

READING CLUBS.

We hope that Mr. Weatherbe's lecture will be practically beneficial to the citizens of Charlottetown. In the struggle to get money—to succeed in the world—we fear that the intellectual profits, the refined pleasures, to be gained by reading good books are comparatively unappreciated.

THE AWARDS.

The Hon. Joseph Pope and W. C. Des Brisay, Esq., returned from Montreal on Thursday evening last. They brought \$306,550 with which to pay persons, land proprietors of land in this Province, the amounts awarded them by the Commissioners. The money is in legal tender notes of one thousand dollars each.

RAILWAY MEETING.

A large Railway Meeting was held at Murray River School house, on Friday the 22nd inst. The principal speakers were Messrs. Malcolm McFadyen, A. J. MacLennan, James Cuddy, Henry Beer, Samuel Peterson, and Robert Whiteway, Esq. The Resolutions passed at the meeting held at Murray Harbor South, were unanimously adopted; and a petition to the Local Government, was signed by all present.

LECTURES.

"In Charlottetown," writes Mr. Campbell, the historian, "there is a good deal of latent talent which might be beneficially elicited in the delivery of lectures during the winter evenings." There is truth in this. But the talent seems to be very deep buried. We hardly ever hear a good lecture. And yet it is certain that if the thick mantle of sloth and reserve were but removed, sufficient ability to produce an excellent course of lectures might be made available.

POLICE REGULATIONS.

The Stipendiary Magistrate has issued regulations for the Police of this City. The City is divided into patrol districts. A policeman is required to walk in each district during the night. He is under the supervision of either the marshal, sergeant, or corporal; and is required to enter in a book—kept for the purpose, and daily placed before the Magistrate—a report of what he has done and seen. So that, if the regulations are rigidly enforced—as we hope they will—a policeman will not be able to loiter, or sleep unnoticed; and the duty will be performed. The entire force is required to parade before the Mayor, Magistrate, and Council, once a month.

OUR FISHERIES.

We are pleased to learn that the Dominion Government have, at last, taken measures for the protection of our river fisheries. The following official regulations have been issued:—1. No person shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any Salmon, between the First day of September and the Thirty-first day of December, in each year, in the Province of Prince Edward Island; nor shall any person fish for, catch, kill, sell or possess at any time, or at any place, any fish in the said Province.

MR. CAMPBELL'S HISTORY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We have now before us Mr. Campbell's History of Prince Edward Island; and fully considering the interest which the subject must have for every P. E. Islander, have perused it with attention, in order that our review may be free from the charge of carelessness. We must confess to something like disappointment, at the outset, at the meagreness of the early notices, even the year of its discovery being unrecorded. We should have liked to know something about the state of the aboriginal owners at the time, and also about the difficulties, if any, encountered by the first French settlers.

It is not to be denied that the French, in 1763, were the then English Governor and the Chief of the Micmacs, by which the former engaged to maintain inviolate all their possessions, rights and liberties, on condition of the latter furnishing six thousand warriors when called upon, against the French or other foreign armies. Such a contingent must prove their independence, numbers and importance to have been considerable. We should like to have known whether the French introduced the 'Séigneurial System' as in Canada, and if so, whether they may not have suggested the idea to the British Government of granting the land in large blocks to be peopled by an hereditary aristocracy and tenantry.

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(21th of June, 1767) it was voted for by the Court favorites, till the passage of the Land Purchase Act, 1875, are lucidly and powerfully presented—with a plentifully adorned white-cash on the popular side. Mr. Campbell is evidently a man of patient and trust-worthy research, born with an innate love of justice and fair play. He foresees the possibility of the applianse of black-mail with which (page 168) he closes the Land Question:—

"The measure, though one of absolute necessity—so far as the Local Government is concerned—the tenants are concerned—must not be regarded as the most un-constitutional Act that ever received Imperial sanction. It may be safely affirmed that its parallel is not to be found in the history of any other country. It is in principle it is antagonistic to the fundamental rights of property, as usually recognized in civilized states. The Act as a precedent will doubtless be cast in the teeth of the owners of British property by our modern Communists, the tendency of whose views finds its logical sanction of law in this measure. It is unjust to the landlord, inasmuch as it compels him to sell his land, even when he deems it his interest to retain it, and it is unjust to the tenant as it necessitates his paying, if he be desirous of securing the fee-simple of his land, at a comparatively high price. But it is an act of government and necessity, as further delay would greatly enhance the value of landed property, and thus render the prospects of the tenant still more unsatisfactory. Far better, however, that millions of pounds sterling be devoted to the relief of the owners of the lands and tenants of P. E. Island than that so pernicious an act should disgrace the British Colonial Statute Book."

