SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE subscriber has much pleasure in informing his advertising patrons that, since the 8th July last—the day on which he purchased the paper—three hundred and ten names have been added to the list of subscribers to the EXAMINER; and that it has now a larger circulation than at any period since the death of Hon. Edward Whelan.

Being desirous of still further extending its sphere, he offers a bonus of one month's subscription to all persons subscribing between the 1st of December next and the 1st January, 1876.

Persons indebted to him for subscriptions, advertizing, or by note of hand, are respectfully requested to pay the amounts due by them on or before the 1st December next.

W. L. COTTON.

Nov. 15, 1875.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Nov. 29, 1875.

If there is one feature which peculiarly characterises the criticism of the press and the tone of public opinion in the British possessions of North America, it is the careless and merciless treatment of the reputations of men, eminent in political life.

When a man enters public life, he is supposed to understand that his actions are matters of public concern. That any dereliction from the integrity of those principles which he professes will be marked by speedy condemnation. That the wisdom of his conduct in the affairs of his country will be commented on with the greatest severity. Thus far, public men in all quarters of the globe where popular institutions exist, give a common right to their fellow-countrymen to be judges of their actions in matters of general importance, and comprehend that in entering the crena of politics, they leave, to a great extent, the "peaceful immunities of private life" behind them.

Thus far we say, the right of the press and of public opinion is everywhere conceded. But we must admit, and we make the admission with some degree of shame, that in the Dominion of Canada as well, perhaps, as in the neighboring Republic, a more inquisitorial right is exercised. No sooner does any man take an active part in the affairs of state than he is marked as a target for the shafts of calumny, an abomination, against which every man may take up his parable. It is no matter to what party he belongs, what creed he professes, what principles he adopts as a rule of public actions.

Equally little does it seem to be a matter of importance, what his former reputation has been. He may have borne a character against which nothing could be said, his reputation may have been unsullied, he may have been regarded as a model of honesty or a pillar of integrity. Even the breath of envy may never have been raised against him, no sooner, however, does such a man become in any degree notable in the government of his country, than he meets with the same fate which awaits those who enter the same race course with any quality rather than that of virtue, by general repute. By degrees his motives are questioned. It is surmised that this or that course of action has been dictated by self interest. He is accused of meannesses and dishonorable deeds which even his enemies before, would have listened to with incredulity. This or that story to his prejudice through endless repetition, is at length believed. The popular cry is the same of each man in his turn, all politicians are the same, there is not an honest man among them. With us, if the general report is to be trusted, all the weaknesses of public men culuminate in an irrepressable desire to plunder the people for their own enrichment. Our successful popular leaders are figured as men with one hand on their hearts, the expression of patriotism beaming on their countenances, whilst the other hand is deep in the peoples' pocket.

Not only is it said that they grow rich at public cost but their relations of whom the name is legion, seldom fail to share in the profits and show signs of their kinsman's advent to power by unusual sleekness, as geese are always the plumpest at the season of Michaelmas.

In fact, the conclusion to which every man is forced, who believes half that is said or written against our swarming patriots is that public virtue in the breasts of public men is like perpetual motion, an thing impossible.

One of two things is clear—either our public men are much below those of other countries or there is a very slanderous element in the nature of our people. In times of great excitement—though men often considered monsters of iniquity came to the head of affairs, their memories are clear from many of the mean and sordid vices with which our leading men are charged. The former may be assailed as being the apostles of principles dangerous to mankind and subversive of general order. Charged with being enemies of religion, and having embrued their hands in the blood of their fellow creatures, they are not taxed with robberies which only differ from the thefts of the pickpocket because they are more extensive transactions. Robespierre was incorruptable at least. Turning to the Mother country no one can fail to remark that the characters of Gladstone, Disraeli, John Bright and hosts of other well-known names are never handled with the same virulence—even by their most bitter opponents—as those of our public men are by their political critics. It becomes an interesting question whether our politicians are really so very far below them, morally, as this fact would seem to indicate. It is very rare indeed that an English politician is charged with degrading his public office to his private advantage. With us it is just as rare that he escapes a charge of such a nature.

