

Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, the British Boundary Commissioner, who is now at Guiran, on the Hari Rud River, fifty miles west of Herat, with an escort of 3,000 Indian cavalrymen.

It has been learned that Gen. Lumsden's report was based on the statements of Col. Ridgway and Capt. Yale of his staff, who were witnesses of the fight on the Kusk River from beginning to end. When the Afghans retreated Col. Ridgway and Capt. Yale accompanied them for a short distance and then galloped to Guiran, a distance of about 150 miles, to make their report to Gen. Lumsden. The idea that they asked the Russians for protection against the Afghans is absurd. They had been comrades and active allies of the Afghans since last January, when they were sent by Gen. Lumsden to give the native garrison of Penjeh the benefit of their engineering skill in strengthening the fortifications of the town.

AFGHAN GALLANTRY.

Col. Ridgway highly eulogizes the gallantry of the Afghan troops during the action. He says they fought under every disadvantage, and the fact that they held their ground as long and as steadily as they did, in the face of terrible slaughter and almost certain defeat, shows them to be possessed of splendid courage. They were taken by surprise, being attacked in the absence of any declaration of war and on ground which they believed was admitted to be theirs. They were vastly outnumbered, having only 1,500 men, with poor artillery, while the Russians had 3,000 well-armed regulars, besides a force of 2,000 men. Col. Ridgway says that the retreat of the Afghans was conducted with perfect order and silent deliberation. It was impossible, however, to concentrate for the defence of Penjeh, and it is probable that that important position is now in the possession of Gen. Konaroff.

CONCENTRATING NAVAL FORCES.

The Admiralty Lords met on the 9th inst., and consultations were subsequently held between officers of the navy and the War Office, orders being telegraphed to all ships of the cruising squadrons within reach not to leave port until further orders. The board, it is understood, submitted a report for the concentration of powerful naval forces in Turkish and Russian waters. It is stated at the War Office that the Indian Government has reported taking the initiative by ordering the formation of a flying column for immediate service, the troops selected for which will parade for marching orders at daylight on the 10th. These troops will be followed by another division within a few hours. The concentration of troops on the Panjab and in the Quetta district has been accelerated. Orders have been wired to Gibraltar, Malta and India, stopping the reliefs and changes of troops homeward bound. The Horse Guards are receiving telegraphic orders from the commanding officers of the auxiliary forces, urging the claims of the battalions under their orders to volunteer for active service. Returns from the War Office show that the last call for volunteers from the auxiliary forces and time-expired men was responded to by upward of 70,000 men. It is understood that an order will be issued allowing time-expired men and men of the auxiliary forces to volunteer for active service.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCES.

The Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards has despatches giving the estimated strength, as reported by spies, of the Russian forces ready for an immediate advance in force on the strategic points on the Afghan frontier selected for occupation, namely, Pul-i-Khatun, Zaliker and Pul-i-Khisti. The number is placed at upward of 95,000 men of all arms. Of these, one division, 55,000 strong, is reported to be already in motion toward Chamenib, and the remainder are advancing south along the roads bordering the Persian frontier, east of Sarakhs. The spies report that the main bodies of both these divisions are within 200 miles as the bird flies from Herat, and that two columns, 10,000 strong, are within five marches of the Russian advanced posts on the Murghab River, on the east, and the Hari-Rud on the west. The British forces actually mobilized and ready for the front are 30,000 men at Rawal-Pindi, 27,000 men at various strategic points on the Candahar Road, and 35,000 men at Quetta, making a total of 92,000 men, consisting exclusively of British and picked troops of the Indian army. Of these troops 70,000 can be on the route at a few hours notice, and two divisions, one from the Panjab and one from Quetta, each about 10,000 strong, are already awaiting the word to march. It is feared that Russia has taken advantage of the diplomatic delays interposed to prevent an early conclusion of peace negotiations, in order to bring up sufficient troops for a dash on Herat before the British are well on their way to Candahar, but they will find every practicable pass between them and Herat strongly held by the forces of the Ameer, whose object it will be to hold them until a flying column of British troops can make their way to the front. The new boundary proposed by Russia, which is the subject of pending negotiations, is forty miles north of Herat, but commands the passes through the mountains which fences in that stronghold. The boundary which Lord Granville declares the British Government to be willing to discuss, is one seventy miles south of Pul-i-Khatun and eighty miles north of Herat.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY'S OPINION.

