

POETRY.

SPRING.

A gentle wind of western birth,
From some far Summer sea,
Wakes daisies in the Wint'ry earth,

The sun and with the frolics wet,
And dance with the path hall;
The trees whose Spring is not yet,

Young gleams of sunshine peep and play,
Thick vapors crown the mountain;
Tis strange that all a coming day

The earth will all be green,
The north wind blows, and blasts, and raves,

And says his snowy wing:
Back! thou shalt stay on Arctic waves,

Thou canst not bring our Spring,

Oh! well for the trading Yank,
That he shouts in Boston Bay,

And well may the Gothamite smile as he takes,

The Canadian dollar to pay,

For the stately ships come in,
But not to the foot of our hill;

And I sigh for the sight of a vanished trade,

And the break of a bit that is still,

Break, break, break,
On thy cold grey stones, oh, sea!

For I would that my heart could utter
My thoughts on the subject of Tea.

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CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

FEARFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.
The ship Greta, Capt. M'Creedy, arrived in the Mersey, March 17th from San Francisco, having on board the captain, first mate,

and eight men of the sailing ship Greta, whom they had picked up in an open boat in the Atlantic, about 600 miles from Cape Clear. The statement of the master of the Greta, Mr. H. K. Gailcott, of Liverpool, shows that they passed through a period of terrible suffering. The vessel was bound from Darien to Liverpool with a cargo of timber, but encountering tempestuous weather she became completely waterlogged.

The crew remained by her, however, for some days. At last, seeing no hope of rescue, the captain and crew, numbering thirteen men, took to a boat, leaving the captain's dead sons on the vessel. The provisions having been nearly all spoiled, very little could be obtained on board the boat, and for six days they suffered the horrors of slow starvation. On the seventh day a steamer was sighted, and every possible means were taken to attract the attention of those on board, but without success, and as the steamer disappeared the unfortunate crew gave themselves up to despair. The cook, who up to that time had been the most cheerful and had tried to keep up the spirits of his companions, became completely despondent, and died that night from exhaustion. Next day another man died, and as those who were left had been without food or drink for three days, they eat the fivers of their dead comrades, selecting these parts on account of the blood they contained, and with which they followed their terrible thirst. On the following day a third man died, and the remainder were so reduced that they could hardly crawl about the boat. On the ninth day after leaving their vessel they were picked up by the Greta and taken on board, where every kindness was shown, but in spite of the care with which they were treated, their privations had been so severe that when they landed at Liverpool yesterday, the majority were so weak that they had to be taken to the hospital. The Captain, however, was able to go to his room. The Greta Britain was a ship of 885 tons register, built at Mr. Wm. G. Bragg, in 1856, and was owned by Mr. John G. Bragg, of Liverpool.

STREET ETIQUETTE.

The etiquette of the streets, says Harper's Bazaar, may be disposed of in a few words. The privilege of recognition is generally conceded to the lady, and when she has made her salutation the gentleman responds by lifting his hat, and not merely touching the rim of it, unless he desires to make himself obnoxious. If one of two gentlemen in company be known and saluted by a lady both should bow. The converse of this, however, is not obligatory. Two ladies in company are not both known up to one. A gentleman who is called upon to bow to a lady should rarely stop, or be stopped in the street by a gentleman. The gentleman desirous of accompanying a lady he may meet should turn and join her in walking; and the lady on the other hand, if the wish for the interview originates with her, should content herself with its expression by a gesture, without a full stop in the thronged streets.

A gentleman walking with a young lady, unless she is related to him closely nor prospectively, does not offer his arm unless some sudden emergency may arise which seem to indicate that its support or protection is required. The left arm is ordinarily given with the obvious reason that the gentleman's right may be free for the defence he proffers. The sandwiching of a gentleman between two ladies has always an awkward look, and seems to be opposed to all fitness of things, by placing the man in his snug position apparently under the care of his female companions.

A gentleman may always leave another gentleman with whom he may be in company to join a lady, and the act justifies itself; but he ought not to quit his male companion for another of his own sex without giving at the moment, or soon after, a plausible excuse for it.