The questions of the introduction of Responsible Government and free education, Confederation, and the construction of our railway are fairly treated. But in his biographical sketches, Mr. Campbell has apparently had his mind's eye on the good old Roman saying, (slightly altered) *De omnibus nisi bonum*. We note, a few trifling inaccuracies and irrelevancies which slightly mar the narrative. Lord McAlauy declares that he never read a history which came up to his notion of what a history should be. The History of Prince Edward Island by Mr. Campbell, hardly reaches the standard which, mentally, we had set up. Yet we have no hesitation in characterizing it a highly respectable book,—well worth the price at which it is sold. It contains much interesting matter never before published: it is composed in perspicuous style, it is exceptionally well printed. It is a laudatory history, but it is a book which every Prince Edward Islander should read.

ON THE ROAD. LEAVING Montague Bridge in a hurry, we pass through Sturgeon, Gasperaux and Murray Harbor North to Murray Harbor South. In Sturgeon the land is stony and poor; and the early settlers in the wilderness had peculiarly hard times. Sturgeon Bay is very pretty. It is one of the last closed by ice, and is often available for shipping purposes until January. Fish are plentiful a short distance from land. The people of Sturgeon are badly in need of postal accommodation, some of them having to go five or six miles for their letters and papers. They have, we understand, memorialized the Post-master General on the subject; but their grievance has not yet been redressed. Hoping that 'some thing may soon be done,' we pass on. At Murray Harbor South we find that there is no public ferry boat between that large and thriving settlement and the larger and further advanced settlement at Murray Harbor South. Messrs. Davies & McFadyen, however, provide a boat and boatmen at their own expense, and ferry passengers over for nothing. After a long tramp on 'Poverty Beach,' we are, through the enterprise, saved a walk of about twenty-five miles around the Head of Murray River.

A FINE ESTABLISHMENT. On the Point opposite Poverty Beach, is one of the finest fishing and merchant establishments in King's County. It consists of a well stocked store, a ship yard, a fishing station, a lobster factory, a substantial wharf, a forge, two warehouses, two cook houses, a hundred men and women, more or less, and all the appurtenances thereunto pertaining. The business was commenced some fifteen years ago, by Mr. Daniel R. Stewart. Now it is carried on by Messrs. Davies & McFadyen. Within the past three or four years, the establishment has been greatly enlarged—to the manifest advantage of the country roundabout, and we trust, to the profit of the owners.

THE SHIPYARD. There are now on the stocks, and nearly ready to launch, the hulls of two handsome brigantines—each 105 feet long, 24 feet beam, 15 feet depth of hold,—to measure about 240 tons. Both are to be keel and copper fastened—first-class vessels in every respect. Mr. John McLeod—a veteran ship-builder—is foreman of the works, in the course of a week or two. The other will be finished later in the season.

THE LOBSTER FACTORY. This branch of the business is superintended by Mr. John Cairns. In connection with it, are elaborate arrangements first to catch lobsters and then to prepare them for market. There are three hundred lobster traps. These traps are semi-cylindrical in form—about three feet long and one foot six inches across the flat side. One end of each is filled with a piece of netting, in the centre of which is a round hole. The bait—a cods head or other garbage—is fastened to a stick and suspended from the top. The traps, thus prepared, are sunk in line in the deep water off Cape Bear. The lobster sees the bait, make their way through the round hole to get it, and are thus caught. Twice every day the traps are visited, and the captured fish taken out. Sometimes as many as six lobsters are caught in one trap. Thence they are conveyed to the factory. This building is situated by the water side. It is built in the form of an L—100 feet long and 50 feet high—two storeys high. As soon as the lobsters are landed, they are thrown into a large boiler and thoroughly cooked. They are then scooped out and placed on a large zinc covered table. Here they are manipulated by girls—the bodies, tails and claws separated—the bodies passed outside to the manure heap, and the claws and tails passed along to another set of operators to be shelled and canned. Then the cans are covered, swathed up tight, placed in boxes, and boiled for some hours; and then they are packed, labelled, packed in boxes, and made ready for market. During the summer season, there are employed in the factory, thirteen or fourteen men and boys, and from twenty-five to thirty women and girls. This year, about 250,000 lobsters were caught, and 100,000 cans prepared for market.

