POETRY.

THE LONELY HEART.

[The following pathetic lyric was written by the Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of the the lines on "The Burial of Sir John Moore," and, though published in his works, is not generally known. For singing, it is adapted to the Irish air "Gramachree." Wolfe said he on one occasion sung the air over and over t'll he burst into a flood of tears, in which mood he composed the lyric.]

If I had thought thou couldst have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot, when by thy side,
That thou couldst mortal be;
It never through my mind had passed
The time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou shouldst smile no more.

And still upon that face I look,
And think 'twill smile again,
And still the thought I will not brook
That I must look in vain
But when I speak thou dost not say
What thou ne'er left'st unsaid;
And now I feel, as well I may,
Sweet Mary! thou art dead.

If thou wouldst stay e'en as thou art,
All cold and all serene,
I still might press thy silent heart,
And where thy smiles have been.
While e'en thy chill bleak corse I have,
Thou seemest still mine own;
And there, I lay thee in thy grave—
And I am now alone.

I do not think, where'er thou art,
Thou hast forgotten me;
And I perhaps, may soothe this heart
In thinking too of thee;
Yet there was round thee such a dawn
Of light ne'er seen before
As fancy never could have drawn,
And never can restore.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 16.

House in committee, Hon. Mr. Balderston in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Wightman referred to the deplorable circumstance that there were 200 lunatics on this Island, in a population of 100,000. It was the duty of the Government to provide for their comfort, and he hoped the object contemplated by the bill would be carried out with due regard to efficiency and economy. It was a bad principle to borrow money if it could be avoided, and he hoped this House would not sanction that part of the bill which would authorize the Government to issue debentures at 6 per cent, unless it could be shown that there was necessity for doing so. He thought all the accommodation required might be provided without expending the large sum of $100,000, but at the same time he approved taking steps to provide an institution which would be a credit to the Province, and remove, as far as possible, the disgrace which had been thrown upon it by the state of the present Asylum.

Hon. Mr. Munn would support any reasonable measure for the erection of a suitable building. He approved of the site chosen—the stock farm. It contained about 300 acres, and was turning in very little to the Government. In fact it was a bill of expense. It was rather extraordinary for the Government to propose issuing debentures at 6 per cent, when they had $229,000 in the Banks at 4 per cent, and upwards of $800,000 in the hands of the Dominion Government at 5 per cent. Still he believed it would even be better to issue debentures than to be without an Asylum for those unfortunate creatures.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the bill did not make it imperative to borrow money, but it merely gave the Government power to do so if it should be found necessary. Taking the estimated expenditure and revenue there would be $212,000 in hand at the end of the year; but it was impossible to tell what contingencies might arise. There might be heavy storms which would occasion a large outlay for bridges, wharves, etc. There was no desire upon the part of the Government to set debentures afloat for the accommodation of their friends. While they could obtain 14 or 15 or 20 per cent for Bank stock, they would not be very keen to invest in debentures at 6 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Dodd considered that the Government should have something in hand to meet an emergency, and at first sight he thought it would be better to issue debentures than to use the money in the Banks, but as they had $827,000 in the hands of the Dominion Government, bearing 5 per cent, he thought it would be as well expended in building an Asylum as in building a Railway, and would be as much benefit to the country.

Hon. Mr. Balderston remarked that it was unusual to discuss the principle of a bill in committee, but as others had done so he supposed he would be allowed the same privilege. He had been of opinion that the brick house upon the stock farm might be utilized, and that it and the present Asylum would afford all the accommodation necessary, but the institution had become so disreputable through neglect that it was necessary to make an extra effort to redeem our character. He thought the plans of the proposed building should be laid before the Legislature if possible. It appeared that the medical Superintendent was to have lodgings, and he supposed accommodations for a family in the building, and as he was also to have board, and fuel and light, he thought the salary named would be quite sufficient. He observed that applicants who were unable, or whose friends were unable, to pay for their support were to be provided for by the Government, on producing a certificate from a magistrate: but a subsequent clause required them to pay an entrance fee which he considered objectionable. He also disapproved of the clause authorizing the Government to issue debentures, as there was no necessity for doing so. It was a bad policy to issue debentures for small sums, because they would take priority of any sums they might require to borrow for a large public work.

