POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. XXVII. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876. NO. 15.

The Examiner

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20 " " " - - - - - 18.00

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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	12 m
1 Inch.	0.50	0.62	0.75	1.00	1.20	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.95	2.25	2.55	2.85	5.70
2 do.	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	3.25	3.75	4.25	4.75	9.50
3 do.	1.50	1.87	2.25	2.62	3.00	3.37	4.00	4.46	5.87	6.62	7.37	8.12	16.24
4 do	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	19.00
5 do.	2.50	3.12	3.75	4.37	5.00	5.62	6.25	6.87	8.11	9.35	10.59	11.83	23.66
6 do.	3.00	3.75	4.50	5.25	6.00	6.75	7.50	8.25	9.75	11.25	12.75	14.25	28.50
7 do.	3.50	4.37	5.25	6.12	7.00	7.87	8.75	9.62	11.38	13.14	14.90	16.66	33.32
8 do.	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	38.00
9 do.	4.50	5.62	6.75	7.87	9.00	10.12	11.25	12.37	15.65	17.93	20.21	22.49	44.98
10 do.	5.00	6.24	7.50	8.74	10.00	11.24	12.50	13.74	16.22	18.70	21.18	23.66	47.32
11 do.	5.50	6.87	8.25	9.62	11.00	12.37	13.75	15.12	17.85	20.58	23.31	26.04	52.08
12 do.	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	19.50	22.50	25.50	28.50	57.00

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EXCEPTIONS TO THE ABOVE.—Commission Merchants and Auctioneers are allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on advertising accounts exceeding $32 per annum.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1876.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 1 day, noon, E.
Full Moon, 8th day, 3h. 26m., p. m., N. E., below horizon.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 4h. 15m. p. m., S.E.
New Moon, 24th day, 2h. 51m., a. m., N. E., below horizon.
First Quarter, 30th day. 6h. 14m. p.m., S.

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

PRICES CURRENT.

Ch'town, April 4, 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	2.70 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.	2.11 to 2.48
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$0.50 to 0.70
Ducks, (each)	0.24 to 0.35
Fowls, (each)	0.25 to 0.40
Partridges, (each)	0.00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (each)	0.80 to 1.75
Geese (each)	0.50 to 0.75
MEAT.	
Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.08 to 0.14
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.06 to 0.10
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per quarter	0.00 to 0.00
Lamb, per lb	0.06 to 0.09
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork, (small pieces) per lb	0.08 to 0.12
Pork, per lb (by the carcass)	0.6½ to 0.08½
Veal, per lb	0.04 to 0.08
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Apples per bushel	0.00 to 0.00
Barley per bushel	0.00 to 0.75
Butter (fresh) per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Butter per lb by the tub	0.16 to 0.19
Calfskins, per lb	0.06 to 0.12
Cheese (new milk) per lb	0.14 to 0.16
Cheese, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Clover seed, per lb	0.18 to 0.20
Eggs, per doz.	0.12 to 0.16
Green Peas,	0.00 to 0.00
Hay, per ton	7.00 to 10 00
Hides, per lb.	0.04 to 0.4½
Honey, per lb.	0.25 to 0.32
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 bushe.	0.36 to 0.40
Potatoes, per bushel	0.25 to 0.32
Pearl Barley, per lb	0.03 to 0.04
Sheepskins	0.50 to 1.00
Straw, per ton	4.50 to 2.50
Timothy Seed, per bush.	2.75 to 3.00
Tallow per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Turnips, per bush.	0.23 to 0.22
Wool, per lb	0.17 to 0.25

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!

After lengthened experiments,

Dr. Samuel La'Mert,

of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secresy, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on

The Phisiology of Marriage,

with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Aug. 3, 1875.

BUSINESS CARDS.

COOMBS & WORTH,
JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS
51 WATER STREET,
Charlottetown. - - P. E. Island.
Jan. 17'76 1y

E. G. NELSON,
IMPORTER & REPAIRER OF
SEWING MACHINES.
ADDRESS:—P. O. Box 303, Charlottetown.
Oct. 25, 1875.—1y

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

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

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

HASZARD BROS.,
Commission Merchants & Auctioneers,
FORWARDING, MANUFACTURERS,
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.

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.

RICHARD GLADNEY, Proprietor.
Alberton, Sept. 13, 1875.

