

General News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 15, and found the Times anti-Ministerial. The phenomenon is worth noting. The anger of the Times against Mr. Gladstone was caused by his reply to the Deposition of the Trades, which called for his resignation. This is a sign of a popular notion that Mr. Gladstone is very capable of giving an answer to any question that can reasonably be addressed to him. Upon this point the Times are wrong. Mr. Gladstone did not answer precisely in the terms the Times would have used, and it is hard to say what we are coming to. The Times are not the only paper to have last Sunday expressed their sympathy with the French Republicans. Another body of Democrats called on Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday to ask him to resign the French Republic. He gave them very good reasons (as we have seen) to show why that step would be premature. Mr. Gladstone's words to the Deputation are reported as follows: "Our business is to proceed upon principles of perfect justice. Before we can partially any Government that may be established in France, independently of its being democratic, parliamentary, monarchical, or whatever it may be. Then, what is the principle on which we are to proceed? The answer we give is as the Government of France which France chooses to accept for herself. But, as it is not our business to lag behind in this respect, so it is not our business to go before. Before the Government exercising power in France has been recognized, are we to expect to announce an opinion which France has not expressed? What is the position of the French Government exercising power in Paris and Tours? How do they describe themselves? They are not themselves carrying out the Government. They have been appointed for the calling together of a representative assembly. They are not a permanent body, and deriving their title from the approval of that body. Now, surely, it is plain that we cannot travel faster than France in this matter; and we cannot travel slower. Before the Government of France. The recognition of the late Empire of France did not take place until after the vote of the people. The vote of the people took place on the 1st of the month, and the recognition took place on the 4th. We were in hopes that the vote of France was going to take place on Saturday next, and if it did take place on Saturday next, we would not have been less prompt than any former Government has been in recognizing a Government which has been established. But if you step in before the judgment of the people, you are really recognizing that which the great, high-minded, and civilized people of France have not recognized themselves. That is the state of the case." Thus spoke Mr. Gladstone. But according to the Times, his answer should have been that, already his Government had, in fact, already recognized the French Republic. Probably the most interesting thing he will be asked to do is to recognize the "English Republic" also.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The attempt to found the institutions of the future will be made in England under some critical conditions, partly common to her with other nations, partly peculiar to herself. Peculiar to her, in degree, at least, are the contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty, and the presence of the most advanced and criminal propensity close to the streets of luxurious palaces. The proletariat is beginning to appear in the great American cities, and to raise the formidable problems connected with its existence; and this is one of the most important elements in the change which has passed over American society since it was observed by De Tocqueville. But in England the danger is at its height, and though the explosive forces of a Fabianism, St. Anthony's long, in a day of revolutionary excitement, they may awake. There is a peculiarity also in the political aspect of the Transition in England at the present time, as compared with their political aspect in this country. In England, the suffrage was so long withheld from the artisans that they have formed polity industrial, with objects, laws and a government of their own making, and the nation such a power can hardly fail, in this industrial age, in some way to affect the course of political progress. On the other hand, a feature of the situation, common to England, with all the leading nations, is the critical position which it is impossible to ignore, of the religious faith which has hitherto formed the foundation of the political as well as the social morality of the world. It may be true that the French Republic is in a measure, as compared with their political aspect in this country, in England, the suffrage was so long withheld from the artisans that they have formed polity industrial, with objects, laws and a government of their own making, and the nation such a power can hardly fail, in this industrial age, in some way to affect the course of political progress. On the other hand, a feature of the situation, common to England, with all the leading nations, is the critical position which it is impossible to ignore, of the religious faith which has hitherto formed the foundation of the political as well as the social morality of the world. It may be true that the French Republic is in a measure, as compared with their political aspect in this country, in England, the suffrage was so long withheld from the artisans that they have formed polity industrial, with objects, laws and a government of their own making, and the nation such a power can hardly fail, in this industrial age, in some way to affect the course of political progress. On the other hand, a feature of the situation, common to England, with all the leading nations, is the critical position which it is impossible to ignore, of the religious faith which has hitherto formed the foundation of the political as well as the social morality of the world.

same result. Something is also due perhaps to the system of College Fellowships, which gives young men of ability, the opportunity of carrying their self-education beyond the limits of an ordinary University education. There is, moreover, a good deal of independence and force of political character; independence and force which are often perverse and reactionary, but still independence and force. Englishmen probably grapple vigorously with the tremendous problems which are forced upon her, and there is good reason for hoping that she will work out something of value, not for herself only, but for the world. - Putnam's Magazine.