Hon. Mr. McDonald said there was no doubt but they would all agree as to the necessity for providing some better accommodation for those unfortunate people who were afflicted with insanity. Still he did not think they would be justified in passing the bill unless the Government could show good reason for inserting the clause to authorize the issuing of debentures. Without plans and specifications before them they were voting, to a certain extent, in the dark. If the building was to cost $100,000 it should be a good one. He approved of placing the building upon the stock farm, as many of the inmates could be employed to their own advantage.

Hon. Mr. Bulger believed a new building was necessary, and he would therefore support the bill. He did not think it was good policy to drain out all the funds at the disposal of the Government, but he was satisfied that they would not issue debentures unless it was really necessary to do so.

Hon. Mr. Wightman considered $150 a very small amount for the secretary of the trustees. He would have a great deal of writing to do, and would have to prepare copies of the accounts to be laid before both branches of the Legislature.

Hon. the President considered the amount sufficient, as the Board of Trustees would only be required to meet once a month.

House resumed and progress reported.

Adjourned till 3 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House, in committee, resumed the consideration of a bill relating to lunatics and the custody of lunatics.

Hon. Messrs. Reid, Munn, Walker, Wightman, McGill, McEwen, Dodd, McDonald and Balderston spoke in opposition to a clause to provide board, lodging, fuel, &c., for the medical Superintendent of the institution. They would prefer paying him $2,000, or whatever amount would be considered sufficient, and let him provide for his own household.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it appeared to him that the mode proposed to be adopted was not quite satisfactory. However economical a man might be, the trustees might find fault with the bills. He thought it would be better to give a sufficient salary and let the gentleman pay his own household expenses.

Hon. Mr. Laird was of opinion that it would be better to have a separate cottage for the medical Superintendent, but he supposed the Government had ascertained the practice in the best institutions in other countries.

A suggestion, submitted by Hon. Mr. Reid, to allow the medical Superintendent a sufficient salary, and strike out all that related to board, fuel, &c., was adopted.

Hon. Mr. McEwen and Hon. Mr. Walker were of opinion that the amount allowed the trustees, $250, was too small.

Hon. the President and Hon. Mr. Laird considered it sufficient to pay their expenses, and that was all that was intended. One of them would have to visit the Asylum every week, and it would be about $5 for each visit.

Hon Mr. Strong remarked that the Medical Superintendent was to judge whether applicants were proper persons to be admitted as inmates. The object of the institution was to cure those who could be cured, and to restrain those who were dangerous to society, but there were others who did not belong to either of those classes.

Hon. Mr. Laird observed that in the case of an applicant who was unable to pay for his support an affidavit was required, and a certificate joined by two Justices of the Peace, but after that there was a discretionary power given to the trustees to charge an entrance fee. To call the trustees to discuss the merits of a case would cause delay. He considered such discretionary power uncalled for, and moved that all that related to it be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Strong said it appeared to him that the clause was wrong. It first required a paryt to swear that he was unable to pay, and then required him to pay.

A suggestion to amend the clause was agreed to. The House was then resumed, and further progress was reported.

Adjourned

SATURDAY, April 17.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Montague was again referred to committee, and an amendment proposed by Hon. Mr. Munn, relating to the annual election of trustees was adopted. The bill was then reported agreed to with amendments.

A bill to incorporate the Georgetown Navigation Company was brought up by Hon. Mr. Haviland, and read the first time.

A bill relating to lunatics and the custody of lunatics was again referred to committee.

Hon. Mr. Laird said no good reason had been shown for passing the clause authorizing the Government to issue debentures. According to the figures of his honor the Leader of the Government, the Province would have over a half a million of dollars at the end of the year, drawing a lower rate of interest than they proposed to pay on debentures. He thought the Government, after more mature consideration, would see the propriety of withdrawing the clause, and he would therefore move a suggestion that it be struck out.

Hon. Mr. Wightman was of opinion that the circumstances of the case would not warrant the Legislature in giving the Government power to borrow money at 6 per cent. At the same time he would support the clause if necessity for it could be shown.

The suggestion was agreed to and further progress was reported.

A bill relating to public wharves and bridges was read the second time; and, on moving that it be referred to committee,

Hon. Mr. Strong said it repealed an act passed in 1870, which had been found faulty, and enacted a new law. The rate of top wharfage was increased in some respects. Grain was charged four pence per 100 bushels, by the act of 1870, and by the bill it was charged ten cents. It gave power to the Government to lease the wharfs, either by public tender or by private contract.

