aminers, and that those who had not, and were practising, would be called upon to undergo an examination, and who would, if the Board thought proper, receive a licence. An objection had been raised to the effect that if an accident happened, and one of those persons possessing any skill in these matters was called in that he would be fined But he believed the Bill contemplated nothing of the kind. He thought on the contrary, that such gentlemen should feel thankful for such a measure. This was the only Colony or country he knew of but had such an act; and he understood that some serious cases had occurred which went to show the absolute necessity that existed for such a measure. The public required some safeguards against such a class of practitioners, and it was the duty of that Committee to see that they had them. Two weeks ago he (Hon Att'y General), had been informed of cases where death had ensued from improper treatment at the hands of those homespun doctors. The science of Medicine was too important to be allowed to be taken up by unskillful men. A man might be unskilled in other professions and do little injury, but it was different when he came to deal with the wonderful mechanism of the human body.

Select News Summary.

The following sketch, which we find in the "Monthly Record," will be interesting to many of our readers:—

A VISIT TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PRESBYTERY.

Not to the whole, but only to half of the bounds, the Western half of the Presbytery, for my time did not allow me to visit the Eastern side. My own congregation, of course, thought that I had gone off for a holiday The following notes may explain what is meant by a minister's holiday in perhaps the majority of cases. I left Halifax on Wednesday morning, August 16th, and arrived in Charlottetown at 5 P. M. Mr. Duncan had intimated that I would address the congregation on Home Missions, and at 7½ o'clock, a respectable congregation had assembled in the Church. I had an hour's talk with them, explaining our present position as a Church, and asking them to do their share to make the whole Presbytery self supporting. Dr. Fraser and J. W. Morrison, Esqs., followed with earnest practical speeches, and, as far as they could, pledged their Lay Association to pay in to the Treasurer of the Georgetown congregation £30 a year for the next two or three years, by which time Georgetown will be able to support itself, if it grows at the rate it has lately. From the spirit of the meeting I should not wonder if the Collectors raised the whole £30 on their first quarterly visit. If so, they ought to collect a similar sum next quarter for the Foreign Mission. They can do so; and what we can do, we ought to. The Charlottetown congregation seems to me to be in a healthier state than ever it was before. An interest is shown in the work of Sabbath Schools. Bible Classes, Missionary and Prayer Meetings, and in the Schemes of the Church; and that is not a bad index.

On Thursday I drove out to St. Peter's Road to hold service in the St. Columba's in the evening. Though it rained, most of my old friends turned out to church, and after preaching to them on our duty to the heathen, I addressed them on Home Missions, and their duty to themselves. The congregation of St. Peter's and Brackley Point Roads, though small, ought to be self sustaining. At least any one who sees their broad acres and their comfortable homesteads, and who knows what a high spirited and intelligent people they are, would say so, and imagine that they would be the first to claim such a position for themselves. I believe, from the responses made by both sections of the congregation at our meetings, that at next Synod we shall hear well of them.

On Friday I took a roundabout drive of 20 miles to Brackley Point Road Church, and preached on union to a good congregation; and then addressed them on our missions; and thereafter drove into Charlottetown. The weather was delightful, and the Island was looking its best, and that is saying not a little. Haymakers were busy in the fields with the last of the hay; and the grain and root crops looked rich and luxuriant. The country seemed made up of gentlemen's seats, alternating with parks and gardens. It will look very different two or three months hence; but for a summer residence no one could desire better than what P. E. I. offers.

On Saturday morning an old friend drove me up to DeSable, where I had been engaged to assist at the Communion on the following day. We arrived at the Church about 11.30 A. M., and found that between one and two hundred people had assembled. The elders, seated under and around the pulpit, were singing a Gaelic hymn from the book published by their late lamented pastor. When it was finished Mr. McColl conducted a short Gaelic, and I followed with an English service. The attention paid was very marked, and there were several other things that pleased me. The people from each district sat by themselves, and so, instead of being scattered over the building, they sat in compact companies, and looked like an organized body and not a mob of selfish units. My readers must understand that at the annual Communion at DeSable, there is a great gathering of all under Mr. McColl's pastorate on the half of the Island West from Charlottetown. He has seven churches within these bounds, besides smaller stations, and as, of course, he can be in each only once in seven weeks on an average, the people meet by themselves on the other Sundays, and, under the leadership of the elders, have devotional exercises and Scripture reading for two or three hours. Then, on the Saturday before the Communion, the representatives of each meeting sit in the church in an appointed place and if there be occasion to inquire into any matter the elders report, and it is duly investigated. The late Mr. McDonald was evidently a man of high organized capacity. He combined intense spiritual fervour and enthusiasm with a high sense of the value of forms and church order. Thus, for instance, though I believe every elder that he ordained is able to preside or take part in a prayer meeting, and to visit and edify the sick and weak, he never, on any pretence, would allow an elder to intrude into the office of the ministry, and preach the Word or administer the Sacraments. It is to be lamented that, since his death, some who had sat at his feet for years, and would not have dared, had he been living, to depart from the comely order of the Church of Scotland he valued so highly, have now broken off into schism, and, without ordination or authority, have assumed the office of the ministry. He indeed predicted with tears before his death that it would be so, for he was a man of keen discernment, and was well able to distinguish between spiritual pride and true spirituality. But this diary must not slide into an article on this subject, or it will cease to be a diary.