INTERNATIONAL!
CENTRAL STREET,
Summerside, P. E. Island,
JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE, second to none on the Island 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

INSURANCE.

MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

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

ST. LAWRENCE
Marine Insurance Co.
OF
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized Capital, - - $300,000.
Subscribed Capital, - - 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, *President.*
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTEMAS LORD,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
RALPH B. PEAKE,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 22, 1875.—1y *Secretary.*

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.

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

POETRY.

BESIDE A TOMB.

Like a sweet face all soiled with tears
Rain-sodden, the rich valley lies;
The sky once blue as children's eyes,
Gray blank—so unlike heaven!—appears.

And up and down the weary earth
The wind goes, like a human cry,
'Why live we since we all must die?
What is the use of death or birth?'

Beside those wooden crosses poor
The granite tomb stands white and still,
Emblem of that unconquered will,
That steadfast spirit, strong to endure.

That calm pure heart and equal mind,
Whether blind fortune smiled or frowned,
And is all hidden underground?
Is nothing, nothing, left behind?

If to the fireside turn we back,
What find we? Ah, an empty chair;
A silent presence everywhere;
A bitter, universal lack!

* * *

Do our dead know we love them yet?
When we stretch out our hands and weep,
Smile they, as we o'er our child's sleep,
Whose cheeks with foolish tears are wet!

Dreams that we know will end with morn,
Soul well beloved, is it thus with thee?
"La Resurrection et la Vie."
We die. Is it thou that art new-born?

Could our dead bear us when we cry—
Could they across the ocean's roar,
They landed on the further shore,
Send forth clear answer, "It is I."

The Resurrection? It is found,
The life? I live is in his sight
Who out of darkness bringeth light,
And flowers from seed cast in the ground.

"I have believed, and now I know
I believe ye!" who would not believe?
Who would for even a moment grieve
If we were certain it was so?

But God himself this silence deep,
Has made, and His behest be done!
We trust Him in or out o' the sun,
We love Him, waking or asleep.

He must love us, whence all loves flow;
Our faith He could not falsify;
So when these leave us, glad we cry,
"Whither thou goest I will go."

—*The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."*

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 21.

PETITIONS.

Hon. Mr. McGill observed that three petitions, praying for the opening of new roads, had been sent to him to present to this House, viz: two from French Village, Lot 37, and one from Lot 57; but as it was against the rules of this House to receive such petitions, he would forward them to the Executive Council.

Hon. Mr. Walker and Hon. Mr. Bolger, each, observed that similar petitions had been sent to them, and they would adopt a similar course.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Hon. Mr. Laird remarked that it did appear very exclusive to have the debates of this House published in only one paper. The *Argus* might have a large circulation, but it did not comprise all the newspaper circulation of the province, and he thought the readers of other papers should have an opportunity of reading the debates of this House. It would be making an invidious distinction, for the House to name any papers in which they would like to have the debates published, and therefore he thought it would be better to offer a fixed sum to any of the newspapers which would publish them.

Hon. Mr. Munn said there was no doubt but the people in the country would like to know what their representatives were doing, or whether they were doing anything. It would be difficult however to select papers in which they would have the debates published, and as they had agreed to give the proprietor of the *Argus* $75, they could not offer the proprietors other papers less, but if all the papers were to accept of the offer it would amount to a large sum.

Hon. Mr. Strong had always been in favor of giving publicity to the debates. Newspapers were being more widely circulated, and more extensively read than formerly. By reading the debates the people were better acquainted with the events of the day, and were better able to judge for themselves. Still there was necessity for economy in the expenditure of the House, and he thought it would be going too far to have the debates published in all the papers. In many of the other provinces the debates of the Legislature were published without expense to the public funds, and he did not see why newspaper proprietors here would not publish the debates free for the benefit of their readers, or at least for a small consideration. He would not be disposed to patronize a paper which would not publish the debates of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. McDonald would not object to paying for the publication of the debates in the *Patriot* and *Herald*, as they circulated among different classes of readers.

Hon. Mr. Bolger was aware of the necessity for economy, but believed the country would approve of expending a moderate amount for the publication of the debates.