WAR RUMORS IN RUSSIA.

The Daily News Correspondent writes as follows from St. Petersburg, September 26:— The city is full of rumors of a war with Turkey, which take their rise in a report that a fleet of iron clads, supposed to be bought in America, is said to be cruising near the Turkish coast, and in the fact, that Gen. Ingatseff, the Russian Minister at Constantinople, is in town. The rumors are so persistent that a semi-official announcement is published to-day that the Government does not intend to deviate from the principle of neutrality laid down at the beginning of the war. As a war with Turkey would have nothing to do with the present war between Germany and France, this announcement is diplomatically ambiguous. M. Westmann, the adjutant Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the other day to a Russian friend of mine, that the Government had no intention of using force to annul the treaty of Paris. In spite of all this there is something in the air. Changes in the position of troops have certainly been made. Every day regiments go past my window, evidently either arriving or departing, for they are without arms or knapsacks, their baggage being probably sent to the trains in vans. Cannon, too, are being taken past, usually at night, and are possibly water-proofed. It is reported from Moscow that from tomorrow there will be only one passenger train south until further orders, as 14 trains of soldiers must be taken daily. The newspapers all talk of the necessity of the necessity of the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. The same talk is in everyone's mouth. Some have no doubt that Prince Gortschakoff has made up his mind to give the vote of Russia. We are not sure, however, if this is a prudent thing to do. The Prince is hard to duped, some peaceful war will be found to settle the whole thing. Indeed, if Bismarck only consents to keep quiet, no one will dare object to that treaty. It is a mistake to suppose that England is not in a position to fight, even if she cares much now about the Eastern question. Public opinion and the newspapers are against the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. Even the Government Messenger, the acknowledged official journal, objects to it in a strong, well-considered article. The cessation of the French fleet will be most reluctantly opposed here, so far, at least, as diplomacy can prevent it. Russia by no means desires to have Prussia in a day become superior to it in the Baltic. The Exchange Gazette to-day, in its leading article, concludes the arrest of Jacobin, the well-known Prussian democrat. It seems that demonstrations against the annexation of an unwilling province are not allowed in the "free and civilized" Germany. Theirs has not yet arrived.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

The morality which allowed Giovanni Lanza and Quintus Sella to send an army to invade Rome, contrary to the wishes of the Roman people, and to place by hand the arms in their hands, what guarantee can Europe have of the truth of all those ages which will shortly be proclaimed to the world? How can we believe that the French Emperor, who has hitherto been so faithful to the Pope, and during the last ten years have given him so many proofs of filial love, all at once have so unanimously rejected and denied him? In September, 1861, Baron Ricasoli, who was the Minister for Foreign Affairs, brought out at the same time, at London and Paris, a little work, entitled "The Emperor, Rome, and the King of Italy." In this work a plebiscite of the Roman people is announced, but the writer said:—"The plebiscite will take place under the eyes of the French army. Who will then look upon it with suspicion? The next day, if Victor Emmanuel is called upon to resign his throne, the French army will be placed by Italian troops." Therefore, even Baron Ricasoli acknowledged that a plebiscite made in Rome after the entry of troops hostile to the Pope, was something highly ridiculous, and could have no weight. What would you say of a plebiscite of the Florentines if the Pontifical Zouaves held power at Florence? Look at what was done by Napoleon III.; for he was apparently more sincere and loyal than you. When you yielded Nice and Savoy to France, by means of a plebiscite, the Empire took good care not to occupy those provinces first, and then interrogate the population. Europe would have laughed at a plebiscite voted under such circumstances. Nice and Savoy first answered yes, and then the French entered and took possession of them. In like manner you should have waited for the plebiscite of the Romans before entering Rome. But, instead of doing so, you bombard and take the Eternal City, and when you are masters of it, you interrogate the people! Your mode of proceeding shows that you are thoroughly convinced of the aversion of the Romans to your tyranny; therefore you brought them the axes under bombs and grenades, and on the points of bayonets and swords. And supporting that the Romans should answer no, would you leave Rome? You would not leave it. You have already said that Rome is not at liberty to oppose the wishes of the rest of Italy, nor to contradict former plebiscites. Then, why interrogate the plebiscite? Because you are hypocritical in politics as in religion.