Bill committed.

Hon. Mr. Laird said the Government, in allowing themselves the privilege of letting public wharfs by private contract were conferring very extensive privileges upon themselves. It would give them an opportunity of conferring favors upon their political friends.

Hon. the President said that under the present law the Government, in issuing notices, did not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, and therefore he did not see that there was any material difference.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the intention was to advertize for tenders, but there might be cases in which it would be desirable to make a private arrangement.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that it might be very well to have power to appoint a wharfinger, but there was no limitation. The bill gave more power than there was occasion for.

Hon. the President was of opinion that if no discretionary power were given to the Government they might be in difficulty in cases where there was no competition.

Hon. Mr. Baldersten said that where there was no competition the Government might have power to appoint wharfingers, but he thought the clause gave them too much power.

Hon. Mr. McGill was opposed to the principle of private contracts. It was liable to abuse.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that if the present law was defective with regard to the power of the Government to appoint wharfingers, he would like to know it.

Hon. Mr. Strong said this provision of the bill was only intended to meet cases in which there was no competition. It had been the practice of the Government to let wharfs by tender.

Hon. Mr. McDonald did not approve of passing laws in such a loose way. The next Government might let all the wharfs by private contract.

Hon. Mr. Reid would require the Government to advertise for tenders for all the wharfs, and if there were not any tendered for, they should have power to dispose of them by private contract.

Hon. Mr. Laird did not consider it right to require the owner or master of a vessel passing through a drawbridge to furnish all the men and materials necessary to raise and lower the draw, and also to pay a fee. The public had certain vested rights to the navigation of the rivers.

Hon. the President remarked that the Sovereign had certain rights respecting the navigation of the rivers, as well as the people.

Hon. Mr. Strong said neither the Local nor Dominion Government had power to intercept the navigation of rivers. When the Railway Bridge across Morell River was located, a man laid down the keel of a vessel above it, and the country was put to great expense to construct a drawbridge.

House resumed and progress reported.

Montague Presbyterian Church incorporation bill was read the third time and passed.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, April 19.

Committee on a bill relating to wharfs and bridges resumed.

Hon. Mr. Laird was still of opinion that it was unfair to require the owners of vessels to furnish all the men and materials to raise and lower a draw-bridge. The draw might be out of order through the neglect of the Government, and there might be great trouble and expense in raising and lowering it. The leader of the Government admitted that the public had a right to the navigation of the Rivers, and a draw-bridge might be in such a state as to amount to a stoppage of the navigation. His honor moved a suggestion to strike out the part of the clause objected to.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said draw-bridges here were chiefly used for the passage of new vessels, and there were usually men enough employed about them to raise and lower a draw. If the Government were required to hire men the expense might be considerable.

Hon. Mr. McGill agreed with his honor from the city with respect to new vessels, but he was not disposed to support the clause in so far as it applied to trading vessels.

Hon. Mr. McEwen considered it unjust to impose such a tax upon trading vesssels. If the Government had to bear the expense of opening the draw-bridges they would be more likely to keep them in proper repair.

Hon. Mr. Munn said it was an interference with the trade of the country, which he could not agree to.

Hon. Mr. Bulger remarked that the toll was merely nominal, and he did not think it would be difficult for the masters of vessels to furnish the men required. If the men had to be provided by the Government it might cost a large amount.

Hon. Mr. Balderson would not object to owners of new vessels having to furnish the men, but small trading vessels sometimes had only two or three men, and it was difficult to induce them to go through those draw-bridges to all. The provisions of the bill would perhaps prevent them from going up the rivers and deprive parts of the country of considerable advantages.

Hon. the President was disposed to let the clause pass. It was difficult to enact laws to meet every case. We had no proper draw-bridge in this country and if the law were found oppressive, the people could petition for the introduction of more complete machinary in draw-bridges. He had seen draw-bridges which one man, with a windlass, could open forty feet.

Hon. Mr. Strong would not like to interfere with trade, or impose hardship upon individuals; but he had never heard any complaints of difficulty in passing through those draw-bridges. If the Government had to hire men to open those bridges the expense might be considerable, for many people appeared to have the idea that it was not wrong to defraud or impose upon the Government by making extravagent charges. He was disposed to let the clause pass, and if complaints were made there was no doubt but they would be attended to.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said the reason that no complaints were made heretofore was that no charges were made under the former act.

