

Charlottetown, Nov. 27, 1876.

This number completes the twenty-seventh volume of the EXAMINER. The EXAMINER is now the oldest newspaper in the Island, and one of the oldest in the Maritime Provinces.

FREE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, FREE SCHOOLS, THE RAILWAY, CONFEDERATION, FREE LANDS.

It has ever led the van of the battle for freedom, for justice, and for true progress. Much has been accomplished. But much remains to be done. The EXAMINER will, we trust, be enabled to assist in the work.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

By the election of Mr. Pope, Queen's County has emphatically and decisively expressed its disapprobation of the acts of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government.

But there are other reasons why Mr. Pope's majority was not, as it should have been, overwhelming. The Liberal-Conservative Party has not, for many years, been in the ascendant in Queen's County.

That they do not approve of the base attempt to rob one-half of the electors of this Island of their franchise.

That they do not approve of P. E. Island being deprived of its only seat in the Cabinet.

That they do not approve of subsidizing a bank with \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year of the people's money, because its President came down handsomely to help in a "big push."

That they do not approve of subsidizing the Speaker of the House of Commons with eight thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

That they do not approve of subsidizing a Cabinet Minister with a fat printing contract, contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

That they do not approve of Cauchon as President of the Council.

That they do not approve of Mr. Laird's sloping off to the Northwest with a parcel of beads and looking-glasses for his Indians, forsaking the interests committed to his care without saying one word to his constituents.

That they do not approve of the hypocrisy which leads a party to brawl about "purity" and to "elevate the standard" in such a way as to lose forty seats for bribery.

They have done nobly. Despite the active interference of the two most powerful members of our Non-sectarian-Protestant School Government, despite all the outside influence unscrupulously brought to bear upon them, they have triumphed over prejudice, they have given a signal check to the incapable, corrupt and hypocritical Party in power at Ottawa, they have elected, as their representative, a man of tried ability, who will reflect honor upon them and do good service for the country.

The Charlottetown Debating Club resumed its debate Friday evening on "Free Trade vs. protection," after an animated discussion, extending two evenings, this society is almost unanimously of the opinion that a Free Trade Policy is more conducive to the welfare of the Dominion than a Protective would be.

The American champion O'Leary has issued a challenge to walk any man in England 500 miles for £500 or £600. The international contest between O'Leary and Crossland for 2000 sterling and the championship of the world takes place to-day, Monday, distance 300 miles. The betting is £30 to £40 on Crossland.

WRONG AGAIN.

The Patriot makes a very ridiculous statement. It says "Mr. Pope owes his election solely to the efforts which he made last summer to establish Sectarian Schools in the Province." If the election had been in King's or even Prince County, Mr. Pope's action on the School Question might have assisted him. But in Queen's County, where the Protestants outnumber the Catholics two to one, that action—namely, straightforward and constitutional though it was—well might have worked his discomfiture.

By the election of Mr. Pope, Queen's County has emphatically and decisively expressed its disapprobation of the acts of the Mackenzie-Cauchon Government. Mr. Pope's opponent is, personally, very popular. Everybody likes Mr. Welsh. Everybody regrets that he should have allowed himself to be put forward as a candidate on behalf of the party of organized corruption and hypocrisy.

But there are other reasons why Mr. Pope's majority was not, as it should have been, overwhelming. The Liberal-Conservative Party has not, for many years, been in the ascendant in Queen's County. Latterly, it has not had a following in our Local Legislature of more than one, or at most two, of Queen's County's representatives.

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THE CONTEST IN JACQUES CARTIER.

M. Lafamme, so say the Superior Court Judges of his Province with one accord, and the Montreal Witness, most religiously of Government organs, was a very sharp, not to say dishonest man of business, when he was but a private member of the Rouge Party. It has been argued by the Montreal Herald, however, that contact with the members of the Dominion Cabinet would 'add really to his moral standing in the community, by which it was meant, we suppose, that association with Messrs. Mackenzie, Huntington and Cauchon would give him grace to cease to do evil, learn to do well.'

But La Minerve produces evidence which goes to show that so far from being improved in a moral light by his entrance into the Cabinet where M. Cauchon sits on high the new minister is growing still sicker in his practice and more dishonest in his dealings. The other day a man named Descais, an agent of M. Lafamme, accompanied by one Gariepy, une due damnee of the new minister, sought out one Goulding, a person in the employment of Mr. McNamee the well-known contractor, and threatened him on the part of Lafamme with a distress warrant if he did not vote for that gentleman. They left an unsigned copy of the warrant with Goulding, by way of putting their threat into material shape, and the document is now in La Minerve's possession.

