POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1876. — NO. 52

The Examiner

Is Printed and Published every Monday Forenoon, BY

William L. Cotton,

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CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment strictly in advance:—

5 copies, one address,	$ 6.00
10 " " "	10.00
15 " " "	14.00
20 " " "	18.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than a year.

ALMANAC FOR NOVEMBER, 1876

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 7h. 18m., p. m., S. W.
Last Quarter, 8th day, 1h. 4m. p. m., W.
New Moon, 15th day, 8h. 35m., p. m., N. W. below horizon.
First Quarter, 24th day, 12h. 14m., a. m., W., below horizon.

D. M.	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON rises	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M	A	M	H. M
1	Wedn'sd'y	6 47	4 41	4 5	9 59	10 54
2	Thursday	48	39	4 34	10 32	51
3	Friday	50	38	5 14	11 21	48
4	Saturday	51	36	6 11	A 2	45
5	Sunday	53	35	7 22	0 46	42
6	Monday	54	34	8 43	1 30	37
7	Tuesday	56	32	10 7	2 25	36
8	Wedn's'dy	57	31	11 28	3 25	34
9	Thursday	58	29	M	4 44	31
10	Friday	7 0	28	0 46	6 3	28
11	Saturday	1	27	2 1	7 14	26
12	Sunday	3	26	4 13	8 10	23
13	Monday	5	23	4 26	8 57	19
14	Tuesday	6	22	5 39	9 39	16
15	Wedn'sd'y	7	21	6 51	10 14	14
16	Thursday	8	20	8 2	10 56	12
17	Friday	9	19	9 9	11 33	10
18	Saturday	11	18	10 7	M	7
19	Sunday	12	17	10 54	0 16	5
20	Monday	15	16	11 32	0 54	3
21	Tuesday	16	15	A 0	1 32	0
22	Wedn'sd'y	16	15	0 24	2 12	9 59
23	Thursday	18	14	0 43	2 55	56
24	Friday	20	13	1 0	3 49	53
25	Saturday	21	13	1 14	4 57	52
26	Sunday	22	12	1 30	5 35	50
27	Monday	23	12	1 45	6 47	49
28	Tuesday	24	11	2 6	7 49	47
29	Wedn's'dy	26	11	2 31	8 44	45
30	Thursday	7 27	4 10	3 3	9 40	9 43

RATES of ADVERTISING

THE following are the Rates and Terms of Advertising as agreed to by the publishers of newspapers in P. E. Island:—50 cents per inch for first insertion, and 20 cents for each continuation. Ten per cent. discount from this rate will be made on all Advertisements continued for 3 months; 20 per cent. if continued for 6 months; 30 per cent if continued for 9 months; and 40 per cent if continued for 12 month.

SPACE.	1 w	2 w	3 w	4 w	5 w	6 w	7 w	2 m	3 m	4 m	5 m	6 m	9 m	12 m
1 Inch.	050	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.61	3.33	4.05	4.4	17.34	6.42
2 do.	100	1.40	1.80	2.20	2.60	3.00	3.40	3.80	5.22	6.66	8.10	8.0	5.61	12.84
3 do.	150	2.10	2.70	3.30	3.90	4.50	5.10	5.70	7.83	9.99	12.15	13.[illegible]	17.01	19.26
4 do.	200	2.80	3.60	4.40	5.20	6.00	6.80	7.60	10.44	13.32	16.20	16.0	22.68	25.68
5 do.	250	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	13.05	16.65	20.25	22.0	28.35	32.10
6 do.	300	4.20	5.50	6.60	7.80	9.00	10.20	11.40	15.66	19.98	24.30	26.6	34.02	51.36
7 do.	350	4.90	6.30	7.70	9.10	10.50	11.90	13.30	18.27	23.31	28.35	30.0	39.69	57.78
8 do.	400	5.60	7.20	8.80	10.40	12.00	13.60	15.20	20.88	26.64	32.40	35.20	45.36	64.20
9 do.	450	6.30	8.10	9.90	11.70	13.50	15.30	17.10	23.49	29.97	36.45	39.[illegible]0	51.03	70.62
10 do.	500	7.00	9.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	26.10	33.30	40.50	44.00	56.70	77.04
11 do.	550	7.70	9.90	12.10	14.30	16.50	18.70	20.90	28.71	36.63	44.55	48.10	62.37	38.52
12 do.	6.00	8.40	10.80	13.20	15.60	18.00	20.40	22.80	31.32	39.96	48.60	52.[illegible]0	68.04	44.94

All advertisements exceeding 12 inches will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. additional, if continued for one year.

