He did not think the people expected the salaries of the teachers to be increased from the public Treasury, but they wished to have power to tax themselves for that purpose, in order that the burthen might fall more equally upon all, and to place the schools in a more efficient state. He had stated, last session, that he believed there was not a lawful Board of Trustees on the Island, and he was still of opinion that the statement was correct. If the Trustees were not lawfully elected, they could not collect the sums for which they assessed the people, for school purposes. There was an urgent necessity for amending the Education Act and placing the whole system upon a proper footing. Our old road system was going down, and was altogether behind the requirements of the country. Between the Superintendent of Public Works and the Road Commissioners there was no connecting link, and no harmony existed between the working of the two institutions. A public work that was considered too small for the former was by the latter considered too great for his department; the consequence was, that much was left undone that should be done. In delaying such necessary reforms as those to which he had alluded, the Government were shirking their duty. They had been urged from time to time by the people's representatives to move in those matters, but they appeared unwilling to touch them. If they went to the country to-morrow, they would not say a word about the necessity for reform in those systems; as long as they could obtain seats in the House for the next four years, they did not care. When the hon. Solicitor General stated that the Land Purchase Act of 1875, contained all the machinery necessary to carry out the principles upon which it was framed, hon. members could understand what his opinions on the matter were worth. How, in the name of common sense, could that hon. member show that he had, as a member of the Government, done his duty, after admitting in his speech, that there were many matters which urgently required attention which had been neglected by him? The hon. member might as well have blamed the Dominion for having more than forty miles of railway between Charlottetown and Summerside, as for inefficient management of the road. At present, he believed that the railway did not benefit the country in any way whatever. Should we not receive some little benefit from a public work that had cost this Province about four millions of dollars? The cars had, all winter, been stopped, from time to time, by the most trifling storms which scarcely affected the common roads at all. On one occasion he himself had proceeded about sixty miles on the highway while the cars had not been able to get further than one quarter of the distance! He believed that the Dominion Government had pursued a very liberal policy towards this Province, and that in a short time the road would be much better equipped than it was at present. Why did not the Government that constructed the road make provisions for sufficient rolling stock, and, also, for proper engines for operating it? Instead of acknowledging their own faults in reference to this matter, they now attempted to throw all the blame upon the Minister of the Interior. That hon. gentleman had proved himself, by his talents and abilities, a credit to this Province; and he would yet come back for re-election and be returned with flying colors, with laurels on his brow; and continue to occupy a seat in the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Beer thought that the Speech had provoked more discussion on account of what was not in it, than on account of what it really contained. When stripped of the head and tail the body was worthless. He fully expected that some of the matters, to which his hon. colleague had, during his late canvass, promised to direct the attention of the Government, would have found a place in the Speech; but in this he was disappointed. That hon. member was one of the delegates appointed to wait upon the Governor to ask for the early convening of the Legislature, and was not at all satisfied with the reply, but prepared a resolution protesting strongly against the manner in which the affair had ended. The hon. member's friends had good reason to expect that his influence would have secured a more prominent place in the Speech, for the Land Question, than had been allotted to it. There were a great many other matters which he [Mr. Beer] would have been glad to see noticed in the Speech. The Road Service was one of these, and was in a most deplorable state. Our Public Works Department, also worked extremely unsatisfactorily, as justice was not done to those districts unrepresented at the Board. In the *Parliamentary Reporter* for last year, he found the hon. member for Bedeque, reported as stating in his place in the House that before he became the representative of that district, its roads and bridges were in a most deplorable condition, but that they were now in good repair. That hon. member being a member of the Board of Works, had secured a much larger amount for his districts than other hon. members who were not members of that body had been able to procure. This showed how that Department of the Public Service had been managed. Respecting the Road Service, he held that the principal portion of the money expended was, for years past, worse than thrown away, and he had hoped that the Government would have given this matter more consideration. He did hope that they would yet see the necessity for making a thorough change in the present system of road making during the present session. He had also been expecting that the Government would have announced their policy with reference to the construction of Branch Railways. There had been a good deal of excitement throughout the country with reference to this question, and the people were now crying out from Souris to West Point, for Branch lines. He certainly thought that the Government would have come forward and declared that they were prepared to forward the interests of the people in that respect. Since this Province had entered Confederation, our Revenue had became a fixed one, and some people thought that in order to economize the public funds, the Upper Branch of the Legislature should be abolished. Was there not room for improvement in the House of Assembly itself, with respect to this matter. Could not the house consistently diminish the number of its members? If it was necessary to abolish the Council, he would say 'go on;' but would it not be acting with very bad grace to begin with the Council first, instead of commencing reform in the House itself? Then, again, he thought the Government should vigorously prosecute a search in this Island for coal, which he believed existed in large quantities. He found in our local papers the following paragraph: "During the course of a lecture delivered at Ottawa, by Principal Dawson of McGill University, Montreal, he said, 'from geological observations, there can be no doubt but that under the Island of Prince Edward, vast coal formations exist.' It is time that our Government took some steps to have this matter finally set at rest." If the Government took action, with reference to this question, it might be ascertained whether artesian wells—a matter which is now occupying the attention of the citizens of Charlottetown—would prove a success or otherwise. With reference to the erection of a new Lunatic Asylum, he observed that tenders had been asked for, but there the matter had ended. Something more than this should have been done.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault thought it a very unfortunate matter for the Opposition that the Speech, with which the session had been opened, contained so little as had been asserted, as they had found it necessary to go outside of it, in order to find subjects upon which to comment. It must have have been very consoling to them that some fault could be found with the Speech; and he believed that they had endeavoured to point out its defects to the best of their ability. At present, he would only speak with reference to the subject of education. No long petition from the people, asking for redress, was to be presented in connection with this subject this year, and no notice was yet placed on the Order Book, giving notice of any movement with reference to it; yet, the Opposition were now extremely anxious to go into a discussion of the question, although when it was fairly before them last session, they were unwilling to do so. As we were now on the eve of a general election, and they see no prospect of the matter coming before the House, they professed to be quite willing to amend the Education Act. He supposed that they would amend it in some respects, but they did not state what they wanted. He believed that the members of the Board of Education were doing all that lay in their power to carry out the law now in force, relating to education. The Act was not as perfect as it should be.