We fear that it must be admitted that our legislators are, as a rule, much more selfish than their English contemporaries. Naturally, perhaps, this may be so in the majority of cases. Few who have the energy and inclination to enter the field of politics in a growing country like this can afford to do so without being recompensed in some way for the loss of time involved. Hence it has come to be a matter tacitly agreed upon by nearly all men taking an active interest in politics, that it is fair the business should be made to pay for itself. When the matter is granted thus far it is easy to understand how each man attempts to enlarge his border and is constantly urged to still further exertions in that line by the fear that he should really be losing by his patriotism and not be receiving such an ample return for the exercise of his fine talents as he might have done had he devoted them to some other field of speculation. To be short, in many cases it simply comes to this, that a politician when he has the power assesses consequential damages upon the country which he loves so well, to indemnify himself. And when it happens, as it often does, that his award is formed according to his own estimate of his own abilities, it amounts to a higher figure than would have been arrived at by a more impartial judge. Still, granting all this, there yet remains so tremendous a balance of rascality unaccounted for that we hope we are right in believing that much is said against the reputation of our public men which is not only uncalled for but untrue. The watchfulness of a vigorous press may be a benefit which should be valued highly. The fear of being found out, as a preventative, if it is not based on a very high standard of human nature, may yet be very effectual. There is nothing like a "hangman's whip to hold the the wretch in order." But everything may be pushed to extremes. We are afraid that our public men are often unjustly accused. It should not be the aim of any party, or the organs of any party, to prefer charges which are merely imaginary against any man. A dishonest action or interested motive once ascribed is not entirely disarmed of injurious effect, however often or however conclusively explained. The press in these countries seems rather to imitate the conduct of a lawyer in matters of accusation and defence than the impartial attitude of the judge. To enter on the arguments for or against either of the different views on this matter is a subject which we will not now undertake. But in conclusion, we will at least go so far as to say that there is a great deal of unnecessary sensationalism prevalent in the press with regard to the matter of which we have been speaking. It is not for the welfare of any country that it takes an insane pleasure in seeing its men of intellect and ability degraded. There is little hope of public improvement in a moral sence, when people are content to suppose that dishonesty of purpose and systematical wrong doing are the best roads to success. We would rather cling to the belief that in spite of all that is said, Patriotism is not yet an impossible virtue, that determined adherence to principle may co-exist with the most successful policy, and that the strictest integrity in public as in private life, is the only safe road for any man, though he may be a politician.

CARDIGAN BRIDGE.

THE enterprizing business men of Cardigan are taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the railway; and are preparing for an increase of population and trade. W. P. Lewis, Esq., has had the beautiful and commanding site, extending from his residence back to the Creek bearing his name, and from J. E. McDonald's shipyard to the bridge, laid off in lots, with streets running at right angles—so that the town which is destined to rise there, will not look exactly as if it had "dropped from the clouds." During the past summer, quite a number of buildings have been commenced. Among others we notice a store, 40 x 25 ft., two storeys high, for James E. McDonald, Esq., M. P. P.; a very fine dwelling house for Mr. Duncan McLaren; dwelling houses for Messrs. Allen, McLean and John Carrier; and a dwelling house and blacksmith shop for Mr. James Smith. W. P. Lewis, Esq., has commenced the erection of a Steam Factory, 31 x 46 feet, with an engine-house 25 feet square attached, for Messrs. Andrew Stiggins, Ronald Crawford and others. Those latter gentleman intend to construct carriages and all kinds of agricultural implements, on a large scale. Shipbuilding has been pretty actively prosecuted. Since last spring, James E. McDonald, Esq., has launched three fine vessels, and he has now on the stocks the frame of a vessel to measure about four hundred and fifty tons. Hugh McDonald, Esq., also has well under way a brig of three hundred and fifty tons; and proposes laying the keel of another, to measure one hundred and fifty tons. Messrs. Scrimgeour and LeBrocq and McLean are also building fine vessels.

NOVEMBER 25th was Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

A Mormon church was opened in London, Ont., on Sunday. Strangers in the congregation rose to refute the doctrines preached, amid great disturbance. Violence is apprehended. It is feared that the mob will interfere with the Mormons.

A HORRIBLE STORY.—The Middleport Ohio *News* reports a very distressing accident which occurred in Jackson Co., West Virginia. It was a "house-raising." As is customary on such occassions, chickens had been killed by chopping off their heads. Two little sons of the owner of the house to be raised saw the chickens thus guillotined and during the day concluded to repeat the operation. It was just at a time when the men were lifting a heavy log into its place. The father, who was holding one end of the log, casting his eyes towards the little fellows, one of whom had the axe raised to sever the neck of his brother, let go the log to save the boy, and it fell, killing six men, two instantly, and the others living only a few hours. The axe fell before the father could reach the scene. Thus seven persons were hurled into eternity in a twinkling.