On Sunday morning the DeSable church presented a striking aspect. The building is seated for about 800, but there were at least 1000 in it, and about 500 more pressed round the doors, or walked up and down outside. In the centre of the church, or extending from door to door, was the long table, at which 50 or 60 could sit, with the vessels of the sanctuary on it, and the whole covered with a spotless white linen cloth. The men and women sat in different parts of the church, the Communicants down stairs, and all others in the galleries. One-half of the body of the church, and two thirds of the galleries, were packed with men; the rest of the space was occupied by the women. Some may think that this arrangement savours of High Churchism, but I liked the effect. Again you felt, here is system, discipline, and not merely individual taste and whims. And now, O ye clamourers for twenty minutes sermons, how long do you think did Mr. McColl and I minister in the DeSable church on that Sunday? From 11 A. M.. to 6.15 P. M. and neither we nor the people were tired. You will take my own word for it that I was not tired. And you will accept, as good evidence that neither were the people, this fact, that on the next morning at 10 o'clock 700 had gathered together for the thanksgiving service, and again on that day I did not leave the pulpit till 3 P. M. Very extraordinary. I am aware, all this will sound to people who think it quite reasonable to give five or six hours any day or night to a party, and as much time before to prepare for it, or who will travel hundreds of miles and sit on an exposed stand for hours to see a boat race. Yes, there are some very extraordinary things to be seen about men and women who say that they believe that they have immortal souls, and who call themselves Christians, but whether the angels do not see what is ordinary with us to be the most extraordinary is surely a question.

Well, to go on, Mr. McColl began on Sunday with a Gaelic, and I followed with an English sermon. Then came eight tables to be served, Gaelic and English alternating On Monday morning I began, and, while preaching, Mr. Duncan from Charlottetown came in. Every face wore a gladdened expression as he came in, and so I soon made way for him After these services were over, the Sacrament of Baptism was dispensed and certainly I never before baptized so many on the same day. There were 18 or 20 thus received into the church. I then told the people that though no intimation had been given, still, that if any had money with them, and wished to send a present to Mr. Goodwill, I would take charge of it. An elder at once stationed himself at each door with a plate, and about £4 P. E. I. cy., was collected. Then followed a talk with the elders on various matters, in the course of which I learned the only thing that displeased me in DeSable, viz.: that they were considerably in arrears to their minister. I told them plainly that men of the world would call that dishonest, and that Christians should be surely more careful of their good name, of their own obligations and their honour. The elders in each district will, I trust, see to this;—for, as far as I could judge, they are not only men of piety, but men of sense.

Next day—Tuesday — a true Highlander drove me westward 15 miles through a beautiful country to Cape Traverse, the point where the mails cross to Nova Scotia in the winter. We have a little church here beautifully situated, and, as it was given out the day before at DeSable that I would preach in it on Tuesday evening, I had to halt for the night. The church was filled with a fine looking body of people, to whom I preached on the growth and manifestation of spiritual life. No where did I see a finer country or receive a heartier welcome than at Cape Traverse. Such a district quited with another English-speaking section should have a minister for themselves. It would be a fine field. The people are intelligent and wealthy, and there is a good salt of pious men and women among them. But if they have not a minister resident among them for at least half the time, I fear their families will scatter, and that religion will suffer.

G. M. G.

IRELAND FOR THE TOURISTS.

[From the Irish Times.]

