would have to be raised some way and might be found difficult to deal with, but he wished to speak more particularly of the coasting trade. The United States had, since the repeal of the navigation laws in 1851, being enjoying the free coasting trade of Britain and her vast colonial empire, east and west, except so far as lately limited by Canadian legislation. American ships were competing with Canadian ships all over the world, and he supposed there was no port in the British Empire where the competition of American ships had been found so severe as in this port of St. John, but if he sent a ship to New York, for instance, he could not take a cargo from there to San Francisco because technically that was coasting trade. Or if he had a ship returning from Baltimore or Philadelphia he could not take freight to New York. Was this Reciprocity? Then they in Quebec were strongly opposed to the clause relating to the canals.

They thought it unwise for our Government to bind themselves to deepen to St. Lawrence to 12 feet within a specified time and at a cost practically unknown. There were many engineers in Canada who doubted even the possibility of accomplishing that work. Suppose at the end of five years we have failed to carry out the provision in what position would the country then be? It might lead to complications of the most disastrous character—even to war. We were all anxious to deepen these canals, but he doubted the wisdom of binding ourselves in a Treaty with a foreign nation to complete the work within a limited and specified time. As to the Caughnawaga canal, that was a work that interested American trade more than our own, and it should be built by a private company assisted by the United States Government. To throw upon our country the additional burden of the building of this canal, was a proposition to which they in Quebec were entirely opposed. With regard to the lumber trade, it was a matter of indifference to us whether the Americans put 5 or 50 per cent duty on our lumber, because they must have our lumber and they paid the duty. Besides, it would be well for Canada to preserve her forests better than she has been doing. He admitted that the registration of Canadian ships in the United States might prove a boon to some shipbuilders, and he was more particularly gratified at this feature of the Treaty, inasmuch as it evinces a very considerable advance in public opinion in the United States. When he was at the Detroit convention, in 1865, he proposed that Canadian ships should be admitted to registration in the United States, but he was regarded as a sort of simpleton, even to suggest such a thing. (Laughter.) He was only happy to see the change of opinion in this respect. The last objection he would make to the Treaty was that, considering that we were, to some extent, taking a leap in the dark, twenty-four years was to long for the duration of the Treaty. A shorter time and a shorter notice of abrogation would be better. (Cheers.)

Mr Thomas Cowan (Galt) adverted to the advantages the Americans would gain in the proposed gradual reduction of the duties, as they would virtually have free access to our markets long before we had access to their's. Reaping Machines and that class of goods had being referred to. He believed that Canada could manufacture those goods cheaper than the United States, and they were looking forward to the great Northwest as a field for their surplus productions, but they found that the Americans, by their proximity, had the advantage of them, and now they were to be offered further advantage, and the hopes excited at the time of Confederation disappointed. [Applause.] There were exceptions to what might be considered the rule, that we in Canada could manufacture almost any article as cheaply as it could be done in the United States. For instance, one branch of manufactures was always aided by the existence in its vicinity of other branches. In building machinery in this country, a great many of the component parts had to be brought from the United States, and in this respect the Americans had the advantage of us. He would support Mr. Elder's resolution, believing that the Treaty would operate injuriously to our manufacturing interests, and that it required to be modified before it could be accepted by the people of this country. [Cheers.]

Mr. Dougall, [Windsor] read the fourth article of the Treaty, and contended that it did not require that the manufactured article should be composed of material produced in the country where it was manufactured. He was opposed to referring this question to a committee, as it would then be too late to do any good. If we waited till the United States Senate ratified the Treaty, then all Canada could do would be to reject or accept the Treaty. It would be too late for amendment then. Therefore he contended that now was the proper time to express our views on this question. Referring to the remark that many of our agricultural implements were protected by patents in the United States, he observed that our manufacturers could doubtless obtain the privileges of those patents by paying for them the same as the Americans did. Not long ago our manufacturers were crying out to be placed on the same footing as regards duties as the Americans, but now they seemed to dread American competition on equal grounds so far as duties were concerned. Doubtless, some interests would suffer by the Treaty, but would the country, as a whole, be injured by it? He was opposed to that part of the amendment which proposed to refer the matter to a committee.

Hon. Mr. Howlan [P. E. Island] said that in listening to the debate he was reminded of the Irishman who, when on his trial for some offence, said he did not wish a just judge but one who would lean a little. [Laughter.] It appeared to him that many of the gentlemen who had spoken were in favor of Reciprocity provided it leaned a little in favor of their particular interests. After all that had been said, it was a question whether the course taken by the Government was not the proper one. He was of opinion that if the commission appointed to value the fisheries had met, we would find such an array of facts setting forth the great value of the American fisheries as would astonish most of us. The internal revenue department of the United States had the most complete means of collecting statistics, whereas our fisheries statistics were very unreliable. The result would be that the Commission would have endless difficulty in deciding what were reliable statistics. With regard to manufactures they had been told that we would manufacture in Canada cheaper than in the United States. If that were the case, the Americans were shrewd enough to see it, and would buy where they could get their goods cheapest. The law that people generally will buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, would hold good in this case, and if they could manufacture cheaper than the Americans, depend upon it we could obtain their custom as purchasers. There was another point he wished to call attention to, and that was the protection of our gulf fisheries. It was well known that the Massachusetts fisheries were well nigh destroyed from want of proper regulations, and if the same license was given on our fishing grounds, in a few years they would be in an equally depleted condition. He therefore thought there ought to be some provision in the Treaty, for the joint protection of our fisheries from wanton destruction. He took exception to that part of the Treaty which provided for the gradual reduction of duties. He was of opinion that the duties should be abolished immediately on the passing of the Treaty, otherwise the high duties of the United States compared with our low duties would operate unfairly to Canada. The reduction of 50 per cent duty, say one half, would be of no practical benefit to Canada, because the duty would still be prohibitive, whereas the reduction of our duties by one half would practically throw open our market to the Americans. With regard to schedules A and B, he had no fault to find with them, but it certainly was unjust that the duties on agricultural produce, at least, should not be removed at once. He would like to have seen the coasting trade of the United States opened to Canada, and he hoped before the debate closed that a resolution upon that subject would be offered and passed by the Board. (Cheers)

