

### CLOSING AND ARRIVAL OF MAIIS,

AT  
POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,  
AFTER FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and United States.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 8 p. m.	About Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening, but uncertain.
Great Britain & Newfoundland, via Halifax.	Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, 8 p. m.	About Tuesday the 30th, and every alternate Tuesday afterwards.
Great Britain, via United States.	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8 p. m.	Uncertain.
Summerside and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Georgetown and intermediate offices.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 p. m.	Daily, Sunday excepted, 2 p. m.
Western - Tignish, Alberton, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 7 p. m.
Eastern - St. Peter's, Summerside, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 9 p. m.	Wednesday, Saturday, 2 p. m.
Southern - Murray Harbor, Belfast, &c.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 p. m.	Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 2 p. m.
Brackley Point - Covehead, &c.	Monday, Thursday, 8 a. m.	Friday, Thursday, 9 a. m.
Planting - John's River, &c.	Monday, 12-30 p. m.	Friday, 10 a. m.

Letters intended for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the closing of the Mail by which they are to be forwarded, and the postage and registration fee must be prepaid.

The postage on transient Newspapers and on Letters for City delivery, must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

Mails arriving before 10 p. m., will be delivered same night.

Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Money Orders issued and paid from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown, 19th Dec., 1873.

Business Cards.

Properties for Sale.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM WEST.

THE CURRY FARM.

WILLIAM DODD, Commission Merchant and Auctioneer.

HERMANS & SON.

Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-Smiths, QUEEN STREET.

OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Valuable Business Stand for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell, by private sale, his Store and Dwelling House, with other outside buildings, situated at Cardigan Bridge, about 4 chains from Railroad Station.

HUGH L. McDONALD, Cardigan Bridge, June 10, 1873.

Standard Life Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.

VULCAN FOUNDRY GEORGETOWN.

JAMES BRENNAN, House, Sign, and Carriage Painter, Paper Hanger & Glazier.

SOURIS WEST.

PRINTING.

Power & Gordon Presses.

BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING.

EXAMINER OFFICE.

BANGOR HOUSE.

JOSEPH CREMER, Physician & Surgeon.

Effervescing Lozenges, or Solid Thirst Quenchers.

ONE placed in the mouth dissolves slowly, with effervescence, relieves the most intense thirst, acts at the same time obviating the frequent desire for taking fluids. They can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, are always ready for use, agreeable, perfectly harmless, may be given to the most delicate child, and are strongly recommended to Clergymen, Singers, Actors, and Public Speakers.

W. R. WATSON, City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Aug. 4, 73.

### POETRY.

#### THE ANSWER.

Warm was the sun of the summer,  
Fragrant the breath of the flowers,  
Shall sweet things be for the forerunner  
Of woes in this world of ours?  
O cannot and may not the summer,  
The warmth of our pleasures last,  
Are all things and all summer,  
Like red leaves to fall,  
In glory—and then, oh! the blast?

O mantle and fall of white snow!  
O flake and icicle pure!  
Well, well, doth the eye, seeing, know  
Your speech as you lodge at the door;  
Your hearts read the story of woe,  
And our brains sound the knowledge  
We cast.

Are all things and all  
Like red leaves to fall,  
In glory—and then, oh! the blast?

The answer we read in the stars—  
God's joy and man's keen delight—  
O'er earth's grand commotions and wars  
Still shines His ineffable light.  
We float in our hopes on frail spars,  
Till, reaching the haven at last,  
Like red leaves must fall  
But never more, on earth, the blast!

### LITERATURE.

#### THE SWEDISH IN PRAGUE.

Very soon the effects of this bold spirit, and the judicious mode of defence adopted by the besieged, were felt by the Swedes. In vain did they direct the main artillery from the Hradshin against the two other parts of Prague. In vain did they bombard the city with red hot balls; the inhabitants seemed to disregard these attacks. The first shell that fell in Pallner Street was extinguished, and brought to the town-house, where it was consecrated by the priests with great solemnity, and afterwards buried in the churchyard of St. Michael. Whether it was this religious rite that drew down the protection of Heaven, or the vigilance, prudence, and activity of the inhabitants (especially those of the Jewish nation, to whose care was confided the apparatus for extinguishing the fire), or whether it was both causes combined, certain it is that none of the bombs did material damage, and that every frustrated attempt to destroy Prague by fire, only served to heighten the confidence of its brave population.