"Where shall I go for my holidays?" is a question which, perhaps thousands of our readers are still asking themselves. The Swiss hotel-keepers are suggesting an answer favorable to their interests by duly advertising the fact that that unwelcome visitant the cholera has as yet given a wide berth to the Bernese Oberland, and to the vale of Chamounix. The Bonifaces of Argleshire and Perthshire, of Inverness and Oban have also evinced a commendable promptitude in bringing the attractions of their lakes and mountains under the notice of the British tourist. May we say, not in the interest of any hotel-keepers, but of the Irish public, that for the latter there is no land in the world which presents a course of vacation tours more varied and beautiful than Ireland, nor half as cheap and accessible. Mr. Froude's fortnight in Kerry has brought into prominence a region previously neglected, but which, whether for science or social or historic interest, well deserves the close and loving study of the travelling public. Of course, we did not speak of Killarney, nor even of Glengariff nor Kenmare. These localities are of world wide celebrity. But those who read Mr Froude's interesting papers, will be inspired to follow his example, and extend their steps beyond the ordinary tourists track into regions as sublime and beautiful, and retaining still all the charm of primeval freshness. The western Higlands will, perhaps, even better repay the labour of exploration to him who loves what is novel and perfectly unhackneyed. Every Dubliner who travels at all has, of course, "done" Connemara, in the sense of driving along the road from Galway to Clifden, and through the pass of Kylemore to the Killeries, and thence, via Wesport, home. But of the thousands who take the circular tickets of the Midland Great Western, how many deviate from this well-tracked route to explore the shores of Lough Mask and Lough Corrib, to gaze on the surf-beaten cliffs of Arran and Achill and Belmullet, to ascend the heights of Meelrea or Nephin, or to linger amid the ruined castles, and abbeys, and monuments with which many regions of Galway and Mayo are richly studded? How rich a single small stretch of country is in these memorials of antiquity is to be seen from Sir William Wilde's recently published volume on Lough Corrib. Let the ordinary tourist, who thinks he knows Connemara well enough, just look into this work, and a glance over the admirable illustrations with which it is profusely encircled, and he will see that he has hitherto but scratched the surface of a mine of intellectual and æsthetic wealth. Then there is Donegal whose beetling headlands and noble fiords may well supply the place of a Norwegian trip to those who love scenery for its own sake, whether it lies at their own doors or beyond the German Ocean. The Giant's Causeway is a household world to British tourists, but he who visits it should regard it only as the commencement of a tour, the main object of which should be the Coast road of Antrim, with its gorgeous coloring of verdant fields and purple sea and the white granite of the intervening rockwork. Whatever be the direction the tourist in Ireland may prefer, he will find in every quarter clean and comfortable hotels and very moderate bills. He will also find in the byeways of travel a complete absense of beggars which infest the hotel doors along the main routes, and in place of them he will find, especially in Connemara, a peasantry remarkable for the native grace and kindliness of their manners, and their extreme readiness to oblige and assist him in his explorations. There is too in Connemara, if we mistake not, a peculiar delicacy and purity of the air from which no chemical test may perhaps extract its secret, but which is felt unmistakably and delightfully in its operation on the spirits and the vital system. To all who propose making any stay in any locality we would tender the advice to provide themselves with the Ordnance maps of the surrounding district They are an invaluable supplement to the guide-books, and will greatly expedite the tourist's researches. It is better to know one typical and beautiful locality well than to rush hurriedly over a long journey, the successive scenes of which are effaced from the memory almost as soon as seen. Besides by dwelling on some limited region one learns the country and its people; while by hurrying from post to pillar one repeats with insignificant variations familiar experiences of all travel—hotel bills, street beggars, and fellow tourists of a day's acquaintance.

A LIFE INSURANCE MAN.

The following amusing sketch hits off a class of people that are well known in this Island. B. P. Gunn is one of the class, which has some few exceptions:—

"Benjamin P. Gunn came to my office fourteen times in one morning to see if he could not persuade me to take out a life-insurance policy in his company. He used to waylay me in the streets, at church, in my own house, and bore me about that policy. If I went to the opera Gunn would buy the seat next to me, and sit there the whole evening, talking about sudden death and the advantages of the ten-year plan. If I got into a street car. Gunn would come running in at the next corner, and sit by my side, and drag out a lot of mortality tables, and begin to explain how I could beat his company out of a fortune. If I sat down to dinner in a restaurant, up would come Gunn, and, seizing the chair next to me, he would tell a cheering anecdote about a man who insured in his company for $50,000 only last week, and was buried yesterday. If I attended the funeral of a departed friend, and wept as they threw the earth upon his coffin, I would hear a whisper, and turning around, there would be the indomitable Benjamin P. Gunn, bursting to say: 'Poor Smith! knew him well. Insured for ten thousand in our company. Widow left in comfortable circumstances. Let me take your name. Shall I?" He followed me every where; until I got so sick of Gunn's persecutions that I left town suddenly one evening, and hid myself in a secluded country village, hoping to get rid of him. At the end of two weeks I returned, reaching home at one in the morning I had hardly got into bed before there was a ring at the door bell. I looked out and there was Gunn, with another person. He asked if Max Adeler was at home. I said I was the man. Mr. Gunn then observed that he expected my return, and thought he would call around about that insurance policy. He said he had the doctor with him, and if I would come down he would take my name, and have me examined immediately I was too indignant to reply. I shut the window with a slam and went to bed again. After breakfast in the morning I opened the door, and there was Gunn sitting on the steps, with his doctor, waiting for me! He had been there all night As I came out, they seized me and tried to undress me there on the pavement in order to examine me. I retreated, and locked myself up in the garret, with orders to admit nobody to the house until I came down stairs. But Gunn was not to be baffled. He rented the house next door, and stationed himself in the garret adjoining mine. When he got fixed he spent his time pounding on the partition, and crying, "Hallo, Adeler! Adeler, I say! How about that policy? Want to take her out now?" And then he would tell me some anecdotes about men who were cut off immediately after paying the first premium. But I paid no attention to him, and made no noise. Then he was silent for a while. Suddenly, one morning, the trap-door of my garret was wrenched off; and, upon looking up, I saw Gunn, with the doctor and a crow-bar, and a lot of death-rates, coming down the ladder at me. I fled from the house to the Presbyterian church close by, and paid the sexton twenty dollars to let me climb up to the point of the steeple, and sit astride of the ball. I promised him twenty more if he would exclude every body from that steeple for a week. Once safely on the ball, three hundred feet from the earth, I made myself comfortable with the thought that I had Gunn at a disadvantage, and I determined to beat him finally if I had to stay there a month. About an hour afterward, while I was looking at the superb view to the west, I heard a rustling on the other side of the steeple I looked around, and there was Benjamin P. Gunn creeping up the side of that spire in a balloon, in which was the doctor, with the tabular estimates of the losses of his company from the Tontine system. As soon as Gunn reached the ball he threw his grappling iron into the shingles of the steeple, and asked me at what age my father died, and if any of my aunts had consumption or liver complaint. Without replying, I slid down the steeple to the ground, and took the first train for the Mississippi Valley. In two weeks I was in Mexico. I determined to go to the interior, and seek some wild spot, in some elevated region, where no Gunn would ever dare to come. I got on a mule, and paid a guide to lead me to the summit of Popocatepetl. We arrived at the foot of the mountain at noon. We toiled upward for about four hours. Just before reaching the top I heard the sound of voices, and upon rounding a point of rocks who should I see but Benjamin P. Gunn, seated on the very edge of the crater, explaining the endowment plan to his guide, and stupefying him with a mortality table, while the doctor had the other guide a few yards off, examining him to see if he was healthy! Mr. Gunn arose and said he was glad to see me, because now we could talk over that business about the policy without fear of interruption. In a paroxysm of rage I pushed him backward into the crater; and he fell a thousand feet below with a heavy thud. As he struck the bottom I heard a voice screaming out something about 'non-forfeiture;' but there was a sudden convulsion of the mountain, a cloud of smoke and I heard no more. I know it was wrong. I know I had no right to kill Gunn in that manner; but he forced me to do it in self-defence; and I hope his awful fate will be a warning to other insurance agents who remain among us."

