The Examiner.

Ch'town, November 16, 1874.

IMMIGRATION.

A step in the right direction has been taken respecting Immigration. It has been arranged that the work of persuading British and European emigrants to seek homes in the several Provinces of the Dominion, shall in future be systematized. It is to be in the hands of the Dominion Department of Agriculture; and under the direct control and supervision of a Chief Emigration Agent, whose office will be in London. Emigration agents will, as heretofore, be appointed by the various Provincial Governments; but these will, in future, be *de facto* in the employment of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa; and directed in all their movements, whether in the British Islands or on the Continent, by the Chief Emigration Agent. Their endeavors will still be made in the interests of the Provinces they respectively represent; and in order that they may be well posted with all necessary information the laws passed by the Dominion Parliament, and each of the Local Legislatures, the Parliamentary Bluebooks, Dominion and Provincial statistics, etc., will regularly be transmitted to the central or chief emigration office in London. These agents will be paid directly from the Dominion Treasury; but the respective provinces will each contribute to the Department of Agriculture a small sum towards their payment. A Provincial Government may, however, at any time, send over a special commissioner to make special efforts in its behalf; but such special commissioner shall, while on the other side, be under the supervision of the Agent General.

This is, in brief, the scheme arranged at the recent "Emigration Conference." It will, undoubtedly, if well and rigorously carried out, materially promote emigration to the Dominion. But, that it may be well carried out, the agents must give their duties undivided attention. They must not, as in many cases heretofore, take pleasure or attend to private business at the public expense; and they should not be hampered by a variety of public business. The Agent General especially should be a man 'with a single eye' to the work in which he is engaged. The Montreal *Gazette* points out that the present Agent General is not such a man; and urges that a change be made. It says:—

"We do not propose to make any reference to the qualifications of the present Agent General for the position which he occupies. Upon that point we have reason to believe the Government have already received information from gentlemen whose political relation to themselves removes all possibility of their being influenced by other than the highest motives. But what we think there should really be no difference of opinion about, is the fact that the gentleman entrusted with duties so important as those belonging to this office, and which are to be made more responsible and important by these new and excellent arrangements, ought not to be a gentleman actively engaged, as Mr. Jenkins is, in the politics of the mother country. Canada should have the entire and undivided interest of the gentleman who occupies this highly important position. It is surely not necessary to point out that it cannot have the entire and undivided attention if the gentleman appointed is a member of the Imperial Parliament—and not simply a member, but one whose ambition it is to identify his name with the politics of the Empire. In urging this view, we make no reflections upon Mr. Jenkins' fitness for the position; with that, in this connection, we have nothing to do. But we urge a general principle that, now that we are setting out on a new, and we hope, a better system, can hardly be disputed. We hope, therefore, that the Government, in inaugurating this system, will evince their sincere desire for its success by giving the Agent General the option either to resign his office or his seat for Dundee."

Only Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were represented at the Conference; but it is understood that British Columbia and Prince Edward Island will be permitted to come under the operation of the scheme.

METEOROLOGICAL.

We had much pleasure, a few days ago, in looking at the various instruments and appliances used by H. J. Cundall, Esq., for the meteorological observations which he makes in connection with the Dominion Observatory. The rain gauges and vessels for measuring the fall of snow, &c., are, of course, kept outside; but almost all the other means of observation may be consulted by the observer within. The thermometers are of such kinds and so arranged as to give, not only the state of the temperature at the time of inspection, but also the maximum and minimum to which it has risen or fallen in the absence of the observer. The barometers, we should imagine, are very fine and elaborate instruments. The appliances for measuring the velocity and showing the direction of the wind are extremely interesting. A vane and cross-bars, with cups, which the wind causes to revolve, are elevated about twelve feet above the roof of the building; in the office, on the ground floor, is a clock, upon which, by means of electricity, every revolution of the bars upon the roof is registered and shown by the clock, as in the case of an ordinary time-piece. By the same means, also, the course of the wind can be known by the observer in his office at any moment. The manner in which this ingenious and time-saving arrangement works is, as we understood Mr. Cundall to explain it, as follows: In place of the ordinary swing pendulum, the regulating wheel has its motion determined by a coil of wire, which is converted into an electro-magnet as its connection with the electrical battery is formed. This connection is made by a point on the axis of the cross-bars on the roof at every revolution, so that by means of the electrical current which passes along the wires, the bars which are driven by the wind on the roof determine the movements of the clock in the office below. On the same principle, the weather-vane, by its position, throws the current into one or more of the several wires which leads down to the office, and the fact that the current is passing through the north or south wire, or so on, is ascertained by the observer using a conducting key. The results of the observations, which are very numerous and careful, are telegraphed to the head offices at stated times.

