

REFERRING to the fact brought out by the Halifax Chronicle that a million and a half of Halifax capital is invested in Ontario and Quebec, the St. John Sun says it "shows how little stock Nova Scotia capitalists take in the repeal cry. It shows how thoroughly the Provinces are becoming identified in their aims. It indicates the collapse of sectional bitterness and the death of anti-Unionism."

An exchange reports that "the meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, which begins on the sixth September next, promises to be the most successful one yet held. The prize list has been largely increased, six new targets to increase the accommodation have been erected, the markers are to be from B battery now stationed at Kingston, and every precaution is being taken by the Executive to prevent any corrupt practices such as are alleged to have taken place at Wimbledon this year. The system of changing the markers from target to target, adopted by our Provincial Association this year, and which gave such universal satisfaction to the competitors, will also be adopted."

The Sackville Post reports that a New Brunswick merchant, named Mr. Humphreys, who recently took to Great Britain a cargo of live cattle, comes back firmly convinced that we cannot compete with the English farmers until we have the best breeds and fatten them in the best manner. He says that well bred, large and young cattle only can be exported profitably; losses will inevitably result from attempting to send any others. He advises the importation of Poll Angus cattle for breeding purposes, for many reasons: they are hardier, their beef brings the highest price in the English market, and being without horns they are much more conveniently shipped. The "Polled Angus" is the breed of cattle which Senator Carvell suggests should be imported into this Island.

The Customs officials were not satisfied with the explanation we gave yesterday, though it was in effect precisely the statement—as the writer understood it—of a Customs official fully acquainted with the facts. We have been requested to insert the following:—

"On the 28th of July, 1880, Doid & Rogers entered at the Custom House, 1 Box Locks &c., the Invoice of which was dated at Norwich, Conn., July 19th 1880. This case, in accordance with regulations, was sent to appraiser's room for examination and having been examined was found to contain 24 Revolvers which were not on the Invoice. Mr. Rogers on being acquainted with the fact said he had ordered the goods, but not having received an Invoice thereof was not aware that they were in the box. On the 6th inst., Mr. Rogers produced at the Custom House an Invoice and letter from the shippers. The letter stated that the goods had been packed with locks, but by some oversight the invoice was not forwarded in due course. He passed entry for same, and got permit, but on presenting the same to the appraiser, was informed that the goods were confiscated under the 50th Section of the Revenue Act."

At the Dominion Exhibition, opening in Montreal on the 14th September next, every facility will be extended to our Province in order that the best possible representation of our industries may be secured. In reply to a letter from the Secretary of our Advisory Board touching the necessity of extending the dates at which entries can be made of the products of this Province, the following interesting reply is received:—

MONTREAL, Aug. 19, '80.

A. McNeill, Esq., Secretary, &c.
Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 14th inst. I note your remarks regarding the exceptional circumstances in which you are placed for making entries, and I have pleasure in informing you that the time will be extended to meet your convenience. I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, requesting that space will be provided for your exhibits. This will be attended to. I trust that we may have a fine display of the products of the Island. It seems to me that our Exhibition will afford a most favorable opportunity for bringing your productions before the notice of the people of the western part of the Dominion. I think a very fine display of the products of your fisheries might be made among other things which you can send. I trust to see a good many of the Islanders up here; our Exhibition promises to be very fine, and we desire to establish the most friendly relations between the various Provinces and to develop a national sentiment that may cause us all to feel proud of being citizens of the Dominion.

I am, Sir, yours etc.,
S. C. STEVENSON,
Secy. Dom. Exhibition.

The messenger of death has entered the household of J. R. Bourke, Esq., of Mount Stewart, under circumstances peculiarly painful to the family. A fine little girl of eight-months was taken suddenly ill. In a few hours the slender thread of her tender life was severed in two, and the pure immortal spirit of dear little Lottie Bell winged its flight to the regions beyond the skies. We tender Mr. and Mrs. Bourke, the former of whom is away in England, our sympathy on this sorrowful occasion.—Argus.

Sir John and the Manchester Men.

