PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 2.

Hon. Mr. Strong presented a report of J. E. Boyd, Esq., on a proposed bridge over Orwell River, and also a report on Victoria Harbor and Breakewater.

Hon. Mr. Wightman gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, move that the house resolve itself into a committe of the whole, to take into consideration the public despatches and various other papers upon the table, in reference to the railway and other matters.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. Stewart, concerning property belonging to the several Presbyterian churches in this Island. Also, by Hon. Mr. Brecken, a bill to increase the allowance of Petit Jurors. A bill to repeal an act to incorporate the P. E. Island Chamber of Commerce, and a bill to repeal certain parts of acts therein mentioned, relating to criminal law and procedure.

The two first named bills were ordered to be read a second time to-morrow, and the last two a second time to-day.

On motion of hon. Mr. Strong, a bill to repeal an act to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce was read a second time and referred to committee.

Hon. Mr. Strong remarked that when the bill was being passed last year, some members of this house had doubt whether they were not exceeding their jurisdiction, and it now appeared that such was the case as there was a general act for the Dominion. Therefore it was necessary to repeal the act passed last year.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment, and it was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Strong, on moving that a bill to repeal certain sections and parts of sections of acts therein mentioned, be read a second time, said it appeared that sections had been introduced into the county court act conferring powers which were beyond the jurisdiction of that court. The matter had been referred to the Crown Law Office of the Dominion and it had been found necessary to repeal those sections in the county courts act, and of some other acts mentioned in the bill.

The bill was referred to committee, Hon. Mr. EcEwen in the the chair.

Hon. Mr. Laird said it appeared to him that the statutes of the Island were going to be in a very confused state, so much so that it would be almost impossible to tell when the laws of the Island and the laws of the Dominion would conflict. The powers of local Government and the Dominion Government should be defined, and the laws should be consolidated so that they could be understood by magistrates and others in the country. Every man should be his own lawyer to some extent, for when men knew their duty they would be better able to perform it. He believed some were of the opinion that it was better to have the law in confusion so as the better to enable lawyers to live by their profession, but he was of a different opinion. Those professional gentlemen were non-producers—they contributed nothing to the wealth and prosperity of a country—but were living at the expense of other classes. He believed the bill was necessary, but he would like to see the laws made so plain that he that runs might read.

Hon. Mr. Wightman was aware that magistrates in the country were afraid to act on account of the confused state of the laws. He understood that it was the intention of the House of Assembly to take up the matter and have the acts consolidated. Of course it was necessary to pass the bill, as the parts of acts proposed to be repealed were in conflict with the laws of the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Reid was aware that it was very difficult for magistrates to understand the laws. The license law, for instance, was beyond the comprehension of magistrates, and the revenue suffered in consequence. In the part of the country where he resided it was well known that several parties were selling liquor without license, but it was almost impossible to bring the law to bear upon them. They had lost the service of one of their best magistrates, who had sent in his resignation on account of the confused state of the laws. The trespass act was also in a very confused state. No doubt the bill was necessary, as it appeared that they had exceeded their powers in the county court act, but that act also required amendment. The clerks of those courts should be authorized to receive payment of debts. They should also be provided with safes, as they had books with judgments for large amounts in their possession.

On motion of hon. Mr. Balderston, progress was reported, and the House adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee on a bill to repeal certain sections and parts of sections of acts relating to criminal law and procedure, was resumed.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said there could be no difference of opinion respecting the bill, but he had asked for the adjournment because he was not sure whether repealing some sections of an act might not affect the right of bringing in a bill to amend that act this session, but as it did not, he was satisfied.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment, and it was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Strong said, in reply to a question by hon. Mr. Munn, that he could scarcely say why the middle of Grey's Road, Lot 62, was open while the two ends remained closed, but it was the intention of the Government to have the road open forthwith.

A bill was brought up from the House of Assembly, by Mr. L. H Davies, to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Montague.

A copy of the Railway Appraisers accounts, presented by hon. Mr. Strong, was laid on the table of the House.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that as he was absent when his honor the leader of the Government had laid a copy of the contract for the building of the Court House, at Summerside, upon the table, he had not learned whether it was the intention of the Government to place any of the public offices in that building. He also failed to see the report of the superintendent of the building.

