

**PORTLY.**  
**CHILDREN.**  
Come to me, O ye children!  
For I hear you at your play  
And the questions that perplexed me  
Have vanished quite away  
Ye open the eastern window,  
That look towards the sun,  
Where thoughts are singing swallows  
And the brooks of morning run.  
In your hearts are the birds and the  
sunshine,  
In your thoughts the brooklets of dawn,  
But in mine is the wind of autumn,  
And the first fall of the snow.  
Ah! what would the world be to us  
If the children were no more?  
We should dread the desert behind us  
Worse than the dark before.  
What the leaves are to the forest,  
With light and air for fuel,  
Ere their sweet and tender juices  
Have been hardened into wood—  
That to the world are children;  
Through them it feels the glow  
Of a brighter and sunnier climate  
Than reaches the trunks below.  
Come to me, O ye children,  
And whisper in my ear  
What the birds and the winds are singing  
In your sunny atmosphere.  
For what are all our contrivings,  
And the wisdom of our books,  
When compared with your carresses,  
And the gladness of your looks?  
Ye are better than all the ballads  
That ever were sung or said;  
For ye are living poems,  
And all the rest are dead.

**LITERATURE.**  
**A CONTEST WITH FOILS.**  
Just thirty years ago I arrived at St. Petersburg, with the intention of establishing myself as a fencing-master in the capital. Introductions from distinguished individuals of my own country enabled me to make a friend of Count Alexis W., and that nobleman interested himself in my success. Not content with procuring me several pupils, he urged me to petition the Emperor for the valuable and honorable appointment of fencing-master to a regiment; and toward that end, gave me a letter of recommendation to an aide-de-camp of Czarowitz, who was then at the castle of Stremitz, near St. Petersburg.  
The morning after, I hired a droschki and set out for Stremitz, armed with my credentials. I reached the convent of St. Sergius, the saint most venerated in Russia, after St. Alexander Nievski. A few minutes afterwards I arrived at the castle, and was soon ushered into the apartments of the Emperor's brother. In one of these I discovered him standing with his back to a large fire, and distinguished by the most forbidding countenance I ever beheld. He was tapping his boot with his riding whip, and the undried splashes of mud on his pantaloons indicated that he had but recently returned from a ride or review. At a table near him was seated General Rodna, pen in hand, and apparently writing under the Prince's direction.  
The door was scarcely closed when the Czarowitz, fixing on me his piercing eye, addressed me as follows:  
'What's your name?'  
'Alexis W.'

toads in my summer house. The last lived three days, Rodna, added he, turning to the general, 'with a nail in his belly.'  
So saying, the prince sprang upon his steed. With great skill he put the animal through the most difficult evolutions, at the same time executing sundry prances and tricks with the lance.  
'All ready?' he cried, riding up to me.  
'Ready, your highness,' was my reply, and he, sitting on his horse, galloped to the further end of the avenue.  
'Surely all this is a joke!' I said to General Rodna.  
'By no means,' was the reply.—'You will either lose your life or gain your appointment. Defend yourself as if you were on a battle-field.'  
Matters had taken a much more serious turn than I had anticipated. Had I considered myself at liberty to return blow for blow, I could have taken my chance with-out meanness; but finding myself bound to control, as well as to use a keen-edged sabre, while exposed to the sharpened lance of a reckless and royal antagonist, the chances of diversion were decidedly against me. It was too late, however, to draw back.  
I summoned to my aid all the coolness and address I possessed, and prepared to meet the Czarowitz, who had already reached the end of the avenue, and turned his horse about. The animal advanced down upon his opponent, and I advanced down upon his horse. Constantine being mounted down upon his neck in such a manner that he was nearly concealed by the abundant mane.  
When he reached me he made a point at my breast; but I parried his thrust, and bounded on one side, horse and rider carried away by his impetuosity, passed by without doing the slightest injury.  
'Very good! Very good!' he said, 'try again.'  
Without giving me time for objection or remark, he took space for his career, and after asking me if I was ready, returned to the charge with great fury.—As before I kept my eyes fixed on his, and not before his motions escaped me. At the decisive moment I parried on parle and by a spring to the right made his second attempt as harmless as the first.—Uttering a howl of disappointment, the Czarowitz entered into the spirit of our tilting match as ardently as if it had been a real combat, and had moreover, made up his mind that it should terminate in his favor; but when I saw him retreating the ground for the third assault I resolved that it should be the last.  
Again he advanced toward me with whirlwind speed; this time, however, without contenting myself with a mere parry, I dealt a violent back-handed blow on the pole of the lance, which was severed by the stroke, and Constantine felt himself un-armed. Then, quick as thought, I seized the bridal of the horse, and by a violent jerk threw him on his haunches, at the same time placing the point of my sabre on the breast of the rider.  
General Rodna uttered a cry of alarm; he thought I was going to kill the Prince. Constantine also had the same impression, for the color left his cheek for an instant. Stepping across backward and bowing to the grand duke.  
'Your highness,' I said, 'has now seen whether I am able to teach Russian soldiers, and whether I am worthy to become their professor.'  
'Yes, by my soul, you are! Never saw a braver fellow, and a regiment you shall have, if I can get it for you. Now, follow me,' he added, as he threw himself from the saddle and led the way to his apartment.  
When there, he took up a pen, and wrote at the foot of the petition to the Emperor, which I had fortunately in readiness.—  
'I humbly recommend the petitioner to your imperial majesty, believing him in every way worthy of the favor he solicits.'  
It is only necessary to add that, after some short delay, I was fortunate enough to procure the post I so anxiously sought.

