his intention of returning. She had discovered that he was in a semi-intoxicated state, but she refused to return, and he would not go a step farther, and had cut the traces, and mounting one of the horses left her to her fate.

She did not know when she spoke, that a mile back, within a few miles of the city, he lay frozen to death, the eddying snow drifting over his body. He had found a fate which his mistress had escaped.

Backward, through a vista of happy years, looked Russell and his wife to that night of horror in Canada, when peril revealed to them the full depth of their devotion—the full measure of their love.

## SECRETS OF THE DIVORCE COURT.

### EXTRAORDINARY CASE IN ENGLAND.

At the Divorce Court, London, on the 15th ult., before Lord Penzance and a special jury, the remarkable case of Milne v Milne and Fowler was heard. The petitioner, Mr. Alfred Milne, is a barrister and a magistrate of Manchester, and he sought to be divorced from his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. Robinson Fowler, who was until recently the stipendiary magistrate for the same city, and against whom damages of £5,000 were claimed. The parties were married on the 18th of April, 1854, at St Hargaret's Whiley-grange, near Manchester, the respondent's maiden name being Miss Ellen Brooks. There are six children, issue of the marriage, and it was alleged in the petition that Mrs. Milne committed adultery with the co-respondent in January, February, and March of last year, at various places. Mr. Thomas Brooks, brother to Mrs. Milne, desposed to a confession of her guilt that his sister had made. Having been reconciled to her husband, however, after her first flight with Fowler, she ran away with him a second time, and they had lived together since October, 1869. This conduct so disgusted him that he had given up all correspondence with her. Mr. A Milne, the petitioner, who was then called, said he was a barrister, and chairman of the Salford Borough Sessions. He was married in 1854, and he had six children, the eldest 16. For twelve years Mrs. Milne was as good a woman as any woman could be, but after Mr. Fowler came to Manchester, she changed, but even on the day she went away he had no suspicion of her infidelity. He had been visiting his wife's sister at the time she left him. On the 9th of April he dined with a friend and intended to sleep there. The next morning he receaved a note from Mrs. Milne, in consequence of which he went to London. He then sent over to Paris after his wife, who was found to have gone thither with Mr. Fowler. He afterwards found her at Bedan living with that person. He consented to take her back on her promise to reform, and he travelled on the Continent with her, and then returned to town. He tried to bring her to a sense of her duty. He had never been unkind to her. He believed that in December she went away again with Mr. Fowler. After that he instituted this suit. At one time she admitted to him that she had gone away with Fowler, but said that nothing improper had taken place. On a subsequent occasion he told her that she had met Mr. Fowler on London Bridge, and had gone to Greenwhich with him, and stayed in an hotel, and she admitted it. At the close the jury found that the respondent and co-respondent had been guilty of adultery with each other, and awarded damages to the amount asked for, namely, £5,000, and the court pronounced thereupon a decree *nisi*, with costs.

The following letters, one of which was written by the co respondent at the close of her first flight, and the other after she had gone away a second time, were read by the counsel for the petitioner during the course of the proceedings:—

"Be merciful to me; I do feel I do know now how badly I have behavied. Oh! Alfred do try me. You shall never regret it; there may come times when you may still feel injured against me, I will then be so gentle, and I will indeed. I will gain your love and respect; not a harsh nor sharp word shall pass my lips, and I will from this hour begin a new life, and bring up our little ones as a good repentant woman should. Try my, dear Alfred; let all be by-gones; you shall never regret it. I do in my heart love and respect you. I do own my wrong, I do acknowledge my fault, and I do swear in future to behave as you would desire. * * * * Alfred, dear Alfred, for the sake of the love you surely one day bore, for the sake of the children take me to your heart and say "Nellie, I do forgive you." I will believe you, dear Alfred; once more try me. Happiness is in store; I could not be, and was not happy away from you. Try me, I am in earnest. I never said this before. On my knees now I will beg your pardon, and will never deceive you again. Dear Alfred, do, when you have finished reading this come to me and kiss me; you shall not regret it. Do, do, do."

"Do let it come gently on my darlings. Say William sent for me, and they are all to follow in a few days. Do not let dear Willie feel the blow alone at school. Send for him; make any excuse, but don't let him hear it alone. Let him be with all of you for a time. I cannot bear it. I have tried and see you are miserable, lonely and crushed. I leave £20 out of the £5001 last draw, and would not have taken a penny, but have nothing but the £30, which will keep me for same time. If you choose to send me my clothes—I have taken my one box from the station — send them to Mr. Irving, I know no other person. Do not let R. know all. You have often been more than kind to me; but I cannot face the future. I will never take more than £1,500 a year. The rest, if you will not touch it for yourself and children, must accumulate; but I touch only that. You are already better without me. Somehow, I do love you and your kindness to me is more than I can stand. The £20 is to pay for the things I have had here. I can't write to dear Mary but do let the little ones be near her. There is no one of my relations who so well looks after them as Mary; and tell her her letter was indeed kind. If ever I want you, I know you will come to me, I feel it. I have done much harm in our case. I will never want or ask for more than £1,500 a year and the rest you must use for yourself and children. Do not speak badly of me to them, and do not let Willie hear the blow at school. Move them Travel—anything—and forgive me."

The co respondent, it should be added, possesses, in her own right, the interest of £100-000 as a yearly income.