Hon. Mr. Strong said an act would require to be passed before any public offices could be placed in the building. It was decided to establish county institutions, the necessary steps would be taken to provide accommodation for them

Adjourned

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

SATURDAY, April 3.

A bill to increase the allowance to petit jurors was read the second time and referred to committee.

Hon. the President said he was glad to see such a bill, for it was a great hardship to compel men to leave home and travel perhaps 60 or 70 miles, and remain away from their occupation perhaps for a week or more, for the paltry allowance of 48 cents per day. Loyalty was a very good thing, but the want of work in seed time, when farmers were often called upon to serve as jurors, might be followed by fatal results in harvest.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said that even the amount proposed to be allowed, one dollar per day, was not sufficient. It was a great hardship to compel men to leave their homes at a busy season to serve the public without adequate remuneration. He supposed, however, that it was as much as the country could afford to give at present.

Hon. Mr. Munn said he supposed $1.00 a day would pay a juror's expenses, but it was very insufficient remuneration for a farmer who had to remain away from home day after day at a busy season of the year.

Hon. Mr. Strong heartily concurred in the proposition to increase the allowance to jurors; for although there was a good deal implied in patriotism, yet we could not expect men to remain away from home day after day to attend to public business without some remuneration. The sittings of the Court were also more extended than they were some years ago, as the law required all the business to be completed before they would adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Bulger had served upon the jury on two or three occasions, and he considered it a great hardship to be called away from home at a busy season, and only be allowed 48 cents per day. $1.00, as proposed by the bill, was too little. He was of opinion that the Grand Jury ought to be paid.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that as there was such unanimity of opinion, he supposed it was useless to offer suggestions, but it appeared to him that the remuneration allowed jurors was entirely too low. One of the first principles of British Jurisprudence was that when there was a compulsory sale of property the very highest price was to be given. The attendance of jurors was compulsory, and they should be allowed ample remuneration, but it would take the whole of what the bill proposed to allow them to pay their expenses, leaving nothing to pay a substitute to attend to their duties at home.

Hon. Mr. Balderston concurred in the views of his honor who spoke last. $1 00 per day was too little, but this House had no power to increase the allowance. He had known men to run the risk of being fined rather than leave their employment. Loyalty was a very good thing, but honesty was just as good. It was generally those who wished to deal with every man as they would be dealt with, who were called upon to act as jurors, not those who required the services of juries.

Hon. Mr. McEwen was glad to see that there was a disposition upon the part of the Government to allow jurors even a small instalment of justice, but he regretted that they had not seen their way clear to allow them $1.50 or $2.00 a day instead of $1.00. It was those who could not well afford to remain away from home at their own expense who were called upon to act as petit jurors.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to, and it was then read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Laird, on moving for the second reading of a bill concerning property belonging to the Presbyterian churches, anent union, said the object of the bill was simply to legalize the titles of property held by the different churches after the contemplated union of the different Presbyterian churches would be effected. It was pleasing to see different religious bodies uniting, so that their influence for good could be exerted to better purpose. He would have much pleasure in doing anything in his power to further the object by enabling those churches which held property to hold it after the union for the benefit of those to whom it belonged.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that he approved very much of the step taken by the different Presbyterian bodies. He understood, however, that there was some difference of opinion in the Upper Provinces respecting the union, and it wds an acknowledged principle that minorities had rights as well as majorities. He would like to have heard from his honor who had just spoken, whether the rights of minorities were properly secured by the bill. A committee on private bills in the Legislature of Quebec had reported unfavorably upon a similar bill on the ground that the rights of minorities were not properly guarded. He would like also to hear whether there was any objection to the bill, by petition or otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Laird replied that from a cursory glance over the bill, it appeared to him that it did not effect the property of any but those who were uniting. When it would be read in committee they would be able to judge of its provisions more fully. It appeared that in Quebec the uniting bodies were asking for control of all the church property, and it was proper that the rights of minorities should be respected. He was not aware of any petition against the bill, or any opposition to it. He believed the Presbyterians on this Island had no church property except what belonged to congregations; but in Quebec they had colleges and other church property. He was opposed to the principle of any church organization holding large tracts of land. The property should be held by congregations. He had no desire to press the bill with undue haste.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said it was matter for regret that the disruption had taken place in that ancient and venerable church, but he was proud to see that the two great dissenting bodies were now seeing the propriety of uniting with the Established Church. The difficulty in Quebec which had been referred to, had been got over. He was proud to see such a bill introduced, and would give it his hearty support.