Hon. Mr. Dodd was of opinion that it would be sufficient to have the debates published in the *Patriot*, *Herald* and one of the Prince County papers.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Strong, seconded by Hon. Mr. Laird, it was resolved that the sum of $46 be given to the *Patriot*, *Herald*, and Summerside *Journal* newspapers, for publishing the summary report of the debates of the Legislative Council for the present session.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Hon. Mr. Laird, according to notice, introduced a Bill for further securing the independence of the Legislature. Said Bill was read the first time and ordered to be read the second time on Wednesday next.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 21.

ADDRESS—ANSWER TO SPEECH.

The draft address in answer to the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was, according to order, read the second time and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Hon. Mr. Bolger took the chair.

On the first paragraph being read

Hon. Mr. Laird remarked that it was evident the committee by whom the address was prepared were thankful for very little. The measures the Government intended to introduce were supposed to be foreshadowed in the speech, and if the speech to which this address was intended to be a reply was to be taken as an index of the wants of the province, the amount of legislation required was very small indeed. However, as it was customary to return thanks upon such occasions he would not object to the paragraph.

DEPRESSION OF TRADE.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said it must be admitted that considerable commercial depression was felt here, but the sister provinces had felt much greater depression for the last two years. A great part of the depression felt here was owing to the winter having set in so early, and preventing the produce of the country from being sent to market. He was sorry to say that during the winter the markets had become worse, and therefore the depression was likely to continue. Still we had much to be thankful for, and he trusted that the incoming season would be a prosperous one.

Hon. Mr. Munn remarked that the commercial depression elsewhere affected the price of our produce, and we had little else than farm produce to depend upon; but as our harvest was abundant, the depression here was far from being as great as in the other provinces. We have reason therefore to be thankful, and he heartily combined in supporting the paragraph.

Hon. Mr. Laird said the commercial depression here was not of a very serious nature. For a few years past trade had been flourishing beyond its due proportion—beyond what we had a right to expect in this small province, and the present depression was merely a reaction. During the construction of our railway, trade was in an unusually flourishing condition, and our merchants were induced to import merchandise beyond what the ordinary wants of the province required. It appeared to him that there was a want of forethought upon the part of our merchants. They might have anticipated a reaction when the railway was completed, but they allowed their capital to be locked up in their goods, and therefore had not so much to purchase produce. He believed the grain and potato crops of last year were under the average, but hay was above the average, and upon the whole we had not much to complain of. There had been what he might call excessive enterprise upon the part of merchants, but that would soon right itself, and he trusted that the province would soon be in its usually thriving condition. He did not apprehend anything very serious from the present depression, neither, he believed, did the Government; for though he had not as much confidence in them as some of their honors had, yet he was willing to admit that there were good business men amongst them, and if they apprehended anything serious from the present depression, they would not ask the popular branch of the Legislature for such liberal supplies for the public service. He thought we had nothing to fear, but might look forward to peace and plenty in our day.

Hon. Mr. President believed that, in the crop of last year, farmers had generally realized the reward of their labor, though the wheat crop was light, and there was a large importation of flour, which was a great drawback to the country. The depression, so generally felt in other parts of the world, was not general here, though the large quantity of oats remaining here had embarrassed many of our merchants. It was the will of Divine Providence to close our harbors at an unusually early period, and he believed that many cargoes of oats would be damaged. It was gratifying, however, to observe the rapid progress made by the province during the past twenty or thirty years, and he trusted that, notwithstanding the present depression, it would still continue to prosper.

Hon. Mr. Balderston considered that it was matter for congratulation that the depression so general in Europe and America, was not felt to a greater extent here. The depression here was owing no doubt in a large measure to excessive importation; but in time it would work right, and more persons would turn their attention to agricultural persuits. We have reason to be thankful for what we have; but he did not think the last harvest could be called abundant. Wheat, barley and potatoes had failed to a considerable extent, and the crop in general was below an average. They should not use language in the address which was not strictly correct.