Late Telegraphic News.

PORT AU PRINCE, HATI, Sept. 16.

The Spanish war steamer "Chaneau," fired into a British sloop bound here from Nassau with the crew of the Haytian war steamer "Mont Organise," which is repairing at Nassau. Twenty five Spaniards belonged to the sloop. The British Consul and the Haytien government are trying to arrange matters.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.

The Rev W M. Punshon arrived here in the 'Nestorian' yesterday.

Conductor Blount on the Great Western Railroad, was crushed to death while coupling cars at Wellington Suqare, last night.

LONDON, Sept 25

Queen Victoria is suffering from rheumatism in the foot

Newcastle inundated with foreign workmen.

The Princes of Wales will soon return from the Continent

Consols 92 1-8.

Flour 2os 6d

Correspondence has been discovered developing a plan to put Napoleon on the throne of Belgium the discovery occasions a sensation in Belgium.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

There are rumors that a plot for the restoration of Napoleon has been discovered in Paris, and broken up.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs assured Von Arnim that the French Government will accord ample protection to German residents of Lyons

Disarmament of Algerian rebels meets with obstac'es Tribes unserviceable arms, but keep the good ones.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The evacuation by the German Troops of the four departments contiguous to Paris is completed

MADRID, Sept. 25

Republicans in Spain have determined to remain quiet for a time.

BERNE. Sept. 25.

Annual session Congress of Universal Peace League opened in Lausanne, Switzerland, to-day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

Gold 11 1-8 Exchange steady.

Louis Joseph Papineau, leader of the Canadian Insurrection of 18 7 died at Monticello on Sunday, age 83.

Josh Ward in answer to the challenge of Biglin, declines to make a match because his crew have renounced rowing as a four.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The late cable dispatch announcing the death of the Earl of Derby was a mistake. George Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under the Earl of Darby, was the man who died.

There was a great fire in San Francisco Saturday night Loss a million dollars, and several fire men injured, some fatally.

Nine deaths from yellow fever at Charleston during the last forty-eight hours, and five at Vicksburg during the last twenty-four

Cable dispatches state that Mont Cenis tunnel will be thrown open for general traffic in the early part of the month of October.

The Congress of the International has adjourned after making arrangements for the movements in Germany, Italy and Spain.

Gold 115, Sight exchange 9 1-8

The Coulter-Biglin crew have challenged any crew in the United States to row a five or six mile race for from $1000 to $5000.

LONDON, Sept. 25

Marshal McMahon, in his examination before the Committee on the conduct of the War, assumes the entire responsibility for the disastrous results of his march from Chalons to Sedan, and says Napoleon exercised neither command nor influence over his movements. The declaration has produced profound sensation, the Bonapartist Journals are joyful over it.

M. Theirs is afraid of assassination and his bed chamber is guarded at night by Patrols

LONDON, Sept. 26.

A dispatch from Paris says the disarmament of the Rebel tribes of Algeria, proceeds slowly. Many of the chiefs has been captured. The Rebels pillage and set fire to a number of villages and were guilty of a number of excesses.

The evacuation of the four departments contiguous to Paris is now completed The German soldiers halted just beyond the borders and awaited the announcement of the fact that the signatures had been affixed to the Alsace Treaty before resuming their march.

Rochefort has petitioned the Government for a commutation of his sentence.

It is stated in the papers here this morning that correspondence has been discovered in the Tuilleries, disclosing the details of a conspiracy which had for its object the placing Louis Napoleon on the throne of Belgium.

The relations existing bewteen Russia, France, and Turkey are becoming more and more intimate.