Hon. Mr. McEwen did not think any member of this House would be inclined to oppose the bill. It was nothing but right to assist any religious bodies in consummating union.

Hon. Mr. Munn did not think there was any reason to expect opposition to the bill by petition or otherwise, for he understood that the Presbyterian churches in this Island were unanimously in favor of the contemplated union, and it would also be found that the rights of minorities were secured by the bill. In union there was strength, and he was glad that there was necessity for such a bill.

Bill committed—Hon. Mr. McDonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said he thought the first clause would satisfy his honor the Leader of the Government, as it left property in the hands of congregations just as it was before.

Hon. Mr. Strong hoped he was not understood as being opposed to the bill. He expected soon to have the honor of introducing a similar bill with respect to the Methodist body, and therefore it would be out of place for him to oppose this bill. He had been of opinion that the difficulties and differences which existed between those churches should never have been brought across the Atlantic. The object of all churches was to benefit the people, and it was pleasing to see those uniting, which were one in principle, and only divided in theory. He could not see that any injustice would be done to any party by the bill.

Hon. Mr. Wightman referred briefly to the act of patronage as causing the disruption in Scotland, and said the separation should never have been known in British North America. He was glad to see that the difficulties were now overcome—that the different branches of the Presbyterian church were being united, and that they would form a strong and united body. He hoped their position would be one of honor to the Crown and dignity to themselves.

Hon. Mr. Laird had not understood his honor from Bedeque to be opposed to the bill, but he was pleased to see that he was alive to the rights of minorities. It would give him (Mr. Laird) pleasure to see a similar bill introduced with respect to the Methodist body. The powerful influence of that body could not be ignored, and as it appeared that there was to be a body called the Presbyterian Methodists, they would no doubt combine the good qualities of both. That being the case they must necessarily prosper and succeed.

Hon. the President said it was gratifying to see bodies of intelligent men—men of superior intelligence—coming together. Professing Christians should unite in the bonds of brotherly love. After the union they would have greater facilities for doing good. Clergymen, who were often overworked, would be better enabled to obtain change of scene and climate, which were necessary to their health. When there was so little difference between those different bodies, it was a great pity that they ever separated.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McEwen, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Montague was read a second time and referred to committee. After a few remarks from Hon. Mr. Wightman and Hon. Mr. Munn, progress was reported.

Adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, April 5.

The following bills, brought up from the House of Assembly by Hon. Mr. Brecken, were read a first time, viz: A bill to incorporate the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island, and a bill to incorporate the Citizens' Skating Rink Company in Charlottetown. The last named bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

A bill concerning property belonging to Presbyterian churches in this Island, was read a third time and passed.

A petition was presented by Hon. Mr. Dodd praying for an amendment of the Marine Insurance Company's Incorporation Act. By Hon. Mr. Reid, of inhabitants of Lot 7, 8 and 9, praying for the establishment of a circuit court at or near Green's Hill, Prince County.

Hon. Mr. Strong presented to the House certain accounts for the construction of the Railway Land Damages, &c., together with the following "Statement of all expenditure connected with the building of the Prince Edward Island Railway, showing the total amount paid the contractors, all damages paid for land taken for Railway purposes, and all other moneys paid for any purpose in connection with the building of the Road, to 31st March, 1875, and also showing what balance is still due the contractors."

Amount paid for construction, as per accompanying account,	$2,879,636.57
Amount paid for land damages to 31st Dec., 1874, as per account on table of Legislature,	241,905.20
Amount paid for land damages from 1st Jany., to 31st March, 1875, as per office account,	11,833.66
Amount paid for salaries of Commissioners, Engineers, Appraisers, for surveys and incidental expenses, and expenses of Inspecting Engineers, to 31st Dec., 1874, as per account on table of Legislature,	96,738.81
Amount as above paid from 1st Jany's, 1875, to 31st March, 1875, as per office account,	1,754.58
	$3,231,818.82