The impatience with which Konigsmark bore, not only this delay, but also the Garrison of Prague, to strengthen them in their operations, naturally operated on these about him, particularly on Odowalsky, to whom he never was favorably inclined. Indeed, there were moments when his gloomy mind still misgave him that that his unexpected resistance was a second treachery against the Swedes—and the consequence of this was, the closest scrutiny of all Odowalsky's movements.

That officer himself was by no means slow in penetrating these sentiments; and thus he and his new commander were mutually jealous of each other. When, after a day of fatigue or danger, which he had perhaps spent either on the entrenchments, or in some affair with the enemy (without the gratification of seeing his services acknowledged) he returned in the evening to Troy, he generally made all about him, even inquiring of Helen, suffer for the depression of spirits occasioned by her usual to his temperament, and the very idea of being mad. He, therefore, watched her conduct with great attentiveness, and noting that the paragon was suggested to him by his vanity of surrounding the object of his attachment with a splendor becoming her who called herself his wife, induced him to postpone the formal offer of his hand to the period when the conquest of all Prague should establish his wealth and glory upon a solid foundation, and the rank of General should place him high in the estimation of the world. Yet, in spite of all love and pride in his object, his rough manners and brutal reserve were not restrained in the presence of his mistress, when he treated largely whenever under the influence of ill-humor. He had intimate course with people of the most opposite character; he received and dispatched letters; he had secret connections, and, no doubt, some secret aim also. Helen, meanwhile, remained ignorant of the meaning of all this. Her questions and ingenious allusions were unable to elicit from this determined spirit more than an ironical smile, or a coarse joke, which invariably convinced her, that, although the object of his ardent passion, she possessed neither his confidence nor his affection.

This was the way in the world—the gnawing worm of discontent and disappointment. She began likewise to perceive between herself and lover an essential difference in respect to their relative manner of feeling and acting. Daily intercourse brought out the source of this difference, which had been unobserved during those interviews they held when surrounded by danger and veiled in secrecy. He grew consequently out of humor, reserved, and thoughtless; and in these moods the image of Wallenstein, whom she believed lost, arose upon her mind invested with every amiable and graceful attribute.

It was a fine evening in the beginning of autumn. A storm was just over, and the sultry heat of day had subsided into a refreshing coolness. The elder ladies were seated at their embroidery in the great hall, when Helen had stolen away to her own room, where she sat in a window commanding a view of the Hradshin. She looked upon the landscape below, and was immersed in deep meditation respecting the probable changes and chances of her wayward destiny, when her uncle entered the room. A cloud was on his brow, and to Helen's remark on his countenance, he replied, "Yes, all nature seems to revive; but when shall we poor oppressed beings feel as happy as the trees and grass do after the storm is gone by? We should each one join in praying for the expulsion of these accursed Swedes!"

Helen cast her eyes in silence on the ground; and the old Baron, steadfastly regarding her, continued— "But to you, perhaps, their departure would be less welcome than their stay."

He paused again; and Helen, as if feeling it necessary to speak, said, "What mean you, sir?"

"Streitberg, Odowalsky, or whatever his belated name, says you not unacceptably attention."

"The more thoughtless gallantry of a soldier."