A steamer was wrecked on Lake Luderne, and five lives were lost.

New York Sept. 27.—Gold 14½; sight exchange 9¼.

New York, Sept. 27.—The Republican State Convention in Massachusetts to day is an unusually excited gathering. The nomination for Governor appears to be between Washburn and Butler. Indications now are that the Convention will not agree upon a candidate until late to night, if before to-morrow.

A terrible fire is raging in the woods along the shores of Lake Michigan, destrying houses and everything in its path

Per cable:—Shipments of specie upon an enormous scale continues to be made in nearly every steamer leaving English ports for the United States

The health of the Queen has not improved. Mr Gladstone is paying her a visit at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales returned to England to-day from the Continent.

Consols 92⅝

Boston, 28.—Butler was defeated and Washburn nominated for Governor of Massachusetts

New York, Sept 28,—Gold 114 3-4; Light Exchange 9 1-8

A coolie vessel from India, for Martinique has been lost on the coast of that Island, with all hands

Two hundred bodies have been washed ashore.

London, Sept. 29.—Consols 92 1-2.

Rate of discount at the Bank of England has advanced from three to four per cent.

Breadstuffs quiet.

Heavy gales prevailed last night and this morning on the British Coast. It is feared many vessels have been wrecked.

An amicable settlement of the dispute between the workmen and employers at Newcastle is probable.

A colliery explosion occurred at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, by which several persons were killed and others injured.

Nopoleon remains at Torquay. He has suffered lately from rheumatism

Rumor says the Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously disposed to abdicate

The Examiner.

Ch'town, October 2, 1871.

THE RAILWAY CORRESPONDENCE.

II.

In our first article on this subject we showed that the way in which the tenders had been given out for building the Railroad, had procured us a number of offers for building it at a less sum than any Railroad of the same class was ever before built for. We also showed that it was the bounden duty of the Government to see that the Colony was secured against the possibility of loss, by having £100,000 good security. We now come to the third question, were the Government justified and acting properly in giving so much time, or not giving more time to the Contractors to procure unquestionably good security. There are three years in which to complete the Railroad, and, therefore, some say why be so particular about closing the contract for a few weeks or months at the beginning of the first year. This sounds very well, but we must remember that if the Government did not close with some one contractor there was a possibility, almost a certainty of losing the opportunity of getting the Rail road built as cheaply as we have If one contractor could keep the Government "dilly-dallying" for a month or so, other contractors would have given up their chance of building our railroad. They would enter into new transactions or would take other contracts, and the work which a contractor could do for £4,267 a mile, in July or August he very probably might not be able to do for £5 000 or even more in October or November. Would any man building a house allow the master builder or contractor who offered to do it less than others, fritter away weeks and weeks before he gave sufficient security? A prudent man after two or three days would say to such contractor. I can not let the other tenderers make new arrangements, or enter into new engagements, as they probably will unless I close immediately with some one of them. If I wait for you any longer I may not get my house built for the sum which I estimate it will cost, and as some of the others who have tendered to build my house are below my estimate, I will choose the most competent man who has the most means, the most experience and the best securities I will not begrudge him something more than you ask as I am satisfied that he will construct such a building as will be in keeping with his well-known reputation as a builder and that will be well worth the money he wants for building it. Besides it occurs to me that if you can not immediately get the security that I feel is necessary to secure me in getting my house completed in six months time, I must come to the conclusion that you have not the means to go on with the work, as you will have to provide the materials.

This, we believe, illustrates the point we have alluded to, and makes it appear evident that the Government would not be justified in waiting any longer than they did. Indeed, it appears to us that the Government should have given not a day longer than one week to complete the securities, as no contractor had a right to tender until he had first provided his securities In fact, the negligence of any contractor to provide good security before he sent in his tender bears upon its very face either ignorance of the requirements of the law, or something else that we will not name at present.

We now come to the Correspondence. Messrs. T. & C. Walker's tender, for the sum of £[illegible] stg., being the lowest, was accepted. The conditions relative to the security for the due performance of the work within the specified time, were as follows:—

"That the contractor before signing the contract should deposit in a Bank, approved of, to the credit of the Government, cash consols, or the bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or of Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, representing the sum of £100,000 cy. That the said sum should, in the event of any breach of the contract be considered as liquidated and ascertained damages, and not in the nature of a penalty, and might be applied by the Commissioners towards the construction and completion of the road. The interest and dividends on the deposit to be payable to the order of the depositor.'

This of course was an order or minute of Council, and "was to be insisted upon with every contractor." This minute of Council was in accordance with the spirit of the Railway Act, and we believe it would have been better for all concerned if the Government had strictly adhered to it. They first rescinded the "conditions" in order to accommodate Mr. O'Brien, and, whatever may be said of the dealings of the Government with him towards the end it certainly appears that in the beginning they were most lenient with him, and seemed to be most desirous that he should have the contract.