## DEXTER'S WONDERFUL TROT.

Mr Bonner drove to a road-wagon with himself, weighing 319 pounds. With this load and four wheels behind him Dexter trotted the first quarter in 34½; and the next was trotted in 34¼ making the half-mile in 1 m 8½s. He now had a dead muzzler from a strong wind straight in the teeth, and the third quarter was 37s. The

**USE CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS!**

ast quarter was trotted in 36¼, making the whole time 2 m 21¼s., which was truly a marvellous thing to a road-wagon and the weight. As he neared the score Mr. Bonner called upon Dexter with a shout and a stroke of the whip, whereupon he made a dart of electric speed and finished in a 2 m. gait. The timers of this ex-

**ALL HORSEMEN USE THEM!**

traordinary trial were Mr. W. M. Parks, Mr. Geo. C. Hall, and Mr. James B. Bach. Mr Parks made the time 2 m 21¾s.; Mr. Hall's watch said 2 m. 21½s., and Mr. Bach's, 2 m 21 4-5s. *In this prodigious performance* Dexter wore no boots, stockings, nor bandages, and never touched a hair. It is now believed that

**TAKE NONE BUT CARLETON'S CONDITION POWDERS!**

probably the next best horse to Dexter in the United States is a five-year-old colt, which Mr. Bonner has in the hands of a trainer in the country, and which is developing the most extraordinary speed. Sold by all dealers.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.—A Brussels' despatch of January the 15th to the New York *World* says: The wounded in Paris are being slain by the shells which reach the hospitals of Val de Grace, and Trochu has informed Von Moltke that the German wounded have been placed there. Up to the 10th instant, 22 persons were killed by the bombardment. Odeon has been abandoned and the wounded in the hospitals of Paris removed to Recollects. Ducrot was seriously ill on the 15th instant.

## GEN. BUTLER IN THE ROLE OF A GENTLEMAN.

A good many hard things have been said of Gen. Ben. Butler, and publicity has been given to them. When any *good things* came to light, it is but fair play that they should be recorded. The following, for which the Chicago *Evening Post* is responsible, ranks among Ben's good deeds:—

We are going to write a true story, and a new one. The subject is not very new, and yet not old; it is middle-aged—Benjamin F. Butler. We learned the facts from a source whose integrity is truth itself, and although the General may have forgotten it — it was never before in print — the ladies have not. The ladies? Yes, there are ladies in it.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that Gen. Butler was once in command of New Orleans. Equally useless is it to say that little good of him was written or thought during his administration of that incorrigible department, and that his "treatment" of Southern ladies was described by adjectives of a very severe import. Malignance in its worst form found vent at his expense, and "beast Butler" was the term by which he and his alleged character were best told in those days both in the North and South.

St Michael's is the name of a pretty little village not hundreds of miles north of New Orleans, on the Mississippi, which in war days was limited to a Convent of the secred Heart, that formed a favorite school for the daughters of the rebels of the section. Perhaps a dozen dwellings surrounded this main feature of the place, and St. Michael's was rebel from rim to core. Mother Shannon was the Abbess of the convent and the Superior of the School. She had her "daughters in religion" certainly shared the anti-Yankee sentiment which so sadly strove to ruin them and us in common chaos; but, holding old time notions of woman's sphere in political broils, they were not loud in the utterance of their thoughts. This did not keep famine from the convent door, however; there came a day when the storehouse was barren as a Southern field trodden by Morgan's cavalry. The larder shelves were on a line impartially horizontal; neither fruit nor fish, nor flesh nor cereal bore them down to the accustomed curve of heaviness. Hunger already stalked among the houses of the villagers, and the famished people gathered at the convent gate, clamoring for food. *Mere* Shannon walked the convent, sad and prayerful, telling her beads. The silent, white-vailed novices fitted about their usual duties, asking not a question, but wondering, perhaps, how many fast days there would be in the coming week. The serious black vails, still more thoughtful, gathered about *Mere* Shannon's chair when she sat at the evening recreation, and, reading the query in her eyes, beheld no answer. If the nuns uttered a *bon mot* that night, it must have been exquisitely spiritual,

A loud knocking resounded at the gate, and a messenger appeared, startled, and breathless. A deputation from Donaldsonville, a dozen miles northward on the river, from the house of the Sisters of Charity, waited to know if *Mere* Shannon would receive the sisters and their thirty orphan girls, whose asylum had succumbed to the fortunes of war, and who were houseless and hungry at Donaldsonville. Mother Shannon is a brave woman, but she blanched a little. The nuns were astonished at the newly discovered distress, and for the moment thought only of a miracle.

"*Mon Dieu*," cried Mother Shannon, "it is imposible! We have no food; New Orleans is under Gen. Butler, and communication with the city, so far as the supplies are concerned, is beyond my power. Much as I may regret it———"

But she could not send the refusal. The sisters and their whole flock of orphans were soon as comfortable within St. Michael's walls as cheery welcome and kindly hands could make them. Mother Shannon sat at her desk and wrote something like this:

"SIR: We have no food, but we have orphans. Inclosed is a draft for $2 000 and an order we desire to have filed, with your permission, at New Orleans."

A faithful colored man was the deputation who bore this document to Beast Butler. The general asked a few questions; the contraband proved intilligent, and the Beast learned the situation. A day or two later a supply train reached St. Michael's, and the messenger was intrusted with a note from the Beast, which read something like this:

"MADAM: I am sincerely sorry you and your charge should suffer innocently by this cruel war. Should other misfortunes reach you, please inform me at once."

The supplies sent were found to be just double the quantity of each article ordered and although the draft was not returned, $2,000 in cash came in its place, and supported the thirty orphans through later and more bitter times. Few knew of this action of General Butler, and he never told it. On many succeeding occasions, he was called upon in the same straightforward womanly way for aid and protection, and in every instance were both given, justly and with the courtesy of the gentlemen. The children of the rebel soldiers, fallen on the wrong side of cruel war, had reason to know what a strange kind of beast 'Boast' Butler was at New Orleans, and the nuns' notion of "Yankees" were very materially modified. Mother Shannon's idea became gradually: "When General Butler finds Southern ladies who do not forget that they are such, they find General Butler a gentleman."

