The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Feb. 21, 1876.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The first episode in the parliamentary campaign at Ottawa was the discussion on Mr. Huntington's anti-ultramontane speech at Argentieul. The Premier repudiated the speech. Mr. Holton denounced it. M. Cauchon, in a speech which he read from manuscript, condemned it, and declared himself an ultramontane. Hon. A. J. Smith says "Yea, yea," to Mr. Huntington. Mr. Delvin is completely upset by the speech. Mr. Anglin raged over it. As the St. John *Watchman* sarcastically and laconically remarks, there is "a delightful agreement of sentiment in the "bosom of the party.""

On the 15th inst., Sir John A. Mcdonald asked for an explanation respecting the introduction of Messrs. Blake and Cauchon into the Government. The Premier is reported to have said: it was known that the Minister of Justice had differed from him on the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway; but that those difficulties had been adjusted and a policy formulated in the railway matter, with which he heartily agreed. This policy was well known to the public, though not known before the House. It was unnecessary to give any explanation as to the President of the Council, as there had been no change of policy. Sir John McDonald, in reply, said that the first Minister was not strictly right in saying that the railway matter was the only question on which there was difference between the Premier and Minister of Justice. There was the pacific telegraph contract, in which the member for South Bruce held that such should always be submitted to Parliament. As to the President of the Council, no doubt the mantle of the Fournier and Dorions had fallen upon very worthy shoulders, and he as a Conservative would make a capital leader of the rouge party of Quebec. The question of course, was, whether Mr. Cauchon should become a Rouge and the Rouge party follow him, or whether he was a Conservative and had caused the Rouges to accept him, or whether both parties still maintained their distinctive appellations. If Mr. Cauchon still claimed to be a Conservative, and the Rouges to be Rouges, by the Conservative alliance then, we had an instance of one of those unholy alliances of those coalitions that those on the treasury benches once painted in such terrific colors. Dr. Tupper remarked that those now in power, had (when in opposition) said that coalitions forced compromises, and all political compromises were bad. They said this, and more than this. Now they have abandoned all their principles, and effectually proved that abandonment by calling Mr. Cauchon into the Administration. He maintained that even the presence of Mr. Blake was proof of coalition, for that gentleman had certainly sacrificed his opinions when entering the Ministry, after declaring in 1873, that nothing would induce him to enter office—that he had nothing to gain. He (Dr. Tupper) believed that those assertions were sincere. Never was there a case in which political principle was more thoroughly in abeyance, than when Mr Blake went into the Government, and afterwards acknowledged he had no intention of remaining. Soon as the elections were over he left the government, and shortly afterwards the Prime Minister addressed a meeting at Prescot, interrupting a local election, denouncing the views and sentiments expressed and held by the present Minister of Justice. He then warned the Liberals of the Country against believing in the vagaries afterwards announced by Mr. Blake at Aurora. And the Government organ donounced Mr. Blake's utterance, and stated that chaos would reign and the Conservatives return to power, if Mr. Blake persisted.

On the 16th inst., Mr. Mills moved for a select committee to enquire into the financial and business depression. He thought it was not necessary to bring before the House facts connected with the depression, as all were aware of it. Those who had failed were merchants or manufacturers. Importers had suffered quite as much as the industrial classes. We found failures in large houses engaged in manufacturing business in the United States as well as in Canada. He was of opinion that we were suffering from our intimate trade connections with the United States; but did not desire at present to discuss a fiscal policy. This he would say that high duties had not always accomplished benefit to the country.

"The balance of trade has been against Canada. In 1868 it was about $16,000,000; in 1869, $10,000,000; in 1870, $14,000,000; in 1871, $22,000,000; in 1872, nearly $29,000,000; in 1873, $47,000,000; in 1874, $38,000,000; in 1875, $45,600,000. From 1868 to 1875, the balance of trade against Canada was $209,000,000. Mr. Mills after quoting from Adam Smith on the balance of trade, continued by remarking that the condition of England with a large balance of trade against them verified the principle he had been advocating. He might codclude that the exports of a country were a much safer basis for estimating its prosperity than the increase of imports; and that the dimunition of imports should scarcely be considered as an indication that the country was not in a highly prosperous condition, while its exports were diminishing. There had frequently been brought before the attention of the House the propriety of adopting a high protective tariff, with a view towards preventing over-trading. This was not a proper proposition to submit to the House. Such a tariff might promote certain industries, and might contribute to the prosperity of the country; but they had no evidence that such would always be the result."

Sir John A. McDonald opposed the motion on the ground that it would do no good. There could be no object in having a report on trade after the budget speech had been made and the fiscal policy of the government announced. The true policy was to keep down production, and to do that we wanted to take a leaf out of the book of the Mother Country, and to be able to go to foreign countries and dispose of our surplus production. While he believed the general policy of the people of Canada should be free trade, at the same time he did not mean to say that there were not exceptional cases in which a different policy should be adopted.