Auctioneers will be allowed 10 per cent. discount when they advertise to the amount of $30 per year; 15 per cent when to the amount of $45; and 20 per cent when to the amount of $60 per annum, and not otherwise.

The sum of 12 cents per line will be charged for each insertion of all "Special Notices;" and 25 cents for notices in editorial or news columns.

The sum of 50 cents will be charged for the insertion of all Marriage and Birth notices.

PRICES CURRENT.

[Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1876.

BREADSTUFFS.

Buckwheat Flour, per lb	0.03 to 0.3½
Flour, per bbl	5.50 to 7.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	2.75 to 3.00

FISH.

Codfish per qtl	3.50 to 5.00
Herring per bbl	4.87 to 6.49
Mackerel per doz.	0.48 to 0.72

BOARDS.

Hemlock, 100 feet.	0.81 to 0.94
Pine do	1.62 to 2.40
Spruce do	0.97 to 1.30
Shingles, per M.	1.50 to 1.75

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$0.3 to 30.50
Ducks, (each)	0.20 to 0.30
Fowls, (each)	0.20 to 0.30
Partridges, (each)	0.20 to 0.25
Turkeys, (each)	0 50 to 1.80
Geese (each)	0.40 to 0.50

MEAT.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.06 to 0.12
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	00.5 to 0.09
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.4½ to 0.09
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.09
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.06 to 0.07
Veal, per lb	0.03 to 0.08

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples per bushel	0.60 to 1.00
Barley per bushel	0.60 to 0.70
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.22 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.21 to 0.23
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.10
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Eggs, per doz.	0.17 to 0.20
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	9.00 to 10.00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.24 to 0.25
Homespun, (men's wear) per yd.	0.65 to 1.00
Homespun, (women's do) per yd	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun Flannel, per yard	0.31 to 0.46
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushel	0.40 to 0.42
Potatoes, per bushel	0.19 to 0.22
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.40 to 0.50
Straw, per ton	2.50 to 3.00
Timothy Seed, per bush,	0.00 to 0.00
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.14 to 0.16
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

BUSINESS CARDS.

HASZARD BROS,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACURERS
AND
General Agents,
61 WATER STREET,
Opposite Merchants Bank,
Charlottetown, - - - - P. E. I.
J. E. HASZARD, | HORACE HASZARD.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal,
Messrs. W. & R. Brodie, Quebec,
Messrs. J. S. Farlow & Co., Boston,
Henry Lawson, Esq., Halifax, N. S.
Hon. Daniel Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
May 3, 1875.

WILLIAM DODD,
Commission Merchant and AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

INSURANCE.

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES,
Auctioneers, Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS,
77 North Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown. - - P. E. Island.
October 18, 1875.—1y

CARVELL BROS.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
Lower Queen St. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

G. W. STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
COLONIAL MARKET,
Halifax, - - Nova Scotia.
Consignments solicited. Guarantee Sales made in all cases, and in no case more than 5 per. cent. commission charged. PROMPT RETURNS.
P. S.—Always on had, to fill orders from the country: Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Feed, Meal, &c.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P.E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.
THIS Hotel, [illegible] land for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.
Choice Sample Rooms to let.
Conveyances from Cars and Boats.
Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.
Feb. 21, 1876.—tf

REVERE HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE,
ALBERTON, - - - - P. E. I.
The subscriber has fitted up the above House in good style, and wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally that he is prepared to accommodate
Transient and Permanent Boarders.
Charges moderate. Good Stabling on the premises.
[illegible] GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

P. E. Island Railway.
SPECIAL RUNNING ARRANGEMENT.
ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, a Special Steamboat Mail Train will run as follows:—