## THE RIGHT MAN COME AT LAST!

If there was health in a multitude of medical systems, as there is said to be wisdom in a multitude of counsellors, sickness would be unknown in this age of so called pathodogical discoveries. The homeopathists tell us that the salvation of our lives in sickness depends upon infinitesimal doses and infinite dilution; the hydropathists profess to raise health upon us from shower baths, or soak disease out of us with wet blankets; while a still newer set of exclusives purpose burying us up to the armpits in the earth—putting both feet in the grave as it were, by way of saving our lives! Then, we have Sangrados, who are all for bleeding, blistering, and low diet; and mineralists, who believe in nothing but mercury and its oxides. It happens unfortunately, however, for all these theorists that they can show no practical proof of the assumed infallibility of their methods of cure. Not so with Professor Holloway, who has really inagurated a new era in the history of the healing art, and whose medicines for the last twenty years have annually rescued tens of thousands from impending death. This is no assumption, but a fact verified by the unimpeached evidence of a "choice of witnesses." The archives of his central offices in London and New York contain more than half a million of manuscript certificates, authenticated in the strongest manner, and placing beyond the possibility of doubt the infallibility of his Pills and Ointment in nineteen twentieths of the maladies to which man is subject. Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, India, China, Australia, the United States, the West Indies, British America every civilized land, and every country to which the pioneers of civilization, commercial and religious, have found their way, ring with the fame of these all-conquering remedies. There is no written language in which he cannot produce testimonials of their efficacy, no printed one in which they are not advertised and recommended. Such is the demand for them in all parts of the world that they may be justly called a great commercial staple, and the number of agencies for their sale amounts to tens of thousands!

Professor Holloway, whose comprehensive mind is the motive of principle of this immense system of popular dispensaries, is now in this country. His manufactory for the Continent is 80, Maiden Lane, New York, and there is no newspaper in the union that has not endorsed his preparations; no city or town within the limits, where they are not known and appreciated. These facts speak for themselves, and clearly show that while so many medical dogmatists have been groping in the dark, he has actually discovered and applied the true and only means of eradicating the primary cause of disease in the human system.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Captain Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses "Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders" regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep the horses in good order.

## FAVRE AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 26.—A special despatch to the New York Herald says:—As the facts concerning the negotiations develop, better feeling is evident among both the French and Germans, and all begin to agree in hoping for the termination of the war. The French especially are well pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphal entry into the capital. The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in the history of this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the quarters occupied by Bismarck in Rue Provence, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the chancellor.

After a few preliminary remarks, Bismarck said: "Well, Monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?"

Favre, much affected, replied: "The object is to put a stop to this terrible suffering of the country; for, now that the hope of relief from without seems lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without loss of advantage or honor."

Bismarck expressed his desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation consistent with the safety, honor and interest of United Germany. He said that this had been from the first to the last, the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers since the commencement of this unhappy war was forced upon them.

Favre first demanded the terms already reported.

Bismarck replied: "It is not in my province to refuse to accept the terms, but I must say that the present proposals are such that I cannot myself approve of them, and I feel confident that my august master will reject them. However, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration."

After this formal business, Bismarck assumed the familiar and sociable air for which he is famous, and invited Favre to partake of some refreshments, adding, "From all reports you are not well supplied inside the city." Favre consented, and a good dinner was soon spread.

After the entertainment Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the police bureau.

As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's return with the acceptance of the terms in substance demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed in Versailles. The major went twice to the police headquarters to endeavor to obtain an interview, but received a peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, as such an act would render him liable to imprisonment. All communication between Favre and outsiders were strictly prevented.

An interview again took place between Bismarck and Favre. The former afterwards waited on the King and council, when Favre's acceptance on the part of the provisional government was submitted. After Bismarck left the Emperor he walked into the office of his aid, General Lendorff, and began to whistle a Prussian air which the trumpeter sounds at boar hunts when the beast is down and settled. After remaining for a time, he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present.

There is a rumor that Von Moltke is greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Crown Prince's army on the occasion of the sortie of the 19th instant. He thinks that ground was lost unnecessarily, and he expressed his opinion openly. There is a growing coldness in consequence between the Crown Prince and the Commander-in-Chief.

The great question now seems to be what practical results will follow the armistice. I predict, on what I consider good grounds, that the regency is Bismarck's thirteenth trick, by which be intends to win the game. In Favre and the Republicans he sees nothing but the seeds of future trouble with France.

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## SURRENDER OF PARIS!

### ARTICLES SIGNED!

### TERMS OF PEACE!

## Firing Ceased!

### The German Army to Enter Paris.

### Emperor William will Return to Berlin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Cable advices are important.

Favre after an interview with Bismarck, on Tuesday returned to Paris and again visited Versailles on Friday where preliminaries for surrender of Paris were agreed upon.

A special despatch to the New York *World* says:—Articles of capitulation were signed on Saturday. The capitulation involves peace, the cession of Alsace and Germen Lorraine and part of the fleet, a money indemnity to be guaranteed, a portion of the German army is to return and the war cease.

The French National Assembly is to be convoked

The German Army is to enter Paris.

Emperor William will return to Berlin.

There has been no firing on either side since Thursday

It will require a firm hand to prevent the enaction of terrible tragedies, for Paris loathes the word "surrender," to which it must now be forced by its thousands of hungry mouths.

Bourbaki's loss in his recent defeat exceeded ten thousand men. It is reported he had made en unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

## WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The British cabinet announces the erection of Jamaica into the principal military and naval station for the West Indies.

England is jealous of the United States influence in the West Indies and has become alarmed at the probable annexation of San Domingo. Admiral Green who has just arrived in the Severn from San Domingo announces that the Dominicans are unanimously in favor of annexation to tho United States.

The Hornet with Col. Ryan on board, has arrived at Port au Prince and is waiting for a cargo of arms and ammunition from New York. Three Spanish gunboats are watching the Hornet. Col. Ryan asked the protection of the American Consul.