Mr. Churchill [London] said neither manufacturers, shipowners nor shipbuilders appeared to be satisfied with this Treaty, and the only interest it was supposed to serve was the agricultural interest of Ontario. Coming from a city surrounded and supported by agricultural industry he felt entitled to speak from the agricultural side of the question. He looked at this question in the light of experience, under the Treaty and without the Treaty. Under the last Treaty they sold their oats for 18 to 20 cents a bushel, barley from 40 to 45 cents, wheat at about 80 cents, and so on, but when the Treaty was abrogated, and Canada sought out new markets, the prices went up and remained up ever since. The reason was that we found a better market in England, which he declared to be the natural market for Ontario products. It was there the prices were regulated, and the market of the United States was at best an uncertain one. That idea that the farming community of Ontario was to be specially benefitted by this Treaty, was a delusion. They would receive no substantial benefit from it, and therefore the Maritime Provinces ought not to be called upon to make sacrifices for a supposed benefit to another part of the Dominion which was really no benefit at all.

It being one o'clock, the Board took a recess of one hour.

On resuming, the President read a letter from the president of the New York Produce Exchange, expressing regret that their were unable to attend this meeting, and his sympathy with the efforts to promote reciprocal trade relations with Canada.

The president invited Mr. Hersey, of the American delegation, to address the Board.

Mr. Hersey, chairman of the delegates, who was greeted with cheers, said he could not but feel surprised, as he listened to the debate, to see that so intelligent a body seemed to regard the negotiation of the proposed Treaty as partial. This Treaty had never been before the National Board of Trade nor before its constituent bodies, and consequently he did not feel authorized, as a representative of the National Board, to take ground either for or against it, further than that, the National Board were committed to a broad, liberal and equitable Treaty. (Hear, hear.) That was all he believed that the United States desired; but if they were to allow special and sectional interests to come up foremost in this matter the day was far distant when we might expect a Treaty. It was right and proper that those manufacturers, who had so ably represented their interests, should make their case known, but having done so, it must be left to statesmen to settle the whole question, and we must waive all personal considerations and sectional interests for the public good. If he and his associates were to represent their own particular States in this matter, they would each find very serious objections to the Treaty. In his own State there was serious objection to it. He hoped good counsels would prevail, and that we would have what we long contended for, a just, liberal and statesmanlike Treaty, which would bring us together in all our interests. (Cheers.)

The President read a note from Mr. Fairweather, explaining his absence from the meeting this afternoon. The President added that they had all been pleased to meet Mr. Fairweather, as the representative of the St. John Board, and it was carrying out his hospitable plan in regard to the ladies of the party that he was obliged to be absent.

Mr. A. Joseph (Quebec) resumed the debate on Reciprocity. He said there was good reason for this Board to reiterate its frequently expressed opinion that Reciprocity was wanted by Canada. He thought the second part of the amendment should be allowed to stand until the first part had been carried. With two or three exceptions, none of the Boards of Trade represented here had yet expressed any opinion upon this treaty; and though they were all delighted that this meeting had been held at St. John, yet it was not their regular business meeting. Of course, none of them expected that a treaty would ever be passed that would please every section; but though few of our Boards had expressed any opinion upon the proposed treaty, they had all expressed one opinion, and that was that we want Reciprocity. This was not the place to deal with the details of the treaty: they could be best dealt with by our representatives in Parliament.

Mr Watts (Brantford) said of course we were all in favor of Reciprocity and not merely a name. Of course, we could not expect that every interest would be served, but we should see to it that no important interest was sacrificed that could be saved. In this opinion the Treaty was unjust to our manufacturing interests. He was not a manufacturer, and the interest which he represented would be well served by the Treaty; but he took exception to that part of the treaty which provided for the gradual reduction of duties. The effect of it would be that for two years the Americans would virtually have free access to our markets, while we would be practically prohibited from theirs, and during that time they would use their advantage to crush out our manufacturers and occupy the field. Many of our manufacturers had a hard struggle now, and would not be able to survive the three years during which the duties were being reduced, on account of the advantage the Americans would have over them. He adverted to the coasting trade, which he contended should be open to both countries. He pointed out the injustice and hardship of the regulations which now affected our trade with the Atlantic sea-board, contrasting them with the liberal terms offered by Canada and England. He did not believe that any of our Canadian interests now suffered greatly, and he held that it was best to leave well enough alone. (Applause.) To say the least we ran a great risk in passing such a Treaty. He wished to extend our trade relations, but not if it was going to be done with loss to any of the great interests of Canada. (Cheers.)

