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THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places:—

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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 7, 1879.

The Governorship.

THE Cabinet has recommended to the Governor-General the appointment of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland to the Lieutenant-Governorship of this Province—the term of Sir Robert Hodgson having expired. We congratulate Senator Haviland, and feel certain that his appointment will give general satisfaction. His knowledge of constitutional law, together with his long parliamentary experience, will eminently qualify him for the duties of the gubernatorial chair. The interest which Senator Haviland has always taken in matters relating to this, his native Province, leads us to believe that, in everything which it is proper and consistent for the Governor to engage in, the direction of advancing the welfare of the Island, will receive his cordial support and co-operation. The appointment of a native of the Province or one for many years a resident of it, to the position of Governor, is wise and judicious. Men who have not resided on the Island cannot possibly be acquainted with its political history, or understand those vital questions which are always agitating the public mind. Mistakes occur either in refusing at certain times, or accepting at all times, the advice of Ministers, and these mistakes often happen from a lack of information on the part of a Governor of a colony. The consequence often is dissension between the Governor of the day and his Government which may seriously impede the progress of legislation. We may venture the assertion that progressive and proper legislation will never be obstructed by any act of Senator Haviland while holding the office of Governor.

Sir Robert Hodgson, whose term of office expired on the 4th inst., may fairly be said to have no political or other enemies, and this we may remark, in this community, is the best evidence of his popularity as Governor.

The "Southport."

We are pleased to be able to state that the steamer *Southport* has been successfully raised from where she was sunk at the Ferry Wharf. Early on Saturday, the precaution was taken of sending to Pictou for a diver, who arrived by the *St. Lawrence* that evening. After encasing himself in his diving suit, he went down to examine her hull from the outside, but, owing to her peculiar shape and position, and the darkness, he could accomplish nothing. During the day preparations were being made for the diver again to take on another attempt. He soon found the dead-light by which the water entered, and closed it. There being no other places visible where water would enter, he again came to the surface to await further emergencies. With this tide, Mr. Kelly again took her up about ten feet. About 4 p. m. the water fell sufficient to get the steam engine "Rollo" and a rotary pump from McKinnon & McLean's, into position. They both worked admirably, the engine delivering two heavy streams, and the rotary pump one. In about four hours the deck was clear of water and she began to raise, so that at ten o'clock the water was all out and she sat on an even keel. To-day at 12, noon, she had steam on, and will be ready to-morrow to make her regular trips to West River, and to fulfil all her engagements for excursions, etc.—Com.

THE news from many who have left their homes for Manitoba is not very encouraging. Farming in the Far West, to be successful, must be backed up by capital beyond the reach of the large majority of emigrants. The writer has no hesitation in stating, without fear of truthful contradiction, that many who leave their homes on P. E. Island would, if they faced with energy and perseverance the vacant lands in their native Province, soon become more independent, contented and happy at home, than it is possible for them to expect to become in a new country, deprived, as it must be, of many of the advantages enjoyed by the agriculturists of our own Province. Every day we see advertised, cultivated farms and woodland farms for sale, offering fair inducements, at a small cost, to those who are willing to work. There are no hardships to be endured in tilling the soil of P. E. Island to-day, compared with those endured by the pioneers of our forests in days gone by, or of any new coun-

Our North-West Indians.

If the telegrams to the New York papers are to be credited, a number of the Indians on the Canadian side of the line, in the North-West, crossed into the United States territory, and are engaged in fighting with the tribes south of the line. It is probable that the presence of so many Sioux on Canadian territory during the past two years has not tended to improve the conduct of our Indians. The New York Herald's despatch, with reference to this Indian invasion, is as follows:—

General Miles was instructed by the War Department, on the 1st, to proceed at once with sufficient force to repel the invasion of British Indians who have crossed our border in pursuit of buffalo, and are now menacing the Gros Ventres, Assiniboines and other tribes located in the northern part of Montana. Information of this invasion was received at the Interior Department Monday afternoon, and the War Department was promptly notified of the necessity of acting at once to prevent further trouble, the news received being to the effect that the British Indians were well armed and had already made attacks upon the American Indians, driving the latter southward.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN AGENT.

The report received from the Indian Agent at the Gros Ventres Agency, Montana, under date of June 16, was that invaders had already killed a number of buffalo, and that the American Indians, in their effort to protect their own game, had had several skirmishes, with loss of life on both sides. The difficulty is, in the opinion of officials at the Interior Department, a serious one.

