will not write more for fear I should impress them with an unfavorable idea of Mr Rogers powers as a lecturer. I will try and describe to you next week how far the Antis, in the Temperance Hall last night, where the lecture was delivered, were discomforted, and state to you the moderate views held by the Hon. Geo. Beer, M. L. C., judging from his remarks, after the delivery of the lecture, as well as a new canon in political economy enunciated by the learned Solicitor Gen. of this Island, together with the *loyal* and *confederate* sentiments expressed by one or two others immediately afterwards, the hearty thanks of this community are due to Mr. Rogers for his able, patriotic, and loyal lecture, and his happy crushing rejoinders to the most unwarrantable and ungenerous conclusions attempted to be adduced from his remarks, and to the attacks made on his most unjustly-imputed Annexation proclivities by one or two Anti Confederates.

Excuse this very hurried and imperfect sketch of a most opportune and eloquent lecture, which would take far more time and talent to carefully review, than is at the disposal or command of,

Sir, your ob'dt. servant,

CONFEDERATE.

Nov 18, 1869.

P S—I feel myself bound to add that Mr Rogers emphatically requested his audience to understand, that as a lecturer, he disclaimed any political connection with the Government authorities at Ottawa, though he had the honor to hold an official position under the Canadian Executive. C.

The new brigantine *Orwell*, built by Mr. Charles McDonald of Orwell, for Wm. Welsh, Esq., was towed into this harbor by the *Heather Belle* on Wednesday. She is a substantial looking vessel of 275 tons, N. M., and now lies at Peake's new wharf. The *Spray Bloom* is the name of another Brigantine of 322 tons, N. M., built by McClure Brothers, of Muarray Harbor, and owned by them and Artemas Lord, Esq. Her Captain, Mr. James Irving, and all the crew hail from Murray Harbor. The *Spray Bloom* loaded with boards and deals at Miramichi, and will sail in a few days for Buenos Ayres. She and the *Orwell* ably sustain the reputation of the class of superior vessels which are now built on this Island.—*Pat.*

Owen Connolly, Esq., purchased two hogs yesterday from Wm. Louther, Esq., Nine Mile Creek, which weighed 395 lbs each, and one from Mr. James Duffy, Lot 48, which went 447 lbs. Mr R. Bridges bought one of 410 lbs weight from Mr. Woods, of Lot 48. These were about the heaviest in market this season yet.—*Ib.*

WE notice by advertisements which appear in the *Royal Gazette* and *Herald* that no business transactions will be done at the Savings' Bank, after Friday the 26th inst., until Friday the 3rd day of December, prox.

The "Alice Myrick" has gone to Cascumpec to take in produce for Boston. The brigt. "Kelpie," partly laden with oats, came down from Mount Stewart to day. She is a well built and handsome looking vessel. Mr. Morris' new brigantine, partly loaded with oats at New London, by Hon J. C. Pope, arrived here this morning to complete her cargo.—*Ib.*

The "St. Lawrence" had 956 barrels of flour, on her last trip from Pictou.—*Ib.*

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, November 22, 1869.

ALL forms of government share this fate, in common with other human inventions, that in the run of time, they become worthless and are thrown aside. They are only temporary forms adapted more or less cleverly to their times, and it is childish prattle to talk of a model government in political science. We are always moving, and as we move the horizon before us changes. Standing upon one ridge, we see another stretching away in the distance. So it is with ideal governments. That government may be called the best which, with the greatest ease, can assign the right place to the right man, and can with the greatest security, undergo changes as times and circumstances demand, without convulsing the whole state of society. Youth and life are pliable—age and death are stiff. Our notions and ideas are similar. Napoleon says of the Roman institutions, "that, while appearing to remain the same, they were incessantly changing. The political assemblies, the Laws of the Twelve Tables, the yearly election to offices, the military services, the tribuneships, all seemed to remain as in the past, and in reality all had changed through the force of circumstances. Nevertheless, this appearance of immobility in the midst of progressing society was one advantage of Roman manners. Religious observers of tradition and ancient customs, the Romans did not appear to destroy what they displaced; they applied ancient forms to new principles, and thus introduced innovations without disturbance, and without weakening the prestige of institutions consecrated by time." Such is the great principle of a progressive government.