A drunken woman performed an extraordinary surgical operation upon her husband in Cincinnati on Sunday last. Both were under the influence of liquor at the time and had been on a spree all day, which finally resulted in a terrible fight. The woman received a bad beating, and, infuriated beyond reason by drink, planned and executed a most diabolical revenge. She first induced her spouse to go to bed and then procuring some chloriform, saturated a handkerchief and held it to his nostrils till he was entirely unconscious. She next procured an old carpenter's saw and soon had cut one of the man's legs off a little above the ankle joint. With grim satisfaction she watched his lifeblood ooze away, but was aroused from her reveries by some neighbors, who seeing the situation at a glance, tied up the bleeding member, the man remaining unconscious all the time. He was taken to a hospital and is not expected to live. The female fiend has been arrested and is now lodged in gaol.

A VOICE FROM ABROAD.

The *Canadian News* has been an out-and-out partizan of the McKenzie Government. It has been not only a register, in London, of such matters as relate to Canada generally; it has also, ever since the McKenzie Government came into power, been prompt to sing the praises of the Premier and his party. In fact, with Agent-General Jenkins to superintend it, the *Canadian News* may be looked upon as the London eulogist of, and apologist for, Mr. McKenzie and his friends.

In the issue of November 4th we find a curiously-suggestive editorial on Canadian Independence—published the day before Mr. Forster delivered that address of his on our "Colonial Empire," to which so much interest seems to have attached throughout the British Empire.

Mr. Forster gave his hearers, as the *Edinburgh Scotsman* says, "a correct view of the policy which Liberals, as well as Conservatives, desire to see adopted with reference to our Colonies." Whether the idea of a Federation is a mere dream or may yet be realized—the fact remains that, so far as men can judge by what is said, the Liberals and the Conservatives of the Mother Land desire not only to have the colonies remain politically connected with the Island home of our race, but to have them more closely connected than they have been in the past.

This conclusion has been stamped into the public mind of Canada as the right one, and the most consonant with the feelings of the people. Yet, while the public men of Great Britain are endeavoring to draw closer the ties which bind—we find Mr. McKenzie's organ in London asserting that Mr. McKenzie gave the Conservative Government of England to understand that he and his Government were in favor of the independence of Canada. Remembering the thorough activity of the partizanship of the *News*, Agent General Jenkins' knowledge of the policy of the McKenzie Government, we need only read the following to perceive that the object of Mr. McKenzie's London organ is to inform British editors and its contemporaries of Mr. McKenzie's views. The *News* says:—

"The oldest of England's Colonies has declared through the first Minister that she means to manage her own affairs. This plain and outspoken determination of Canada, coming so soon after the visit to this country of Mr. McKenzie, *when, doubtless*, that honorable gentleman *had the opportunity of making the position of Canada in relation to the United States thoroughly well known* to the Counsellors of the Queen, warrants us in the belief that the principal Ministers of State concur in sanctioning a procedure which they have the prudence to recognise as a necessity." Further on in this suggestive editorial, the Canadian *News* says that a Study of the Dominion Parliamentary Companion shows that to the Tory party in England "the Liberal Party in Canada is made up of very dangerous combustibles. Among these will be found free traders, and advocates of Canadian independence—the latter meaning the absorption in,- and annexation to the United States." All this is said in a bold tone, is a sort of proclamation of the feelings and views of the Government of Canada. Something to be boasted of; something to teach the "Tory" Government of Great Britain and the "Tory Editors," what fire-eating fellows those Grits of Canada are. In England Mr. McKenzie, through his organ, openly boasts of the fact that he has Independents in his train, and that independence means annexation.

Here in Canada he is compelled to repudiate the soft impeachment. Why these two styles of utterances? He had two ways of looking at Free Trade—one to suit England and Scotland; the other to suit Montreal and Toronto.

It would seem he has also two ways of looking at British connection. In England he is actually threatening separation, and announcing what 'tare-and-zounds' men he has in his ranks—men who would sooner advocate annexation than eat their dinners. Here he does not go so far, and either repudiates anything like an attempt to weaken the connection, or uses the *tu quoque* argument and says, 'You, Sir John, had Independents in your ranks.'

Now what is the meaning of all this? Evidently the 'brave lords' of the London organ are designed to arrest the attention of the British Government. What is the game that is being played? Is it that Agent General Jenkins is using the semi-official paper of Canada to enable him to be-rate Conservative editors and a Conservative Government? If so, he has no business to make Canada his cat's paw. Our interests are too important to be endangered in order that Agent General Jenkins may 'pound' editors who have ridiculed him, or phillipize at a government which *ignores him*.