LONDON, Jan 30—Noon.—Despatches just received from a special correspondent at Wilhelmshoe state that the announcement of the capitulation of Paris was received by Napoleon and his attendants with feelings of profound melancholy. The subsequent announcement of an election on the 8th of February, and the convocation of the Constituent Assembly for Wednesday, the 15th, produced the greatest consternation and uneasiness among the friends of the Imperial dynasty as it is fully believed by many that the deliberations of the National Assembly will be adverse to the re-establishment of the Bonapartes. The Emperor Napoleon appears very much dejected. and for the past three days has appeared very little in public.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The city is quiet, strict order being preserved by the National Guard. Orders to discontinue the despatch of troops to France from Berlin. The Orleans Princes will be the candidates for the National Assembly. The Emperor William ordered 3,000,000 rations to be sent into Paris from the German army. No one allowed to enter Paris without special permits. The London Conference held another meeting on Friday. Ravages of small-pox are decreasing in London. Excessive frosts have endangered crops of all kinds in England. Von Buest recommends an increased military and naval armament for Austria. The assassins of Prim have been discovered. It is thought they were in the pay of Isabella. Turkey intends occupying the Danubian principalities in case Prince Charles resigns.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—An Extra "Gazette" gives contents of Census Schedules. Number one numeral, to give return of living; two, death within twelve months; three (3) real estate; Public institutions, vehicles and implements; four, cultivated lands, field products and fruits; five, live stock, animal products, homemade fabrics and furs; six, industrial establishments; seven, product of forest; eight, shipping and fisheries; nine, mineral products. Enumeration will begin on the 3rd of April. Hon. E. Perry and Frank Smith are appointed to the Senate vacancies made by the death of Crawford and the resignation of McCrea. Smith represents the Irish Catholic element hitherto considered unrepresented in the Senate for Ontario.

The Commission of Internal Economy of the House of Commons meets to-day.

A large and interesting meeting of the Bible Society last evening.

## Gloucester Fishermen Preparing to get into Trouble.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A Washington despatch says—"The British Ministry is known to be anxious to arrange the Fishery Difficulty, as it is understood that some of the Gloucester fishermen will sail this year prepared to defend themselves if meddled with by the Canadians. From other sources it is known that General Schenck's delayed departure is due to proposals recently received concerning the Fisheries and the Alabama claims.

# Special Telegrams

TO THE

## Charlottetown Associated Press.

Sackville, Jan. 31.—The Emperor William sent the following to the Empress:

"Versailles, 2nd, p. m.. Sunday.—Last night, an armistice of three weeks was signed. Regulars and mobiles retained in Paris, prisoners of war. The national guard undertakes the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested; but will be allowed to re-victual when arms are surrendered." Great joy in Germany over approaching peace. The Duke of Bavaria has been fatally wounded. The contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation, is fifty three million francs.

Another steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi, on Saturday night. 80 lives lost.—Gold 111.

Sackville, Feb. 1st, 1870.

Bourbaki's army entered Switzerland, crossing the border near Bountral.—Reported attempt of Bourbaki to commit suicide confirmed. No person is allowed to enter or leave Paris without permit of German authorities. Revictualling of Paris proceeds under German supervision. Confidence expressed at German headquarters that peace will be secured.

LATER.—Gambetta has ratified capitulation of Paris, and will not resign.

Empress Eugeine after stormy interview with Duke De Persigny, ordered him to quit her presence, since he persisted in urging her to consent to dismemberment of France. All rivers and railroads are open for transportation of food to Paris. Portions of France refuse to recognize armistice, or any peace prospect involving the surrender of French territory.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31st.—Gold 111 1-8

Sackville, Feb. 2, 1871.

Postal communication between London and Paris re-opened. Evacuation terms between Favre and Bismarck proceeded yesterday, without interruption. Emperor William sent autograph letter to the Pope, he makes no reference to temporal power. Prussians driving cattle into Paris to feed the inhabitants. Bordeaux, Lyons, and other Provincial cities greatly disturbed by populace, who demanded war against Germany to the death. Civil Government remaining at Bordeaux. Gambetta telegraphed to the Perfects, he will announce resolution to Bordeaux Government after communication with representatives from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to drill incessantly all recruits who may come in during the armistice. Bonapartists and Orleanists hard at work for succession to French Throne.

## Very Latest.

SACKVILLE Feb. 4.—General feeling in London is dismay and anger at outrageous, unbearable terms proposed by Germans; if enforced, war will soon be resumed.—French Generals commanding North of France, protested against Prussian' demands relative to line of demarcation between French and German armies.—Gen. Manteuffel pursued the French army of the East to the Swiss' Frontier.—It seems Gambetta is anxious to continue the war, supported by the people of Bordeaux.—Gen. Chausey accepted the armistice.—Bismarck is ill; he was visited by the Emperor on Wednesday.—Feeling in the North of France, strongly favors peace.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted 282 to 39 for the transfer of the Capital to Rome.—Mails can now be sent from London to Paris.—Gold closed at 111 3-4.

Persons afflicted, however slightly, with any weakness of the Chest or Throat, involving either the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchial Tubes, or the Lungs themselves, should, on the first symptom commence with Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, as by its use diseases of those organs (even Consumption in its primary stage) are speedily cured, and more alarming symptoms prevented.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EXAMINER."

*Sir:*—The majority of your readers are probably glad to see you boldly announcing your intended advocacy of a Trunk Railway through our Colony. To many of your readers—OLD liberals and zealous workers for the total extinction of the leasehold tenure in this Island—it may seem premature to acquiesce in the imposition of increased taxation for any object prior to the final settlement of the long vexed land question.

It would be well, indeed, if all our occupied land at least, was free-hold, but such is not, or likely to be the case for many years we may plainly perceive, unless some material change takes place for the better among our agriculturists. In the meantime, would it not be better to turn our undivided attention to a proposed scheme that shall readily and progressingly enhance the value of the whole of our leasehold land, both cleared and in wilderness, and enable the occupiers and holders of a large portion of it to purchase their farms and claims direct from the owners thereof. The benefits positively sure to accrue to the inhabitants of the whole Island by the running of a Railroad from one end of it to the other, with here and there branch lines to leading towns districts, and shipping ports; seem so self-evident to the advocates of our proposed Railway system, that the subject surely deserves to be thoroughly ventilated and discussed, exclusively on its own merits.