This is said to be a sample of M. Lafamme's method of electioneering in Jacques Cartier County, and it is of a piece with the standard elevating of the Rouge Party generally. To divert public attention from acts like this, M. Lafamme's friends are filling the public prints with complaints against Bishop Fabre and the local priests, who are accused of opposing the new Minister with all the ghostly influence they can exercise over their flocks. But the fact that M. Lafamme's associates made a most abject appeal to some of the clergy for their support and so demeaned themselves before the hierarchy, whom they now charge with clerical intimidation, that Le Reveil which is delivering Father Chiquin's evangel to the French Catholics with few exceptions from them, is of course carefully kept out of sight. These appeals to the Protestant body for succor against Roman opposition, alleges that M. Lafamme's only ally is the Catholic Liberalism of the Party to which he belongs, and here again the evidence of La Reveil that the Rouges are clerical sycophants, and of the Montreal Witness that these self-styled champions of unfettered faith are the most enthusiastic of Ultramarines when on the hustings at the chapel door, is not considered worthy of notice.

Russia has not only collected troops, says the London Spectator, but commissariat for her troops, and though her railways bring her quite close to Serbia, they do not bring her close to the Armenian frontier, her second base of operations. She will need her desert artillery there, which it takes time to collect from the arsenals and bring from Turkestan, and she must have some supplies on a scale for which Tiflis is as yet unprovided. She has always been willing to consent to a six weeks' armistice, and is of course willing to waste another six weeks in discussing whether an armistice is to be. The hull, however, affords no evidence that she has changed her mind, and certainly the great force behind the throne which is urging the Czar forward remains precisely in the same mood. Immense and visible advantages must be gained for the Slavs, or the state of feeling in Russia among the upper classes and in the army will be one of angry criticism of the Government—that is the popular mind, and especially the popular military mind, will be just in the mood an autocrat government most dreads.

A WOMAN'S CORPSE FOUND IN A FLOUR BARREL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 19.—A horrible discovery was made at Montreal yesterday. On the arrival of the steamer from Sorel, a man named Amile Coutras got off with a flour barrel addressed W. F. Hart, Montreal, and attempted to take it away without paying freight. As he looked excited, and was in a great hurry, suspicions were aroused which were increased when he said the barrel contained sand. On being opened there was found the corpse of a young woman clad in her chemise and packed in straw and disinfectants. She had long flowing black hair, braided, and her right eye was smashed to pulp. A white tinge of red was perceived about it. The spectacle was most horrible and very repulsive. Coutras was promptly arrested, and he said he got the body from an unknown man a mile and a half back of St. Francis. His explanation was very unsatisfactory, and he was almost too frightened to speak. Coutras said first he was taking the body to his brother, and then to the Medical College. The ghastly barrel was removed to the dead house. The man who was with Coutras when the cab was hired to take the barrel away has fled.

A TRIBUTE TO SIR JOHN.

A STRIKING EPISODE AT A PHEENOLOGICAL LECTURE. There was an immense assembly of people at Professor Fowler's highly interesting lecture in the Mechanics' Hall, last Friday evening. A stirring scene occurred when the venerable lecturer referred to the distinguished statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald, who was brought to him when a boy, by his mother to be phrenologically examined. The professor stated that he pointed out accurately the eminence the youth would attain to in after life through the force of his brilliant talents. The audience, at the mention of Sir John's name gave way to a boundless fit of enthusiasm, the equal of which has probably never been equalled in the Mechanics' Hall before. Cheers upon cheers were given with a will that showed the intense feeling of the vast assembly towards the most gifted public man and patriot in the Dominion. It was a considerable time before the lecturer could proceed, and the chord of sympathy he had struck in the hearts of a grateful people could not be easily subdued.—Montreal Star.

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ENGLAND'S ARMAMENTS.

In these days, when rumors of wars are almost wafted along the wires—when the "Great Powers" are manœuvring their forces—mobilizing their arms and bracing up their fortifications, for the impending strife, the exploits of the "big guns," now being experimented upon, must have a peculiar interest for the general reader. The latest telegrams inform us that the greatest activity prevails in Woolwich Arsenal, and the manufacture of rifle ball-cartridges is carried on at the rate of two million per week—40,000,000 cartridges are to be ready in eighteen weeks, and 40,000 ammunition boxes to pack them in. The two new iron-clads—"Cyclops" and "Hydra," are to be prepared for service once; and soldiers on furlough have been summoned to join their regiments. Thus the preparation goes on. In a recent issue we gave a sketch of the tendency of England's preparations in the way of building warships and arming them, and in continuation of the subject we will glance at some of the latest experiments at Eastbourne with a new 64 ton gun, which has just been completed.