### MR. MASSON'S SPEECH.

In his speech on the 'Address in Reply,' Mr. Masson, of Quebec, (Terrebonne) after some preliminary remarks, said that the Speech from the Throne was remarkable not for what it did contain, but for what it did not contain. He had always expected that in these speeches reference would be made to the most important subjects which had been brought up during the recess. Among these subjects was one which had reference to Manitoba. He knew that lately there had come down from Manitoba a gentleman who wished to extend their boundaries, so as to have a seaport on Hudson Bay, and an inland port on Lake Superior. The House would be well pleased to know something about these negotiations. Then there was nothing about the excitement and discontent in British Columbia, of which we were told that the second day there was quite a revolution. We were told nothing about this or the alarm. Another question which had exercised the public opinion of Lower Canada, and about which there was not a word, was the administration of justice. He knew that the Minister of Justice had taken great interest in this subject, and had been almost the champion of it, but he was not as the Minister of Justice had been the Government, but there was another question upon which we ought to expect something. It was the question of the Pacific Railway, and not about it. As to the Pacific Railway, he did not wish to say much about it, but believed it would end in no railway at all. One question which would excite the country to an extraordinary degree, was the question of the Hon. Mr. Riel to help the people of the North-West. He thought that the hon. gentleman on the other side would do him justice, in view of his past course, to say that Mr. Riel had done nothing about the reference to have been made to it in the Speech from the Throne. It was well known that the House was pledged to give relief, and now it was evident that the Government intended to give a reason why the School Bill had not been disallowed. The Hon. Minister of Justice knew that he and his friends had not been afraid to let their own friends on this to question, and he therefore need not be surprised at his asking those who had worked with them last year why they had not disallowed the bill. The Minister of Justice had no objection to the bill, only thing we knew was through the papers. The only thing that had brought this course to light was a despatch from England, which was the result of the relations between the Home authorities and Canada in regard to the disallowance of bills. When he drew attention to these, it was not to find fault, but to urge those gentlemen on a former occasion, to complete the work they had assisted to commence. The despatch which he alluded said that the House of Commons under the present interference, the intention of the Government, he considered, was an attack on the constitution. It was said that the only power rested in the Governor (General) in the case of a bill which had been disallowed, the sooner the clause was struck out of the constitution the better. Now was the time to establish the Supreme Court which was so much talked of. There was another bill of great importance, and one which had agitated the country for two or three years, which had been forgotten in the address. This was the question of the Hon. Mr. Riel's letter to the Governor, which must be approached with the greatest caution. It was of the greatest consequence, and members might regret that peace and tranquillity could not be restored to the country until this was settled. This whole Dominion had been at one time the cause of irritation were removed. Thus our North West territory was the cause of the Great West to the United States—the home for a great and prosperous population, more numerous by far than that of what was Canada of today. This great end could only be reached by the Hon. Mr. Riel's letter, and he had to be satisfied that a Japanese young lady is allowed considerable freedom as to the selection of her instructors; she generally prefers the best looking. A lady principal of one of the finishing establishments for young ladies would be little surprised if she could be suddenly transported to Japan to study the peculiarities of Japanese custom. She would find herself, not in a close, pent-up room, filled with girls bolt upright, perched upon an educational stool, but in a delightful garden, fragrant with tea and flowers. She would see a number of little summer-houses, embowered in the midst of these charming vegetable products, for which Japan is so justly celebrated, brought to perfection by the most exquisite horticulture. She would see bright eyed damsels, with cheeks pink as the roses, moving round her with graceful step, each bearing a small lacquer tray with tea and cakes. She would see these damsels, with joyous smile and modest mien, vying each her way to a summer-house. In each of these summer-houses she would see a master or professor, either waiting the return of one of the refreshment bearing damsels, or else sitting by the side of one who had already come back. Japanese girls remain in educational seminaries of this kind until marriage, and live excellent wives.

LIVINGSTONE'S LAST HOURS.

A Health special from London says the steamer "Malawny" arrived at Suva on Sunday the 10th inst. and was met by the Minister of Justice who had agreed with him at that time this was not only the act of the Government at the time but the act of the people of Canada also. He admitted that he had been taken by surprise, and that he had taken this view of the case. Another cause of the difficulty was the sore blunder of the Canadian officials who had launched forth a proclamation. He had shown the Minister of Justice that the proclamation was a mistake, and that he had taken this view of the case. Another cause of the difficulty was the sore blunder of the Canadian officials who had launched forth a proclamation. He had shown the Minister of Justice that the proclamation was a mistake, and that he had taken this view of the case. Another cause of the difficulty was the sore blunder of the Canadian officials who had launched forth a proclamation. He had shown the Minister of Justice that the proclamation was a mistake, and that he had taken this view of the case.

