POETRY.

APRIL SONG.

A welcome wind, a balmy breeze,
A freshness of south shores and seas,
New-blown from distant fields aglow
With gorgeous bloom and sudden show,
Breathes forth, in fragarant promising,
The dear delicious things of spring.
A blossomy shower of pink and white,
A bluebird's warble, blithe and bright,
A leafy world of odorous joys
Sweet ringing to the robin's noise—
And Nature keeps her promising
In sly surprises of the spring.
Then, sweetheart mine, let thy glad voice
With spring and with thy love rejoice,
Enrapturing all the listening earth
With ecstacies of lovers' mirth,
Till birds around in envious throng
Echo to mates the self-same song!

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

A bill to incorporate the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company was read the third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Strong moved for the second reading of a bill for the appointment of clerks to Justices of the Peace and to regulate proceedings had before them, and on doing so said, an act of a similar nature had expired, and it was found necessary to enact a new law with considerable alterations. He did not see the general application of the act, though some of the Justices of the Peace might require clerks. He presumed that it was intended to apply chiefly to the towns. He had hoped a bill would be introduce to enable Magistrates to adjudicate upon small debts of £5 and under, as the county courts were expensive.

The bill was read the second time and referred to committee, Hon. Mr. Reid in the chair.

Hon. the President was also in favor of allowing magistrates to adjudicate upon small sums. He did not think the County Court had been any advantage to the country.

Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that it was optional with the magistrates to appoint clerks or not, but if it were imperative he would oppose the bill.

Hon. Mr. McEwen said it would be a safeguard for magistrates to have clerks as they (the clerks) would be liable for the consequences of any mistakes in papers they might fill up.

Hon. Mr. Laird did not see any objection to the bill, and as some of the magistrates were not learned men, and others were advanced in years, it might be an advantage to allow them to appoint clerks. As there would be no additional fees the public could not suffer.

Hon. the President referred to the confused state of the laws. It was almost impossible for a magistrate to tell how to issue a search warrant, for instance, the schedules were so mystified. He thought it would be better to throw the bill out, and bring in a clear and concise measure which would assist magistrates in the administration of justice.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the bill was permissive, and was merely a reflex of the old act. A magistrate might be advanced in life so as to be unable to do business without the assistance of a clerk, and he might appoint a member of his own family. As to magistrates being confused by the state of the laws, he knew it was the case; and he had heard a judge of the county court say he did not know how magistrates could adjudicate, for he was confused himself. There was an earnest necessity for having our acts simplified, especially since we had entered the Dominion. In some of the older Provinces where county courts had been long established, they had established Magistrates' courts. If the county court bill were before the House again he did not think he would vote for it. He never had any fault with the commissioners courts except that the appointment was political. If that had been remedied he would have preferred the old system to the present. He had no fault to find with the judges, but he would prefer having decisions given more in accordance with the principles of equity, instead of adhering to the strict letter of the law. It might be said, to the credit of this House, that when the county court bill was before it an amendment was introduced which the House of Assembly subsequently struck out, and it now formed a part of the new county court bill which was being introduced.

Hon. Mr. McDonald did not see any objection to the bill. Several magistrates in a town or village might agree to appoint one clerk.

Hon. Mr. Laird said the first county court bill was a crude piece of legislation, and had not given satisfaction. Still he believed it had been the means of reducing litigation, and was a decided reform in the administration of justice. The credit system was an injury to the country, and anything that would tend to abolish it would be an advantage.

Hon. Mr. Wightman did not see any objection to allowing Justices of the Peace to have clerks if they required them, as there was no additional fees to be charged.

The bill was reported from committee agreed to without amendment.

Adjourned till four o'clock, p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COMMITTEE ON DESPATCHES RESUMED.

RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Strong would like to make a running commentary upon the discussion before it would be closed. It had been said that they had not handed over the Road as earla in the season as it should have been, and that they, or their Engineer, or some party, were bungling. Mr. Swinyard said in his report that he hod received the greatest courtesy from the Local Government. He came to the Island, and without being sent for, on the 26th of May. The Dominion Government did not receive any information from the Government of the Island that the road would be ready to be opened early in the season, and must have received their information through the press. Mr. Swinyard said in his letter of June 1st, that by giving special attention to the part of the Road between Charlottetown and Summerside, it might soon be ready to be opened; but Mr. Gregory said in his letter of June 8th, that it would take three months to complete the line. At the same date Mr. Swinyard telegraphed to the Minister of Public Works that, after careful enquiry, the Local Government had concluded that the contractors were not in a position to hand over the Road before September. Up to that time Mr. Swinyard appeared to acquiesce in the arrangemgnt. On the 6th of August he returned to the Island, and wished to know when the Local Government would be prepared to hand over the Road, or any portion of it, yet it appeared from a communication from the Under Secretary of State, that he did not receive his appointment till the 26th August, and the Government could not be blamed for his arrival here prior to that date. It would be remembered that Mr. Boyd said it would be impossible to have the Road completed on the 7th September, although Mr. Gregory had hinted that it would would be completed at that time. The Local Government had no right to interfere up to the 7th September, much less had the Dominion Government a right to do so, yet it would be seen by the correspondence that early in August Mr. Swinyard had ordered the men to strip two of the passenger cars and convert them into "something like sleeping and Hotel Car arrangements." What right had Mr. Swinyard to interfere with the contractors at that time? That circumstance was the beginning of unpleasantness between the contractors and Mr. Swinyard. Mr. Swinyard subsequently visited Ottawa, and on his return, Mr. Owen said, in a letter dated 31st October, that, "The Government are willing and desirous to give you (Mr. Swinyard) every facility for examining the work while under construction." Again Mr. Swinyard interfered with what he had no control over, (page 33, correspondence) which brought him and Mr. Boyd into collision. The most important question, however, was whether the Government were justified in taking the Road off the hands of the contractors in what had been called an unfinished state. The whole question hinged upon the contract, and Mr. Boyd was to be the Umpire between the Government and the contractors. The Dominion Government were to take the work. They knew what the contract was, and no alteration had been made since we entered the Dominion. In the contract great power was given to Mr. Boyd. He could make such alterations and amendments as he considered would be for the benefit of the Island, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. As soon as Mr. Boyd gave his certificate that the contract was completed, it was the bounden duty of the Government to pay the money, and it was not done without grave and careful consideration. When the Government said Mr. Swinyard had pointed out certain omissions, the reply of the contractors was, "we have nothing to do with Mr. Swinyard." If their honors would look at the question in a legal point of view, they would see that there was no other course for them but to take the Road and pay the money. They might say they had been taken in—that Mr. Boyd had not regarded the interests of the public—but he had given his certificate with certain reservations. He had deducted certain amounts for certain work to be done. Mr. Swinyard had put down large amounts for work to be done, $65,000, for instance, for sidings. Mr. Boyd had explained these. He said that while the contract required ten per cent of sidings, that was a mere nominal amount, and he did not intend to keep the contractors to it except in certain cases. The Government were bound to accept the decision of Mr. Boyd whether he was right or wrong. He had come here highly recommended, and during his stay of three years had conducted himself with the greatest propriety. Mr. Swinyard was not an Engineer, and his opinion was quite unofficial. Mr. Boyd was the Umpire, and everything he did, when confirmed by the Governor in Council, had to be accepted. A great deal might be said for the purpose of condemning the Government, but he (Mr. S.) believed that politicians should bring their morality into political life, and if they would spread the mantle of charity a little wider, they would not say such harsh things as his honor from the city had said yesterday. The Government was composed of individuals, and when such grave charges were made, they were made against individual character. He (Mr. Dodd) had said that the Railway Bill was carried by deception. He (Mr. Strong) had been requested by a large majority of his constituents to support the bill, and he had given a conscientious vote upon it.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said it appeared from the correspondence that the Road was not completed on the 7th September according to contract, and a correspondence was entered into between Mr. Swinyard and the Government to ascertain when it would be ready. It appeared that it was not even ready on the 8th December. Mr. Swinyard could not obtain a copy of the specification till the 19th December, when Mr. Boyd had left the Island. He then says it will take two weeks to examine it and ascertain whether the Road was completed according to contract. People in the country were very much disappointed at the Road not being opened early in the season as was expected. Different parties had entered into contract for loading ships with grain in Georgetown in the expectation of the Road being opened. He considered that the Local Government were to blame for giving the Dominion Government to understand that the Road would be ready on the 8th December. A succession of snowstorms had prevented the Road from being kept open, and he did not think it would be prudent to attempt to open it now, though he believed some parties thought it should be opened even if it cost $200,000. When one party said the Road was completed, and another said it was not, some independent party should have been chosen to decide the question.

