The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March 6, 1876.

STATE OF THE MILITIA.

ACCORDING to the report of Major General E. Selby Smith the number of active militiamen trained to arms throughout the Dominion is 28,845. Of these—

Quebec furnishes	8,168
Ontario "	14,836
Nova Scotia	3,033
New Brunswick	2,124
Manitobah	
British Columbia,	200
Prince Edward Island	484

The men are, generally, a very fine, robust, well-sized body. Excellent material for soldiers are these hardy men. "No finer troops," says the General, "can the world produce, were they drilled and disciplined for a sufficient time to inspire the brotherhood and mutual reliance among bodies of men in danger or in hardship, which constant intercourse and acquaintance under difficulties can alone produce."

The Military College is now ready for the reception of cadets. Lieut. Colonel Hewitt, an officer of the Royal Engineers, has entered upon the preliminary duties of Commandant of the College. The staff is, for the present, limited to one cadet officer and three professors, two of whom will be selected from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. For the first year the number of cadets is not to exceed twenty-two. Next year thirty-six will be added—viz., three from each military district. Respecting his visit to this Island last summer, the General writes,—

On reaching this Island through the province of New Brunswick I found the Militia had not been reconstituted since Confederation and that considerable misconception existed on the subject.

In the year 1851, it had been disbanded, but at the time of the Fenian commotion a few independent companies were organized in consequence of a despatch from the Secretary of State—these were kept together until July 1873. I found considerable apathy existed when I arrived.

The quota for the Island is 700 men in 4 regimental divisions, with 4 batteries of Artillery and 12 Infantry Companies.

On my arrival I found there was a hesitation to enrol under apprehension that the companies might be liable to be sent into camp on the mainland, for which they could not afford time, but on my assembling as many officers as I could collect I set their minds at rest on that point, upon which I received assurance that no further obstacle existed. Permission was also given to carry out the drill at Company Head Quarters for this year.

Some dissatisfaction had existed on account of vested interests as to officer's rank in the Provincial Militia, not having been observed in the reconstruction after Confederation. This has been satisfactorily disposed of.

I also heard complaints at no salute having been fired on the Queen's Birthday. There is a battery of 6-pounder brass field guns in excellent order, also an earthwork to command the entrance of the Bay of Charlottetown armed with 3 32-pounder guns and an old iron 6-pounder, but there was no powder in store. This has since been remedied.

Misconception also existed as to furnishing Guards of honor for the opening and closing of the Provincial Parliament. It was believed that such guards could only be furnished by Infantry. I desired it might be clearly understood in future they could be supplied by any available arm of the service, and that requisitions from the Lieutenant Governor should henceforth be punctually attended to, under provincial regulations for payment.

The Paymaster's Department required readjustment, which has been done.

In fact, from a very unsatisfactory state of things, I believe that since my visit, the Island Militia is restored to a proper footing, clothing for all the troops has since been supplied, and the greater portion have been trained in the past season.

It is suggested that a new platform for the 4 gun battery, reffered to, should be laid down, to render it serviceable, and that some repairs be made to the parapets of the earthwork.

It is desirable that a school of instruction should be opened at Charlottetown for young officers and men. There are only two drill instructors for Infantry and one for Artillery in the Province, but few of the old Volunteer Officers will serve again, therefore those now appointed will require equal instruction with the men.

There is a District Adjutant at Charlottetown who was a Captain th the Army and retained since Confederation. I suggest he be confirmed; he would be useful in the Military School for giving general instruction under the Deputy Adjutant General.

There are three drill sheds, viz: at Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown, in very good repair; that at Charlottetown is one of the best I have seen.

I suggest that the 6-pounder field guns in store at Charlottetown be distributed for practice, two to each battery of Artillery.

In his report to headquarters, Colonel Gray, Deputy Adjutant General, says:

The localities determined on by the Major General for the head quarters of the several companies are without doubt the very best which could be selected; in King's County the four seaports of Georgetown, Montague, Souris, and St. Peters, have each the advantage of one company; and in Prince County the harbors of Summerside, Alberton, Port Hill, and Tryon have a similar number, and I have been assured by many of the residents in these counties that they viewed with much gratification the action of the Government in affording them this very desirable and much needed protection, particularly in harbors where so many as three hundred sail of foreign fishing vessels have congregated at the same time, and the landing of some hundreds of their crews keeping the inhabitants in fear and exniety for days together. In Queen's County the head quarters of five companies are within two miles of the City of Charlottetown, and immediately available for any duty required, while the remaining three companies are judiciously posted at Crapaud, Wheatley River, and Strathalbyn.

The King's County Provisional Battalion being the first to complete the annual drill I commenced my inspection on the 30th August, and considering the very short time since their enrolment I had reason to be satisfied with both officers and men; Captain Owen, commanding the Georgetown Battery of Garrison Artillery, is an attentive good officer and I would strongly recommend his being supplied with two nine pounder guns for the service of his fine battery; for as the drill shed in the town has been lately put in fair repair there is every facility for his instructing his men during the winter season. Major Macdonald commanding this battalion has provided a good six hundred yard range and erected Butts thereon at his head quarters, he has shewn himself most zealous in the organization and drill of the several companies.