Hon Mr. Strong supposed there would be a difference of opinion as to what constituted abundance. It was a comparative term; but there was "abundance in the land for man and beast" and there was "no complaining in our streets." The crop was not as abundant as the previous one; neither were the prices as good; but agriculturists agreed that it was an average crop. Other years exorbitant prices had to be given for seed grain, but this year there was abundance to be had at moderate prices. His Honor who spoke last also hinted that those who did not prosper in business should become farmers. He [Mr. S.] was very fond of farming, and he regretted that so many of the young men were not inclined to follow the footsteps of their ancestors in this respect. Many of them went abroad to engage in mercantile pursuits, rather than remain at home and engage in farming. There were many encouragements for young men to engage in agricultural pursuits. That there was commercial depression at present could not be questioned, but he was glad that their honors were so hopeful for the future. It was doubtful, however, whether we had seen the bottom of the depression yet. He had been told that even in Charlottetown many merchants were not doing enough to pay their expenses except upon market days. In some countries the cause of depression was overproduction, but here it arose from excessive importation. Still he beleived our commercial standing would compare favorably with that of the mercantile communities of the other provinces. He would like, however, to read a lesson to the farmers of this country and those in this House, for he was of opinion that they did not treat the mercantile community fairly. He believed they were fairly chargeable with much of the loss which merchants would sustain this year. Instead of bringing their produce forward early in the season when merchants had ships to load, they felt little concern, and continued on at their other work; and when ploughing could no longer be done they went to their threshing; but all the while vessels were waiting for their cargoes—perhaps paying demurrage. The consequence was that the vessels were frostbound, and nearly all the surplus grain still remained in our harbors. Farmers were to blame for this, and if they continued so to act they would drive shipowners out of the trade altogether. He hoped some better understanding would be arrived at between merchants and farmers.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said that was a heavy charge against the farmers, but it should be remembered that the season for farming operations here is very short. Farmers had certain work to do to prepare for the next year's crop, and if it were not done in the fall additional men and horses would be required to do it in the spring. For that reason they deferred threshing until they would get a certain amount of work done, not because they wished to take advantage of the merchants. Last fall the plough was stopped about the 6th or 7th of November, and if farmers had stopped to thresh their grain previous to that, how would they get in their crops next spring?

Hon. Mr. McEwen said that commercial depression was wide spread, and it was reasonable to expect that it would reach this country, but we had better prospects of working out of the trouble than the people of some other countries. What affects one class here affects all, and if farmers would try to throw their grain into the market a little earlier, merchants could more easily get out of their difficulties. If the grain retained in our harbors had gone to market we would not feel the depression so much. There was certainly something wrong in the way farmers witheld their grain so long from the merchants. When it it is brought in so late that it cannot be taken to market both farmers and merchants are injured. He had no doubt but there were faults on both sides. If the prices were so fixed and regulated that farmers would have confidence in them, they would probably bring their grain to market earlier.

Hon. Mr. McDonald could not understand the arguments of his honor the Leader of the Government (Mr. Strong) and his honor from New London (Mr. McEwen). He (Mr. McD.) thought that when the railway would be built there would be no more trouble about shipping grain late in the fall, but if we were no better off in this respect, what were we paying so much taxes for? Farmers were obliged to continue at their farming operations as long as possible. If all the merchants told the truth, it was a benefit for them to have the grain retained here, for he understood that the cargoes which were sent to the British market were not yet sold, and the owners of vessels had large dock expenses to pay. There was depression in trade here, but we had no control over the circumstances which caused it, and there would be little improvement here till there was improvement elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Walker said that farmers were much to blame for being so tardy in meeting their obligations to the merchants. The farmers took their time regardless of their obligations and the interest of the merchants. If the merchants did not meet his obligations he would "go up," and the farmer would laugh at him. The merchant could not meet his obligations unless the farmers would meet theirs. It was not fair dealing, and he believed the grievance was becoming worse and worse. Farmers were too often forgetful of their obligations, and would not put forth any exertions to meet them. It was positively dishonest.

Hon. Mr. McDonald regretted that his honor who had just spoken had met with so many dishonest farmers. In the part of the country he (Mr. McDonald) had the honor to represent, farmers sold their grain for cash, and took their own time to bring it to market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish Government will send reinforcements of troops to the Philippine Isles next month.

The High Court of the State of Germany has adopted charges of high treason against Count Von Arnim.

Particulars of the loss of the emigrant ship 'Strathmore,' from London to New Zealand, state that she was wrecked among the Crozet Islands, in the South Pacific and forty-four persons were drowned.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is coming to the United States, and the citizens of the Republic are preparing to manifest their contempt for monarchical institutions in the usual way—that is by lionizing the representative of royalty.