**LITERARY NOTICES.**  
*An Historical Notice on the difficulties which have arisen between the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, and certain Indians at Oka, Lake of Two Mountains—A mere case of Right of Property—By no means a religious question.*  
A pamphlet, with the above heading explains the Oka difficulty from Father Lacombe's point of view. The story is simple and plain, and the lands in dispute were, originally, granted as a mission to the Seminary by the Government of New France in 1717. As long as the country was in a wilderness state, and game plentiful, the Indians lived contented enough; but when the game disappeared, and it was necessary to turn to the cultivation of the soil for a living, the Seminary and the Indians, who had been contented with the land, began to quarrel. In the words of the pamphlet, 'it was then that they commenced to reflect on the means to be taken to live without work. It is claimed that men of influence, hostile to the Seminary, prevailed on them to change their religion, and that the government would give them the Seminary. Listening to these councils, a number of the Indians, headed by three chiefs, left the Roman Catholic religion, and their former allegiance to the Seminary. It is shown that then the Indians became insolent, and set out down the best points of view, and that the Seminary, who treated the clergy, broke into their premises and carried off some wood, claiming that it was their property. Their conduct was condemned by the magistrates and the courts, but still the relations continued. Judge Johnston advised them to have recourse to law if they believed they had claims on the land. They assailed a surveyor appointed by the court to define the boundaries and charged the priest in charge of the Mission with a very serious offence—a charge which a court of magistrates, some of them Protestants, declared to be false. Allegedly, this pamphlet gives a correct statement of the case, the Two Mountain Indians were a bad lot. A long story is told about the Methodist Church at Oka, which was destroyed, and which has gained more importance and celebrity since its destruction than it would have gained in a thousand years, and it within its walls a million Indians had been raised up, and the piece of land on which this chapel was built was never occupied, leased, or even enclosed. Three Iroquois chiefs, who claimed to be Trustees of the Methodist Church, got an old Indian woman to convey to a notary at Oka the land, whereupon they took possession and built the chapel thereon. The Seminary could not stand this encroachment, and without allowing the rights of ownership. The three chiefs were therefore served by the Seminary's Notary with a protest. They paid no attention to this, and proceedings were commenced against them in court. The Indians put in defence, but continued with their work. The law's delays appear to have been numerous in this case, or rather the Seminary holds that Mr. McLaron, the advocate for the Indians, by persistently neglecting to plead, although frequently notified by both verbal and written notices, until at last the case was brought to a hearing, and the defendants not having pleaded any possession, nor indemnity for improvements, judgment was given for the Seminary, and it was given possession of the land. When the sheriff arrived on the ground to execute the order of the court, the keys of the chapel were given him, and the windows and benches were removed to a place fit for the Seminary. The Seminary's property was removed to the Seminary, and subsequently carted, at the priest's expense, to the ground on which the Protestant Seminary stands. The pamphlet says, 'what no doubt is true, that the building was of little account, but the value of the land is not now being considered. However, it took only three hours to destroy it, and no one was engaged in the work of demolition but the sheriff and parties directed by him. The work was done quietly and on the day time, no menaces or insults were offered to the Indians, and the whole affair appears to have been carried out religiously, 'decency and order.' The priests declare that they were not actuated by any religious spirit, but that it was purely a worldly affair, and that whatever respect was given to the dispute, arose from parties who desired to create a prejudice against the Seminary.  
*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for January, 1876, has been republished by the*

Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.  
I. The Dilemma.—Part IX.  
II. In My Study Chair.—No. II.  
III. Left-handed Eliza.—Conclusion.  
IV. Lace and Brice-a-brac.  
V. How or Beatrix.  
VI. The First Step in Army Reform.  
VII. Public Affairs.

In this part of 'The Dilemma,' the scene changes to England, and nearly all the old characters are his study chair. The gentleman who sits in his study chair, talks about the advantages of devoting a good deal of time to the study of Greek and Roman classics. He particularly admires Aristophanes. The article ends with a very accurate and quotable from some of the Oxford prize poems. 'Left-handed Eliza' is finished. It ends with a smash, a death, and a marriage, but fails to account for the mysterious disappearance of the 'Left-handed Eliza.' A very interesting notice of a couple of books—'La Dentelle,' by M. Joseph Seguin, and 'Hall's Brice-a-brac Hunter.' The original of 'Hall's Brice-a-brac Hunter' is a very old, but probably the outgrowth of the embroidery which formed the occupation and amusement of the ladies in medieval times, held daily sewing bees with their needles, and their long wavers. Its history is traced through the improvements made in this lace, wrought entirely with the needle, and the much finer kinds made on cushions, desks, and great of the family. The dissertation on Brice-a-brac that follows, announces that 'among the motives for marriage nowadays, one of the strongest must be the desire to procure a house which affords the luxury, the ambition of furnishing a house in some altogether aesthetic and exquisite way, with a perfection which no one has attained, and the quietness of the taste of decorating parlor walls with old plates and cheap Japanese fans. It does not, however, cheap slightly of real Brice-a-brac and its admirers, who require 'real lace' for their parlor walls, and who are anxious to become connoisseurs even in China. 'Bee or Beatrix' is a pretty little story, something in the style of 'Nan,' which proved to be such a success through the long run of 'The First Step in Army Reform,' refers to orders issued to the Home Guards, concerning the assembling and placing the British army hastily, in case invasion should under such a proceeding necessary. The scheme, which is explained in detail, is considered good, as far as it goes, but 'the true genius' is a vigorous offensive—a maxim which English has always held. The near approach to the opening of Parliament makes it desirable to review matters at home and abroad. The article on 'Public Affairs' treats of the legislation of the last year, the state of trade, the threatened war with China, the Turkish troubles, the Suez Canal, and many other topics of more or less interest.  
The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y. are as follows: *The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster and British Quarterly Review, and Blackwood's Magazine, Price, 1s. 6d. for any one copy, \$15 for all, and a postage is prepaid by the Publishers.*