Great care and the closest attention are required; but these it appears to be the pleasure of Mr. Cundall to give. The efforts he has made are deserving of high praise. The results of his studies and labors may often be shown by a very large saving of shipping and other valuable property. The reports received by Mr. Cundall from Canada have not hitherto been so valuable as they might have been, on account of delays in the despatch of telegraphic messages to this Island. We are pleased to learn that efforts are being made to effect an arrangement by which the meteorological reports will be more promptly received in future.

"ON THE DEFENSIVE."

In the *Patriot's* leading article, headed "On the Defensive," truth is more nearly approached than it has been, by that journal, for many weeks; for the article contained a few quotations from the Examiner. It is quite true that, as early as April last, when it was reported and believed that the section of railway between Charlottetown and Summerside would be ready for traffic on the first of May, the Examiner did "accuse the Government of neglecting to make the necessary preparations for opening the railroad"—did censure the authorities at Ottawa because "not a single railway official had been appointed." It is also true that very soon after our accusations and censures reached the ears of Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Swinyard and several assistants were sent to the Island; and the fact that the Minister of Public Works acted so promptly on the representations of the Examiner, shows that we were not far wrong when we stated that Mr. Laird and his fellow representatives had, in this matter, neglected the interests of their constituents.

From the date of the appointment of Mr Swinyard, till the publication of a telegram from Ottawa, in which it was falsely stated that "Owing to some action of the Prince Edward Island Local Government the Dominion has been unable to obtain possession of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and its opening this winter is consequently problematical," we found no fault with the Dominion Government in the matter of the railway. But coupling with the impudently false telegram alluded to, information which we, from time to time received, we considered we were justified in expressing the fear that—although the railway is well nigh finished—the policy of the Dominion Government is not to open it till next spring. We shall be well pleased if our fears prove groundless.

We never charged the Dominion Government with retarding the progress of the work; we never pretended 'that it is the fault of the Dominion Government that the road has not been opened before this.' And we again defy the *Patriot* to prove that we did so. But we have blamed—and will continue to blame—the Laird-Haythorne-anti-progress-anti-railway party for hampering the contractors and delaying their operations. Had the efforts of the contractors not been thwarted by reason of the "Beete property embroglio," the changes at Summerside, the commission from New York, and other stumbling blocks deliberately thrown in their way by the Haythorne-Laird party, we believe that they would have been many thousands of dollars in pocket; that they would have had their contract completed long ere this, and that the people of the Island would now be reaping all the benefits and advantages of the railway.

THE WINTER BOAT.

We fear that the experiment of carrying mails and passengers between this Island and the mainland by means of the steamer obtained for the purpose by the Dominion Government will prove a failure. It is reported that a few days since the "Winter Boat" left Pictou for Georgetown, but was obliged to put back because of 'rough weather,' although the Straits were at the time smooth enough for the boats of our Steam Navigation Company. It is also reported that the "Winter Boat" is nothing more nor less than a second hand 'Wood Boat,' fitted up with a second hand steam engine. It is not necessary to remark that such a craft, so equipped, is entirely unfit to weather the storms of winter and to make her way successfully through fields of ice.

But the reports floating about concern the "Winter Boat" may not be correct. We shall be pleased if they are not. We have no desire to prejudge the officials who accepted tenders and contracted for the service of the "Winter Boat." It will be time enough to condemn them when the "Winter Boat" is proved to be unfit for the service required of her.

Life Boats—A special from Ottawa to the St John *Telegraph*, reports that the Dominion Government are about to provide five life boat canoes for the St. Lawrence. They will be conveyed by the steamer *Druid* when that vessel goes down to place the buoys, and will be placed in charge of responsible parties at proper points, so that crews can soon be collected at any time, and valuable assistance rendered to parties whose lives may be in danger from accidents or wrecks. The following points have been selected: L'Islet, Point Jolly, St. Roches, St. Anne Kamouraska.