Until within a few days, every one thought that the Government could not do otherwise with the offer of Messrs. T. & C. Walker than they did. They wanted the "immediate issue of the whole amount of debentures," or "that the issue of debentures would be in sums sufficiently large to command the attention of capitalists." The ostensible reason given is that the debentures might realise par. We will show that there was no need to issue the debentures except as the work goes on, in order to turn them into cash almost worth their face. We believe that this was a mere put off and that the real cause of the Messrs. Walker withdrawing was because their agent, Mr. Leslie Peters, had tendered too low. Mr. Peters says that the 'information which, in the ordinary course of mail should have reached him before filing the tender, gave him to understand that their calculation was based upon the supposition that the debenture payment for the work would be made equal to cash.' Suppose he was correct, and that unless the debentures were all issued at once, or in large amounts, that they would not realise cash, was he justified in saying that the loss of issuing the debentures in accordance with the Railway Act would probably be at the rate of £807 per mile? This would be a greater depreciation of our debentures than ever even the *Patriot* or *Islander* dreamed of. If Mr. Peters knew his business he never would have made such erroneous calculations about the value of the debentures, and the Government did well in not heeding his representations. Some of our contemporaries seem seized with second thoughts within a few days past, Why, they shriek, was not the Legislature called, so that the Act might be amended to issue all the debentures at once that they might realise cash, and save the country £30 000 by accepting Messrs. Walker's tender! They assume that the Messrs. Walker would still take the building of the Road at £4 035 per mile, and are quite willing that we should commence to pay the interest before a foot of the road was graded! They are willing that we should run the risk of agents doing wrong and Banks failing! Every man of ordinary common sense must come to the conclusion that the manner in which the debentures are to be issued, namely as the work is done, is the safest and very best way that possibly could be adopted. The writers to whom we allude would make legislation a mere child's play, asking the "United wisdom" of the country to undo to-day what they enacted yesterday. The statement which we are about to make shows that the debentures as they are to be issued, will realise as much as if they were all issued at once and proves, moreover that the newspaper men of the hysterical stamp. do not know what they are scribbling about. Mr. Shreiber has disposed of the deebntures at ½ per cent discount giving an agent ½ per cent for negotiating them. This gives him £99 5s, cash, for every £100. The country will be pleased to learn that the Colonial credit stands so high in the money market, and the people will rejoice to find that the contractor has done so well in disposing of the debentures Whilst the *Patriot* and *Islander* were saying that the debentures would be sold at loss of from 6 to 12 per cent, the EXAMINER was the first journal that showed the true value of the debentures, and we are certainly glad that our views have proved correct.

DUTY.

THE *Patriot* is not pleased with us because we do not conduct the EXAMINER after his own heart He knows that we deal with public questions as an impartial journalist and not as mere trading politicians. He knows moreover that the readers of the EXAMINER are amongst the oldest and most intelligent inhabitants of the Island. But because he cannot get us to "give in our adhesion" to him he scolds us, though not so bitterly as he can when his dander is up. He knows that he is not regarded as the most reliable authority, and feels that many of his utterances are taken with a pretty large grain of salt. He reminds us of the elder, Mr. Weller Because we cannot help him out with his principles and policy, he says to use the language of the inimitable Dickins. I ain't ekal to ex pressin' myself ven there's anythin partickler to be done, and yet you'll stand and see me a settin' here taken up walable time and makin' a reg'lar spectacle o' myself raythur than help me out vith a syllable. It ain't fillial conduct Samivel, wery far from it"

"You might ha' seen I wasn't able to start I'm on the wrong side of the road and backin into the palins and all manner of unpleasantness, and yet you von't put out a hand to help me. I'm ashamed on you Samivel." Now we must be excused if we cannot see through his smoky spectacles. We believe that we are doing our duty in showing up the way in which the School System is working. A report of a public officer is published. In one of the schools he says, the poor little "CHILDREN ARE CLOSELY PACKED IN DOUBLE ROWS' in a room reminding us of the horrible black hole of Calcutta, in which so many Englishmen were suffocated. The same official report says, that IN A SCHOOL ATTENDED BY MALES AND FEMALES THE EXPOSED CORNER OF A BACK PASSAGE WHICH IS USED IS SHOCKING AND DISGRACEFUL. The same officer says that the outhouse connected with another school "WHICH SERVES FOR ALL THE FAMILIES AROUND IS IN A PESTILENTIAL STATE AND UTTERLY BEYOND DESCRIPTION."

In the face of the above official statements; in the face of the fact that a large majority of the children do not attend the City Schools and in face of the Order of the Board of Education closing up certain schools which will take effect in a few days, surely it is the duty of the press to let the public know the true state of affairs. Yet the editor of the *Patriot* who aspires to be a legislator, who boasts of his courage as a journalist has no advice to offer nor a word to say. Is it because he can send his children to select schools and does not care for the children of the poor? We hope not, but we must come to the conclusion that he has a dread of "his masters' at Rassa and Rona, or that he sees in the present state of the schools, a condemnation of his own miserable, narrow deceitful views and a crushing reply to all the taunts and insults which from time to time he has published against the good, wise men who have done something for the cause of education, by erecting institutions in which children can be properly educated, without having common decency outraged. And this is the man who has the supreme assurance to question us as to what we shall write about. Before us we have his utterance of the 20th of August, 1871, on the School Question, and if he entertains the same fierce, bitter spirit now as then, there is no hope of having any School Reform should he have any great influence in guiding our political destinies. But we have some trust that the growing intelligence of the people, and love of fair play of all parties will soon settle the School Question upon a good, just and equitable basis.