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
A thriving Springfield grocer was actually so absent-minded as to put some eggs—tensibly quite fresh—into a box marked: 'These goods speak for themselves.'  
'A young woman in Chicago recently put her false teeth in a glass of water at night, and in the morning found them embedded in a chunk of solid ice. She was late at breakfast, the process of thawing out the teeth with a bonfire of matches being slow.  
The scholars in a Chinese school never put bent pins on each other's seat. They are not so civilized as that. But when one of them snubs the head of the desk down on the pitfall of the one next to him, the owner of the queue indulges in some frightful tea-lax language when he attempts to rise from his seat.  
Carwright ought to be happy. He came into office proclaiming a deficit, but the deficit was not. He hunted for a deficit in every book and corner of the Parliament building, and he found it not. Then he set himself to create a deficit, and it is generally admitted that when the House meets he will have the satisfaction of announcing the success of his efforts. He is, in fact, the only member of the Cabinet who has kept his promise to the people. He promised a deficit and he is bound to give them one.  
Out of ten thousand persons only one reached the age of seventy. In the same way, one hundred reached the age of sixty-five.  
A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England. A grocer named Ficker, who keeps fowls, was last week seized with a violent cold, and he died in the left thumb. Mortification set in, and all efforts to save the unfortunate man's life proved unavailing.  
TO TELL THE AGE OF SHEEP.—A lamb has eight small teeth on the lower jaw, called the sucking teeth. When it comes one year old past the two canine ones come out, and two wide ones fill their places. Thus they change, two coming out yearly until they are four years old past, at which time they have a full set of these wide, short teeth. They close up again after this they grow long and narrow, and in time will loosen and fall out. Sheep will do well as long as these teeth remain firm, so they can feed in summer. We have known the native or coarse sheep to justify and do well until fifteen years of age.—*N. Y. Tribune.*  
Bees are very plenty in the Adirondack region this winter, and four appeared in broad daylight at North Creek the other day. On Sunday three, 'hostile to justice' black bees entered the church of that place just after the minister had commenced his sermon, and walked leisurely up the passageway until he reached nearly the altar of the church. The women jumped upon the top of the seats and screamed at the height of their voices; all was confusion and the service came to a standstill. Bruin raised himself upon his haunches and calmly surveyed the scene, and seemingly satisfied with his scrutiny, deliberately walked out. He was followed, but escaped.  
The difficulties in the Superior Court, arising from the failure to fill the vacancy on the bench, still embarrass the Judges, and the great dissatisfaction exists at the gross neglect of the interested parties, of which the Government are guilty. The resignation of Mr. Justice Berthelot was rumored yesterday, the resignation being precipitated, it is said, by the difficulties under which the judiciary labour. It was reported that a strong representation on the subject of the delay complained of had been made by the judges, and that other resignations will follow if the remonstrance be raised. Lord Dufferin's recent appointment to the Grit Ministry, on the occasion of the State dinner, to sustain the dignity of the administration of justice, has evidently fallen upon deaf ears.  
The history of the Grattan statue, unveiled in Dublin the other day, is curious. Some years ago Mr. A. M. Sullivan was confined in prison for some article which had appeared in his journal, the Nation, he refusing to give up the name of the writer. While he was languishing in prison, a subscription was organized with the intention of testifying the sympathy of the people of Ireland. After the list had been opened for some time, information reached the ear of Mr. Sullivan, who at once and prematurely declined to profit pecuniary by his misadventure. However, there was the money, amounting to some three or four hundred pounds, and it was pressed on Mr. Sullivan's acceptance, he suggested that a statue to Grattan should be raised, and every hundred over his sum as the nucleus of a fund which has since been sufficiently augmented.  
STATISTICS OF MINING.—In Great Britain there are 410,000 men employed in the coal mines below ground and 106,000 engaged above ground. The coal mined each year amounts to 128,500,000 tons. On an average, 1,000 men are killed every year and 4,000 wounded. In the last half century 50,000 men have been killed in the mines and some 200,000 were wounded. In the United States, 12,000,000 tons of coal were mined, and 50,000,000 tons of coal mined yearly. In Pennsylvania the death rate exceeds that of Great Britain. The death rate in Ohio was also greater last year than that of England, but this year it will be less. The most dangerous mines in the United States are in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, one man being killed there for every 85,000 tons mined. One man is killed in England for every 125,000 tons mined, one in Pennsylvania for every hundred tons mined, and one for every 135,000 tons. This destruction of human life ought always to be considered when making complaints about dear fuel. No doubt the prices often charged for coal are too dear, but the cause of changes in the part of those who own the mines, and never on the part of those who work them.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, gripping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in corked and stoppered bottles, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills represents, in the most concentrated form, as much cathartic power as is embodied in any of the large pills for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the other, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The Pills are sold by dealers in medicine.

**JOHN CARTER,**  
Auctioneer and General Agent,  
Tighish Station..... P. E. I.  
Particular attention given to consignments  
References—Hon. R. Reid, Alberton,  
R. Hunt, Esq., D. Rogers, Esq., Summerside,  
Dec. 6, 1875.—3m

**BUILDING LOTS**  
**FOR SALE!**  
TWO of the most suitable Building Lots on the corner, at Tighish Station, The Rev. Douglas McDonald will point out the Lots to intending purchasers.  
Also, a piece of excellent Land, lying on Lot 28, consisting of seventy-five acres. This runs through this property an excellent stream of water, capable of driving a mill, and the Railway is close by. Further particulars can be learned on application at 'Dominion House,' Ch'town, H. B. SMITH,  
Nov. 22, 1875. 3m

**PRIME**  
**Virginia Leaf Tobacco**  
The Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he keeps  
Constantly on Hand  
A Choice Selection of Tobacco!  
Manufactured from Prime Virginia Leaf.  
Before purchasing elsewhere, dealers who purchase for cash should call and judge for themselves at  
CHARLES QUIRK'S  
Aug. 30, 1875.—1y 102 Upper Queen St.

