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ALMANAC FOR OCTOBER, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 1st day, 9h., 20.6m., p.m., S.W.
Full Moon, 8th day, 9h., 13.3m., p.m., S. E.
Last Quarter, 16th day, 8h., 25.0m, p.m, NE. below horizon.
New Moon, 24 h day, 10h., 13.4m., a.m., S.E.
First Quarter, 31st day, 4h., 18.1m.. a.m., N. below horizon.

D M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Day's len'h
		h m	h m	aft'r'n	morn	h m
1	Tuesday	6 3	5 35	1 23	2 32	11 33
2	Wednesday	5	34	2 22	3 41	29
3	Thursday	6	32	3 11	5 8	26
4	Friday	8	30	3 51	6 38	22
5	Saturday	9	28	4 19	7 53	19
6	Sunday	10	26	4 51	8 48	16
7	Monday	12	24	5 11	9 32	12
8	Tuesday	13	22	5 40	10 7	9
9	Wednesday	14	20	6 1	10 46	6
10	Thursday	16	18	6 26	11 19	2
11	Friday	17	16	6 53	11 53	10 59
12	Saturday	18	14	7 23	aft 28	56
13	Sunday	20	13	8 0	1 3	53
14	Monday	21	11	8 40	1 43	50
15	Tuesday	23	9	9 29	2 27	46
16	Wednesday	24	7	10 25	3 10	43
17	Thursday	25	5	11 24	4 28	40
18	Friday	27	4	morn	5 44	37
19	Saturday	28	2	0 2-	6 56	34
20	Sunday	29	0	1 31	7 56	31
21	Monday	30 4	57	2 42	8 44	27
22	Tuesday	31	55	3 52	9 24	24
23	Wednesday	32	53	5 3	10 4	21
24	Thursday	34	52	6 17	10 41	18
25	Friday	3	50	7 33	11 20	15
26	Saturday	36	48	8 50	morn	12
27	Sunday	38	47	10 5	0 1	9
28	Monday	39	45	11 17	0 43	6
29	Tuesday	40	44	aft 19	1 31	3
30	Wednesday	43	43	1 11	2 27	0
31	Thursday	6 45	4 42	1 53	3 33	9 57

MARVELOUS

MEMORY

DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent free by

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1889

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"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"

From Charlottetown, Thursday 9th May, at 4 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at Six o'clock, p. m.

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—[x]—

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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—[x]—

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October 11, 1889—1w

Horse Powers.

—(o)—

THRESHERS AND SHAKERS

—AND—

Combined Threshers and Cleaners.

—o—

WE are manufacturing these Machines, and have some ready to ship. They combine the latest American improvements, are fast Threshers, very light running, and easy on horses We believe them to be superior to any machines of the kind ever sold on P. E. Island, and we guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. Terms liberal. For sale at

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S.

Charlottetown, Oct. 14, 1889—2aw wky

P. J. FORAN,

Custom Clothier,

—HAS ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE—

A NICE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER CLOTHS

WHICH WILL BE MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLES.

Those in need of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Underwear, Hats, &c., &c., should certainly call and see the Bargains we are giving in our new quarters, **Next Door to J. D. McLeod's Grocery Store, Upper Queen Street.**

P. J. FORAN.

Charlottetown, June 14, 1889—eod wky

PICKLING VINEGAR & SPICES.

—(x)—

Wholesale and Retail.

—(x)—

THE season for Pickling Vinegar and Spices having come around again, we are prepared to supply our many customers and the public generally with those articles at the lowest possible prices.

ENGLISH MALT VINEGAR.

We have on hand a large stock of this Celebrated Vinegar, which is, without doubt, the best Pickling Vinegar in the market to-day. As we import this direct from England ourselves, we can guarantee the quality.

WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

We have received a consignment of XXX WHITE WINE VINEGAR, from the best manufactory in the Dominion, which we can confidently recommend to be first-class.

—(x)—

Cider and Golden Syrup Vinegars always kept in Stock.

—[x]—

PICKLING SPICES.

We have received another lot of the same kind of Spice as we had last year, and which gave such good satisfaction Don't buy poor Spices and thereby spoil your pickles.

WHOLE PEPPER, ALLSPICE, CINNAMON, GINGER, CLOVES, MACE, MUSTARD SEED, &c., always kept on hand.

BEER & GOFF,

Ch'town, Sept 13, 1889—oaw & wky Queen & King Square Stores.

A Trip Through the Eastern Part of King's County.

III.