STATEMENT OF SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Secretary Schurz says that for some time there have been apprehensions of such an invasion, as the encroachment of white settlements upon the domain of the Indians in the British possessions has been gradually contracting the territory available to the British Indians for supplying themselves with subsistence by hunting. For some time these Indians have encroached upon our territory, pursuing game which could not be found within the limits of British territory. Canadian officials, it is understood have anticipated these troubles, but the mounted police employed in keeping the peace have confined their labors to patrolling the line between the white settlements and the Indian reservations. Their number is said not to exceed three hundred, and no attention has been given to the repeated encroachments upon American territory.

CANADIAN INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The same difficulties which have been experienced in the management of our Indians now beset the Canadians, who have already sought advice and reports through agents sent to Washington to ascertain the methods employed by our Indian Bureau. The present invasion is regarded as unfortunate by our officials, and the Secretary of State will at once communicate to the British Minister the facts and apprehensions of our Government, urging the importance of protecting our peaceably disposed Indians from such aggravating causes for revolt and insubordination. The appropriation made by Congress for feeding the Northern tribes is so small as to compel them to seek support by hunting, and if the already fast disappearing herds of buffalo are to be depended for subsistence the importance of protecting the hunting grounds of our Indians will be readily understood. By those who are thoroughly informed of the situation it is said that the Canadians are just beginning to experience the troubles the United States has had in subjugating the wild and roving tribes.

OUR INDIAN AFFAIRS.

At present our Indian affairs are in excellent order. There is but very little complaint from any quarter, and the only source of trouble now anticipated is from this invasion of British Indians. The force of invaders is said to be fifty lodges of British Indians and 100 lodges of half breeds, all well armed and wholly reckless as to the manner in which they pursue their game or provoke resistance from the peaceable Indians on our territory.

Hanlan's Treatment in England.

Edward Hanlan, the Toronto oarsman, is on his way home after a most brilliant visit to the mother country. During his stay across the water he was treated in a princely manner. The entertainments gotten up in his honor by the better class, and the enthusiastic demonstrations of all who take an interest in rowing, showed that the English people are ready to heartily applaud real merit no matter in whom found. How little did Edward Hanlan think in '76 when he had considerable difficulty in financially preparing himself for the Centennial regatta, that in less than three years he should be almost worshipped by the English people as the champion sculler of three countries.

The *St. John News* says: "Now, that he is on his way home, the *New York Herald* appears to be making quite an effort to have a race arranged between the Toronto oarsman and Courtney. The *Toronto Globe* names Wallace Ross as Hanlan's most formidable rival. The friends of Warren Smith believe him to be a match for either Ross or Courtney at least. A race between Smith and Ross, and then between the winner and Courtney, would decide which of the three was the best man to pit against Hanlan. Then, if no accident happened, and Hanlan added another success to his long list of victories, there could be no doubt from any quarter as to his being the champion sculler of the world. Should Wallace Ross come out victorious, a large number would be found ready to back him against all-comers for the next several years, and St. John would be more interested in aquatics than during the palmy days of the celebrated Paris crew."

The Founding of Quebec.

The first week in July this year contains three famous anniversaries, which are of great interest to the English and French-speaking people on this continent. The first of these, Dominion day, celebrates an event of too recent occurrence to be regarded with the same feelings with which we look upon older anniversaries, but as the years glide on, and the event which is commemorated fades into antiquity, no doubt it will evoke as much enthusiasm as any other national celebration. Friday last was the one hundred and third anniversary of the Independence of the United States, and we need scarcely say that it is one which has always been celebrated with great spirit by our friends across the line. The manner of commemorating it has, indeed, changed greatly of recent years, spread eagle oratory and kindred follies have become things of the past, with the dawn of better taste, but the regard for the day is no less sincere, nor is the mode of celebrating it less earnest than in the days gone by. Thursday was an important anniversary in the history of Canada, and especially in the Province of Quebec, for on that day, two hundred and seventy one years ago, Quebec was founded by Champlain. The illustrious founder of Quebec had already spent three years and a half in Acadia before he founded Quebec, one winter being spent at St. Croix Island, now known as Ducett's Island, and the remainder of the time at Port Royal, now Annapolis. The latter place was temporarily abandoned in 1607, and Champlain was employed by DeMonts, who had projected the first expedition to Acadia, to conduct an expedition up the St. Lawrence. On the 3rd July, 1608, Champlain's vessel cast anchor before the site of Quebec. He and his fellow voyagers disembarked at the point of land now occupied by the lower town of Quebec and erected a number of huts for residences near the site of the present Quebec market. Champlain also built a palisaded fort, which was surrounded by a moat, as a defence against the savages. Such was the feeble beginning of Canada's ancient capital. It is a singular fact and well worthy of being noted here that, small and feeble as Champlain's first colony was, it contained within it the germs of a dangerous revolution. The severe discipline maintained by that leader furnished a blacksmith named Jean Duval, who had been with him in Acadia, with an excuse for plotting against Champlain. Duval and his fellow-conspirators proposed to kill the great explorer, pillage the stores, seize the ship, and take refuge with their booty in Spain. The plot, however, was betrayed by one of the conspirators, Duval was hanged, and the other ringleaders sent back to France.

