

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON  
Editor & Manager.

THURSDAY MORNING

NOVEMBER 8 1877. NO. 151

**A. McNEILL,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant  
NO. 1 QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.  
May 21, 1877.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the CONTINENTAL, and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the ROYAL always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.  
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.  
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.  
THOS. F. RAYMOND.  
July 3, 1877-6m

**QUEEN INSURANCE CO.**  
OF ENGLAND.

Capital -- Two Millions Sterling.

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

Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.

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

**H. VINNICOMBE,**  
PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.  
A visit once a year at least will be made at all parts of the Island, or often if required  
Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

**American & Foreign Patents.**

Gilmore, Smith & Co., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.

PATENTS procured in all countries. No fees in advance. No charge for services until the patent is granted. Preliminary examinations free. Our valuable pamphlet sent free upon receipt of stamp.

Address, GILMORE, SMITH & CO.,  
Washington, D. C.

ARREARS OF PAY, BOUNTY, ETC.

FEDERAL Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service and state amount of pay and bounty received.

Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A. showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharge lost, procured for a small fee.  
Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and full reply, with blanks, will be sent free.

**PENSIONS. PENSIONS.**

ALL Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, wounded, ruptured, or injured, in the line of duty in the late war, and disabled thereby, can obtain a pension.

Widows, and minor children of Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, who have died since discharge of disease contracted or wounds and injuries received in the service and in the line of duty, can procure pensions by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Increased rates for pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion.  
Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., Washington D. C., full instructions.  
July 21, 1877.

**COAL VASES,**

Handsome and Cheap!

—AT—  
**BEER & SONS**

Oct 25, 1877.

Prince Edward Island  
**STEAMERS.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nova Scotia.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m., with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, \$4.10. Picnic Parties of Twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day \$1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, about 2.30 p. m. on arrival of evening train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at SHERIDIA with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of INTERNATIONAL CO. for PORTLAND and BOSTON. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 3 o'clock.

Returning, leaves SHERIDIA every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from St. JOHN, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock.

Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A GRANT & CO, Hawkesbury; HANFORD BROS., St. John. F. W. HALES

**ONLY DIRECT LINE**  
TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll and Worcester.

BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accommodation arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.

FREIGHT carried at moderate rates and as low as by any other route.

EGGS in boxes and barrels handled with the greatest care.

SAVING TIME, only one business day used in reaching Boston, by leaving here Saturday Morning and catching steamer at Halifax, and arriving at Boston Monday morning.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN  
Every Thursday,

punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON  
Every Saturday,

punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agent.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

**Parks' Cotton Yarns.**

AWARDED the only Medal, given to COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White, Blue, Red, Orange, and Green

Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

**Cotton Carpet Warp.**

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

—AT—  
W. M. PARKS' & SON.

Excursion Tickets.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

SINGER'S  
SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism.  
So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them.  
So Durable that they last A Lifetime.

Eight Thousand Machines now Manufactured every Week.  
To be had only from the Authorized Agent,

Robert Young,  
South Side Queen Square,  
Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

**STADACONA**  
Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877;

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board,  
CRAWFORD LINDSAY,  
Secretary  
1877

**DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, P. A. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere.

**ROBERT YOUNG**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

**NEW GOODS,**

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

**Schooner For Sale.**

"MARY LOUISE,"

133 tons, chiefly built of OAK, and is well found, is now due at Charlottetown, and can be purchased at a VERY REASONABLE FIGURE.

Full particulars and terms at Ch'town, Oct. 24—2w eod pat 2w

**STEAM MILL**

**MOUNT STEWART.**

THE Subscribers are prepared to take orders for dimension Lumber of all kinds, in Oak, Elm, White Pine, Pitch Pine, Spruce or Birch; also, Spruce Knees, Treanils, Wedges, Deck Plugs, and Ship's Blocks of every description—all delivered at short notice.

LONGWORTH & CO.,  
Water Street.