Lord Harding said lately in a speech that Lord Derby (the late) told him late in life that he wished he had gone in for more fox hunting and less politics, as he should then have had better health, and consequently more happiness. He was a martyr to gout.

The *Moscow Gazette* states that on the 6th ult., a troop of wolves attacked, near Moscow, a number of persons travelling on sledges. One person only succeeded in making his escape, thanks to the swiftness of a horse. Twenty-three persons were torn to pieces.

'My dear,' said a wife to her husband, 'won't you just stop again and get some more worsted, as you come home this evening?' 'With pleasure,' responded the husband; 'I like to trade with that pretty girl who tends the worsted counter.' He was never asked to stop again for worsted or anything else.

In England, marriage with a deceased wife's sister is still illegal, whereas the colonial Legislatures of Australia have sanctioned it, and the respective enactments received the Royal assent. The anomaly having therefore arisen that issue by such marriages while legitimate in the colonies, is considered the reverse in the home country, a law is under consideration in Parliament to obviate the difficulty.

The Elliot crew, which will row for the Centennial championship this summer is announced as follows: John Biglin, stroke; Tom Elliot, bow; William Maxwell, first, and John Plaiston, second. Tom Elliot takes Englehardt's place in the crew, the latter resigned in consequence of Biglin and he being unable to agree. Englehardt practices daily on Newton Creek for the single scull race, in which he will row for the Championship.

BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY.—The Yarmouth Building and Loan Society was organized on Monday evening last, at Utley's Hall, by the adoption of a constitution and election of Directors and Trustees. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Wm. V. Brown, Nathan Moses, Wm. Haley, Esqrs. Rev. J. R. Campbell and T. B. Flint, Esq. For Trustees—Dr. J. C. Farish, John C. Anderson, Esq., and Mr. R. S. Eakins. At a subsequent meeting of the Board we understand W. V. Brown, Esq., was chosen President. The number of shares is unlimited. There are so far about five hundred shares taken up. The society begins operations on May 1st. If well managed, as we have no doubt it will be, it will probably become a useful and paying institution. —*Yarmouth Herald.*

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.—Hon. Mr. Lowe, in the House of Commons, objected to Queen Victoria taking the title of Empress of India, on the ground that it was not treating the Colonies fairly. He was well replied to, however, by Sir George Bowyer, who said it had never been the practice to take a Sovereign title from a Colony, while it was frequently taken from a conquered territory. Insignificant as this assumption of title by the Queen may seem to some people, it will no doubt have a marked influence on the inhabitants of India, with whom the worship of titles is really a most sacred religious rite. As far as the Colonies are concerned, Mr. Lowe might have saved himself the trouble of speaking in their behalf. They are pleased, even delighted, that Her Majesty should receive the most noble title that can be conferred on her in this world, and hope that she may enter into glory everlasting in the world to come; but they are not ambitious, as Colonists, to regard her in any other light than their most gracious and beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria. That title will satisfy all their desires.

OUR RULERS.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN SESSION—WHAT OUR RULERS ARE SAYING AND SUFFERING.

(From the Watchman.)

Burpee: What cheer—what cheer——

Huntington: Well *what* cheer?

Burpee: I say what cheer—cheerful weather, this is? What a smile—smiling aspeck the clouds—the clouds have?

Hunt.: Yes, the clouds are useful where you haven't your soft water in your house. I like the clouds, myself.

Burpee: 'Tisn't—'tisn't that—not that—I say, not that—I love the color—charming colors—yes, sir the green—the green and gold—the—

Hunt.: Green and gold! The green is in your eye, my friend. The gold is probably in your pocket it's—certainly not in the clouds. Now, there is the difference between us. There's more gold in your pocket than there are in the clouds; but there's really more copper in the clouds—you've heard of coppery-hues, a copper sky, and so on;—well, to tell the truth, there's more copper in those clouds than I shall ever succeed in entracting from Eastern Township mines.

Burpee: O, come, now—come! You—you're jokin', aint you? There's green, yes, *sir?* I've read all about—I know—yes, sir, —can't fool—can't fool me, sir—ha! ha! I've got—I say I've got it—"*the—green's—above—the—red.*" ha! ha!

