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THE DAILY EXAMINER,
 FEBRUARY 8, 1879.

"The Auld Kirk and its Folk."
 MR. HARPER'S LECTURE—IN EPITOME.

LAST evening a very fair audience attended at "The Auld Kirk," on Powna Street, to hear Mr. Harper tell all he knew about the "Auld Kirk and its Folk" of fifty years ago. Of the latter only Dr. Mackieson, J. W. Morrison, and one or two others remain—connecting links between the past and the present. The lecturer quoted the auld saying,—"of the dead speak nothing but good," and he certainly had not much to say derogatory to the character of the men who formed the "Auld Kirk" in this Island. They were honest, brave men,—entured to hardship and to difficulties. But they failed not to hope, they forgot not to pray. They ever remembered that there was one who held their destinies in the hollow of His hand, and there was ever a gleam of sunshine in their hearts.

The lecturer lately read the document, sealed with about six ounces of wax, by which the township of Sixteen was conveyed by that good old Governor Walter Patterson to Lawrence Sullivan. The clause in it which struck him most forcibly was that by which thirty acres of land were reserved for a school and schoolmaster and one hundred acres for the support of a manse and a minister. Walter Patterson had evidently seen the value of the school and the church in his native Scotland. At that time Charlottetown was a place of some consequence—as it is now. Among other things, it had a fortnightly packet plying between it and the mainland, which sailed as often as the captain pleased. The approaches to it were mere bridle paths. It was a rather uncomfortable place for the "uncle quid" to live; for there was no church, and the people generally did not appreciate the outward means of grace. At one time Archdeacon Willis came over from Halifax to minister to them. In the morning the service he held was pretty well attended; but in the evening he preached to empty benches. Old Dr. McGregor, a worthy pioneer Minister of the Presbyterian Church, visited the Island in 1790. The Rev. Mr. DesBrisay was the only clergyman. The Doctor met and was introduced to him out in Covehead. After he left, the Doctor asked the person who introduced him where his church was. "In Charlottetown," was the reply; "but he lives out here because Charlottetown is a very wicked place, and he finds it much more quiet and retired in the country." The Rev. Mr. Urquhart was the first resident minister of the Kirk in this Island. He came in the year 1800. Six years after he was joined by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, who labored in Covehead and other places. But the most prominent of the early missionaries of the Kirk was the Rev. Dr. Kier. His record is a grand one. He called from house to house—reminding one of the anecdote about Gladstone and the quid man of the house in the North of Scotland. While Premier of Great Britain, Gladstone visited one of those whomade it a rule to have daily family prayers and catechising Gladstone's knowledge of the catechism needed freshing up; and he hoped that the good man would not catechise a stranger. But the hope was vain. When his turn came the question put to him was, "What is effectual calling?" Gladstone replied, "Effectual calling is the power by which we are able to make people come to us when we call them?" In 1875, the necessity for a new Kirk in Charlottetown was recognized; and that staunch and good Presbyterian—Ewen Cameron—was leader of the movement to have one erected. The Rev. Mr. DesBrisay was the only clergyman; and many Presbyterians scrupled to have their children baptized by him. One worthy couple in the country had four or five "weans" growing up about them unbaptized; and their hearts were often troubled. Said the good wife one day, "we must just take them up to Mr. DesBrisay." "Not if I know myself," retorted the good man, "I'll have none of my boys to grow up Episcopal!" But no Presbyterian minister came along; and the consciences of the good people would not permit them to wait longer. So one day in November a goodly crowd of twenty or thirty persons—men, women and children—started afoot to walk to town to get Mr. DesBrisay to perform the ceremony. Mr. DesBrisay readily complied. The children were baptized; and, with gladdened hearts, the parents started to return home. On the way they were, towards evening, overtaken by a terrible snow-storm and forced to stop in the woods many miles from any place where they could receive shelter. They made a fire; and three of the men set out to obtain assistance. The snow fell to a depth of two feet. The thermometer was below zero. The sufferings of the poor women and children were terrible. When, after many days, the required assistance came, some of them were insensible. But they were restored, and finally all reached home in safety. About