Hon. Mr. McDonald said those bridges were an obstruction. It was no benefit to the owners of vessels to go through them, and why should they have to pay for removing an obstruction? He would not object to requiring owners of vessels to assist in lifting a draw-bridge, but to compel them to furnish all the men and materials, and pay toll also, was imposing to much upon them.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that class legislation was to be condemned, and he was prepared to prove that this was class legislation of the worst kind. The leader of the Government admitted that the Government had no right to obstruct the navigation of the Rivers and in the case of Morell Railway Bridge they were forced to construct a draw. If the draw-bridges were not properly constructed, or if they were out of repair, so that it would be difficult or expensive to pass through them vessels would be prevented from going up these Rivers, the price of produce would be kept down, and it would amount to a tax upon the producer on account of the neglect of the Government. He had heard that Morell Bridge had been built without proper supervision, and that it was now level with the water. It must, therefore, be difficult—perhaps impossible—to raise the draw, and if the Government were laying on a tax,—if they were resorting to class legislation to relieve themselves of the consequence of their own neglect, it was time to know it. As this was a bill for raising a revenue, and as the House of Assembly claimed the sole control of such bills, the Council could not amend it; but he could not allow it to pass without protesting against it, and he would, perhaps, make a motion which might have the effect of throwing it out.

Hon. Mr. Bulger said there were several shipyards above Morell Bridge, and the Government had a right to construct a draw. The tax imposed was not worth naming.

Hon. Mr. Balderson remarked that the trouble of going through was quite tax enough. In some cases wharfs were built up the rivers before the bridges were built, and if vessels were prevented from going up, the people would lose the benefit of them.

Hon. Mr. Laird moved that the President take the chair.

Hon. Mr. Wightman was not disposed to throw out the bill without giving the House of Assembly an opportunity to reconsider it.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the act of 1870, which his honor the Leader of the Opposition had a hand in framing, contained a similar provision to one which he objected to in this bill, with regard to the letting of wharfs. But it is understood that tenders were to be asked for, and that had been the practice, except in very exceptional cases At Summerside parties were in the habit of Confederating, and though the tender appeared to be *bona fide*, they really were not. In such cases it would be for the interest of the country for the Govern ent to have a discretionary power In the matter of draw-bridges, he would not oppose a judicious amendment.

on. the President considered the motion of the Leader of the Opposition premature. He (President) was of opinion that it would better to let the wharf by auction.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that if the Leader of the Government would look at the act of 1870 a little more closely he would see that the Government had no power under it to let the wharf by private contract. In case there was no competition, the Government could appoint warfingers. The provisions in this bill to let wharfs by private contract was a new feature in legislation, and though his honor might say it meant so and so, yet in interpreting an act they must be guided by the meaning of the words, not by the intention of those who framed it. The Act had not expired, and he was not aware that any serious inconvenience would result from the rejection of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Strong remarked that the bill contained many important provisions, and though some of the details might be objectionable, he thought there would be serving the interest of the country better by passing than by rejecting it.

After some future remarks, Hon Mr. Laird withdrew his motion, and, the President having resumed the chair, progress was reported.

A bill to incorporate the Masonic Temple Company was brought up from the House of Assembly by Mr. W. D. Stewart, and read the first time.

Adjourned till three o'clock.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

RANDOM READINGS.

Complaint against fortune is often a masked apology for indolence.

Friendships are never completed till men are bound to each other by the common experiences of sorrow.

The most popular judge in Missouri just now is the one who has decided that a woman is not an old maid until she is thirty-five.

Having been enveloped in a garment much too big for him, a little boy told his father that he felt 'awfully lonesome' in his new shirt.

One of the severest penalties to which criminals in Holland were in ancient times condemned was to be deprived of the use of salt.

As red, when displayed as a signal on railroads, signifies danger, and says 'Stop,' why shouldn't it be so construed when it is displayed on a man's nose?

The air which ventilates the House of Parliament passes through filters of cotton wool. The appearance of the filters after having been used is startling indeed; they are of a heavy, murky brown color, thick with dust, and loaded with organic impurities. The sieves through which the air is first passed have deposited near them quite a heap of intercepted particles.

A dandy who wanted the milk passed to him at a hotel, thus asked for it—'Landslady, please to pass your cow down this way.' The landlady thus retorted—'Waiter, take this cow down to where the calf is bleating.'