Is it that Mr. McKenzie, finding that a title was not forthcoming with the readiness he anticipated, has begun to play a game with Canada for his triumph card in hopes of winning a 'Sir' for a handle to his name? It is so said by many.—*Halifax Reporter.*

The Big Push Scandal seems likely to preserve its analogy to the Pacific Railway Scandal as in other respects, so in going from bad to worse through a series of progressive revelations. The original charge of the West Durham *News* has been pretty well made good. There is no doubt of the genuineness of Mr. Brown's letter calling upon the President of the Ontario Bank for a contribution to the election fund, or of the fact that, Mr. Brown's party having got into office, the new Government placed a large deposit in the Bank. Mr. Brown's defence was not a denial of the charge, but an attempt to turn its edge by representing the election fund as a very small one—a representation not consistent with the other parts of the letter. The statements of the West Durham *News*, are then, so far entitled to attention. That journal now proceeds to charge Senator Simpson with having bought oughtright the votes of three members of Parliament in the crisis which resulted in the overthrow of Sir John Macdonald. The sum given for the three votes is alleged to have been $30,000. The inducement to advance that large sum presumably was the expectation of Government favour to the Bank. Senator Simpson denies the charge. The West Durham *News* declares itself ready to produce good and sufficient evidence; and thus issue is fairly joined. The direct purchase of the votes of Members of Parliament seems worse than anything we have heard yet; but it is really not worse than the Big Push lettter itself. Not even tampering with the Legislature is more dangerous in a country like ours than tampering with the banks. People now begin to see, we presume, what a backstairs dictatorship is and what an interest the country has in getting rid of it. For our own part, though we may incur the charge of "damnable iteration," we shall not cease to print the moral—Such is the government of party without principle whichever party may be in power!—*Toronto Nation.*

War between the Japanese and their opposite neighbors, the inhabitants of the Corea, is declared to be inevitable.

LEGISLATIVE UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

(From the Montreal 'Star.')

Though the question of the Legislative union of the three Maritime Provinces is one which more intimately concerns the inhabitants of the sister Provinces than it can possibly concern outsiders, yet any measure that can affect the interest of such an important portion of the Dominion cannot fail to interest Canadians generally. The subject was discussed prior to Confederation, and has been more or less agitated subsequently, without anything definite having been arrived at. This is the greatest cause for astonishment, in view of the fact that the people of the Maritime Provinces are proverbial for shrewdness, intelligence, industry and economy.

To such an observing people, it must be evident that in proportion to the populous Province of Ontario, the Maritime Provinces are vastly too much governed, and their small revenues wasted extensively in what is entirely unproductive. The last census gives Nova Scotia a population of 387,000; New Brunswick 285,000, and Prince Edward Island 96,000, making in all 768,000 as the population of the Maritime Provinces. The same census places the population of Ontario at 1,620,000, who are governed by one Lieutenant Governor, one Executive Council, no Legislative Council, and one Legislative Assembly. With less than half the number of people, the affairs of the Maritime Provinces are under the control of three Lieut. Governors, three Executive Councils, three Legislative Councils, and three Legislative Assemblies, each body requiring a separate staff of officials. Ontario has an Executive Council of five members only, whilst Nova Scotia has an Executive Council of nine members, and a Legislative Council of nineteen members. New Brunswick has an Executive Council of five members and a Legislature of seventeen. Prince Edward Island has eight Executive Councillors and twelve Legislative Councillors, each Province having, besides, a Legislative Assembly—that of Nova Scotia numbering thirty-eight; of New Brunswick forty-one; and of Prince Edward Island thirty. The revenue from every source of the three Provinces amounts to about $1,441,000, or less than half that of Ontario, with its single Governor, Executive Council of five heads of Departments, and single Chamber of Representatives.

In an economical point of view, the figures and facts adduced in the foregoing comparison tell largely against the comparatively extravagent system of government existing in the Lower Provinces. As a writer upon the subject said: 'It is evident, therefore, that this multiplication of governing bodies are costly, and that a good deal of money which might be well applied in productive work is frittred away in keeping up a group of Legislatures, when one might probably do all the business quite as effectually.' The same reasoning might be used in favor of the Legislative Union of all the Provinces, including Manitobah and British Columbia, with their costly separate Governments. Whilst, however, there are obstacles in the way of the large Legislative Union, neither geographical position nor lack of community of interest can be urged against the union of the three Eastern Provinces. In addition to the large annual saving which such union would effect, there are other valid arguments in its favor.

The initiative in favor of a Legislative Union must be taken by the press and people of the Maritime Provinces, as the officials, interested in maintaining things as they are, cannot be expected to advocate a change which would deprive many of them of employment. Should the system existing in Ontario be taken as the model for the Government of the united provinces, there would be deprived of employment two Lieutenant Governors, seven Executive Councillors, forty-eight Legislative Councillors and some sixty odd members of the Legislative Assemblies, together with a large portion of the employees now in receipt of salaries for services in connection with the various legislative bodies. It would be expecting too much to hope for assistance, in bringing about the union, from many of those holding official positions and for this reason, we repeat, it is manifest that the agitation in favor of union must be the work of the people themselves, supported by the more independent portion of the press.