GOING WEST.	A. M.	GOING EAST.	P. M.
Charlottetown	dp 6.00	Summerside	dp. 6.46
Royalty Junction	6.17	Kensington	7.16
Hunter River	7.09	County Line	7.46
County Line	7.46	Hunter River	8.25
Kensington	8.17	Royalty J'nct.	9.17
Summerside	ar. 8.50	Ch'town	ar. 9.35

Numbers 3 and 4 Trains will resume running as per Time Bill No. 5,
W. McKECHNIE, Superintendent.
Ch'town, Nov. 6, 1876.—Island pap. [3ins

ARCHITECTURE.
THE undersigned, being relieved from the Public Service, will resume his former occupation of furnishing Designs, Plans, Specifications, and estimates for Dwellings, Stores, Churches, and School Houses, of the most modern and approved style of Architecture, at short notice and reasonable costs. Having had a long experience in building, he feels that he can give satisfaction.
RICHARD WEEKS,
Late Supt. Pub. Works.
Ch'town, Oct. 9, 1876.—times sj tf

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD SLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
Hon. JAS. DUNCAN,
Hon. L. C. OWEN,
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,
Hon. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEER, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Secretay.
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—1y

New England Felt Roofing Co.'s
PITCH AND FELT!
The only Reliable Roofing.
500 ROLLS Beehive Brand FELT,
100 Bbls. PITCH,
100 Rolls TARRED PAPER,
50 Rolls DRY PAPER.
We are selling these Goods Very Cheap.
DODD & ROGERS.
Ch'town, July 17, 1876.

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. KENNEDY, Esq., *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.
P. W. HYNDMAN,
W. D. STEWART.
Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, April 24, 1876.—1y *Secretary*

The Isolated Risk & Farmers
Insurance Co. of Canada.
PRESIDENT, - - HON. ALEX. McKENZIE,
VICE-PRESIDENT, - GEORGE GREIG, ESQ.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
Deposited with Dom. Govt., - $100,904.
THIS Company insures Farm Property, Dwellings and contents, Churches, Schoolhouses, and other isolated risks, on the Three Years System, at lowest current rates. Pays all losses caused by lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The agency having been transferred to the subscriber, he is prepared to take risks and renew outstanding policies on most favorable terms.
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
April 24, 1876.—1y Gen'l Agent for P.E.I.

IMPERIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of London,
[ESTABLISHED 1803]
Subscribed & Invested Capital,
$8,650,000.
INSURES at MODERATE RATES Stores, Warehouses, Dwellings, Churches, Merchandize of all kinds, Produce, Vessels on the Stocks, and other Property.
DETACHED DWELLINGS taken for ONE, TWO, and THREE YEARS at special rates.
Losses Adjusted and Settled Promptly.
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Mar. 20, 1876 Agent for P. E. I

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND L[illegible]

Invested Funds, 1st Jan'y., 1874,	$21,628,356
Deposited with Receiver General of Canada,	162,800
Other Investments in Dominion of Canada,	367,091

FAIR RATES.
Prompt & Liberal Settlements.
Insurance against Fire effected upon Private Residences, Household Furniture and Farm Properties, for
One, Three or more years,
At Reduced Rates.
Office—Great George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
R. R. FITZGERALD, Agent
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

Established 1861.
Park's Cotton Warp.
White, Blue, Red, Orange & Green
THE COTTON WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the best in quality and actually the cheapest in the market.
We warrant every bundle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly.
Our name and address is on the label. For sale by all dealers.
WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills, John, N. B.
August 14, 1876.—3m

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.
THE
Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 Barclay Street, New York;
Continue their authorized reprints of the
Four Leading Quarterly Reviews:
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),
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,	$4.00	per annum
For any two Reviews,	7.00	do
For any three Reviews,	10.00	do
For all four Reviews,	12.00	de
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00	do
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00	do
For Blackwood & two Reviews,	10.00	do
For Blackwood & 3 Reviews,	13.00	do
For Blackwood & the 4 Reviews	15.00	do

CLUBS.
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 last quarter of 1875 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 Publishiug Co.,
Nov 1 75 41 Barclay St., New York.