I. O.

TO ADVERTISERS.

At the beginning of another season the subscriber begs to thank his advertising patrons for their support during the past year and to solicit a continuance of their favors. The Examiner is now the oldest and one of the most popular newspapers in the Province. Its circulation was never larger than it is at present. It is sent to nearly every business man in the Province, and it is read in all parts of the country. It is, therefore, a good advertising medium. Advertising rates moderate.

W. L. COTTON.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 3, 1876.

LEGISLATIVE.

The public accounts have been laid before the Legislature. The following is a summary statement of receipts and expenditure during the past year:—

RECEIPTS.

Dominion Subsidy,	$210,220.61
Dominion Gov't in payment for Steam Dredge,	22,000.00
Public Lands,	24,333.94
Land Assessment,	14,592.21
Under Loan, Act 28, Vic. Cap. 5,	654.24
Interest from Banks on Deposit,	11,547.70
Casual Interest on Bonds,	236.72
Fees from Prov'l Secy's Office,	914.43
" " Prothonotary's Office,	2,325 00
" " Registrar's Office,	1,933.34
" " County Courts,	3,788.34
Fines and Penalties,	651.21
Licenses, (Store, Tavern, and Pedlars),	1,864.14
Rent of Warves & Bridges,	1,228.82
Wharfage,	151.80
House of Assembly, for Private Bills,	210,00
Monies Refunded,	1,100.64
Casual Revenue,	175.69
Hillsborough Ferry,	2,503,11
Str. 'Southport,' Special Trips,	641.78
Surplus Assessment Money,	86.47
Total Receipts,	$301,160.19

EXPENDITURE.

Education,	$60,481.51
Road Service,	88,405.78
Board of Works,	47,793.16
Supreme Court,	6,433.99
County Courts,	10,166.00
Jails,	4,069.62
Lunatic Asylum,	9,457.00
Poor Asylum,	4,887 87
Stock Farm and Exhibitions,	4,500.00
Boards of Health,	892.03
Coroner's Inquests,	726.50
In aid of the Poor,	2,680.00
Elections,	310,17
Packet Service,	1,120.00
Public Lands,	3,909.07
Telegrams,	270.19
Colonial Building,	2,705.83
Legislative Library,	405,00
Executive Council,	2,212.17
House of Assembly,	11,795.06
Legislative Council,	6,823.74
Public Printing & Stationery,	6,399.70
New Ferry Steamers,	28,905.96
Salaries of Public Officials,	9,121.75
Land Commissioners' Court,	6,065.42
Miscellaneous,	33,407.78
Small disbursement (Treasurers account)	37,806.20
	$395,277.43

This statement shows that the Government have paid out $94,117.24 more than they received. By the accounts, however, we see that no less a sum than $144,296,-70 of the $395,277.43 expended, were paid to liquidate debts, and to provide permanent improvements. The following items included in the former amount do not properly belong to the ordinary expenditure of the year:—

New Court House in Ch'town,	$25,584.37
New Court House in Sum'side,	21,841.35
County Court Houses erected,	2,536.55
New Ferry Steamer,	28,905.96
Ferry House at Southport,	587.85
Railway,	54,699.97
Dredge,	521.67
Land Commission,	6,065.42
Drawbacks refunded,	1,278.72
Cash returned,	796.12
Treasury notes paid off,	1,478.72
	$144,296.70

Subtract this amount from the total expenditure ($395,277.43), and the ordinary expenditure for the year will be $250,980.-73. Then deduct from the revenue statement $22,000 received from the Dominion Government for the dredge, and $24,-333.94 received from the Crown Lands' Department for public lands sold, and we have as ordinary revenue the sum of $254,826.25. This would show a small surplus of $3,845.52. Thus—

Ordinary revenue	$254,826.25
Ordinary expenditure	250,980.73
Surplus	$3,845.52

Not an unsatisfactory exhibit.