MEDICAL.—Mr. James Henderson, Union Road, recently passed a very satisfactory matriculation examination before the Ontario Medical Council. His father, Dr. Kenneth Henderson, brother of the above named gentleman, set out on Wednesday last for the same college. Mr. Henderson has studied for the last two sessions at Dalhousie College, Halifax, where he distinguished himself as a student, and won much esteem for his ability.

THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY.—The November number of this popular fashion magazine, being one of the four double numbers issued during the year, gives a comprehensive view of the prevailing styles, and coming in vogue during the approaching winter season, in every department of Fashion. Its numerous articles are usually full and complete, and traverse the whole domain of Fashion, all being distinguished by that clearness and practical value of the information embodied, for which the magazine is so justly celebrated. Ladies will find in it every thing to supply the most exacting needs and wants in matters of dress. The number is profusely illustrated, and contains also a handsome colored plate representing stylish street costumes. The literary contents are, as usual, among the best of current periodical literature. A quaint article on "The Tender Passion," giving a thorough analysis of *la grande passion*, introduces the literary matter, and is exceedingly interesting. Following this are a serial story, entertaining sketches, poems etc., providing an abundance of choice and instructive reading. The Miscellany, Small Talk, Art and Literary Notes, etc., are well supplied and full of interest. The DOMESTIC MONTHLY is published by Blake & Company, 849 Broadway, N. Y., at \$1.50 per year.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.—Mr. Campbell, in his book, recently issued, remarks:—"In hotel accommodation, the extensive and well equipped Union Park Hotel of Mr. Hildesheim, which we visited, is a credit to the Island. The hotel of Mr. John Newson, at Rustico, is also well reported; and we are given to understand that Miss Hildesheim, determined that Charlottetown should be a fashionable watering place, is about to have a handsome house erected in a most suitable locality. A few first-class hotels will not only be mutually profitable to the proprietors, but also beneficial to the cause of all grades."

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

The *Pandora* is the vessel fitted out by the United means of Lady Franklin, Captain Young, commander, and Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, to recover further relics of Sir John Franklin, his archives, if possible, and to explore the Arctic regions. She left on her voyage about three months ago, arrived safely at Disco, left that port on the 7th and Upernivik on the 13th August, crossed the dreaded Melville Bay in smooth water to Carey Island, steered for Lancaster Sound and there encountered for the first time ice floes. Pressing through fogs and floating ice Captain Young traversed the entire length of Barrow Straits, and reached Boothby Island on the 25th August. Here was discovered, still standing with her masts upright, the yacht *Mary*, which had been drawn up on the beach by Captain Ross in 1850; here also the crew found the storehouses built for the benefit of sailors and castaways, broken into by Polar bears, and the contents, clothing and provisions, scattered about in confusion. The grave of Sir John Franklin's men buried on the island were also visited; the head-boards stood upright and were in good preservation. On the 26th August the *Pandora* steamed away from Boothby Island, making her way cautiously through vast fields of pack ice, passing the farthest point reached by the *Fox* when McClintock was in search of Sir John Franklin's relics, and touching the Island known as King Willam's Land—thus navigating a sea where no ship was ever before, except perhaps that of Sir John Franklin, who, it is not unlikely, here, beset with ice, met his destruction. From King William's Land the *Pandora* steamed down the west coast of the Prince of Wales Land, enjoying delicious weather and open water. Eventually Behring's Straits were made and Roquette Island was discovered ahead. Anticipation was anguished that Ballot's Straits would be possible, but unfortunately a solid pack of hammock ice stretching across the entrance of an unbroken expanse barred the way. This is the same pack of ice that stopped Captain McClintock in the *Fox*. After reaching the 7th of September watching for a favourable change, Captain Young resolved, in preference to wintering here, to be, to turn home and make a fresh attempt next year. He reached Plymouth on the 16th inst., with all on board well.