I next inspected in September the Prince County Provisional Battalion. There was considerable difficulty in enrolling any company in Summerside, but owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Lieut. Colonel Hunter-Duvar, a battery of Garrison Artillery has been raised and performed the annual drill under command of Acting Capt. Bethune, the two officers who were gazetted to this battery having resigned at the commencement of the drill. I would recommend that this Battery be also supplied with two nine-pounder guns, there being a good dril shed in the city now in course of thorough repair and available for instruction. The three companies of this Batallion are a fine body of men, well commanded, with much future promise.

In Charlottetown the first Battery of Garrison Artillery under Major Pollard, which has been very much benefitted by the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel McGill commanding the Queen's County Provisional Battalion, finished the annual drill on the ninth instant and I inspected it the following day. Having had the advantage of preliminary instruction prior to the commencement of the twelve days, annual drill, their performance on parade shewed a proficiency far in advance of what could have been otherwise looked for and proves how much may be accomplished by a little extra zeal on the part of officers and men.

As there is an excellent drill shed with gas at his service Major Pollard promises to instruct his Battery in heavy gun drill during the winter. The Queen's County Provisional Battalion, on the representation of its commanding officer was relieved from the performance of the annual drill by your authority of the 31st August; the companies have not yet been supplied with arms, clothing or equipment, which await the requisition of the officer commanding.

The 2nd Battery of the Charlottetown Garrison Artillery under command of Major Morris, and the Charlottetown Provisional Battalion under command of Lieut.-Colonel Beer, having deferred the annual drill until the end of September, had only commenced when the order arrived for the suspension of all drill, from the 27th September to the 23rd October; since the latter date the drills have been resumed and I am informed, will be completed on or before the first proximo.

A Provincial Rifle Association has been organized this autumn under the influence and direction of Lieut.-Colonel Rankin of the late local Militia, an officer of experience and sound judgment. The first meeting of the Association was held at Kensington on the first and second of October, when upwards of one hundred and fifty of the Active Militia attended to compete for the prizes; with the liberal assistance of the general Government and the subscriptions from the members there is every reason to expect the Association will prosper, and it may be confidently anticipated that excellent results will follow the opportunity thus afforded both to officers and men, to prove their skill in the use of their fine weapons at the annual meetings.

The mounted police force stationed in the Northwest consists of 29 officers and 300 men and horses. The Commander is termed Commissioner, and his second in command Assistant Commissioner. The remaining officers are called Inspectors and Sub-inspectors. The men are designated Constables and Sub-constables—the former answering to the status of non-commissioned officers. The whole force is divided into six divisions of fifty men each. The General declares that for a newly raised force—hastily enrolled and equipped—it is in very fair order; and may be considered sufficient for the duties it is at present called upon to perform. The moral effect of its presence has already been shown in a wholesome improvement of the condition of the wandering tribes of the prairies, and the feeling of security which now pervades the settlements of the Northwest Territory. "Too much value," writes the General, "cannot be attached to the Northwest police; too much attention cannot be paid to their efficiency. We read that, not long ago, these wild Indian tribes of the far West were accustomed to regard murder as honorable war—robbery and pillage as traits most ennobling to mankind. The Blackfeet, Crees, Salteaux, Assiniboynes the Peigans, among the most savage of the wild races of Western America, free from all restraint any sort of control, waged indiscriminate war with each other and with mankind. Law, order and security for human life were but little observed; civil and legal institutions almost entirely unknown. To-day what a revolution can we see. All these have given place to peace and security, prosperity, contentment and good will. It remains only to satisfy the Indian tribes by entering into fair and just treaties, which they much desire; but in carrying this into effect, the utmost caution is necessary to convince them that their spacious hunting grounds are still open to them, for they will follow the buffalo as long as the buffalo continues to exist. The appointment of magistrates and encouragement of missionary labor are questions also becoming prominent in the dawning development of that noble territory, not long ago only known to the wild Indians of the mountain, the forest and the prairie, to the dissipated, nomadic half-breed, and to the hardy trapper, but now silently and patiently awaiting the approach of the immense wave of human life which must shortly overrun the fair and productive soil of those remote and beautiful solitudes."

CANADA AND ITS YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Thomas White, jr., in a lecture on 'The claims of Canada upon the young men of the country,' referred to the spirit of depreciation which existed in relation to our North-West territories, and of the disposition to estimate the value of these teroitories, by the present population, spoke of the danger of such views, of the importance of having due regard for the future of the Dominion in maintaining these Western territories. He denounced the spirit, not a party spirit, for it is unfortunatly to be found in the mouths of some men of both parties, which suggests as Canada's true interests, a policy of national repudiation and national disintegration. It is the duty of all young men of Canada to stamp out this spirit and give all their influence to aid the development of the North-West. Our North-West territories offer the only unsettled territories on this continent now fit for settlement, and they have an area of 625,000 square miles of cultivatable land, which is known as the region of fur-bearing animals, and it has an area of over one million and a half square miles. This includes territory west of the boundary of Ontario and east of the Rocky Mountains. The fertile belt possesses all the features favorable for development, and is destined to become the future home of millions of prosperous and industrious settlers Canada claims from her sons their best endeavors and devotion in this work of western development. Mr. White here compared the advantage of our canadian system of Government side by side with the American system of republican Government. In the past we have no reason to be ashamed of our public men. The public men of Canada, as a whole, stand as high for unselfish devotion to the interests of their country as those of any other land. As with the public men so with the people. Taken in the aggregate, the people of Canada are as moral, law-abiding and religious as any other people in the world. He was no fatalist, but a firm believer in an over-ruling Providence, and in the promises which make permanent national prosperity to follow upon national righteousness. Just in proportion as people walk in the path of righteousness will the nation progress in prosperity. He begged them to have faith in this young Dominion—faith that removes mountains in secular as well as in sacred things, and that is all that is required to remove mountains of difficulty from the path of Canadian development and prosperity. We want faith in our country itself, in its resources, in its present position and in its future greatness and glory. And with this we may look forward to the future, confident in our ability to build up on this northern half of the American continent a nation worthy of the dear old land from which we came.