his time an advertisement, calling a meeting of those interested in the erection of a new Kirk, appeared in *The Register*. The meeting was well attended. There were present John McGregor, Sheriff of the Island, and afterwards historian of America; Dr. Mackieson, Wm. Dockendorff, and many others. A committee consisting of John Stewart, of Mount Stewart (who went to the meeting prepared to offer a town lot on which to erect the Kirk) Ewen Cameron, William Cullen, William Hyde, John McGregor, and two others, were appointed, and a subscription list was opened. Three hundred pounds were subscribed. The subscribers were fairly generous—twenty-five pounds, twenty pounds, and ten pounds being among the amounts. Some of the names were those of Dr. Mackieson, Alexander Brown, Thomas Owen, George Dalrymple, James E. Carmichael, James Peake, Ewen Cameron, James Duncan (father of the Hon. James Duncan) Francis Longworth, Nathan Davies, Thomas Sims, William Dockendorff, Alex. Rankin, James D. Haszard, John Jury, Thomas Heath-Haviland, Jas. McDonald, Robt. Hodgson, (now Sir Robert), Joseph Nelmes, James Mitchell. These were among the largest subscribers. After a time £500 were collected; and the "Auld Kirk," as we all know it, was erected, with its tall pulpit and its high gallery. The Rev. Mr. McKenzie was the first minister. He called upon the Kirk people to stand shoulder to shoulder, and they answered to the call, cordially co-operated with the Trustees of the Kirk, and then tendered them a vote of thanks. They were not altogether like the old lady who used to sleep in Church. Minister told her he thought she slighted him, for she always slept while he preached; but when a strange preacher came along she was wide awake throughout the discourse. "Ye'er wrang there," quoth the old lady, "When ye'er preaching I ken weel that the Word o' God is in good hands; but when one of those other chaps come along, we have to be all awake." The Rev. Mr. McIntosh was the next to arrive. He was a man of eloquence and learning. He stayed here three years, and afterwards became a Professor of Dalhousie College. He preached in Gaelic as well as in English; and we may be sure that the Gaelic was appreciated well by the highlanders. The Rev. Angus McIntyre succeeded. His wife was sister-in-law of the Hon. Daniel Davies. After he had received a "call" to another scene, the Rev. Robert McNair took spiritual charge of the Kirk and its folk. He was an amiable and conscientious man, afflicted with stammering; but after living here some time he was able to write home to his friends that "the tongue of the stammerer now speaketh fluently." The Rev. Dr. Snodgrass arrived here in the autumn of 1852. At this time the Presbyterian Church was but poorly represented on the Island; but his talents and energy speedily worked a marked improvement. The capital of the Island was then a much greater city than it is at present. Provisions were cheap and money was scarce. Among the chief folk of the auld Kirk at that time were James Watts (elder, a just and good man), Dr. Potts, James Purdy, Henry Morpeth, Mrs. Mackieson, Kenneth McKenzie, Dr. Inglis and Mr. Skinner (precentor). Dr. Snodgrass remained in Charlottetown upwards of three years, and he made St. James' a self-supporting Church. The "Auld Kirk" were persons of much love, much hope, and much courage. The lecturer hoped their characteristics would be perpetuated in St. James', and that it might be said of them, as of those of old, "see how these Christians love one another." The lecture was exceedingly interesting. Several persons have suggested to us the propriety of endeavoring to induce Mr. Harper to again deliver it. Only this afternoon we received the following note:—

MR. EDITOR,—I hope you will give such a notice in reference to Mr. Harper's lecture last night, on "The Auld Kirk—Fifty Years Ago," as may induce him to re-deliver the same—with such alterations and additions as he may deem prudent, in a larger and more public place—as there are many old residents of other "Kirk" denominations who would, no doubt, much enjoy and relish such a pleasing and humorous recital of the dear (if not always good) old times, including
 A MEMBER OF ZION CHURCH.
 Ch'town, 8th Feb'y, 1879.

Our "notice" is necessarily a hurriedly written one; and it may be slightly inaccurate. We hope, however, that Mr. Harper may yield to the general desire, and re-deliver his very interesting lecture.