LITERATURE.

WENDERHOLME.

CHAPTER XIX.—*Cnntinued.*

'But I dont see how you are going to do without a full uniform. How will yon manage on field-days, and how will you go to church on Sundays?'

'Get leave of absence on all such occasions,' said the doctor; 'so long as I haven't a full uniform I have a good excuse." The fact was that the doctor's aversion to full dress came quite as much from a dislike to public ceremonies as from an objection to scarlet and silver in themselves. He had a youthful assistant in the regiment who was perfectly willing to represent the medical profession in all imaginable splendour, and who had already passed three evenings in full uniform, surrounded by his brothers and sisters and a group of admiring friends.

They had turned down a lane by this time that gradually led out of the town—a narrow black lane of coalashes, between thorn hedges, whose young leaves were already covered with soot. After following this black lane nearly a mile, the officer arrived at the parade ground, which was nothing more than a very large pasture that had been rented for the purpose.

'Now,' said the doctor, 'what d'ye think of the raw material, eh, Captain Stanburne?'

Philip Stanburne was certainly surprised. Rather more than a thousand ragamuffiins were scattered about the field in irregular groops, and the bright scarlet of the sergeants' new jackets, which was sprinkled amongst the mass, only served to make the rags of the men look more ragged, and the dull colours of their old clothes duller.

'Didn't you say that you had got number six company?' asked the doctor. 'Well, it's the very worst of the whole lot; it's composed of Shayton chaps and low Irish.'

At this moment the Adjutant called in a loud voice for 'Captains of Companies;' and Philip Stanburne, with the other captains, formed a g oop round h m. He, in a speech which it is not necessary to repeat, gave some explanations to the captains, chiefly relat ng to billets, and then called the sergeants, telling them to get the companies together. Philip Stanithburne found that his sergeant was a tall wiery old soldier who had seen service in India; and when the company was assembled, he found that the doctor's account of it was only too true—it was certainly the worst looking company in the field. When the roll of the regiment was called over some odd incidents occurred.

'James Mulligan!' shouted the Adjutant; and as there was no answer, he called out 'James Mulligan!' a second time. There was a brief pause, but a man in Stanithburn's company made an awkward sort of sign that he wished to speak. This caught the Adjutant's eye, and he said 'Does anybody know anything [illegible]

'Know him, sir; don't I know him, that's all? He was the friend of my youth!'

'Well, can you tell me why he isn't here?'

'Alas! sir, I would greatly prefer to reveal the justification to your private ear.'

'Out with it man; you are keeping the whole regiment waiting!' Eureton was beginning to get angry, and everybody else was beginning to be amused.

'It's a grievous necessity, sir, that has prevented James Mulligan from having the honour to signify his respect for you, sir, by his corporeal presence on this auspicious occasion.'

The Adjutant was aware that the regiment was in a state of suppressed laughter and his notions of military propriety was so strict that he would have greatly preferred the possible explosion of a bombshell in the midst of it. Eureton got very angry. His face became as red as a sergeant's jacket, and he shouted to the poor Irishman with an energy that scattered [illegible]ers of his rhetoric as a whirlwind the blossoms from an apple tree—

'Why is not Mulligan present? Tell me at once, with none of your damned fine speeches!'

'Because he's on a sea voyage.'

'He has deserted, then. Put him down as a deserter.'

'I protest agin that,' said the Irishman; 'James Mulligan is no deserter. He's a sowl above it. He's faithful to his colours!'

'Then, why did he leave the country?'

'Because he was transported!'

Shortly afterwards, when another man's name was called, and he did not answer, a friend of his passed a note to the Colonel written by the absentee himself, in which he very politely expressed his great regret that he should be unable to take part in the first year's training, owing to the fact that he was confined in the Preston House of Correction share with gentlemen in the House of Commons the privilege of absence from their regiments, the excuse was accepted as valid.