INDIGNATION.—By telegraph it is reported that a bitter feeling exists in Quebec and Ontario owing to merchants having borrowed largely from the banks in order to take goods out of bond in expectation of a raise of tariff. Indignation meetings will be held in Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal.

THE ESTIMATES.

THE estimates of expenditure by the Dominion for the fiscial year, ending 30th June, 1877, have been received. The total amount to be expended is $13,996,-509.44, while the estimated revenue is $12,820,785.62. The following amounts are set down as the expenditure in Prince Edward Island:

Subsidy,	$180,000.00
Salary of Lieutenant Governor	7,000.00
Auditor and Receiver General's office, Charlottetown	4,000.00
Salary of Chief Justice	3,000.00
" " Master of Rolls	2,500.00
" " Vice Chancellor	2,500.00
" " three County Judges	6,000.00
Circuit allowances of Judges	600.00
Travelling allowances of County Court Judges	600.00
Salary of Quarantine Officer	1,000.00
Salary of Emigration Agent	800.00
Allowance to Quarantine Inspector	400.00
Allowance to Quarantine Steward	300.00
Contingencies in Connection with Quarantine	300 00
Pension to Sir R. Hodgson, Kt.	2,000.00
Expenses of Railway	200,000.00
Souris Marine Hospital	500.00
Improvement of New London Harbor	1,000.00
Improvement of Tignish	7,500.00
Improvement of Colville Bay, (Souris)	20,000.00
Expenses of Steam Dredge	10,000.00
Winter service of Steamer between P. E. Island and the mainland	15,000.00
Schooner Packet service to and from small ports around the coast and to adjoining Provinces	1,000.00
Salaries of Lighthouse Keepers	4,125.00
Maintenance of Lighthouses, oil tanks, boats, etc.	3,400 00
Protection of Fisheries in P. E. Island and Manitoba,	2,000.00
Expences of Marine Hospital at Charlottetown	2,000.00
Expenses of shipwrecked and disabled seamen	500.00
Expenses of inspecting steamers	500.00
Expenses of Indians	2,000.00
Collection of Customs duties	21,960.00
" " Excise duties	2,600.00
Salary of Excise Inspector	1,800.00
Postal Service	52,000.00

OBITUARY.

TO-DAY we chronicle the death of a very old and greatly esteemed citizen—the Hon. Daniel Brenan, President of the Bank of Prince Edward Island. The attendance at his funeral on Friday last, sufficiently attested the respect he had won during his long, laborious, useful and successful life. A lengthy biographical notice is unavoidably crowded out of this issue of the EXAMINER.

AN ECONOMICAL GOVERNMENT.

That the government of Mr. Mackenzie would conduct an economical distribution of the public funds was one of the great claims made in its favor by its friends. Mr. Mackenzie rose to power on the strength of a cry of corruption and extravagance. He loudly professed a new policy of purity and economy. So far as the purity is concerned we need not waste space in showing how that promise has been fulfilled. The records of the courts are the everlasting memorials of that shallow and soon-exposed hypocrasy. And the "economy" has been gradually exposed in as searching a light. A few days ago we discussed the Intercolonial Railway accounts and showed on what "economical" principles that great public work has been conducted. To-day we glance at the public accounts just received, and find some very beautiful evidences of economy. Thus the interest on the debt, perhaps inevitably, has increased $1,381,584.22. There is an increase of $24,-838.11 in charges of management. Discount and exchange abstracts an increase of $23,698.22. Civil Government—by the way *not* a very civil government—cost an increased sum $158,391.00. The Administration of Justice, a sore subject with the Government which has had through its unseated members so sad an experience of justice, cost $98,438.67 more than in 1873-4. Penitentiaries and their Inspectors cost an additional sum of $66,932.35. Emigration and quarantine increased $15,401.88. Pensions, those glorious institutions, ran up an additional $14,552.54. Superanuation, that most charming arrangement for putting partizans in office, and putting efficient men on the retired list, cost $24,-262.22 more than the last year. Public Works, in which Sir John used to be such an extravagant wretch, cost $259,461.89 more than usual. The collection of the Customs Revenue cost $114,907.26 more than usual. And our very good friends the Indians have been given an increase all round of $138,629.44. These are only a few specimens obtained by turning over the public accounts. No doubt the painstaking critics in Parliament will find it easy to discover others, and to make the character of the Government as good for economy as it is already for purity.—*Hx. Herald.*

SUPREME COURT.—Supreme Court opened at Georgetown Tuesday last—Mr. Judge Peters presiding. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—

Jas. McFarlane, Foreman, Souris; Albert Aitken, Joseph Fairchild, M. Macdonald, Angus McPhail, James Rutherford, N. C. McKeen, Georgetown; Duncan Macdonald, Donald McLeod, Montague; J. F. McKay, Daniel Flynn, Bay Fortune; J. A. McLaine, St. Peter's Bay; Robert Anderson, St. Peter's; Lawrence Kickham, Souris; James Johnstone, Annandale; J. H. Walker, Launching; Cartney McLure, Murray River; Charles McEachern, Bull Creek; R. B. Macdonald, Naufrage; Angus Mackenzie, Gasperaux.