The Canadian Cattle Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—The slaughter of cattle brought by the steamer Ontario, at the abattoir, under the supervision of an eminent veterinary authority, specially familiar with pleuro pneumonia, disclosed the fact that several other cattle, besides those previously detached, had suffered from pleura pneumonia, and the disease was of a very pronounced contagious type. The examiner has gone to London to report to the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council. A consignment of cattle by the steamer Iberian, which arrived from Boston, awaits inspection in quarantine. In the present uncertainty few or no contracts are being entered into. The trade are trying to arrange for the slaughter of cattle at the point of debarkation. Strong representations will be made to the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board to facilitate this. The ten days' grace allowed by the orders-in-council are said to be sufficient for the trade requirements, and full guarantees will thus be provided against infection, without prohibiting the importation of cattle. Near the North Dock of Liverpool there is ample room to provide an abattoir for the slaughter of cattle on landing.

ANDREW DAHL, a rigger, while working on the dockyard at Halifax, on the 4th, fell to the ground and died instantly.

SUPREME COURT.

ALLEY VS. DUCHEMIN (CONTINUED.)
 FEB. 7

ALBERT DUCHEMIN testified that he remembered when Mr. Alley removed to his property. The machinery we then used were two lathes, a boring machine, a large circular saw, another circular saw—a lignumvitae saw—and a mortising machine. The machinery was at first driven by two horses. Two saws and the boring machine, or two lathes, could be driven by the horses at one time. The mortising machine was also used between 1853 and 1860. The shafting was better than what they used in the old block shop. Never saw any soot coming from the new factory. A great deal of soot came into the yard since the factory was stopped. The saws used in the new factory were about the same size as those used in the old block shop. We sometimes drove the plane and the lathe together—the jig saw and the lathe or the circular saw and the lathe. Always left the shafting and the machinery in good order. Have never noticed any extraordinary shaking in the new factory when it was running, or any shaking of the earth. I don't think it possible for any smoke or soot to get into Mr. Alley's house from the chimney. The largest saw we use in the factory is about 17 inches. We did not use it very often. We generally cut spruce, but we sometimes cut lignumvitae. I think the noise from that saw would be heard at a greater distance than the planer.

Cross examined by Mr. Peters—I have an idea that there was as much work done in the old block shop in 1853 as we did in our present shop.
 GEORGE W. JOHNSTON (sworn) testified that he was in Mr. Alley's house in June last. Mr. Alley mentioned something about noise and smoke from Mr. Duchemin's factory. Was in Mr. Duchemin's factory at the same time and saw a planing machine and a circular saw. I have been there several times since. The engine makes less noise driving machinery than if that machinery was driven by horse power. I did not notice any smoke in Mr. Alley's yard. I did not perceive the earth shaking when I was going into Duchemin's or any vibration.

ALEXANDER MCKINNON (sworn) testified that he was once or twice in Mr. Duchemin's factory. Saw the machinery there. A horizontal wheel driven by horse power makes more noise than an engine. Our chimney is situated in pretty much the same position to our building as is Mr. Duchemin's to Mr. Alley's, and I can't say that I ever saw soot falling from our chimney near our buildings. There is no extraordinary noise from Mr. Duchemin's plane.

ROBERT SMALLWOOD, sworn—Testifies that he was in Duchemin's factory several times since it started. Saw the plane working. It did not make an extraordinary noise. Did not notice any tremor, vibration, or anything else.
 JOHN LARTER, sworn—Testifies that he was at Alley's since Duchemin started the new factory. A sewing was started while I was talking to Mr. Alley. I asked Mr. Alley what sort of a sewing machine was that. He said it was not a sewing machine; it was that factory of Duchemin's on the other side. It ran a little while, then stopped; and when it started again Mr. Alley said, "I believe it is a sewing machine." I saw no machinery working in Duchemin's that day.