The following estimates of expenditure were submitted on Saturday evening:—

ESTIMATES.

Salary of Provincial Secretary	$1300.00
do do Treasurer	975.00
do Att'y. and Advocate General	1136.00
do Solicitor General	650.00
do Asst. Provincial Secretary	650.00
do Asst. Provincial Treasurer	750.00
do First Asst. Clerk of Executive Council	800.00
do Private Secy. to Lieutenant Governor	325.00
do Keeper of Plans and Register of Deeds	650.00
do First Assistant do do	570.00
do Second do do do	488.00
do Extra Assistants in Registry Office	1,000.00
do Auditor of Public Accounts	325.00
do Messenger to Public Offices	325.00
do do to Executive Council	125.00
Retiring allowance to late Attorney General	6500
Legislative Expenses—a sum sufficient	
Expenses of elections do do	
Salary of Legislative Librarian	130.00
do Assistant do	200.00
Grant for purchase of Books	100.00
Education—a sum sufficient	
Salary of Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary	1,320.00
do Deputy Prothonotaries	850.00
do Sheriffs	195.00
Crown prosecutions and disbursements of Courts	4,000.00
Salaries of Gaolers and Matrons of Gaols	1,400.00
do Medical Attendants to Gaols	73.00
do Crier of Courts	130.00
do Clerks of County Courts	4,700.00
Rents and expenses of County Courts	1,600.00
Salary of Commissioner of Public Lands	975.00
do Assistant in Land Office	650.00
do Surveyor General	650.00
Disbursements of Land Office	1,500.00
Expense of Land Purchase Act	10,000.00
Special grant to Board of Works	30,000.00
Unfinished Contracts	9,800.00
Court House & Goal, Sum'side	7,500.00
" " Ch'town	5,000.00
Building County Court Houses	5,050.00
Disbursments Prov'l Building	1,100.00
" Law Courts, Ch'town	600.00
" Gaols	3,000.00
" Gov't House	850.00
Allowance to Members of Board of Works	350.00
Salaries of Sup'ts Public Works	1,268.00
Salary of Sec'y of Board of Works	575.00
Road Service—Special Grant	16,000.00
New Roads, and Rights of Way	2,000,00
Salaries of Commissioners of Highways	1,176.00
Salary of Road Correspondent	325.00
The Hillsborough Ferry	5,500.00
Other Ferries, (including $325 arrears to steamer, between Hurd's Point Wharf and Summerside in 1875,)	1,225.00
Balance due Railway Contractors	5,615.92
Land damages in connection with the Railway, or so much as may be required	7,000.00
The Lunatic Asylum, maintenance	9,000.00
The Poor House	4,500.00
Paupers	2,600.00
Boards of Health	200.00
Coroner's Inquests	400.00
Public Printing and Stationery	4,500.00
" Postage	230,00
Contingencies	3,000.00
Expenses Advisory Board, Philadelpia Exhibition	400.00
Survey of Summerside	400.00
The Deaf and Dumb Institution, Halifax,	500.00
Coast and River Steam and Packet Service	2,715.00
She Stock Farm	1,300.00
County Exhibitions	1,650.00
Fire Department, Charlottetown, including grant of 1875 unexpended	650.00
Fire Department, Summerside	100.00
Widow of late Hon. E. Whelan (in consideration of services of her late husband)	300.00
Salary of Keeper of Provincial Building	500.00
do do Law Courts	500.00
Gate Keeper, Government House	200.00
Salary of Keeper Court House and Market House Geo'town	80.00
do do Signal Station, Block-house	50.00
do do Assayer of Weights and Measures	32.50

On Thursday last birth was given to the "Ancillary Bill." It is entitled "An Act to amend the Land Purchase Act, 1875," and it explains and declares the extent and meaning of that Act. To meet the case of Mr. J. F. Montgomery—which has been returned to the Commissioners for reconsideration, and in which there was a difficulty, owing to the impossibility of again securing the services of Mr. Childers—it provides that the Commissioners appointed for the time being, shall be a competent tribunal to meet any such case. Should one of the Commissioners be a relative of the Proprietor, it provides that another Commissioner may be appointed in his stead. It also contains a provision to the effect that a deed given by the public trustee, shall be *prima facia* evidence that proceedings have been taken under the Act passed last year. In case a proprietor should happen to be a lunatic, it provides for the appointment of a Commissioner in his behalf. The Act also declares that an entailed estate shall come under the provisions of the "Land Purchase Act, 1875," as well as an estate held in fee simple. These are the prominent features of the "handmaiden." Hon. Attorney General introduced the Bill, and the Leader of the Opposition welcomed it. On Saturday it was read a second time and passed through Committee of the Whole House.

THE CITY BILL.