Sheriff Harding said he approached this question with the feeling that it came before us under very unfortunate circumstances. The United States had frequently stated that as they had abrogated the last Treaty it was only courteous that they should open the negotiations for a new one; but now we found that it was Canada that had taken the first step in the matter. As, however, the Treaty was before us it was our duty to discuss it, and we could not avoid discussing it in some measure from a sectional point of view in order to give information from one section to the other. Moreover, the Treaty itself was sectional, as for instance in this respect, that whilst we were to have an exchange with the United States of the coasting trade of lakes, we are denied it on the Atlantic, though we should give up equivalent rights. In fact the Americans enjoyed more than our coasting trade, for they could carry freight from New Brunswick say to Great Britain as well as from port to port in the Dominion, except as limited by a recent Act. After making some corrections in the remarks of the last speaker, the Sheriff went on to say that we, in New Brunswick felt that this coasting was a necessity in any Reciprocity with the States, the more so as the Americans were continually adding to their territory, and we did not know when the day might come when some parts that we were trading with now, those of Cuba for example, would be closed to us because they had been transmitted to the United States, and had come under their navigation laws, to our additional augury. (Applause.) He contended that in giving up our fisheries we should receive something like an equivalent, and with regard to the canals he thought we had rather a hard bargain. If at the end of the specified time Canada found it impossibe to complete the canals, we should be again at the mercy of our neighbors. We did not doubt their generosity, but we would rather have them trust to our well settled policy to complete the canals as soon as possible rather than be bound to any specified time. As to the Caughnawaga Canal, he regarded it as quite as much in the interest of New York as of Canadian ports. With regard to manufactures, that was perhaps a matter of more interest to Western Canada than to New Brunswick; but when he informed that Board that within an area of a mile from where he stood there would be one hundred steam engines driving factories, he thought they would agree with him that they had considerable interest in the question of manufactures. These facts compelled him to support the amendment. (Cheers).

Mr. A. Robertson (Montreal) said the National Board of Trade of the United States had admitted that that country should be the first to open negotiations for a new Treaty. He felt ashamed that our country had taken the first step in the matter. (Cheers). He was in favor of a comprehensive and liberal Treaty. He would not say just because we could not expect that. What were to receive for our fisheries? Nothing. What were we to receive for our canals? The canals the Americans had to give us were small, and even they were not given absolutely, but only a promise that the general Government would use their influence with the state Government to secure them for us. (Applause.) He was willing to give the Americans the full use of our canals, but he objected to having this country bound down to build them of a specified size within a specified time. (Cheers).

In looking over the Treaty he had found it objectionable in many respects. In the first place, the clause respecting the gradual reduction of duties would operate to the disadvantage of Canada, as he proceeded to show. He disliked the ambiguity of section C, and was of opinion there would be trouble in deciding whether certain articles came within that section or not, including tweeds, &c. In his judgement the Treaty must be amended; it could never pass in this way. He was quite willing to deal fairly with the Americans and wanted nothing but a good liberal Treaty, but this was not such a Treaty. (Cheers).

Mr. Larke (Ottawa) pointed out that the Americans were not bound to anything as yet, and when the Senate met they would be free to make such modifications in the Treaty as they pleased. But there were some general principles that should be recognized in any Treaty of this kind. One was that the interests of no Province should be sacrificed for the benefit of any other Province, and he feared that was the case in this Treaty. For instance, our fisheries were given away, and we were not to get the United States coasting trade. It is true that a Canadian ship, if it did not break bulk at an American port, could discharge at any other American port, but often it would be an advantage to sell part of an assorted cargo; this it could not do, and still less take in a cargo. (Applause.) In Ontario they shipped a great deal by rail, and consequently did not meet with this difficulty. He did not want to have it said in future, that it was an Ontario man that negotiated the Treaty, and that while Ontario got a market for her grain, the Maritime Provinces lost their fisheries and failed to obtain coasting privileges, though such privileges had been exchanged in the West. (Cheers.) Another principle that should be recognized was that no large interest should be sacrificed for the benefit of others. Even supposing that the agricultural and lumber interests would be served by this Treaty— which he did not believe — this should not be done at the sacrifice of the manufacturing interests. He proceeded, in a forcible spirit, to show how other interests depended on the manufacturers, and contended that if the manufacturing interests suffered the whole country must suffer. He believed our manufactures would suffer under the treaty, because they would be subject to the competition, not of the United States alone but of the whole world as we would never throw open our markets to the Americans and not to our mother country as well. [Applause.] But we would not even have an equal competition with the United States, on account of the fact that the portions of many of our manufactured goods had to be imported, and also because of the patent rights in the States on many of our machines. From a Provincial point of view we should oppose the Treaty, as it now stands, because while the Maritime Provinces would have to pay the price, Ontario would reap the benefit. And from a national point of view we should oppose, because it would destroy our manufacturing interests. [Cheers.]

THE DIVISION.

The following is the division on the amendment to the amendment:—

Yeas—Wilkes, Brentford; Harty, Kingston; Shannon, Kingston; Darling, Montreal; Joseph, Quebec; Trout, Toronto.—6

Nays—Watts, Brantford; Cown, Galt; Scott, Galt; Gregory, Hamilton; Findlay, Hamilton: Jamieson, Hamilton, Gilbault, Waterman, London; Churchill, London. Robertson, Montreal; Spratt, Montreal; Skead, Ottawa; Clemow, Ottawa; Fry, Quebec; Dobell Quebec; Keays, Sarnia: Harding, St. John; Jones, St. John; Elder, St. John; Murray, Toronto; Hamilton, Toronto; J. Young, Toronto: John Baptiste, Holmstead: Dougal, Windsor, Larke, Ottawa; Gordon, Stratford.—27.

Hon. G. W. Howlan and Mr. Peake of Charlottetown, who were absent, request us to add their names to the minority. Mr. Marshall of St. John, who was also unavoidably absent when the division was taken, wishes to be included among the majority. It is understood that a number of other delegates who were enjoying social attentions in the city and Rothesay, would have swelled the majority had they been present.

HOW THE TEA TRADE IS GOING.

[*From the Toronto Mail.*]

The intelligent judgment of our commercial men, so much better than that of the incapables now in power at Ottawa, is being proved only too correct in the matter of the tea duties. In New York papers received yesterday we find the following, among a number of other Treasury department decisions at Washington, with regard to import duties: "A cargo of tea originally shipped in China for Montreal, had its destination changed to New York, and was shipped for New York without breaking bulk at Montreal, is held to be an importation from Montreal, and, therefore, liable to a discriminating duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem,* under the third section of the Act of June 6, 1872."