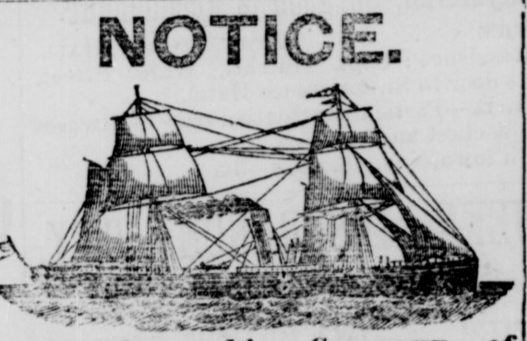
DANIEL MCKINNON, sworn—Testifies that a horse-power would make more noise than an engine attached to machinery. Thought Duchemin's chimney was high enough to carry off all its smoke.
 DANIEL TOBIN (sworn) testifies that he has been at Mr. Duchemin's old factory. There was some noise from the machinery. Was also at the new factory. There was a circular saw running. It made no unusual noise. Heard the planer going. It is a small sized one. Did not notice the building shaking when either the planer or saw was going. Should not think there would be any vibration of Mr. Alley's house with the planer and saw going together. Neither do I think they would cause any disagreeable noise in Mr. Alley's house. Saw a quantity of soot falling on Sydney Street in January last. Also saw it falling on Mr. Alley's porch. Also noticed smoke going from Mr. Edward Duchemin's porch towards Mr. Alley's house.

Cross examined by Mr. Peters—Don't believe that a circular saw in the factory could be heard sawing a hardwood plank in Mr. Alley's house.
 JOHN FOSTER (sworn) testifies—Worked in Mr. Duchemin's previous to 1841. There was a boring machine, a circular saw and two gang saws. These were all worked by a horse. When the lignumvitae saw would be working it would shake the building. and I often heard it at St. Paul's Church. Think that the noise of these machines would be heard in Mr. Alley's house were it next door.
 ALEX. HAYDEN (sworn) testifies that he was in Mr. Alley's house on one occasion in the last of August, while the new factory was running. Heard a saw running while I was there. It didn't make a very loud noise—nothing to cause discomfort. It stopped in a very short time.
 M. P. HOGAN (sworn) testified that he was in the factory and often heard the circular saw and planer going. There was a kind of humming noise from the planer and a sharp noise from the circular saw. These might cause a slight vibration in Mr. Alley's were the windows open. Don't think the vibration would shake Mr. Alley's house. Saw smoke rising from Mr. E. Duchemin's house and passing towards Mr. Alley's house when the wind was blowing from the southeast.

WILLIAM WRIGHT (sworn) testified that he was in Mr. Alley's house once since the new factory went into operation. While I was outside Mr. Alley's house the machinery was going in the factory, but it stopped when I went in the front room. Mr. Alley took me upstairs and I there heard the

planer going. This was while I was in a bedroom next the factory. Heard a noise, but don't believe it was disagreeable to the people in the house. Did not feel the house shaking. Remember the old blockshop as far back as twenty years. The machinery was run by horse power. The noise, jarring and shaking in the old shop was greater than that of the new one. Mr. Alley complained of the soot and smoke coming into the house, but I did not see any there unless what might be on any ordinary house outside the window sill.
 MICHAEL EGAN, sworn—Remember the old block shop. They used as a saw there for cutting lignumvitae, which could be heard on the Chapel Hill. There was a considerable noise, and you would have to go up near a man before he could hear you speak. I have never been in the new factory.

JAMES BARRET, sworn—Remember Duchemin's old block shop as far back as 1840. There were three circular saws, etc. The first saw ever used was 20 inches. We drove it with two horses. I have been in the new factory once. Planer was running. Did not notice any shaking of the building. If there was a shaking I would notice it. There was not a great deal of difference between the noise in the old and that of the new factory. The noise would not effect one outside a factory. A brass foundry was worked there less than 20 years ago. A great deal of smoke arose from the foundry.



NOTICE.

Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island.
 THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ocean Steamship Company of Prince Edward Island will be held in the office of Peake Bros. & Co., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1879, at 7 o'clock p.m.
 GEO. PEAKE, Sec'y.
 Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879.—4w 2i a w

FISH.

100 Quintals Prime Codfish,
 CHEAP FOR CASH.
 Wright & MacGowan,
 Queen's Wharf.
 February 8, 1878—law for 2m

ROPE.