Hon. Mr. Strong also laid before the House the report of the Commissioners of management, of the stock farm, for the past year, and on doing so remarked that it was a very important document, as agriculture was at the foundation of the prosperity of the Country. Some might consider that the prices paid for imported stock was large, but when the prices paid in other parts of the Dominion were considered, it would be seen, that they were comparatively small. From visiting the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto, last fall, he had been led to form an exalted opinion of the capabilities of the Province of Ontario. It also made him feel proud that P. E. Island formed a part of the great Dominion of Canada. We wanted some of the enterprising spirit of the agriculturists of Ontario infused into the agriculturists of this Island. None would deny that there was great room for improvement in the stock raising of this Island. The money voted for that purpose, by the Legislature, from time to time, had been well applied. The Commissioners had sent a man to England to purchase stock, and was hoped that he would succeed in having them here in the spring The crops and prices last year had been a great incentive to agricultural enterprise, and he hoped that in the future, our successes would be more marked than in the past.

Hon. the President said the stock farm had not done as much for the country as they had a right to expect, and simply because there was not as much interest taken in it as there should be. Even in the worst years, agriculture would pay for the labor expended, but it was not so with the fisheries. The papers were very important, and he thought the House should spend a whole day in elucidating them. A large sum was expended in maintenance of the stock farm, and what benefit had Prince County or King's County received? Queen's County had received all the benefits.

After a few remarks by hon. Mr. Reid and hon. Mr. Wightman, the report was ordered to be laid on the table and referred to a committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourned.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reported.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Small pox, more or less virulent, has broken out in Quebec.

A baby with twenty-eight toes has been born in Stockton, Me. That baby ought to toe the mark when it grows up.

As a consequence of using bad ink the signatures to the original copy of the Declaration of Independence have faded so that they are scarcely visible.

At a sale of arms in Paris, recently, a Turkish scimiter of the 16th century was bought by Baron Rothschild for $10,000. Its late owner bought it for $50.

Ex-State Senator Robert McKenna, a leading republican politician, of Memphis, Ten., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for marrying his former wife's granddaughter, in violation of State law.

A female 'pussen of cullah' was asked a few days since why she never wore white, as black women are generally fond of decking themselves out in showy apparel. 'Kaise,' said she, 'I allus thinks a white dress makes a nigger look like a fly in a pan of milk.'

The fishery regulations published, say no person shall carry on cod fishing with a sein at a less distance than one half mile from any fishing grounds where boats are anchored, and fishermen actually engaged fishing for codfish with hooks and lines.

An Ottawa despatch states that appearances indicate an immigration to Manitoba this spring. Nearly $1,000 was received at the Grand Trunk office in Ottawa in one day recently from persons gonig to Winnipeg. Over 400 patents of land in Manitoba are now awaiting signature in the office of the Minister.

Immigrants for Canada.—About 700 immigrants came out in the 'Hibernia,' all intending to settle in Ontario, except a very few who go to the United States. They are chiefly English, and include farmers, mechanics, laborers, etc. The cars containing the immigrants made quite an imposing appearance as they passed up the Grand Trunk from Portland.

On the 3d ult., the British House of Commons rejected, by a vote of 194 to 151, the "Universities Degrees to Women" bill, the object of which was to give the Scotch universities power to admit female students to degrees, and to remove the stamp of illegality, which the decisions of the law courts has cast upon the former proceedings of the University of Edinburgh in this respect.

The Berlin *Post* Ministerial journal, has a leading article saying that recent events unfortunately render it too probable that the present French Assembly, fearing there will be a Republican majority in the next Assembly disposed to peace, are anxious to precipitate a war of revenge under McMahon and the Orleans Princes, while a strong body of royalist deputies will be placed in a position to profit by the restoration of the monarchy. War, accordingly, is coming on, although the clouds gathering on the horizon may yet be dispersed. The Austrian Conservatives are endeavoring to oust Count Andrassy from the Cabinet, with a view of participating in coming events. The greater part of the upper classes of Italy are ready to join any ally against Germany, considering her anti-Papal attitude hostile to Italian interests, yet it is by no means certain that France will be able to procure an Austro-Italian Alliance just now. If her endeavor fails, war will probably be delayed, but things reach a pass when the German people should be better acquainted with the realities of the situation. It is time to awake from slumber.