What a striking proof is here of the wise patriotism of the American Government, ever careful of home interests above all others, and at the same time of the utter incapacity and unpatriotic blundering of our own! Our neighbors legislate with the intention of insuring that tea for American use shall be imported by American merchants only, and that no foreigners—the producers of the article of course excepted—shall participate in the profits of the trade. With a fatuity which would be beyond belief did we not see it before our eyes, the Canadian Government legislates so as to aid the American design, and actually does what it can to drive the tea trade of the Dominion wholly to New York. Seldom we venture to say, does it happen that governmental wisdom and governmental folly are placed in such striking contrast. That the Treasury decision above quoted was called for by a case actually before the Department at Washington — that a tea ship arriving at Montreal was promptly despatched to New York without breaking bulk—is proof positive that our absurd law is really operating just as the tea merchants said it would. That notwithstanding prompt despatch from Montreal, without breaking bulk, the Washington authorities still execute to the letter a law which certainly was not infringed in spirit shows how careful our neighbours are of home interests. In such matters as this all the wisdom seems at present to be on their side, and all the folly on ours. Would this thing, we ask, have happened with Sir John Macdonald and Sir Francis Hicks at the head of affairs? We unhesitatingly answer, No—and all Canada will say the same. The people of the Dominion will make the inevitable contrast.

We understand that of Canadian importers who make the direct tea trade their specialty some have already made arrangements for removing their business to New York, and that others will soon follow. A trade which, under the statesmanlike policy of the late Government was fostered until it had attained large proportions, has been killed by the Americanized Government now in power, and the verdict of public opinion must be one of "wilful murder" against Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues.

Odd Fellows.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, was last week in session at Halifax. The meetings were held in Hesslein Building. Reports submitted show that the Order has largely increased during the past year, and that monetary affairs are in a satisfactory condition. The following officers have been elected:—

G. M., Alex. Robertson; D. G. M., James E. Geldert; G. W., John P. Irvine; G. Sec'y., W. Kilby Dimock; Grand Representative, R. Radford Barnes; G. Chaplain, G. Murdoch; G. Con., P. G. Chisholm; G. E. Guardian, John Ringle; G. Herald, John Dryden; Grand Marshall, R. B. Emerson.

Invitations were received from "Victoria," Fredericton, and "St. Lawrence" lodge, Prince Edward Island, for next session. The latter was accepted.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.

A BREACH OF FAITH.

The citizens of Charlottetown will be surprised—and not pleased—to learn that the Queen has refused her assent to the Bill by which part of Government Farm was conveyed to the Mayor and Corporation for a public park. They will be still more surprised—still more displeased—to learn that the refusal was at the instance and on the recommendation of the Dominion Government.

When Messrs. Pope, Haviland and Howlan were at Ottawa settling the terms upon which this Province entered Confederation, the former—sedulous in his care for the interests of his constituents—desired that part of Government Farm should be granted and set apart for the use, benefit and recreation of the citizens of Charlottetown. To this desire, the Dominion Government made no opposition. They were quite willing that the city should have the farm. But there was one obstacle in the way of its transfer to the Mayor and Corporation. Many years ago, the King of Great Britain granted it to Lord Dorchester, then Governor General of Canada, and to his successors — under them, to be held by each succeeding Lieutenant Governor of the Island. In order to the attainment of Mr. Pope's desire, it was necessary that this grant should be reversed. And Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada, himself, suggested that a Bill should be passed by our Legislature vesting that portion of the farm required for a park in the Mayor and Corporation; and that it should, in the ordinary course, be sent to England for the assent of Her Majesty. At the same time, he assured Mr. Pope and his co-delegates, that the Dominion Government would offer no opposition to its passage. This assurance they considered sufficient. If the Canadian Government would oppose no obstacle to the transfer of the portion of the farm required, it was thought quite certain that the British Government would consent to it.

The delegates returned home. The terms were published. Mr. Pope told the citizens what he had done in their behalf; and repeated the gratifying assurance of the first Minister of the Government of Canada that that Government would, in the event of the Island joining the Union, consent to the cession of part of Government Farm for a Park, in which they and their children might amuse and recreate themselves. Acting on the suggestion of Sir John A. MacDonald, the "Park Bill" was passed by our Legislature at its next session, and sent to Downing street. The official there, despatched it to Ottawa. It was laid before the Cabinet. The members of the Cabinet were, in honor, bound to recommend it to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty; for their predecessors in office had agreed to do so. Mr. David Laird sat in the Cabinet, and he was fully cognizant of all the circumstances connected with the Bill. He was in our Legislature when it passed. He knew that the citizens of Charlottetown wanted a Park; and he knew that Mr. Pope and his co-delegates had agreed with the Dominion Government, that the Bill should be allowed to pass unopposed by Canadian influence. The people of Charlottetown are his constituents. His duty was clear. He should have explained what he knew to his colleagues; and exerted whatever influence he possessed, to have the obligations of the Macdonald-Government, in this respect, carried out in good faith. What he did do, it is hard to say. Certain it is, that the Park Bill was opposed by the Canadian Government, and that it was—owing to that opposition—subsequently vetoed by the Queen.