**House and Lot for Sale.**  
FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND on Richmond Street, formerly occupied by the late John Lawson, Esq. For terms, apply at  
EXAMINER OFFICE,  
Nov. 22, 1875.

**HERMANS & SON,**  
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,  
QUEEN STREET,  
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,  
BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since the commencement of their business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand—  
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF  
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS,  
&c. &c. &c.  
All orders in the above business will be promptly attended to.  
Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as  
Gas Fitting, Water Closets, Bell Fitting, &c. &c.  
We are prepared to sell them at Rates as low as can be had in the city, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style.  
To a generous public we would say, that all orders in this branch of our business will be attended to with the greatest care and promptness.  
A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand.—*Crystal Blue* sold cheaper than ever.—[Nov. 11, 1875.]

**The Greatest Medical Discovery**  
**OF THE AGE!**  
After lengthened experiments,  
**Dr. Samuel La'Mert,**  
of 15 Gower Street, Bedford Square, London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spasmodism, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded by the most reliable and secret, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on  
**The Physiology of Marriage,**  
with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of F. W. Abbott, at the head of South River, or of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Aug. 30, 1875.

**Prescription Free**  
FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.  
Address DAVIDSON & Co., Box 2296, New York. Sept. 13, 1875.

**FREEHOLD FARM**  
ON LOT 44  
FOR SALE.  
THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kicham, situate on Township No. 1, Range No. 1, and containing 100 acres, consisting of fifty acres. The said Farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice Farm. Title good, and terms easy.  
Wm. D. STEWART,  
Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874.  
\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted!—A large number of Agents of work, of money, of either sex, young or old, spare moments, or all the time, in any thing else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. S. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**SIXTY DOZEN**  
**FELLOWS' COMPOUND**  
**Syrup of Hypophosphites**  
At Wholesale.  
W. R. WATSON,  
City Drug Store, (Victoria),  
Building, Aug. 23, 1875.

**BANKRUPT STOCK!**  
**GEO. DAVIES & CO.**  
Having purchased a portion of the Stock formerly owned by Robertson, McLeod & Co., of Halifax, N.S., which will be ready for sale at the  
**London House,**  
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1,  
**GREAT BARGAINS**

will thus be offered to parties wishing to purchase Goods at Low Prices, viz:  
**WINTER DRESS GOODS**  
IN VARIETY.  
Black & Colored French Merinoes & Coburgs, BLACK LUSTRES, Brilliantines and Athol Cloths, Grey and White Calicoes and Sheetings, Fancy Prints, Table Linens, Canadian Tweeds, WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS, BEAVERS AND PILOTS, Readymade Clothing, Blankets, Flannels, Haberdashery, Underclothing, &c. &c. &c.  
No Goods Allowed Out on Approval.

**TERMS CASH.**  
**GEORGE DAVIES & CO.**  
Nov. 22, 1875.

**STADACONA**  
**Insurance Comp'ny**  
CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

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**Head Office . . . . . Quebec.**

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March 15, 1875. Agents for P. E. Island.