The Bill relating to the City of Charlottetown—now before the Legislature—is unquestionably based on a right principle. Nothing has, in our opinion, contributed more to the apathy and deadness which has hitherto prevailed among our leading citizens respecting civic affairs, than the irresponsibility and powerlessness of the City Council. With the right to levy taxation to any extent and in any way, the Corporation will become a highly important body. Every citizen will be interested in it. Our able, enterprising business-men—trembling for their taxes—will seek election; and we will see civic affairs administered prudently, economically, and in such a manner that the City will rapidly regain the ground it has lost, and advance nearer than heretofore to the standard of a modern commercial and capital city.

Hitherto, taxes have been so levied, that while they bore heavily upon one class of the community, the other classes have escaped scot free. This wrong, we may fairly hope, will be righted. We are informed, on the highest authority, that, should the Bill pass, it is already contemplated to reduce, materially, the household tax.

At present, the City is in a disgraceful state. Its citizens walk in the mire, when a few hundred dollars, prudently expended, would give every man and woman a clean plankway. A class of idle vagrants and criminals are breeding among us, when a few thousands would provide a City prison and Reformatory, where criminals and vagrants might be employed with advantage to the City, while they were being punished and reclaimed. Year after year, valuable lives are lost, the whole city is constantly endangered, and rates of insurance are nearly threefold what they should be, because we have not a copious supply of pure water. And yet nothing can be done; *and the debt of the city is merely nominal!* A radical change is surely needed. Such a change will, we believe, be brought about by the Bill now before the Legislature; and we hope it will pass.

OUR JAILS.

Public opinion has, at last, been thoroughly aroused on this subject. The voices of the press, the people, and the Legislature, united in the cry for better prisons, will surely have some effect even upon the pachydermatous Governments of the Dominion and the Province. The fact that no less than sixty-four persons, male and female, sick and well, old, young, and midddl-aged, hardened criminals and neophytes in crime, are huddled together in one confused mass, within the walls of Queen's County Jail, is surely sufficient to move authorities to immediate action. We assume that the Local legislature will send to Ottawa, a strong protest, against the dilatory conduct of the Dominion Government, in the matter of the Penitentiary; and we trust that they will grant a liberal sum to reorganize Queen's County Jail.

ST. LAWRENCE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of the Submarine Telegraph Committee, Mr. Power made a statement in effect as follows:—The establishment of telegraphic communication between the Magdalen Islands and the residue of the Dominion, would be of great mutual benefit; codfish, mackerel and herring frequently strike in at these shores in plenty for short periods, sometimes continuing no longer than a week. The run is generally over before its existence becomes known to the fisherman on the mainland; with telegraphic communication the fishermen of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would know when fish had struck in, and could at once proceed on and be very likely to secure a part of them. This telegraph would prove of great service to the fishing and trading interests of the Dominion and to the inhabitants along the coast.

There are 3000 white men in Florida who have not voted since the war.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PURE WATER VS. INTEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—While listening to the Rev. D. FitzGerald's excellent and charitable sermon, on the evening of the 26th—the whole tone of which must have been so encouraging to to those who really wish to improve—it appeared to me that to bring about the very desirable end that our kind Rector has in view, the first and most essential step to be taken is to provide the pure water so earnestly recommended. With the mass of the people of Charlottetown, this greatest of all luxuries is almost unattainable. The poorer class especially, must often be sorely tempted to mix something stronger than water with the nauseous stuff they are obliged to use to make it palatable. Now, although many may have the most ardent desire to reform, it will be impossible for them to carry out more than one of these resolutions: the first being of course to abstain from alcoholic drinks; and the next to use pure water, which they cannot do, as there is none to be had.

I remember reading a long time ago the story of a city in France, reduced to great wretchedness by the want of water. In one of the poorer habitations of this city, a poor woman watched over her sick child, who vainly cried for water. A kind neighbour hearing of their distress, brought the last drop she possesed, and though in much need of it herself, gave it to the sick boy. This act of kindness was never forgotten. His whole after life was one long act of gratitude; he lived long, but always in the greatest apparent poverty: he was never known to give alms; he was cursed as a miser whenever he went out. At his death it was found that he had amassed a large fortune, left entirely to supply the city with water. The curses were turned into blessings. How much better would it be if we could all fill our hearts with a little more of this noble man's heroism, and one and all work and deny ourselves until this great necessity is accomplished. The Spring Park water, of course, is very good; but with the exception of those who fetch it for themselves, two buckets a day is about the usual quantity that the people consider they can afford themselves; and every house-keeper knows what a very little way two buckets will go.

To return to the question of abstinence, Mr. FitzGerald will doubtless be very much disappointed with some of his congregation, probably thinking that though well known to be abstemeous, they should sign the pledge for the sake of example. We all of us know the force of good example; but if those who join the society for the sake of influencing others, how much more forcible must be the influence of those who keep temperate without signing the pledge. With regard to such as say they have tried to reform themselves, and have failed, let me urge them to try again. While there is life, there is hope. It is better to try and to fail, than never to try at all. But surely a life spent in repeated attempts must have some beneficial results, or meet with some degree of success. As for those who have every means in their power to avoid this evil of intemprance, no excuse can be made, and it is almost useless to bestow pity on those who would only jeer at the thought of it. However, every effort should be made to help and protect the bad as well as the unfortunate. Hoping that my feeble attempt to help in this arduous task will not be treated altogether with contempt, I remain, dear Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

A Lady.