The indignation of the citizens will, we fear, be aroused by this "breach of faith" on the part of the Dominion Government. They counted the Park as secured. Many thought that the Bill had, as a matter of course, long since received the assent of Her Majesty. What will they think now? What will they think of their representative, Mr. David Laird? Is it possible that because the citizens—who best know Mr. Laird—voted, almost *en masse*, against him, he—to be revenged—advised the veto of the "Park Bill?" Is it possible that Mr. Laird, chafing under the failure of his attempt to disfranchise the young men of the city, was so petty and tyrannical that he exerted his power to their prejudice? The facts, so far as they have appeared, justify us in suspecting that it was so.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Judge Palmer has been appointed Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island. We cannot credit the correctness of this statement; and we therefore await the official announcement of the appointment to this office—believing that any comments would be premature until it has been received.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

Mr. Disraeli fears for the peace of Europe. In responding to a toast to the Ministry, at a recent banquet, he is reported to have said that no one was able to view the state of England with complacency; and every one must deplore the anarchial condition of some of the most favored countries of Europe. The friendship of England, he said, was never more sought for by the leading powers of Europe and America than at present. England, he assured his hearers, would use her influence in the interests of peace. Mr. Disraeli repudiated the idea that the country was not to be held responsible on the many questions which might arise abroad affecting the fortunes of the world. He believes the influence of England may now be most affectively exercised to reconcile discordant and distant interests. She may, he thinks, assist distracted countries with sympathy and counsel, and resume a position worthy of her former prestige.

A financial panic exists in Peru. One of the wealthiest merchants of Liam, Julian Zaracondegui, recently failed for the sum of $2,546,000; another large house followed, and a general panic ensued, so that trade is now prostrate.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

VISIT TO PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Our Province has often been visited by distinguished men. We have extended the hand of welcome to Princes, Governors and Generals. But we never entertained visitors more worthy of a "hearty, friendly greeting" than those whom last week it was our privilege and our delight to honor.

Their names are:—W. H. Howland, (President); John Gillespie, W. B. Hamilton, wife and daughter, James Young—of Toronto; Wm. Darling, Andrew Robertson and daughter, Thomas White, W. W. Ogilvie Robert Spratt, and two daughters, John Rankin, W. S. Paterson and wife, of Montreal: Henry A. Fry, A. Joseph, and daughter, and R. R. Dobell, of Quebec: George H. Wilkes, A. Hardy, A. Watts, of of Brantford, Ont.: Thomas Cowan and Robert Scott, of Galt, Ont.: S. E. Gregory W. F. Findley, ——Mattheson and A. Jamieson, of Kingston, Ontario: Isaac Waterman, A. T. Chapman, and wife, and Thomas Churcher of London, Ont.: Hon. James Skead, and Francis Clemow and wife, of of Ottawa: William Craig, of Port Hope, Ont.: William Gordon, W. J. Keays, of Sarnia, Ont.: William Gordon of Stratford, Ont.; W. H. Murray, and J. B. Cummings, of Strathroy, Ont., Jas. Dougald, and Donald Campbell, of Windsor, Ont.: J. S. Clark, Oshawa, Ont., George Baby, and E. Guilbeault, of Jolette, Quebec, John Baptist, Three Rivers, Quebec, Robert Marshall, of St. John N. B., the Misses Bond, T. C. Hersey, Esq., Portland, U. S., W. W. Taylor, Esq., Cincinatti: John Austin Stephens, jr., Esq., New York, W. E. Smith. Esq., Milwaukie, E. P. Dore, Esq., Buffalo,—leading commercial men and representatives of the commercial interests of Canada and the United States at the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade lately held in St. John; T. J. Richardson of the Toronto *Globe*: S. Hutchison, of the Montreal *Herald*; William Elder, of the St. John *Telegraph*: and George W. Hay, of the St. John *News*.

THEIR ARRIVAL.

They arrived in Charlottetown at eleven o'clock, p. m., on Monday last. The night was dark and rainy and their reception was not, therefore, attended by favorable circumstances. The 'Reception Committee' of our Chamber of Commerce, and a large number of citizens met them at the Wharf. Carriages were in attendance; and they were, as speedily as possible, conveyed to lodgings for the night.

EXCURSION TO SUMMERSIDE.

Next morning broke rainy and dark. Before seven o'clock, however, the rain ceased: and the sky, though still dark, gave promise of a fine day for the excursion to Summerside. At ten o'clock our visitors and a large number of ladies and gentlemen — residents of this city —met at the railway station. After the half hour's preliminary delay usual on such occasions the train started. It was made up of five first class passenger cars and a smoking car: and it carried two hundred persons—a little more or less. Visitors and residents, all alike (apparently) enjoyed the trip. The day, as the morning promised, was fine, cool and breezy. The country through which the excursion was made, though not the most highly cultivated, and though not seen at the best advantage, was yet sufficiently beautiful to draw expressions of "pleased surprise" from the strangers. Shortly after one o'clock the train arrived at Summerside. The steamer *Frank* was in waiting to convey the party to the

"ISLAND PARK HOTEL."

This hotel is prettily situated. It commands a view of Summerside and the surrounding country. The fine harbor of Bedeque frets the shores of the Island within a hundred yards of the hotel. Persons of sporting proclivities may there gratify their bent to the fullest. In summer, mackeral are usually plentiful in the Bay: and trout may be angled for with success in the adjoining Dunk and Wilmot Rivers. Mr. Holman has spent a large amount in fitting up this hotel, and providing comforts and accommodation for travellers. The party landed on the Island about half-past one o'clock. To hungry excursionists the time which elapsed before dinner was announced, may have seemed rather long.

THE DINNER.

About an hour after the arrival of the party at the hotel, the doors of the dining room were thrown open. All immediately felt the influence of a strong attraction: and every one tried to the best of his or her ability to illustrate the truth of the saying that "nature abhors a vacuum." A few, we regret to report, failed in their earnest and laudable endeavors. But the "great majority succeeded to a charm." Nearly two hundred sat down to dinner. There were three tables running the length of the room and one across it. The President of our Chamber, Mr. George Peake, sat at the head of the tables, and presided. He was supported on the right by Mr. Howland, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and on the left by Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the delegates from the United States National Board of Trade. Hons. A. A. McDonald, J. C. Pope and Senator Howlan, did the honors of the occasion at the foot of each of the three tables, respectively.