Sir Thomas Brassey is reported as saying:—We are here as they are at the War Office, as ready for war now as if war was actually declared. We can place a great British war fleet in the Baltic within four days. We can send the seas with cruisers within twenty-four hours.

THE LAST RUSSIAN WAR.

The following are the dates of principal events in the war of thirty years ago between Russia on the one hand, and Turkey, Great Britain, France and Sardinia on the other:—

1853.

Oct. 22—British and French fleets enter the Dardanelles.

Oct. 23—War declared between Turkey and Russia.

1854.

Jan. 4—French and English fleets enter the Black Sea.

March 28—France declares war against Russia.

Sept. 14—Allies land in the Crimea. Sept. 20—Battle of Alma. Oct. 14—Sebastopol bombarded. Oct. 25—Battle of Balaklava. Nov. 5—Battle of Inkerman.

1855.

Jan. 26—Sardinia joins the allies. March 2—Emperor Nicholas died. June 28—Lord Raglan died. Sept. 8—Malakoff and Redan stormed. Sept. 29—Russians defeated before Kars.

1856.

Feb. 1—Protocol as basis of peace with Russia signed at Vienna.

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 15, 1885.

The Riel Rebellion.

WHILE our troops are marching to attack him, Monsieur Riel sits down to pen a "Bill of Rights," and to protest that he "never intended to shed a drop of blood," and will "die fighting." This may be taken as a preliminary to his showing the white feather, or bolting, as he did before. A brave man, strong in a good cause, would not have taken up arms until after his Bill of Rights had been formulated and treated with contempt; and after taking up arms, he would not waste time in writing long and eloquent dissertations about liberty and the rights of freemen. He would silently abide the issue of the stern arbitrament.

From a patriotic point of view, the situation in the Northwest is not wholly without some bright and encouraging prospects. Any day we may hear that our men are upon the rebels and that Riel has run away or been caught in the act. And the loyal fervor with which our militiamen have sprung to arms, the sympathetic unanimity and enthusiasm evoked all over the country—from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver Island—the promptitude and vigor with which our men have been forwarded to the scene of action by means of our own Canadian Pacific Railway—these are patent facts which it is well to know, though the cost is a little rebellion in which some precious human life has unfortunately been lost. We Canadians are one people—that has been demonstrated. Moreover, we are a people able to act in the settlement of our own affairs promptly, effectively, and independently of the United States or any other nation. This is a gratifying and encouraging fact. "Thank God for this day," said an aged blueshoe to the St. John Sun's correspondent, as the Halifax battalion were boarding the cars for the Northwest. "We now realize that Canada is a nation and Nova Scotia is an inseparable part of it. Henceforth a different spirit will prevail here. This rising will do more to develop our national life than seventeen years of confederation have done."

The Patriot says it was not aware that Mr. L. H. Davies spoke in West Northumberland—where Mr. Guillett, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, was elected by twice his former majority—when it boasted about the "good effect" of Mr. Davies' addresses. This is rather too thin—seeing that the fact was current in the newspapers. The Patriot meant to give Mr. Davies a satiric touch—and gave it.

City Council.

As adjourned meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Present: His Worship the Mayor, the Chief Engineer, Councillors Crabbe, Koughan, Kelly, Davy, Haszard, McKee, Donohue, McLean, Horne and Morris.

A petition from sundry citizens, asking for the passage of a by-law to prevent the running at large of fowl was read and laid on the table.

Mr. John Bolger, of Water Street, appeared personally and addressed the Council with reference to a pool of stagnant water near his premises. The matter was referred to the Street Committee.