In a former article the causes that led to the meeting at St. Peter's Bay on March 13, 1823, were referred to. Let us now consider the consequences. The requisition to the Sheriff and his notice calling the several meetings in each County, being published, a few days afterwards he was superseded in his office, and his late deputy Mr. Townshend, was directed by the Lieut. Governor to assume the duty of Sheriff. On the 18th of February, 1823, the Hilary Term of the Supreme Court commenced sitting, and Mr. Townshend, by the suggestion of the Lieut.-Governor, began his proceedings as Acting Sheriff by altering the panel of the Grand Jury, striking out thereof the name of John Stewart, Esq. This was objected to by the Attorney General, Mr. Johnston, and the first day of the Court passed without either Grand or Petit Jury being sworn. On the next day, the Chief Justice, having refused to give any opinion on the subject, although repeatedly called upon by the Attorney General, ordered the panel of the Grand Jury to be called over and sworn, omitting Mr. Stewart's name. During the term, petitions from various persons were presented to the Grand Jury, complaining of the conduct of the Acting Receiver General and his Deputies, Rankin and Jaques; and true bills were found, first against Rankin, and then against Jaques. But when the hour for their trial had come, a message from the Lieut. Governor was delivered to the Attorney General in Court, requiring his immediate attendance on His Honor. When Mr. Johnson returned, it appeared that the trial of Rankin was not to proceed, neither was anything done towards bringing Jaques to trial, and singular to relate, although, afterwards, a second presentment was made against Rankin, yet nothing was ever done to bring him before the Court. In fact it was currently reported that the Attorney General would immediately be suspended, if he presumed to bring Rankin to trial.

On the 6th March, the General Meeting for Queen's County was held at Charlottetown, and was numerously attended; but owing to the season of the year, and the state of the roads from the depth of snow, as well as the various extraordinary exertions that were resorted to for the purpose of keeping persons from attending, not so great a number was present as might have been expected. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted with the greatest regularity. A number of resolutions were brought forward, and passed without one dissenting voice, containing various charges against His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Charles Douglas Smith, and a Committee was appointed to embody the whole in a petition to the King.

The general meeting for King's County took place at St. Peter's Bay on the 13th March, and was numerously attended. It also was conducted with the utmost decorum, and a number of resolutions were adopted, embracing part of those agreed to at Charlottetown, with others, on subjects particularly affecting the inhabitants and land holders of King's County. These resolutions were then formed into a petition to the Throne, concluding, as the petition from Queen's County did, with an humble prayer for enquiry into the facts, and the removal of the Lieutenant Governor from his office.

The meeting held at Princetown on the 20th March adopted similar resolutions; but in addition to praying for the removal of the Lieut.-Governor, they also asked that Chief Justice Tremlett should be removed.

The resolutions adopted were afterwards published in the columns of the *Prince Edward Island Register*, and were signed by the following committee, viz: John Stewart, Donald McDonald, Paul Mabey, John McGregor, Wm Dockendorff, Thomas Owen and Mr. Rollings, who were empowered to embody them in a petition to King George the Fourth, concluding with a prayer for redress and the removal of Governor Smith. The committee were also to send the same round the country for the signature of His Majesty's loyal subjects, the land-holders and house-holders thereof, and to transmit the same to the foot of the Throne. Among the resolutions that were passed, the one that afterwards became best known was the following:—

Resolved, That this meeting consider the conduct of Lieutenant Governor Smith, as Chancellor of this Island, as highly oppressive and illegal in authorizing charges under the name of costs and fees being taken from the suitors in that Court far exceeding in amount whatever was exacted in the time of his predecessors, the former Lieutenant Governors of this Island, and totally unauthorized by the Act of the Assembly for regulating the fees of office in this Government, which act he has entirely laid aside by his own authority as far as concerns the officers of the Court of Chancery; and that the alterations in the amount of these fees has taken place since the Lieutenant Governor superseded the Attorney General in the office of Registrar and Master in that Court, appointing thereto his son-in-law, Mr. Ambrose Lane, Lieutenant on the half pay of the late 98th Regiment and Town Mayor of Charlottetown, thus uniting in the same person offices which we are confident were never before held together by any individual in His Majesty's Dominions, proving in the strongest manner that the Lieutenant Governor considers the interests of his family as paramount to every consideration of decency and propriety, in the distribution of the public patronage to office at his disposal.

On the 14th October, 1823, Mr. J. B. Palmer, on behalf of the Hon. Ambrose Lane—to whom the foregoing resolution referred—brought an action for contempt in Chancery against James Douglas Haszard, the publisher of the *P. E. I. Register*, and delivered a long oration, setting forth the libellous nature of the articles printed in copies of that paper dated the 4th and 11th of that month. Mr. Palmer also complained of another paragraph in the resolutions in which it had been set forth that in the year 1820, during the absence of the Attorney General in England, not less than seventeen informations were filed in the Court of Chancery by order of the Lieut. Governor, against supposed trespassers on ungranted lands in the Royalty of Princetown, without one conviction having been obtained, whereby £200 had been drawn from the colonial revenue, a large part of which was paid to His Excellency and his son-in-law, the Registrar in Chancery, notwithstanding the fact that a law existed on the Statute Books providing for the prosecution of such offenders in the Supreme Court at one-tenth part the expense.