Hon. Mr. McGill confessed that he had not arrived at that degree of Christian perfection which would enable him to extend that charity to the Government which his honor from Bedeque had recommended. His honor had declined to answer the question he (Mr. McGill) had asked respecting the correspondence and he was therefore forced to come to the conclusion that a portion of it had been suppressed. Mr. Swinyard had been charged with interfering with matters with which he had no concern; but if all the correspondenced had been published it would probably throw some light upon the interference. He (Mr. McGill) was glad to hear his honor the Leader of the Government in this House say that he did not blame the Dominion Government. His honor was in error respecting the date of Mr. Swinyard's appointment, for in the very first paragraph of his Report he referred to instructions he had received on the 16th May. The letter his honor had referred to was merely an intimation to the Local Government that he had been appointed. It was the first time he (Mr. McGill) had ever heard of a Railway being built without a specification. The Engineer had power to make alterations as he pleased, and the alterations he made were generally in the interest of the contractors. All the trouble that had arisen was the result of employing an incompetent Engineer, and he blamed the late Government for not discharging him. His honor had said that he would cling to the interests of the people of this Island, but if he had done so he would have protested against taking the Railway off the hands of the contractors with work to the amount of $100,000 yet to be done, and which would have to be done at the expense of the people of this Island.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said that many others believed, as he did, that the Railway Bill was carried by deception. From what he had seen and heard, he did not think he could ever believe anything else. While the bill was before the House a lot of lobbyists were around, but as soon as it was passed they disappeared. Those were the men who grabbed up land where the stations were to be placed, and how did they get their information if not through the Government? Was not the bill brought forward with the full knowledge that it would bring the Island into Confederation? That was the belief of more than half the population of the Island. As to Mr. Boyd, he might be a very clever man, but if he passed the wire fence as good and sufficient, he gave proof that he was not a competent Engineer. As to the Road, he believed it was almost impossible to keep it open at the time it was handed over, and if it had been kept open there would be very little for it to do.

Hon. Mr. Munn had very little confidence in the Government of that day, after the Railway Bill was carried. Then they changed the contract, in violation of the law, in reference to the fence. Still he never had such a low opinion of the Government as he had this evening, when his honor from Bedeque told them they were forced to take the Railway when Mr. Boyd told them it was finished. How were they bound, or how was it that they had to submit to the decision of that one man?

Hon. Mr. Strong said the correspondence would show that Mr. Swinyard's objections were entertained and considered—that they were handed to Mr. Boyd and answered. It was said that the matter should have been referred to a third party, but that would have been the case if provision had not been made otherwise. The original contract said that Mr. Boyd was to be the sole judge. He did not say that it was right that such should be the case, but three Governments had acted upon it. Mr. Boyd had given his certificate to the contractors, and therefore it was impossible for the Government to withhold more from them than he had authorized them to withhold for omissions. As to a walking specification, &c., the New York Engineers said the specification was drawn up in a very clever and workmanlike manner. Every alteration Mr. Boyd made was referred to the Governor in Council for confirmation. Mr. Swinyard thought more of the wire fence than he (Mr. Strong) did, but he suggested some alterations in it, and Mr. Boyd said they were made. In reply to his honor from the city, he would say that he was not aware that the Railway would bring the Island into Confederation. He had given a pledge that he would not support Confederation without appealing to the people, and he would be ashamed to do, indirectly, what he would not do in a direct manner. As to a portion of the correspondence being suppressed; it was published in Ottawa in the appendix to Mr. Swinyard's report, and how then could the Government suppress any portion of it?

Hon. Mr. Walker said the bill would not have been carried without the support of his late colleague and himself, and if they thought it would be the means of bringing the Island into Confederation they would not have supported it. Perhaps Mr. Boyd knew his duty, but the numerous curves in the Road were very unsatisfactory to the general public.