But as this development goes on, and the adaptability of the constitution to new phases is tested, there commonly springs up, to mar the effects, a baneful evil, to which we shall give the appellation of a "money morality." The *Times* describes it thus: "We are a money-giving, money-receiving, and money-expecting nation. Every body who enjoys or claims a single inch of vantage ground over another, is expected to pay for it. The least superiority however *moral*, has its pecuniary estimate. The crowd look all about, and if they see a man looking or living, or assuming to be a bit better than his neighbor, they expect him to prove his worth or his pretensions by an argument addressed to their understanding, which part of its composition the crowd carries in its pocket." Patronage and influence are only phases of the same evil. It is well known how much all these enter into the settlement of public appointments in Britain. Their power has, indeed, of late years, been somewhat counteracted by the operation of examinations, which are supposed to certify to talent and capacity. The days have probably therefore gone by, when an aspirant to an Ecclesiastical Living would receive from a noble Earl an introduction to the patron couched in such terms as the following: "Give this poor beggar a church, and I will make you two or three excise-men." Yet not so long ago a Bishop, who called the press infidel, was told by the *Times* that "there was no point on which an ordinary *man of business*, desirous to offend no prejudices, and alienate no customers would be more careful, than to exhibit all possible respect for the Bible." The important part played by money at election seasons is no secret. The Bridgewater disclosures are within easy recollection. The *legal* expenses of a candidate for the north Riding of Yorkshire have been known to amount to £9396, upon which the *Times* remarked: "As a general rule, a candidate's *legal* expenses bear about the same proportion to his actual expenditure, including all the demands and all the appeals made upon him, as the nucleus of a comet does to its tail. The nucleus is measured by thousands — the tail by millions."

Familiar with these aspects of a money morality, as shown in British life, we were in the habit of looking upon them lightly, regarding them as the unavoidable imperfections which hang round all things human — petty exaggerations of natural feelings, pardonable in an ancient and highly cultured aristocracy, and in a great commercial people. Britons are justly proud of their Constitution. If it be not the acme of perfection, it is, they say, the perfection of political science. Holding these opinions, Englishmen heard with distrust and not a little indignation, one of their greatest orators persistently set before them the superiority, over their own, of the institutions of the great American Republic.

An English gentleman, held in high repute as a scholar, has tested for himself the worth of Mr. Bright's preference, and given to the world his conclusions. They are not flattering to American Insitutions. A money morality seems to have there struck its roots both deeper and wider than in England. "From members of the Cabinet, Senators and Governors of States, down to Excise officers, Policemen and Custom-house clerks, all who hold office in the United States, are believed by their fellow-citizens, who make no secret of their conviction, to be open to a bribe." Even in the Senate House, votes are said to be purchased, in order to secure the passage of Bills favorable to private, but often most injurious to public interests. It could scarcely be expected that the fountains of justice would remain pure in this universal contamination. The writer accordingly tells us, "that he was assured, by the Attorney General of a great State, that in a recent and notorious case, a verdict of 'not guilty,' in favor of a person taken red-handed in the very act of murder, was obtained by corrupting the jury, after an attempt to bribe the judge. The Attorney General, moreover, added:—"It is now impossible to count with certainty upon a verdict, however little doubt there may be about either the law or the facts of the case. Outside influence generally prevails, and even the worst examples hardly inflict any shock upon public opinion." The administration of justice, however, is liable to taint from yet another cause, which we find exposed in the *Halifax Evening Express*, thus:—"The system of electing judges by popular vote needs no close criticism to expose its evils, or to put it very mildly, its possibilities of evil. The preliminary excitement and canvass for the coming fall elections in New York afford text for a sermon. The two parties have split on two judges, and while each vilifies the conduct of the other, each protests that its only object is to keep the judicial office pure from the very suspicions of a popular election. Who can expect purity or integrity from such judges, especially if we take the description of each, given by the friends of his opponent?"