SIX TONS MANILLA,
 different sizes, at Factory Prices.
 Wright & MacGowan,
 Manufacturers Agents,
 Queen's Wharf
 February 8, 1878—law for 2m

COAL!

100 Tons Round "ACADIA MINES," and a smaller lot of NUT, at our usual low prices.
 Wright & MacGowan,
 QUEEN'S WHARF.
 Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—law for 2m

CATARRH.
 Constitutional Catarrh Remedy
 CURES CATARRH.

Hear what a Reverend Gentleman says of the Constitutional Remedy.

T. J. B. HARDING, Esq., Brockville, Ont.:—
 DEAR SIR—It is now two years since your "Constitutional Catarrh Remedy" was introduced to me. I have waited this long to see if the cure would remain permanent before doing this, my duty, to you, as at first the happy effects seemed to me to be "too good to be true."

I was afflicted in my head for years before I suspected it to be Catarrh. In reading in your Circular I saw my case described in many particulars. The inward "drop" from the head had become very disagreeable, and a choking sensation often preventing me from lying long, I would feel like smothering and be compelled to sit up in the bed. My health and spirits were seriously affected. When your agent came to Walkertown in August, 1876, I secured three bottles. Before I had used a quarter of the contents of one bottle I found decided relief, and when I had used two bottles and a third, I quit taking it, feeling quite cured of that ailment, and have not used any since until of late I have taken some for a cold in my head. A sense of duty to sufferers from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, prompts me to send you this Certificate, unsolicited, with leave to make what use of it you may see proper. Yours truly,
 W. TINDALL, Methodist Minister.
 Port Elgin, Ont., Aug. 24, 1878.

Ask for Littlefield's Constitutional Catarrh Remedy and take no other.
 T. J. B. HARDING, Dominion Agent, Brockville, Ont.
 For sale by all Druggists at only one Dollar per bottle.

BUY IT. . . . TRY IT.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company will be held at their Office, in Charlottetown, at 3 o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March next, in compliance with the Act of Incorporation. By order.
 FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
 Sec'y.
 Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—law till date.

FLOUR!

200 bbls. "GREENHOLM,"
 100 bbls. "CAMLACHIE,"
 100 bbls. "NORVAL."
 A consignment for sale at a bargain, for cash.
 Wright & MacGowan,
 Queen's Wharf.
 February, 8, 1878—law for 2m

NOTICE.

OWING to ill health I shall be unable to return to the Island before March, and I would respectfully request my customers to reserve their orders until that time. Meanwhile any party desiring to communicate with me can do so by addressing letters to me, Post Office box 188, Montreal.
 JOHN H. CATHRAE,
 Agent for Reinach's, Nephew & Co., Teas,
 London, England; Wilson, Matheson & Co., Dry Goods, Glasgow.
 Feb. 3, 1879—6i pat 2i

Great Cash Sale

—OF—
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, ETC

The Whole Stock in Trade
 OF THE LATE ROBERT ORR,
 —TO BE—
SOLD OFF AT COST,

—CONSISTING IN PART OF—
 Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles,
 Millinery, Silks, Velvets,
 Hosiery, Gloves, Linens,
 Winceys, Shirtings,
 Sheetings,
 Prints, Grey and White Cottons,
 Hats and Bonnets, Furs,
 Blankets, Flannels,
 Pilots, Beavers,
 Coatings,
 Tweeds, etc., etc. etc.

Readymade Clothing

Hats, Caps, Linders and
 Drawers, Scarfs, &c.

Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

The above Stock must be cleared out from this date, and our Customers, and the public generally, can depend upon getting Bargains.

John McPhee,
 Administrator.
 Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1879.

A GREAT RUN

—TO THE—
FLOUR & TEA STORE!
 And it cannot be stopped while they are selling
SUCH EXCELLENT TEA

For 36c., 40c., and 44c. per lb.

GOOD SUGAR
 For 7c., 8c., 8½c., and 9c. per lb.

CHOICE FLOUR
 From \$5.50 to \$6.00 per bbl., and

OTHER GROCERIES

RIGHT CHEAP.

Save your money by buying at
BEER & GOFF'S,
 Ch'town, Jan. 17—