April 3, 1876.

TO HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May it Please Your Honor:—

As the Provincial Legislature is now in session, I beg to call the attention of the Government to the state of Queen's County Jail—to its inefficiency to meet the requirements demanded in a suitable prison devoted to the detention of debtors, and the prevention and punishment of crime.

The details in fault complained of may be arranged under the following heads:—

1. The limited accommodation of the building.
2. The crowded and unclassified condition of the prisoners.
3. Its constant appropriation as a sick hospital.
4. A constant depot for lunatics.
5. A general receptacle for pauper vagrants, as a poor house.
6. An evasion of the judicial sentences of the Supreme Court.
7. A total negation of reformatory discipline.
8. The daily demand for a sick ward.

There are in the paison 64 inmates, viz:

Adult criminals (males)	33
Boys, from nine to sixteen years, for larceny	12
Lunatics	4
Females	2
Debtors	13
	64

To accommodate those prisoners there is only one room for females, old and young, of all comers, both for chronic offenders and tyros in crime. The debtors have only two rooms, and five for criminals. Of the latter, four are contained in one room; two rooms contain ten each; and two other rooms contain twelve each; one special cell is devoted to a case of chronic lunacy.

It thus appears that the chief number of the criminals are located in four rooms, averaging from ten to twelve inmates each, among whom are mixed the twelve young offenders; a deplorable sight, to find that juveniles in crime are obliged to mess, associate, and listen to the veterans in turpitude, imbibe their immoral sentiments and disgusting language. Undoubtedly a separation ought to be made here; but how?

There is no sick ward in the building, either for the prisoners or the sick vagrants, who are at all times liable to be introduced from without, and made to locate among the criminals. As an instance, a pauper vagrant was brought from the country last fall with ulcerated legs, from the knee to the ancle, discharging copiously, and smelling horribly. Of course he was planted among the criminals (and continues to this day), who are obliged to tolerate and inhale for weeks and months a highly tainted and disgusting atmosphere. I reported the case to one of the Visitors of the Jail, who notified the Executive, but, I regret to state, found no redress.

Criminals in the Supreme Court are frequently sentenced to hard labor. This is altogether a myth. There is no labor in our prison either hard or easy, nor have any means for carrying such a sentence into effect been established; and no attempt has yet been made to initiate reformatory discipline; and finally, all lunatics who fail to secure prompt admission into the lunatic asylum are located in jail among the criminals, when for many months (their mental disease progressing) they became incurable, and at last become pensioners for life on the resources of the province. So much for political economy.

On the above data I refrain from appending further comments, as my object is merely to direct the attention of the Executive and Legislature to this glaring blot on our civil polity. One thing is certain, this community requires an extension of prison accommodation; a town's hospital, a house of correction, and prisoners, though erring, treated with a little more consideration, and as part of the human family.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. Mackieson.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CIVIC FINANCES.

For the City Press.

Gentlemen,—Finding that many of the citizens of Charlottetown are under the impression that the financial condition of the City is not in a healthy state, and that they have been led to this conclusion either through wilful misrepresentation or ignorance of the true state of affairs, I consider it my duty to put the matter in a proper light, in so far as my position entitles me to act, and without bias or suggestion. I ask that you will kindly give place in your next issue to the accompanying extracts, coupled only with the following:—It is, I believe, represented, that the City is $30,000 in debt. So far from this being the fact, the following will show. At the end of our financial year, we were, as you will see by the published accounts, $4,697 in debt, on account of unpaid bills, which represented our actual cash liability. Against this there were uncollected of the City Taxes, the sum of $4,540 of reliable arrears, together with $403 of other good debts, making our total cash offset $4943, which leaves a balance in our favor of $246. These figures may be called insignificant, for the amounts they represent, but they are, nevertheless, correct. I grant you there is a further debt of $21,000; but this is nominal, because $19,400 of said amount is in Debentures, the payment of which is guaranteed by law, and against which the City has unencumbered assets to the amount of $65,000 This $65,000 represents a clear investment by the City, of over $3,000 annually, for its twenty-one years of civic existence, a circumstance that is now carefully evaded in the present outside representations. You will further see, that the City expended, in the last three years, $5,000 in macadamizing, over and above the amount of its revenue for that purpose, and that in the efforts to perfect the Fire Department, the respectable sum of $13,994 has been expended in the last three years, and for which the City authorities appear to get no credit.

I know that it is strongly urged, that we have been derelict in not enforcing the payment of arrears of taxes; but any conscientious person that is willing to admit the difficulty of collecting debts during the past season, will easily find the explanation. It is not my province, at least for the present, to refer to the political aspect of the case; but vouching for the correctnese of my statements and figures,

I remain your ob't. servant,

James J. O'Reilly,

City Accountant.