Preparations for the English Arctic Expedition are now pushed forward with all despatch. The construction of the boats which are to accompany the expedition are somewhat peculiar. They are eighteen in number, and include two yawls twenty feet long, and two cutters of the length of twenty feet. They are built of one diagonal thickness of mahogany planking, which is paid over with a coating of marine glue, and a second coating of strong linen cloth. The whole is then ironed until the glue comes through the linen, and the boats are then said to become impervous to water. The boats are then planked over longtitudinally with the best wych elm and Christiana pine. A large semi-circular cork belting is placed under the waste strake, and over this strong canvass is stretched, thereby forming a capital fender for the little craft. Six of the boats, each being twenty-five feet in length, are modeled like whalers, having bows at both ends, and are constructed in other respects like the four already mentioned, with the exception that they have no cork fenders, but rails with hand holes all round. There are also six ice-boats, three being built as gigs, and then having a sheathing of cork over the diagonal planking, which is again covered with a layer of pine and elm. The latter are built on dead-wood, with kelson above, so that, should their stems, keels, or even sternposts be destroyed by grating on the ice, the boats would not be seriously injured, but would retain their buoyancy. The whole of the small craft have been inspected by the dockyard authorities.

GETTING AN OX TO MARKET.—A River du Loup, Quebec, man is responsible for this anecdote:—

When the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was completed in 1868, many of the farmers had never heard of, much less seen, a railway, but it soon got reported around that passengers could travel by it, and even cattle. A backwoodsman who was indebted to a country merchant was pushed by the latter for payment of the amount due, and the only means of liquidating the debt was by taking a fat ox to the Quebec market. For this purpose he tied his ox to the back of his cart and drove to the railway station, a distance of nine miles. On surveying the train and seeing the iron railing round the platform of the hind car, he concluded that that was the place to tie his ox, which he accordingly did, taking a place in a second class car himself, forward. Presently the train began to move off slowly. The speed increased; quicker and quicker it went. The poor man got very fidgety, the speed still increased, until large drops of sweat became visible on his brow. By this time the conductor had reached his car to collect the tickets. Nearly out of breath, the man ran to him, exclaiming;

'My dear conductor, my ox will never be able to keep up to this pace; it is not possible.'

'Your ox! Keep up to this pace! What do you mean? I don't understand you. Have you oxen on board?'

'Not on board, of course. I tied him to the railing of the hind car? Who told you to do so?'

'No one; but that is the way we always do in the country.'

Of course the conductor could not stop his train before reaching the next station, when needless to say, on looking for the ox they found attached to the rope, a pair of horns, with a small portion of the neck.

The humane conductor made a collection among the passengers on the spot, realizing a larger amount than the ox would have brought at market, which he presented to the crest-fallen farmer, who immediately returned home, vowing he would never have oxen taken to market by railway again. He has kept his word, and to this day leads his ox to market behind his cart.

THE EXAMINER

EVERY WEEK

Contains the latest Local,

DOMINION & FOREIGN NEWS,

Full and Accurate

SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORTS,

Selections from the raciest and most improving Literature of the day;

Editorial Articles on Political, Industrial and Social Topics.

—:o:—

THE EXAMINER IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY FORENOON, BY THE

Examiner Printing & Publishing Co.

OFFICE,

Corner Queen and King Streets.

TERMS.

If paid in advance, 1 copy, 1 year,	$1.40
If paid within the year "	1 62
If not paid till after the end of year,	2.00

CLUB RATES.

THE EXAMINER will be forwarded to Clubs at the following rates per year—payment always in advance:—

5 copies one address, - - -	$ 7.00
10 " "	10.00
15 " "	14.00
20 " "	17.00

Clubs may be made up at any time, but not for a shorter period than one year. Any person obtaining for the EXAMINER a Club of Five or more subscribers, will be entitled to a copy of the paper one year free of charge.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

—:o:—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*"

MERCHANTS WILL FIND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR GOODS By Advertising in the EXAMINER.

The usual reductions to those who ADVERTIZE BY THE YEAR.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Until further notice, Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

1 square, one insertion, - - -	$1.00
Each Continuation, - - - - -	00.25
Special Notices, "per line," - -	00.12

—:o:—

BOOK & JOB PRINTING.

HAVING IMPROVED POWER & GORDON PRESSES, And a good variety of THE NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE, we are prepared to do all kinds of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING on the Lowest Terms, at THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

1874.