The day was a tiresome idle day for everybody except the Adjutant, who shouted till his throat was sore, and the sergeant on whom fell the real work of the companies. After lunch, the important matter of billets had to be gone into, and it was discovered that it was impossible to lodge all the men in Sootythorn. One company, at least, must seek accommodation elsewhere, the junior captain must submit, for the training, to be banished from the mess, and sent to eat his solitary breakfast in some outlandish village, or, still worse, in some filthy and uncouth little manufacturng town. His appetite, it is true, might so far benefit by the long marches to and from the parade ground that the beefsteak might be eaten with the best of sauces; but the ordinary exercises of the regiment would have been sufficient to procure that, and the great efforts of Mr. Garley at the Thorn might have been relied upon for satisfying it. So that junior captain was ordered to take his men to Whittlecup, a dirty little town, of about six thousand inhabitants, four miles distant from Sootythorn: and the junior captain was Philip Stanburne.

Behold him, therefore, marching at the head of his ragged rabble on the dusty turnpike road. The afternoon had been uncommonly hot for the season of the year; and a military uniform, closely buttoned across his breast, and padded with cotton wool, is by no means the costume most suitable for the summer heats. There were so few lieutenants in the regiment (there was not one ensign) that a junior captain could not hope for a subaltern, and all the work of the company fell upon Philip Stanburne and his old sergeant. It was not easy to keep anything like order amongst the men. they quare●l and fought during the march; and it became necessary to arrange them so as to keep enemies as a distance from each other. Still, by the time they reached the precincts of Whittlecup several of the men were adorned with black eyes, and as a few had been knocked down and tumbled in the dust by their comrades, the company presented rather the appearance of a rambble after a roit than of soldiers in her Majesty's service. Philip Stanburne's uniform was white with dust; but as the dust that alighted on his face wetted by perspiration, it did not there remain a lightcoloured powder, but became a thick coat of dark paste. Indeed, to tell the truth, the owner of Stanithburne had never been so dirty in his life.

Now there was a river at the entrañee to Whitecup, and over the river a bridge, and on the bridge, or in advance of it there stood a crowd of about three thousand operatives awaiting the arrival of the militiamen.

The Lancashire operatives is not accustomed to restrain the expression of his opinions from motives of delicacy, and any consideration for your feeling which he may have when islolated diminishes with the number of his companions. Three factory lads may content themselves with exchanging sarcastic remarks on your personal appearance when you are out of hearing, thirty will make them in your presence, three hundred will jeer you loudly; and from thousand, if once you are unlucky enough to attract their attention, there will come such volleys of derision as nobody but a philosopher could bear with equinamity.

Not only was the road lined on both sides with workpeople, but they blocked it up in front, and made way for the millitiamen so slowly, that there was ample time for Philip Stanithburne to hear every observation that was directed against him. Amidst the roars of laughter which the appearance of the men gave rise to, a thousand special commentaries might be distinguished.

'Them chaps-soldiers! Why, there's but one soldier in the lot that I can see.'

'Where is he? I can see noan at all.'

'Cannot ta see the tellow with the red jacket?'

'Eh what a mucky lot!'

'They'll be right uns for fightin', for there's four on 'em 'as gotten black een to start with.'

'Where's there guns?'

'They won't trust 'em wi' guns. They'll be shooting one another.'

'There's one of them wi' a sword.'

'Why that's the officer.'

'Eh! captain,' said a factory girl in Philip's ear, 'I could give thee a kiss, but thee's got such a mucky face.'

I would'nt kiss him for five shillings,' said another.

'Eh! but I would,' said a third, 'he's a nice fellow, and I'll kiss him to-night when [illegible]

CHAPTER XX.

Captain Stanburne never precisely knew how he reached his inn on that memorable day. He had not passed the bridge before his company, undistinguished from the factory people by dress, was broken up and mingled with the crowd in hopeless and, for the present, irremediable disorder. Amidst the jeers of the populace, the captain arrived at the principal square or open place of Whittlecup, and seeing high above the head of the rabble, the painted image of an enormous bell, of that powerful but somewhat crude azure which is obtained by the liberal mixture of Prussian blue with whitelead, he knew it to be his own billet, the Blue Bell Inn, and did what he could to arrive at the door thereof. The observations of the factory girls on the young gentleman's face were only too fully confirmed by an inspection of it in the looking-glass.