THE GREAT RAILWAY KING.—The story of rise, reign and ruin of Dr. Strousberg, the great railway king of Europe, who was recently arrested at St. Petersburgh after failing for an immense amount, possesses a romantic interest. He was born in Prussia, of poor parents, and went to London in 1835, after the death of his father. Gifted with great intelligence and energy, he educated himself and entered journalism. In 1848 he came to America, where he gave lessons in German, but finally realized some money by buying a cargo of damaged goods and selling them at a heavy profit. With this capital he returned to London in 1858, and founded several newspapers; but six years afterwards he went to Berlin, where he was seven years the agent of an English insurance Company. In 1864, however, Strousberg began to think of improving his fortunes, and having made acquaintance at the British Embassy, by this means come to know the English capitalists, with whom he contracted for the construction of the Tilsit-Insterburg Railway. Within six years Strousberg was making a dozen lines, among others those of Roumania. He had over 100,000 workmen in his pay, and had launched out into other great enterprises. At Hanover he established a gigantic machine factory; at Dortmund and Neustadt he had smelting works and iron factories; at Antwerp and Berlin he built entire new quarters; in Poland an entire new county; in Bohemia he paid four million dollars for the splendid domain of Zibirow, where he established railway carriage works, and employed 5000 workmen. Meantime he built a palace for himself in Berlin, which in decorating, luxury and accommodation surpassed that of the Emperor himself. Nor was his charity on a less splendid scale. In the winter he caused 10,000 portions of soup to be given to the poor, in addition to 2000 pounds worth of wood. When the famine broke out in East Prussia he sent whole trains laden with corn and potatoes to his fellow-countrymen. Then came the crash, and Strousberg fell. A prison at Moscow, litigation at Vienna and enforced bankruptcy at Berlin rounded off his railway kingship and his sceptre has departed. No greater collapse than that of Strousberg has probably occurred in the financial history of the country.

AN INTERRUPTED PASSAGE.—It will be remembered, says the Halifax *Herald*, that on the 31st inst., Mr. Demas Moreau dropped dead in his shop, on Upper Water Street. On the 16th Mrs. Moreau started to return to her home in Quebec with the body of her husband. But the steamer 'Bermuda,' in which she took passage, was compelled to return to port. Mrs. Moreau then took the I. R. R. train, via St. John, but according to the Portland 'Press' met with more detentions. When she arrived at St. John the coffin was detained by the authorities on account of the non-presentation of a physician's certificate, and by some mistake the lady was not informed of the detention, and so went to Portland without it. Saturday, the body arrived at Portland, and was expressed by the noon train to Montreal. When the train reached Oxford, a wrecked freight train blocked the road, and so another detention occurred.

Prince John Scheleswig Holstein Standaburg Glackberg has arrived in England. The rest of his name will come over in a special car next week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

OUR GAS

Is not a brilliant subject to descant on,—it is a very gloomy one—and very often it is not a subject at all. About twenty years ago, when we were all wild with enthusiasm at the prospect of the advent of the new Light,—when we used to shout with delight when our fathers illustrated the theory by sticking a tobacco pipe filled with coal in the grate and then lighted the gas at the stem, we sorrowed for our ancestors with their dips and seal oil. But what a change has come over public sentiment! People sigh now as bitterly for kerosene as they ever did for gas. To the uninitiated it would almost remind them of the rebelious Israelites sighing after the flesh-pots of Egypt, while they were getting bloated on manna and quails.

The grumblers say that the manager is too fond of practical jokes to please them. It is, no doubt, great fun for him to turn the gas off during business hours without a moment's notice—a little piece of humor that they say is getting too stale. They would not mind it once a week for instance, but when it is repeated several nights in succession, it becomes monotonous. As everything that goes through the meter counts, it is rumored that a large amount of ordinary atmospheric air is pumped through by the Company and charged to us at $3.50 per 1000 feet. Of course it is mixed with hydrogen gas, but then it spoils the gas and does the air no good. But it is economical.

But by all odds, the best joke about the gas is the lighting of the streets. How the Company must laugh when they collect their annual subsidy. For shame sake I believe, there are a few lights occasionally up town, but then one is awfully liable to run against a lamp post thinking the light belongs to the astronomical department.