Councillor Crabbe moved, seconded by Councillor Haszard, that \$50 be paid to Mr. Arthur Newbery toward the funds of the Arbor Society, for expenditure lately made on Queen Square.—Carried.

Councillor Haszard asked whether or not any steps were being taken toward obtaining a telephonic fire alarm system?

Councillor Crabbe thought it would be well if Mr. Angus made a proposition to the Council. No doubt a fire alarm such as was spoken of would be a great advantage and the cost would not be heavy.

Councillor Morris would not go for having fire alarms put into the houses of citizens for, as a rule, too many citizens attend fires already, and many are only in the way. He thought, however, it would be well to have alarms connecting with the different fire engine houses.

After some discussion about the licensing of milk vendors and a tacit decision not to exact the license fees until June, the Council adjourned until Friday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock—then to decide, after due consideration, as to the application of taxation according to the new Act.

SUMMERSIDE ITEMS.—Captain Richard's new vessel is nearly in frame—Work has commenced on Mr. Rogers' new warehouse.—Work has also commenced on a large warehouse for Mr. R. C. McLeod.—Mr. John McKenzie had the front of his store painted in gay and showy colors last week.—Sinclair & Stewart are making improvements in the interior of their store. The ferry steamer Wellington, besides important repairs to her furnace and boiler, is being furnished with a funnel. The schr. Lois (now owned by Mr. John Matheson, M. P. P.) is having a new deck put in her, besides general repairs to her hull.—The schr. Adonia (belonging to Mr. Holman) is also undergoing repairs.—Pioneer.

Meeting of the Youths' Branch Missionary Society.

The inauguration meeting of the Youths' Branch Missionary Society, of the Second Methodist Church, took place on Monday evening last, 13th inst. About a quarter to 8 o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. B. Pickard, Superintendent of the Sunday School. After making a few remarks in a pleasing manner, he called upon the Secretary, Mr. Duncan, for the report. Mr. Duncan then read a very nicely prepared and quite interesting paper on the subject of Missions, after which Miss Ashley gave a Reading. Her selection was good, but read in too low a tone. Then came a dialogue on Missions between two lively boys—Masters Rice and Henry. The boys deserve credit for their manner on the platform; and the nice clear voice in which they recited their parts, could not fail to make a good impression on the audience. Miss Sabine was then called on for a reading. She done very well; a choice selection and very suitable for the occasion. A recitation from Master Pickard, some nine or ten years old, (a son of the Chairman's) came next. Master Pickard is certainly a smart, manly little fellow. He gave quite a lengthy recitation without a skip, very distinct, and in a pleasing manner. The reading by Miss Maxfield would have been better appreciated in a smaller room. Her pronunciation was good, but not loud enough for a large audience. The Rev. George Steel then addressed the meeting in his usual conversational and pleasing style. Everyone seemed pleased to see Mr. Steel, and was glad to hear his familiar voice in the church again. His address to the little ones was particularly good, and no one could listen to him, and fail to be impressed with the fact, that Mr. Steel is a man that fully realizes his position as a servant of Christ, and that he is always endeavoring, by the grace of God, to bring the people to a saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The Secretary of the Sunday School, Mr. Carter, then read the report; a report that reflects credit on the school, and must have given all interested great encouragement for the future. The music and singing during the whole meeting (with one exception) was all that could be desired—simple, sweet and appropriate. The alarm of fire caused quite a confusion, and considerably upset the closing arrangements. Yet all present seemed to be pleased, and many expressed themselves as having spent a very pleasant evening. Such a success for the first meeting of the kind in connection with that Church must be very gratifying and encouraging.

TEIGNMOUTH.

"For Lying and Insulting."

Professor Max Muller, of Oxford, a known authority in all political matters relating to India, Persia, Afghanistan and the tribes east of the Caspian Sea, was asked by the New York Herald correspondent, "In case of war will the Indian troops remain loyal?"