The straggling members of the company [illegible] formed themselves there also, for the innkeepers were expecting the militiamen as guests, and though they were certainly, of all imaginable arrivals, the least likely to be profitable to the inn-keepers of Whittlecup (her Majesty giving one halfpenny per head daily for lodging) they were received nevertheless without any appearance of unwillingness. As the sergeant distrubed the billets, and called the name of the alehouse written upon each, the keeper announced himself in some such phrase as, 'that's me,'or 'them's my chaps,' or 'come my lads and I'll show you the road;' and in a very short time the men were all housed. When the captain inspected the billets, he found every mess in a state of advancing conviviality. The inn-keepers were treating them without any hope of payment—a too liberal hospitality, which afterwards proved a most serious impediment to discipline.

Philip Stanburne had had so much to do about his company that he found no time to dine; and on returning to the Blue Bell he ordered supper instead of dinner, as it was nearly ten o'clock. His portmanteau had been sent after him from Sootyborn, and as the military duties for that day were at an end, it was a pleasure to resume his ordinary dress. It is true that there was an evening costume in the portmanteau, consisting of a shell-jacket of the brightest possible scarlet and a pretty dark-blue waiscoat, with silver braid and buttons; but Philip Stanburne's instincts were not of the kind which leads a man to sport scarlet when he can avoid it—and especially did he dread the idea of blazing by himself, like a solitary peony, in the quiet parlour at the Blue Hall.

If it had been possible to have a private sitting room, the Captain would have greatly preferred it. Like all men who are accustomed to solitude, he had learned the art of being happy with his own thoughts, or with the thoughts of some favourite author. On the other hand, he had never acquired the still more valuable secret of interesting himself in men and women especially when they were not of his own class; and the parlour of an inn—which is perhaps of all places in the world the best for studying mankind at one's ease—seemed to him a highly disagreeable sort of a place, where a man is liable to be intruded upon. Thus it by no means added to his prospect of enjoying his solitary repast when he perceived, on entering the parlour, that there were already two men in it, one on each side the fire, in the polished arm chairs of stained ash which were the orthodox furniture of the better sort of inns at Whittlecup.

The Captains knife and fork had been so laid that he had full view of these men as he sat at table. They had been smoking, for each had a brilliant copper spittoon by the side of his arm chair, and a clay pipe on his own corner of the chimney-piece; but there was no visible tobacco smoke in the room, or any present intention, apparently, of creating it. For the present the two contented themselves with sipping brandy and water in perfect silence. One of them was a short stout man with grey hair, and whiskers of the same colour, only a little whiter, and met under his neatly shaven chin; the other was a tall and vigorous man, apparently at leat fifteen years younger than his companion, with a bushy head of red hair and a very florid complexion. It was the red man who spoke first.

ENGLAND AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

[*From the Toronto Mail.*]

Mr. E. J. Reed, ex-Chief Constructor of the British navy and now member of Parliament for Pembroke, has been addressing his constituents on the subject of the possible acquisition of Constantinople by Russia. He is of opinion that the event is not one that England has much reason to dread, and that it would not be worth while for her to risk a great war to prevent it. She always keeps a large fleet in the Mediterranean, larger than is necessary, he thinks, unless the object be to accustom the world to the spectacle of English power in that quarter. Russian possession of Constantinople would, it is said, threaten England's communications with India, but to this he replies that Constantinople is not on England's road to India, but out of the way by a considerable distance. A Russian naval force free to pass the Dardanelles might indeed sweep down upon our Mediterranean communications, but to do so with success it would have to be superior to our own. But so also might the fleets of either France or Italy, or of both, provided that either or both had the superior force to render the attempt feasible. To object to a French or Italian fleet in the Mediterranean would be a geographical absurdity, but if England tolerates the naval armaments of these powers in the great inland sea, why object to that of Russia? Further, Russia cannot for a long time hope to match England's Mediterranean fleet, any apprehension on this score is groundless. In virtue of her despotic Government, and the military inclinations of the half-savage hordes that form no small part of her population, she can put many soldiers in the field, perhaps without any very large supply of ready money. But the building up of a great fleet, with all the expensive requisites of modern naval warfare, is a very different affair—it is something that many years are required to accomplish. Russia has nothing like a fleet fit to cope with that of England now, and it would [illegible] the necessary funds, to create such [illegible] England to fight to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, seeing even were they there and in possession they would be unable to make successful attack upon her Mediterranean communications with India. Such is, in brief, the view of the Mediterranean naval situation which Mr. Reed presents to the British public.