We understand that Mr. R Smith, of Pownal, shipped the following amount of produce direct from that thriving village—In schr. *Active* 1500 bush. potatoes, 500 bush. oats, 100 bush. turnips. In schr. *Howard M.*, 2000 bush potatoes, 600 bush. oats, 200 bush turnips, 12 bbls. oysters. Sch. *Lizzie* sailed to Halifax with 3000 bush. potatoes and 2000 bush turnips. Schr. *Raven* to Cow Bay with 2500 bush. potatoes, 500 bush. oats and 200 bush. turnips. Sch. *Phœnix*, to Glace Bay, 2200 bush. potatoes, 500 bush. oats, 500 bush. turnips, and 10 tubs butter. He is also loading brig *Louisa* with oats.—*Patriot.*

The steamer *Princess of Wales* took the following freights from this port, for Point du Chene, Nov. 13:—65 boxes Boneless Fish, 15½ barrels Mackerel, 10 barrels Herring and 6 Sewing Machines. And also, from Summerside, on the same day, the following viz—164 barrels Oysters, 3 do Fish, 5½ do Mackerel, 37 tubs Butter, 6 Horses, 316 Sheep, and 21 Pigs.—*Patriot.*

The P. E Island Steamers'—The steamships *St. Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* will discontinue their usual trips to Port Hawkesbury, making the last trip for the season on Tuesday next, Nov. 17th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

As I intimated in my last that I would return to the Prohibition subject, I offer a few remarks which I hope will have the effect of setting some of our Prohibitionists thinking, and of bringing them to consider their pet scheme on its merits. Now, I wonder if they are acquainted with the causes which have proved the failure of this Prohibitory law, in all places in which it has yet been in force. Have they ever considered that it is a brutal interference with freedom; a tyrannical piece of legislation; a law contrary to all established principles of good government, and, consequently, the reason why it met with its well-merited fate—the disapprobation of all right-minded men. Man is an inflexible creature. Proscribe anything which he considers his rights, and it will receive the same fate as the Prohibition law. As I said in my last, the majority of the male portion of the human family are moderate drinkers, and these men claim and with justice, that it is unfair to deny them stimulants because a certain number of men lack the moral strength to use those beverages moderately. It is the want of morality in most cases that makes the drunkard. Hence you require another and a more potent remedy to make men sober then the baton of the Prohibition constable. Moral suasion only will make men moral; where force is employed it has only the contrary effect. If the Prohibitionists are really sincere in their desire to benefit the unfortunate drunkard, let them labor in the right way. If they would just remember in setting out, that so long as men have a natural inclination for stimulants, there will be rum in the world, no matter if there were a dozen Prohibitory laws in force, if they would only bring themselves to believe that the only way to make men sober is by the influence of religion, and by begetting in them a moral sensibility, their way would be clear, and the good they would render their fellow-men would be in proportion to how they labored in that sphere. Let Prohibitionists abandon that played out farce, which was concocted by designing, worn-out politicians, and buckle on the armor of charity and good-will, and approach the drunkard in a Christian-like manner, and not in a domineering, tyrannical way, with the motto, "we'll make you sober whether you will or no," and then they'll succeed and not till then. Let them use moral suasion, that all-powerful force which has brought the world out of barbarism. Let them strive to engender in the drunkard a feeling of self-respect, a love for home, country and friends—all the endearing and social ties which bind men together, and their efforts will be crowned with success to a certain extent.

If temperance men go to work in this way, they will require to be backed up by a good restraining license system, and to procure this they must show that they are in earnest in their work. The License law that is in force now is almost as absurd as the Massachusetts Prohibitory law. We want a law that can be enforced, and one that will be worth enforcing. As it is now, every Tom, Dick and Harry can run a 'gin-palace' after his own fashion, and in a style not at all in keeping with a strict morality. A License system is wanted that will exclude all 'heathen' from keeping tavern, and that will put the business in the hands of honest men. Let a swinging duty be placed on all liquors, that will put it out of the reach of poor people, that will make it an expensive luxury: for as rum is sold now, a man can get 'speechless drunk' for about 12½ cents. Let a Board of Health, composed of competent men have the inspection of all liquors in the market, with power to condemn all not bearing the test, and to allow none but genuine liquor to be sold. As this part of the liquor law is now worked it is a humbug; being in the hand of political hangers-on, and very often men who have not ability enough to be even judges of good whiskey.