It is hardly the part of any of our Island journalists to be everlastingly trying to persuade their readers that the advocates of a Railway are only confederation or sectarian educational schemers in disguise. If we can reasonably afford it, *and the people heartily desire it*, I, as a humble individual would say, let us back the present Government in confederating Georgetown and Alberton, by an efficient and directly run Railroad, right away, as a back bone for the agricultural advancement and further commercial prosperity of our Island, and not trouble ourselves just now whether or not the present Executive contains any BACK-BONE confederates or separate grant men—We shall begin to be afraid of our own shadows next.

I venture to throw out as a hint, only, the idea contained in the above lines.

I am sorry, by the way, to see the writers in our new "mental recreation" sheet, the "Broad Axe," avoiding in their first issue such a subject as our proposed Railway, and advising us directly to discuss the merits, and pay further tribute, if deserved, to the memories of certain deceased clergymen. There is a time for all things, and I may certainly be wrong, but I had rather for my own part, just now discuss the present running of a live Railroad through our midst, than the late life or lives of any one, or of a half a dozen clergymen, or men who may have chanced to have walked, worked, and died in this Island,

I remain sir, yours,

LOCO,

Ch'town Royalty, Feb. 4, 1871.

## DIRECTORY.

Bank of P. E. Island.—Cashier, Wm. Cundall. Discount Days, Mondays and Thursdays.

Union Bank.—Cashier, James Anderson. Discount Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Savings' Bank —Colonial Building. Banking days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Farmer's Bank Rustico.—Cashier, Marin J. Blanchard, Discount day, Wednesday.

Summerside Bank.—Cashierr, R. McC. Stavert. Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Charlottetown Debating Club—Friday evenings.—Odd Fellows' Hall.

Y. M. C. Association—Thursday evenings during winter.

C. Y. M. L. Institute.—Tuesday evenings.

Metropolitan Lodge, British Templars, meet in Falconer's Hall, on Wednesday evenings.

City Lodge, British Templars, meet in the Athenæum on Tuesday evening.

Victoria Division—Sons of Temperance, meets Monday evenings.

St. John's Lodge, Masons, Second Tuesday in each month.

Odd Fellows—Monday evenings.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.. Charlottetown Debating Club.
For Sale.......................J. R. Praught.
Wanted.............W. A. Weeks & Co,
Extra Value in Goods...............do
Public Meeting......Wm. McGill Sheriff.
Lost! Lost! Government House
Harper's Magazine....Harper & Brothers.
Harper's Weekly-...................do
Harper's Bazar.....................do

# The Examiner.

**Charlottetown, February 6, 1871.**

As the time for the meeting of our Legislature approaches, we find the Electors throughout the Island holding public meetings and discussing the wants of their several localities. We believe they are taking the right means for accomplishing their purpose, not only by discussing the questions brought before them, but by putting in circulation petitions for signatures to press their claims. These public meetings have the effect of bringing the Representatives in direct contact with the people. A free discussion takes place, the former ascertain the opinions of the latter on the different questions which may be brought before them in their Legislative capacity, and are thereby placed in a position to fearlessly and independantly advocate for their just rights. We do not think the people of West Cape are asking too much when they require the Government to complete the wharf at West Point, and grant a subsidy to a sailing schooner to run once a week between West Point and Shediac. Nor the people near Brae River, Lot 9, in wishing to have the harbor at that place improved. These improvements are much needed, and we trust the members of the Government will give them due consideration.

We will not, at this time, comment on the various questions, which may be brought before the Legislature in the coming Session, but will closely note their proceedings, and faithfully lay them before our readers. At the same time fearlessly enunciating our own opinions—upholding the right and condemning what we may consider wrong.

As all reforms of importance have been gained by agitation and the united effort of the people, we say to the Electors in those parts of the Island, who have not as yet considered the wants of their several localities, lose no time in bringing the matter before your Representatives, and in the words of the famous O'Connell, "agitate, agitate," until you accomplish your purpose.

RAILWAY MEETING AT GEORGETOWN:—At a large and influenciel meeting held at Georgetown, on Friday, the 27th ult., G. A. Aitken Esq., in the chair. The following Resolutions were carried, the former with one dissenting voice, and the latter unanimously.

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this meeting that a Railroad from Georgetown to Cascumpec *via* Summerside, with branch lines where most required is a matter of of vital importance to the commercial and agricultural prosperity of this Island. That nothing would tend more to facilitate trade, develop the resources of the country, increase its revenue and give farmers and shippers an additional advantage of easy export at this end of the Line, for several weeks later in the season.

*Resolved*, That if a Railway adapted to the requirements of P. E. Island, can be constructed and furnished with the requisite rolling stock and stations at a cost not exceeding five thousand pounds, currency, per mile, it is the opinion of this meeting the resources of this Island are such as to justify the construction of a Railroad forthwith.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. George W. DeBlois Agent for Prince Edward Island, has placed on our table a copy of a handsome, gilt, pocket Almanac for 1871. The financial standing of this Company is A 1—it has invested in loans on Real Estate and Government Bonds a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 for the security of parties Insuring in the Life department. The rates are as low as any safe American or Canadian Office and 90 per cent. of the profits are allotted to Policy holders. In the Fire department, it has available funds, such as Government Bonds, &c., $5,000,000, besides its subscribed Capital of $7 500 000, and for the last ten years the receipts for premiums have exceeded the losses by an average annual rate of 30 per cent. The rate of Insurance is as low as any Office having a Capital paid up.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the above Company the balance in favor of the Company up to the 31st December last, was £4787 19s. 8d. The following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz: W. E. Dawson, H. J. Callbeck, Wm. Brown, William Dodd, G. R. Beer, D. R. M. Hooper, and John Scott. Thirty new policies were issued during the past year.