Pepper.—The irrepressible joker at a well-known club the other day, while touching up his oysters with pepper from the castor, observed to the waiter that the pepper was half pease.

'Oh, no, sir,' said the polite waiter, 'that is the best sort of pepper.'

'Well, I tell you it is half pease. Call Mr. Brown' (the manager). That gentleman came, and the joker remarked, 'I always expect to get the best of everytking in this house, but the pepper is half pease'

'That can't be so. We take especial pains to procure it, and have it ground in our own mill.'

'Well, it is so, and I can prove it.'

'If you can, I should like to hear you.'

'Well, John, you just spell it.'

And the amiable proprietor retired with a sweet and gentle smile on his benevolent face.

A Universal Moral Panacea.—The reader of the 'Hebrew Leader' proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh hnd spirit, composed of leaves, plants and roots, which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy:

Leave off drinking.
Leave off smoking.
Leave off chewing.
Leave off snuffing.
Leave off swearing.
Plant your pleasure in the home circle.
Plant your business in some honorable employment.
Plant yonr faith in Truth.
Root your habits in Industry.
Root your feelings in Benevolence.
Root your affections in God.

For directions see the holy Scriptures, and beware of counterfeit creeds and quack theologians.

Buying a Watch Dog.—Metcalf's grocery store has been closed for a week or so. Metcalf was perfectly willing to have it open, but circumstances rendered it necessary for him to suspend business for a while. There had been a good many burglaries, and Metcalf bought a dog to keep in the store at night. The man that sold the dog said its one strong peculiarity was its vigilance. That dog would watch that store closer than the Genius of Liberty watched the destinies of America. So the man turned the dog loose in the store and Metcalf locked up and went home. When he came down in the morning the dog flew at him as soon as he opened the door and attempted to breakfast on Mr. Metcalf's legs; whereupon Mr. Metcalf suddenly shut the door and sat down to think. He went after the man who sold the dog, but he had gone out of town to see his aunt and wouldn't be back for a month. Metcalf then undertook to coax the dog through the crack of the door, but the animal still manifested a resolute determination to chew Metcalf's leg, and so Metcalf closed the door again and began to wish he had bought a dog less attractive to business. Then he procured a double-barreled gun and spent the remainder of the week shooting slugs and bullets down the chimney, and through the doors and windows, and up through the cellar ceiling, and still the dog held out, until finally Metcalf got a section of wire fence, placed it across the doorway, opened the door and banged the obnoxious animal into eternity. Then he entered and found that he had shot holes through the molasses cans and the coal-oil barrels, and had blown all the china-ware to atoms, so that the store looked as if a fifteen-inch shell had burst in it. Metcalf cleaned up and resumed; but he is anxiously awaiting that man's return from his visit to his aunt's. He wants to see him about something.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 3rd Day, 6h. 7m., p.m., W.
First Quar., 10th Day, 3h. 44m., p.m., S. E.
Full Moon, 18th Day, 7h. 43m., p.m., East.
3rd Quar., 26th Day, 10h., 27m., a. m., W.

D. M	DAY WEEK	SUN rise	SUN sets	MOON sets	HIGH water	DAY'S len'th
		H M	H M			H M
1	Tuesday	4 18	7 38	A 4 52	8 51	15 20
2	Wedn'sd'y	17	39	6 24	9 41	22
3	Thursday	16	39	7 54	10 30	23
4	Friday	15	40	9 19	11 18	25
5	Saturday	15	41	10 30	M	26
6	Sunday	15	42	11 23	0 8	27
7	Monday	14	43	11 59	0 54	28
8	Tuesday	14	44	M	1 42	29
9	Wedn'sd'y	14	45	0 23	2 28	30
10	Thursday	14	46	0 40	3 19	31
11	Friday	14	47	0 56	4 18	32
12	Saturday	14	47	1 11	5 20	32
13	Sunday	14	47	1 25	6 28	33
14	Monday	14	48	1 41	7 21	33
15	Tuesday	14	48	2 0	8 10	34
16	Wedn'sd'y	14	48	2 21	8 52	34
17	Thursday	13	48	2 46	9 35	35
18	Friday	13	48	3 23	10 16	35
19	Saturday	13	48	4 3	10 53	35
20	Sunday	13	49	4 55	11 32	36
21	Monday	13	50	5 58	A 10	36
22	Tuesday	14	49	7 4	0 48	36
23	Wedn'sd'y	14	49	8 15	1 26	35
24	Thursday	14	49	9 26	2 8	35
25	Friday	15	49	10 40	2 51	34
26	Saturday	15	49	11 54	3 47	34
27	Sunday	15	49	A 19	4 53	34
28	Monday	16	49	2 30	6 14	33
29	Tuesday	16	49	3 55	7 28	33
30	Wedn'sd'y	4 17	7 49	5 24	8 35	15 32

SEA-SIDE HOTEL.