Hon. Mr. Bulger said the Railway was a great boon to the people in the eastern part of the Island. Mr. Boyd had been engaged by the Government which was led by Mr. Pope, and the Opposition of that day said he was a party in the contract. If that was the case, and if he was incompetent, why did not the succeeding Government discharge him?

Hon. Mr. McEwen was not disposed to charge Mr. Boyd with incompetency, but did not think he was as willing as he was competent. The Road was to be first class, and he did not think any member of the House would say it was a first-class Road. He believed it was not the Road we bargained for. He had been told before the Railway was mooted that a Railway was to be built to bring the Island into Confederation, and he believed that was the main object in introducing the bill.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said it was evident that Mr. Boyd had not made a proper inspection of the Road, and the Government were to blame for taking it off the hands of the contractors after the snow came, and without proper inspection. Mr. Swinyard's report said the fence was not according to the specification. It was even condemned by Mr. Boyd, who directed certain improvements to be made, but it was improved very little. He did not blame Mr. Boyd for the curves, nor for the spruce sleepers, but he blamed the Government, whose servant he was. If the wire fence originated with Mr. Boyd, as had been said, it should condemn him in the eyes of the Government Either he was incompetent, or he tried to deceive the Government and the people. It was a piece of despotism to over-rule an act of the Legislature. He believed the Dominion Government were remiss in not having the Road opened now.

Hon. Mr. McDonald did not know where those who passed the bill expected to get the money to build the Railway if they did not intend to force the Island into confederation, for it was evident that if we had to depend upon our own resources we would be bankrupt. He thought the Government had done wrong to take the Road in an unfinished state. If the Government had to take the Road when Mr. Boyd's certificate was given, then he must have been their master, and no Government should put themselves in such a position. It did not say much for the statesmanship of the Government which entered into the contract to place themselves so entirely in the hands of any one man. If a man gave a contract for building a house, he would not accept the keys till he had inspected it to see if it was finished.

Hon. Mr. Walker said that when the bill was before the House they were told that 2½ per cent additional advalorem duty would pay the interest of the cost of the Road, and that was what he had calculated upon.

Hon. Mr. Strong reminded the House that Mr. Boyd had given his certificate that the Road was finished, with certain exceptions, for which he had deducted certain amounts. The work could not be finished at that season of the year, and as the contractors were not resident in this Province they wished to leave before the close of the navigation. There were other things pointed out by Mr. Swinyard as unfinished work, but he (Mr. Strong) was confident that the Local Government would never be called upon to make good those deficiencies, nor yet to build a new fence. If the contractors had not been paid they would have taken proceedings against the Government; then Mr. Boyd, who was to be the referree in the matter, would be called up and certify that the work was completed, which would end the question.

The House was then resumed and progress was reported

Adjourned.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

"LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1875."

The following sections embrace the ammendments to the "Land Purchase Act, 1874," incorporated in the Land Purchase Act, 1875:—

Whereas the Government of Prince Edward Island is entitled to receive from the Government of the Dominion of Canada the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, under the terms on which this Island became confederate with Canada, for the purpose of enabling the Government of this Province to purchase the Township Lands held by the Proprietors in this Island,

And Whereas, it is very desirable to convert the Leasehold Tenures into Freehold Estates, upon terms just and equitable to the Tenants as well as the Proprietors.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, as follows:

I. The terms and expressions hereinafter mentioned, which in their ordinary signification have a more confined or different meaning, shall, in this Act, except where the nature of the provisions in the context shall exclude such construction, be interpreted as follows: "Proprietors" shall be construed to include and extend to any person for the time being receiving or entitled to receive the rents, issues of profits, of any Township Lands in this Island (exceeding Five Hundred Acres in the aggregate) in his or their own right, or as the Trustee, Guardian, Executor or Administrator, for any other person or persons, or as a husband in right of, or together with his wife, and whether such lands are leased or unleased, occupied or unoccupied, cultivated or wilderness, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to effect any Proprietor whose land in his actual use and occupation, and untenanted, do not exceed one thousand acres.

II. The Commissioner of Public Lands shall within sixty days after the publication of the Governor General's assent to this Act in the Canada Gazette, notify any proprietor or Proprietors that the Government of this Province intend to purchase their Township Lands under this Act.