A stringent, wholesome, license law will do more, aided by moral suasion, to make men sober than a whole army of Prohibitionist constables backed by a dozen Prohibitory laws. Drunkenness, being one of the most powerful of the Devil's weapons, can only be overcome by the grace of God. Let us think calmly and seriously over the matter. A serious evil stares us in the face. There are twe ways of meeting this evil—Prohibition or Moral Suasion. Think you, reader, which will be the most potent—Prohibition, with its domineering tyrannical mien and hideousness, or, Moral Suasion, clothed in the garb of the Saviour of the world, and with a brotherly hand extended to the unfortunate of mankind? I leave you to decide.

Yours

Raymur.

November, 1874.

CASCUMPEC, ALIAS ALBERTON.

Dear Sir,—I suppose; by this time, you are beginning to expect some of those items of news which I made some sort of a promise to try and pick up to send you.

You will see by my address that I have got quite far West; and, so far I have been much pleased with the country. Indeed, I think H. G.'s advice, "Go West young man," holds good in P. E. I. as much, or more, than in the neighboring Republic, and I hope some of you Charlottetonians will take the hint, leave the dusty streets of the Metropolis, to come and breathe, for a short time at least the invigorating air of Cascumpec, Kildare, and the surrounding country.

I proceeded on to Alberton via the Western Road, and, I may mention, in passing, that I have travelled smoother and better roads. A great deal of the road is of that description called corduroy, in going over which you get terribly shaken and knocked about. However, a few miles from Cascumpec the road begins to improve, and when you arrive at the village formerly called Cascumpec, but now rejoicing in the less euphonious name of 'Alberton,' you get quite a surprise to see such a smart and business like place so far from the Hub of P. E. I. Really, Sir, I was quite astonished to find such a large village after my long and weary ride over the Western Road. New buildings are being erected, and the place shows every sign of progress and improvement. The religious wants of the inhabitants seem to be well supplied, as I noticed three or four churches belonging, respectively, to the Presbyterian, Methodists and Episcopalians, in or near Alberton; and I was told that the Roman Catholics are about to build a brick chapel. The schoolhouse is quite a neat building, and will compare very favorably indeed with any of the Government schools in Ch'town.

As my time is limited, I must leave a further description for another letter; but I cannot forbear to give you a short account of a 'Penny Reading' which I attended while in Alberton. I was quite surprised one evening to hear some one remark, "Well, are you going to the Penny Readings this evening?" "What!" I said, 'Are Penny Readings come West, too?" "Yes," was the reply, and the person handed me a poster neatly printed in Indian ink, which stated that a Penny Reading (or, I think, Entertainment was the heading) in connection with the English Church, would come off that evening, Oct. 19th at the Temperance Hall. Door open at 7½ o'clock p.m., &c.' Here, thought I, will be an excellent opportunity to get an item or two for my friend of the Examiner office. Having reached the Temperance Hall, we found it well filled; and, although we were early, we had quite a difficulty in getting a seat. After a short address by the Chairman, came a duett, 'What are the wild waves saying,' by Mrs. Stuart and Miss Hallit, followed by an unusually good selection of songs, choruses and readings. The readings were on the whole, very well rendered. The 'Gridiron,' by Mr. R. Harris, and a recitation, 'Hincks,' by Mr. Fielding, being exceptionally good. Mr. Thomas May sang 'The good old English gentleman' in good style. The musical part of the entertainment sustained principally by Mrs. Stuart, Miss Hallet and Mr. Harris, was very good, indeed, (and after making allowance for the defective acoustic properties of the Hall) would have done credit to a much more pretentious place than Alberton. The last reading was a selection from 'Sam Slick,' entitled. 'The difference between a wife and a sweetheart.' The latter part of the piece was rather hard on wives; but I daresay it was swallowed as gospel by any old bachelors who may have formed part of the audience; but I think the reader who, I was told, had not been long in Alberton, and whose name I did not catch, did not quite believe it. If he does, I venture to say, sir, that a short residence in Alberton will speedily change his sentiments. In this connection, sir, I would repeat H. G.'s advice, 'Go West young man' to any young gentlemen who are in search of that 'good thing' mentioned in 'The Proverbs.' But, sir, I fear that I am wandering from the subject, and, as my time is up, will just state that the reading concluded with 'God save the Queen.'

Your, &c.,

On the Wing

Oct. 20, 1874.

"MR. BURWOOD'S LETTER."