OUTSIDE BARBARIANS.

WE give, in another column, the opinions of some of our contemporaries upon the Contract Question. The extracts, which we present side by side, attempt at least to reason about the subject, and are not so filled with rabid, bitter, personal hatred as the utterances that sometimes disgrace the local press. We may say here that the opinions of outside papers upon our affairs amount to simply nothing. They have not, in many instances, the slightest knowledge of what they are trying to talk about like the editor of a Halifax paper, which, about a month ago, devoted a whole column to our railway affairs, and, in the very same article, acknowledged that he never read the Railway Act We remember some years ago that an article was re-produced in a local paper, from an outside paper, abusing in very gross terms the great leader of the Liberal Party. It was paraded as the opinion of outsiders as to the ability and character of one of the ablest men in Island history. It was subsequently discovered to have been written by some wretched malignant in the Island, who had some petty grudge against the man whose shoe strings he was unworthy to loosen.

A letter to the Halifax *Reporter* is foisted off upon unsuspecting readers as the opinions of a Halifax paper, although it was written in Charlottetown! The Halifax papers, if we could believe their own descriptions of each other, are the most abandoned, venal and untruthful papers in existence. They speak of each other as "liar," "swindlers," and "scoundrels."

Hear them! In the Halifax *Recorder*, of August 26 we read as follows:—

"*Indecency seems to have gone wild lately with a portion of the Halifax press.* We do not like going into personalities in print—even what we will call *press personalities.*

"It is a contemptible business this running down of private character We have seen a great deal of this lately. In fact, we have seen a great deal of it for years past. Let us take a case,—the *Reporter*. The *Reporter* chooses to insinuate the vilest of scandals against some gentleman who is suspected of being mixed up in politics The object of these insinuations, or perhaps vituperations, may see them and may feel assured in his own mind that he is their object. But if he is a high spirited gentleman he will not, cannot, condescend to take any personal notice of them His sense of personal dignity will not allow him to rush into print to answer the conjectural lucubrations of an anonymous writer. * * *

"*Last evening's Reporter now contains an article that we know we are taking too much notice of by mentioning it all. It is one of the dirtiest things in its tone that we could possibly imagine. It mentions nobody by name; but it insinuates the vilest of vices in private life against somebody—we know not who.*"

The *Reporter*, on the other hand, "goes in" to another paper with paragraphs headed "Stop Thief." It says Sept 28, that the paper spoken of is 'making it appear as if the stolen goods were its own property instead of its neighbors."

We said some time ago that we would be very sorry to believe that they were half so bad as they represented one another. Some of them have recently turned their attention to the Island affairs and we are not surprised that they indulge in the low billingsgate style in which they are such adepts The papers here that reproduced their defamation of some of our leading men,—who have hitherto borne spotless characters, are hard up and must be in a desperate condition. Let the outside barbarians mind their own business, we can take care of ourselves.

GOOD FRUITS.—The *Patriot* says, we wish to direct attention from the Contract Question yet, our one column on the question was too much for him. He pays us a sincere compliment by abusing that article, whilst he does not even attempt to refute a single argument. We can tell the *Patriot* that our article on the City Schools of last week did more good than all he ever wrote upon the subject. The Board of Health sent Sergent Richards and some others of the Police force, and took such steps as will remove the "pestilential, disgraceful and shocking state" of some of the outhouses connected with the City Schools. Some of our suggestions were also, we learn, taken up at the last meeting of the Board of Education and will probably be adopted, at the recommendation of the Board, by the Legislature. Whilst we see such good fruit from doing our duty, we can afford to despise the sneers and frowns of our *Patriot!*

THE "share of the spoils," that's what's the matter with the *Patriot*. His intimation that "the Post Office, Printing, &c, had been divided between the EXAMINER and *Argus*,' is the first we heard of it. We never made any application, nor any one on our behalf for the Public Printing, and we believe that Messrs. Fletcher, Bertram, and ourselves, though young men in business are not half so greedy for "the spoils" as the *Patriot*, and the other MacNab, who has "given in his adhesion to the Opposition." Be this as it may, we never had the pleasure of meeting the above named gentlemen together, and need only say, that any "cool, unmanly lying," of that kind, is worthy only of the *semi* religious press.

PERSONAL.—Miss Marion Murphy, neice of our respected townsman Wm. Murphy, Esq, and Messrs. J. D. Mason and Joseph Davison who were passengers in the *Caspian* from Liverpool to Halifax, reached here last Monday. Mr. Simon Davies came on Friday. Honble. John Yeo, G. W. Howlan. Wm, Richards and E. MacEachern, were in town last week, and also Mr. Joseph Bertram of the Summerside *Journal*. William Cundall, Esq.. and daughter, returned from England last week. We are glad to find that Mr. Cundall's trip makes him look ten years younger. Miss Eliza Bowers is on a visit, from New Brunswick, to her relatives here.