III. Every such notification may be served upon a Proprietor, either by delivering the same to him personally, or in his absence from this Island to his known Agent or Attorney, or in any case by posting the same to such Proprietor through the General Post Office in Charlottetown, addressed to him at his last known place of abode, and by publishing a copy of such notice for twelve consecutive weeks in the *Royal Gazette* of this Provnce, and the posting of such notice and thd publication of the same, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held to be as good and valid notice as if the same had been personally served on such Proprietors or his known Agent.

IV. The amount of money to be paid to any such Proprietor shall be found and ascertained by three Commissioners, or any two of them to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned.

V. The Lieutenant Governor of this Island in Council, shall, within sixty days after the publication of the Governor General's assent to this Act, in the Canada Gazette, nominate and appoint one Commissioner on behalf of the Government of the Island, for the purposes of this Act.

VI. In case of the death, neglect, refusal or incapacity to act of the Commissioner so appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, he shall appoint a successor or successors as often as may be.

VII. The Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, shall within days after the publication of his assent as aforesaid, nominate and appoint the second Commissioner for the purposes of this act.

VIII. In case of the death, neglect, refusal, or incapacity to act of the Commissioners so appointed by the Governor General in Council, he shall in Council nominate and appoint a s successor or successors as often as the case may be.

IX. Any proprietor who shall have been notified under the second section of this Act, shall within sixty days thereafter, nominate and appoint the third Commissioner, on his or her behalf to act with the Commissioners so to be appointed, as aforesaid, provided that such Commissioner shall not be deemed to be a Commissioner under the terms of this Act, until he shall have first given notice to the Commissioner of Public Lands of such his appointment.

X. In case of the death, neglect, refusal, or incapacity to act, of the Commissioner so to be appointed by any proprietor as aforesaid, any such proprietor may appoint a successor or successors as often as may be.

XI. If any proprietor shall not within sixty days after the notification prescribed in the third section of this Act appoint a Commission, or should not, within thirty days of the death, neglect, or incompetence to act of any Commissioner appointed by any proprietors as aforesaid, appoint his successor then, and in either of such cases application shall be made by the Commissioner of Public Lands to the Supreme Court of Judicature of this Island to nominate a Commissioner on behalf of such proprietor.

XII. No precedence shall be claimed by any one Commissioner over the others of them, merely because he may have been appointed by the Governor General in Council, or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, but the three Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid; shall elect which one of them shall preside at the meeting of such Commission, to take into consideration the matters referred to them under the provisions of this Act; provided that in case the said Commissioners shall be unable to agree upon a presiding Commissioner, then each presiding Commissioner shall be the Commissioner who shall have been appointed by the Governor General in Council.

XIII. When any third Commissioner shall have been appointed, the said Commissioners or any two of them, shall within thirty days after the appointment of the said third Commissioner notify the Commissioner of Public Lands in writing of such their appointment.

XIV. The said Commissioners or any two of them shall upon the petition of the Commissioner of Public Lands, publish a notice in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of this Province of a day and place in Charlottetown, when and whereat they will hear and consider the matters referred to them under the provisions of this Act, relating to the Lands of the proprietor whose Commissioner shall have been appointed, and in such notice shall specify the name of the proprietor or proprietors whose lands the Commissioners are empowered to value, and such notice shall be published for three consecutive weeks in the *Royal Gazette* newspaper of this Island.

XV. All proceedings under this Act shall be entitled in the name of the then Commissioner of Public Lands, who in his official capacity as such Commissioner of Public Lands, shall be and be considered the claimant or applicant, and shall be subject to process of contempt, and shall be personally liable for the performance of all duties imposed upon him under the provisions of this Act, and for the costs of all proceedings in as full and ample a manner, in all respects, as though he were a plaintiff in the Supreme Court, or a complainant in the Court of Chancery in any suit in either of said Courts.

XVII. Upon such application, the said Court may appoint a guardian, *ad litem*, for such lunatic persons of unsound mind, minor or other person.

XVIII. The Commissioner of Public Lands may appoint a Solicitor to act for him in all matters required to be performed by him under the provisions of this Act, and any proprietor or party in any way interested in the matter then pending, may be represented by Council before the Commissioners.