Mr. Editor.—In a letter which appeared in your last issue, with Mr. Burwood's signature, there are some assertions which I beg to contradict, as there was neither Music Agent or teacher on the Band Committee, nor did any one of them care whether Mr. Sichel intended to overcharge or appropriate the funds. Mr. Burwood was the first to give a rather free opinion of the matter before he transported himself to that anti-newspaper locality, where he was lost to the transactions which were going on here. But his Card in the papers announcing that he had left Sichel's employment, certainly proves him to be the only party trying to take advantage of the persecuted philanthropist and to injure his world-wide reputation.

Georgetonian.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr Childers, formerly a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, is on his way to Ottawa.

The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland.

Marshal Bazaine and wife, under the name of Lapena, have sailed from Southampton on the Steamer *Neva*.

Captain Anderson, the chief astronomer of the North American Boundary Commission, has returned from the North West.

A Menonite in Winnipeg has a cow which produces nine gallons of milk daily. It is the mode of feeding which does the business.

The marriage of the French ex-Prince Imperial to the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as probable.

Despite the Government measures in Asia Minor, a famine continues, and the Khedve has sent corn to the distressed districts.

The authorities of Seville have offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of a painting of St. Anthony stolen from the cathedral.

The National Labourers' Union of England has enrolled a large number of men for the United States, and there is a possibility of the sending over of 500,000 agriculture laborers.

A despatch from the steamer *Faraday* states that a fault has been discovered in the new cable, but too late to prevent its being passed overboard. The wind was blowing a gale and the cable was buoyed.

At a meeting of the French Canadians held in Hull, yesterday, (Sunday) a resolution was passed to petition the Governor General to pardon Riel and Lepine. About one thousand persons was present.

The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of 500,000 taels in consideration of which the Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Formosa.

In France there are 308 children born to every 100 marriages; in England 392; in Russia 472. In Prussia 507 children are born annually to every ten thousand persons; in England 254; in France only 266.

A hurricane passed over Jamacia Sunday, afternoon, the 8th inst., and caused considerable damage. Several lives were lost. The storm is believed to have been most in severe Barbados, Santa Lucia and Hayti, and the north side of Jamacia.

A Berlin special says that evidence is accumulating that Von Arnim has been plotting with Court circles against Bismarck, and that the Count seriously entertained the idea of shortly occupying a leading position in the Imperial Government.

The Indian population in the Dominion, is set down as about as follows:—Ontario, 14,184; Quebec, 10,943; Nova Scotia, 1,715; New Brunswick, 1,386; Manitoba, 23,908; British Columbia; 26,526; Prince Edward Island, 323; Rupert's Land, 4,570.

It is understood that the Rev. J. K. Smith, the talented and popular pastor of Fort Massey Presbyterian Church, Halifax, intends relinquishing his connection with the church, and taking charge of his former congregation in Galt, Ontario.

Mr. Motley, the historian, is now once more in Holland. He is greatly patronized by Queen Sophie, the most literary sovereign in Europe. She also greatly patronized Mr. Lecky, and some little time ago found him a wife among her maids of honour.

Willian Cullen Bryant, the Nestor of the American Press, and an admired poet, completed his eightieth year on Tuesday. Mr. Bryant still retains an active connection with journalism as the conductor of the *New York Evening Post*, and is in the enjoyment of his faculties.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Mr. Disraeli, in reply to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministers, declared himself opposed to the separation of the Colonies, and said the Government was resolved to consolidate the Empire and establish an identity of interest and sympathy with the Colonies.

An attempt was made last week to rob the Bank of British North America at Paris, Ont. The manager, Mr. Carnegio, and his wife and servant were handcuffed. The manager's gag, however, was not sufficiently tight, and he managed to get free and alarm the neighbors, who frightened off the would-be robbers before they had entered the Bank premises. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

Mail advices from China report the damage by the typhoon and tidal wave, previously announced by telegraph, as causing the loss of 20,000 lives. Macao was laid in ruins, and over 10,000 lives lost in that city alone. The danger of plague from effluvia was so great that 4,000 bodies were covered with tar and cremated. In Hong Kong the loss of vessels, buildings and merchandize will reach $5,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The suppression of all Protestant schools in Syria has been ordered.