Mr. O'Brien's organs, in their rough tone, intimate that we were led into error in regard to the amount of the mortgage on the Halifax City Railroad. If so we shall correct it. We have been promised a copy of the Mortgage, which we shall publish, then the public can judge for themselves.

"Some of the Prince Edward Island papers are lamenting the educational condition of that Colony, and the efficient character of its public schools. Our brethren across the Strait ought to know that no public school system however excellent it may appear to be as outlined on paper can be efficient in operation if not connected with zealous faithful and intelligent inspection.—*St. John Daily News, September 29.*"

That's so, but we should have a school system that has not outgrown the wants of the people.

THE SCHOOL TAX.—This week, the gentlemen appointed as appraisers to take account of rentals, and value of property for the School Tax, are going through the City. Whilst they will, of course, be treated courteously, let the people remember, that the majority of them are paying for what they get nothing, and many of the others for what is worse than nothing,—schools that are in a "disgraceful, shocking and pestilential state."

HON. G. W. HOWLAN was successful in his contract to get off the Barque *Nordharet*, which had stranded on the North Shore. He sent her safely to Pictou got $2 500 for his labor, and received the thanks of the Danish Consul.

Those who talk of the Legislature removing the 2½ Railway tax, seem to forget that the interest on the debentures is the first charge on the revenues. Let the country beware of such blind guides, and also of the incendiaries who falsely describe the country as being in a "state of rebellion." If their statements were true, or their doctrines followed out, our Constitution would not be left us a single month. Law and order must prevail. All parties, as well as the Government, had better "make straight their (*rail*)-ways."

MR F. W. HYNDMAN, late of the Royal Navy, now Secretary of the Board of Railway Commissioners, was married on Tuesday morning last, in St. Paul's Church, to the third daughter of Wellington Nelson, Esq. There was a large and fashionable attendance present. It is needless to say, that the bride and bride's maids; the bridegroom and bride-men, looked not only exceedingly well, but exceedingly happy.

MR. S. L. Gage has collected the largest number of Eggs, we think, ever got together at the same time in this Island. He has packed and stored in the warehouse on Lord's Wharf, 450 crates, each crate containing 75 dozen, making in all 405,000 eggs. How is that for chickens? Mr. Gage has paid out $16,000 on eggs during the past few months.

We have not time to reply to the polite attentions of the *Progress*; but he should remember that there is no need of our city contemporaries helping us, when *we* do not think it necessary to take notice of every little cur that barks at us.

"At the Government caucus at Summerside on Tuesday last, we hear the Premier admitted the existence of the railway ring."

The above from the *Patriot* of Saturday is an absolute untruth. Comment unnecessary.

Rev. W. H. Bidewell, editor of the *Eclectic Magazine*, is at present in Charlottetown. In appearance he resembles very strikingly the Hon. Joseph Howe. Last evening he gave a graphic description of his visit to the Holy Lands, in St. James' Church.

WE hope there will be no useless parade, nor expense, on the part of the Government, at the turning of the First Sod, When the First Train goes to Summerside, then let us have a celebration.

Robert Longworth, Esq., President, Wm. McLean, Esq., Cashier, F. S. Moore, Esq., Teller, G. Alley & L. H. Davies, Esqurs., Solicitors of the Merchants Bank, which is a good staff

THE *Patriot* seems very uneasy about the Chairman of Commissioners. It says, "some insinuate;" and such is the *Patriot's* style.

THE attack of the *Progress* on the Hon. James Duncan, looks like a gnat trying to swallow a camel!

PROF. SPINNEY will sing in the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday evening, Oct. 12, 1871.

THE Industrial Exhibition for King's Co., comes off on the 6th and 7th of this week.

Remember the Sale by William Dodd at Upton, on Saturday the 7th inst.

The arbitrators in the matter of the new Provincial Building, John Boyd, Esq, of St. John, on behalf of the Dominion, and James Duffus, Esq., of this city, for the Local Government, are in conference daily with a probability of arriving at a decision at an early day. The arbitrators have arranged that in case of their disagreeing on any material point, William Heard, Esq., of Charlottetown, be called upon to act as referee.—*Halifax Colonist.*

RECEIVED.—"New Census and Patent Laws," from Munn & Co; "Blackwoods Magazine" for September;" the "Dominion Monthly;" "Phrenological Journal;" "Harper's Magazine;" "Peter's Musical Monthly" for October. We have also received a Satirical Poem in six cantos which we shall fully notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. B."—Amount received. Much obliged. Have writen about person who will take farm.

"N. E."—Will attend to it. Many thanks for your kind interest.

"F. C."—Attended to.

"Scrutator ?"—Letter received. It is against our rule to publish anonymous attacks on our contemporaries. Keep cool. All they want is rope enough, &c.

BAPTIST QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Baptist Quarterly Meeting, will be held with the Baptist Church at St. Peter's Road; commencing on Friday evening, Oct. 20.

J. DAVIS.

MERCHANT'S BANK.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Merchant's Bank, held on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen directors for the current year:

John Robertson, Esq., Artemus Lord, Esq., Robert Longworth, Esq., G R. Beer, Esq. Hon L. C. Owen, Hon. A. A. McDonald, A. Brown, Esq