On the 17th inst., Hon. P. Mitchell moved for copies of correspondence between the government of Canada and Her Majesty's government respecting legislation in relation to British shipping and affecting shipping registered in Canada. In doing so he said that they, as a maritime people, were best qualified to legislate for their own maritime affairs, and spoke of the injustice suffered by Canadian seamen in having to go to Great Britain to get a certificate to enable them to navigate a vessel across the Atlantic. Hon. Mr. Smith replied, and stated that he was of the same mind of his hon. friend, generally, and favored a Canadian classification, but any measures calculated to such had been met with opposition on the part of those whom it was intended to benefit. He took the ground that the British government was responsible for the manner in which British vessels were managed and loaded, but instead of this they threw the responsibility on the owners Mr. McLeod, (St. John) expressed the idea that the establishment of a Dominion Lloyds would be ineffectual and expensive, and that it would be a long time before the certificate of such an institution would receive much consideration. Mr. Killam expressed similar ideas, and thought from the tone given to public feeling of late that they had no cause to fear any legislation which might take place at home or abroad. Mr. David advocated the establisement of a Canadian Lloyds. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) spoke at great length, treating of the bearing of the case as it stands between Canada and Great Britain, and the right of the former to legislate on the matter. He insisted that it should, and hoped its rights would be exercised, and Canadian bottoms placed on the same footing as vessels of another nationality. After a little further discussion the motion was carried.

On the 18th the Marine and Fisheries Report was brought down. It states that the expenditure for past year was $919,885; casulties, number of wrecks, 263; loss by same, $2,326,671;

The estimates were also laid on the table; They propose a decrease of $4,170,768.39 in consolidated fund charges, and $3,398,388 in capital expenditure. A total decrease of $5,869,166.95 as compared with the votes last year. The vote last year was $25,355,588.29; the amount asked for this year $22,882,819.90.

A HOSPITAL WANTED.

A week or two ago an unfortunate, friendless, seaman—afflicted with a chronic disease—was brought to this city for hospital treatment. But he sought a hospital in vain. He had been more than forty-eight hours ashore; and admittance to the marine hospital could not, therefore, be obtained; the quarantine hospital and the small-pox hospital were, of course, out of the question; and city or provincial hospital there was none. The poor, sick, man was compelled to seek protection at the hands of private individuals.

This case is very similar to that of Daniels—which brought such deep disgrace upon the province a little more than a year ago. We trust few more such will be permitted to occur ere a decent city hospital is provided. The provincial and civic governments should combine for the purpose—the latter taking the initiative. Let the city raise a loan of half the amount required; let the province provide the other half, and let the erection of a hospital be authorized during the coming session of the Legislature. The prevalent hard times should be no bar to the performance of a duty delvolving upon us as christians and as civilized human beings.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. Herbert Bell is dead. After an illness of three weeks, he died at his residence, Alberton, on Tuesday last, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Mr. Bell was born at Middlelee, Dumfries, on the 30th November, 1818. He emigrated to this Island in 1847; and made a home for himself at Cascumpec. In business he was active, economical and successful During 1867 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly. In 1871 he took his seat in the Legislative Council; and was elected President of that body in 1874. He leaves many friends.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in Queen's Building, on Saturday evening. There were present: George Peake, President; F. T. Newbery, James Peake, B Wilson Higgs, L. C. Owen, George R. Beer, J. F. Robertson, Thomas Handrahan, John Newson, A. H. B. Macgowan, Acting Secretary, and others.

After some preliminary discussion, it was, on motion of John F. Robertson, seconded by Thomas Handrahan, decided to reorganize the Chamber, as required by the Act of the Dominion Parliament passed last year, and to proceed forthwith with the election of officers for the current year. The following officers were then elected:—

President—George Peake.
Vice President—John F. Robertson.
Secretary—A. H. B. Macgowan.
Council—George R. Beer, Thomas Handrahan, J. S. Carvell, F. T. Newbery, John Newson, A. A. Macdonald, W. E. Dawson, and L. C. Owen.
Board of Arbitration—George W. De Blois, W. R. Watson, A. A. McDonald, B. Wilson Higgs, George R. Beer, John MacEachern, F. T. Newbery, Owen Connolly, W. McGill, W. E. Dawson, B. Rogers, T. Handrahan.

The Board then adjourned to take up unfinished business at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening next.

