

Written for the Examiner.
The Governor's Great-Grand Father
 How he Made his Fortune:
 A STORY FOR THE BOYS.

THE Earl of Mulgrave was Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia not many years ago. He is now the Marquis of Normanby, and, I think, Governor of another colony. His father was Marquis of Normanby, and his grand-father, too, I dare say; but his great grand-father wasn't, or say his great-great—for he was a ship carpenter, and his name was Phipps—William Phipps. "Bill" he went by. Bill's father was a gun-smith, but he couldn't make a gun-smith of Bill—perhaps he didn't try to. They lived in Maine, at a place called Woolwich. This was long before the Revolutionary war. Maine was one of the British possessions. Bill Phipps' father couldn't live by his trade. Nobody there could those times. He did the best he could at different occupations, and Bill and his twenty other boys, helped him. Twenty other sons? Yes, there were twenty-one boys of them, and five girls, besides, to help, darn and work for the lot. How the girls got time to do up their hair, I don't know and I can't think. I said this was a long time ago, and so it was. Bill the great-great—I don't know, but the great, great-grand-father of the Nova Scotia Governor—Bill Phipps was born in 1651. Bill helped in-doors and out, but he didn't like it, he wanted to go to sea. He would rather go a whaling than go trout fishing, though many a "whaling" you may be sure he got for leaving his work and going at that. He was strong-willed, stout hearted, big fisted. There were plenty at home without him. He wouldn't stop. He left. He couldn't get to sea, so bound himself to a ship-builder, and learnt the trade. Then he went to Boston. Sailor like, he had an eye to windward. He married a widow who had some means. With the help of her money, he set up a little ship-yard of his own. He built a vessel, and he put to sea in her. He went into the lumber trade, and kept in it ten years. One day, ashore in Boston, he heard some sailors telling one another of a vessel that had recently been wrecked off the Bahamas—a Spanish ship with lots of money in her. Good! He got together the right sort of a crew and was off. The wreck was well in shore and he found it. He recovered a big share of the cargo, but he didn't get much money. He lost nothing by it; he didn't make much. Never mind. He had learnt something, had been successful, and had got his name up. Folks honor the successful man and generally with some reason. Phipps heard of another wreck. A Spanish ship far more richly laden had been sunk near Port de la Plata half a century before, but in deep water. He resolved to raise the wreck, or at least fish up the treasure.

He wanted help and he couldn't get it. He was poor and the colonists were all poor. They certainly hadn't money to put into such an enterprise. Phipps crossed the water. The news of the Bahamas expedition was ahead of him. He applied direct to the British Government. Charles II was king, and he placed a man-of-war at his disposal. The "Rose Algier" was her name. She carried eighteen guns, and had ninety-five men. Phipps was appointed to the chief command. Captain Phipps got to be Commander Phipps. So far, so good. He reached the coast of Hispaniola in safety. Where to search was the next thing. To look above water was useless,—the wreck was out of sight and almost out of mind. The coast was wide, and the ocean off it was wider. Did she sink off here, or off there?—one mile off, or twenty? Week after week they dragged along the coast in all directions and at all distances, but all to no purpose. It was hard work and dull work. The men got tired of it,—and no wonder. They got sick and tired of it. A needle in a haystack was nothing to it. They said Phipps must be mad,—that it was all a humbug,—that they had had enough of it. Growing turned to disobedience of orders and disobedience to mutiny. A lot of the men one day rushed upon the quarter deck and demanded that the attempt be given up and the vessel return to England. Commander Phipps was more than a match for them. He seized the ringleaders, and sent the rest back to their duty with a caution. Next, the ship wanted some repairs. She was moored alongside a small island. The most of the ship's stores were landed, to lighten her. Discontent still increasing, a new plot was laid amongst the men on shore to seize the ship, throw Phipps overboard, and start on a piratical cruise against the Spaniards in the South Seas. But they must have the chief carpenter with them, and they told him of the project. He told the Commander. What did he do? Why he called to his support those whom he knew to be loyal, and had the ship's guns on the land side loaded, and then the bridge communication with the shore drawn up. When the mutineers made their appearance, the commander hailed them. He told the men he would fire upon them if they approached the stores (still on land). They drew back. Phipps then had the stores re-shipped under cover of his guns. The mutineers were in a fix. "Surrender or starve." They surrendered. They were taken on board. On the first opportunity they were landed, and others shipped in their stead. This trouble over, the next trouble was the ship's condition. It was absolutely necessary to go back to England to have her repaired. Back they went. Phipps reported the result to the Admiralty. He had not succeeded, but he had gained more precise information as to the spot where the Spanish treasure ship had sunk; and though baffled, he was more confident than ever before of the eventual success of his enterprise. The Admiralty professed to be pleased with his exertions; but he had been unsuccessful, and they would not entrust him with another King's ship. James II. was now on the throne, and the Government was in trouble. Phipps then tried to raise the requisite means by a public subscription. He was laughed at at first, but neither ridicule nor denial conquered his resolve. After four years dunning of his project into the ears of the great and the influential—during which time he lived in poverty—his ceaseless importunity prevailed. A company was formed—twenty shares. The Duke of Albemarle, son of General Monck, took the chief interest in it, and subscribed the principal part of the necessary sum of money. A ship was obtained and Phipps departed. Arrived in the neighborhood of the reef of rock supposed to have been the scene of the wreck, he first built a boat—an eight or ten oar boat, and Phipps worked at her himself. It seems he contracted some sort of a machine with which to explore the bottom of the sea, similar to the Diving Bell. He engaged Indian divers who were accustomed to dive for pearls, and very expert divers they were. Soon as ready, the search re-commenced. Weeks, many