Over the walnuts and the wine, the following toasts were honored—

The Queen—God bless her—proposed by Mr. George Peake.

The President of the United Saates—proposed by Mr. George Peake, and responded to by Mr. Dunn, U. S. Consul at this port, and by Mr. Smith, of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

The Governor General—proposed by Mr. George Peake, was drank with all the honors.

The Dominion Board of Trade—proposed by Hon J. C. Pope, and responded to by Mr. Howland, President of the Board.

The National Board of Trade—proposed by Hon. A. A. McDonald, and responded to by Mr. Stevens, of New York.

The Montreal Board of Trade and Corn Exchange—proposed by Senator Howlan, and responded to by Messrs. Darling, Spratt, and Ogilvie, of Montreal.

This Canada of Ours—proposed by Hon. F. Brecken, responded to by Messrs L. H. Davies, A. Hardy, of Brantford, Ont., Thomas White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, and William Elder, of the St. John *Telegraph*.

The Ladies—proposed by Mr. George Peake, and responded to by Mr. Waterman, of London, Ontsrio.

Mr. George Peake, President of the Chamber of Commerce—proposed by Hon. B. Davies. Mr. Peake responded in a brief speech.

RETURN TO CHARLOTTETOWN.

Festivities were interrupted at half past five o'clock by the cry—"all on board for Charlottetown." The party resembarked in the *Frank*, which soon landed them at Summerside, where the train was in waiting. The cars were speedily refilled: and, at a few minutes past six the excursionists started for this city. The train proceeded leisurely, and it was nearly half-past nine before it stopped at the station in Charlottetown.

THE DRIVE OUT.

On Wednesday afternoon our visitors enjoyed a drive in the country. The day was one of those which "live with a sunshiny freshness in the memory." The sky was unclouded: the air pure and cool. The landscapes were as a richly-green, and pleasing to the eye as ever they were before. Our visitors, it is said, expressed themselves delighted with the "Garden Island."

"A BON VOYAGE."

In the evening they were entertained by residents of the city. During the night they embarked in the Steamer; and next morning left our shores for Nova Scotia. Many of our citizens, we are sure, united with us in wishing them a *bon voyage*.

A QUESTION TO BE ASKED.

By the Act for securing the independence of the Dominion Parliament, it is provided that—

"No person whosoever holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing, directly or indirectly alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third person, any contract or agreement with Her Majesty, or with any Public Officer or department with respect to the Public Service of Canada, or under which any public money of Canada is to be paid for any service or work, shall be elegible as a member of the House of Commons, nor shall he sit or vote in the same."

Now *the* question to be asked is this. Will Mr. David Laird, M. P., for Queen's County, and Minister of the Interior, dare to affirm on oath, that he does not, either "directly or indirectly," enjoy, or hope to enjoy, the profits of any public service for the Dominion—to wit, the profits of public printing?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ex-King of Hanover is dangerously ill at Vienna.

The Madrid *Epoca* denies that ex-Queen Isabella intends to revoke her act of abdication.

Prince Bismark's wounds are nearly healed, the inflammation having entirely disappeared.

"Unmanned by the loss of her husband," is the newest style of indicating a widow's grief.

The contributions for religious charities in England for 1873 amount to over $8,000,000 in gold.

The Chicago Railway Companies have decided to raise freights ten per cent on all the lines leading southwest.

Advices from Cuba state that the death sentence of Dockray has been commuted to ten years imprisonment.

A Calcutta despatch says that the rivers from Assam to Oude have flooded the country, causing much damage.

Rebuilding has already commenced in Chicago. Thus far, seven persons are known to have lost their lives by fire.

Tilton is reported to have said that he will devote his life to the destruction of Beecher, and put an end to his ministry.

Jesse R. Pomroy, the Boston boy murderer, has confessed that he killed Katie Curran in the celler of his mother's store.

A Constantinople despatch says a fire took place at Galatia on Thursday, which destroyed property to the amount of $2,000,000.

Dr. Kenealy is said to have suffered considerably both in wealth and practice, through his sturdy defence of the Tichborne claiment.

Last year an English gentleman gave the London Church Missionary Society $100,000 as a thank offering for the recovery of a sick child.

Advices from India represent that there are fears that cholera has broken out among the 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Poorie for the Juggernaut festival.

Queen Victoria has sent a message to Parliament asking for a grant to Prince Leopold, who attained his majority on the 7th of April last.

Advices from Spain announce that decrees have been issued declaring the country in a state of siege, sequestrating the property of the Carlists, and creating a special reserve of 125,000 men.

A Carlist telegram from Bayonna declares that Don Alponse entered Arenea on the 16th and levied contributions of £32,000 sterling, and that 2,000 of the garrison fell prisoners into his hands.

Advices from Spain state that Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration, and promising a representative government, and making other conciliatory propositions to his opponents.

Great excitement has been created by an order from Washington to send all the available ships in Charleston to New York. There is a rumor of a growing unpleasantness between the United States and Spain.

A meeting of the friends of Arthur Orton, alias Sir Roger Tichborne, was held in Leeds, Yorkshire, recently. It was resolved to memorialize Parliament to recommend Her Majesty to grant the convict a free pardon.

A Paris special says that a commitee of thirty agreed to the electoral bill, fixing the age of a voter at twenty-five years, providing for elections by arondissments, instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 40,000 inhabitants.

News has been received by cable of the dismissals of the appeal respecting the New Brunswick School Law by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Respondents were not even called upon to reply in support of the constitutionality of the law.