Hunt.: Ah! I see. One of the old sayings of John Alden, no doubt! Ah, my friend, since you posed for a Puritan, what a mine of knowledge you have reached. There's no matching you. While I'm sending my little shaft along, you just come and tunnel right through me, snatch my deposit, then fire the gases and send me sky high to mingle with the coppery clouds.

Cauchon. Ha! Deed de Postmaster fine any dem Anglish share-holder op dare? Ha!

Hunt.: Ah, no! They were all so overcome with the indications of mineral wealth in the Townships properties, and their excitement was so extravagent that M. Cauchon had no difficulty in proving them insane, and incarcerating them in 'Beaupore!' 'Ha!' *So* much actual expense—*so* much paid by Government,—*so* much profit! The more lunatics, and the more hopeless and helpless their condition, the more money in the contractor's pocket. 'Ha!'

Caushon: O, pass dat! Pass dat! Suppose we make *une* Beeg Push and do de beesness of dese Council?

Cartwright: Happy thought.

Hunt.: Happy Cauchon, that makes a business of pleasure a pleasure of business; that can sit here calmly discussing the affairs of the Nation, all smiles, and quips and jokes, while the corner of a straight jacket protrudes from his pocket, ready to be clapped upon the first of us whom his offensive presence here happens to drive insane! Well——

Cauchon: (Excitedly) Tees *a lie! Tees* A LIE! Tees me *Mouchoir! me Mouchoir!* Ha!

[He hauls out and holds up what he had supposed was a handkerchief, but in regard to which opinions are divided,—Coffin declaring it the jib of a fishing schooner; Scot asserting that it is an Irish flag that might have figured in the Cabbage Garden roit; Burpee fearing it was John Alden's Puritan Cloak, worn at the Fancy Ball and stowed away for the amasement of unborn generations; Laird thoughtfully suggested that it might prove to be a patch of the breeches of some Buffalo Bill from the boundless praries. The article is opened out in all its length and breadth; it covers a space about 4 by 8 *feet*, and they all gather round it.]

Mackenzie: An' ye dinna ken what yon is?

Hunt.: In the name of civilization, what is it?

Cauchon: *Sacre!* I weel geef five dollars to know wat eet ees! Ha!

Scott: I never in my life time saw such an old clout as that. It must have been a big push that stowed that thing into Cauchon's pockets,—large as they are.

Vail: There's some terrible mystery here a frightful gunpowder plot on St. Patrick's Day. Or,—*by thunder!*—may it not be the bloody shirt that Blaine and Morton and their chums have been waving down South? I'll telegraph at once to Halifax, St. John, St. Andrews and Louisburg, to garrison and fort—call out the militia—beat the drums—suppress the *Freeman* and *Recorder*—seize telegraph lines and railroads,—arrest all suspicious persons and editors, and shoot every female found out after eight o'clock at night——

Mackenzie: Hold! hold! Enough! Enough of this wild and noisy jabbering! Do you really not know what yon is?

Letellier:—I think I 'av see something like dat! But I cannot say *pour* certain!

Burpee: Don't know it—not at all! Nas—nasty thing! Take it—take it away!

Cauchon: Well, I can't imageen how dat rotten, holey ting get een me *po*-ket! I weel geef any man *seex* dollaire weel tell me ware dat ting come from! Ha!

Laird: Nobody knows onything about it. The thing is offensive and really smells to—ha! It really is impure and unhealthy. Shall Burpee throw it out, Mr. Premier?

Mackenzie: And does the Minister of Justice fail to recognize it also?

Blake: Really, I can see nothing before me but some bits of cloth or other material full of holes; soiled—I had almost said dirty, even filthy; Its original construction and intention are beyond my powers of discernment. In regard to its constitution and component parts, little can be inferred. The edges, I perceive are bound; there may have been silk in the material originally. There is a bare possibility that this faded, soiled, tattered article may at one time have been bright with color, but anything more shabby, dilapidated, and, to use a popular expression, 'played out,' than its present appearance and condition, mine eyes have never looked upon. I might, if I had the affair in Chancery, be able, after a number of years, to ascertain something further in regard to its age, its original use, its past and present value, and the means whereby it reached M. Cauchon's hands. At present I have nothing to add to the facts I have already suggested rather than broadly stated.