Now, I hope the managers will not think I am grumbling. No; we have been perfectly contented and satisfied for a number of years, and will remain so for an indefinite time in the future. We know that the fault is in the retorts, or the pipes, or something of that sort. Of course retorts will get out of order, or pipes will leak, and gas will be bad in consequence. You know yourself, Mr. Editor, that if you issued your paper as often as convenient, after promising it every week, and generally printed so badly that nobody could read it, and omitted to deliver it to subscribers, that all you would have to say would be, 'Our press is out of order; our hands are on the spree,' and this would satisfy the public, would it not? It ought to satisfy them, unless they regard a newspaper as fifty times more important than light to read it by.

CITIZEN.

Nov. 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I came into town, to-day, (Saturday,) with a load of pork, and fastened my horse inside the Market Square, I then went off to transact some business, and when I returned I found two horses, which were running at large, at my sleigh. They had eaten all the hay, and were tearing and mauling a bag of oats which I had brought to feed my horse. I wish to know whether this is in accordance with the Laws of your Incorporated City; or are the Police under the protection of the Saturday Holiday Law. By inserting the above you will much oblige

A COUNTRYMAN.

Ch'town, Nov. 27, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Claudius C. Conant, of New York with liabilities of eleven million, and assetts of eight million dollars, made an assignment on Saturday last.

The sum of $65,000 having been raised to erect a monument of the Viceroy of Egypt, he used the money to found a public school at Alexandria, thus securing a monument more enduring than brass.

A cable despatch to the New York *Herald* says the return of the Prince of Wales from India has been decided upon, on account of the unfavorable attitude of the native Princes towards His Royal Highness.

Vice-President Wilson, after passing a comfortable night, died suddenly at 7.30 on Monday morning. A medical examination shows that death was caused by apoplexy. His funeral took place on Wednesday last.

The amount of shipping which arrived in Montreal in 1875 is greater by seven thousand tons than any previous year. The business of the port, however, shows a financial decline of $21,000, owing to trade depression.

The London 'Times' telegram from Bombay, yesterday's date, says that the Prince of Wales and suite returned from Baroda all well. The Prince at once went on board the 'Serapis,' and leaves tomorrow for Ceylon.

A daring robbery was committed in Monroe, Michigan, yesterday morning. The burglars entered the First National Bank and after gagging and binding the watchman, abstracted, 180,000 dollars from the safe, making good their escape.

A Springfield (Mass.) despatch reports a horrible murder there on the 5th. A woman named Mary Collins, went into the room where her husband, James Collins, was sleeping and seizing an axe split his skull open, killing him instantly. She then attempted to murder her little daughter, but the child made its escape to the neighbours.

A London special says that iron-clad ship 'Iron Duke,' new, was nearly lost on Saturday, off Plymouth, while on trial trip. By some unknown means the main sluice opened, water rushed into vessel covering in a quarter of an hour stockhold plates and lower parts of engine. Momentary signals of distress were hoisted, and several tugs, three miles off, steamed to her assistance, but the sluice was closed by an artificer before they arrived. A few minutes later and she would have sunk. When the water was at its height the 'Iron Duke' had keeled over precisely as the 'Vanguard' did when she sunk from collision a short time ago.

The New York *Herald* thus exposes in advance an alleged scheme of speculators for making several millions out of the people of the United States. 'There are now in the country about 47,000 tons of coffee; add to this probable receipts for the next four months 46,000, and the stock will equal 93,000. The consumption to April 1, say 38,500, will leave on hand at that date 54,500, about equal to six months consumption for the whole United States. If the holders of the stock can secure a restoration of the duty, say at three cents a pound, this will take from the people and put into the hands of the operators about $3,000,760, or at six cents per pound the speculators will gain $7,000,000 by the operation. They will probably attempt to show Congress that the country demands this breakfast table tax.

There is living now in Milan a man without a roof to cover his head who only a few years ago was a King. The London 'Echo' tells his story as follows: 'This personage is Leo. VII of Armenia, Prince of Karigosz, whose father was, in 1846, dispossessed by the Russians. Shortly after this event the inhabitants of Erivan called his son to the throne by the name of Leo VII., but a simple command from St. Petersburgh proved sufficient to determine his fall, the only result of his brief elevation being the loss of all his property and the withdrawal of a pension of 10,000 francs, which had been allowed him by the Russian government. The landless monarch had indeed some capital in English and American banks, but this he lost in consequence of engaging in rash speculations. He then sold his jewels and other valuables, and soon had absolutely nothing left. He is now living with his wife and six children in the bitterest poverty.'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE!

Cloths, Ready-made Clothing, Gents's Furnishing Goods, etc.