Advices from France report a new Ministerial crisis. An effort to create a new Ministry has failed. The Assembly has adopted a motion greatly reducing the annual redemption payment. Gen. Cissey will probably be appointed Minister of the Interior *ad interim*.

Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Hayes and Bayard Taylor will sail for Iceland, on the 20th inst., to attend the millenial celebration in August. Dr. Hayes intends to visit the Geysers and make the ascent of Mount Hecla. The King of Denmark will probably sail from Copenhagen for Iceland, simultanuously.

Minnesota has been visited by a plague of Grasshoppers, and crops are almost entirely destroyed. It is a serious question with most of the settlers as to how they will obtain a livelihood during the next fifteen months. Unless means are devised by the State for the relief of distressed counties, there must necessarily be much suffering.

The funeral of Monsigneur de Merode took place at the Vatican, Rome, on the 14th inst., with most imposing cermonies. The deceased prelate bequeathed to the Pope all his property for the support of fifteen charitable institutions. The Pope has appointed Father Howard, private chaplain, as the successor of De Merode.

Mention has been made lately of labourers out of employment in the United States returning to Europe in search of work. We do not know that this may not be true in some instances; but we find in a New York journal a statement which may have helped to give rise to the report. It is said that the competition this summer between steamship companies has been so keen, especially for homeward steerage passengers, that tickets have been sold so low as $12.50. Many Germans and others are taking advantage of these rates to make a visit to their fatherland. The steamer *Britannic* is said to have taken out 800 cabin and steerage passengers and the rush at the close of last week was very great. Probably among the crowd may be many who are discontented with the recent hard times, or desirous of change, who intend to try their luck again in the old world.

Memorandum of chivalric incident in Berlin, worthy of place beside that of Sir Walter Raleigh, who covered the ground with his cloak that Queen Elizabeth might not soil her feet: It appears that the Crown Prince of Prussia and his little wife, the English Princess, were unduly late in their arrival at the gala dinner given to the King and Queen of Saxony during their recent visit to the Prussian court, and through some misunderstanding the carpet leading from the carriage-way to the castle door had been removed by the servants. It was a wet, disagreeable day, the pavement was sloppy, and the Princess was in full dress, with voluminous train and feet shod in slippers. With an impulse of chivalry worthy of the sixteenth century, the Prince threw off his wrap and pread it on the ground for the Princess to thread upon. She entreated the Prince not to spoil his garment by conversion into a carpet; but the Prince was true to the demands of the situation, and conducted his wife over the bridge he had improvised.

Arkansas.—An exchange reports that notwithstanding the lull for several weeks in Arkansas politics, there are still threatenings of resistance to the recently constituted authorities, which seem to forbode no little to the law-abiding citizens of that much afflicted State. It is rumored that attempts will be made to gain the apparent sanction of the law to an active opposition to the working of the State Convention, and to the forcible seizure of the Legislative Hall in which that body was to hold their sittings. The Brook's party, according to the alarmists, havae 5,000 armed negroes in the country in the neighborhood of Little Rock, and the movements of the adherents of this seemingly defeated cause, are watched closely by the officers in command of the Baxter forces. Whatever credit may be due to these rumors, they at least indicate the unsettled condition of affairs, and the unwillingness of Brook's party to submit their cause to the decision of the popular vote. It need surprise no one to hear interesting news from Arkansas during the present week, though the ascendency of the Baxter party is now established beyond a doubt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

WE will sell at AUCTION, in front of our SALESROOM, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock:—

200 Bbls. FLOUR, "Tearose."
100 " " "Ourbrand,"
300 " " "Oshawa,"
200 " " "Spring Extra,"
100 " CORNMEAL,
15 Boxes CHEESE.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—ar pat 1in

AUCTION.

Flour, Tea, Soap, &c., &c.

AT Sales Room, on Saturday, August 1st, 3 o'clock, afternoon:—

100 bbls FLOUR,
15 chests TEA,
5 casks KEROSENE,
20 cases IRISH WHISKEY, in qts. and pints,
15 bbls BOTTLED ALE,
20 boxes MOTTLED SOAP,
5 do GROUND PEPPER,
5 cases MATCHES,
5 casks VINEGAR,
20 caddies TOBACCO,
50 doz. HAY RAKES.

N. NANKIN, Auctioneer,
July 27.—ar h pa 1n

THE CANADA CORDAGE CO.

CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

THE BEST MANILLA In the Dominion!

ALL SHIPOWNERS should use it, because it is better and cheaper than any other that can be had. Samples of all sizes, 6-thread to 6-inch, always in stock.

ORDERS SOLICITED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARVELL BROS.,
Sole Agents for P. E. Island.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—ar 3in

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
Wm. DUNLOP, Special Agent.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—6m

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of

Mayor and five Common Councillors,

For the representation of

The City of Charlottetown,

will be held on

TUESDAY,

the 4th of AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, Corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2—At the Warehouse of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Sydney Street.

In Ward No. 3—At the Market Hall.

In Ward No. 4—At the fire Engine House, fronting on King Square, Kent Street, East.

In Ward No. 5—At the House of Widow Tierney, Corner of Great George and Euston Streets.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Nunber Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Street. Number four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies North of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of said Town. See 18 Vic., Cap 34, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in amendment thereof."

NEIL RANKIN, Mayor.
Peter Macgowan, City Clerk.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.

TRADE SALE!