Max Muller—History does not record one instance of Indian troops deserting to the enemy. The native of India may be relied upon to serve faithfully when you have once paid him. It is almost religious feeling that prevents him from harming one from whom he has accepted payment of any kind. So long, therefore, as England proves a punctual and liberal paymaster, she need never fear for the native troops.

Correspondent—What about the numerous tribes that now acknowledge a Russian protectorate?

Max Muller—Nobody really knows what these will do in the event of war. They consist of innumerable family groups, whose dwelling places is uncertain, who are each governed by separate laws and traditions, and who must therefore be treated with separately. Money will of course be a great element in determining whether they will support Russia with enthusiasm or not. But money alone will not do. Those people have strong political and religious feelings, which must be stirred in the right way if anything is to be done with them.

Some military experts also agreed that Indian troops and Turcoman guerrillas would take good care of the frontier part of the war. "But it is now not a war of a boundary or to protect the Ameer, but for lying to us and insulting us."

The Prince of Wales in Ireland.

THE LEVEE AT THE CASTLE.

The Prince of Wales held a levee at Dublin Castle on the 10th, on behalf of the Queen, and in the evening the Princess held a drawing room at the Castle. Three thousand gentlemen and eight hundred ladies were presented to their Royal Highnesses. The presentation lasted until midnight. The levee was larger than any held in Ireland since the visit of Queen Victoria in 1849.

IN THE SLUMS.

The Prince of Wales, with his son, Prince Albert Victor, and a small party of friends, spent the afternoon of the 9th inst., in visiting some of the slums of the city. Entering some of the worst dwellings, the Prince freely denounced their broken floors and roofs and sanitary wants, and said that he hoped such dwellings would soon be swept from the face of the earth, at the same time expressing his sympathy with the occupants. Mobs of unclean and wild looking men, women and children continually surrounded the Prince, who received them smilingly, and was greeted in return with loud cheers. He shook hands heartily with many of those nearest to him, and the old people invoked blessings upon the heads of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Queen Victoria.

A MANIFESTO.

A manifesto to the people of Ireland concerning the present visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been issued. The document is called a Parnell manifesto, and purports to be direct from Mr. Parnell to the Nationalists in Ireland. The manifesto declares that no good reason can be seen why the Prince of Wales is entitled to any recognition in Ireland from any persons except the landowners and place-hunters, who are fattening upon the country's poverty. It compares the Prince to a government election agent going about with smiles and unmeaning promises, dealt out lavishly as the price for continued power.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

About the Northern Light.

SIR.—By latest accounts, it appears that the Northern Light is still unable to free herself from Georgetown harbor. Why she should be taken into Georgetown harbor to lay up for the winter needs explanation. If she had been ordered to Souris when she ceased running to Pictou last fall, she could have been in active service long ere this. The coast off Souris has been clear for the last three weeks, and during all that time she might have been at work carrying freight for our farmers and our merchants, instead of trying to batter her way through harbor ice to open water outside, as she has been doing for the last week or more.

But as she has unfortunately got stuck in a place where she ought never to have been laid up, means should have been resorted to before this to free her. Pound and batter away at the ice from day to day is the only plan adopted yet by those having her in charge. Some days she breaks her way through half a mile of ice. At other times she does better than this—and sometimes worse. Two or three miles more of heavy ice to encounter yet, does not look as though we are to have her services for some time to come—that is, if the present antiquated mode of freeing her is to be continued.

But why not try some other means? No doubt even the Deputy Minister of Marine has heard of certain substances called dynamite and gunpowder. The latter, especially, has been used for many years back in blowing up ice. In Newfoundland crews of sealing steamer, as well as crews of smaller craft, use it successfully, often breaking up several miles of ice a day with ordinary blasting powder. One pound of powder is allowed to every foot thick of ice. Holes at regular distances in the direction in which the ice is intended to be broken are cut in the ice. The powder, in jars or cans, with fuses attached, is passed down through the holes a short distance under the ice, when, everything being ready, the match is applied and up breaks the ice.