The Maoris are, like all other savage races conquered by Europeans, rapidly forgetting their own virtues and acquiring the vices of their masters; so, at least, says a report recently made by Sir James Fergusson, who regrets that such brave, manly, truthful and honorable savages should have indulged in excessive drinking and smoking. Steps have been taken, however, to check both the cause and the effect, and it is hoped that the plan of educating the children of chiefs so as to enable them to take part in the affairs of the colony, will have a favorable effect upon the masses of Moaris.

It now appears that Lord Derby has been actively engaged in an endeavour to arrive at a settlement of the Schleswig question, and it is at the instigation of the British Government that the Government of the Czar has entered into the same design. The London *Standard* says that the terms proposed are that Danish Schleswig should be returned to Denmark in terms of the treaty of Prague; That the frontier fortifications, including Dupel, should be entirely destroyed, and that Denmark should be naturalized under a European guarantee.

A dispatch received here from Winnipeg says that the communication sent from there to some Canadian journals that Riel had been outlawed, is erroneous. Such is not the case. A pluris writ was issued; the case will not be ripe for judgment of outlawry till January next. In Nault's trial, the evidence was direct as to his giving the signal to firing party; but the jury, on which were ten half breeds, disagreed. It is also stated that on the jury that convicted Lepine there were three of Riel's former soldiers.

Presentation of a Medal to a Swedish Captain.—The Ottawa *Times* learns that the Department of Marine and Fisheries have transmitted through the Governor General to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, England, for presentation, a silver medal which has been awarded by the Government of Canada, to Capt. N. T. Killburg, of Hoganaes, in the Kingdom of Sweden, for his humane services in connection with the rescue of the vessel *Abby Ryerson*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which stranded on the Coast of Sweden late in the spring of this year. The medal referred to has engraved upon it the Arms of the Dominion of Canada, surrounded with a wreath or garland of maple leaves surmounted by the Crown. The inscription is as follows:—

"Presented
By
The Government of Canada
To
Capt. N. T. Killburg, of Hoganaes, Sweden,

who under great difficulties successfully steered the lifeboat on the occasion of the rescue of the crew of the vessel *Abby Ryerson*, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which vessel had stranded near Hoganaes in April, 1874. A bill of exchange for the sum of £38 sterling has also been transmitted, the proceeds of which are to be distributed among 17 others who engaged in the rescue, and to whose exertions the crew of the *Abby Ryerson* owes their lives.

FALL & WINTER 1874.

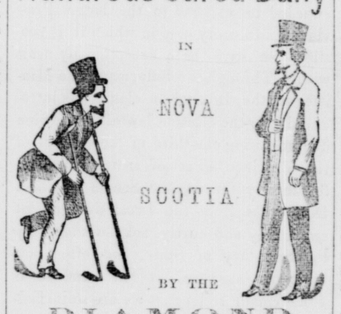
Our Fall Importations
COMPRISE
New Goods in every Department!
LATEST STYLES IN
Ladies Dress Goods!
SHAWLS MANTLES,
TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY,
Hats, Bonnets,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
CLOTHS.
Fancy Coatings, Overcoatings,
TWEEDS, GREY AND WHITE
Cottons, Sheeting, Shirting, Flannels,
Blankets, Ticks, Ginghams,
PRINTS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Receiving New Goods by Mail Steamers till navigation closes.

Prices as low as any House in the Dominion
ROBERT ORR & CO.
Wholesale & Retail

Portland Cement & Plaster Paris
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—3m

INFALLIBILITY!
Hundreds Cured Daily



DIAMOND
RHEUMATIC CURE.

This statement is substantially a fact based upon evidence in the possession of the agent, in the shape of numerous testimonials from past sufferers, in all the walks of life, and particularly from some some of our most respectable and trustworthy families.

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE.

In its history, this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietors, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, and in this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietors to increase their facilities for its manufacture. Its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise, were daily received from all sections of the United States and Canada; and in this way on a basis of its merits alone—unaided by "tricks of trade" or special efforts—it has risen to its present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all rheumatic complaints. In this we are really grateful and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, do we say this, but because we open a new field in medical science, and cure at once what the best medical practitioners have for ages found so difficult even to relieve. We fill a place heretofore unoccupied. We relieve the suffering and minister to God's poor; we restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him scores of times its cost in doctor's bills; we carry contentment and gladness into the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls.

The proprietor of this medicine has walked the aisles of the hospitals of London, Eng., for the past twenty years, making rheumatism a specialty, and the prescription from which this remedy is compounded is all he ever used in the treatment of this disease.