On the question as to the comparative naval strength of England and Russia, Mr. Reed speaks with authority, and those who differ from him on this point will have to pick their way very cautiously should they assail his position. The practical conclusion at which he arrives will not, however, command general assent. All that he says respecting Russia's inability to match England on the Mediterranean may be admitted, while it may still be held that we can not safely allow Russia to seize the Turkish capital. There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in Mr. Reed's philosophy. There are such things as national spirit at home, and national [illegible] Could Englishmen afford the sense [illegible] tional, aye, even of personal humiliation, that would come over them, were they tamely to assent to the seizure of Constantinople by the great Robber Empire of the North! Could England afford such loss of prestige in the eyes of Europe as that event would bring upon her? More immediately important still, could she afford such loss of prestige in the eyes of two hundred millions of the native races of India? To sneer at merely sentimental considerations is not wise; it is frequently by outbursts of popular sentiments that empires are established or overthrown, and that mighty revolutions are brought about. In our own time a sentiment has recreated the Italian nation, and a similar force has bound together the great German Empire; while another sentiment, that of religious loyalty to the Pope, brings heavy trouble to Bismarck's waking dreams. The shadows that struck to the soul of Richard on Bosworth eve were but poetic licence for the representation of the revulsion of national feeling—sentiment, let it be called—that hurled him from the throne. It is through underestimating the power of sentiment in the affairs of nations that the school of political materialists chiefly err in these modern days. Mr. Cobden thought he could crumple up Russia like a sheet of paper; and now he has his successors who look only at the material aspect of the situation. But this is pre-eminently not a safe view to take, and we are glad to know that it is not the view that prevails in England to-day. Mr. Bass, M. P., far better than Mr. Reed, speaks the mind of the nation when he says, as he recently did in a public speech, that 'he trusted it would never for one moment be thought that they were going to permit Russia, under the pretence of a friendly feeling with the oppressed people, to annex any part of Turkey, still less to obtain Constantinople; and, if any such attempt were made, the national feeling would compel whatever Government was in power to arrest such false attempts with the last drop of English blood, and the last penny of English wealth.'

After all, however, the political materialists have but a weak case to present, even from their own point of view. Russia and England are fated to be at war commercially, though there may be between them no war with sword and gun. Over a great part of Asia, north of the Himalayas, they are close competitors and rivals, and they would be such to the borders of the Northern Ocean did Russian policy permit foreign competition at all within the regions subject to her sway. They do, however, meet s rivals over half a continent, if we take the vast region stretching from China to European Turkey into account. We have to remember, too, that the Russian Government is not hampered in his policy by free trade fancies. To keep English goods out of Central Asia, and to make a market there for Russian goods, is its steady aim, and it may be doubted whether military conquest is sought by Russia any more for its own sake than for the commercial results which follow it. Let us glance again at what British commerce might suffer from a Russian seizure of Constantinople. In the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recently, it was stated that, whereas British exports to the vast Empire of Russia were last year only three millions sterling, the exports to Turkey were thirteen millions. Give Constantinople to Russia, and this large trade with Russia would wither and disappear under the Muscovite authority. This argument, if not the other, is one that must tell even with Manchester men, and it suggests to us that Mr. Gladstone is not likely to carry the commercial classes with him after all his attack upon the Government policy. If he depended upon their influence to sustain his attack, he has probably realized ere now that it is not forthcoming in his favor. When patriotic sentiment and commercial ambition combine to support the Government, as in the present case, opposition will make but a sorry show; and we may well believe that the first gun fired would put it out of public appearance altogether.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