I don't profess to know as much about the Northern Light as her present commander, but I do claim to know something about her present difficulties, and I hope that he may be induced to take a few words of friendly advice, and try the virtues of powder to free his ship from her present unfortunate predicament. If powder fails, then let him resort to dynamite.

Yours, &c.

EAST POINTER.

April 14, 1885.

MORTGAGE SALE.

To Be Sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of MAY, A. D., 1885 at eleven o'clock, a. m., under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1877, made between Angus McLeod of the one part, and George Peake and Ralph Brecken Peake of the other part.

ALL that tract, piece, and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Malpeque Road, on Township number Thirty-one, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake placed in the division line of Lots 31 and 32, and on the north corner of land leased to Donald McKinnon, having a frontage on the said boundary line north for the distance of ten chains, and extending westerly to the rear, with parallel lines to the adjoining farms, until it strikes the eastern boundary of farms number eleven (11), agreeable to the plan in the margin of a Deed of the same from William Douse to Alexander McLeod, registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for said Island, in L.ber 71, Folio 728, and containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars as to title and terms of sale apply to Mr. Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this fifteenth day of April, A. D., 1885.

GEORGE PEAKE, Surviving Mortgagee. Ch'town, April 15, 1885—wed 11wk 2las

Yacht "Claribel."

BY Auction, Thursday, April 23rd, at 12 o'clock, noon, where she now lies, at Peake's No. 3 Wharf, the fast-sailing yacht "Claribel," with her tackle and sails complete.

This beautiful yacht has a length over all of 40 feet, 12 tons register, (Yacht measure, 18 tons), has large cabin accommodation and is in every way well equipped and handsomely finished.

Terms at Sale.

A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, April 14, 1885.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock noon, on FRIDAY, the 8th of MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, from 1st July next, over each of the following routes, viz:—

Bret's Cross and Clermont. Beach Point and Montague Bridge. East Point and Red Point.

Printed notices, containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at which the service commences and terminates, or at the office of the Subscriber.

F. DEST. C. BREKEN, Asst. Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, P. E. I., March 30th, 1885. ap14-3i

FOR SALE.

2000 BUSHELS FISHERY SALT. L. C. OWEN. Ch'town, March 26, 1885—tu th sat

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Mr. Charles E. Robertson and the Subscriber, as Merchant Tailors, under the style of CHARLES E. ROBERTSON, having expired by lapse of time on the 1st of April, inst. I hereby give notice that I have withdrawn from that firm and have resumed business as Cutter and Tailor for

Mr. D. A. Bruce, Queen Street, where I solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage which the public have extended to me for so many years on this Island.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, April 13, 1885—6i pa3i her2i pr2

Tea and Entertainment.

THE ladies of Zion Church intend holding a Tea and Entertainment in the basement of Zion Church on

Thursday Evening, 16th inst.

Tea on the tables at 6 o'clock. The Refreshment Table will be supplied with Strawberries and Cream, Oysters, &c. Admission, 10 cents. Tea and admission, 25 cents.

April 13—3i

MARITIME COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS ASSOCIATION.

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

THE Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways have reduced ticket rates from two and one quarter to two cents per mile for members of this Association; excess baggage rates unchanged. Now is the time for travellers to join Travelling and Insurance Certificates, extra insurance, and all other information on application to

JAMES JACK, Secretary, Halifax, N. S. H. J. A. GODARD, Assistant Secy., St. John, N. B.

April 13—1w

Auction Sales

Household Furniture, &c

CONDUCTED at private residences, at Auction Room, or on market days at Market Square, at the option of those requiring my services. Special attention given to those Sales.

Charges Moderate!

CASH advanced on Goods sent in for Auction.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 11, 1885—4i

WANTED.

ON opening of navigation, for brig. New Era, to Liverpool, G. B., mate and four seamen. D. GORDON. Georgetown, April 10, 1885—6i wk2i pd

Men's Felt Hats!