In the State elections, something stronger even than a money morality is brought to bear. It is the strength of might which prevails. "When General Canby cooly proposed to annul the Virginia elections which gave a majority of 50,000 to the Conservatives, and to substitute by force the candidates whom the population had rejected, the impudent project was only baffled," we are told, "by the fear of the Radical leaders, lest other States, escaping from their control, should vote against them by equally large majorities." It is surely melancholy to reflect, that did Washington revisit the nation he founded, he would be a stranger and an alien among his own people.' Instead of Patriots, he would find only what the Americans themselves call with contempt, "politicians." Instead of public virtue, he would find almost universal corruption such as exists in no country of the Old World, except perhaps, Russia." The Republic is regarded by these "politicians," not so much as a country to be served, as a national bank, to be pillaged with impunity. These flagrant abuses are indeed deplored by thousands of men in the United States, as high-minded patriots as any in the world; but they are unable to correct them. And why? "Universal suffrage is too strong for them." The monstrous absurdity of universal suffrage, as they term it, "has banished from public life the only men qualified to take part in it, and placed the destinies of their magnificent country in the hands of sordid and unprincipled jobbers."

The weight of these facts seems to establish the truth of what we started with, "that in political science, such a thing as a model government cannot be. It must necessarily change, unless society becomes stagnant. It remains to be seen whether America possesses in her Constitution that force which will cure the evil that is eating into her vitals, and at the same time retain her Republican institutions, though rearranged. It remains also to be seen, whether Britain, with the example of America before her eyes, and the seeds of a money morality already springing up in her midst, will sweep away the last boundary of the franchise, and plunge into universal suffrage. To guard against a money morality prevailing to a certain extent may be difficult., for men will fall into the error of making the prosperity of a nation a criterion of its government, in the same way as they measure a man's worth by his talent for making money. It ought only to be the secondary aim of a government to make its people prosperous; the first should be the preservation of its moral and mental qualities.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, OR PROPERTY INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

THE NUCLEUS of a Building Society having lately been formed in this City, the individuals composing which purpose, as we are given to understand, the holding of a public meeting in the City Hall, at an early day, for the purpose of explaining the principles and objects of such Societies, with a view to such an increase of their numbers as shall enable them to proceed forthwith to the establishment of such a Society, in conformity with the provisions of our local "Act for the regulation of Benefit Building Societies," we have much pleasure in giving place in our present number, at the request of a subscriber, to the following extracts (explanatory of the principles and working of such Societies) from an article thereon in *Hogg's Weekly Instructor*. To the movement, we very sincerely wish every success, persuaded as we are that, under proper management, it will be found well entitled to a large amount of public approbation and support.

"The modern building societies are constructed to continue for a specified term of years, during which periodical (generally monthly) subscriptions are paid by the members. From the fund thus formed advances are made, in a prescribed order, to individual members, to enable them to purchase one or more dwelling-houses, which are secured to the society until the amount advanced is repaid, along with the interest for the loan. To such members as do not take an advance a sum is paid at the termination of the society, according to the number of shares held by them, equal to the amount of their subscription, together with such a rate of interest as has been charged to the members who have borrowed. Members are generally allowed to subscribe for as many shares as they choose, and between the amount of which and the subscriptions payable thereon there must, it is obvious, be a relation, regulated by the length of time the society is intended to continue and the interest charged on the advances; as, for instance, if sixpence per week be the subscription for one share, payable for fourteen years, five per cent. would increase the sum to £26; if the interest be less, a correspondingly higher subscription would become necessary, and *vice versa*.