Formerly "Ocean House."

Rustico Beach, P. E. I.

Having been bought and thoroughly refitted and refurnished

In First-class Style!

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, WILL BE

RE-OPENED FOR THE SEASON,

FROM

1ST JUNE TILL 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Every Attention Given to Guests!

TERMS MODERATE.

As a summer resort the "Sea-side," is unrivalled.

A Salubrious and Bracing Atmosphere.

Excellent Surf Bathing!

A Magnificent View of the Bay and Ocean.

Best Fishing Grounds on North Shore, with boats for fishing and pleasure constantly on hand.

Coaches connect with every Train to and from Charlottetown and Summerside, at the Hunter River Station, as below:

PRESENT TIME TABLE.—Trains leave Charlottetown at 6 30 a. m., and 2 p. m Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a. m., and 8.25 p. m. Leaves Summerside at 6 a. m., and 6 and 6.30 p. m. Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a. m., and 3.40 p. m.

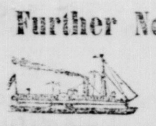
Any change in Time will be duly advertised.

JOHN NEWSON,
W. A. HUTCHESON,

May 17, 1875.

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS!

Until Further Notice,



LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC every Monday and Thursday morning at 3 o'clock.

LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for SHEDIAC every day, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown.

LEAVE SHEDIAC for SUMMERSIDE every day, on arrival of morning train from St. John.

LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU and HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock.

LEAVE PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

LEAVE PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

LEAVE PICTOU for GEORGETOWN every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.

Leave GEORGETOWN for PICTOU and CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock.

Leave HAWKESBURY for PICTOU every Monday and Thursday, during night.

Connect at Shediac with train for St. John, and there with Railways and International Steamers for all places in United States and Canada; at Pictou with trains for Halifax and all places in Nova Scotia; at Hawkesbury with Coaches and Steamers for all places in Cape Breton; at Summerside and Georgetown with trains for Charlottetown and all places in the Island.

AGENTS.—Thomas Bolton, Halifax; Hanford Bros., St. John; Noonan & Davis, Pictou; A. H. Sutherland, Hawkesbury.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, May 15, 1875.

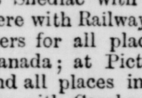
Crockeryware.

10 CRATES of the above just landed and will be sold at a little over cost and charges.

N. RANKIN.

Charlottetown, May 24, 1875.

MONTREAL & ACADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.



S. S. Venezia, 813 tons, Commander McMasters.
S. S. Valetta, 813 tons, Commander Anderson.
S. S. Roma, 813 tons, Commander Desjardines.

The above Steamships will form a

Weekly Line

BETWEEN

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Picton,

leaving Montreal Thursday in each week.

For Freight or passage apply to

HYNDMAN BROS., Charlottetown.
DAVID SHAW, Esq., Montreal.

May 17, 1875.—till 1st nov

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

In Bags.

I HAVE arranged with Manufacturers in the West, to supply me with a superior article of Flour, in bags, manufactured expressly for family use. Fresh and nice.

In Stock,

50 BAGR of the above. Give it a trial, and save 40 cents per barrel.

G. C. CARMAN.

Ch'town, May 17, 1874.—h p a n e 1m

From MONTREAL TO CASCUMPEC.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on arrival—

500 bbls FLOUR,
100 bbls BREAD,
30 bus. Timothy SEED,
100 bus. Seed WHEAT, (a good article.)
10 doz. BUCKETS,
10 doz. BROOMS,
600 lbs. CLOVER SEED,
50 boxes assorted CRACKERS,
100 kegs NAILS, all sizes,
2 tons Rope, from 8th to 4 inch
6 cases HATS and CAPS,
10 do PAINTS,
20 do HAY RAKES,
20 doz. Haying TOOLS,
20 doz. SHOVELS, HOES, &c.,
10 casks Paint OIL,
5 tons PAINT,
25 cases BOOTS and SHOES.