This medicine is for sale at all the druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

W. R WATSON,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
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Fruit. Fruit.

We have received by the James Duncan,

20 Brls. CURRANTS,
100 Boxes Valencia RAISINS,
330 Boxes Selected FIGS,
10 Mats DATES,
4 Hhds. Filbert NUTS,
11 Bbls. WALNUTS,
16 Bbls. Shoe NUTS,
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Which are offered to the trade at low rates for Cash or approved Paper.
W. E. DAWSON & CO.
Nov. 16, 1874. 4in

Money to Lend!

MONEY to lend on the security of Real Estate.
Apply to
BRECKEN & FITZGERALD.
Nov. 16.—2in

POTATOES!

WANTED 2000 bushels good large Jackson White Potatoes. Also any quantity of Early Rose.
BLATCH McKENZIE & Co.
Ch'town, Nov. 16.—1n

Copper Coal Scuttles,
Japanned Coal Scuttles,
GALVANIZED COAL SCUTTLES,
AT
W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.
Nov. 16, 1874. 4in

WANTED.

TWO good BLACKSMITHS, to work on Sleighs and general job work. Also two WOOD-WORKERS. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed.
JOHN R. LARKINS.
Alberton Carriage Factory, Nov. 9—3in

CARD.

Ch'town, Oct., 24, 1874.

To my Patrons and Friends:—

HAVING no longer any connection with Messrs Sichel & Co., of Halifax, I beg to inform you that all unsettled business, transacted in the past, should be settled with them direct. All unfilled orders will be supplied by me as quickly as possible. I will continue to supply

Musical Instruments, Music and Musical Merchandize,

fully as reliable as in the past, and ask a continuance of the favors of the Island public.

Thanking you for your patronage,
I remain yours respectfully,
J. R. BURWOOD.
Nov. 9,—3ins

GRAIN BAGS

7,500 Grain Bags,
Cheap for Cash!
AT THE
LONDON HOUSE.
Nov. 9, 1874.

BLANKETS!

GREAT BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE

ARE NOW SELLING AT "LONDON HOUSE."

George Davies & Co.

Dominion Parliament.

PRIVATE BILLS.

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the two Houses of Parliament (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTH'S NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette*, and also in a newspaper published in the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the Papers containing the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the *first three weeks* of the Session.

The Fee now payable for a Private Bill is *Two Hundred Dollars*.

ROBERT LEMOINE,
Clerk of the Senate.
ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House of Commons.
[oct5 2m]

English Congo Tea.

60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.
N. RANKIN.
Nov. 7, 1874.

Money to Lend
On Security of Real Estate.
Apply to
LOUIS H. DAVIES.
Nov. 9, 1874. 3in

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.
Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W. MITCHELL, St. John, N. B.
Jan. 12, 1875.

STOVES!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Readymade Clothing,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST received at the "Southport Store," a good assortment of Stoves, in Niagara, Waterloo, National and Magician, Cooks; Coral, Model, Organ and Ben Franklin, Parlors. Box Ironsides and Farmer's Boilers. Stovepipe, &c., &.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A large assortmen in Men's, Womens Boy's and Children's.

Hats & Caps, in great variety.
Readymade Clothing,

A splendid assortment, suitable to all. The above seasonable goods, together with a choice lot of Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., are offered to the public at prices which cannot fail to please.

Thankful for past favors, I would solicit continuance
HENRY BEER.
Southport, Oct. 19, 1874. 6in

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hourly Expected!

Per Brigt. "E. C. Mutch,"
200 PUNS. CHOICE BARBADOES MOLASSES.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Nov. 16.—2in

20 Hogsheads Sugar,

JUST received, and on Sale, for Cash or approved paper.
W. E. DAWSON & CO.
Nov. 16, 1874. 4in

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

have received the greater portion of their

FALL STOCK,

and are prepared to sell at
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
Nov. 16, 1874. 4in

Japanned Coal Boxes,

in great variety, at
W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.
Nov. 16, 1874. 4in

WANTED.

WANTED by the Subscribers, 3,000 bushels TWO-ROWED BARLEY, for which Highest Market Price will be paid.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Sept. 21.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York.
oct5 6m

Boone Bay Herring!