Although every gentleman should avoid officiousness of service to strange ladies—for example, handing them into a carriage, or offering them the side of the walk to which they are not entitled—he should be ready to give them a helping hand in the case of emergency, to pick up whatever they may let fall, whether a pocket handkerchief, or a tottering child, and finish the service with a polite bow.

A LAST PRIVILEGE.

Johnson, the officer says you were drunk, and that you haven't drawn a sober drunk for a week. How is that Johnson? A New York Justice asked of a prisoner.
'Yer Honor,' said Johnson, as he dropped one arm over the rail and leaned back heavily on the policeman who supported him by the shoulder, 'yer Honor it's true, I've been drunk for a week, as you say, an' I haven't got a word to say to defend myself. I've been in this 'ere court, I guess a hundred times before, an' every time I've asked yer Honor to let me off light. But this time I don't have no fear. You can send me up for ten days, or you can send me up for ten years; it's all one now.' As he spoke he brushed away a tear with his back; and when he paused he coughed a dry, racking cough, and drew his tattered coat closer about his throat. 'When I went up before,' he continued, 'I always counted the days an' the hours till I come off. This time I'll count the blocks to the Potter's Field, I'm almost gone Judge.'

He paused again and looked down at his almost shoeless feet.
'When I was a little country boy,' he went on, 'my mother used to say to me, "Charlie if you want to be a man, never touch liquor; an' I answer, "No mother, I never will. If I'd kept that promise, you and me wouldn't have been so close acquainted. If I could only be a boy again for half a day, if I could go into the old school house just once more, an' see the boys and girls as I used to see 'em in the old days I could lay right down here and die happy. But it's too late. Send me up Judge. Make it for ten days, or make it for life. It don't make no difference. One way would be as short as the other. All I ask now is to die alone. I've been in crowded tenements for years. If I can be alone a little while before I go I'll drop off contented.'

A ROYAL JOKE.

One does not think of Frederick the Great primarily as a joker. His life was anything but humorous, and was the cause of more tears than smiles. But Frederick loved a joke, especially if there was a spice of malice in it. His whole intercourse with Voltaire was a great comedy—a burlesque of friendship and literary patronage. On one occasion Voltaire requested the privilege of reading a new poem to him. Frederick was delighted, and named an hour when he would graciously listen to the latest production of the great genius. At the appointed time Voltaire appeared, manuscript in hand, and read the poem. The king had in the meantime secreted behind a screen in the same room, a man of wonderful memory, who had the gift of repeating any composition, however lengthy, to which he had once listened. When Voltaire had concluded his recital, Frederick expressed his admiration, but declared he had heard the poem before. The poet was indignant, repelling the charge of plagiarism with great warmth. The king however insisted that the poem was by a man of his court, and he sent for the man who had concealed behind the screen and asked who had listened to the reading, and requested him to repeat a certain poem quoting the first lines. The man instantly, and to the great astonishment of Voltaire, repeated the poem word for word. The indignation of the poet when he discovered the trick may be more easily imagined than described.

Dandies and dandy girls never fail to pride themselves upon their kids.
The Alliance News states that over 3,500 clerical men have already signed the clerical temperance memorial to the bishops, including a large number of archdeacons, deans, rural deans, canons, and other dignitaries. A society has been formed in London to promote the colonization and improvement of the Holy Land. More than a thousand Germans have already emigrated and formed six settlements at Jerusalem, Joppa, Nablus, Tiberias, and other places.
Two young ladies residing at Bakersfield, Vt., who went to bed the other night leaving a kerosene lamp dimly burning, were found unconscious next morning from the effects of the gas which had gathered from the lamp, and were with great difficulty restored.

A negro being asked what he was in jail for, said 'borrowing money.' 'But,' said the questioning officer, 'they don't put people in jail for borrowing money.' 'Yes,' said the darkey, 'but I had to knock the man down, or 'fo' times before he would lend it to me.'
A fashionable swell who had been abroad, thought he'd show off to his stay-at-home friends, and so addressed an organ-grinder in Italian. The street musician looked puzzled, and he said, and finally said, 'I stand indignis!' The young man from 'no stand' was extinguished.