Ch'town, April 3, 1876.

EXTRACT NO. 1.

From the published City Accounts, showing the amount realized as a Macadamizing Fund for the City of Charlottetown, and the expenditure for the same purpose since the passing of the Act, 35th and 36th Victoria, Cap. 25, 1872, limiting the sources of Income to sixpense, currency, to the pound, as assessment on Real Estate and Rental—seven and one-half per cent, being the total, two and one-half per cent. of which is for macadamizing:—

INCOME.

1873.	2½ out of 7½ per cent,	$4876.70
1874.		3827.43
1875.		3846.57
Bal.,	excess of exp'dt'r in 3 years,	4999,46
		$17,550.16

EXPENDITURE.

1873.	Expended	$5420 21
1874.	"	6597.77
1875.	"	5532.18
		$17,550.16

EXTRACT NO. 2,

Showing the Expenditure of the Fire Department of Charlottetown for the three years ending 31st December, 1875, as compared with the three previous years, ending 31st Dec., 1872:—

1873.		$2625.97
1874.		3493.52
1875.		2874.82
1875.	New Engine and Hose,	5000.00
		$13,994.31
1870.	£564 7s 0d,	$1831.00
1871.		2613.82
1872.		1336.69
Balance in favor of 3 years ending 31st Dec., 1875,		8212.80
		$13,994.31

A correct statement,

James J. O'Reilly,

City Accountant.

Ch'town, March, 1876.

MARCH, 1876.

Comparative State of the Financial Position of the Cities of Halifax, St. John, N. B., Fredricton, and Charlottetown:—

Cities.	Population	Direct tax per head.	Total direct taxes.	Total debt, exclusive of waterworks &c	Rate per head of total debt.
Halifax, N. S.	35,000	$6.33	$224,527 00	$670,216.00	$19.10
St. John, N. B.	30,000	5.00	160,000.00	465,000.00	15.50
Fredericton, N. B.	7,500	3.87	29,000.00	82,939.00	11.60
Charlottetown,	10,000	1.47	14,700.00	21,080.00	2.00

LETTER FROM MR. WHITE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In the last issue of your paper, there appeared a communication signed "Number One," which calls for a reply. The questions concerning my *right* to interfere with politics, is beneath my notice. But, sir, the accusation that I in any way insulted the flag I honor, I hereby brand as a malicious libel—uttered by "Number One," knowingly and wilfully. The facts, sir, as can be proved, are these. On the morning of the election, I left my residence at the harbor, for the hustings at Alberton. After my departure, one of my employes took a number of flags to hoist on different parts of the premises. Among them was one of *Marryatt's* signals, which, he says, being small he placed at the top of the pole, with the ensign beneath. In the course of the day this was brought to my notice, by an opponent in politics, whom, for his ability, I respect; and, to his knowledge, I immediately ordered the signal down, to be placed in its proper position beneath the ensign. But, sir, this communication of "Number One," only shows the animus of a little *clique*, of the disappointed; and this attack I will let pass, but if repeated, I will refer "Number One" or two, to my attorney, and teach them not to publish libels on their master.

I remain, Sir, yours,

James F. White.

Sub-Collector, Cascumpec.

Cascumpec, March 28, 1876.

COAL OR OIL?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Happening, a day or two since, to take up your paper, I found you had copied from the St. John *Watchman*, an extract from Professor Dawson's Lecture, in which he says "Coal will be found underlying Prince Edward Island." You omitted to say, it is probably so deep as not to be available. Although coal is not likely to be found within reasonable depths, oil is. I have given considerable attention to the geology of this Island, and know where so-called "coal,"—that is to say, a highly oleaginous shale—has been found even in the surface soil. The late Mr. Herbert Bell had an inkling of the locality. There, or near, is the place to bore.

Chaos.

April 3, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS

OF A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

TO BE PUBLISHED IN

SOURIS, P. E. I.,

The first No. of which will be issued in a few weeks.

It will contain 28 columns of reading matter, and will be replete with the Latest News, Fishing Intelligence, Market Quotations, and everything tending to enlighten and enliven.

In politics a strictly independent course will be pursued. It will constantly aim at promoting the business interests of King's County by making known its splendid natural resourchs, and advocating its rights. It will be a secular paper; and whilst maintaining a high moral tone, will contain nothing offensive to any man's religious convictions.

Having had an experience of over 12 years in every department of the printing business, we feel confident that entire satisfaction will be given as to its typographical appearance.

The subscription price will be $1.00 per annum in advance, or $1.20 payable at the end of six months.

W. H. BOURKE.

Souris, March 25, 1876. [apl3 3in

PROSPECTUS

OF A

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

TO BE PUBLISHED IN KING'S COUNTY.

The undersigned, having entered into copartnership, hereby announce that they have purchased the material with which *The Eastern Advocate* was printed, and intend, on arrival of the necessary supplies of Paper, Ink, etc., to publish a Weekly Newspaper in GEORGETOWN, containing 28 columns, named

"The King's County Advertiser."