The following criminal cases were disposed of:—

Queen, at prosecution of Frederick Morrow, *vs.* James Bethune and Frank Leonard, indictment for larceny—pleaded guilty. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

Queen, at prosecution of James McLauchlan, *vs.* James Bethune and Frank Leonard, indictment for larceny—pleaded guilty. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor—to commence at the expiration of previous sentence.

Queen, at prosecution of Simon Bolger, *vs.* Joseph Macdonald and Richard B. Coles, indictment for larceny. Tried and convicted. Sentenced Joseph Macdonald to eighteen month's imprisonment in the house of correction, with hard labor; Richard B. Coles to one year's imprisonment in the house of correction, with hard labor.

Queen, at the prosecution of John G. Sternes, *vs.* James Whelan, indictment for larceny. Tried and convicted. Sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

Queen, at the prosecution of Alfred T. Tomlins, *vs.* Patrick Purcell. Tried and acquitted. For the prisoner M. McLeod.

The civil docket was not large.

AN ISLAND INVENTION.—Mr. W. McKenzie, of Lot 48, at the Grain Show, on Friday, exhibited a very ingeniously constructed safe-lock of his own invention. This lock is provided with a key, but unless the person who attempts to unlock the door with it possesses the inventor's secret he will find great difficulty in inserting it in the lock. When he has surmounted this difficulty he is as far from opening the door as ever, for in the hands of the uninitiated the key appears to be perfectly useless. He may try for hours to make it work in the wards, but but it obstinately refuses to turn. We are not sufficiently learned in locks to be able to form an opinion of the value of Mr. McKenzie's invention. We heartily hope, however, that it will bring to its ingenious inventor both profit and honor.—*Pat.*

THE SECOND CARNIVAL.

IN the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening last, the scene was as bright, lively and picturesque as on the night of the first Carnival. Seats had been placed around the gallery by some thoughtful member of committee, and though the spectators were not all accommodated, it was so much the better for those who were, and none the worse for those who were not. As before, the Rink was elaborately and very tastefully decorated; and the music provided by Mr. Galbraith's band was very good. Although the general effect was not finer, nor the pleasure of those in costume keener than on the occasion of the first Carnival, the characters were more numerous, varied and striking.

Among the most noticable ladies were 'Joan of Arc'—a character exceedingly well suited to the wearer, if her bravery be equaled by her sprightliness and good taste; 'Mary Queen of Scots,' an excellent representation—simple but elegant in attire, with the sweet, melancholy grace which we can fancy belonged to that beautiful but unfortunate woman; 'Madamoselle De Montpensier,' who would have maintained her position as a lady of rank and accomplishment even in the court of *le grand monarque*; 'Martha Washington,' a very graceful and charming character, and 'Columbia,' who appeared to great advantage in her stars and stripes. 'Old Mother Hubbard,' was a capital representation and evidently a general favorite; and the 'old apple woman' was well conceived and well acted. The pretty "Milk Maid" might have charmed the heart of the most fastidious bachelor in the room. "Gulnare," too, was a very good representation. Of the gentlemen, "Swift-winged Mercury," messenger of the Gods, who quickly glided through the throng with "Folly" by his side, was perhaps, the most admirable character. The "Greek Soldier" was second only to the god, because of his earthly origin. His elaborate dress and antique armour were in striking contrast with the more modern costumes. There could have been no better representation of the popular idea of "Old Father Christmas;" and the gigantic "Indian Chief" was almost perfect in form, dress, and accoutrements. "Cleveland the Pirate" cut a respectable figure; and a "Game of Chequers" was successfully played. "Nondescript" and "Alladin the Wonderful Scamp," were remarkable characters. The following is as complete a list as we could obtain:—

LADIES.