"The advantage of the society, then, consists mainly in this, that a member obtaining an advance is enabled to purchase the house which otherwise he would only have rented and that too, it is possible, for a sum not exceeding what he would otherwise have paid as rent during the period for which the society may continue. In the meantime, the house is so secured to the society that if the payment of subscriptions and interest are withheld for a specified time, it can be sold, and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the society's claims.

"Should, however, the proceeds of such a sale be inadequate to the discharge of these claims, a corresponding loss would be sustained by the society; and this forms one of the objections to which building societies are liable. It has not, however, so much weight as at first sight it would appear to have, as the society will not, or at least should not, advance more money on a house than a competent judge would think safe; and supposing the value of house property to become depreciated, the amount of depreciation, unless it were very considerable, would be compensated for by the payment on the part of the member previous to his being thus in default, of the excess, if any, of subscriptions and interest over what would have been paid as rent for the same property, and also the *feu-duty* and other burdens, which would have had to be borne by the society had they stood to the house in the relation of landlord.

We may notice another objection of a more serious character than that just alluded to, and which has reference to the legal expenses attendant on the transaction. The ordinary legal expenses attending the purchase of a house of the value of about £100 are about £8. This of course has to be borne by individuals purchasing by means of building societies, as well as by those who purchase in the usual way. But in addition to this sum, and it is this which forms the objection, the expense of securing the house to the society, which may be another £8, and of re-conveying it to the member, after all his instalments are paid up, and which may amount to £4 more, has to be borne by individuals purchasing in this way. There is thus a sum of £12, over and above what is payable under an ordinary purchase, which has to be paid by members of building societies. The amount of legal expenses here stated, is at the ordinary rate of charges by professional men, and which, we believe, would in individual cases of a similar description not be under what is here given. It might be practicable, however, we think, for the directors of a building society to enter into such a contract with a professional gentleman as would very materially reduce the legal expenses incurred by the transaction. Indeed we have reason to believe that the whole expense might be so reduced as not to exceed £10, which would be very little above the unavoidable expense incurred by purchasing in the ordinary way, and which, when counterbalanced by the advantage of paying the loan, by small instalments, spread over a long period of time, would remove the objection altogether.

"We have hitherto spoken of the general features of building societies, irrespective of any particular mode which may be adopted to give them effect and success; and we propose now to make some remarks on the relation which should exist between the amount of subscription payable by members, and the rate of interest charged on advances, and which, if not properly balanced, may lead to great inequality in the benefits to be reaped by different members. Thus, for instance, if the subscription be too high, and the rate of interest charged correspondingly too low, the member who borrows will be unduly benefited; while, if the error is the other way, the borrower will be exorbitantly taxed, and the members who allow their money to lie till the termination of the Society, will obtain an unreasonably high per centage on their deposits. Some of the English societies appear to have fallen into the error of charging too high an interest from their borrowers, thus to a great extent nullifying the advantages proposed to be reaped, by enabling individuals to become proprietors of their houses. The societies to which we allude propose to last for ten years; the yearly subscription being £6 per share, the value of which, at the termination, is to become £120. Now, supposing the whole subscriptions for the entire period were paid into the society at the beginning of the first year, and allowed to accumulate at the rate of five per cent compound interest, about fourteen years would be required before the sum of £120 could be realised. If it be sought then to realise this sum of £120 in ten years, by a yearly payment of £6, it can be done, but only by charging an extravagant rate of interest from those members who borrow from the society. The deficiency in the subscriptions must be made up in the increased interest, which, in the case under consideration, raises it to about fourteen per cent., by which the advantage of the loan becomes entirely dissipated.

To pursue this further would be needless; the impropriety of placing the borrower under such a disadvantage must be at once apparent; and we will now proceed to notice the distinctive features of the society which has been formed in Edinburgh, under the name of the 'Edinburgh Property Investment Company.' In this society, the rate of interest which borrowers will have to pay for loans, is five per cent per annum. The amount of one share is £25; and as it is proposed that the society shall last for fourteen years, (though it may terminate at a shorter period), it becomes necessary that the subscription for one share be 26s. per annum, which is the sum fixed on by the society, payable in fortnightly instalments. It will be perceived that this subscription of 26s per annum, will, in fourteen years, amount to £18 4s., which with five per cent. compound interest, makes a sum a little above £26, the difference between which and the amount of one share is allowed for management.