We are pleased to see that the Chamber has reorganized; and that the members have determined to make it a really useful institution. The invincible selfishness which appertains to business prosecuted with the sole object of promoting individual interests, will be neutralized; much of that petty prejudice, so inimical to general prosperity, will be done away; and a common bond of union, in which the desire to promote the general good shall combine with self-interest, will be established—if this institution is properly worked. Nor must we forget the advantages of an intelligent Board of Arbitration to whom business disputes can be referred with a reasonable hope of being fairly settled. Such disputes might almost as well be put to the hazard of a die as submitted to petite juries drawn from nonbusiness classes. We trust that not only our shipowners and wholesale merchants, but dry goods merchants, manufacturers, and respectable business men generally will join the Chamber of Commerce, and take advantage of the facilities it affords.

It is estimated that over 500 tons of rock fell the other day from the point south of the Bridal Veil, Niagara Falls. The tremendous shock created quite a sensation among those who happened to be in the vicinity.

Out of the $6,187,000 already raised for the expenses of the Philadelphia exhibition, the State of Pennsylvania and the people and cities of that State have contributed $4,700,000.

THE CARNIVAL.

The Carnival in the Citizen's Skating Rink, on Wednesday evening, 16th inst., was a decided success. In the opinion of many persons who have seen Rink Carnivals held in other Provinces, the costumes at the Charlottetown Rink, were fully equal to those of the same number of persons in the best festivities of the kind which have been held even in Montreal, where they have had the advantage of experience. The Rink was decorated with much care and taste and reflected great credit on the energy of Mr. Arthur Newbery, Acting Secretary. He appears to have levied upon the chattels of every institution possessed of articles which might be turned to purposes of ornamentation. The head-lights of locomotives blazing like furnaces, lit up the scene in a most unusual manner; the banners of almost every society in the city, hung from the beams; and to crown all, the arms of the militia forces of this Dominion, put in an appearance, and by the glitter of lights on the angles of bayonets and the edges of swords contributed to the brightness of the spectacle. For the last addition, the committee were indebted to the kindness of Lieutenant Col. Wiley, of Ottawa, to whom Mr. Newbery applied for leave to use the weapons in the armory.

Many of the costumes were thoroughly good representations. In mentioning any in particular we find ourselves in rather a difficult position. To say which were the most effective and the most accurate is a thing we will not attempt to do. However, we give the full list below, and in mentioning a few specially, we in no way mean to assert the inferiority of all the rest. Amongst the ladies who represented historical or national characters were Catherine Seton—a very picturesque and accurate costume; a Roman girl—really beautiful, and one more gracefully attired never trod the Campagna; a Spanish Donna thoroughly characteristic of the ladies of Spain as one so often sees them represented in illustrations; one of our own Island Frenchwomen; a Welsh peasant girl who looked very effective in her tall hat; a French fish girl of Bolougne who certainly looked such a fish girl as one could not see every day even in *la belle* France. Amongst the poetical characters were Marguerite, (in blue) a very charming little figure—personating very well one of the most tender and pathetic maidens that even Goethe ever pourtrayed; Queen of the Fairies, who appeared so light that her wings seemed a matter of course; Evangeline, who looked as if she had just arrived from the village of Grand-pre, a century ago; the P. E. Island Press, covered with manifold stickfulls of type, whose appearance brought a glow to the heart of every member of the Fourth Estate, and Topsy, the most attractive little negress we ever saw. A Flower girl was a very pretty character. Among the gentlemen in historical dress, were Robin Hood, who looked as if he was really the man who bully-ragged the sheriff of Arden, and made the bishop dance a jig in his jack boots; an Athenian, of the age of Pericles, the simple elegance of whose attire contrasted well with the more florid (but in the immaculate taste of a Greek) barbarous costume of a thousand years later. Sir Walter Raleigh was a capital representation of that accomplished, but unfortunate courtier. A gentleman of the time of Charles I., who looked very picturesque, with his long hair, abundance of lace, and short coat-cloak; a French gent time of Henry III., whose brilliant green told well in the artificial light. A Page of the time of Charles V., a very good looking specimen of the article. A French Page of the time of Charles V. This costume was thorough, and one of the very best we ever saw. As far as we could judge, it was accurate in both form and texture, and the combination of colors was excellent. Among the characters drawn from poetry, or the drama, the Corsican Brothers were noticeable both for size and dress; Bassanio, from the Merchant of Venice, a young lover, who in disposition as well as costume seemed well adapted for that delightful occupation; Mephistopheles—a genuine get up both in costume and the character of the face, just the brilliant scoffing devil whom Goethe created. Faust also looked admirably well. His personal appearance suited the character.