HATS, CAPS & FURS! BOOTS & SHOES!

RECEIVED from England, United States; and Canada, a full and complete assortment of the above GOODS, embracing all the leading and most fashionable Styles for Fall and Winter.

MASON & HENDERSON, QUEEN SQUARE HOUSE, Respectfully invite the attention of Purchasers to an inspection of their STOCK, being the CHEAPEST and MOST FASHIONABLE ever offered to the public of P. E. Island.

REMOVAL. GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE. REMOVED TO Reddin's Corner, QUEEN STREET.

Two Hundred Pieces of Choice Tweeds, Beavers, Pilots, Napps, Meltons, Fancy Coatings, &c., &c., TOGETHER WITH Furnishing Goods, IN GREAT VARIETY. J. W. FALCONER.

The Great American Closing Sale of CLOTHING STORE. English and American BOOTS & SHOES! AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

The Collector, at the Port of Charlotte, is hereby given notice to all persons interested in the warehousing of Goods, in the London Warehouse, on Water Street, that the following articles will not be admitted to said Warehouse, to-wit:— Explosive and Combustible Material.

A rare chance for Shipbuilders and others. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, in lots to suit purchasers, that desirable Property situated at Bridgetown, Dundas, formerly occupied by James Jenkins, and known as the "Bridgetown Wharf."

THE HOUSE, which has a frontage of 50 ft., is nearly new, substantially built, and very picturesque, has a sitting Room 20ft. long, Kitchen 20ft. by 12ft., bed Room 15ft. by 12ft., four other Bedrooms, and space for two more; Dining-room and small room adjoining. A good well has been sunk near the kitchen, and there is an excellent spring near the house.

NOTICE. NOTICE. THE "American Variety Store" is the only place to get all kinds of FRUITS, in season. TIMOTHY O'CONNELL. Cl'wown, Queen St., Oct. 12, 1870. 5m

FLOUR. JUST received, ex E. E. "Georgia" and "Flamborough" a supply of fresh ground Canadian Flour, from New Wheat, warranted to give satisfaction. J. W. TAYLOR. August 10, 1870. 5m

MAILS! 1870.

MAILS for Nova Scotia, via Pictou, until further notice, will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, West India, &c., every alternate Monday and Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, as follows:— Monday, 24 October, Wednesday, 24 Nov. Monday, 5th December, 14th Monday, 17th Wednesday, 10th Monday, 31st Wednesday, 16th Monday, 12th Dec. Wednesday, 14th Dec. Mails for Summerville, St. Elizabeth's, North Pictou and Lower Pictou (to be forwarded by Steamer), will be closed on the same evening as Mails for the United States; for Georgetown, via Steamer, every Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

PUBLIC LANDS.

NOTICE to Tenants and Holders of Government Lands on the above named Townships, and all persons desirous of purchasing Wilderness Lands. The Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places on the days hereinafter mentioned, for the receipt of deposits, on account of the purchase by the tenants on the Western moiety of Lot 1, lately purchased from Messrs. McEwen & Co., of the previous purchase of Lands on the above named Townships.

1870. SPRING. 1870.

SAYER'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES AWARDED THE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862. BOTTLED AT COGNAC AND LABELLED ACCORDING TO AGE. FINE OLD CHOICE OLD VERY OLD.