THE report of the interview between the Premier of Canada, and the exporters of Manchester, as published in the English papers, is interesting reading. We have space only for the concluding portion of the report:

"Every man is not fit to be a farmer. If we have no manufactures, our country must be an agricultural country exclusively. I never heard of an exclusively agricultural country that ever advanced permanently in civilization. Unless a country has a concentration of population in cities, it will be behind the rest of the world in civilization. The consequence is that all the ingenuity, all the ambition, all the mechanical skill and enterprise for our young men who have a distaste for agricultural pursuits or prefer other employments, will go to the United States. These men who thus leave our country are of the brightest, wisest, ablest, most ingenious. All go away because they can get employment in the United States, where there are manufactures. They won't be farmers and we lose them. We think, therefore, that there are higher considerations than the mere accumulation of wealth, and our effort to alter this state of things, although it has only existed for a year, has been successful to a great degree. In the first place you may remember that we had years ago a reciprocal treaty with the United States as to agricultural products. Subsequently they cancelled that contract, and refused to renew it. We accepted the position because we could not help ourselves. We, however, overcame it, although it was a great loss to Canada that her agricultural products were excluded from the markets of the United States. We tried every means short of humiliation to induce the United States to renew commercial relations with us, but they refused, almost contemptuously, saying they would not enter into any reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States altered. There is scarcely a chamber of commerce from Boston to the great towns on the Mississippi, nor a board of trade, nor an association of manufacturers, that is not crying out for a renewal of reciprocal relations with Canada. They are pressing it on the Congress, and if we ever do succeed in making arrangements with the United States, it will be in consequence of the course we have taken in excluding them to a considerable degree from our markets. They had the control of them, and they had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the value of our commerce in Canada, but they cannot have an exaggerated idea of the future of the great north-west, which is now being settled. They had practically, until we adopted the tariff of last year, the control and supply of that country. From St. Louis and St. Paul's and elsewhere, they supplied that country. They now find there is a new world growing close to them, and they are now seeking reciprocal relations. These considerations have induced the people of Canada to adopt the system that we have done. In readjusting the tariff we kept in view the principle of giving what we could in favor of England and against foreign countries, because the United States had possession of the markets as for woollens, tweeds and other articles which we were manufacturing. On the finer description of goods which the United States did not produce and import into Canada, the duties are lower than they are in the United States, and the consequence is that since the adoption of the tariff, the imports from England are increasing, and the imports from the United States have decreased. Mr. Birley asked me just now whether there was any chance of something like a reciprocal treaty. I can only say in answer to that that England must have something to give in return."

Mr. BIRLEY—We could perhaps find something to give.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The day may come, notwithstanding that free-trade is a religion in England—I had almost said a superstition—(laughter)—when the logic of events will induce a modification, sooner or later, and if it does not come from above, it will certainly come from below.
Mr. BIRLEY—Then that will be your time. You had better establish your Zollverein when it comes.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—No person would be more unwilling than myself to see the hazardous experiment of taxing food; but in ten years if our great north-west proceeds as we expect it will, we shall be able to furnish the food supply from that country to make up the deficiency in your home products which you now import from foreign countries. When that time comes, and when we have a surplus and sufficient to supply the deficiency here, then we can talk of a Zollverein with England. We could, perhaps, make a difference of say 10 per cent between the products of England and the products of the rest of the world if we had a countervailing advantage in the English market, but I think not before.
Mr. BIRLEY—For that we are, it seems, to wait 10 years.
Mr. AGNEW—Whilst we have thrown everything away and have nothing to give, there is nothing to show in this country. There is no feeling of regret that we have nothing to offer.
Mr. LEAKE—We have been well paid for everything we have thrown away.
Mr. MASON—You said just now that you knew of no agricultural country which had become great without manufactures. There is a great and rising country called Australia, which is purely agricultural, and where there is plenty of public spirit.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I think there are gold mines in Australia which is an exceptional production, and in Melbourne there is a protective system, but I do not know whether it is successful or not. One gentleman referred just now to indirect taxation. Now, you cannot tax people against their will. When you are obliged to extract money from the people, the only thing you can do is to extract it in such a manner as will meet their wishes, and not their prejudices. In a young country like Canada, where there is not much realized wealth, direct taxation would become comparatively unproductive and oppressive. We are deprived practically of the power of imposing direct taxation, to any extent, by our circumstances. In the first place we are a federation of provinces. Those provinces have the power of raising money by direct taxation. Besides, Canada is divided into municipalities and all the development of the country, such as roads, bridges, and other matters, school rates, etc., are all raised by direct taxation by the municipalities, and our power of direct taxation has been exhausted practically by our municipalities for local wants, and by the provinces for their provincial wants, so that we are driven to impose duties on imports, and to levy excise duties for our revenue. An income tax, for instance, would be unproductive.