XXII. If any proprietor shall, either by himself, his agent, guardian, committee, trustee or Council, neglect to appear before the Commissioners, pursuant to notice, under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners shall be at liberty to proceed to business *ex parte.*

XLIII. The said Commissioners shall be paid by the Government of this Province for their services under and by virtue of this Act, ten dollars per day for each and every day such Commissioners shall actually be engaged in duties imposed upon them by this Act or by any reference in performance thereof.

The Public Trustee shall be allowed such remuneration for his services as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem him entitled to, under the circumstances of each case, which shall be paid by the Government of this Province.

XLVII. If the Commissioner of Public Lands shall neglect to proceed with any case pending before the Commissioners, or shall refuse to notify the Commissioners to appoint a time and place, to hear the matters referred to them under the thirteenth section of this Act, when requested by any proprietor who shall have appointed a Commissioner so to do, or who shall delay or impede the proceedings in any way, such Commissioner of Public Lands, shall, upon proof thereof, before the Supreme Court, be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XLVIII. *After the Commissioner of Public Lands shall have given notice to any proprietor, under the second section of this Act, no such proprietor to whom such notice shall have been given, shall maintain any action at law, for the recovery of more than the current year, and subsequent accruing rents, due to him from any tenant or occupier upon his lands; and in case any such action is brought against any tenant by any such proprietor, such tenant may plead this Act in bar of such action, nor shall any execution issue on any judgment recovered or to be recovered for rent by any proprietor, against any tenant on this Island, except the current year's rent and subsequent accruing rents, and in case any such execution is issued, the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, shall on application, stay any such execution until the award of the said Commissioners shall be made.

XLIX. This Act shall be cited and known as "The Land Purchase Act, 1875.

Mr. L. H. Davies submitted the following, as an additional sub-section:—

E. (1) The conditions of the original grants from the crown; (2) The performance or non-performance of those conditions; (3) the effect of such non-performance, and how far the despatches from the English Colonial Secretarys to the different Lieutenant Governors of this Island, or other action of the crown or Government have operated, as waivers of any forfeitures.

F. The Quit Rents reserved in the original grants, and how far the payment of the same, have been waived or remitted by the crown.

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P. GAUL.

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GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 12, 1875. [feb22]

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4 do SUGAR,
2 bbls Granulated SUGAR,
BUFFALO ROBES, trimmed and untrimmed,
50 sides Sole LEATHER,
25 bbls Coal TAR,
46 doz BUCKETS and BROOMS,
36 pkgs Paint OIL and TURPENTINE,
15 pkgs EARTHEN and GLASSWARE,
28 do Shelf HARDWARE,
26 do Assorted GROCERIES,
39 do Assorted DRY GOODS,
22 do BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, RUBBERS,
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Alberton, Dec. 21, 1874.

D. & J.

32 Cases

OF

MEN'S & BOY'S

STRONG BOOTS.

FOR SALE BY

DORSEY & JOST,

AT THE

Boot Factory,

South Side Market Square.

Received this Eall,

5000 PAIRS

Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c.,

For Sale Cheap.

Dec. 14, 1874.

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond a choice Lot of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

and three Cases CIGARS.

74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginia, Navy and Black Diamond.
3 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude.
Samples can be seen at Sale Room

N. RANKIN,
Corner Water & Pownal Sts

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

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 Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, 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

NOW IS THE TIME.

SUBSCRIBE FOR

THE EXAMINER

FOR 1875.

ONLY $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

$10. WONDERFUL! $10.

A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED

SEWING MACHINE!

WITH

TABLE AMD TREADLE,

ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.

No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,

Warranted for Five Years!

SAMPLE MACHINES WITH TABLE AND TREADLE forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of *TEN DOLLARS!*

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc. County rights given to smart agents free! Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc. sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to

HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW YORK.

Nov. 30, 1874.—1y

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

MR. BYRNE,

F. V. M. A. &C.,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Of London, England.

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.

The Black Drink.

A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.

Stimulating Liniment

For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.

A Liniment

For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.

Emollient Liniment

For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.

Physic Balls

Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes,

Cough Mixture,

A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.

Alterative or Condition Powders

For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.

Tonic Powders,

A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.

Diuretic Powders,

Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.

Vermifuge Powders

For the destruction of worms of all kinds.

Cattle Medicines,

Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving, Nourishing Drenches for calves, Drying Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.