N. B.—Spruce and Fir Shingles very low.

Aug. 15—3m

**HALLOWEEN IN MONTREAL.**

ADDRESS BY SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

There was a splendid audience in the Academy of Music, Montreal, on Wednesday evening to assist at the Halloween ceremonies. The chief feature of the programme was an address from Sir John Macdonald, which is thus reported by the Gazette.—

Sir John Macdonald, who was enthusiastically received, said he was captured as they had been told, by Col. Stevenson, but he had not surrendered willingly. The Colonel had brought his whole battery to bear on him and they all knew the power of the Montreal Battery, especially when commanded by Col. Stevenson. He had been captured under false pretences. Several years ago he had promised, at the Colonel's invitation, to pay a visit to the Caledonia Society at Montreal. He thought at that time they were going to have a good old-fashioned sort of meeting, with a supper and a haggis—and singed at that, with a little Scotch whiskey, and all the condiments known to Scotchmen, and after having taken a little "mountain dew," perhaps he might have been called upon for a few remarks. (Laughter) He had made some speeches this summer, perhaps they had heard of it (laughter), but he could not fall back on them now. If he only had an opportunity of discharging upon the sins of omission and commission of the late Ministry, or the surpassing merits of the present one (cheers and laughter) he could dilute upon them in an agreeable speech, as they would say in the Bay of Cambray, "Till the cows come home," but to make a set speech on Scotland and Scotchmen was a thing he did not bargain for. An address sounded very much like a lecture, and he abominated lectures. He had been lectured all his life. (Laughter) First there was the paternal lecture, then there was the preceptorial lecture, and he had just come away from Toronto, where they had had the Dunkirkite and Anti-Dunkirkite lectures until he did not know whether he was to drink five gallons of whiskey at a time or nothing but cold water. (Applause) He had had almost every kind of lecture, but although he was a married man, he never had a certain lecture. He had been told that he was to be limited to the corporation limit of twenty minutes in this address. He would not disturb the harmony of the evening by any such remarks, and would proceed in the spirit of the old Scotch lady who, when charged with coming too late to church, said "Well, if I gang late to church, I come out as early as anybody." (Laughter.) He cordially sympathized with the objects of this society. He believed in the formation and maintenance in every possible way, and the development of those national societies. He had no sympathy with the cry that in Canada we should forget the "old country"; that we should be Canadians only; that we should not be Englishmen, Irishmen, or Scotchmen, but we should allow ourselves to be absorbed into one nationality as Canadians; he did not believe in that doctrine. He believed a man could be a good Scotchman and a good Canadian at the same time. (Applause.) The stronger and closer the tie that bound us to the Mother Country, the better and greater would be the sympathy between the Islands of Great Britain, and God forbid that the tie should ever be loosened. He had a suspicion that the persons who talked that way, sneered at the national societies, and said Canada should only be occupied by Canadians, were not very friendly in their sentiments towards the Mother Country. (Applause.) It was of the greatest importance to Canada that the spirit which actuates English and Englishmen, Ireland and Irishmen, and Scotland and the Scotch, should be continued in this Dominion, and so long as that spirit existed in England, so long would she hold her position as foremost among the nations of the world. So long as Canada receives from her that same spirit which attached to the British Empire, so long would we participate in the glories and successes of the Mother Country. (Applause.) He believed in a man being fond of his native land; he believed in a man being proud of his country. Who could forget the poetical malediction of Sir Walter Scott on the man who forget their country, when he wrote—

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said—  
This is my own, my native land," etc.

Sir John quoted these lines with capital effect, and, continuing said that this sentiment was what warmed the heart of every Englishman, Irishman, and Scotchman who casts his lot in this country of ours. They all knew the patriotic feelings of an Irishman, and the finest tribute ever paid to Irish patriotism was written by the hand of a Scotch poet, when Campbell wrote "The Exile of Erin," a song which, he had no doubt, had often been sung by his friend, Mr. Devlin. (Laughter.) Moore, his brother poet, when he read it said the heart of an Irishman was in his breast. It was an affecting story as Campbell told it. He was over on the Continent, and while there evening after evening he met the exiles from Erin driven from their native land by the disturbances of '98. They were exiles, but still yearned for their western home, and every evening walked down to the shore of the ocean and looked longingly to the sunset, knowing and feeling that it was setting on their be-

loved country. With a feeling of pity and sorrow at the hopeless affection of the poor exiles he wrote that magnificent song: "There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin."

