

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

NO. 79.

The Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of James Duncan, John Ferguson Robertson, and Robert Robinson Hodgson, Insolvents.

PURSUANT to a resolution passed at a meeting of the creditors of the above insolvents, duly convened and held at my office in Charlottetown, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August, inst., notice is hereby given that up to noon of MONDAY, the 8th day of September next, I will receive tenders for the purchase, en bloc, of the estate of the above named Insolvents and the several respective estates of each of them.

The tender must be made in writing, and must state, 1st, the amount offered for the joint or partnership estate of the above insolvents; 2d, the amount offered for the several estates of each of the above insolvents. The person whose tender is accepted shall be bound, in addition to the amount of his tender, to pay all costs, charges, and expenses which the Assignee has incurred, or may incur, in respect of the above estate.

The Assignee and Inspectors of the estate are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

The terms of purchase are payment in cash upon the execution by the Assignee of an assignment of the above estates to the purchaser, or as he shall direct. The estate of the above insolvents, and of each of them, consists of shipping, real estate, book and other debts and personal property of various descriptions. The tenderer can ascertain full particulars of the same, by reference to the schedule of assets filed by the Insolvents with me in this matter. Certain portions of said estates have been sold since the insolvency, particulars of such parts as have been sold can be obtained from the Assignee. The net proceeds of such sales and the securities representing the same shall form part of the estate and shall be assigned to the purchaser.

The estate of the insolvents, and of each of them, is sold subject to all existing incumbrances. Such incumbrances shall be ascertained by the tenderer by searching at the proper offices.

Dated at Charlottetown, P. E. I., the 18th day of August, 1879.

B. WILSON HIGGS,
Assignee.

BRITISH AMERICA Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square.

July 10, 1879.

UNION HOUSE, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily.

ROOMS large and comfortably furnished.

COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.

First Class BARBER SHOP.

July 4, 1879—3m

No. 35 Water St.,
Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00

Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years.

The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS,
General Agent.

Dec. 14.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most useful Paper published in the Province.

LOOK HERE!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out our

Large and Well-Assorted Stock of

DRY GOODS

At Unusually Low Prices, Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards.
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.

All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. & A. BROWN.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1879.

SEASIDE HOTEL

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. ISLAND.

THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED this Season and is now open for the accommodation of Guests.

For CHARMING SCENERY, INVIGORATING and BRACING ATMOSPHERE, and splendid Surf Bathing, this Hotel has no equal in the Dominion. Terms, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, \$10.50 per week. Special arrangements made for Families, Picnic Parties, &c.

To get to the Seaside Hotel: get tickets from all points for Hunter River.

BY TRAIN:—Trains leave Ch'town for Hunter River at 6.20 a. m.; 10.05 a. m.; and 5.25 p. m. Trains leave Summerside for Hunter River at 9.05 a. m.; 12.40 p. m.; and 5.30 p. m. Coaches meet trains from all points and convey passengers to the "Seaside." Charges Moderate—distance between 7 and 8 miles, through a beautiful country.

BY COACH, DIRECT:—Coaches leave Ch'town Wednesday and Saturday evenings calling for Guests at all points in City limits at 6 o'clock. Returning arrive at Ch'town about 9 o'clock, on Thursday and Monday morning. Fare, \$1.25, distance 18 1/2 miles. Address: JOHN NEWSON & Co, Ch'town.

July 8th, 1879.—2m. pat. & arg.

TEA PARTY

—AND—

PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S

Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup

Sold in bottles and by the gallon.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.

Icing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour, Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts, Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled Ham, Potted Tongue, &c

BEER & GOFF

June 23, 1879.

MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS for Great Britain will be closed at 10 o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY in each week, to be forwarded via Rimouski, and also on MONDAY, the 4th and 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, a. m., to be forwarded via Halifax.

Mails to be forwarded via Summerside and Shediac and also for all places on the route to Summerside and in Prince County, will be closed daily at 5.30 o'clock, a. m., also for Summerside direct, at 5 p. m.

Mails to be forwarded via Steamers to Pictou will be closed every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, and all places on those routes, will be closed daily at 6 o'clock, a. m.

Post Office open from 8 a. m., till 9 p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD,
Postmaster.