The object of the experiment was to ascertain the breaching power of the projectiles of the 64 pounder rifle gun upon the remains of an old Martello tower. The walls were of concrete and brick and very strong. It was also desired to test the strength of the shells, whether they would break up or impact or not without a bursting charge, and other details of the effect of the fire upon such a structure as ordinary permanent fortifications. The first series of experiments were with the ordinary 64 pound shell filled with sand, and plugged with a charge of 10 lbs. of powder. The distance was 1040 yards. In the third round the projectile went right into the masonry and right out to sea, leaving a hole clearly visible, and a cloud of spray as a background for the picture. The second trial was with Palliser 90 pounder bursting shells, with small capacity for bursting charge of about 4 lbs. weight. The weight of the projectile, as fired empty, being 86 lbs. The charge was 12 lbs. of powder. The result of the firing was pronounced excellent, and the shooting of the gun very true. The third series was with 64 pounder shells, fired by 10 lbs. gun charges, and filled with bursting charges of 7 lbs. powder. The first shell hit well on the tower, and burst, tumbling out a great mass of the masonry, altering completely their outline; and the second was equally successful. The fourth series was as to the elevation of the gun. This portion of the practice is described as unusually pretty. The sky being grey, and the daylight inclining to dim, "the flashes of the bursts of missiles on their rugged adversary were consequently very bright, whilst once a burning mass of powder, set up in a splinter, flared luridly as it glanced into the air." Mass after mass was broken away, and the tower which in the morning was a broad and massive, not unlike, in the distance, to the keep of a medieval castle, presented at evening only one lofty pinnacle which had held out against all attack. The thickness of masonry penetrated by the Palliser heavy shell was 7 ft; by the 64 pounder shell, only 7 ft.

In connection with the subject of armaments, we gather from an authority, that the British Empire has now enrolled in her own ports, or those of her colonies, a commercial tonnage of more than seven millions of tons. England, to protect the tonnage and her sea coast, now has four hundred ships of war, whose tonnage exceeds 317,000 tons, while the other nations of Europe have, in the aggregate, 360,000 tons of ships of war. England has fifty iron-clads; twelve of these are most efficient vessels, built within the last fourteen years. At this moment she has thirty-four ships of war upon the stocks, of which eight are superior iron-clads, costing not less than \$350 per ton.

In the last eighteen years England has expended \$970,000,000, in gold on her navy. In addition to this the subsidies she pays to mail steamers have averaged \$5,000,000 annually for thirty years, and the principle part of this large sum has been repaid by postage, but the subsidies have given her, in addition to her navy, more than 400 ocean steamships, subject to her call in time of war. England annually builds more than 20,000 tons of war ships. Some of her first iron-clads were experiments, but if we include those on the stocks, she has now twenty of the largest class, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 tons, protected by plates of seven to twenty inches in thickness, armed with rifled cannon, weighing eight tons to twenty-five tons each, and she is testing cannon which weigh eighty tons each and throwing projectiles weighing 1,700 pounds each. Half her tonnage, manned by 67,000 seamen, is constantly at sea. France has 84,000 tons of iron-clads, and fifty vessels on the stocks; Turkey 65,000, Italy 38,000 tons. Russia has five iron-clads, one of them measuring 10,000 tons, and Germany has quite a number, while Holland has 168 warships, of which fifteen are iron-clads.

REMARKABLE AND PERILOUS MARKSMANSHIP.

Two brothers named Watson have been giving remarkable exhibitions of foolhardiness and skill in Tony Pastor's Theatre, New York. They are billed as "noted Western scouts and sharpshooters," and have the look of frontiersmen. They begin by displaying rifles, and shooting bullets through blocks of wood, to prove that the ammunition and missiles are genuine. On both sides of the stage, close to the front, thick wooden pads are placed for the bullets to lodge in. At the beginning of the display of marksmanship one man holds an apple in his fingers, and the other shoots a ball through it from across the stage, and next the man who has risked his fingers becomes the shooter in a repetition of the feat. Each, in turn, hits the bull's eye of a target ten times without a miss, the bull's eye being just above the head of the brother who holds the apple. A potato is placed on one's head and shot off by the other, the potato being split in pieces and the bullet entering the pad in front of which the holder stands. This feat is repeated several times, the brothers changing attitudes and holding the rifle in positions seemingly awkward enough to increase the peril. The brothers wheel quickly and shoot potatoes simultaneously off each other's heads.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.—The Church at Work, Rev. Dr. Talmage, editor, in a recent rallying temperance article, declares: "It is high time that non-committal Christians get down to the fence." It also says: "What to do with the advocates of liquor-traffic we know. We shall fight them to the hilt, and but what to do with those men who sit astraddle the fence on this subject we know not. What shall be done with the 'astraddle' obstructionist? Would thou wert cold or hot."