All had the same feeling; all knew the patriotism of Englishmen. He would like to hear a lecture on English patriotism from his friend, Mr. Bray, who could tell them in prose as beautiful as the words of Mrs. Hemans of the free, fair homes of England. What did England's greatest poet, Shakespeare, say of England?

"This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle  
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-Paradise,  
This fortress built by nature of herself  
Against infection and the hand of war;  
This happy breed of man, this little world,  
This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
Which serves it in the office of a wall,  
Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happy lands,  
This blessed plot, this earth, this real n, this  
England." [Applause.]

Were we to be told we could forget countries like this! No, we will fight for Canada, we will hope for Canada; we will work for Canada, but we will look back upon our native country with pride and affection. Were our French-Canadian brothers to be asked to forget France, the country of their ancestors, that great country, that centre of civilization they could not do so. They would not forget the glories of France, and they would not forget them—France the centre of the civilized world, wherever the pulse beat of civilization, of literature, of science, it throbb'd over all the world, and they were not less true British subjects; they were not less true Canadians because they loved the memory and the glories of France. Many years ago, when he first went to Parliament, he had heard a distinguished French-Canadian, Sir Etienne Tache, since his friend, since his colleague, and his leader, raise in his might in the House, when his compatriots were taunted with being untrue to monarchical institutions, untrue to Constitutional Government, and say:—"Why, our history is monarchical, our principles, our religion, and our prejudices are all alike monarchical, and I predict that the last shot that will be fired on this continent in favour of Monarchical Government will be fired by the hand of a French Canadian. [Applause.] His heart warmed to Sir Etienne Tache on that day, and many and many a counsel they had on principles of action for the common good of this Canada of ours. [Applause.] If it were wrong for us and inexpedient for us to be anything else than Canadians, it must be equally wrong to keep up the difference in nationality between English Irish and Scotch in the old country. Still that feeling exists; still the different countries are apart in their separate entities and their glories, and their histories, but they are not a whit less subjects of Her Majesty, nor a whit more indifferent to the common welfare of their country that love of their own land dwells first in their bosoms. And the British Government encourage that spirit; they encourage it in the army, and try to keep it up by every possible means, as they well know the value of that *esprit du corps* that comes from raising regiments of separate nationalities. They all know the wholesome rivalry that exists in the battlefield between the English, Irish and Scotch regiments. They all feel that the honor of their respective countries is dependent upon their exertions, and that they are responsible for that honor. The people of Montreal must have seen when the regular troops were here how proud they were of their nationalities. They must have seen the gallant 20th, the fine old regiment that distinguished themselves so gallantly at the battle of Minden. They must have seen them turn out with their breasts and their musical instruments covered with the laurels won for England on that day. They had seen the English, Irish and Scotch regiments each proud of its own nationality. They had all heard of the gallant Connaught Rangers, how they covered themselves with glory as they marched to death and danger to the stirring strains of Garryowen, and the 87th as they marched with the cry of "Faugh a Ballagh!"—clear the way, and they did clear the way. He also referred to the deeds of the Scottish regiments, the Black Watch, the Sutherland, the Rossire, and the 26th Cameronians, and read as an illustration of the feeling that should exist, and did exist a long time ago during the Peninsular war, and the gallant way in which the regiments vindicated the honor of their country under Wellington, the description given by Sir Walter Scott in the vision of Don Roderick:—

A various host from kindred realms they came,  
Breath'd in arms, but rivals in renown—  
For you fair bands shall merry England claim,  
And with their deeds of valor deck her crown,  
Here their bold port, and hers their martial frown,  
And hers their scorn of death in freedom's cause,  
Their eyes of azure, and their locks of brown,  
And the blunt speech that bursts without a pause,  
And freborn thoughts, which leagu'd the soldier without laws.  
And O! loved warriors of the minstrel's land!  
Yonder your bonnets nod, your tartans wave!

And O! loved warriors of the minstrel's land!  
Yonder your bonnets nod, your tartans wave!