NEW GOODS AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square.

—o—

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,

A NEW SUPPLY OF British & Foreign MERCHANDIZE! Suitable for the Present Season, which are now open for Inspection and Sale, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Supplies continually received.

W. & A. BROWN.

October 5, 1874.

$10. WONDERFUL.! $10.

A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED SEWING MACHINE! WITH TABLE AMD TREADLE, ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.

No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,

Warranted for Five Years!

SAMPLE MACHINES WITH TABLE AND TREADLE forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of *TEN DOLLARS!*

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc. County rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc. sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to

HOPE MANUFACTURING CO. NEW YORK.

Nov. 30, 1874.—1y

"At Egmont Bay."

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or act as agent for parties in want of the following:

CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILINGS, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c., &c.

Now is the time.

U. C. TRUDELLE

Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

English Congo Tea.

60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.

N. RANKIN.

Nov. 7, 1874.

WESTERN HOUSE, ALBERTON.

THE Subscriber has received and offers for sale:

50 bbls Choice Winter APPLES,
50 casks Kerosene OIL, (1.20,)
200 bbls FLOUR,
300 qntls. FISH,
5 bbls ONIONS,
25 sets HARNESS,
25 Cane and Wood seated CHAIRS,
2 bbls Lubricating OIL, for machinery,
50 bbls Pilot BREAD,
10 doz. BEDSTEADS and WASHSTANDS,

—ALSO—

100 Celebrated Yarmouth and Waterloo COOK STOVES, Parlor, Bedroom and Box Stoves, all sizes, with suitable Pipeing, Elbows, and Funnel Irons.
60 pkgs TEA, in half and quarter chests,
21 hhds MOLASSES,
4 do SUGAR,
2 bbls Granulated SUGAR,
BUFFALO ROBES, trimmed and untrimmed,
50 sides Sole LEATHER,
25 bbls Coal TAR,
46 doz BUCKETS and BROOMS,
36 pkgs Paint OIL and TURPENTINE,
15 pkgs EARTHEN and GLASSWARE,
28 do Shelf HARDWARE,
26 do Assorted GROCERIES,
39 do Assorted DRY GOODS,
22 do BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, RUBBERS,
11 pkgs FURS, CAPS, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., &c.
10 do Patent MEDICINES,
50 tons Blacksmith's COAL,
30,000 feet Pine and Spruce BOARDS,

The above Stock was bought well and by one knowing the requirements of Western Trade, and will be found second to none in price and quality.

The highest price paid for Oats, Barley, Hides and Pork.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 21, 1874.

D. & J.

32 Cases OF MEN'S & BOY'S STRONG BOOTS. FOR SALE BY DORSEY & JOST, AT THE Boot Factory, South Side Market Square.

Received this Eall, 5000 PAIRS Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c., For Sale Cheap.

Dec. 14, 1874.

SCHOONERS FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "Prince Bismark," about 50 tons, 2 years old, iron kneed, well found, in first-rate order. Price $2,500.00.

The "Little Belle," about 50 tons, N. S. built, 5 years old, well found and in good order Price, $1,600.00.

Both vessels are lying at Georgetown, and can be sent to sea at trifling expense.

TERMS—Half cash; balance 6 months. Apply to McDonald Brothers, Georgetown; Thomas Foley, Esq., Charlottetown; or to the owner,

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Feb. 22, 1875.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the EXAMINER, either for Subscriptions or Advertisments, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same.

By order,

W. L. COTTON, Manager

Jan. 11th, 1875.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond a choice Lot of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

and three Cases CIGARS.

74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginian, Navy and Black Diamond.

3 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude Samples can be seen at Sale Room

N. RANKIN, Corner Water & PownalSts

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

NOW IS THE TIME.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE EXAMINER FOR 1875.

ONLY $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

FOREST AND STREAM!

A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to FIELD SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, YATCHING, BOATING, and all OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

It is the official organ of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

It is the only journal in this country that fully supplies the wants and meets the necessities of the Gentleman Sportsmen.

Terms $5.00 a year

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

Forest & Stream Publishing Co, 17 CHATHAM STREET, (City Hall Sq.) New York.

Post Office Box 2832.

MR. BYRNE, F. V. M. A. &C., Veterinary Surgeon, Of London, England.

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.

The Black Drink,

A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.