Bolton, Mrs.............Herzegovinian peasant
Hobkirk, Mrs. W. C....Mary Queen of Scots
Maxwell, Mrs.........Zerline, Italian peasant
Martin, Mrs..........................Dolly Varden
Newbery, Mrs. F. T.......Lombardy peasant
Owen, Mrs. A. W.....................Joan of Arc
Peake, Mrs. George.................Roman girl
Alley, Miss Annie.......................Quakeress
Carey, Miss Evelyn..............Fairy Blue Bell
Carman, Miss........................Apple woman
Clark, Miss Louisa................Italian peasant
Davies, Miss Helen.........................Aurora
Demmler, Miss Lillie.....................Gulnare
DesBrisay, Miss Libbie, Old Mother Hubbard
DesBrisay, Miss G. M.............Spanish Donna
DesBrisay, Miss Lucy.........................Squaw
DeBlois, Miss Ada...Normandy peasant girl
Dunn, Miss Nellie............Martha Washington
Gates, Miss Maggie...........Army Vivandiere
Haviland, Miss M.......Daughter of the Reg't
Haviland, Miss Blanch.................Swiss girl
Haszard, Miss Jane...............Maid of Athens
Ings, Miss Edith......................Dolly Varden
Ings, Miss Constance..............Red Riding Hood
Longworth, Miss B.......Russian peasant girl
Longworth, Miss, P. E. Island Frenchwoman
Longworth, Miss A. M...Gipsey Fortune teller
Longworth, Miss F. H.................Croquet girl
Longworth, Miss Agnes J......................Undine
Nelson, Miss Louisa...............Queen of Night
McNeill, Miss Penelope......Highland Lassie
....Old Negress
....Little old woman
Pope, Miss Maggie......................Evangeline
Pope, Miss Amy, Mademoiselle de Montpensier, reign Louis XIV
Pope, Miss Florie......................Snow Queen
Roberts, Miss Edith.............................Gipsy
Rankin, Miss Maggie.....................Flower girl
Richards, Miss Belle......................Polish lady
Stewart, Miss Helen........................Huntress
Stewart, Miss Janie..............................Folly
Swabey Miss Kate.....................Grace Darling
Swabey Miss M..............Dresden shepherdess
Warburton, Miss Annie............................Erin
Webster, Miss Janie........................Columbia
Wright, Miss Katie, French milkmaid time Louis XIV
Wright, Miss Edith.....................Colleen Bawn

GENTLEMEN.

Andrew, Mr. W. M.........................Pat Malloy
Beven, Mr. Fred..........................Colored cook
Bolton, Lieut. R. N.....................Naval officer
Brecken, Mr. John..............Man-of-war sailor
Brecken, Mr. Leith,............Man-of-war sailor
Brown, Mr. J. G. H., Old Man time Empire, 1807
Brown, Mr. C..................................Student
Bremner, Mr. Benj.................Brudder Bones
Brennan, Mr. Edgar................Brudder Sambo
Brydges, Mr. P............................Clog dancer
Chappelle, Mr. Theo. L., Oddfellow, processional uniform
Coles, Mr. Russel......................Colonel Militia
Coombs, Mr. Gus...................Page to the Queen
Cottle, Mr. T. P...Modern national dress of Greece
Carman, Mr. James.................Checkerboard
Campbell, Mr. Warren...............Robin Hood
DeBlois, Mr. R. F..................The Nondescript
DesBrisay, jr. Mr. Thomas.......................Clown
DesBrisay, Mr. Geo.........Cleveland the pirate
Fraser, Mr. James P. A...................Jack o' tar
Furness, Mr. R. G............Stump speech orator
Finlay, Mr. T. L..........................Robin Hood
FitzGerald, Mr. S., }
FitzGerald, Mr. M., } .....Corsican Brothers
Gates, Mr. Theo.......................Slave overseer
Haviland, Mr. R. A........................Circassian
Harris, Mr. Robert......................Greek soldier
Harris, Mr. E., Alladin the wonderful scamp
Haszard, Mr. J. E., Bassanio, a gentleman of Venice
Haszard, Mr. Horace.....................Snow-shoer
Haszard, Mr. J. G..................................Clown
Hales, Mr. Henry....................Man-of-war sailor
Hobkirk, Mr. W......................................Pasha
Irving, Mr. W. McC............................Sioux chief
Jenkins, Mr. Louis............................Midshipman
Knight, Mr. V. H...............................Snow-shoer
Longworth, Mr. Brenton.........................Matador
Longworth, Mr. Robert E......................Volunteer
Lockhead, Mr. W. H...............................Cricketer
May, Mr. Thomas..................Sir Walter Raleigh
May, Mr. Alfred................Gent. time Charles I.
Martin, Lieut. R. N.........................Naval officer
Maxwell, Capt.........Prussian Life Guardsman
Munro, Mr. R..............................Artillery officer
Moore, Mr. John A..Turk
Morrison, Mr. C..............................Lt. Col. Militia
McDonnell, Mr. J. R., Sergt. 79th Highlanders
McDonald, Mr. Jos. A......Chief, Clan Ranald
McKenzie, Mr. J. F...............Champagne Bottle
McLeod, Malcolm...............................Garabaldi
McLennan, J. M................................Uncle Sam
Newbery, Mr. F. T., French gent. time of Henry III., 1586
Newbery, Mr. Arthur............Page time Chas. V.
Newbery, Mr. Wm..........Italian brigand chief
Owen, Mr. Willie......................Bones' Brudder
Palmer, jr., Mr. Edward...Ah Sin, Chinaman
Palmer, Mr. Hedley..................................Bill Nye
Peake, Mr. Ralph.....................Father Christmas
Peters, Mr. Arthur............................French page
Pope, Mr. Percy...................................Mercury
Rankin, Mr. C. D........................Earl of Leicester
Robin, Mr. Ernest..........................J. C. Heenan
Robins, Mr. Edward...........................Tom Sayers
Robins, Mr. Thomas...............Man-of-war sailor
Strickland, Dr..............................Artillery officer
Stewart, Mr. W. H.......................Mephistopholes
Stewart, Mr. Reginald....................Prince Charlie
Tanton, Mr. W.........Bombadier Vol. Artillery
Warburton, Mr. A. B....................Rajah of India
Weeks, Mr. Wm.......................................Student
Wright, Mr. H. E...............................Truthful James
Yeo, Mr. John...............................Knave of Hearts
Brownell, Mr. H. }
Coles, Mr. C. }
Davies, Mr. D. }
Devine, Mr. Alex. }
Hobkirk, Mr. P. } .....Mulligan Guards
LePage, Mr. W. }
Longworth, Mr. V. }
McKechnie, Mr. F. }
Stewart, Mr. A. }
White, Mr. E. }