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EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The peace and war footing of the Russian army in 1873—and there has been little change since—was as follows:—

Peace.	War.
Infantry, 364,422	694,511
Cavalry, 138,301	49,183
Artillery, 28,731	48,773
Engineers, 13,413	16,203
Total, 544,867	898,670

To this number may be added 120,000 men classed as local troops, and 100,000 men as irregular troops. Every man between 18 and 45 years of age is subject to military duty, and of course the army can be recruited to any extent from this source. The German army can hardly be said to have a peace footing. The Empire is always prepared for war, as may be seen by the following table representing the present strength of the army:—

Men.	Horses.
Infantry, 453,731	15,548
Rifle Corps, 25,756	755
Cavalry, 62,255	63,350
Engineers, 68,321	61,825
Artillery, 15,457	3,220
Train, 36,315	43,338
Staff & Administration, 14,029	18,405
Depot Troops, 242,979	18,385
Garrison Troops, 431,859	34,520
Total, 1,251,691	258,098

THE GREAT BRITAIN POSSESSES:—

In the field of all grades, Reserve and auxiliary force,	105,434
Total,	316,551
Total,	452,085

This is independent of 62,924 men serving in India, and 21,470 serving in the colonies, part of whom may be called on in case of war.

The force of France consists of:—

Active army, 705,000
Reserve of active army, 510,000
Temporary exemptions, 140,000
Permanent part of army, 130,000
Total, 1,485,000

It is estimated that in case of immediate necessity the effective force of the army would not greatly exceed 1,000,000 men, although the number indicated above could be thrown into the field after reasonable warning.

ON ADVERTISING. Mr. Gladstone, some time ago, in an address, alluding to the almost absolute necessity of advertising in these days of smart competition, observed "that there is no eagerness to compete for attention, and no one gets it unless it is by giving, as it were, so many strokes of the hammer, one after the other, to compel people to notice what is going on. Certainly, such a mode of proceeding is expensive; but who can catch fish without some outlay of bait? As things stand at present, publicity is the life of business, and a well-laid-out advertisement is never sleepy, lazy or unproductive; but on the contrary it frequently creates wants, and tells people where such can be supplied. It was remarked the other day, "sarcasitic" as Artemus Ward used to say, advertising is a great bother. It only brings a lot of people to your place of business. If they want you, let them hunt you up. Then if you get your name in the papers, you will be bored with travellers, and people will call on you, and you will have to show them goods. Your stock will be exhausted so much that you will be forced to buy new goods, which is a great bother. If you advertise too, it gives your place a reputation around; folks will crowd to your warehouse and make it lively, if you don't want to do anything much, keep as still as you can."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

HOW THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE WORKS—A NICE STATE OF AFFAIRS. In the face of the fact that the Democratic candidate, Tilden and Hendricks, have a popular majority of over a quarter of a million, it is not absurd that their election should depend on the colored men, of strongly partisan tendencies, who have already been convicted of fraud of the grossest nature. Yet so it is, and Northern bayonets force the people of the South to submit to the ignominy.

The New York Nation says:—"The Returning Board in Louisiana, for instance, is composed properly of five, but actually only contains three members, men of little character or position. The only white man on it is a custom house officer. One of the two blacks we believe, being a candidate in the present election, and both are men who can give no guarantee of knowledge or integrity to fit them for such momentous duties as this crisis may thrust upon them. It is regrettable that the returns are absolute. It is proper that of any parish it please, on any grounds of fraud or intimidation violence which it chooses to pronounce sufficient, and there is no appeal for its decision. It was created in the worst days of the carpet baggers, as a machine that would enable them to hold the state indefinitely through the negro vote, and the Congressional Committee which enquired into Louisiana affairs last year found it guilty of fraud, and the Senate, by rejecting Pinchbeck last year, declared unlawful the State Legislature which the Board returned and which elected him. Now, if Florida and South Carolina go for Hayes, it is this Board which will make the next President. We do not think the hurrying to New Orleans of prominent men, to see that it does not cheat in the count, makes the spectacle any more edifying or cheering. The Board itself need not cheat. It can throw the State vote for whichever candidate it pleases by merely exercising its unquestioned legal discretion.