Among the characters not coming under this class were the Matador and Day and Night—both very good. The comic element was well represented. 'Winter's' white covering made him quite a conspicuous object. Mr. Facing-both-ways was like the editor of the *Presbyterian*—one never knew which way to take him. It was as hard to find out who the Professor of Alchemy was as for himself to find the stone of which he was in search. The Grand Turk was gay in blazes both blue and red. Brother Jonathan was very good. The heathen Chinee was also excellent. The growth of his pigtail seemed to have been simultaneous with the disappearance of his beard. The colored student was quite a feature of the scene and seemed to be everywhere at once.

"The Knave of Hearts,
Who stole the tarts,"

was a fine well whiskered fellow. The Court Jester might have been the very motley fool who, "laid him down and basked him in the sun" before the melancholy Jacques. The three clowns deserve praise for the manner in which they performed their business, and the spirit with which they stuck to their role during the evening. One of them, however, we observed on one occasion, was rather too lavish of his caresses on a little girl with whom he was skating, and his partner, we grieve to say, did not take it at all amiss. On the whole the Carnival was one of the most pleasant occurrences in our winter amusements; and we are glad to learn that the committee have decided to repeat it on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, 29th inst. The following is a list of the Ladies and Gentlemen who took part:—

LADIES.

Bolton, Mrs. ...... Herzegovinian Peasant
Maxwell, Mrs. ...... Zerline, Italian Peasant
Martin, Mrs ...... Dolly Varden
Newbery, Mrs. F. T. ...... Lombardy Peasant
Owen, Mrs. A. W. ...... Spanish Lady
Peake, Mrs. George, ... Roman Girl
Brown, Miss Ella, ... Swiss Shepherdess
Carey, Miss Evelyn, Blue Bell, Queen of the Faries
Clark, Miss Louisa, Italian Tambourine Girl
DesBrisay, Miss Gertude M. ...Spanish Donna
DesBrisay, Miss Lucy, ... Squaw
DeBlois, Miss A. ...... Normandy Peasant Girl
Davies, Miss Helen M. ...... Aurora
Haviland, Miss Madeline, Daughter of the Reg't
Hazzard, Miss J. ...... Maid of Athens
Ings, Miss Edith ...... Dolly Varden
Ings, Miss Constance, ... Red Riding Hood
Longworth, Miss Belle, Russian Peasant Girl
Longworth, Miss A. M. ...Gipsy Fortuneteller
Longworth, Miss F. H ...... Croquet Girl
Longworth, Miss P. E., Island Frenchwoman
Nelson, Miss Louisa, ... Queen of Night
McNeill, Miss Penelope ...... Highland Lassie
Pope, Miss Maggie, ... Marguerite
Pope, Miss Georgie, ... Topsy
Pope, Miss Amy, ... Evangeline
Pope, Miss Florie, ... Snow Queen
Palmer, Miss Maggie, ... The Press
Palmer, Miss Millicent, ... Di Vernon
Palmer, Miss Ella ...... Cinderalla's Godmother
Palmer, Miss Belle, ... Spanish Lady
Roberts, Miss Edith, ... Gipsy
Rankin, Miss Maggie, ... Flower Girl
Richards, Miss Belle, ... Polish Lady
Demmler, Miss Lillie, ... Catherine Seton
Stewart, Miss Helen, ... Welsh Peasant Girl
Stewart, Miss Janie ...... Folly
Wabey, Miss Kate, ... Scotch Lassie
Warburton, Miss Annie, ... The News of the World
Wright, Miss Katie, ... Fish Girl of Boulogne

GENTLEMEN.