From England

Putty, Paint, Glass, Olive Oil, Iron, Steel,
12 cases shelf HARDWARE,
6000 bus. SALT,

From United States.

BUCKETS, BROOMS, FISHING GEAR, OIL CLOTHING, HOOKS, LINES & TWINES,—

Which, when received, will complete one of the best stock of Goods in Alberton, and will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

or approved credit.

G. W. HOWLAN.

May 10, 1875.—tf

Italian Warehouse, Queen Street.

PER S. S. "PRINCE EDWARD," from Glasgow:

Finest Old Scotch WHISKIES,
Finest Old Jamaica RUM,

WARRANTED THE BEST EXTANT.

MACEACHERN & CO.

May 17, 1875.—1m

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE!

At Kildare Cape, Lot 3,

Within an hour's ride of Railway and Telegraph at Alberton. A

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STABLE, COACH HOUSE,

And Two Acres of Land.

Particularly well-situated for Sea-bathing.

For Terms, &c., apply to

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, May 10, 1875.—ne sj til sale

NOTICE.

AS the present regulations respecting the management of the Legislative Library are about to be materially altered, the committee request that every book already issued, or otherwise withdrawn from it, be returned with the least possible delay.

At the expiration of three months from the date hereof, a list of the books then detained, as well as those missing or lost, will be made out, and published in the *Royal Gazette*.

By order,
L. C. JENKINS, Libarian,

Ch'town, May 6, 1875. } n e p a s j [may 10]

AUCTION SALES.

THE Subscriber has large and commodious Salesrooms, and is prepared to receive all kinds of Goods, Furniture, &c., which he will dispose of at best terms, and make prompt returns for. Sales of Furniture, Land Sales, &c., solicited.

Merchants wishing to work off unseasonable goods, we will assist you. Send them along to the Auction Rooms and we will convert them into cash.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Queen Street, May 3, 1875. 1m

POWNAL NURSERY.

WE invite the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to our stock of Fruit and other Trees, &c., &c. We have 12 kinds of Grafted Apple trees, including 4 Crab, some of which are very choice trees. 30 to 60 cts. each, 15 per cent discount by the 100 White Eggs, Lombard, Green Gage, and Large Purple Plumb Trees, from 30 to 50 cts. each. Currant Bushes 80 cents per dozen, $5 per 100. Mountain Ash 40 cents each. Lombardy Poplar, $1 per dozen.

We can supply Market and other Gardeners with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of all kinds, and Farmers with Swede Turnip Seed. In June we will have for sale a very large supply of the different kinds of Plants, as usual.

As we attend Market twice a week, any person can be supplied at our Horticultural Stall, on Market days.

Orders promptly filled. See handbills distributed throughout the Island.

JAMES J. GAY,

Pownal Village, Lot 49, May 10.—1m

TENDERS!

For Public Works.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works until TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the following Public Works:—

Building a Block and Spa to, and repairing St. Mary's Bay Wharf.

Building a Stone Culvert below Lewis' Mills, on the Launching Road.

Building a Stone Culvert in Ryan's Bridge, Launching Road.

Building a Stone Culvert in Burnt Bridge, Montague Road.

Plans and Specifications of those works will be seen with the subscriber, and at the following places: For St. Mary's Bay Wharf, at Mr George Hickens, near the wharf; for Culvert at Lewis' and Ryan's, at the store of Hugh L. McDonald, Esq., Cardigan Bridge; for Burnt Bridge Culvert, at the store of Duncan McDonald, Esq., Montague Bridge. The signature of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work is required to accompany each tender. Board not Bound to accept the lowest tender.

WM. MACDONALD,
S. P. W. King's Co.

May, 12, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

TO BE sold by public Auction on Saturday the twenty-first (21st) day of August A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Provincial Building, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 5th day of November, A. D., 1851, and made between Thomas DesBrisay of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Chemist and Druggist, and Helen his wife of the one part, and Ralph Brecken of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Esquire, of the other part: All those several tracts, pieces or parcels of land, situate lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being town lots numbered seventy-one (71), seventy-two [72], twenty-six [26] and twenty-seven [27], in the fifth hundred of lots in the said town, which said several pieces of land are more particularly delineated and laid down on a certain map or plan of the said town, kept in the office of the Surveyor General of the said Island: and also all that other tract piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the common of Charlottetown, aforesaid, being part of Common lot number twenty five [25], bounded as follows: On the North by Common lot number twenty-six, on the south by the north street of Charlottetown having a front thereon of six chains and twenty-five links, on the west by Common lot number twenty-four, on the east by the western boundary of the eastern third of the said Common lot number twenty-five, being a parallel line to the eastern line of Common lot number twenty-four, and being north nine degrees west of the south boundary of Common lot number twenty-six, containing eight acres, a little more or less.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1875.