Mackenzie [In great wrath]: *Slaves! Cowards!*——

Cartwright [Who jumps, terrified, three feet into the air]: O—my—dear—sir! Why.

Mackenzie: I repeat: Slaves! Cowards! Traitors!! Dare you say you know not the Reform Flag when you see it? Dare you to declare that this is not the very Standard of public Morality which we have followed to battle—which we have borne to victory which has been a sign of distress to our foes, the emblem of deliverance to our Distressed Country? Out upon the ingrates who would repudiate that glorious Flag! Out—I say—upon the spurious Reformers who could not recognize it—who deems it unclean—who find it soiled—bless their pure hearts and hands! Who can't imagine how it came here—who think they have seen something resembling it—who imagine there is some great mystery about it—who indulge in learned disquisitions on what it might have been, and would like to have further investigation in Chancery!! Shame! Shame! fall on the men, mis-called leaders, that have wandered so far from the path of Reform that they know not the Standard when they set eyes upon it! [He clasped his hands and lifts eyes and hands to Heaven.] 'Tis true, it's battered—it has been shot at—and marks of the enemy are on it:—but this only attest to the desperate character of our battles and the greatness of our victories! Its colors may have faded, for it has been in constant use, and the rays of the sun of unrighteousness have beat fiercely upon it. But it is not dirty—it is not foul—it is not the filthy thing it has been described! It is, in truth, as clean, as sweet, as pure as it ever was—aye, as it was when Blake elevated it, and Burpee followed it, and Malcolm Cameron eulogized it, and Walker and Cook and Allan Gilmour and the rest of us bled for it——

Cauchon: But, Monsieus Premaire, you mus admit, eet doan look mooch like de poor old Standard now! Ha!

Mackenzie: As much as it ever looked! But the truth is that it's not the standard that's changed—it's the bearers. I warrant you, Brown would recognize the Flag; so would Simpson: so would Malcolm Cameron and Cook; so would Cushing, of Argenteuil. But it's pitiably true that a generation of politicians is growing up that knows not Joseph and repudiates the standard and its true hearted elevators. Blake goes back on it; Huntington, as he says, 'sees Blake and goes some better'—whatever that may mean. Burpee was a John A. man and has returned to his wallowing; Scott was a John A man; so was Cartwright; so was Coffin; so was Smith;——

Vail: I'm here, Mr. Premier!

Mackenzie: Yes, you're here, though not for long, I fear. But Cauchon was a John A. man; so was Laird, if anything. Bitterly.] How could I expect desciples from this corrupt school to keep the Standard elevated—to recognize the Standard—to follow the standard? Truly, it may be my own fault that after denouncing Coalition on Friday, we opened our arms to Coalition on Saturday and hence this disloyalty to the Standard! But it is not my fault that Blake fails to know the Standard! It is not my fault that Blake fails to know the Standard when Brown would have recognized and wept over it; that Huntington sneers at it, when Simpson would have begged to be permitted to make a pilgrimage with it to all the banking parlours and bank customers in the land; that Letellier's sight is exceedingly deficient, whereas Brydges would sell his soul to be permitted to wrap himself up in the folds of the flag and cheerfully died an elevator of the Standard! It——

Hunt: I see—we all see—something!

Mackenzie: [Descending to earth.] Yes—you see what?

Letellier: We are not to fool de Premaire do take us for! Eet ees all come clear bime-by!

Blake: The gentlemen seems to be of opinion that your puffery of Brown and Simpson and Brydges is not purposless.

Mackenzie: Puffery! Puffery! When was I ever guilty of puffery? As the head of the party, I demand the specifications.

Blake: You are talking shop now, imagining yourself in the Public Works Department. What I said was that your colleagues think there is method in your madness——

Cauchon: O! Pass dad.

Blake: Excuse me! What the Premier should understand his colleagues to mean is this: that they believe that he is desirous of displacing certain members of his Cabinet, and taking in (if they can find seats in the popular branch,) such persons as Simpson or Brydges or Brown. It is not unknown to the Premier that Mr. Brydges speaks with great contempt of certain members of the Cabinet and fancies he would himself make an able Minister, at the head of a Railway Bureau, for instance.

Mackenzie: (excitedly.) I most solemnly call the Bible and the Standard to witness that Mr. Brydges has never so expressed himself to me.