Our space will not permit an extended report of this extraordinary inquisition, suffice it to relate that Mr Haszard and the seven gentlemen whose names were appended to the resolutions, with the exception of Mr. J. Stewart, were taken into custody by the sheriff, and appeared before the Court of Chancery. Mr. Stewart, in the meantime, had made good his escape, and left for England on the night of the 13th of October, carrying with him copies of the resolutions and petitions that were adopted at the county meetings. On the 14th October, Mr. Haszard made a written deposition on oath at the bar, purporting that he received from a number of persons the manuscript writing contained in the newspaper of the 13th September, and that all the seven persons, whose names are before mentioned as forming the committee, either signed the paper in his presence or avowed it as their act. He had also been given the msnuscript copy of the resolutions published on October 4th and 11th, and the committee had avowed themselves to be the authors, and requested him to publish it. This deposition having been taken by the court, the Chancellor remarked that the parties had a good deal to defend themselves from, and he would give them until the 16th inst. to do so. He then said to Mr. Haszard, "I compassionate your youth and inexperience; did I not do so, I would lay you by the heels long enough for you to remember it," and then discharged him from custody, saying, "You have delivered your evidence fairly, plainly, clearly, and as became a man; but I caution you, when you publish anything again, keep clear, sir, of a Chancellor! beware, sir, I say, of a Chancellor!"

Mr. Binns, a prominent lawyer of that time, appeared before the Chancellor for the committee, and ably defended the action taken on behalf of the people. After the question had been argued before His Excellency, the Chancellor of the Court of Chancery said "the paragraphs alluded to reflected on the officers of the court and the court"; and pronounced the publication of them to be a flagrant contempt of the court, leaving all other matters to be adjudicated by a court of criminal jurisdiction. Attachments absolute against the seven persons named were then issued. The attachments were returnable on the 25th October, and on the 27th the court met. On motion of Mr. Palmer, the six gentlemen who were then at the bar in custody of the sheriff were ordered to be committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, after which the court immediately adjourned. Mr. Hodgson (the late Sir Robert), who was also one of the counsel for the prisoners, was out of his place speaking with the prisoners at the time the crier proclaimed the adjournment, and Mr. Binns had not arrived. The Attorney-General (Mr. Johnston) having, however, noticed this, mentioned the fact to the Chancellor, saying that perhaps the prisoners wished to be heard before the court adjourned. Mr. Palmer having objected to their being heard in any way before they cleared their contempt, Mr. Johnston said it was a new doctrine for him to hear, that persons brought up as prisoners under attachments could not be heard. If they would not be heard now they could be by motion or petition. On hearing this, the audience burst out into a shout of applause, which continued for about a minute. The Chancellor, as soon as order was restored, said the only way in which he would hear them was by petition; he, however, allowed the court to be re-opened. Mr Binns then applied, on behalf of the prisoners, for a final judgment, and argued that as the court would have all that was required on its own minutes when his motion would be entered, the application could as well be made by motion as by petition. It was the duty of the court, he argued, to attend to Magna Charta, and not to delay justice. He repeated that his clients desired him humbly to implore and beseech the court to give judgment, and not to leave them in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms at an expense of £2 sterling per day.

The Attorney-General, who was present as counsel for the sheriff, said he had listened very attentively to the whole of the proceedings in this case, and had not heard one precedent quoted in support of the action of the Chancellor, nor was he aware that any existed. The Chancellor, then addressing him (Mr. Johnston), said: "Sir, it may be so; there are things occur here every day that never occur elsewhere." In this the Attorney-General heartily concurred. The Chancellor then attacked the Attorney-General in the most violent manner, and pointing his finger at him, said: "Sir, I will mark you; I have my eye upon you! The moment you spoke, did not the shouting begin behind the bar?" This charge Mr. Johnston indignantly denied, and went on to show that he was one of the last men who would court popular applause, winding up with the quotation: "*Odi profanum vulgus et arces.*"

After this brush between His Excellency and the Attorney General, the proceedings in the court ended, the prayer of the prisoners being refused. However, as His Excellency was descending the steps of the outside door of the court house, the prisoners joined arm and arm, and met him—they not yet having been taken in charge by the sergeant-at-arms, when Paul Mabey, Esq., taking off his hat in a respectful manner, addressed His Excellency by reading a paper urging their request that they might not be left under expenses in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, but that His Excellency would be pleased specially to pronounce final judgment in the case. On the 28th the prisoners, having been taken by the sergeant-at-arms from the custody of the sheriff, presented a petition to His Excellency praying that they might be brought before the court to receive final judgment. To this an answer was given on the 30th, stating that His Excellency did not intend to again attend the court on that business until he was assured that the judgment passed would be enforced. At the same time he ordered that the day fees should be discontinued, and the petitioners were then set at liberty. So ended this most remarkable attempt of the Governor of a Colony, not only to muzzle the press, but also to prevent the subject from laying his grievance at the foot of the Throne. Mr. John Stewart having successfully carried out his mission to England, and laid the petitions he was entrusted with before His Majesty,—on May 22, 1824, the gratifying news was received by the arrival of the ship King David, at Souris, that a new Governor and a new Chief Justice had been appointed. The new Governor was Col. John Ready, who had been Secretary to the Duke of Richmond, and who afterwards did so much to advance the prosperity of the Colony; and his arrival was most heartily welcomed by the great majority of the people.

G. F. O.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, **Ayer's Hair Vigor** will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmittou, Dickson, Tenn.

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