I AM instructed to sell at auction, at the store of D. H. McKinnon, (Insolvent), Upper Great George Street, on

Wednesday, 8th December,

at 11 o'clock, all his Stock in Trade, Shop, Furniture, etc., consisting in part of:—

Tweeds, Doeskins, Beavers, Pilots and Black Cloths; Linings, trimmings, Bastings; large assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Pants, Coats, Vests, Jackets, Topcoats, Overcoats, Youth's suits, Wool Under-shirts and Pants, White and Colored Shirts; Beaver, Felt, and Fur Hats, Caps, Boys' Velvet Caps, Paper and Linen Shirt Fronts and Collars; Full lines of Neckties, Scarfs, Ties and Bows, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Belts, I. R. Braces, Kid Gloves, Hoisery, Handkerchiefs, Casbans, Linens, Straw Goods, Jewelry; Buttons, Braids, Buckles, Silks, etc., etc., etc.

Show Case, Mirror, Stove, Desks, Safe, Blinds, Tables, Cloth Racks, Cupboard, 1 Sewing Machine, 1 Melodeon.

Sale positive. No Reserve. No postponement.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'ner.

Nov. 29, 1876.—p h

Marine Insurance Co.

OF

Prince Edward Island.

A DIVIDEND on the Business of the Year 1874, is now Payable to the Shareholders of the above Co., at their Office, corner of Great George and Lower Water Street.

By Order of the Board,

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Nov. 22, 1875.—2i

SLEIGHS.

From $7 to $50.

FOR SALE, one very fine JAUNTING SLEIGH, one Box do., two old Box SLEIGHS.

HENRY COOMBS.

Nov. 29, 1875.—3i

WOODENWARE and RAISINS.

BUCKETS,
NESTS TUBS,
Boxes Clothes PINS,
WASHBOARDS;
Fifty Boxes RAISINS.

For sale very cheap by

HENRY COOMBS.
Upper Great George Street.

Nov. 29, 1875.—3i

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED from Europe, United States, and elsewhere, our usual supplies of excellent

Wines
Liquors
& Groceries

Which we offer at LOWEST PRICES!

MacEACHERN & CO.

Nov. 29, 1875.—1m

Cheese. Cheese.

EX SCHOONER MARY, and will be sold at a low figure,—

192 Very Superior Nova Scotian Cheese.

WILLIAM DODD,
Nov. 29, 1875.—3i Queen Square.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TENDERS FOR FENCING

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Post and Board, and Rail Fencing, to replace the present Wire Fence between Georgetown and Albertor.

Plans of the two kinds of Fence required, and detailed Specifications, can be seen at the Office of Mr. G. C. Cunningham, Engineer, at the Railway Office, at Charlottetown, on and after Wednesday, the 1st of December, where also Printed Forms of Tender may be obtained.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the undersigned, and marked outside "Tenders for Fencing," up to the 31st December, and the work will be required to be rigorously prosecuted as soon as the weather will permit in the Spring.

No Tender will be considered that is not on the proper Printed Form.

C. J. BRYDGES,
General Superintendent of Government Railways.

Ch'town, Nov. 29, 1875.—4i

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THAT House and Premises at Brighton, lately occupied by P. V. Robin, Esq.

—ALSO—

A House, Shop, Warehouse, &c., at Mount Stewart Bridge. An excellent Business Stand.

MORRIS & HYNDMAN.

Nov. 22, 1875. 2in

Flour, Tea, Brandy, &c.

FOR SALE.—

900 bbls. Choice Family FLOUR.
100 chests TEA,
25 qr. casks (very old) BRANDY,
40 kegs Twist TOBACCO,
30 boxes Cavendish TOBACCO.

J. & T. MORRIS.

Nov. 22, 1875.—2i

CARPETS

Tapestry, 75c. per yd, and upwards
Brussels, $1.00 " "
Wool, 75c. " "
Union, 55c. " "

GEORGE DAVIES & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE.

November 22, 1875. h p 3in

NOTICE to TENANTS

ON

TOWNSHIPS

7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, and 47.

THE TENANTS ON THE ESTATES OF Robert Bruce Stewart and other members of his family, on Townships 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, and 47, are hereby notified that they are requested to pay without delay at least one year's rent on their respective holdings, to save legal expenses; and all parties are hereby warned against trespassing upon the unoccupied land on said estates on penalty of prosecution.

The tenants on Townships 7, 10, 12, and 27, will pay to Mr. James Farrar Stewart; and those on Townships 30, 46 and 47, to Mr. Robert Bruce Stewart, Jr., who are duly authorized by the owner of said estates to grant receipts for rent, and will attend to receive the same as usual.

ROBERT BRUCE STEWART, JR.
JAMES FARRAR STEWART.

Nov. 15, 1875.—3i

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE!

TWO of the most suitable Building Lots, on the corner, at Tignish Station. The Rev. Dougald McDonald will point out the Lots to intending purchasers.