Recently a merchant of Holly Springs, Miss., named Marcus Louis, was found in his store murdered and horribly mutilated with an axe. A negro, arrested on suspicion, confessed he was present; but the deed was done by an Irishman named Kennedy. An axe found beside the body proved to be the property of Kennedy, who escaped; but the whole country is up in arms searching for him.

Patrons of Husbandry—Mothers with marriageable daughters.

SEVEN MEN SHOT TO DEATH.

A TERRIBLE PICTURE OF LIFE ON A CUBAN PLANTATION—BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A CREOLE SLAVE—A HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE—MURDERING THE OVERSEER—A STRANGE MORNING SCENE.

A gentleman who arrived in this city on the 4th, in the steamship City of Vera Cruz from Havana, gives the following account of the execution of seven persons, which took place on the 26th ultimo, on a plantation in Cuba called 'El Santo Cristo.' This plantation is owned by Francisco Gonzalez Arango, and is situated in the Vuelta de Abaja, near the town of Quibacan, in the jurisdiction of Bejucal. Arango is a wealthy planter, and is the owner of several sugar plantations. He is about 46 years of age. Some months ago he bought a lot of slaves in the Vuelta de Arriba, and had them taken to his plantation El Santo Cristo. Among them were an African woman, her son Luis, a creole, born in Cuba, his wife, also a creole, and a chinese coolie laborer. After they had been on the plantation a short time, Arango's mayor, or overseer, a white man, made improper proposals to Luis's wife. She indignantly rejected his advances, and after repeated refusals, the mayoral became angry and determined to take revenge. He therefore went to Arango, and told him such stories about the woman as to induce him to order that she should be severely whipped. When a slave is whipped in Cuba it is the custom to lay him prone on the ground, four others hold his hands and feet, and the lash is then applied to the bare skin. The whip used on these occasions is a most formidable instrument of punishment. The handle, which is generally of orange wood, is quite thick, and is about three feet long, with a heavy lash of about three feet, tipped with a strongly twisted hempen cracker. With this whip, when wielded by a practical hand the skin may be cut through at each blow. When the sentence was about to be executed upon the woman, it was found that she would soon be a mother. Her fellow-slaves hoped that on account of this she might escape, thinking that her condition would preclude the infliction of the punishment in the ordinary manner. But this did not avail, and she was whipped in a terrible manner. During the whipping her child was born. Luis, incensed at the terrible outrage to which his wife had been subjected, determined to revenge himself upon his master. From the cruelties daily practiced toward all his fellow slaves, he felt convinced that he could easily secure the co-operation of a sufficient number of them to accomplish his purpose. In a few days, seven of the negroes who had been brought with him from Vuelta de Arriba, together with the Chinaman had entered into a solemn league with him to kill Arango. About the middle of January all their plans were laid, and one night they started out to do the deed, but Arango, from some unexpected cause, had left the plantation. Meeting the mayoral, they decided that he as the executioner of the cruel and inhuman decrees of his master, should pay the penalty. They accordingly killed him, and then went and gave themselves up to the authorities at Bejucal, telling what they had done. They were at once put into prison, and an investigation was begun. Although the offence is one that properly came under the jurisdiction of the regular courts, Arango made a formal complaint before the military Governor at Bejucal, alleging that the killing of the mayoral was only the first step towards causing an insurrection among his slaves in favor of the Cuban insurgents, and that Luis and his eight companions were the conspirators. Upon this information a court martial composed of officers of volunteer organization, was convened, and the nine prisoners were tried. The trial did not last long, and the result was that Luis and two other negroes were sentenced to be shot, the Chinaman and two negroes were sentenced to the chain gang for ten years, and the remaining three for five years extra hard work on the plantation. Arango was not satisfied with the sentences of this court. He therefore appealed from its decision and through the influence he brought to bear obtained another trial. This time the prisoners were tried by a courtmartial composed of officers of the Spanish army. On Jan. 26, Luis, the Chinaman, and five of the negroes were sentenced to death, and the other to extra hard labor on the plantation for such time as Arango migh deem it proper. On the evening of the same day the prisoners were put in the prison chapel and told to prepair for death. The execution was to take place on the following morning. So soon as the sentence became known throughout the town, many of the most influential citizens interceded with the Governor for a respite for the condemned men. He would not grant it, and they then appealed to the Captain-General, Jovellar. These intercessions were in vain, and the preparations for the execution continued. In Spain, and all of the Spanish colonies it is the custom to administer the sacrament of the communion to all persons condemned to death, in the prison chapel. On this occasion when the priests left the church in the town, bearing with them Host, they were accompanied on their way to the prison by a large number of ladies of the place, who took this way of tendering their sympathy and pity for the men who were about to die. Early on the morning of the 26th the prisoners were taken out and surrounded by a strong guard, were placed on horses, their arms tied behind their backs, and their feet securely fastened. Each had a white handkerchief tied about his head, and each man smoking a cigar. The scene is said to have been one of the saddest ever witnessed in Bejucal. All persons watched the procedings with sorrowful faces, and the negroes of the town were loud in their cries. When the procession was formed the prisoners were taken through the planza, and thence through the principal streets of the town, to the plantation El Santo Cristo. There all the slaves were called out to witness the execution, and Luis' mother was made to stand first in the line. His wife was too ill in the infirmary to be present. The prisoners were then made to stand in line, and a platoon of soldiers were drawn up in front of them. They fired at the word, and the seven men who all met their fates with courage and resolution, fell at the first fire. Their bodies were then thrown into an ox cart, and removed for immediate burial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Negotiations are in progress for a modification of dues on the Suez Canal.