Brown, Mr. J. G. H. ...... Military Officer
Brecken, Mr. John ...... Jack-a-Tar
Butcher, Mr. Richard, ... Winter
Beven, Mr. Fred, ... Negro
Bolton, R. N., Lieut., ... Naval Officer
Carman, Mr. Jas., ... Night and Day
Coombs, Mr. A. ...... Page to the Queen
Cottle, Mr. T. P. ...... Private Soldier
DeBlois, Mr. R. F. ...... Militia Officer
DeBlois, Mr. L. H. ...... Clown
DesBrisay, Mr. Thomas, ... Clown
Esty, Edward M ...... Street Musician
Fraser, Mr. James, ... Sailor
Finlay, Mr. T. L. ...... Robin Hood
FitzGerald, Mr. S. ...... } Corsican Brothers
FitzGerald, Mr. M. ...... }
Haviland, Mr R. A. ...... Circassian
Haszard, Mr. J. E., ... Antonio
Haszard, Mr. Horace, ... Snow-shoer
Haszard, Mr. F. G. ...... Clown
Harris, Mr. Thomas, Athenian, time of Pericles
Harris, Mr. Robert, ...Mr. Facing-both-ways
Harris, Mr. Edward, ... Marguerite
Hales, Mr. Henry, ... Man-of-war Sailor
Huestis, Mr G. A. ...... Professor of Alchemy
Irving, Mr. J. D., ... Militia Artillery
Jenkins, Mr. Louis, ... Midshipman
Knight, Mr. V. H., ... Snow-shoer
Knight, Mr., Summerside ...... Yachtsman
McKechnie, Mr. James, ...Brother Jonathan
Longworth, Mr. Brenton, ... Matador
Longworth, Mr. Vernon, ... Cricketer
Lockhead, Mr. W. H. ...... Military Officer
McLennan, Mr. J. A. ...... Uncle Sam
McLeod, Mr. George, ... N. Y. Boat Club
LePage, Mr. W. H. ...... Fireman
May, Mr. Thomas, ... Sir Walter Raleigh
May, Mr. Alfred, ... Gent. time Charles I.
Martin, Mr. ...... R. N. Naval Officer
Maxwell, Captain, Prussian Life Guardsman
Newbery, Mr. F. T. French Gent. time Henry III., 1586
Newbery, Mr. Arthur, Page time Chas. V., Spain
Newbery, Mr. Wm., ... Italian Brigand Chief
Owen, Mr. A. W. ...... Grand Turk
Palmer, H. J ...... Court Jester
Palmer, Mr. Edward, jun., ... Heathen Chinee
Palmer, Mr. Hedley, ... Cricketer
Peake, Mr. George, ... Neapolitian Peasant
Peake, Mr. Ralph, ... Jockey
Peters, Mr. Arthur, French Page time Chs. V
Pope, Mr. Percy, ... Faust
Rankin, Mr. C. D. ...... Earl of Leicester
Robins, Mr. Thomas, ... Man-of-war Sailor
Strickland, Dr. ...... Fireman
Stewart, Mr. Alexander, ... Colored Gem'men
Stewart, Mr. Reginald, ... Prince Charlie
Stewart, Mr. W. H ...... Mephistopholes
Warburton, Mr. A. B., ... English Barrister
Weeks, Mr. Wm., ... Student
Wright, Mr. H. E., ... Truthful James
Yeo, Mr. John, ... Knave of Hearts

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

During the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, Mr. Disraeli referred to the Suez Canal Shares Purchase and explained the cause which led it. He reminded the House that the important question of affecting the canal had been the subject of an international conference during the existence of the late Government. He stated that when the Government was first offered the Khedive's shares they replied they were disposed to assist the Khedive, but not to purchase the shares outright. The Khedive replied he would, if possible, keep the shares. News then suddenly came that a French society was willing to purchase the shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling, but under onerous conditions. The Khedive according to a promise he had made, offered England the refusal of the shares. It was not a matter to hesitate over. On November 20th, 1875, the French ambassador asked Lord Derby whether he thought England would tolerate the purchase of the shares by a French company. Lord Derby replied he did not think the English people would view with satisfaction the possession of all canal shares by France. After the transaction was completed the French ambassador asked why England had bought up the shares. The reply made was the same as before. In regard to Mr. Cave's Mission to Egypt, the Premier only felt permitted to say that it was expected to produce results which gave every prospect that English interests would be adequately represented in the management of the canal. The Khedive's shares, he added, were purchased in time of peace. He considered the purchase gave additional security to the freedom of intercourse with India. He declined to enter upon explanations as to what England would do in time of war, or what might be the circumstances of the Levant Mediterranean, and strongholds which she whould never relinquish. Her policy then was not aggressive. He was confident the purchase of the canal shares would command the approval of the country, as it tended to maintain the integrity of the Empire. Mr. Disraeli on concluding his speech was much cheered.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL DIFFICULTY.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON TO THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.

Downing Street, 18th October, 1875.

My Lord,—I duly received and considered your Lordship's despatch, No. 96 of the 13th April, communicating to me an address voted to the Queen by the House of Commons of Canada, on the subject of the New Brunswick School Act of 1871, and I have thought it convenient to defer my reply to it until your return to Canada.

The address was laid at the foot of the Throne, and the Queen was pleased to receive it very graciously, but I was not able to advise Her Majesty to take any action respecting it.

2. I concur with the representation of the address that legislation by the Imperial Parliament curtailing the powers vested in a Province by the British North America Act of 1867, would be an undue interference with the Provincial Constitutions, and with the terms on which the Provinces consented to become members of the Dominion. And holding as I do this opinion, I cannot but feel that if I were to recommend the Queen to intervene directly in this matter by advising that Legislature to legislate in any particular direction, I might be deemed to counsel an interference with the system of government established by the Act of Union not greatly differing from that which the address deprecates.