When Champlain was left at Quebec in the autumn he had but twenty-eight men with him—a feeble party with which to commence the erection of an Imperial Colony; when the snow thawed in the following spring, he had but eight—all the others had died of scurvy during the winter. Such were the trials to which the early explorers of that day were exposed in their efforts to open a new continent to the enterprise of man. The French people of Quebec are accustomed to celebrate with much enthusiasm the anniversary of their city's foundation, and we who dwell in another part of Canada cannot but look upon the event with kindly interest, for Quebec must always be regarded as the foremost place in the Dominion in a historic point of view, however much it may be eclipsed by other Canadian cities in population and wealth.—*St. John Telegraph.*

John Bright and the Home Rulers.

An exciting scene occurred in the British House of Commons the other night. Hon. John Bright made a speech defending the conduct of Irish members "in obstructing the business of the House in order to compel attention to their demands." "Irish members of Parliament," said he, "formed only an insignificant numerical minority in the House, and they had only two methods possible for them to obtain what the majority was disposed to refuse. One of these methods was to sell themselves to one of the two English parties, and thus give the purchaser the balance of power. The other was to exercise their parliamentary rights, and by the obstruction of business under the forms of the House, to compel the majority to make concessions to them."

The Alleged Cruelties in Zululand.

Major Robinson, who lately returned from South Africa, writes to the "Times" denying that any unnecessary cruelty has been used by the British forces towards the Zulus. He says the practice of burning kraals and destroying mealie pits is one of the painful necessities of war, otherwise hostilities would be protracted to an indefinite period; but on several occasions he has known one or two huts left standing and a pit untouched because women and young children were found at the kraal. Letters home from irresponsible young men, he says, should be taken *en grano salis*, for he remembers in 1878 receiving a letter from a clergyman in the north of England relative to a paragraph written by a young man at the seat of war, in which he stated, "I enjoy this campaign; shooting down niggers is great fun, and beats rabbit shooting into fits." On inquiry Major Robinson learnt that this youth was employed with the Commissariat at Ibeke and had hardly ever seen a shot fired.

A New York despatch says Alex. H. Stephens and Senator Ben Hill, who have not spoken to each other in twenty years, "made up" on Tuesday and buried their old animosities. Stephens challenged Hill many years before the war, but the latter declined to meet him on the field of honor, and in doing so said: "I have a family to protect and a soul to save, and you have neither." From that day until Tuesday last the two Southerners never exchanged a word.

Special Notices.

B. BALDERSTON has the cheapest Groceries in the city—McGill's old stand, nearly opposite the Market. [j 27 6

WOMEN'S Temperance Benevolent Society has removed to lower room Y. M. C. A. Building. Election of officers for ensuing term, Tuesday, July 8th, at 4 p. m. A full attendance particularly solicited. Mrs. D. McRAE, Secretary.

ANOTHER supply of Waltham Watches just received at J. F. McKay's. [j 14 3taw 3w
LIME JUICE at Beer & God's.

Liver is King.

The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

Died.

In this city, this morning, aged 95 years, Mrs. Mary Ann Cunningham Wallace, relict of the late Samuel Wallace, Philadelphia, U. S.—Funeral on Wednesday next, at 2 p. m., from Mr. George Miller's residence, Upper Great George street.—(N. Y. and Philadelphia papers please copy.)

Household Furniture.

WILL sell at AUCTION, at the Store of the late Robert Kerr, Queen street, on Friday, the 11th instant,

AT 11 1/2 O'CLOCK,

1 Walnut and Fancy Repp Parlor Suit, 1 do, and Velvet Parlor Suit, 1 Ash and Walnut-trimmed Bedroom Suit, 1 Walnut Whatnot, 1 Hat and Umbrella Stand, Cane and Wood-seat Chairs, Extension Dining Table, Scotch Carpets, Pictures, Lace Curtains, Crockery and Glassware, Dish Covers, Tinware, Flock and Ex. Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Toilet-ware, Toilet Glasses, Bedroom Tables, 1 Sewing Machine, 2 Beehive Stoves, 1 Shop Stove, 3 "Coral" Stoves, Scuttles, Fire Irons, &c., &c., &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Iron Safe, &c.