Floods in Eastern Asia are increasing. Over fifty-five persons, along the Danube, have been drowned.

The thaw in Germany has caused the rivers to rise throughout the country, from which much distress is apprehended.

A verdict of manslaughter has been found against the captain of the Franconia, the vessel which ran down and sank the Strathclyde recently, off Dover.

'Didn't you tell me, sir, you could hold the plough?' said a farmer to a green Irishman whom he had taken on trial. 'Arrah, be aisy now?' said Pat. 'How the deuce can I hould it and two horses drawing it away from me? But give it to me in the barn, and be jabers I'll hould it with anybody!'

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S
Total Abstinence Society

ON Thursday evening, March 9th, Rev. D. J. GILLIS will deliver the third lecture of the season before the above Society, in St. Patrick's Hall. Subject:—

Some of the Occasions which lead to Intemperance.

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock; admission 10 cents.

MAURICE BLAKE, } Lecture Com.
JOHN HUGHES, }

Ch'town, March 6, 1876.—1in

AUCTION.

THE subscribers will sell by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a. m.:

15 caddies Solace TOBACCO,
kegs Twist TOBACCO,
10 half-chests TEA,
15 bbls. ONIONS,
10 doz. cans TOMATOES,
5 doz. cans PEACHES,
10 doz. cans LOBSTERS,
20 nests TUBS,
20 doz. PAILS,
15 bbls Lamp CHIMNEYS,
100 gross MATCHES,
20 gross Lamp WICKS,
20 boxes SOAP,
10 bbls. CRACKERS,
FIGS, DATES, &c., &c.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES, Auctioneers.

Ch'town, March 6, 1876.—1in

FREEHOLD FARM
FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known Farm, now occupied by him, containing

100 Acres of Free Land.

It is situated in the thriving district of ROSENEATH, about 6 miles from Georgetown and 2 miles from Montague Bridge and Cardigan R. R. Station. On the farm is

A Good Dwelling House
AND
Two Good Barns,

(one 47x27, the other 36x18), nearly new. There are 50 acres of land cleared and in good state of cultivation; also, 20 acres of new land, ready to break up. The remainder is covered with hard and soft wood.

Being in the vicinity of Mills, Churchs, Schoolhouses, and plenty of Mussel Mud, it is one of the most valuable properties in the County. Good title guaranteed.

TERMS:—For farm only (1-4) one fourth down, balance in yearly instalments for 6 years.

The purchaser can have Stock and Implements, with farm, if suitable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to H. J. Norton, Summerside.

JOHN H. NORTON.

Roseneath, Lot 52, March 6, 1876.—6in

Dwelling House and Lot for Sale By Auction.

THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY, situate on Kent Street, adjoining the property of Wm Lowe. The Lot is 42 by 80 feet, with a large new frame Dwelling House thereon, nearly finished, and at present owned and occupied by Philip Gowden, and will be offered at AUCTION, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 30th March, inst.,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Terms easy and made known at sale.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, March 6, 1876—h p til sale

Herring. Kerosene.

JUST received by railway:—

119 bbls Boone Bay HERRING,
6 casks American KEROSENE, 140° test.

For sale, wholesale only, by

FENTON T. NEWBERY & Co.

Ch'town, March 6.—1w

SEED WHEAT.

THE subscriber offers for sale 100 bushels Hungarian PRIME SEED WHEAT, imported from Toronto in November last.

WM. McGILL.

Ch'town, Mar. 6, 1876.—cit pa 1m

SUPERIOR SOAP!

A. W. HOOD & SON'S celebrated Soap, in Sperm, Silver and Paragon,—7, 8, and 9 cents per bar, respectively; Toilet Soap, wholesale and retail,—cheapest in the city.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

American White Beans.

HAND-PICKED and selected. The best baking Beans in the city.

R. WRIGHT.

Colchester County Cheese.

The best in the Dominion—equal to English and far superior to Ontario Factory Cheese.

R. WRIGHT.

CRACKERS AND BISCUIT.

FRESH-BAKED, at manufacturer's prices.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street,
Three doors below Quirk's Steam Bakery.

Pickles. Pickles.

IN great variety at the Prince Street Grocery.