Mr. AGNEW—I suppose because there is nothing to levy it upon.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is so.
Mr. ARMITAGE—We do not come here to recommend taxation, or else we might suggest house duty.
Mr. LEAKE—I do not think we can recommend anything in the form of taxation which Canada would accept. (Laughter.)
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The present Parliament of Canada was elected by the people in the autumn of 1878 by an overwhelming majority. We have 206 members, and, I think, the Opposition consists of 54.
Mr. AGNEW—The Opposition being free-traders?
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I think the majority are so. The Parliament was elected principally to institute a defensive policy against the United States. The cry raised by the people was for a reciprocity of trade with America, or a reciprocity of tariff. I do not think, in face of the present feeling in Canada, that there is any chance of the tariff being, as a whole, reduced. The Government of which I am a member will be too glad, however, to receive any suggestions with respect to improper or undue pressure upon any given article of commerce, and upon any wrong being shown, or any injustice, such as, for instance—
Mr. BIRLEY—A steam plough.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—We can make steam ploughs in Canada; but we will be ready to consider any suggestions of that kind with a desire to meet your views as much as possible.
Mr. ARMITAGE—We deal in cotton fabrics, and probably I was wrong in introducing other subjects.
Mr. LEAKE—In Lancashire we make everything except our fortunes.
Sir ALEXANDER GAIT—You made them long ago.
Mr. AGNEW—As I understand, your high tariff is imposed more on account of revenue than for the purpose of protecting your industries.
Sir JOHN MACDONALD—That is so. We were obliged to raise the tariff to meet our obligations, pay our debts, and develop our country, without direct reference to the question of protection, but, as I have already stated, we have deliberately adopted the principle of incidental protection.
The deputation thanked Sir John for the interview, and then retired.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

BANKIN HOUSE.
Aug. 23.—Rob Angus, Watertown, N. Y.; Thos. C. Allens, Halifax, N. S.; Chas. E. Morrison, St. Peters; Mrs. J. Morrison, do; J. S. M. Morrison, do; Mr. Knight, Halifax, N. S.; George S. Brown, Montreal; Ed. P. Eastwick, jun, New York; Rob. Carter, do; Samuel Sander, Brantford, Ont.; John Elliot, London, Ont.; Mrs. John Elliot, do.

REVERE HOUSE.
Aug. 4.—N. E. Gastore, Toronto; C. C. Starr, Halifax; Geo. H. Peck, Moncton; C. W. Smith, Amherst, N. S.; Mrs. Smith, do; Geo. Smith, do; R. Bustin, St. John, N. B.

OSBORNE HOUSE.
Aug. 23.—C. F. Fleet, Nelson, N. B.; Dr. H. Bradshaw, New Glasgow; Miss Baine, St. John, N. B.; W. A. Stevenson, New Glasgow; Mrs. Stevenson, do; Mrs. Geo. Stevenson, do; John P. Irving, city; R. Smith, Pownal; John R. McNeill, do; H. A. McDonald, Halifax; Julius Cox, Morell; J. Ford and son, Richibucto; Capt. M. Atkinson, Shelburne; F. B. Hall, County Line; Harry Lindley, city.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.
Aug. 23.—Neil McQuarrie, Crapaud; Wm. Sterns, Morell; David Egan, Mt. Stewart; Miss E. Robin, Bonshaw; Miss M. Robin, do; Ronald McDonald, Mt. Stewart; James Laird, New Glasgow; Hon. John Lefurgy, Summerside; John Read, Baltimore; James Keith, Montreal; John Sharp, Cumberland; Isaac Douglass, Maitland, N. S.; Joseph Montague, do; Peter Stewart, Montague.

JUST ARRIVED!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Ex S. S. "Hibernian,"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black Silk Fringe,
Corsets,
Cashmeres,
Colored and Black Satins,
Pompadour Prints,
TOILET COVERS & QUILTS,
(in Plain and Fancy);
White, Scarlet, Grey & Fancy Flannels,
Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,

All of which are now opened, and will be sold at our usual low prices.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1880.

MACKEREL BARRELS.

Two Thousand Five Hundred
FOR SALE LOW.

WRIGHT & MACGOWAN,

QUEEN'S WHARF.
Charlottetown, 24th Aug., 1880. 1w dy

BOSTON STEAMERS.