The *Pandora* has not penetrated the North-West Passage, or discovered the Pole, or found relics of Sir John Franklin; her mission is incomplete. She has, however, added to our knowledge of the Arctic regions; she has accomplished a voyage remarkable for despatch, for peril encountered and safely surmounted. She brings letters from Captain Nares for the Admiralty, found at Carey Island on her return voyage, and also well grounded expectations that the expedition under that commander has by this time reached the highest latitude possible for an Arctic vessel to reach. As an example of journalistic enterprise the voyage of the *Pandora* is unique.—Toronto Nation.

A DOWNFALL TENDENCY. Not very long ago it seemed almost certain, from reports of a deficient harvest in Europe, that high prices for grain would prevail, but potent influences soon interfered to check the upward movement. We do not here allude to any discovery of exaggeration in the first reports of scarcity, but to the subtle and far-reaching policy of the Bank of England and the great English financiers, by which, whenever any article that England requires to buy an unusually large supply of threatens to run up to high prices, purchasers there hold back as if by one consent, to prevent a raise, or to compel a fall. England is, in fact, so large a buyer that she can to a great extent, control the market for staple articles of raw produce—of course within certain limits which extraordinary abundance or extraordinary scarcity may impose. All reports of scarcity in Europe to the contrary notwithstanding, leading English journals confidently tell the outside world that prices must and shall be kept down. Says the London Daily Telegraph:—

"The harvest is below the bountiful years of 1874 or 1868, but is far from disastrous. The surplus of wheat, which is abundant, will probably end in giving the people cheap bread without too greatly diminishing the moderate profits of the farmer. It is true that one important cereal, barley, is under an average, and the marketing of grain is inferior; but it by no means follows that the brewers will make less beer, or that the nation will drink less. One consequence will be that the brewers will use more sugar, so that what the home farmer loses the international trade will gain. The great point, however, is that the main staples of food will continue cheap for the next twelve months, and we have no serious element of property already assured. Of trade in general we need not speak, as it is still passing through a process which neither harvest nor legislation can modify. The cost of production in our chief industries is being slowly, and must be still further, reduced, and working men struggle against the meretriciousness of their wages, and when foreign markets have been thus regained, a fresh era of animation will commence."

At a great outlay of time and money a wagon road has been completed from the highway passing through the Delaware Water Gap, to the summit of Mount Minnie, the peak forming the Pennsylvania wall of the gap. The mountain is 1,600 feet high. A suspension bridge is to be built from the summit of this mountain to that of Mount Tammany, on the New Jersey side of the river. This will be the highest bridge in the world. It will be over half a mile long. The cost of the structure will be about 100,000.

A dreadful conflagration in Poland has rendered 5,000 people homeless. A meeting of the leading manufacturers and merchants of the city of Philadelphia, in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Over 300 exhibitors applied for space and 1,200 are expected.

Here is an instance of the way in which they manage lunatic asylums in France, as related by a family of the asylum. A man had been, two years ago, sent to the Bicêtre Asylum as a harmless imbecile, but instead of improving got worse and finally became a raving maniac. One night he got up and made a good deal of noise in his cell, whereupon three of the keepers rushed in jumped on him and confined him in a straight waistcoat. Next morning the man was found dead, thirteen of his ribs having been broken by his humane attendants. Instead of being tried for manslaughter, these individuals were brought before the Police Court and left off with a fine of one hundred francs. The superintendent of the asylum acknowledged that the men had no business to go into the cell, but he added, they were renowned and could not resist the attraction of danger.