3. For this reason I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to take any action with respect to this address. *At the same time there can be no impropriety in my expressing the strong hope which I entertain that, as in other British communities, the majority of the population in New Brunswick, which through its representative, controls the educational system of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modification of the existing rules as may render them less unacceptable to those who from conscientious reasons, have felt themselves obliged to protest against the system now in force.*

4. I cannot, in conclusion, consistently with my duty, refrain from observing that as Education is one of the objects expressly and exclusively reserved to the Provincial Legislature by the 'British North America Act, 1867,' it is for the serious consideration of those in New Brunswick who take an active part in relation to it, whether there can be any advantage, and whether there must not be serious inconvenience, in bringing under public discussion in the Dominion Legislature a controverted question which may possibly engender much heat and irritation and over which it has no jurisdiction.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) Carnarvon.

Gov. General, the Right Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K. R., K. C. B.

A miracle has been wrought by nature in the village of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Frederick Luke suddenly became mute twenty years ago, when he was still a youth. He rapidly fell into a decline, and the physicians only gave him a few months to live. He, however, lingered on from year to year and since 1872 a gradual improvement in his health became perceptible. A few days ago he joyfully came to his mother and articulated some words, instead of speaking in signs to her as he had done for twenty years. His power of speech is rapidly gaining. Some of the most distinguished physicians of Rhode Island are about to investigate this remarkable case.

The London *World* reiterates the statement of the coming marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Louis of Blattenburg, and denies the story of the Marquis of Ripon's gift of £10,000 to the Pope.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MARINE BOARD.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Seeing that your paper generally takes the lead in matters of reform, I take the liberty of addressing you on what seems to me a matter of much importance to the community.

It was understood by the shipowning part of this city, last Autumn, that a Marine Board was to be established here immediately; but it seems that, through some bungling in high places, it has fallen through, much to the annoyance and serious loss of the mercantile community.

In case the matter should again be moved in, I take the liberty of suggesting that you and all others interested, will agitate not only to have the said Marine Board appointed, but that it may be invested with such authority as will enable and compel it to enquire into all cases of stranding and wrecking of vessels within its jurisdiction. It is a well known fact, that several large and valuable vessels, with their cargoes, were stranded or wrecked almost within a gunshot of our harbor last season * * * I have no hesitation in saying, that if some of those disasters had occurred on the coast of England the masters' certificates would have been suspended for a very considerable time, if not taken from them entirely * * * * You are aware that a large proportion of the wealth of this Province lies in the shipping interest, besides which, I would observe, that there are several Marine Insurance Companies in this city, embracing nearly every respectable merchant and other person of property in the place, and on this account it becomes a matter of considerable importance that competent and trustworthy men should be placed in charge of our ship property.

When our Marine Board shall be appointed, it will have the authority to issue certificates of competency to masters and mates, but I maintain that Marine Boards are as likely to err as other people, and may sometimes, undeservedly, grant a certificate. And, it seems to me, the only way to counteract that difficulty, is by having power given them to investigate the cause of losses occurring within their jurisdiction; and, after ascertaining that any vessel had been wrecked or stranded through incompetency or carelessness, they (the Board) may have the power to cancel or suspend the Masters' certificate as the circumstance may seem to demand.

If this was the law, the disasters occurring on our shores would be less frequent, and our shipowners and underwriters subject to much fewer losses. As a proof of this I would simply mention this fact, that a loss to *our* shipping rarely occurs on the English coast, not because it is less dangerous or less difficult to navigate, but, because ship-masters have the wholesome dread of having to give an account of their conduct before an English Board of Trade, where they are sure to get their reward.

I trust Mr. Editor, you will advocate the speedy appointment of a competent Board, and, that they may be invested with such powers as will instil into the minds of our ship-masters the necessity of watching with equal carefulness, the property under their charge, on approaching these coasts, as they show themselves capable of doing when nearing the coasts of old England.

Apologising for taking up so much of your valuable space,

I remain yours,
"Main Brace."

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1876.

THE POWNAL PITCHES.

"Here we go up, up, up;
Here we go down, down, down.
Old Nursery Rhyme.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Will you spare me a corner to congratulate the inhabitants of the thriving village of Pownal on their enterprise. They must have heard, that in Europe, there is an organization for promoting the ascent of lofty and difficult mountains, called the "Alpine Club;" and they have determined to provide a similar institution for travellers on the Georgetown Road. At least, if this is not so, how else are we to account for the existence of dozens of steep and dangerous "pitches" at each end of the main street, when a few men with a few shovels, could do so much towards removing them? It is true, that, unlike the European affair, they cannot boast of much loss of life; but, doubtless, they can point to a long list of bruised limbs, damaged sleighs, and broken harness, as something greatly to be proud of. The road, at least, for some fifteen miles, is so even, that, the traveller desiring to test his courage and endurance, might well despair. In case any should be so tempted, I would bid him remember the Pownal pitches, and if he have to travel much that way, he will, indeed, soon become

"A Hardy Mountaineer."