At the annual meeting of the Charlottetown Woolen Factory Company, held on Thursday, the 31st ult, all the former Directors were re-elected. The feeling at the meeting was strongly in favor of immediate effort to set the Factory in operation, and seventy-six new shares were subscribed for by the gentlemen present.

NEW ISLAND MAIL ARRANGEMENTS:—We are pleased to learn that the Government have made arrangements to have a daily mail between Charlottetown and Summerside (Sundays excepted), and also that a tri-weekly mail will shorly be despatched to Georgetown.

New Post Offices have been established at Byrne's Road, Morell Rear, James Phelan, Postmaster; Saint Andrew's, John Carey, Postmaster; and Rose Valley, Malcolm Matthewson, Postmaster.

MAILS.—The English Mail for this Island arrived at Halifax on Friday morning last at 9 o'clock, and was forwarded by the 2 30, p. m. train for Cape Tormentine, and reached this city last evening, at 8 o'clock. Three Boats left Cape Traverse this (Monday) morning, expecting to return this evening We understand there are twelve passengers waiting to cross at Cape Tormentine.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Diocesan Church Society was held in the Infant School Room on Wednesday evening last. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, on taking the chair delivered a brief but appropriate address The Annual Report was then read by the Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Parnther), adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be printed.

☞ AT a meeting held in this City on Tuesday evening last, it was resolved to form a Joint Stock Company, with shares of £3 each, for the purpose of building a Skating Rink, in Charlottetown or suburbs. Messrs: L. H. Davies, C. L. Strickland, R. R. Fitzgerald, James Palmer and Charles Yates were appointed a Committe to solicit subscriptions. Quite a number of shares have already been taken, and the residue should be disposed of without much difficulty, as the institution can scarcely fail to prove a *paying* speculation.

Nine more of the released Fenians have arrived in New York. The names of Col. T. F Burke, Dr. Power, and Messrs. Manghan, Welsh, Lennon, Mulchay, St. Clair, Brown, and Roantree. Two of the exiles Luby and Leary, have gone to Belguim When the whole number arrives in New York they will have a grand formal reception.

OPENING OF THE NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.—Halifax, Feb. 2. The Legislature opened to-day. Governor Doyle was attended by Guards of Honor from both the Regulars and the Volunteers. Troop was elected Speaker, only two members, Kidston and Chambers, voting against him.

King William has sent the sword that Napoleon III surrendered at Sedan to be hung beside the one that Napoleon I gave up to Blucher at Waterloo, in the Prussian Military College at Berlin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—We have received a long letter from our correspondent at "NEVADA," which will appear in our next issue.

A Farmer's Club has been formed at at Georgetown.

We have received a copy of the BROAD-AXE.

## Y. M. C. A. Debating Club

The Literary Entertainment, which was postponed on account of other meetings, will take place on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., in the Association Room, Lower Athenæum, to commence at 8 o'clock. The public and friends of the Association are invited to attend.

R. K. JOST, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Feb. 4, 1871.

## Charlottetown Debating Club.

On Friday evening last the question as announced was debated and adjourned for further discussion on Friday evening next. The question will therefore be: "Is it the duty of the State to provide for the religious education of the people? Opener—L. H. Davies, Esq. Place of meeting—Odd Fellows' Hall, Exchange Building. Debate to commence at 8 o clock. Members are particularly desired to be punctual; and those who have not paid their fees are requested to hand them to the Secretary before, or on next night of meeting.

R. HARRIS, Sec'y.

THE REV. JAMES A. MCKENNA was, we understand, a few days ago, waited upon by D. S. McLellan, Esq., Messers. Stephen MacMillan, John Forristall, Joseph McMillan and John McLellan, who presented him with a handsome set of Wolf Skin Sleigh Robes, worth, we are informed, twenty pounds. An address accompanied this valuable gift, which has not been placed in our hands for publication; but the fact of the presentation of itself shows better than any number of smooth, eulogistic phrases, that the Rev. gentlemen is deservedly held in high esteem by those among whom he labors.—*Sum. Progress.*

## Reply of the City Council to the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

At a meeting of the Common Council of Charlottetown, held on Saturday, the 28th January, 1871, the recent presentment of the Grand Jury on the subject of Tavern Licences, having been taken into consideration, the following Report of a Special Committe on the subject was, on motion of Councillor McCarron, seconded by Councillor Hooper, adopted, and ordered to be published.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

*To the Mayor and Common Council*—

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committe having examined the Presentment by the Grand Jury of the City Council, have to report as follows:

With respect to the charge of allowing Benjamin Pettigrew, James Downing and Nicholas Murphy, to sell spirituous liquors without Licence, they have to remark that if the City Officials knew that Mr Pettigrew and others were selling illegally, and failed to have the law put in force, they would deserve to be strongly censured; but your Committe find upon enquiry that although the parties above named were closely watched, and although certain persons were brought before the Police Court as witnesses against offenders of that class, evidence in one case broke down or was too weak to warrant a prosecution. They have also to remark that they consider the policemen's uniform is not well adapted to futher the objects of a spy or informer, and they have yet to learn that the members of the City Council are required to perform any such degrading work. They may also add that if the parties who were the direct or indirect means of bringing the necessary evidence before the Grand Jury, had supplied similar evidence to the City authorities, the cases would have been disposed of without taking up "the valuable time" of the Grand Jury.