BRITISH. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had recently returned from the Cape of Good Hope, says Natal is capable of being one of the brightest jewels in the British crown. The Prince of Wales arrived at Cairo on the 25th inst. SICKNESS, principally scarlet and typhoid fevers, is very prevalent at Summerside. When there on Tuesday evening last, we were assaued that no less than thirteen persons, mostly children, were then lying dead in the town. One heart-rending case was reported to us as a family of the Corcoran family. A man had been, two years ago, sent to the Bicêtre Asylum as a harmless imbecile, but instead of improving got worse and finally became a raving maniac. One night he got up and made a good deal of noise in his cell, whereupon three of the keepers rushed in jumped on him and confined him in a straight waistcoat. Next morning the man was found dead, thirteen of his ribs having been broken by his humane attendants. Instead of being tried for manslaughter, these individuals were brought before the Police Court and left off with a fine of one hundred francs. The superintendent of the asylum acknowledged that the men had no business to go into the cell, but he added, they were renowned and could not resist the attraction of danger.

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LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

The number of cattle shipped this season from Montreal to Liverpool by the Dominion line of steamers amounts to 734 head. Messrs. Keoves and Frankland of Toronto, and Mr. Price of Montreal, lately shipped 110 steers, averaging 1,300 lbs. each, which were sold at 22 1/2 per head. It is reported that Mr. Cuchon is going into the abattoir; there has been a good deal of consultation on the subject, and as far as can be learned they can't afford to throw him overboard. Some understanding was reached, and it is said that he goes in as leader of the French party.

The Ottawa Citizen has unearthed another job from the Public Works department that is a further sample of the corrupt manner in which public contracts are manipulated. The Hon. H. Hogg, P.C., editor and proprietor of the *Freshwater Reporter*, died on Monday evening about 10 o'clock, from injuries inflicted by the accidental discharge of a gun.

It is gratifying to know that the case of the sufferers from grasshopper devastations at Lunenburg this year, has not been overlooked. It is reported from Ottawa that seed grain has been purchased and sent on for the use of these persons next spring. GREAT SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.—On the 15th inst., there was held at Winchester, Kentucky, one of the greatest sales of short-horned beef stock ever known. The Vanwood herd was disposed of, sixty-four animals realizing in all the large sum of 123,440. The 22nd Duchess of Airdrie, a calf only three months old, was sold for the great price of \$17,500, by J. J. Sprague, of the South of Kentucky. A Canadian gentleman, Mr. J. R. Craig, bought Kirkcubright Duchess, for \$5,100. The same buyer paid \$1,284 for Ruby Duchess, and \$500 for Cambridge Queen 5th. Among the Soth of Kentucky, was Fennel Duchess 5th, bought by Benjamin Sumner, of Woodstock, Connecticut, for the sum of \$5,100. Highland Maid 5th was sold for \$5,550 to a Vermont man, and Duchess of Clarence 2nd, \$4,100. The Duchess of Clarence 2nd, a calf one month old, was sold for \$3,175, to J. H. Spears & Son. Some of the other high priced ones were Kirkcubright Lady, 3rd, \$3,000; Wild Eyes 2nd, \$3,050; Kirkcubright Lady, 4th, \$2,550; Kirkcubright Lady, 6th, \$2,500; Princess of Vanwood, 3,300; Duchess of Clarence, 4,100; Georgia, 4,100; \$2,800; Fennel Duchess of King's Hill, \$2,500; and Lady Bates, 2nd, of Vanwood, 2,000. The females of the herd averaged \$1,700 and the males \$1,550. The highest priced male was Oxford Gem, sold to Rev. J. L. Sprague, for \$1,500; and the second option, Lord Wild Eye, sold for 2,500, and Third Duke of Underleg, for 2,100. The lowest priced male sold, was Duke of Duenna, 1st, which cost its buyer \$250. The lowest priced female sold, was Lady Bates, 2nd, for \$1,000. The average price of the herd was \$1,700. Still even that price seems a pretty good one to pay for a cow.