Terms of Subscription: $1.00 payable in advance; $1.25 if not paid in advance.

☞ Job Printing will be executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

PETER McCOURT,
JAMES C. McMAHON.

March 27, 18 6.—2in

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Daniel Hodgson, and Margaret Leah Hodgson, } Plaintiffs.
vs.
Malcolm McLeod, Defendant.

By virtue of a writ of Statute Execution, to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Daniel Hodgson and Margaret Leah Hodgson, against Malcolm McLeod, I have taken and seized, as the property of the said Malcolm McLeod, all the right, title and interest of the said Malcolm McLeod, in and to all that piece of land, bounded as follows,—commencing at the north-west angle of fifty-eight (58) acres of land on the south side of Orwell Road, in fee to Donald McLeod, thence, according to the magnetic north of the year (1764) one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, south for the distance of eighty-six (86) chains, thence by a line running west three degrees south (W. 3 S.) eight (8) chains and twenty-five links, to the east boundary of a tract of land in possession of James Gunnip, thence following the course of said east boundary north, three degrees west, seventy-five (75) links, thence by a right angle line therewith westwardly eight (8) chains; thence south three degrees east (S. 3 E) seventy-five (75) links; thence west three degrees south five (5) chains and twenty-five (25) links to the east boundary of Donald McLeod's homestead, thence following the course of the same north three degrees west (N. 3 W.) seventy-three (73) chains and forty-five (45) links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one [1] chain and sixty-two [62] links; thence north three [3] degrees west [N. 3 W.] two [2] chains and seventy-five [75] links; thence east three degrees north [E. 3 N.] one chain and sixty-two links; thence north three degrees west [N. 3 W.] eleven [11] chains, thence east twenty-five chains and sixty links, to the place of commencement, containing two hundred and four acres [204] two [2] roods of land, a little more or less, together with a small portion of marsh, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at the west edge of the marsh, on the east side of the bridge over Orwell river, on the Post-Road; thence following the course of the eastward edge of said Post-road south twenty degrees west [S. 20 W.], four [4] chains or until it meets the margin between the marsh and high land; thence following the course of the same southeastwardly for the distance of four [4] chains; thence north twenty degrees east [N. 20 E.] four [4] chains or until it meets the channel of said Orwell river; thence following the course of the same northwestwardly, to the place of commencement, containing one [1] acre and two [2] roods of marsh land, a little more or less, marsh and high land included, being two hundred and six [206] acres of land, a little more or less, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number fifty-seven, in Queen's County. Also, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing at the edge of Orwell river channel, in direct line north with the west boundary of that part of the late Murdoch McLeod's farm, now in possession of Malcolm McLeod; thence (according to the magnetic meridan of 1764) south three degrees east fifteen chains and fifty links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east two chains seventy-five links; thence east three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east seventy-three chains and forty-five links; thence west three degrees south for the distance of eleven chains and thirty-four links; thence north three degrees west ninety-four chains to said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the Post-road; thence following the course of the said Post-Road southwestwardly to the margin between the high land and the marsh on the eastward side of said Post-road; thence following the course of said margin south-eastwardly for the distance of four chains, from the eastward edge of said Post-road; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east four chains, or until it meets the said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and four acres; also that piece and parcel of land commencing on the west side of the Murray Harbor Road at the angle formed by the said road and the Maitland Road, and running thence southwardly along said road for the distance of eight chains to the north side of Wood Island Road; thence along said road for the distance of thirty-six chains and ten links; thence northwardly by a line at right angles to the said road to the Maitland road; thence along same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being part of Lot Sixty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island; also all that piece of land lying, situate and being on Murray Harbor Road, on Lot Fifty-seven, in Queen's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a stake fixed at the north-east corner of land in possession of Donald Ross; thence west [according to the course of said Ross land] for the distance of seventy-four and a half chains to the rear boundary line of the Murray Harbor Road farms; thence north for the distance of five chains and sixty links; thence in parallel lines east for the distance of seventy-four and one-half chains, or until it meets Murray Harbor Road; thence following the course of the said road for the distance of five chains and sixty links, to the place of commencement, containing about forty two acres, in Queen's County; and I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Thursday the twentieth day of April, 1876, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell at public auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being eight hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest on eight hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents, from the 23rd day of October, 1874, until paid, at seven and one-half per cent. per annum, besides sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct 7, 1875.

E. J. Hodgson, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct., 13, 1875.

Plain Job and Book Printing done at the Examiner Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORK BARRELS.

For Sale—

300 PORK BARRELS,
120 Halves do.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 3, .—3in

SOLE LEATHER.

200 SIDES No. 1 and EXTRA.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April, 3, 1876.—3in

ST. PATRICK'S
Total Abstinence Society

The Very Rev'd Dr. McDonald has kindly consented to deliver the CLOSING LECTURE of the Season, before the above society, in ST. PATRICK'S HALL

On next Thursday Ev'g,

April 6th—Subject:—

Catholic Devotion of Old England.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; admission 10 cents.