Feb. 21, 1875.

(To the Editor of the Examiner.)

Sir:—I notice in the *Patriot* of Thursday last, a communication from a writer signing himself "Vindex," who pretends that he knows a good deal about Mr. Laird and our school question. Well, I care not what he knows about Mr. Laird, but I can tell him squarely that his knowledge of the school question is very limited. He says Mr. Laird fought many a hard battle on this question; but yet he fails to tell the public that this gentleman fought many of his battles on very low principles. So long as he came out victorious he had scarcely any regard for principles.

This writer says our Board of Education grants licenses to the Christian Brothers, and pays them out of the peoples' money. Why does he not congratulate the gentlemen of the Board for doing so in their wisdom? Does he mean to insinuate that those teachers should not be paid as well as every other individual who is *shoved* through, and obtains a license to teach in some miserable schoolhouse—scarcely a fit place to pen up sheep? Some of our teachers at the present day are unfit for instructing children ten years of age. Yet, under this glorious, godless school system they are paid without a murmur. So much for our system of education.

Neither the *Patriot* nor his correspondent are in favor of denominational schools; yet they are ashamed to say that our present education act is a disgrace to the Province. If any individual is not ashamed of the manner in which the youth of this Province are educated under the present secular school act let him turn to the School Visitor's Reports for the last two or three years. In them he will gain some information; and he must be a very unfair kind of an individual if he turns around and censures a Board of Education for granting licences to teachers who are in every way a credit to the Province.

Leaving this question for the present, I remain,

A Reader.

Cn'town, Feb. 21, 1876.

One million dollars in silver is now on the way from San Francisco to London.

An Irish nobleman has leased the Island of Noss for the purpose of breeding ponies.

Mark Twain as a candidate for the mayorality of Hartford, remarks —'By the way, which party do I belong to?'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SECOND AND LAST

CARNIVAL

of the season, will take place in the

Citizens' Skating Rink

ON

Tuesday Evening, the 29th inst.,

(SHROVE TUESDAY.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, intending to appear in Costume, must *positively* give in their names and characters to the undersigned before the 26th inst., as no entries can be made after that date.

The same regulations will be observed at this Carnival as were in force at the former one.

It is not expected that persons who took part in the former Carnival need change their costumes.

ADMISSION.

TO PROMENADE:
Ticketholders, ... 25 cts.
Non do., ... 50 cts.

TO SKATE:
Ticketholders in Costume, . . . Free.
Non do., do., . . . 75 cts.

Tickets to be procured at Apothecaries' Hall, or from the undersigned.

By order,
ARTHUR NEWBERY,
Acting Secretary.

Feb. 21, 1876

LENT.

HERRING. SALMON.
100 BARRELS NO. 1
BOONE BAY HERRING,
20 BRLS PICKLED SALMON,
50 Qtls. Extra CODFISH,
100 Qtls. No. 1 CODFISH,
100 Qtls. No. 2 CODFISH,
20 Qtls. No. 3 CODFISH.
25 cases Preserved Salmon,
20 cases Preserved Lobsters,

FOR SALE BY
Haszard Bros.,
61 Water Street.

West India Produce:
150 puns Bright Retailng Molasses
10 Hhds. }
10 Tierces } Bright Muscovado
20 Barrels } SUGAR!
TOBACCOS, in Smoking and Chewing.
A good assortment of A. W. Hood's celebrated Toilet and Laundry SOAPS.
Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Blacking, Clothes Blue, Lozenges, Wrapping Paper, Pickles, 100 kegs Assorted Nails, 10 cases Boots and Shoes, 10 cases Matches, 50 cans Lard, casks Turpentine, casks Cod Oil.

FOR SALE BY
HASZARD BROS.,
61 Water Street, opp. Merchant's Bank.
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1876.—1m.

AUCTION!

The COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Central Street, Summerside, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Terms easy—made known at sale.

The fact that this Hotel takes the largest custom in the town, is sufficient recommendation.

JOHN McKAY.

Summerside, Feb. 21, 1876.—1in

THE

Rochford Theatricals.

Last Performance of the Season!

Tuesday, Feb'y 22, 1876.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Another New Play:

THE DEAL BOATMAN,

A Serio-Comic Drama in Two Acts.

INTERLUDE.

Recitations from the Burlesque Extravaganza of "Alladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Concluding with the very Laughable Farce,

"Done on Both Sides!"

Doors open at 7 p. m. Performance begins at 7 30.

Tuesday, 22d February, 1876.