For Sale Cheap at the

LONDON HOUSE.

April 4, 1885.

G. H. HASZARD, Blank Book Manufacturer, Job Printer, Book Binder & Stationer.

I have all New Machinery of the latest inventions, and with the Best Workmen will give Better Satisfaction than any House in the Trade.

BROWN'S BLOCK, Ch'town, March 24, 1885—4wk 2wk 4i

Final Notice.

FOR the information of those who have either forgotten or never seen our advertisement of last February, we would repeat that Mr. B. D. Higgs, at the store of Mr. John Combs, 18 Queen street, is authorized to grant receipts for all debts due us. This notice is FINAL.

BREMNER BROS. Ch'town, April 9, 1885—3i eod

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and enclosed "Tender for East Point Work," will be received up to the 25th April, next, for the Work and Materials required in erecting a Fog Alarm Building, removing the Lighthouse Tower and Keeper's Dwelling, and in doing sundry other work at East Point Light Station, in King's County, Prince Edward Island. Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the agency of this Department, Charlottetown, at the Post Office, Souris and East Point.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine. Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885. April 11—3m wky li

From New York for Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

SPRING, 1885.

THE FAST-SAILING BRIGANTINE "ZEREDELDE," L. KICKHAM, COMMANDER.

Will sail for Charlottetown on or about the 25th APRIL.

For freight apply to Messrs. Paul E. Gerhart & Co., 54 Broad Street, New York, or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, April 9, 1885—4i

JOHN HIGGINS, AUCTIONEER, Commission Merchant, AND GENERAL AGENT.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt Returns Guaranteed.

Particular attention given to Auction Sales of Household Furniture, Real Estate, &c. Country Sales of Stock, Crops, Farming Utensils, &c., promptly attended to.

Ch'town, April 10, 1885—eodaily

DR. S. B. JENKINS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE: AT DR. JENKINS, RESIDENCE, PRINCE ST.

Ch'town, Jan. 26—wed 4i

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOUND—On the Malpeque Road, a gold Brooch. The owner can have the same by paying charges. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S office—ap15 3i

WANTED—On or about the 1st week in May, a House or Cottage in central part of the city. Apply at Reddin's Drug Store. apr14 6i

WANTED—A second hand gentleman's Saddle, in good condition. Apply at this office. apr14—4i

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The two-story ment dwelling, known as the "Franklin House," pleasantly situated; rent low. Possession given immediately—W. W. Wallace. April 13—eod

FOR SALE—A second hand Shop Window and Doors, at a bargain if applied for at once.—W. W. Wallace. ap15 3i

WANTED—A strong, active Girl for general house work. Apply at the Prince Edward Island Hospital. april

WANTED—A Girl to do general house work. Apply at this office. apr9

TO LET—A very desirable dwelling on Upper Prince Street. Possession given about the 1st May next. Apply to E. R. Brov, or to J. M. And I, Grafton Street. apr8 eod

TO LET—All or part of the premises lately occupied by Advertiser office, at P. G. Fraser's corner; can be fitted and enlarged for Barber Shop, Offices, &c. Apply to Dorsey, Goff & Co—apr8

AN experienced foreman of a canned goods factory desires a situation. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S office. apr7

SIX BOARDERS can be comfortably accommodated at Miss Toward's, corner of Great George and Easton Streets. april

TO RENT—The Subscriber offers for rent half the Shop, formerly occupied by Messrs Bremner Bros.—W. A. Brennan. april

TO LET—A neat, well-finished Cottage, on the St. Peter's Road, together with stable and coach-house, and half an acre of land attached; surroundings pleasant. The above property is within a few minutes' walk of the city, and now occupied by Professor Melish. Possession given about the 1st of May. Apply to Hector MacLeod, Charlottetown. Royal. mar31

TO LET—The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Hand. Apply to Mr. Stevenson. mar25ii

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER, if you want to reach the great people of the Island—every