weeks, were spent in the endeavor. Phipps persisted—hoping against hope. To keep his own discontent he was frequently one of the crew, and an able oarsman he made. One day as a sailor was looking over the boat's side down into the water, he observed a curious sea-plant growing in what appeared to be a crevice in the rock, and he called upon one of the Indian divers to go down and fetch it for him. He did so, and reported that a number of ship's guns were lying in the same place. "Never!" Other divers went down and confirmed the report. Presently one brought up a solid bar of silver in his hand. "Thanks be to God!" said Phipps, "we are all made men." Diving bell and divers worked now with a will. In a few days treasure to the amount of £300,000 sterling, or \$1,500,000 was secured—a big sum at that time. Phipps set sail for England. Arrived there—would you believe it?—there were people generous enough to advise and urge the King to seize ship and cargo, under the pretence that Phipps, when soliciting His Majesty's permission, had not given the King accurate information about the business. The King said, "No! Phipps is an honest man, and entitled to fortune and to honor. Let him and his friends divide the spoils amongst themselves." And they did. Phipps' share was £20,000 sterling, or \$100,000. The King created him a Knight. The barefooted out-at-elbows New England boy was than Sir William Phipps; so much for pluck and perseverance. After that he became High Sheriff of New England. During the time he held the office he did valiant service for his king, the mother country and the Colonists, against the French, by expeditions against Port Royal and Quebec. He also held the post of Governor of Massachusetts, from which he returned to England. He died in London, in 1695—but 44 years of age. Phipps, throughout the latter part of his career, was not ashamed to allude to the lowliness of his origin. It was matter of honest pride to him that he had risen from the condition of a common ship-carpenter to the honors of knighthood and the government of a province. When perplexed with public business he would often declare that it would be easier for him to go back to his broad-axe again. He left behind him a character for probity, honesty, patriotism and courage which certainly is not the least noble inheritance of the house of Normandy.

UNCLE PETER.



The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood.

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle.

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power.

Fellows' Compound Syrup is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address J. I. FELLOWS', St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in watermark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price \$1.50 per Bottle, six for \$7.50. Sold by all Druggists. Dec. 6, 1877.

SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLEIGHS or CARRIAGES made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shod in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no pay.

J. C. KEEFE,
 North side Queen's Square,
 Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk, N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee. Nov. 30, 1877.

THE LATEST YET!!

THE new Patent CLOTHES-HORSE, the most complete ever invented, selling cheap. Also WANTED—a first-class Carriage Maker. Apply to

J. C. KEEFE,
 North Side Queen's Square,
 Dec. 5, 1877.



The Greatest Medical Discovery since the Creation of Man, or since the Commencement of the Christian Era.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS are acknowledged by all who have used them, to act quicker than any other plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different: the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

Physicians in all ages have thoroughly tested and well know the effect of Capsicum; and it has always been more or less used as a medical agent for an outward application; but it is only of very recent date that its advantages in a porous plaster have been discovered. Being, however, convinced of the wonderful cures effected by DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTERS, and their superiority over all other plasters, they now actually prescribe them, in their practice, for such diseases as rheumatism, pain in the side and back, and all such cases as have required the use of plasters or liniment. After you have tried other plasters and liniments, and they have failed, and you want a certain cure, ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER. You can hardly believe your own convictions of its wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in its action, you can rely on its safety for the most delicate person to wear, as it is free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of its merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

Ask your druggist for DR. MELVIN'S CAPSICUM POROUS PLASTER, and take no other; or, on receipt of 25 cents for one, \$1 for five, or \$2 for a dozen, they will be mailed, post paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

NOVELTY PLASTER WORKS

Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,

G. E. MITCHELL, Proprietor,

Manufacturers of Plasters and Plaster Compounds

W. R. WATSON, Agent.

December 7, 1877.