Charlottetown, Feb. 21, 1876.

VARNISH.

JAPAN

A Very Large Stock

OF

CARRIAGE VARNISH!

ALL TESTED,

IN

Coach Rubbing,
Wearing Body,
English Finishing,
Elastic Carriage,

AND

NOBLE & HOARE'S

Celebrated Body Varnish

AND

BROWN JAPAN,

(in 10 gallon casks,) all of which are selling at

LOW PRICES

AT

W. E. DAWSON & CO.'S.

Feb. 23, 1876.—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

BEAUTIFUL CHEESE!

Tea, Sugar, Brandy, Wine, etc., etc., etc.

I have in store and will sell at lowest prices, to close consignments:—

120 Nova Scotia CHEESE (superior quality),
50 chests choice Congou TEA,
30 half do do,
25 bbls Scotch refined SUGAR,
5 casks PORT WINE,
3 casks SHERRY WINE,
10 casks PORT WINE,
250 sides N. S. Sole LEATHER,
200 boxes SOAP, Ex. Fam., S. P. Crown & Nonp'l,
100 boxes CRACKERS and Pilot Bread, Wash Boards, Clothes Pins, etc.

In bond or duty paid:—

5 hhds BRANDY, }
6 qr. casks do } G. Sayer & Co.
65 cases do }

WILLIAM DODD.

Queen Square, Feb. 21, 1876.—6i

CARDIGAN BRANCH

OF THE

NONPAREIL CARRIAGE FACT'RY

AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!

Good Work Triumphant!

Notwithstanding the Dull Times, the demand for my make of Carriages, Sleighs, Threshing Machines, Fanners, &c., in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that I should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County.

The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz:—American Hickory, Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whitewood, etc., etc. The iron will be of the best English refined; and Norway and Swedish iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability.

Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTSHOP, which is conducted by a first-class carriage-painter, who will attend to the painting of new and second-hand work for the public.

N. B.—Persons wishing work done in the Carriage, Sleigh, or Farming Implement line, will please call and they will be treated courteously and fairly dealt with. All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy.

ANGUS GREGOR,
Proprietor.

"Nonpariel," New Glasgow, }
Feb. 21, 1876. } 9m

Notice to Debtors.

The Subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to him for small purchases at Auction, and also all persons to whom he has furnished Flour during the past year, and not yet paid, that if not paid before the First MARCH next, their accounts will be sued for without distinction of persons.

WILLIAM DODD.

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1876.—3in

INTERNATIONAL!

CENTRAL STREET,

Summerside, P. E. Island,

JOHN McKAY, PROPRIETOR.

This House, second to none on the Island for beauty of situation, comfort and convenience afforded, commends itself to the patronage of all who may visit the Island for business or pleasure.

Choice Sample Rooms to let.

Conveyances from Cars and Boats.

Ladies and Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to patronize this Hotel.

Feb 21, 1876.—tf

PROVINCIAL GRAIN SHOW.

Under the Auspices of the Advisory and Agricultural Boards of Commissioners.

A Grain Show, open to the whole Island, will take place at the Market Hall, Charlottetown, on

Friday, March 3rd,

at which liberal prizes will be awarded, and samples of the best Grain and Seeds selected for the

Philadelphia Exhibition.

For full particulars get a prize list, to be had at the office of F. McNeill, Secretary Prince County Exhibition, Summerside; F. M. Campbell, Secretary King's County Exhibition, Georgetown; and at the office of

A. McNEILL,
Sec. Advisory Board Com.

Feb. 14, 1876.—till sale

NOTICE!

I hereby notify all parties indebted to me by Note of Hand, Book Account, or otherwise, that my late employe, Mr. James Byrne, is no longer authorized by me to receive debts, or to transact any business on my behalf.

DANIEL BRENAN.

Charlottetown, 11th Feb'y, 1876.—3i [feb14

UNION BANK of P. E. ISLAND.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, (old and new), of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, will be held in their Banking House, Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEORGE MacLEOD, Cashier.

Feb. 14, 1876.

Administration Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of James Roper, late of St. Peter's Road, deceased, intestate, are hereby requested to forward their accounts, duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOANNAH ROPER,
Administratrix.

St. Peter's Road, }
Jan. 17, 1876. } 1m feb14

CARRIAGE STOCK.

Rims, Spokes, Shafts.

AMERICAN & CANADIAN

No. 1 SPOKES,

AND A LARGE LOT OF

EXTRA GOOD COMMON SPOKES

For $1.20 Per Sett.

Other Carriage Stock Very Low.

ALSO:

AXLES, MALLEABLE CASTINGS, SPRINGS,

and our usually large stock of

IRON AND STEEL.

BEER & SONS,
King Square House.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1876.—t 1m