Blake: This is of a piece with equivocations which have been heard in Parliament. I declared that it was not unknown to you. You reply that Mr. Brydges never said so to you! I repeat that you have knowledge at this moment, that Mr. Brydges desires a seat in the Government.

Mackenzie: And I declare that Mr. Brydges has not so stated to me, nor has he authorized any one to make that statement to me, nor has any one come to me from him authorized to make the statement. There you have the ground fully covered!

Blake: Not quite. I declare you have certain knowledge of a certain fact. You reply that no one came to you from this party authorized to make that statement. That does not meet the case at all. We all know how such matters are managed. An ambitious gentleman conveyes his wishes to his own friend, who conveyes them to a friend of the Premier, who is thus delicately and correctly informed of the wishes of the ambitious gentleman—just as correctly, in fact, as if the ambitious gentleman had himself interviewed the Premier and demanded the position—as occasionally happens.

Mackenzie: I must say these attacks on the head of the Party are simply outrageous. What sort of discipline can we hope for in the Party when the leaders show they are unable to restrain themselves—unable to conceal their envy of my position or their dislike of some rising politician like Mr. Brydges——

Coffin: Rising—politician! Very—good! "Up in a balloon, boys—up in a balloon!"

Mackenzie: Yes, rising politician. I consider Mr. Brydges an incorruptible patriot, and an honor to his profession, and, moreover, a rising man. If it *should* happen that Mr. Brydges gets into Parliament, why, it is barely possible that a Distressed Country would require his services to help her tide over a crisis, and dispose of our surplus of——

Coffin: Brydges . . . . distressed country . . . . steel rails! 'I dreamt—I dwelt—in mar—bel halls.' [Yawns.]

Mackenzie: In the name of Julius Cæsar and all other dead and buried politicians, what mean these interruptions from our fossil friend?—I repeat, it is probable——

Blake: You said *possible* before.

Mackenzie: And am I to measure my words as if I were on the witness stand swearing away the life of some one arraigned for a capital offence? This is outra——

Blake: You are not taking human life. You are only extinguishing a Government.

Mackenzie [savagely]: What! Threats to *me?* Threats to the head of the Party? Turn Turk on the Reform Party—*would* you?—*would* you? Break up the Reform Government—*will* you? Out upon——

Coffin: 'The frog—he would—a wooing go.'

Blake: The Premier must undertand that pride cometh before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall——

Mackenzie: As you were made aware subsequent to Aurora and the establishing of the *Liberal!*

Blake: As the Premier will have early assurance unless the Brydges programme is abandoned.

Voices: Hear! Hear!

Cauchon: I doan say 'ear! 'ear! I doan care eef Mr. Breeges com in. He ees *une* man of grande speeret an' plock. He an' Cauchon weel *agree*. He doan care what de peeple say.

Blake: I trust I am not unduly suscept-to public impression. I certainly am not chargeable with unnecessarily yielding to popular clamor. At the same time I take liberty to say that we have had rather much of this 'don't care' style. The Premier don't care,—and Secretary Scott in the Senate don't care—and M. Cauchon don't care—and Mr. Laird [save the mark] don't care—and I think it is generally understood that Mr. Brydges in the Railway Department don't care. It is this very element that adds to our troubles in the House and make our majorities sadly expensive,—so many to be 'conciliated' at the eleventh hour——

Mackenzie: You are not counting in your own insolent reply to the petitions and telegrams of the Inter-Colonial Railway contractors resident it Halifax!

Blake: I perceive. You are referring to the parties to whom you gave assurance that I was considering their petitions and would dispose of their cases at once, when there was really nothing of the kind contemplated, but the very reverse. Not my curt note, but your misrepresentation of the facts, was the cause of disappointment in that instance.—Certainly, if we wish the Maritimes to believe they are a conquered people, if we would add insult to actual wanton injury, we will bring in this Brydges and delight the heart of a ruthless Satrap. But we may as well bid good bye to the Maritime Provinces.

Coffin: (aroused, and excited.) And is it Good bye? Then 'Good bye, sweet heart, Good by!' (Subsides.)

Cauchon: De Premier an' Cauchon an de Beeshop, weel manaige dees beesiness. Ha! De Maritime peeple ees all vera fine people, but dey ees onlay de tail pour de