R. WRIGHT.

SALMON & LOBSTERS.

IN ONE POUND CANS. Very Cheap.

R. WRIGHT, Prince Street.
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

Extra Family Flour.

Cheap for Cash. R. Wright.

Three doors below Quirk's Steam Bakery.

Feb. 27, 1876.—pat 4i

Lunatic Asylum!

WANTED, at the Lunatic Asylum, a MALE ATTENDANT. A single man preferred. Application to be made at the Institution.

Ch'town, 28, 1876.

Stray Bull,

THERE is on the Subscriber's premises, the three past months, a young Bull one year and a half old [a mull]—no mark on him. The owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses.

RODERICK McDONALD,
(Donald's Son.)

Grand River, Lot 14, 1876. 3in

Thorough-Bred Horse & Other Stock
FOR SALE!

I AM instructed by the Stock Farm Commissioners, to sell at Auction, on the Market Square, on FRIDAY, the 17th March, at 12 o'clock:—

1 Thorough-Bred Horse,
(4 years old,)

Imported from Kentucky last year. This Horse is of undoubted pedigres, and wel worthy the attention of any person wishing a Frst-class Animal.

Also, at the same time:—

1 Fat COW,
1 Ayrshire Bull CALF,
1 Durham Heifer CALF.

Terms for the Horse:—Half, payable 1st January, 1877, half, papable 1st January, 1878.

Other Stock:—3 months on approved Notes.

Bonds will be taken that the Horse will not be exported from the Island without permission of the Stock Farm Commissioners.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r,

Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW
AND
More Elegant Styles
AND
LOWER PRICES!

LARGEST & CHEAPEST STOCK
IN P. E. ISLAND.

Selected from London, New York, Boston and Dominion Establishments, which, together with our own

UNRIVALLED FACILITIES,

put us ahead of all competitors in our line.

Drawing, Dining, & Bed Room Suits,
High & Low Cost.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Chairs, Bedsteads, &c.,
TO SELECT FROM.

Window Rollers. Cornice Poles, Rings, &c. &c. &c.

English & German Looking Glasses, and Plates to fit Old Frames, VERY CHEAP.

Some New and Elegant

Picture Mouldings!

In Imitation inlaid, French Burl, Ash Burl, Blue and Magenta, and other Fancy Patterns, not hitherto imported.

—ALSO—

New Rustic Frames, with New Corner Pieces, and Oval Frames, &c., which we will SELL CHEAP!

Picture Frames
every variety, &c.

JOHN NEWSON.

March 6, 1876.

PRIME
Virginia Leaf Tobacco
CHEAPER THAN EVER,
For Cash! Cash! Cash!

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a choice selection of Virginia Leaf Tobacco.

All dealers should call and examine our Stock, as we are prepared to

Sell Lower Than Ever to Those who Purchase for Cash.

CHARLES QUIRK

Mar. 6, 1876.—1y 102 Upper Queen St

Wanted.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT, who has a practical knowledge of Business, competent to take charge of the Books in a General Wholesale Commission and Shipping Office. Apply by letter, giving references.

Address, "W. Y.," Post Office, Charlottetown.

March 6, 1876.—2in.

CORNMEAL.

IN STORE:—

50 bbls. St. George, (kiln dried.)

FENTON T. NEWBERY & Co.

Ch'town, March 6, 1876.—2i

TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works up to WEDNESDAY, the 23rd MARCH, for rebuilding the Bridge below McLean's old Mill, Union Road, Lot 51. Plan and Specification can be seen at the residence of Hon. Daniel McDonald, Perth Mills. The Signatures of two responsible parties, willing to become security for the performance of the contract, is required to accompany each tender. Board not bound to accept the lowest tender.

WM. McDONALD,
S. P. Works.

King's County, Feb. 21, 1876.—31

Another Supply
OF
WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR
OF
Phosphates and Calisaya

Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites,
The Great Shoshonee's Remedy,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma,
Dr. Baxter's Chalybeate, an iron Tonic,
Dr. Larookah's Pulmonic Syrup,
Peruvian Syrup and Iron Combined,
Whitwell & Clark's Quinine Wine,
Largeson's Calculituge, for Dropsy, &c.,
Radway's Renovating Sarsaparillian,
Grant's Wild Cherry or Indian Bitters,
Dr. Flint's Quaker Bitters,
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters,
Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WM. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building,
March 6, 1876.

Notice of Co-partnership.

I HAVE admitted MR. ROBERT A. NICHOLSON, a partner in my business, dating from 1st inst., which will hereafter be carried on under my management, under the name and style of Fenton T. Newbery & Co.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Feb. 28, 1876.—2i

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE annual general meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held on Tuesday, the 7th of March next, at the Banking-house, Great George Street, Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WILLIAM CUNDALL, Cashier.

Feb. 28, 1876.

Marine Insurance Company of P. E. Island.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other business, will be held in their office, corner of Great George and Lower Water Street, on Wednesday, the 15th day of March next, at eleven o'clock, a. m. By order.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1876.

Estate of Patrick Reilly, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to this Estate, are hereby notified to pay their respective amounts to Messrs. PALMER & McLEOD, at their office in Charlottetown, within one month from this date.

CATHERINE REILLY, Administratrix.

Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1876. 1m