We observe that there is a provision in the laws for enabling the society to get rid of its surplus funds, when there are no borrowers, should such a case arise. By this means the society is certain of always obtaining five per cent. on its capital, which, with the rate of subscription already alluded to, will, of course, enable it to pay every share in full within the prescribed period.

"The society advances money to its members in the following manner: Once a quarter, the amount of funds which has been accumulated is submitted to competition among the members, and allotted to whoever will give the highest premium for it in addition to the fixed interest. The member who gets the right to an advance, gives notice, according to a prescribed form, of the property intended by him as security for the sum to be advanced. When the directors are satisfied that the security is sufficient, the member executes a bond and disposition in security of the premises in favor of the trustees, which is deposited, along with all other writings relating thereto, in the society's box; after which, the person who has sold the property gets an order on the society's bankers for the payment, and the purchase is completed.

"As a member, immediately on receiving the right to an advance, becomes chargeable with interest thereon, it is clearly his interest to be prepared with his security with as little delay thereafter as possible; indeed, he should be prepared before bidding; though we perceive a provision is made for making the interest considerably lighter during the interval which may elapse between the time when the money was allotted to the member and the completion of the transaction, by the property being secured the to society. The interest is charged upon the full amount of shares advanced, without making any deduction for the premium which may have been given for it. Thus, if four shares, value £100, have been allotted to a member, for which he may have given a premium of 10s. per share, he would only receive £98, while he would be charged interest on £100. Upon this latter sum he pays interest to the end of the society, the tables being so constructed that, instead of reducing the interest on the sum he borrowed, in proportion as it is repaid by his subscriptions, interest at the same rate is allowed on his subscriptions. By this means a twofold advantage is obtained: the member gets in advance not only the full amount of his fourteen years' subscription, but also the interest which would have accumulated thereon, and a degree of uniformity is gained conducive to simplicity and accuracy.

"We would recommend parties who contemplate instituting similar societies, to procure a copy of the laws of the Edinburgh Society, in which, we feel assured, much will be found worthy of imitation."

We often see large stocks of cattle which do not seem to thrive and come out "spring poor," all for the want of something to start them in the right direction. One dollar worth "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, given to such a stock occasionally during the winter, would be worth more than an extra half ton hay.

By Telegraph to Patriot.

ALBERTON, Nov. 18, 1869.—Oats 2s. Potatoes 1s. Barley dull, at 3s. Vessels loaded last week: Schooners "Rechabite," with oats for Shediac, by B. Rogers, Esq; and "M. P. Moore" for Barbadoes; "President" for St. Pierre, and "Montrose" for Halifax with general cargoes; "Bay Queen" with oats, and "Maggie" with potatoes and oysters, for Shediac—all by Hon. G. W. Howlan. New brig "Annie" loaded by John Yeo, Esq, Port Hill, which sailed yesterday for England with oats, is now stranded near mouth of Cascumpee Harbor. Poor prospects of getting her off.

MR. HERMANS will accept our thanks for the following Telegram:

About 4 p. m. on Saturday while the schooner "Margaret," belonging to Mr. Kilbride, was on her way with a cargo of oats for Cascumpec, taken from Mr. Yeo's brig, which is ashore on the north end of Cascumpec Bar, she got ashore within 3 or 4 hundred yards of the Brig, the sea completely going over her, and she was driven right up on the beach. The vessel is not much hurt and will likely be got off in the spring, but the cargo is all spoiled. The brig also came up on the beach about 20 yards further.