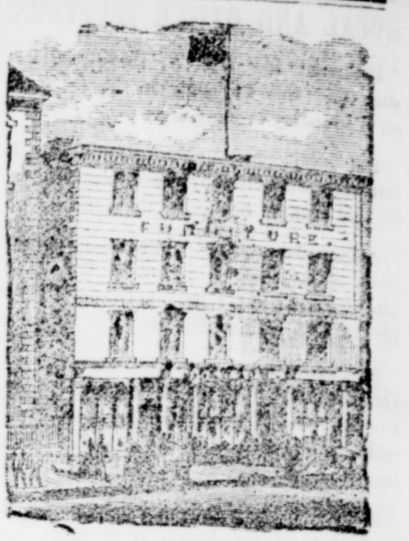
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WILL BE FOUND AT  
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**Largest assortment of Cloth in the City!**  
TO SELECT FROM.  
A BANG UP  
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Shirts and Ties a Specialty!  
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**1000 PAIRS**  
**Ladies' Kid Gloves!**  
TWO BUTTONS!  
AT 50 CENTS PER PAIR.  
In addition to our usual Stock, we have just made a special purchase of the above, part of a bankrupt stock, which we are selling at 50 cents per pair. Usual price is 75 cents.  
—ALSO—  
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY  
**Ladies' Rich Brocaded Silk Scarfs!**  
In New and Most Desirable Shades;  
Including the New CARDINAL COLOR, from 15 cents each. Usual price, 30 cents to 40 cents.

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.,**  
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AT  
**THE MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
KING STREET,  
Consisting in part of Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed-Room Furniture, from the latest American and English Patterns, Store, Office and Ship Furniture made to order, in the most substantial manner.  
Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Cheffoniers, Sinks, Washstands, Tables of all kinds.  
Chairs, (the best in the Province) in single and double backs, Stuents, (Eas) and Library Chairs, (rotary) Gilt and Walnut Moulding for Picture Frames; Looking Glass Plates, all sizes; Bedsteads Mattresses etc., and everything required in the shape of Furniture.  
As Good and as Cheap as can be bought in the City,  
All manufactured on the premises, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Nearly opposite A. Baldwin & Co's Hardware Store, King Street. Residence nearly opposite.

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Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1875.



**NEW**  
**More Elegant Styles**  
AND  
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**LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK**  
IN P. E. ISLAND.  
Selected from London, New York, Boston and Dominion Establishments, which, together with our own UNRIVALLED FACILITIES, put us ahead of all competitors in our line.

**Drawing, Dining, & Bed Room Suits, High & Low Cost.**  
A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.,**  
TO SELECT FROM.  
**Window Rollers, Cornice Poles, Rings, &c. &c. &c.**  
English & German Looking Glasses, and Plates to fit Old Frames, VERY CHEAP.

**Some New and Elegant Picture Mouldings!**  
In Imitation inlaid, French Burl, Ash Burl, Blue and Magenta, and other Fancy Patterns, not hitherto imported.  
—ALSO—  
New Rustic Frames, with New Corner Pieces, and Oval Frames, &c., which we will SELL CHEAP!  
**Picture Frames**  
every variety, &c.  
**JOHN NEWSON.**  
Jan. 18, 1875. 1y co

**CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876.**  
THE  
**Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,**  
21 Barclay Street, New York,  
Continue their authorized reprints of the  
**Four Leading Quarterly Reviews:**  
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig), LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative), WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal), BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical).  
Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in literature, science, & art; also, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. The most powerful Monthly in the English language, famous for its STORIES, ESSAYS, and SKETCHES, of the highest literary merit.  
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CLUBS.  
A discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to an address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$45.00, and so on.

**PREMIUMS.**  
New subscribers—applying early—for the year 1876 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1875 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.  
Premiums to subscribers on discount of clubs can be allowed when the money is not emitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.  
Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.  
**The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,**  
Nov 17 51 Barclay St., New York.

**A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION**  
OF THE  
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TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the thirtieth day of March next, (1876) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, (1869) and made between Donald McDonald of Lot or Township Thirty-two, (32) in Prince Edward Island, and Elizabeth, his wife of the one part, and James Horsfield Peters, of St. John's, in Charlottetown, of the other part, all that piece or parcel of land situate on Lot or Township Thirty-two, (32) in Charlottetown Parish, in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south line of land in possession of Arnold Ballouin, on the east side of the Settlement Road, and running thence west three degrees (3) south along the said boundary line, to land in possession of Dockendorffs, or to Charles North's line thence east three degrees (3) north along Cahill's said line to the Settlement Road, aforesaid, and thence northwesterly commencing at the said stake at the place of along the same to the stake at the place of the said Donald McDonald, together with all other lands, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.  
For further particulars apply at the office of Edward Bayfield, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or to the undersigned, JAMES HORSFIELD PETERS,  
Dec. 13, 1875.—till mar. 15, 1876.