WILL Sell at AUCTION, at my Sale Room, Queen Square, on

Saturday, the 12th inst.,

AT 11 1/2 O'CLOCK,

15 half-chests Tea, 50 boxes Tea (5 and 7 lb. each), 10,000 Cigars, boxes and caddies Smoking Chewing Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Brier Root Pipes, Pipe Steams, Mouth Pieces, Tobacco Pouches, Cigar Cases, Liquor Flasks, Playing Cards, Tobacco Cutter, Show Cases, Iron Safe, Jars of Pickles, Bottles Pepper, Cans of Preserved Lobsters, Patridge, Chicken, and Bologna Sausage, Chewing Gum, Cases of Lime Juice, Boxes of Soap and Candles, boxes of Currants, Crackers, Shaving Mugs and Brushes, Bottles, Sea Foam and Hair Restorer, Bar Bottles, Decanters, Tumblers, etc. etc.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.

Ch'town, July 7, 1879—eod

MILLNERY AT AUCTION

I AM instructed to Sell, by Public Auction, to commence on Friday, the 25th of July, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at the

LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,

QUEEN STREET,

the entire Stock-in-Trade of New Millnery & Dry Goods, comprising: Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Head-dresses, Ties, Cuffs, Collars, Frillings,

Ladies' Linen Costumes,

Ladies' Underclothing,

Infants' and Children's Outfits, Silks, Wools of all shades; also Shetland Wools, Children's Woollen Goods, Clouds, Table Linen, Silk Velvets,

Lace Curtains, Corsets, Kid Gloves, Toilet Mats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. Also, the Shop Furniture.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.

The entire Stock will be sold without reserve, to close the business.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

July 7, 1879—

PASTURE TO LET.

FOR two or more Cows or Horses for the remainder of the Season, near Brighton Brewery. Apply immediately at this office. July 7.—1 wk.

Steamboat Excursions.

THE Steamer *Southport* will be prepared to fulfil all her excursion engagements. Ch'town, July 7, 1879—2i

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE containing 6 Rooms, with large Kitchen and good Cellar, situated east end of Dorchester street. Immediate possession.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

July 7, 1879—

FARMS.

Dwelling House, Store, &c.

By Auction, at Souris, Wednesday Next, July 9th,

on arrival of train from Charlottetown,

One Farm at Souris West, several Woodland Farms; and on Main Street, Souris East, a New Dwelling House, Store and Outhouses, the property of J. R. McLean, Esq.

See Hand-bills. This property must be sold, and offers a rare chance for investment.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r.

No. 11 Queen Street, July 7, 1879—2i

UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. CILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.

NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with all the necessities and luxuries of the season.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily.

Rooms large and carefully furnished.

A TRAIN of COACHES in connection. First Class BARBER SHOP. Prices moderate.

July 4, 1879—3m

LORNE HOTEL,

TRACADIE BEACH,

NORTH SHORE P. E. I.

This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the

Best Summer Resort

ON THE ISLAND.

It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage; distance 13 miles, or one and a-half hours' drive.

Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.

PRICES MODERATE.

Special Arrangements may be made for Families.

CYRUS TAY, MANAGER.

June 29, 1879.

A Certainty!

ANY person wishing to obtain a good livelihood has now an opportunity of doing so. There is a house at the corner of Queen and Water Streets, in Charlottetown, known as the Commercial House. If not the best stand, it is at least an excellent one. The present proprietor having a desire to leave the business, now offers it to parties desirous of obtaining a good position. They can receive all necessary information regarding it by applying on the premises to

JOHN MURPHY.

July 4, 1879—her 1w

SEASIDE HOTEL!

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

THIS Beautiful Summer Resort will be opened for the season on

28th June, instant.

The premises have been greatly improved this season. For health, comfort and beauty the Hotel stands unrivalled.

The Proprietors will spare no pains to make visit enjoyable.

JOHN NEWSON & CO., Prop'rs.

June 24, 1879.—pat

TO LET.

THAT Two-Story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, Stable, etc., on Grafton Street (West) opposite the residence of the undersigned, and having a fine view of the harbor. Apply to

JOHN W. MORRISON.

July 2, 1879.

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Sole proprietors, Greenlees Brothers, London and Argyleshire. This Whisky is a pure unadulterated spirit, very mellow, in quality excellent, and in our opinion perfectly wholesome. Where a stimulant is required, it is to be preferred to brandy.—*London Medical Review.*

Agents: MESRS. OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 24, 1879.—6m

FIRE! FIRE!

B. BALDERSTON

Has returned to the Shop from which the Fire drove him out in April.

June 27, 1879—10in

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE containing 6 Rooms, with large Kitchen and good Cellar, situated east end of Dorchester street. Immediate possession.

WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square.

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