Also, a piece of excellent Land, lying on Lot 38, consisting of seventy-five acres. There runs through this property an excellent stream of water, capable of driving a mill, and the Railway is close by. Further particulars can be learned on application at "Dominion House," Ch'town, to

H. B. SMITH.

Nov. 22, 1875. 3m

APOTHECARIES' HALL,

DesBrisay's Corner.

Choice Bulbs, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses.

THE Apothecaries Hall Company have received a consignment of choice BULBS, which are offered at a slight advance on cost.

Nov. 22, 1875.—4i

House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE, THE HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND on Richmond Street, formerly occupied by the late John Lawson, Esq. For terms, apply at

EXAMINER OFFICE.

Nov. 22, 1875.

RECEIVED AT

Dorsey & Jost's

BOOT & SHOE STORE

FOR

FALL & WINTER WEAR.

1400 Pairs Rubber Boots and Shoes, Felt & Rubber Snow Boots

2500 Pairs Boots, Shoes & Slippers,

In Leather and Felt for Ladies, Gents and Children.

MENS & BOYS

Strong Wellington Boots

GOOD AND CHEAP.

All kinds of Boots made to order, of the best material, and by first-class workmen, at

DORSEY & JOST'S

BOOT FACTORY,

South Side Market Sq'r.

Ch'town, Nov. 15, 1875.

LOST OR STRAYED!

A YOUNG small sized Mare, brown, with a white star on her forehead, was found at the stable door of the undersigned. The owner can get her on proving his claim and paying the expenses of keeping her and advertizing.

DAVID ARBING,
Lower Spring Park Road, Williams Field.

Nov. 22, 1875. 3in

CATHOLIC

Prayer Books.

DAILY PRAYERS, $1.25 and $3.00.
Help to Christians, $1.50.
Garden of the Soul, 75c and $1.75.
Golden Manuel, $2.25. [$3.50.
Key of Heaven, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.75, $3.00,
Way to Heaven, 50c, 75c, 90c.
Mission Book, 75c, 90, $3.00.
Gems of Paradise, 65c, 90c.
St. Patrick's Manuel, 25c, $1.00, $2.00.
Path to Paradise, 30c, 40c, 90c, $2.00.
Little Key to Heaven, 20c, 60c.
Mission Books, $1.75.

Any of the above will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of marked prices. This stock is fresh and new.

BREMNER BROS.

Nov. 22, 1875. 3in

IN STORE.

FLOUR { Pastry, Superior Extra, Extra.

TEA { Chests and Half Chests, English Breakfast, 6, 10, 15, 20 lb bxs Green.

TOBACCO { Bond or duty paid, "Honey Dew" Flat Chewing, Smoking, Fine Cut.

CIGARS (all kinds).

SUGAR, PICKLES, etc., etc., must be sold to close consignments.

E. PALMER, JR.,
41 Water Street.

Nov. 22, 1875.

VALUABLE

FREEHOLD PROPERTY

AT

COVE HEAD.

TO be sold by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January next, (1876) at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three (1873) and made between Neil Darrach of Cove Head, Township Number Thirty-four, in Prince Edward Island, ship carpenter, and Jane Darrach his wife, of the one part, and Harry C. Green and John Lefurgey, both of Summerside and John Yeo of Port Hill, in Prince County, in the said Island, Esquires, of the other part. *All that* tract, piece or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Thirty-four, aforesaid, commencing at a stake fixed on the south side of a creek in Stanhope Cove, thence running south thirty degrees east eighty-eight (88) chains, thence north sixty degrees east six chains, thence north thirty degrees west eighty (80) chains, to a bridge at the head of said creek, thence along said creek to the place of commencement, bounded on the south by lands possessed by James Lawson, on the east by vacant land, on the north by land formerly held by ——Smith, and now by Daniel McLeod, and on the west by a creek, containing fifty (50) acres of land, a little more or less; together with all houses, buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply at the office of Hon. John Longworth, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

H. C. GREEN,
JOHN LEFURGEY, } Mortgagees.
JOHN YEO,

Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1875.—2mo [nov. 22

Dominion Parliament.

PRIVATE BILLS!

PARTIES intending to make application to Parliament for Private Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights of property of other parties, are hereby notified that they are required by the Rules of the two Houses of Parliament (which are published in full in the *Canada Gazette*), to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application (clearly and distinctly specifying its nature and object), in the *Canada Gazette* and also in a newspaper published in the County of Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the Papers containing the first and last of such notice to the Private Bill Office of each House.

All Petitions for Private Bills must be presented within the first three weeks of the session.

The fee now payable for a Private Bill is Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT LEMOINE,
Clerk of the Senate

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House of Commons.

Nov. 22, 1875. 2m