IN consequence of the delay at Picton of Steamer "CARROLL," there will be no Boat leaving Boston on SATURDAY NEXT, 28th inst.

SAILINGS ARE:
WORCESTER, from Charlottetown,
.. Thursday, 26th Aug., 5 p. m.
CARROLL, do, Thursday, 2nd Sept.,
WORCESTER, from Boston,
.. Saturday, 4th Sept., Noon,
CARROLL, do, Saturday, 11th Sept.,
And weekly each way as usual.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, 24th Aug., 1880. pat 21 ex 1w

PERKINS AND STERNS,
QUEEN SQUARE.

We respectfully call the attention of our patrons, and the public generally, to our present large Stock of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Millinery,
Fancy Goods,
Dress Goods.

CLOTHS

TWEEDS.

Printed Cottons,
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GALATIAS AND SHIRTINGS.

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PRICES POPULAR AND QUALITY GOOD.

Give Us a Call and Save Money.

New Goods by Every Steamer.

Perkins & Sterns.

July 26, 1880.

WHITE OATS WANTED.

A Few Thousand Bushels HEAVY WHITE OATS, for an early shipment.

Apply to
HORACE HASZARD,
Queen Street,
Ch'town, 24th Aug., 1880. 21 eod pat 21

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JUST RECEIVED AT
Taylor's Jewelry Stores,
North and South Sides Queen Square.

PATENT DUST PROOF
SILVER WALTHAM WATCHES,
Silver Necklets and Lockets,
SILVER FILIGREE CROSSES AND BROOCHES,
Studs, Ear-Rings,
Gents' Silver Pins,
Ladies' Gem & Guard Rings,
O. F. RINGS AND PINS,
Silver-Plated Cruet Frames,
Nickle Timepieces and Alarms,

PRICES LOW—QUALITY GUARANTEED.

TAYLOR'S,

NORTH & SOUTH SIDES QUEEN SQUARE.
Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1880—3w 3aw

Mackerel Barrels.

2000 ASH HOOP MACKEREL BARRELS, for sale by
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Ch'town, Aug. 21, '80—1w

S. PETER'S SCHOOLS

WILL RE-OPEN ON
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IN Boys' School there are three Departments. Subjects taught: Latin, Greek, German, French, Mathematics, History, Geography, Singing, and all ordinary English subjects.
There is a JUNIOR DEPARTMENT for Girls and younger Boys.
For Terms, etc., apply to
GEO. W. HODGSON,
Aug. 21, '80—till date Grafton Street.

BARRELS BAIT AND SALT,
QUEEN'S WHARF.

500 BAGS SALT,
200 Barrels Herring and Mackerel BAIT,
300 MACKEREL BARRELS,
100 barrels FAT HERRING,
50 half-barrels
100 Quintals CODFISH and HAKE.
aug 17 D. SMALL.

MARINE INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE effected on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights at lowest rates in reliable Companies. Sterling certificates issued when required, and rates fixed without reference to Head Office.
HORACE HASZARD.
Ch'town, Aug. 14, '80—3m

LUMBER, LUMBER.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Seasoned Pine & Spruce Lumber on Hand, for Sale

Delivered at Point Du Chene, to Schooners,

Consisting of Pine Boards, Plank & Sheathing; also Spruce Boards, Scantling, Clapboards, Laths, Shingles, etc.

All for sale Cheap, in quantities to suit purchasers.

CUSHING & CLARKE,
Salsbury, N. B., June 18, 1880—3m eod

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

WANTED to Purchase, a HOUSE in a central locality. Address, "The Examiner Office." pd 21 tues sat 24

LOST—A pair of Spectacles, probably on Rochford Street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at this office. [au 23, 3i pd

BOARDERS—A few Boarders can be accommodated, at reasonable rates, by applying to Mrs. R. T. ROPER, Upper Grand George Street, in front of Mr. Large's factory. [au 20, 4i pd

FOR SALE.—TWO PIANOS—one English Cottage, 6½ octaves, and one American Square Piano. [3w 2aw—aug 17

WANTED.—A Girl to do General Housework. Apply at this office. aug 16

Wanted Immediately—By the Managers of the Women's New Temperance Restaurant, corner Queen and Kent Streets, a few reliable permanent Boarders to enable them to meet expenses and advance the work generally. Apply to Mrs. D. McRAE, Fitzroy Street. [ju 31

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