The brig "Clanronald," May, master, cleared yesterday for Swansea with oats and deals by Hon. D. Davies. The barque "Clifton," Durie, master, for Liverpool, dropped down the harbor, yesterday evening. She is laden with oats, deals, hake, bacon, and pork by Hon. J. C. Pope and others. The brigt. "Annandale," Foley, master, cleared to-day for Savannah, with oats and potatoes by W. B. Dean, Esq. The brigt. "Orwell" cleared this evening for England with oats by Messrs. Welsh & Owen.—*Ib.*

The Charlottetown Debating Club intend giving a Literary and Dramatic Entertainment in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday, the 7th day of December next. Full particulars next week.—*Ib.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received a long communication from Mr. Joseph Murphy, of Lot 11, on Postal arrangements. This subject has been fully discussed through our columns. The Postmaster General is well acquainted with the Western part of the Island, and well satisfied he will endeavour to the utmost of his ability to make such postal arrangements for that section of the country as will prove satisfactory to a large majority of the people, and with due regard to the public finances.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 8th inst., a Mr. John McLeod of Belfast, was supposed to have been drowned at the Brush Wharf, Orwell River, where he had a small schr. Search was immediately made for him, but without any success. On the following Saturday, his hat was found some little distance up the river, leaving scarcely any doubt as to his untimely end. It is supposed that in boarding his schooner, he missed his step, and fell overboard.

Since writing the above we learn that the body of the unfortunate man was taken up, just from the end of the wharf. McLeod was a young man of excellent character, and much respected in the neighborhood of Belfast. We deeply sympathize with his parents in their sore bereavement.—*Argus.*

ACCIDENT. There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders, like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one have ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are PILLS.—[Daily Journal, Lowell.

DEATH TO WORMS.

Among the many preparations to be found on the shelves of Drug-stores for relieving children of those troublesome and irritating companions—Worms, we are sure none will be found as effective as "*Watson's Scholzdion*"—a new remedy, advertised in our columns this evening, and one that may be relied on. Mothers! try it. It is about the most wholesome *Candy* you can give your little ones. 3m

THE SUN OF MEDICINE DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.—If you are suffering with disease get this medicine. Gradually but surely it will eradicate the seeds of diseases, and by removing the cause render sickness impossible.

Get the "Rescue of Tulu Almanac."

Holloway's Ointment.—Ulcerations of all kinds Wounds, Sores, and Bad Legs.—When from injury, feeble circulation, foul blood or neglected chill, inflammation, succeeded by ulceration, has attacked the lower limbs, the sufferer may turn for relief without fear of disappointment to Holloway's celebrated Ointment, whose fame for the cure of such disorders has resounded throughout the habitable globe, and testimonials in all languages have been received universally praising its wonderful curative properties. In all old cases Holloway's Pills should be taken whilst his unguent is used; both together are most effective, and accomplish their cure painlessly and rapidly. Under their joint curative influence, the worst wounds or ulcers soon assume a more healthy character, and shortly begin to fill up or contract till sound skin is happily renewed, and health and strength returns.

MR. W. H. ROGERS, Inspector of Fisheries, Nova Scotia, delivered a Lecture on Wednesday evening last, in the Temperance Hall, on the importance of the late Confederation of British North America to Her Maritime Provinces. The Lecturer treated his subject in a strictly commercial point of view, and riveted the attention of a large and respectable audience present for over an hour and a half, by the force of his arguments, and the eloquent manner in which he delivered them. We understand Mr. Rogers proposes—by request—repeating his lecture this evening.

Married.

At Argyle Shore, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Malcolm Ross, Mr. John McLauchlan, to Miss Mary McLean, both of Lot 29.

At the residence of the Archbishop of Halifax, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Canon Power, E. Reilly, Esq., M P P, (Queen's Printer), of Prince Edward Island, to Miss Hannah Noonan, of this city.

At New Glasgow, on the 4th inst, by Elder D. Crawford, Mr. Alexander McKay, Wheatly River, to Miss Agnes Stevenson, New Glasgow.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John McDougall, to Miss Ann McDougall, both of Argyle Shore.