WE will Sell at AUCTION, about 5th AUGUST, or immediately after arrival of Ship *James Duncan*, of which due notice will be given hereafter, the following GOODS, viz:—

400 bbls FLOUR,
150 do CORNMEAL,
30 puns MOLASSES,
20 hhds SUGAR,
30 bbls White Granulated SUGAR,
120 chests TEA, } warranted,
50 half chests, }
50 caddies TOBACCO,
30 boxes do,
10 kegs twist do,
300 sides SOLE LEATHER,
150 boxes SOAP (pound bars,)
30 do Toilet SOAP,
100 coils Manilla 6, 9, & 12 thread,
20 boxes Clothes pins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
20 M Paper Bags,
50 doz BROOMS,
50 doz PAILS,
60 tins PEPPER,
45 tins GINGER,
50 tins MUSTARD,
50 tins Mixed Spices,
10 boxes COFFEE, 20 lb each,
20 do CORNSTARCH,
100 kegs Nails, 4dy 10dy 12dy,
20 casks Vinegar (Extra Strong,)
25 do Kerosene(American),
70 boxes Nixey's Blacklead,
100 doz Blacking,
10 bbls Lamp Chimneys,
20 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing do,
100 boxes Confectionery,
50 jars Cream Tartar,
15 boxes STARCH,
25 do Horsenails,
15 bags RICE,
200 boxes RAISINS,
50 boxes FIGS,
10 bbls CURRANTS,
20 bags Walnuts,
20 do Filberts,
20 do ALMONDS,
20 bbls Barne's PICKLES,
20 do Barne's Chow Chow,
20 boxes Table Salt,
10 tins Castor OIL,
10 kegs Whiting,
4 bbls PUTTY.

TERMS—Under $50, cash; $50 to $200, 3 months; over 200, 4 months.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 20, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASTTY-READINGS,

AT

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

MR. EASTTY,

of London, England, will give a course of

READINGS

from Shakespeare, Dickens Longfellow Aytoun, Poe, Jerrold, Hood, Mark Twain, Artemas Ward, &c., &c., on

Thursday July 30, & Friday, July 31.

Admission 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Children, half-price. Doors open at 7.30. Reading commence at 8. Conclude at 9.45.

Tickets and Programmes at W. R. Watsons, and H. A. Harvie's Bookstore.

Portland Cement & Plaster Paris

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—3m

1874, Midsummer 1874.

P. Reilly, Tailor,

KENT STREET.

has just received per steamer *Armenian*, from Montreal,

1 CASE SUPERIOR TWEEDS

to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers.

He can afford to sell these Goods at 25 per cent less than the same class can be had for in the city.

P. REILLY.
July 27, 1874 —4i

TRADE SALE!

THE Subscriber will sell by Auction at his Sales Room, on

THURSDAY,

the 30th inst., at eleven o'clock:—

300 bbls Canadian FLOUR,
150 do K. D. CORNMEAL,
25 chests Congou TEA, (warranted)
10 puns MOLASSES,
5 hhds } SUGAR.
20 brls }
10 boxes } TOBACCO,
25 caddies }
75 kegs NAILS,
20 coils MANILLA,
30 casks KEROSENE,
100 boxes SOAP,

ALSO,

600 Cocoanuts and other goods to close consignment.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—a h pat 1in

MOUNT STEWART HOUSE AND TEMPERANCE SALOON.

WHERE every kind of Refreshment and Accommodation for man and horse, is now opened at Mount Stewart Bridge, by ANGUS GILLIS & BROS.; and hopes by attention to those who may patronize them, to be able to give the satisfaction required in such an establishment, it being the first of the kind ever opened in the ever rising city.

ANGUS GILLIS & BROS.
July 20, 1874.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have any demands against the estate of the late John Lawson, Esq., of this City, will please send in their accounts, duly attested, to the undersigned, for settlement.

HENRY LAWSON,
July 20, 1874. Executor.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive offers for TWO TOWN LOTS pleasantly situated at the North-East corner of the City, being No. 51 & 52, at the entrance to the KENSINGTON ROAD.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 20th.—ar 2mo

TENDERS FOR Government Work.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, until Friday, the 7th August, next, (noon) from parties willing to contract for the Repairs to Pownal Bay Wharf. The signatures of two responsible persons, willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work, to accompany each tender. Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender. Write "Tender for Pownal Bay Wharf," on the envelope.

Specifications can be seen with J. R. Moore, Pownal.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.
Ch'town, July 20th

Cottage for Sale.

FOR SALE, the COTTAGE on Richmond Street, recently occupied by the late John Lawson, Esquire,—together with the plot of land on which it stands, and a large and valuable garden adjoining.

For particulars apply at the
Examiner Office.
July 13th, 1874.

LOST.

Between Mill Cove Road and Charlottetown, a RAILWAY TIME-BOOK. Any person finding it and leaving it at the Railway Contractor's Office, will be suitably rewarded.

July 13.—3i

Charlottetown P. E. I.,

10th July, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES of the Lunatic Asylum are desirous of obtaining the services of a Medical Superintendent, who is experienced in the treatment of Lunacy, and can furnish testimonials of his efficiency; and will receive applications until the 15th day of August next, and will also, until that day, receive applications from persons desirous of obtaining the appointment of Supervisor and Matron. Salary and other particulars made known by the undersigned.

THEOPH. DESBRISAY,
Hon. Secretary.
July 13, 1874.—3w

TENDERS WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT WORKS.

VERNON RIVER BRIDGE WHARF AND DOG RIVER BRIDGE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till Saturday, the first day of August, next, at noon, from parties willing to contract with the Government to repair the Dog River Bridge. Specification to be seen with Mr. Donald Morrow, near the the Bridge, and at the office of the undersigned.

Also,

Sealed Tenders will be received by the same party, up to the same date and time as for Dog River Bridge, for building a wharf at Vernon River Bridge. Specification will be left at Mr. Findley's Tavern, and also one at the office of the undersigned. The Signatures of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the performance of the contracts, to accompany each tender. The Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD WEEKS,
S. P. W.
Ch'town, July 20, 1874.