We find the following description of Constantinople in the *Builder*. The sketch of the city and its surroundings is of interest at the present time, as the probabilities are that it may, ere long, become the scene of stirring events:—"Constantinople is about thirteen miles round and is enclosed by walls on the western or land side. The 'Harbor' or Golden Horn, on the north, divides it from Galata and the Bosphorus divides it from Scutari. These are properly but suburbs, but make up together the city of Constantinople. It would be quite impossible to imagine a site better fitted for the building of an Imperial city on. Nothing would seem to be wanting; and it is no wonder that the eye of the world is every now and then fixed on it. The population of this Impepial city is about half a million and is made up of a somewhat mothy group—of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Arabs, 'Europeans,' and Turks; the Turks making up, as it would seem, about one half of the population. It must be needless to say that the city stands on the site of antique Byzantium, founded 656 B. C. But long before Byzantium even, there must needs have been a colony of some sort in such a spot of earth as this, and the first building on it of human habitation [illegible] and by rude men who have left no record. The [illegible] the sunset. An hour after sunset is one o'clock. It is at sunset, therefore that the 'call to prayer' is made from the galleries of the mosque minarets, and not at any one stated or set hour, and is thus not made a little significant. The absence of churches and clocks, therefore must make the city strange if nothing else did so. Then there is what, indeed, was to be expected—the narrowness and tortuous character of the streets and ways where anything in the way of plan and arrangement never could have crossed the minds of those who built the houses or dwellings which line them. They can only be compared to an irregular way across an uneven field, with cottages built close to the edge of it, and the traffic across got year by year to be thicker and thicker. Each street of the city is a perfect zigzag, and a streight line is not to be found. Indeed, there is a total absence of 'planning' in any sense. From the east to the west the city is about three miles and a half, while from north to south it is about three [illegible] main part of the city from Galata on the north; while the Bosphorus divides it from Scutari. As to the streets of Constantinople, they will but just bear the name—they are rather long and crooked lanes, with low timber-built honses; and contrasted with like streets here, with straight and uniformely built lines of brick-built small houses which look but poorely. Much is sacrificed, doubtless, to the picturesque in the st eets or ways of Constantinople. An Oriental 'bazaar' is but little else than a covered-in street, with goods exposed on either side of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Rome's special says the Pope's condition has suddenly become very alarming, and his death may come any moment.

In an accident on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Friday, 28 passengers were wounded, but none killed.

A farmer named Follonsbee was burned to death at East Medway, Mass., Thursday night, with his barn and thirteen head of cattle. Origin of the fire unknown.

Two women have been court-martialled at Havanna and sentenced, the one to death and the other to banishment. The cause of the trial was supposed duplicity in the Los Tunis affair. Several priests have also been banished from the island.

A recently married man says that if there were ten thousand drawers in a room, and you asked your wife to keep one sacred and inviolate for your own private use, that particular drawer would be full of hair-pins ribbons, loose hair, discarded buttons, gaiters and old hose.

Mr. George Dawson, whom St. John people will remember as an eloquent lecturer, in a lecture at Birmingham, England, said that the office of a man's house was to give shelter, food, and meat, but also to surround his children with those fair sights and sounds by which the sense of beauty might be developed. There were houses in that town in which not a poem was read, nor a song sung throughout the year, and yet people wondered why their children were vulgar. The beautifying of towns was one of the most neglected duties, and one of the most deserving. If a town was beautiful, people took a pride in it, liked to live in it, and were sorry to leave. In Birmingham they wanted a new society, to be called the Beauty Society.

SMALL POX AT SYDNEY.—With reference to the cases of small-pox among the sailors at Sydney, the Cape Breton "Times" says: The small-pox patients at the Marine Hospital were doing very well yesterday morning, except William Keenan, who has the Confluent Small-pox—a most dangerous type. The patients are four in number:—The captain and a seaman of the barque Amsterdam, and Keenan and Lewis, seaman of the barque Lothair. We are informed that an investigation has been held in regard to the report that Whiteway, the nurse, had been seen about town, and the story had proved to be a fabrication. The clothing on shore at South Bar has been removed and buried