Post Office Charlottetown, }
Aug. 2nd, 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COY. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

The Reception.

MR. EDITOR.—The papers for the last few days have been filled up with correspondence, which I humbly submit there ought not to have been any necessity for. It was known for some time that the Governor General and his Royal wife were to visit this Island; and it was also known that the whole people, from Charlottetown to North Cape to East Point, and the Island over, would be anxious that they should be received with a right royal welcome. I think in the correspondence it is stated that the late Lieut. Governor Sir Robert Hodgson, left Government House on 22d June; and I should imagine that with his usual thoughtfulness if Government House was not in a fit state to receive the daughter of our Queen and the Marquis, her noble husband, that he would have informed his Government so that all necessary repairs and improvements would be made. There is nothing, however, in the correspondence, to show that he did. But there can be no doubt that the Government House, the property of the people of the whole Island, kept up and improved and furnished out of the revenue to which they all contributed, was the place where our worthy Governor General and his Royal wife and staff should have been received, and where they should have sojourned while here. In none of the Province could they have a more pleasing ramble or landscape to look out on, than would be afforded than from the grounds of our Government House.

The question is asked why was it that they did not do so? This is not so easily answered. Some say it was the fault of the Lieutenant Governor. Others say it was the fault of the Government. I cannot but think all has happened through the ignorance of whose duty it was to move in the matter. I am, of course, not an authority. But I am of opinion that the Lieutenant Governor on assuming the Government should have called his Executive around him and stated to them the fact that the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness would at an early day, no doubt, visit the Island, and that Government House would require internal and external repairs, and that the Executive should have this done and should authorize him, on behalf of the people of this Island, to immediately transmit to our Governor-General and his Royal consort an invitation to be the guests, with their staff, at Government House during their sojourn here. This decision would have been the proper course to have pursued. The Executive representing the whole people, being called on by their head, stating what was required to be done, and he, as their head, carrying it out. If this had been done I humbly submit that all the trouble and strife that we have witnessed for the past four days would have been spared. This is how it was done, I imagine, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness. And I would like here to allude to a circumstance that occurred at the closing of the Legislative Session which closed a short time before the visit of the Prince of Wales, and then I have done. I remember well the days of the visit of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and the weeks preceding it. And, although I was never an admirer of the late Hon. George Coles in many of his movements as Leader of the Government, I must say that I admired him on the occasion I allude to. At the closing of the session before alluded to when, I think, Col. Gray, then a member of the Legislature, and I think Premier of the Government, asked in his place that some two or three thousand pounds should be placed in the Estimates to pay the expenses of the reception of His Royal Highness, Mr. Coles said he would oppose it, but that he would and did desire that the whole revenue of the Island should be placed at the disposal of the Government of the day so that out of the same a right royal reception should be given to the eldest son of our good Queen, the future King of the Realm. I tell you this as part of our past history that Mr. Coles' motion was carried by acclamation. Can we doubt that if a similar motion had been made at the close of the last session but that it would have been carried. I do not say that it would have been prudent now, any more than it would have been in 1860, the year of the Prince's arrival, to spend the whole revenue on the reception; but no Executive would exceed the bounds of moderation, when they had the authority of Parliament; and I am quite sure, if a similar resolution had passed this year no more would have been spent than has been done by our present Executive.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours, etc.

A LOOKER-ON AND AN OLD CONSERVATIVE.

Ch'town Aug. 21. 1879.

Confederation in South Africa.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach's despatch on the subject of confederation has been received at Cape Town, and is expected to be laid before the Cape Parliament, now in session, during the present week. It is understood to be an invitation to the Cape and sister Governments to forward the scheme of an United South Africa on lines of the Act, which passed the Imperial Parliament a couple of years ago. The question of defence is a main point, however, and it is said there is a proposal on the part of Her Majesty's Government to continue for a period of five years an annual grant equivalent to the total amount which the several colonial governments may contribute for the maintenance of a defensive force in the country.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE'S vacation has been extended a month by his congregation, and he will not return before October 1st.

A Fishing Boat Attacked by a Sea Serpent.