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, has this day been declared for the past half year upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking House, on demand.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.
 Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1877—pat a ne pres 2i

GROCERIES.

31 Hhds. SUGAR,
 25 Bbls. do.,
 255 Packages TEA,
 135 Boxes RAISINS,
 10 Bbls. CURRANTS,
 All of Finest quality and at lowest figures

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1877.

SUGAR—Crushed, Granulated, Coffee, Golden C., Barbados, Porto Rico and Scotch Refined, in Hhds. and Bbls. Get our prices. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

MOLASSES—In Store and to arrive for Winter's Stock, 125 Puns. Barbados & Cienfuegos. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

VINEGAR—50 Casks White Wine. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

WRAPPING PAPER—All sizes, best quality, and cheapest in the market. CARVELL BROS.

Agents N. B. Paper Co.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

SOLE LEATHER—500 Sides No. 1 & 2. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

CHEESE—75 Boxes excellent quality. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

WHITE BEANS—20 Barrels in stock. CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 3i

TENDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, 29th Nov., 1877. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of the 20th day of December next, from persons willing to Contract to supply, for one year, the City Stables with Hay, Oats and Potatoes. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WM. B. MORRISON,
 City Clerk,
 Nov. 30—pat t 20th dec

AT THE
GREAT CASH SALE!
 IN PROGRESS AT THE
LONDON HOUSE!
7,000 YARDS CARPETING,

Tapestry, Brussels, Wools, 2 & 3 ply,
 Unions and Hems, Stair Carpet, &c.

300 HEARTH RUGS AND FELT SQUARES!

The goods are marked down in this as they are in nearly every other department of the House.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1877.

1877. **Special Notice.** 1878.

Extraordinary Inducements to New Subscribers.

The Weekly Examiner,
 From November 30, 1877, to December 31, 1878,
 57 weeks, postage paid, for \$1.00.

No pains will be spared to render the WEEKLY EXAMINER interesting and attractive.

A good Serial Story will be commenced in the course of a few weeks. Persons who desire to avail themselves of the inducement offered, are requested to remit, promptly and directly, by Registered Letter, or Post Office Money Order, to

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1877.

MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF CANADA

Capital \$1,000,000 with power to increase to \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - MONTREAL.

Risks Taken Daily at the Office of

CARVELL BROS.

Agents for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, June 10, 1877

NOTICE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
 Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 3, 1877.

PURSUANT to order of the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, and under and by virtue of a By-Law of the said City relating to the Fire Department, passed 10th Nov., 1870, and approved 2nd March, 1871,—

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons in Charlottetown, aforesaid, that a public place for the Storage of Kerosene and other burning and inflammable fluids has been provided, situate on the premises of Richard Heartz, Esq., on the Mount Edward Road, near the Railroad; and that all persons found with over 60 gallons of such oils or fluids on their premises, or elsewhere in said City, three days after notice hereof, will be punished according to the said By-Law. Fees, at the rate of eight cents per month, or fraction of a month, will be charged for each cask. By order,

WM. B. MORRISON,
 City Clerk.

Dec. 4—2w 2aw ar 2w

HERRING! HERRING!

FOR SALE AT

W. W. CLARKE'S.

Water St., Ch'town, Dec. 1—cod tf

CARD.

MRS. PENNEE having decided on passing the winter in Charlottetown, will be happy to give Private Lessons in Music Singing and Languages, to a limited number of pupils.
 24 Great George Street, Dec. 3—

BLANK BILL-HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—

BUSINESS CARDS!

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,

INGS' BUILDING,
 Corner Great George and Water Streets,

STADACONA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877.

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878;

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,
 Secretary

June 5, 1877

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
 OF ENGLAND.

Capital - - Two Millions Sterling.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
 Agent for Prince Edward Island

June -

COAL. COAL.

80 TONS INTERCOLONIAL LARGE COAL, landing from Schr. "Mary and Charles," at Peake's No. 1 Wharf. For sale at \$3.60 per ton, cash on delivery. Apply at

KOUGHAN'S SCALES,
 Dec. 11, 1877.—2in