MAURICE BLAKE, } Lecture Com.
JOHN HUGHES,

Ch'town, April 3, 1876.—1in h

Room Paper.

For Sale to the trade, on reasonable terms:

13 BALES ROOM PAPER,

Assorted Patterns.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES.

Ch'town, April 3, 1875.

"Clinton" Fire Insurance Co., of St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Parties in this Island holding policies from he above named Company, by merely sending a postal card, with full address, and memo. of total amount insured, to P. O. Box 243, Charlottetown, P. E. I., will hear of something to their advantage.

March 27, 1876.—ar pres her 2in

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Daniel Hodgson, Plaintiff.
Malcolm McLeod, } Defendants.
Donald McLeod,

By virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Daniel Hodgson, against Malcolm McLeod and Donald McLeod, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Malcolm McLeod and Donald McLeod, all the right, title and interest of the said Malcolm McLeod and Donald McLeod, in and to all that piece of land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at the north-west angle of fifty-eight [58] acres of land on the south side of Orwell Road, in fee to Donald McLeod; thence [according to the magnetic north of the year [1764] one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, south for the distance of eighty-six [86] chains; thence by a line running west three degrees south [W. 3 S.] eight (8) chains and twenty-five links to the east boundary of a tract of land in possession of James Gunnip; thence following the course of said east boundary, north three degrees west seventy-five (75) links; thence by a right angle line therewith westwardly eight (8) chains; thence south three degreee east [S. 3 E.] seventy-five [75] links; thence west three degrees south, five (5) chains twenty-five links to the east boundary of Donald McLeod's homestead; thence following the course of the same north three degrees west (N. 3 W.) seventy-three [73] chains and forty-five [45] links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one [1] chain and sixty-two (62) links; thence north three (3) degrees west (N. 3 W.) two chains and seventy-five [75] links, thence east three degrees north [E. 3 N.] one chain and sixty-two links; thence north three degrees west (N. 3 W.) eleven [11] chains; thence east twenty-five chains and sixty links, to the place of commencement, containing two hundred and four [204] acres and two [2] roods of land, a little more or less, together with a small portion of marsh, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at the west edge of the marsh, on the east side of the bridge over Orwell River, on the Post Road; thence following the course of the eastward edge of said Post Road south twenty degrees west [S. 20 W.] four [4] chains or until it meets the margin between the marsh and high land; thence following the course of the same south-eastwardly for the distance of four [4] chains; thence north twenty degrees east [N. 20 E.] four [4] chains or until it meets the channel of said Orwell River; thence following the course of the same, northwestwardly to the place of commencement, containing one (1) acre and two (2) roods of marsh land, a little more or less, marsh and high land included being two hundred and six (206) acres of land, a little more or less, situate, lying and being on lot or township number fifty-seven (57) Queen's County. Also, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south edge of Orwell River channel in a direct line north with the west boundary of that part of the late Murdock McLeod's farm now in possession of Malcholm McLeod; thence (according to the magnetic meridian of 1764) south three degrees east fifteen chains and fifty links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east two chains seventy-five links; thence east three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east seventy-three chains and forty-five links; thence west three degrees south for the distance of eleven cains and thirty-four links thence north three degrees west ninety-four chains to the said channel; thence following the various cources of the same eastwardly to the Post Road; thence following the course of the said Post Road southwestwardly to the margin between the high land and marsh on the eastward side of said Post Road; thence following the course of said margin south-eastwardly for the distance of four chains from the eastward edge of said Post Road; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east four chains, until it meets the said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and four acres. Also that piece and parcel of land commencing on the west side of the Murray Harbor Road, at the angle formed by said road and the Maitland Road, and running thence southwardly along said road for the distance of eight chains to the north side of Wood Island Road; thence along said road for the distance of thirty-six chains and ten links; thence northwardly by a line at right angles to the said road to the Maitland Road; thence along same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less, being part of Lot Sixty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island. Also, all that piece of land, lying situate and being on Murray Harbor Road, on Lot Fifty-seven, in Queen's County, in the said Island, bounded, as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake fixed at the north-east corner of land in possession of Donald Ross; thence west (according to the course of said Ross land) for the distance of seventy-four and a half chains to the rear boundary line of the Murray Harbor Road farms; thence north for the distance of five chains and sixty links; thence in parallel lines east for the distance of seventy-four and one-half chains, or until it meets Murray Harbor Road; thence following the course of the said road for the distance of five chains and sixty links to the place of commencement containing about forty-two acres in Queen's County; and I do hereby give public notice, that I will, on Thursday the twentieth day of April next, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell, at public auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents, with interest on three hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents, from the 4th day of June, 1874, until paid, at seven and a one-half dollars per cent. per annum besides Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct. 7, 1875.

E. J. Hodgson, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Oct. 18, 1875.

Subscribe for THE EXAMINER One Dollar and Forty Cents a year.