200 BBLS. split BOONE BAY HERRING, in prime condition.
FOR SALE BY
FENTON T. NEWBERRY.
July 13, 13, 1874.—tf

SALE OF
FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

We will Sell by Auction,
AT THE COLONIAL BUILDING,
CHARLOTTETOWN,
ON
THURSDAY,
THE 15th OCTOBER NEXT,

at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, a very desirable Farm of Land, lately occupied by Charles Alleyne, Esq., of Hillsboro' Castle, situate near the flourishing village of Mount Stewart, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of a tract of 50 acres of land, the property of the heirs of the late George Douglas; thence running, according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1764, south seventy-seven (77) degrees, east seventy-six (76) chains, thence south twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] thence north seventy-seven [77] degrees, west seventy-six [76] chains, and thence north twelve chains and fifty links [12.50] to the place of commencement,—

NINETY-THREE (93) ACRES OF LAND, a little more or less, and is situate in Township number 38, in King's County.

For further particulars apply to E. J. Hodgson, Esquire, Charlottetown, or to
J. S. CARVELL,
W. H. AITKEN.
Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1874.—till sale

The above sale is postponed until Monday, the 15th day of February, 1875.

FEATHERS WANTED!!

THE highest Cash price given for any quantity of good FEATHERS, at BUTCHER'S Warerooms.

[Aug. 17, 1874.—3m

Deputy Receivers of Land Tax For 1874.

In compliance with the provisions of the several Acts of this Island for levying an Assessment on all lands therein, I have appointed the following persons to be Receivers of the said Assessment:—

PRINCE COUNTY.

Thomas Hockin, Township No. 1, and the eastern parts of Townships Nos 2 and 3.

Robert Gordon, the Eastern Shore Settlements of Townships 4 and 5, Township No 6 and Savage Island.

Richard Costain, the western Shore Settlements of Townships Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

John Currie, Townships Nos. 7, 8, and 9.

George P. Palmer, Townships Nos. 10, 11 and 12.

Hugh Ramsay, Townships Nos. 13, 14, Lennox Islands and Sandhills adjacent.

Sylvanus E. Gallant, Townships No. 15, and the western moiety of No. 16.

John Grady, Jr., the Eastern moiety of Township No. 16, Township No. 17, Summerside and Indian Island.

Venatius S. Gillis, Princetown, Princetown Royalty, Townships Nos 18 and 19, Grover, Bunbury, Fish and George's Islands.

Major Wright, Townships Nos. 25, 26 and 27.

John Lang, Townships Nos 28 and 29.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Duncan McIntyre, Townships Nos. 20 and 21.

John Binns, Townships Nos. 22, 23, 24, and Peter's Island.

John P. Tanton, Charlottetown, Charlottetown Common, Charlottetown Royalty, Townships Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, the northern moities of Townships Nos. 36, and 37, Township No. 65, Governor's, St. Peter's, York, Pownal, Goose and Bedford Islands.

James E. Kelley, Township No. 48 and the southern moities of Townships Nos. 35, 36 and 37.

John J. McKenzie, Townships Nos. 49 and and 50.

Donald Stewart, Townships Nos. 57, 58 and Prim Islands.

William Ross, Townships Nos. 60, 62 and Wood Islands.

Donald Nicholson, [Allan's Son] Township No. 67.

Wm. McLeod, Township No. 48.

KING'S COUNTY.

William Sinnot, Townships Nos. 38 and 39.

Angus McAulay, Township Nos. 40 and 41.

Ronald McDougald, Townships Nos. 42 and 43.

Ronald McDonald, Townships Nos. 44 and 45.

Donald Stewart, Townships Nos. 46 and 47.

Angus McPhail, Georgetown, Georgetown Royalty and Reserved Lands adjoining Townships Nos. 52, 53, 54 and that part of Township No 55, South of Grand River, Panmure and Boughton Islands.

Philip Beers, Townships Nos. 51, 59, 61, and 66.

William Norton, Township No. 56, and that part of Township No. 55 north of Grand River.

George White, Townships Nos. 63, 64, and Murray Islands.

To prevent mistakes, all persons, when paying Assessment, are requested to produce a return, according to law, of the quantity of land, the number of the Township, and the name of the owner or occupier.

JOSEPH POPE,
Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office, Sept. 26, 1874 till dec4

To Arrive Per "James Duncan."

24 CRATES ASSORTED EARTHENWARE.
Hourly expected ex *Moselle*—
100 packages that A. 1 TEA,
together with a lot general merchandise.
WM. D. STEWART.
Nov. 2. 1874.