We received the following from a correspondent at Miminigash yesterday: "At Miminigash, 16th day of August, as Matthew McDonald and James Doyle, two men in the employ of E. G. Fuller, were hauling their trawls they observed an unusual commotion on the water near them. 'Is that a squall?' said Doyle. 'Great Heavens!' exclaimed McDonald as the line he was hauling took a sudden surge and parted a hook tearing his hand from one side to the other, and a huge form arose from the sea full 20 feet out of the water. 'Quick with the sails, Jim,' cried McD., and the two terrified men spread their canvass in a hurry. McDonald gave the helm to Doyle, who crouching down in the after berth barely showed his head, while Mac, rather the cooler of the two, quickly improvised a sort of spear out of a long knife, which he lashed to an oar. He describes the fish as a sort of a snake, striped yellow and white, and a mouth as large as the open end of a puncheon, and each time it raised out of the water it uttered a roar like the bellowing of a bull. As the boat, with twice as much sail as was consistent with safety, was flying before the stiff S. W. breeze, the monster followed in their wake. McDonald thought to pacify it with fish, as it was doubtless enraged by being torn by the trawl hooks, so he commenced throwing hake, with which the boat was partly loaded, to the monster, who greedily devoured them. Nearing the shore they crossed a lobster trawl of Mr. Belyea, and the monster fouled and parted it, half filling the boat at work on it with water. This seemed to infuriate it, and raising itself in the air, it made a rush for the boat. McDonald says he thought it was all up with him, but he kept cool, and raising his improvised harpoon struck the monster in the eye, driving the oar clear in his head, and breaking the knife in the wound. With a roar of pain it sank out of sight, reddening the water around with its blood. Doyle says he counted 12 sharp fins on it, each surmounted with a sort of horn, and both men say that the fish was 200 feet long. To-day, while repairing their broken line, they took off one of the hooks a large tuft of yellow hair attached to a piece of skin resembling pig skin, which may be seen at Mr. Fuller's establishment."—S. Journal.

The Empress Eugenie has addressed a touching letter to M. Pietri in which she earnestly protests against any recriminations on the circumstances of a beloved son's death. She beseeches that no one may suffer either in reputation or interests on her son's account. Her one and only earthly consolation, she declares, is that her son has died a soldier's death, and in doing a soldier's duty in the execution of the orders he had received, and which he was deemed capable of executing well and faithfully.

THE rapid growth of exports of horses from Canada to the United States is shown by the following table of comparative shipments of horses from Montreal to that country. The figures are furnished by the Consul General up to June 30th of each year:

	Horses.	Value.
1876	214	\$ 28,955
1877	2,073	215,331
1878	5,145	395,211
1879	6,632	491,235
Total,	14,064	\$1,130,732

PICTOU, Aug. 19.—The wharves here now look lively. A large number of square rigged vessels are in port, and more are arriving daily. The harbor is gay with flags of the Austrian and American barks, while the mines and shipping facilities are taxed to the utmost. The whole is a contrast to the dullness shown at the Vice-Regal visit, and shows that the sneers of the Grit papers cannot hurt Pictou or its miners. The weather is gull and the day has been stormy. A heavy gale of wind blew in the morning, but has since moderated.

Hon Mr. Langevin has declined the proposed banquet by the Conservatives of Ottawa, on the ground that the success of his recent mission to England is to be attributed rather to the Ministry as a whole than to himself and the Hon. J. J. Abbott. It is contemplated to tender a banquet to the Administration on the return of the Premier from England.

WHEN the reaping machine was introduced to the American farmer in 1850, there were in the twelve states in which it is now mostly used 1,301, 893 farmers and field laborers. In 1870 their number was 5,641,830. In 1850, farm hands were paid \$8.00, and harvest hands \$6c. to \$1.40 per day. In 1870 the latter men getting \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day, and the former \$30 a month. It is tolerably plain that the laborer is not very badly "runed" in this case.

The Ottawa "Herald" has the following: "A rumor is current that the members of the Canadian Ministry now in England have succeeded in securing a company, of which Mr. Brassey, the great capitalist, is at the head, to construct the entire line of the Pacific Railway, without any other guarantee except bonds and land."

The New York "Shipping List" says that it is estimated that Europe will require fully 300,000,000 bushels of wheat the coming year to make up the deficiency in its own crop, of which the United Kingdom and France will take three-fourths.