A COW IN FLAMES.

A COW IN FLAMES.—A farmer in Queen's County, having heard that paraffine oil was a speedy exterminator of cattle vermin, determined to make a trial of it on an old cow which he was preparing for market. Before leaving home one morning he instructed his wife to have the application made, which order she faithfully carried out. The farmer returned late at night, and enquired if the cow had any parasites. Being informed that she had, he desired his wife to give him a candle that he might see how the cow was "making out." Candle in hand, he proceeded to the barn door, on opening which he found that the animal, frantic from the effects of the application, had broken loose from the manger. He passed in quickness enough to touch the case which ignited the saturated hair. In an instant she was enveloped in flames, and bellowing from pain and fright, the cow sped through the settlement to the mortal terror of the rudely awakened inhabitants, who looked on the living ignis fatuus as a visitant from another sphere. She went away a black cow but when the farmer arose next morning and looked out of his window, his eyes were astonished by the sight of an exhausted and emaciated white cow. He had an abiding faith in the efficacy of paraffine oil as a ruminant eradicator.—St. John Telegraph.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

P. E. ISLAND STEAMER ASHORE.

[By Telegraph to McNeill's Reading Room.] HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The steamer Alpha from Boston for Summerside with general cargo, sprung a leak and ran ashore on Cape Sable. No further particulars yet. A London despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has decreed absolutely the abolition of the Slave Trade throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Germany in event of war will observe friendly neutrality towards all parties concerned. Boss Tweed has been recruited to Ludlow Street Jail.

New York, Nov. 25th.—The Supreme Court of North Carolina to-day entered judgement of fifteen hundred dollars fine each, an commitment of all the Boards of Canvassers, to jail until released by order of the Court. What the result may be is uncertain.

The official count of the vote of Florida will commence on Monday (to-day). It is rumored that additional troops will be sent to South Carolina.

Latest despatches from Europe simply affirm that Russian Arms will meet on the River Pruth until the end of armistice. Nothing important from Upper Provinces. London, Nov. 22.—The Eastern news is decidedly pacific and reassuring. The foreign office publishes a despatch from Lord Loftus, British ambassador to Russia, reporting in detail what passed at an audience with the Czar on November 2. He reports that the Czar said he sent an ultimatum to the Porte because he feared the discomfiture of the Serbian army might be followed by atrocities. The Porte had by a series of manoeuvres frustrated all attempts at pacification. The present state of things was intolerable, and unless Europe was prepared to act firmly and energetically, he would be obliged to act alone. He regretted to see that inveterate suspicion and continual fear of Russian aggression still existed in England. The following are the exact words of a portion of the despatch: "The Czar pledged his sacred word of honour, in the most earnest and solemn manner, that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should force him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally until peace and the safety of the Christian population was secured. The Czar could not understand when both countries had a common object—namely, amelioration of the condition of the Christians, and had given every proof that he had no desire for conquest, why there should not be a perfect understanding between England and Russia based on the policy of peace, which would be equally beneficial to their mutual interests, and to the interests of Europe generally. The Czar said nothing which was absurd, and the intentions attributed to Russia of the future conquest of India, which was an impossibility. He deeply deplored the distrust manifested in England, earnestly requested me to do my utmost to dispel it, and charged me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the solemn assurance he had given me." Lord Derby replied, instructing Lord Loftus to inform the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff that the Queen and her Government received the Czar's assurance with the greatest satisfaction.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—Some weeks ago the dead body of a man was found in the river, and was claimed by a Mrs. Hughes, under the impression that it was the dead body of her husband. Last night Hughes in the flesh, alive, returned to his home and wife. His sudden appearance so scared and startled Mrs. Hughes that she fell into convulsive fits and is not now expected to recover.

SIR THUG ABYAN arrived here this morning and had an interview with the Premier and the Postmaster-General on the subject of the Winter Mail via Halifax and the Intercolonial Railway. He recommended that the project be not definitely carried out this winter, but that the Government await the result of another winter's trial on the Intercolonial Railway. The subject is still under the consideration of the Government.