A First-Class Farm FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers, at Private Sale, his 1st FARM, on Kildare River, Lot Three, containing 123 Acres of Land, 63 acres of which are clear, well fenced with cedar, and in a good state of cultivation.

IRON BEDSTEADS. A FEW SUPERIOR IRON BEDSTEADS, cheap for Cash, at NEWSON'S. Cl'wown, Sep. 7, 1870.

SALE.

By part of Town Lot No. 78, in the first Hundred of Town Lots in Charlotteville, situated at the corner of Queen and Sydney Streets, on the East side of Queen Street, and at present in the occupation of Mr. John McEachern, Merchant. THE Subscriber will, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of November next, at 12 o'clock, in the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, of the Court Building, in Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, offer for sale, and sell, if sufficient bidders offer, by Public Auction, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and six, and made between Richard Reddin, of Charlotteville, in Prince Edward Island, Attorney-at-Law, and Pierce Gault, formerly of Charlotteville, afterwards, but now of Montserrat, in said Island, Merchant; Trustees of Ann McLellan, wife of Donald McLellan, formerly of Charlotteville, afterwards, but now of Montserrat, in said Island, Merchant; and Charles S. Silver, of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, afterwards, Merchants, (doing business under the name and firm of W. A. C. Silver), of the other part, all that tract of Land, situated in Charlotteville, afterwards, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:— Commencing at the north-west corner of Town Lot No. seventy-three, (73), in the first Hundred of Town Lots in Charlotteville, and running thence southwesterly along the east side of Queen Street thirty-seven feet, thence more or less, thence at right angles to said Street, parallel with Sydney Street, for the distance of sixty-four feet; thence northerly parallel with Queen Street for the distance of thirty-seven feet, thence westerly parallel with Sydney Street, for the distance of sixty-four feet to the place of commencement, and also all that other tract of Land, situated in Charlotteville, afterwards, (in the rear of the lands and premises formerly owned by Charlotte Silas, and occupied by James Reddin, and separated from the piece of land herebefore immediately described only by a passage or right of way; bounded and described as follows, that is to say:— Commencing at the south-west corner of land belonging to the Honorable Daniel Brien, and running along the said passage or right of way, and parallel with Queen Street, afterwards, for the distance of twenty-four feet southwesterly, thence at right angles parallel with Sydney Street for the distance of twenty-one feet, thence northerly, and parallel with Queen Street, afterwards, for the distance of twenty-four feet, and thence westerly parallel with the northern boundary of said Daniel Brien's land twenty-one feet to the place of commencement, together with the Block Dwelling, House, and Shop, situated thereupon, and the easements, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

ALL CURES MADE EASY by Holloway's Ointment.

No description of wound, sore or ulcer can resemble the healing power of this eminent Ointment. The worst case readily assumes a healthy appearance whenever this medicinal agent is applied; second flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870. By the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York. Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD! MONTHLY MAGAZINE. GENERAL LITERATURE & SCIENCE.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, and I have no objection to its being published in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state that there is nothing in the Catholic spirit which has my hearty approval.

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After fermentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained in all complaints affecting the skin and the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, and lungs. But it must be remembered that nearly all skin diseases indicate the depravity of the blood, and denigrate the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will thereby be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before, and which should be promoted; perseverance is necessary. On the appearance of any of these maladies the Ointment should be well rubbed at least three times a day upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat: this course will act as a powerful antiseptic, and will alter the secretions, so that the sweat will be purified by the following printed directions. Scrofula or King's Evil and Swelling of the Glands.

Table with 4 columns: DAY, WEEK, and RISE. Rows include Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD!

THE CATHOLIC WORLD contains original articles from the best Catholic English writers at home and abroad, as well as translations from the French, Italian, German, Spanish, and other languages. Its readers are thus put in possession of the latest productions of European periodical literature, in a cheap and convenient form.

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I have read the Prospectus which you have kindly submitted of a new Catholic Magazine, and I have no objection to its being published in this city, under your supervision; and I am happy to state that there is nothing in the Catholic spirit which has my hearty approval.

NEW SERIES THE HERALD.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY M. H. REILLY, at their Office, Prince Street, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

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