SUNDRIES.

Blistering Ointment,

For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.

Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.

Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednsday.

Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.

St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

January 4, 1875.—1y

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES

LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
Wm. R. WATSON.

Exported by
CALEB GATES & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

Dec. 28, 1874.

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from mos eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.

Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W. MITCHELL, St. John, N. B.

Jan. 12, 1873.

HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOR.

Just Published, Price One Shilling Stg.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or SELF-PRESERVATION. A practical Guide to Health, Strength, and Vigorous Old Age. Address to the Nervous, the Sedentary, the Dyspeptic, and all those whose constitutions have become debilitated or relaxed from irregularities of life, climate, age or disease, or from over-taxed or abused energies, whether of body or mind; with the Instructions for the Treatment of all Disorders resulting from the Loss of Nervous or Physical Force. By S. LA'MERT, M. D., L. S. A., &c., 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London.

"An excellent manual for all who may learn how to use life and not abuse it.—*Church and State Gazette.*

"On the subjects of diet and the regulation of the functions the advice throughout is admirable."—*Mirror.*

DR. LA'MERT is the only regularly-qualified Practicioner, who, for thirty years, has devoted his entire attention to the cure of these disorders.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successsfully treated by correspondence, and remedies will be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE may be had, price one shilling stg., in Halifax, Nova Scotia, J. H. Woodrich, Drug Store; Yarmouth, H. A. Parr; Pictou, Henry Ellott; St. John, N. B., H. Chubb & Co., and in CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., of Messrs. Bremner Brothers, 44 Queen Street.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are earnestly warned against a piracy of the above work emanating from a so-called "Peabody Institute." Boston, which unblushingly appropriates the titles of two works, published by Dr. La'Mert for thirty years.

March 30th 1874. 1y.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

WORK for all At home, male and female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N Y. oct5 6m

FOREST AND STREAM!

A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to

FIELD SPORTS,
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,
FISH CULTURE,
PROTECTION OF GAME,
PRESERVATION OF FORESTS,
YATCHING,
BOATING, and all
OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

It is the official organ of the American Fish Culturists' Association.

It is the only journal in this country that fully supplies the wants and meets the necessities of the Gentleman Sportsmen.

Terms $5.00 a year

SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

Forest & Stream Publishing Co,

17 CHATHAM STREET, (City Hall Sq.)

New York.

Post Office Box 2832.

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D., 1866, and made between Patrick Egan of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Mary Egan his wife, of the one part, and Philip Large of the same place, Carriage Builder, of the second part: All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Patrick Egan, in and to, all that tract piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southern side of Euston Street, at the Division Line between Town Lots, number Eighty-one and Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and returning thence easterwardly along Euston Street, aforesaid, for the distance of forty-two feet, or until it strikes the western line of land, in the occupation of John Fennel, thence southwarly in a line parallel with Cumberland Street, one hundred and sixty feet to the rear or southern boundary of Town Lot number Eighty-two, aforesaid, thence westwardly along the said rear line, parallel with Euston Street, aforesaid, forty-two feet or until it meets the said Division Line of lots Eighty-one eighty-two, and thence northwardly along the last mentioned Division Line one hundred and eighty feet, to Euston Street aforesaid, being the place of commencement, and is the western half-part of Town Lot, number Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

And which said mortgage has been assigned to me by Indenture, dated the twenty-first day of May A. D, 1872.

For further particulars apply to Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Feb. 22, 1875—till sale.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown, Jan. 25th, 1875.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown;" and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have made proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands or parts of Islands, Townships or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	1,176½	37	1,762
2	2,408½	38	3,659
3	1,193	39	4,276
4	15	40	12,406
5	2,533	41	14,522
6	2,052	42	11,627
7	7,857	43	8,091
8	208	44	14,527
10	11,762	45	17,052
11	10,101	46	18,022
12	16,348	47	6,305
13	699	50	2,714
14	2,528	51	16,125
17	814	52	15,997
19	258	53	16,322
20	1,115	54	14,705
21	818	55	12,095
23	2,233	56	6,348
24	660	57	622
25	208	58	1,997
26	462	59	18,571
28	417	60	5,153
30	4,974	62	4,040
31	471	63	3,773
32	1,161	64	493
33	822	65	1,901
34	727	66	5,465
35	2,803	67	2,284
36	5,186		