When they notice the nature of some of the charges in the Presentment, such as the one relating to sign boards, your Committee are at a loss to know how any number of gentlemen could spend a part of seven days searching after evidence to sustain a charge so frivolous and at the same time state that they "consider it a great hardship to be compelled to spend valuable time at no small cost to themselves." Either the Grand Jury did not know the meaning of words, or they were actuated by such a spirit of hostility to the City Council, that they inserted in their Presentment every imaginary charge, both great and small, which they could possibly bring together. Your Committee are, therefore, all the more pleased to be able to congratulate you, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, upon the fact that the heaviest charges in the indictment, as they shall presently show, are altogether without foundation.

The part of the Presentment relating to the payment of the City authorities is so ambiguous, that your Committee can come to no other conclusion than that it was penned under the inspiring influences of the "colts' dinner, and, therefore, they are of opinion that on that count no further comment is required.

With respect to the granting of Licenses "without limit and irrespective of character," they take leave to say that your Committe have gone carefully through the records of the City, and have found that in the year 1857, the number of Licensed Taverns was thirty-nine; and that in the following year, when the Foreman of the last Grand Jury became a City Councillor, the number of Licenses was increased to forty-five! That during the second and last year in which Mr. Heard served as City Councillor, the number of Licenses was further increased to fifty-one; being, as far as your Committee can ascertain, the largest number of Licenses ever issued by the City Council. Your Committee have also found that the following year when that gentleman was superseded at the Council, the number of Licenses was reduced. In the year 1861, the number of the population of Charlottetown and Royalty was 6706, and assuming that the increase has not been more—although we think it has—than twenty-five per cent since that time the number of Tavern Licenses in proportion to such increase—taking the foregoing, fifty-one, as the starting point—would be sixty-three. But if, on the other hand, the increase be calculated at the same rate as when the foreman of the Grand Jury sat at the Council Board, the number would be one hundred and seventeen. On examination, however, we find that the Tavern Licenses now issued—a list of which was laid before the Grand Jury—number only forty-three, being fewer by eight Licenses than were issued ten years ago. Instead, therefore, of Tavern Licenses increasing, as erroneously suggested by the Grand Jury, the number has actually decreased, although the population has become considerably larger.

Your committee herewith subjoin a list of persons to whom Tavern Licenses were granted during the time Mr. Heard was a Councillor, and also a copy of those granted during the present year. A careful perusal of the papers will show that it can be said with truth that at the time the Foreman of the Grand Jury was a City Councillor, the system of granting Licences to sell intoxicating liquors in this City, was not only without limit and irrespective of character, but *colour* also, and was well calculated to sap "the foundation of good government and morals, and of entailing on the community an increasing amount of idleness, destitution and crime," unparalleled in the annals of the corporation.

Your Committee are aware that the usual custom of the Grand Jury is to hear evidence on one side only, but we never before heard of a Jury finding a bill of indictment, or making a Presentment without any evidence whatever. The Jury could have summoned the City Clerk before them with the necessary books and accounts, and have easily ascertained if the charge relating to the issue of Licenses "without limit and irrespective of character" was true or otherwise. The City Clerk says that be was not examined by the Jury upon this point, and your Committee can only infer from such an omission that some of the Jury were so eager to criminate the City Council, for reasons best known to themselves, that they purposely neglected to procure the best, and indeed the only *reliable* evidence on the subject.

In conclusion, your Committee feel bound to express both their surprise and regret that a number of gentlemen, many of whom are citizens, should desire the Chief Justice to be the medium of forwarding to the Government a document so strongly and so unfairly reflecting upon the official acts of the only public body that ever presented his Lordship with an Address which was deemed worthy of being laid before the Queen. The Chief Justice, in his reply to the City Council, said, "Accept, therefore, I beg you, my sincere thanks for this address, and for the gratifying terms expressed in it in allusion to the performance of my duties, which, particularily in the administration of the government, were rendered comparatively light from the loyal and cordial support I invariably received from you, gentlemen." The public, therefore, must have been thunder-struck at the fearful degeneracy of the civic authorities in some three short months, when they, last week, heard his Lordship from the Bench thank the gentlemen of the Grand Jury "for the zeal and discretion" they had shewn in the discharge of their duties, after they had placed in his hands, among other documents, a Presentment, which charged the same City Council, which he had so recently complimented, with sapping, by their official acts, "the foundation of good government and morals, and entailing upon the community an increasing amount of idleness, destitution and crime!"

### CITY COUNCILLORS FOR 1857:

John Rigg, Henry B. Smith, Silas Barnard, Richard Heartz, John C. Binns, Neil Rankin, Watson Duchemin, Daniel Davies, Donald MacIsaac John W. Morrison. Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, Mayor.

*Return of Tavern Licenses from August, 1857, to 1858:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hugh Queen, | 21 | Mary McCarron, |
| 2 | Cath. McEachern | 22 | Peter McKinnon, |
| 3 | Philip McFadyen, | 23 | David Stewart, |
| 4 | Andrew Doyle, | 24 | Jessie Currie, |
| 5 | James Reid, | 25 | Ann McDonald, |
| 6 | John Byrne, | 26 | Edward Ryan, |
| 7 | James Thompson, | 27 | H. H. Pollard, |
| 8 | James McQuillan, | 28 | Jonathan Collings, |
| 9 | Bernard Connolly | 29 | Michael Welsh, |
| 10 | Owen Connolly, | 30 | Alex. Kennedy, |
| 11 | Chas. McKenna, | 31 | Bernard McCarey, |
| 12 | Wm. Sneeston, | 32 | James Davies, |
| 13 | Thos. Cassady, | 33 | Michael Noonan, |
| 14 | Sarah McNeill, | 34 | Wm. Croak, |
| 15 | James Ford, | 35 | David Shephard, |
| 16 | Jas W. Cairns, | 36 | Alex. T. Coombs, |
| 17 | Michael Traynor, | 37 | Peter G Clark, |
| 18 | John A. McKenna, | 38 | James Offer, |
| 19 | Bridget Connolly | 39 | Joseph Weeks. |
| 20 | Matthew Murphy, | | Total, 39. |

### CITY COUNCILLORS FOR 1859:

James Morris, Albert H. Yates, James Reddin, Thomas Alley, Richard Heartz, William Heard, John C. Binns, George Beer, R. H. F. Smith, Theophilus DesBrisay. Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, Mayor.