Lieutenant-Governor Trutch of British Columbia has arrived here, it is supposed on business relating to the disputes with the Province.

LONDON, Nov. 20. Three islands situated in or near an estuary of the river Megua, in Eastern Bengal, are the ones which were overwhelmed in the late cyclone. Their population amounted to 340,000. Up to 11 o'clock on the night of the 31st ult., there were no signs of danger, and no catastrophe was apprehended, but before midnight the wave swept over twenty feet in some places. The loss of life was terrible, and not one-third of the population survive. The stench from the putrifying bodies is insufferable. A general outbreak is hourly expected. The cattle and live stock are all drowned, the boats swept away, and every means of communication with other districts totally destroyed. There is much distress among the survivors, which the Government is relieving as far as possible.

New York, Nov. 21. North-easterly storm continues. Cautionary signals for eastern coast. Five representatives of each party and two stenographic reporters are the only outsiders allowed to be present at the count of votes in Louisiana by supervisors. The returns from Florida will probably be counted the present week.

The mail steamer Windsor Castle was lost near Capetown. No lives lost. Her Majesty's gunboat Laysing is reported lost in the great gale near Choofoo. No lives lost.

IMPORTANT.

THE subscriber would intimate to ALL persons indebted to him up to 1st October last, that AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THEIR ACCOUNTS IS REQUIRED. All Accounts remaining unsettled on 1st December will have to be handed over for collection. HENRY DEER.

SITUATION WANTED! AS SALESMAN in a Dry Goods House. 10 years experience; 7 in London—3 in Charlottetown. Undeniable reference. P. O. BOX, 329. CH'OWN, Nov. 17, 1876.

ET YOUR HANDBILLS and Posters printed at the Examiner office

PASSENGERS. Per steamer "Carroll," from Boston—Mrs. Mattie Lane, Mrs. J. Cairns, Mrs. McGilvery, Mrs. Mary Carmichael, Mrs. Mary Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Mattie W. Massell, Messrs. W. Mackintosh, D. McPhee, M. McDonald, James McDonald, Daniel McDonald, George White, John Fergus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR DECLARED!

Fall Importations Completed.

J. B. MACDONALD, Queen Street, is now showing a large and varied stock of

General Dry Goods. Being overstocked with Goods. Great Bargains Will be Given to clear.

Inspection Solicited. J. B. MACDONALD.

BLANKETS, Selling Very Low, CLOTHING, Men's and Boys' an immense Stock on hand. At Clearing-out Prices. J. B. MACDONALD.

Nov. 27, 1876.—1m GIRARD! THE ITALIAN WIZARD IN HIS Peculiar Entertainment AT MARKET HALL, ON Monday and Tuesday Even'g's.

This Entertainment is strictly moral, chaste, sensible, pleasing, and adapted to the best society. Nov. 27, 1876.—11 A FRESH STOCK OF Staple and Fancy Stationery JUST RECEIVED AT BREMNER BROS. Nov. 27, 1876.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. FALL & WINTER CLOTHING. Beavers, Pilots, Presidents, Naps, &c. FOR Overcoats & Jackets. English, Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS, and Worsteds!

We will be at all times happy to show our Cloths and Styles. GOOD FITS! LOW PRICES! Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Ties, &c. BEER & SONS. Oct. 16, 1876.—6w

POSITIVE NOTICE! I hereby notify all persons indebted to me that all debts due, and remaining unpaid, after the Fifteenth day of November next, 1876 will be placed in the hands of my Attorneys for immediate collection. W. L. COITTON. EXAMINER office, Ch'own, Sept. 25, 1876.

IMPORTANT. For the Benefit of all Concerned. THE subscriber would intimate to ALL persons indebted to him up to 1st October last, that AN EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THEIR ACCOUNTS IS REQUIRED. All Accounts remaining unsettled on 1st December will have to be handed over for collection. HENRY DEER.

SITUATION WANTED! AS SALESMAN in a Dry Goods House. 10 years experience; 7 in London—3 in Charlottetown. Undeniable reference. P. O. BOX, 329. CH'OWN, Nov. 17, 1876.

ET YOUR HANDBILLS and Posters printed at the Examiner office

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer "Carroll," from Boston—Mrs. Mattie Lane, Mrs. J. Cairns, Mrs. McGilvery, Mrs. Mary Carmichael, Mrs. Mary Miss Alice Simpson, Miss Mattie W. Massell, Messrs. W. Mackintosh, D. McPhee, M. McDonald, James McDonald, Daniel McDonald, George White, John Fergus.