THE LATE CHARLES MCFADYEN.—The St. John Globe gives some extracts from a letter written by a ladies McFadyen to his wife, in which she says that she is very sorry to hear of her husband's death. Her reference to his late partner, whom he blames as the author of his late troubles, and giving his wife some directions as to the disposal of his effects, he says:—

"I lie by poison taken by my own hand. I do not want any money, and I do not see you suffer so. My life has become a failure, and I dare take the leap in the dark, for I do not believe in dying a thousand deaths and fearing one. The Great Judge will not judge me too harshly. Darling, say, you have been a true, loving, faithful wife to me these ten long years, and if you only knew the agony of mind my smiling lips concealed these last three months, you would have pitied me. I did not confide in you as I ought, and you were the cause of my state of your health; but do not think that I committed this rash act without having a foretaste of death, in leaving you and my children to the cold charity of a pitiless world. I have hoped against hope, in expectation of getting something to do, but in vain, as there are hundreds walking about as bad off as myself. I should like to be buried in Bear River, by my mother's side, but I will not, for it is the spot I loved most on earth, and where I have played many a happy hour in childhood's happy days; and when I knelt on her grave a few weeks ago, a little thought it would end in my name. I have been much pleased by the Royal Society of Freemasons (Past Master) you may sell to pay my funeral expenses; the picture of the 'Royal Alfred' crew, sent me from Halifax, I should like to 'Teach Blossom' to get on. I should like to kiss the rosyl lips of my darling who are now asleep, but that I feel would be a sacrifice. Now comes the hardest word ever penned by mortal man—good-bye forever."

UNITED STATES. Florida killed 10,000 alligators last year for their hides. The Irish citizens of St. Louis propose to erect a monument to O'Connell in that city. General A. E. Barber, a prominent colored politician, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis. The population of the United States is estimated at 45,000,000.

DEATH.—The wife of Judge Thomas J. Gunn, Smithville, Clay County, Mo., on the 29th September, of a son. Mother and child died well. The former is aged seventy.

DEATH IN THEIR BED.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night, the residence of Mrs. Susan Bradley, in the town of Chesire, Con., was discovered to be on fire. There were five or six persons in the house at the time, and one of them, Peter Murray, who had just been married to the adopted daughter of Mrs. Bradly. The building was entirely consumed, and the charred remains of Mr. and Mrs. Murray were afterwards found on the iron springs of their bed.

THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.—At a great outlay of time and money a wagon road has been completed from the highway passing through the Delaware Water Gap, to the summit of Mount Minnie, the peak forming the Pennsylvania wall of the gap. The mountain is 1,600 feet high. A suspension bridge is to be built from the summit of this mountain to that of Mount Tammany, on the New Jersey side of the river. This will be the highest bridge in the world. It will be over half a mile long. The cost of the structure will be about 100,000.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION. WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd November, at 11 o'clock—200 bbls. Spring Extra FLOUR, 100 bbls. Extra FLOUR, 20 chests TEA, warranted, 10 half chests TEA, warranted, 10 puns, very choice Barbadoes MOLASSES, 10 bbls. white granulated SUGAR, 5 bbls. refined SUGAR, 10 bbls. CURRANTS, 100 boxes RAISINS, 20 half boxes Chewing TOBACCO, 10 boxes ROCK CANDY. CARVELL BROS., Auctioneers, Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1875.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

THE Annual Subscription Ploughing Match, open to all residents of Queen's County on the South side of the Hillsboro will be held, under the direction of a Committee of the subscribers, at Ballyne, the residence of Charles Hazard, Esq., ON Wednesday 3rd November, when prizes amounting to about \$60.00 will be offered for competition in two classes:—First Class—Men; Entrance fee \$1.00. Second Class—Boys under 18 years; entrance free. Ploughing to be 5 1/2 miles. Ploughs to start at 9 o'clock, a.m.; and any competitor not having finished by 4 o'clock, p.m. will forfeit all chance of prize. An additional prize will be given to the first finishing in each class, being a prize-taker. Rules and regulations will be made known at time of starting. Intending competitors must enter their names with the Chairman of the Committee on or before Monday, the 1st of November, after which date there will positively be no more received. Howard ploughs excluded. By order of Committee, HENRY BEER, Chairman, Southport, Nov. 1, 1875.

TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT WORKS. TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till Saturday, the 18th of December next, noon, from parties willing to contract with the Government to do the following contracts:—No. 1. To build a Stone Bridge at White's, near J. H. Harding's Bridge, New London. No. 2. To make general repairs to the Floating Bridge, New London. No. 3. To build a brick and span to the Oyster Bed Wharf, at Rustico, to raise and repair the old Wharf at the same place. No. 4. To build a new British Bridge across John Bagnall's Mill Stream. No. 5. To build a new Wharf at Poplar Island Bridge. Specifications will be furnished at the following places, viz:—No. 1, at the store of George McKay, Esq., Clifton. No. 2, at Mr. Campbell's near the Bridge. No. 3, at the store of D. McKay, Esq., Rustico. No. 4, at John Bagnall's Hotel, Hunter River. No. 5, at the store of Mr. John Sellers. And a copy of each at my own office Head of Hillsboro Street. RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W. Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1875.

IMPORTANT! For the Benefit of all Concerned! THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INTIMATE to all persons indebted to him to 1st OCTOBER, that the full amount of their accounts is required with as little delay as possible. HENRY BEER, Southport, October 25, 1875.—4in

E. C. NELSON, IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF SEWING MACHINES. ADDRESS—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1875.—ly

NOVEMBER, 1875. CLOTHING FOR FARMERS MECHANICS RAILWAYMEN LUMBERERS AND CITIZENS. Ready-made or Made to Measure!

We are now receiving by Mail Steamers a further supply of HEAVY WINTER CLOTHS & CLOTHING! OVERCOATS, Stormcoats, Reefers, &c. &c. TO SUIT ALL, At Economical Prices!

ANY GARMENT made to order at short notice and at moderate prices! SPECIAL.—We offer, at a Great Bargain, a large lot of heavy Winter Overcoats, which, on account of the hard times, have been sold to us at bankrupt prices. Those who have not bought their Winter Clothing, cannot do better than have a look at these Goods before buying. ONE PRICE TO ALL. W. A. WEEKS & CO., IMPORTERS. Queen Street, Evening Class.

THE Evening Class BEGAN October 4th. Hours, 7.30 to 9.30 p.m. Circulars, containing full particulars, terms, etc., mailed free on application. Orders for Eaton, Frazee & Reag's Pens, and for Banks for Bookkeeping, Eaton's Arithmetic, etc., filled promptly and on liberal terms. T. B. REAGH, Principal, Ch'town, Oct. 25, 1875.—1in

TEA. TEA. 62 CHESTS superior quality, just landed from 'Minerva,' and 30 chests nice, for private families only. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1875.—3in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Postponement. THE drawing for Lottery, advertised to take place in November, at Victoria Cross, is postponed till the 25th January next. Drawing positive or money refunded. A. R. & A. McQUEEN, Nov. 1, 1875.—2

Take Notice. At Tignish Station THE HANDSOME HOUSE BUILT ON our lot at Tignish Station, by Mr. Isidore Chaisson, has been lately bought by the said Isidore and Lot we now offer FOR SALE. Apply to the owners, OXEMISE CHAISSON, MATHIAS CHAISSON, Nov. 1, 1875.—4

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876. THE Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 11 Barclay Street, New York, Continue their authorized reprints of the Four Leading Quarterly Reviews:—EDINBURGH REVIEW (White), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Copper), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical). Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science & Art; also, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The most powerful Monthly in the English language, famous for STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES, of the highest literary merit. Terms, including Postage, Payable Strictly in Advance.

For any one Review, \$5.00 per annum. For any two Reviews, \$7.50 do do. For any three Reviews, \$10.00 do do. For any four Reviews, \$12.50 do do. For Blackwood's Magazine, \$4.00 do do. For Blackwood and one Review, \$7.00 do do. For Blackwood & two Reviews, \$10.00 do do. For Blackwood & three Reviews, \$13.00 do do. For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews \$16.00 do do. A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48.00, and so on. PREMIUMS. New subscribers—applying early—for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the first three months of 1876 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for. Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., Nov 1 75 41 Barclay St., New York. E. C. NELSON, IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF SEWING MACHINES. ADDRESS—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown, Oct. 25, 1875.—ly

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