RALPH BRECKEN, Mortgagee.

May 17, 1875.—till sale

RAILROAD TIME!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES & CLOCKS!

GOLD CHAINS!

STUDS!

TOOTHPICKS!

EAR-RINGS, BROOCHES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PLATED SETTS!

Cruet Stands!

BUTTER COOLERS!

SUGAR BOWLS!

Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, &c.

LARGE ASSORTMENT JET GOODS!

ROBERT SNEESTON,

No. 91 North Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.—6m

NEW YORK & ONTARIO FLOUR DEPOT!

BUY YOUR FLOUR AND MEAL AT

The Depot.

WARRANTED GOOD.

Daily expected from New York by the sch. *Champion* which is now due,

1050 bbls. Flour & Meal.

The subscriber has made arrangements to receive by the Steamer, every fortnight, from Montreal, a supply of

Fresh Ground Flour,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WM. McGILL.

May 10, 1875.—1m

AT REDUCED PRICES.

PAINTS

AND

PAINT OIL!

W. E. DAWSON.

May 3, 1875.

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.

FENCE POSTS & FENCING!

To arrive on the opening of the Railroad and Navigation,

3000 Juniper & Cedar Posts,

Assorted sizes.

5000 Pieces Spruce Fencing,

20 ft. long, 5 in. wide, 1¼ in. thick.

Farmers and others wanting to purchase, will be supplied at the lowest possible rates. Apply at

A. McNEILL'S
Auction Room.

Ch'town, March 29, 1875.—tf.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York. P. O. Box 5153.

April 19, 1875.

$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.

Albion, Sydney & Lingan MINES.

COAL ORDERS given, on the above named Mines, at the office of the Subscriber, No. 35, Water Street, Charlottetown—

Prices:

ALBION LUMP,	$2.50	per Ton
" NUT,	2.00	"
" SLACK,	1.50	"
SYDNEY LUMP,	2.50	"
LINGAN,	2.00	"

TERMS as usual.

G. W. DeBLOIS, Agent.

March 29, 1875. 2m

Wanted

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER, male or female, at Bedford School, Tracadie Sandhills, Lot 36.

By order of Trustees.

March 22, 1875.—tf

WOOL. WOOL.

SHEEPSKINS! SHEEPSKINS!!

I WANT a large quantity Wool and Sheepskins the coming season. Farmers would do well to give me a call before disposing of their stock.

G. C. CARMAN,
11 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 19, 1875.—6w

COAL. COAL.

A quantity of

Pictou & Sydney Large Coal.

on hand, and for sale at

KOUGHAN'S SCALES.

April 19, 1874.

$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

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.

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 their commencement in 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 punctually 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 despatch.

A lot of First-class WATER COOLERS on hand. Sayer's Crystal Blue sold cheaper than ever. [Nov. 11, 1871.]

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.

COAL. COAL.

SEASON 1875.

VALE COLLIERY!

We are prepared to grant orders on the above mines at

$2.40 per ton for Round,
1.50 do do Nut.

New screens are used this season and a better article of Nut Coal is now to be had than heretofore. The quality of the Coal is equal to the very best owned in Nova Scotia.

CARVELL BROS, Agents.

Ch'town, May 10, 1875.—3m

"At Egmont Bay."

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or act as agent for parties in want of the following:

CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILINGS, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c., &c., &c.

Now is the time.

U. C. TRUDELLE

Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

ALBERTON!

Building Lots.

THE Subscriber offers for sale several BUILDING LOTS near the Railway Station. Terms Liberal.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 14, 1874. s eraj

BULBS AND SEEDS!

Elegant Illustrated Catalogue,

CONTAINING

Eight Colored Plates,

Mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents.

SEEDS, BULBS, &c.

FRESH and RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion.

Chase Brothers & Bowman,
TORONTO, ONT.