*Return of Tavern Licenses from August, 1859, to August, 1860:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Hugh Quinn, | 27 | Jas. W. Cairns. |
| 2 | Patrick McGuyre, | 28 | Peter McKinnon, |
| 3 | John Burns, | 29 | Eliza Dewar, |
| 4 | Arthur O Neill, | 30 | David Stewart, |
| 5 | Martin Hogan, | 31 | Richard Burke, |
| 6 | Michael Power, | 32 | James McInnis, |
| 7 | Chas McKenna, | 33 | Jno Murphy K.St |
| 8 | Cormack McAvoy, | 34 | Jessie Currie, |
| 9 | Philip McFadyen, | 35 | Alex. McDonald, |
| 10 | Cath. McEachern, | 36 | Edward Ryan, |
| 11 | Francis McCarron, | 37 | Jonathan Collings, |
| 12 | Wm. Sneeston, | 38 | Jno. Murphy, P. St |
| 13 | Lauchlan Currie, | 39 | Michael Welsh, |
| 14 | Bartho. Pollard, | 40 | James Davies, |
| 15 | Daniel Tobin, | 41 | James O'Reilly, |
| 16 | James Thompson, | 42 | Bernard McCarey, |
| 17 | Peter Mullin, | 43 | Michael Noonan, |
| 18 | H. B. Smith, | 44 | James McNally, |
| 19 | Lauchlan Currie, | 45 | David Shephard, |
| 20 | Thomas Cassaday, | 46 | Terence McDonald, |
| 21 | Archd. McDougall, | 47 | Wm. Croak, |
| 22 | John A. McKenna, | 48 | Martin Shea, |
| 23 | Michael Traynor, | 49 | James Offer, |
| 24 | Bridget Connolly, | 50 | Bridget Sallanger, |
| 25 | Sarah McNeill | 51 | Patrick Goodman, |
| 26 | Mary McCarron, | | Total, 51. |

### CITY COUNCILLORS FOR 1870:

John Morris Samuel Mutch, Francis MacCarron, William Murphy, W. B. Allin, James Currie, John Brecken, J. B. Pollard D. R. M. Hooper David Laird. Theophilus DesBrisay, Mayor.

*Return of Licenses from 1st Jan., 1870, to 31st Dec., 1870:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Michael Traynor, | 23 | John Murphy, |
| 2 | Nicholas Murphy, | 24 | Patrick Connolly, |
| 3 | Peter Doyle, | 25 | James Dunn, |
| 4 | John A. McKenna, | 26 | Peter Mullin, |
| 5 | John Carroll, | 27 | James O'Reilly, |
| 6 | Wm. McHaffey, | 28 | Henry B. Smith, |
| 7 | Samuel Mitchell, | 29 | Maurice Kelly, |
| 8 | Martin Shea, | 30 | Michael McElroy, |
| 9 | Rufus McDonald, | 31 | Francis McKenna, |
| 10 | James Offer, | 32 | John Burns, |
| 11 | James Currie, | 33 | Benj. Pettigrew, |
| 12 | John Murphy, | 34 | Martin Hogan, |
| 13 | Bernard McCarvell, | 35 | John Nelson, |
| 14 | Leo McDonald | 36 | Sarah Eaden, |
| 15 | Clement Benoit, | 37 | Francis McCarron, |
| 16 | James Downing, | 38 | George Mutch, |
| 17 | Peter Doyle, | 39 | Michael Power, |
| 18 | John S. O'Neil, | 40 | Thomas Malone, |
| 19 | James Davies, | 41 | Mary Connolly, |
| 20 | John T Longard, | 42 | Isidore Chaisson, |
| 21 | John Currie, | 43 | Cath. McKenna, |
| 22 | Martin Shea, | | Total, 43. |

## Government Appointments.

January 16th, 1871.

With *reference* to the appointment of the Honorable James Duncan, of date 21st October, 1870, to be a Trustee of the Lunatic Asylum "in terms of the Act 18th Victoria Cap. 20,"—read "in terms of the Act 5th Victoria, Cap. 15."

With reference to "Appointments in Council" of date 5th January, 1871,—for "John McMillan," read "John McMullen."

January 26th, 1871.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

The Honorable Andrew Archibald McDonald to be a Trustee of the Lunatic Asylum

John T. Jenkins, Esquire, M R C S., England, to be a Trustee of the Lunatic Asylum, in terms of the Act 5th Victoria, Cap. 15, in place of Henry Longworth, Esq., resigned.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to the Commission of the Peace:

FOR QUEEN'S COUNTY:

Mr. Roderick McNeill, M. D., of Stanley Bridge, in the place of Benjamin Bell, Esquire, who has left the Island

Mr. Angus McLeod, Senior, Glashbein, Belfast.
Mr. Hector McKenzie, Senior, of Flat River.
Mr Roderick McNeill, of Point Prim.
Mr. John McGregor, Junior, of Township No 48.

FOR KING'S COUNTY:

Mr. Peter J. Ryan, Head St. Peter's Bay.

January 26, 1871.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Roderick Campbell, of Point Prim, a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County.—February 2, 1871.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of John F. Robertson, Esquire, as one of the Auditors of the Public Accounts.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Neil Rankin, Esquire, to be an Auditor of the Public Accounts, in the place of John F. Robertson, Esquire, resigned.—The Honorable Jeremiah Simpson to be a Commissioner for taking acknowledgments to Deeds for Queen's County, in terms of the Act 3rd William iv., Cap. 10.—His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Frederick William Hales, Esquire, of Charlottetown, to be an Officer for Prince Edward Island to discharge the duties in connection with the relief of Distressed British Seamen.—WARRANTS from