FIRST HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, ½ of 8, ½ of 9, ½ of 12, ½ of 13, ½ of 14, ¾ of 15, ½ of 16, ½ of 22, ½ of 24, ½ of 25, ½ of 38, ½ of 41, ¾ of 44, ¾ of 45, ½ of 49, ½ of 52, 55, 56, 57, ½ of 64, ¾ of 66, 68, 69, ½ of 70, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

SECOND HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of 6, 2-5 of 12, ¾ of 17, ½ of 18, ½ of 19, ½ of 20, 9-20 of 23; Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, ½ of 49, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 52, ½ of 60, ½ of 65, 66, 19-20 of 67, 19-20 of 68, 19-20 of 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, ½ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ¾ of 87, 88, ¾ of 89, 2-5 of 93, ½ of 99.

THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, ½ of 29, of 31, ½ of 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, ½ of 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, ½ of 69, and 95.

FOURTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 6; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, ½ of 35, ½ of 39, ½ of 40, 1-6 of 45, 46, ½ of 54, 57, ½ of 58, ½ of 59, 77, 78, ½ of 81, 84, ½ of 94.

FIFTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2; Nos. 23, 24, 25, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 60, ½ of 62, ½ of 79, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

WATER LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the First Hundred:—No. 2; ½ of No. 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

LOTS IN THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2, No. 3, ¾ of No. 26.

PASTURE LOTS IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 9, ½ of 11, ½ of 12, ½ of 16, 1-6 of 17, ½ of 19, ½ of 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39, ½ of 40, 49, 50, ½ of 53, 54, 58, 59, ¾ of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, ¾ of 70, ¾ of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 167, 168, 5-6 of 169, ½ of 171, 175, 176, 177, ¾ of 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, ½ of 187, 210, ½ of 239, ¾ of 258, ½ of 261, 264, 271, 281, 282, 284, 294, 296, 297, 306, 313, 315, 316, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 344, 352, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 7-12 of 407, 408, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 463, 464, 466, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 553, 573, 581, 582, and 583.

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN LOTS, Water Lots, and Pasture Lots, in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown (save and except the following):—

Lots	Range		Letter
Town Lot No. 1 & 6.	1st Range,		Letter A
Town Lot No. 2, ½ of 3, 6 and 14,	2 "	"	"
Town Lots 4 and 6,	3 "	"	"
Town Lot 11,	4 "	"	"
Town Lots 15 and 16,	1 "	"	B
Town Lots 1 and 3,	2 "	"	"
Town Lots 4 and 5,	3 "	"	"
Town Lots 3, 14, 15 & 16,	4 "	"	"
Town Lot ¾ of No. 11,	1 "	"	C
Town Lots 2 and 3,	4 "	"	"
Town Lot 6,	1 "	"	D
Town Lots 2 and 15,	4 "	"	"
Town Lots Nos. 2, 7 & 8,	1 "	"	E
Town Lot 8	4 "	"	"
Town Lots 7 and 8,	1 "	"	F
Town Lots 4, 7, ½ of 11, 13, 14 & 15	2 "	"	"
Town Lots 3 and 8	3 "	"	"
Town Lot 6,	4 "	"	"
Town Lots 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13 & 15,	2 "	"	G
Town Lot ½ of No. 3,	3 "	"	"
Town Lots 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14,	4		

Water Lots Nos. 1, 14, 24, ½ of 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, 18, 42, 53, 55, 56, 69, 83, 102, 112, 113, 128, 140, 141, 155, 164, 189, 213, 218, 276, 283, 292, 295, 296, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 319, 322, 323, 324, 355.

And I do also proclaim the following, being in arrears for nonpayment of said assessment as aforsaid:—Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown, 878 acres.

PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—½ of No. 158, 228, 244, 380, ½ of 452, 456, 480, 481, and 483.

	ACRES.		ACRES
George's Island,	566	Kildare Island,	250
Panmure do	808½	Cascumpec Sand do	491
Boughton do	527	Fish Island	150
Grover do	10	Pownal do	10
Connolly do	20	Goose do	12
Governor's do	149	Poplar do	4

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and tracts of land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them, as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgement against the said Lots or tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

til 4th may