Stimulating Liniment

For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.

A Liniment

For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.

Emollient Liniment

For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.

Physic Balls

Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes.

Cough Mixture,

A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.

Alterative or Condition Powders

For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.

Tonic Powders,

A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.

Diuretic Powders,

Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.

Vermifuge Powders

For the destruction of worms of all kinds.

Cattle Medicines,

Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving, Nourishing Drenches for calves, Drying Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.

SUNDRIES.

Blistering Ointment,

For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.

Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.

Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.

St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

January 4, 1875.—1y

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED! GATES LIFE of MAN BITTERS —AND— COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown, WM. R. WATSON.

Exported by CALEB GATES & Co.

Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

Dec. 28, 1874.

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.

HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOR.

Just Published, Price One Shilling Stg.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or SELF PRESERVATION. A practical Guide to Health, Strength, and Vigorous Old Age. Address to the Nervous, the Sedentary, the Dyspeptic, and all those whose constitutions have become debilitated or relaxed from irregularities of life, climate, age or disease, or from over-taxed or abused energies, whether of body or mind; with the Instructions for the Treatment of all Disorders resulting from the Loss of Nervous or Physical Force. By S. LA'MERT, M. D., L. S. A., &c., 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London.

"An excellent manual for all who may learn how to use life and not abuse it.—*Church and State Gazette.*

"On the subjects of diet and the regulation of the functions the advice throughout is admirable."—*Mirror.*

DR. LA'MERT is the only regularly-qualified Practicioner, who, for thirty years, has devoted his entire attention to the cure of these disorders.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successsfully treated by correspondence, and remedies will be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE may be had, price one shilling stg., in Halifax, Nova Scotia, J. H. Woodrich, Drug Store; Yarmouth, H. A. Parr; Pictou, Henry Ellott; St. John, N. B., H. Chubb & Co., and in CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., of Messrs. Bremner Brothers, 41 Queen Street.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are earnestly warned against a piracy of the above work emanating from a so-called "Peabody Institute," Boston, which unblushingly appropriates the titles of two works, published by Dr. La'Mert for thirty years.

March 30th 1874. 1y.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

WORK for all At home, male and female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N Y. oct5 6m

BULBS AND SEEDS!

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue, CONTAINING *Eight Colored Plates,* Mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.,

FRESH and RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman, TORONTO, ONT.

To Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has received the appointment of Sweedish and Norwegian Vice Consul, bearing date Stockholm, October 18th 1875

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 12 1875. [feb22]

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D., 1866, and made between Patrick Egan of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Mary Egan his wife, of the one part, and Philip Large of the same place, Carriage Builder, of the second part: All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Patrick Egan, in and to, all that tract piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southern side of Euston Street, at the Division Line between Town Lots, number Eighty-one and Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and returning thence easterwardly along Euston Street, aforesaid, for the distance of forty-two feet, or until it strikes the western line of land, in the occupation of John Fennel, thence southwarly in a line parallel with Cumberland Street, one hundred and sixty feet to the rear or southern boundary of Town Lot number Eighty-two, aforesaid, thence westwardly along the said rear line, parallel with Euston Street, aforesaid, forty-two feet or until it meets the said Division Line of lots Eighty-one eighty-two, and thence northwardly along the last mentioned Division Line one hundred and eighty feet, to Euston Street aforesaid, being the place of commencement, and is the western half-part of Town Lot, number Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

And which said mortgage has been assigned to me by Indenture, dated the twenty-first day of May A. D, 1872.

For further particulars apply to Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Feb. 22, 1875—till sale.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND, Charlottetown, Jan. 25th, 1875.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown;" and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have made proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands or parts of Islands, Townships or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	1,176½	37	1,762
2	2,408½	38	3,659
3	1,193	39	4,276
4	15	40	12,406
5	2,533	41	14,522
6	2,052	42	11,627
7	7,857	43	8,091
8	208	44	14,527
10	11,762	45	17,052
11	10,101	46	18,022
12	16,348	47	6,305
13	699	50	2,714
14	2,528	51	16,125
17	814	52	15,997
19	258	53	16,822
20	1,115	54	14,705
21	818	55	12,095
23	2,233	56	6,348
24	660	57	622
25	208	58	1,997
26	462	59	18,571
28	417	60	5,153
30	4,974	62	4,040
31	471	63	3,773
32	1,161	64	493
33	822	65	1,901
34	727	66	5,465
35	2,803	67	2,284
36	5,186		