At Summer Hill, New Glasgow, N. S., on the 9th current, by the Rev. Allan Pollok, the Rev. Simon McGregor, A. M., to Jessie, third daughter of John F. McDonald, Esq., New Glasgow.

At the Manse, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr. John McEachern, West River, to Miss Ann McKenzie, Murray Harbour Road.

At Charlottetown, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr William Smith, to Miss Mary McLaren, North Rustico.

At the Head St Peter's Bay, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Father Lamont, Mr. Domition Gallant, Teacher, son of Hubert Gallant, of Rustico, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Alexander McDonald of Cable Head.

At Miscouche, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Ronald B. McDonald, Mr. James E. McDonald, to Margaret Helen, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald McDonald, Ashfield, Lot 14.—Boston papers please copy.

At the Manse, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Duncan Mr. Alexander Ross, Union Road, to Miss Mary McInnis, Winsloe Road.

At Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr John Ellis, Tracadie, to Miss Susan Fisher, Lot 36.

Died.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Owen Martin, aged 72 years, a native County Monaghan, Ireland.—Local and foreign papers please copy.

At Cherry Valley, on Friday, the 5th inst., after a short illness, Catherine Gleeson, wife of Mr. Michael Gleeson, in the 44th year of her age. She leaves a large family and numerous friends to mourn her loss. May she rest in peace.

At Summerside, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from the effects of whooping cough, Edwin, youngest child of Colin McLennan, Esq., aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Toronto, on the 7th inst., the Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Ontario, in the 47th year of his age.

On Wednesday, the 10th instant, at her son's residence, Scotchforth, after a short illness which she bore with christian fortitude, Ellen, relict of the late Angus McKenzie, at the advanced age of 98 years deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. May she rest in peace.

Prices Current.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 22, 1869.

Provisions.

Beef (small)	4d. to 7d
Do by quarter	3½d to 5d
Pork, carcass	5d to 5½d
Do small	6d 8d
Mutton	3½d to 6d
Lamb per lb	3½ to 6d
Ducks each	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Chickens per pair	2s to 3s
Butter fresh	1s to 1s 1½d
Do tub	1s 2d to 1s 3d
Cheese	10d. to 1s.
Tallow	7d to 9d
Lard	10d to 1s
Pearl barley	2d to 2½d
Flour, 100 lbs	18s 9d
Buckwheat Flour	2d
Oatmeal, 100 lbs	18s
Eggs	1s to 1s 1d
Potatoes	1s
Turnips	12d
Veal	3d to 5d
Turkeys	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Geese	2s. to 2s. 9d.

Sundries.

Wool	1s to 1s 3d
Hay	40s to 45s
Straw, cwt	1s 6d to 2s
Oats	2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.
Homespun	5s 6d to 6s
Sheepskins	2s 9d to 3s 3d
Calfskin per lb	5d to 9d
Hides per lb	4d

GEORGE LEWIS, Market Clerk.

AUCTION

Of a Freehold Farm, Situated in Lot 46, King's County.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of DECEMBER next [1869], at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, under, and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Deed Roll by way of Mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of April, A. D. 1860, and made by Lauchlan McDonald, of Bull Creek, Lot 46 in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, to Edward Kickham, of Souris, in the said County and Island, merchant, All that tract, piece or parcel of Freehold LAND, situated, lying and being in the settlement of Bull Creek, Lot 46, aforesaid, and bounded on the east by Allen McDonald's land, on the south by Neil MacDonald's land, on the west by Glencordale Road, and on the north by land occupied by Mrs. Angus McDonald, containing 150 acres, a little more or less together with the houses, buildings, and erections thereon, and the easements and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Dated at Souris, in the said Island, this tenth day of November, A. D. 1869.

EDWARD KICKHAM

W. W. SULLIVAN, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

DRESS GOODS Cheaper than the Cheapest at J. W. FALCONER'S.