### AGRICULTURAL.

INVENTION IN HORSE MANNERS.—We have lately seen and been highly satisfied with a new and ingenious arrangement of a horse (or other animals) manger box, invented by our talented friend, Mr. Fergus Anderson, of Blenheim, and now in use at his own establishment. It is a very simple arrangement, and like all good and useful inventions, and we believe, Mr. Anderson's is done to have it patented, some parties having expressed a doubt as to the originality of the idea. It is a very simple arrangement, and like all good and useful inventions, and we believe, Mr. Anderson's is done to have it patented, some parties having expressed a doubt as to the originality of the idea. It is a very simple arrangement, and like all good and useful inventions, and we believe, Mr. Anderson's is done to have it patented, some parties having expressed a doubt as to the originality of the idea.

THE FOOT OF A HORSE.—The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom, and well so. But have you ever examined your horse's hoof? It is hardly less curious in its way. Its parts are somewhat complicated, yet its design is simple. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of impenetrable horn fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers or leaves of horn, about 500 in number, and nicely fitted on to each other, amounting to a lining to the foot itself. There are as many more layers belonging to what is called the coffin bone, and fitted into this. These layers are so fitted, that they will give and insert the leaves one into those of another, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of several layers. Now the weight of the horse rests on as many as three coats, which amount to a lining of four feet—about 4000—and all this is contrived, not only for the convenience of his own body, but for whatever burden may be laid upon him.—*Rural Home.*

LET HORSES GO BARE-FOOT.—Every day of my life I see horses being begged their owners to relieve them from tight shoes. Let us bring the case home. What does a man do who has a bad corn? To relieve it, he cuts a hole in the shoe, and inserts a cork, and removes the pressure from the corn. Now what is good for man is good for horses in very many cases, certainly where corns exist, and very few horses are entirely free from them. A horse who is barefooted on the snow will help a horse who wears shoes more than his owner will believe without trying the experiment. Instead of being stuck up on three coats, which amount to a lining of four feet—about 4000—and all this is contrived, not only for the convenience of his own body, but for whatever burden may be laid upon him.—*Rural Home.*

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1840, the first experiments in photography were made by Daguerre.

About 1840 the first express business was established.

The scientific coal business may be said to have begun in 1829.

In 1856, the first patent for the invention of matches was granted.

In 1845, the first telegram was sent.

Steel pens were introduced for use in 1803.

The first successful trial of a reaper took place in 1833.

Riel is said to have left for Manitoba to deliver himself up for trial.

In 1846, Elias How obtained a patent for his first sewing machine.

In 1809, Fulton took out the first patent for the invention of the steamboat.

In 1813, the streets of London were for the first time lighted with gas.

The first public application to partial use of gas for illumination was made in 1802.

Joseph Arch the English labor reformer, is said to visit this country again in June.

They marry by telegraph out West, now, preparatory to getting divorced by steam.

CHANGES OF A CENTURY.—The nineteenth century has witnessed many great developments.

Queen Victoria will be fifty-five next 24th of May. She is in the thirty-seventh year of her reign.

Marshal Serrano, President of the Spanish Republic, is to receive a salary of \$200,000 per annum.

It is reported that the Turkish Government has decided to renounce all its commercial treaties with foreign powers.

The Grand Trunk is going to run a lightning express train through from Boston to Chicago, without change, in eleven hours.

The first steamboat which made regular trips across the Atlantic ocean, was the Sirius and the Great Western, in 1830.

The first successful method of making vulcanized Indian rubber was patented in 1869.

In 1807, wooden clocks commenced to be made by machinery. This method in the era of cheap clocks.

In 1790, there were only twenty-five post-offices in the whole country, and up to 1837 the rates of postage were twenty-five cents for a letter sent over four hundred miles.