FIRST HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, ½ of 8, ¼ of 9, ½ of 12, ½ of 13, ¼ of 14, ¾ of 15, ½ of 16, ¼ of 22, ¼ of 24, ¼ of 25, ¼ of 38, ½ of 41, ¾ of 44, ¼ of 45, ¼ of 49, ¼ of 52, 55, 56, 57, ¼ of 64, ¾ of 66, 68, 69, ¼ of 70, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

SECOND HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of 6, 2-5 of 12, ¾ of 17, ½ of 18, ¼ of 19, ½ of 20, 9-20 of 23; Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, ½ of 49, 1-6 of 51, ¼ of 52, ½ of 60, ½ of 65, 66, 19-20 of 67, 19-20 of 68, 19-20 of 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, ¼ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ¾ of 87, 88, ¾ of 89, 2 5 of 93, ½ of 99.

THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, ½ of 29, of 31, ¾ of 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, ¼ of 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, ½ of 69, and 95.

FOURTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—¼ of No. 6; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, ½ of 35, ¼ of 39, ¼ of 40, 1-6 of 45, 46, ½ of 54, 57, ½ of 58, ½ of 59, 77, 78, ¼ of 81, 84, ½ of 94.

FIFTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—¼ of No. 2; Nos. 23, 24, 25, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ¼ of 60, ½ of 62, ½ of 79, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

WATER LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the First Hundred:—No. 2; ½ of No. 14. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

LOTS IN THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN—¼ of No. 2. No. 3. ¾ of No. 26.

PASTURE LOTS IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 9, ½ of 11, ½ of 12, ½ of 16, 1-6 of 17, ½ of 19 ½ of 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39 ½ of 40, 49, 50, ½ of 53, 54, 58, 59, ¾ of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, ¾ of 70, ¾ of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 167, 168, 5-6 of 169, ½ of 171, 175, 176, 177, ¾ of 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, ½ of 187, 210, ½ of 239, ¾ of 258, ½ of 261, 264, 271, 281, 282, 284, 294, 296, 297, 306, 313, 315, 316, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 344, 352, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 7-12 of 407, 408, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 463, 464, 466, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 553, 573, 581, 582, and 583.

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN LOTS, Water Lots, and Pasture Lots, in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown (save and except the following):—

Town Lot No. 1 & 6.	1st Range,	Letter A
Town Lot No. 2, ¼ of 3, 6 and 14,	2	"
Town Lots 4 and 6,	3	"
Town Lot 11,	4	"
Town Lots 15 and 16,	1	B
Town Lots 1 and 3,	2	"
Town Lots 4 and 5,	3	"
Town Lots 3, 14, 15 & 16,	4	"
Town Lot ¾ of No. 11,	1	C
Town Lots 2 and 3,	4	"
Town Lot 6,	1	D
Town Lots 2 and 15,	4	"
Town Lots Nos. 2, 7 & 8,	1	E
Town Lot 8	4	"
Town Lots 7 and 8,	1	F
Town Lots 4, 7, ½ of 11, 13, 14 & 15	2	"
Town Lots 3 and 8	3	"
Town Lot 6,	4	"
Town Lots 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13 & 15,	2	G
Town Lot ¼ of No. 3,	3	"
Town Lots 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14,	4	"

Water Lots Nos. 1, 14, 24, ½ of 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, 18, 42, 53, 55, 56, 69, 83, 102, 112, 113, 128, 140, 141, 155, 164, 189, 213, 218, 276, 283, 292, 295, 296, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 319, 322, 323, 324, 355.

And I do also proclaim the following, being in arrears for nonpayment of said assessment as aforsaid:—Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown, 878 acres.

PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—¼ of No. 158. 228, 244, 380, ¼ of 452, 456, 480, 481, and 483.

	ACRES.		ACRES
George's Island,	566	Kildare Island,	250
Panmure do	808½	Cascumpec Sand do	491
Boughton do	527	Fish Island	150
Grover do	10	Pownal do	10
Connolly do	20	Goose do	12
Governor's do	149	Poplar do	4

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and tracts of land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them, as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgement against the said Lots or tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

till 4th may