It is not far back as A. D. 370 an Emperor, and his name was Valens, in a work called "The Kings of Europe, Past and Present," it is said—"In 270 there reigned in Britain the wife of Bonosus, Zenobia. She was contemporary with Zenobia, Empress of the East, and was called the Empress of the West."
CARELESS HANDLING OF CHILDREN.—I wish to protest in the name of all the nervous persons and all the injured little ones against the way in which heedless persons express their love for children, such as ligatures up by the heads, tossing them up in the air, carrying infants on their hands without any support to their backs, and otherwise endangering their limbs and senses. I have now in my mind the case of a man who was rendered a cripple for life through his father's carelessness in lifting him by the ankles while he was a small child, he (the father) having lost his balance and almost his child's arteries in such a way that he was lame ever afterwards. Two different persons told me that they knew, with their own eyes, that their thoughtless play with them, their seriously injured infants, contrasted with the care, one case resulting in spinal disease and the other in fits. And yet it is a sight daily to be seen—that of doing those things. But give the little folks tender handling.—Duralee New Yorker.

FRENCH HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.—The French butcher separates the bones from his steaks, and places them where they will do the most good. The housewife orders just enough for each person, and no more, even to the smallest child. A French visitor drops in, somebody quietly refuses him the extra cup in so provident, but nothing extra by carelessness of the hand. When the pot has boiled the beneficial of charcoal is added, and the water is strained, and the fat is poured off. The French cook uses a red hot iron for no purpose but waste. The egg laid to-day costs a little more than the one laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved. A respectable little epicure is practiced, and it is respectful to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as a healthy art. The French cook makes a French cook will make a Frank as far as an American housewife will make three, and how much further will the American Bridget nobody knows—we should probably be greatly amused could the occupation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative power of France is owing to her soup and her cheap food; better living, after all than the heavy and greasy failures of our ordinary ignorance.

A TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL ART.

Yes, a triumph we call it, when medicine can be so fitted up for use, as to make it yet accomplish the object intended. Such a medicine is Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, samples of which the writer procured and tested in his own family. The Pellets are about one-sixth the size of an ordinary pill, made of highly concentrated and best extracts, and contain no opium, and are perfectly safe. For jaundice, headache, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and all the ailments of the chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Pain in regions of Kidneys, Lateral Fever, Blotched Faces about Stomach, Rashes of Blood on the Head, and all the ailments of the Stomach, Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar Coated Concentrated Root and Herbar Juice, Anti-bilious granules—the Little Giant—Cathartic or Multiple—Paino Physic. Sold by dealers in medicines.

CARDIGAN BRANCH

OF THE
NONPAREIL CARRIAGE FACTORY
AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS!
Good Work Triumphant!
NOTWITHSTANDING the dull Times, the demand for machinery of all kinds, in King's County, has rendered it necessary, in order to supply the rapidly increasing demand, that should extend my business into that County. I have, therefore, at the request of a large number of my friends and patrons, opened a BRANCH FACTORY AT CARDIGAN BRIDGE, which is conducted by a competent mechanic, who served his time in the "Nonpareil," and has since worked for several years in the United States—a mechanic who knows his business, and has such an interest in the work as to allow nothing but a faithful job to pass. He and several competent workmen will attend to the wants of the public in that County.
The stock used in the construction of the work will be of the best imported, viz:—American Iron, Oak, Ash, Elm, Bass, Whiteoak, etc. The Iron will be of the best English, and the Wood, Swedish Iron will be used for the parts requiring extra strength and durability.

Also, in connection with the said branch is a PAINTING SHOP, in which more or less of the painting of new and second-hand Carriages, Coaches, and Farming Implements, will be done in the most perfect manner, and they will be painted in the most artistic and durable manner, and at a fair price.
All kinds of REPAIRING, including Mowing Machines, done. Prices Moderate; Terms Easy.
ANGUS GREGOR,
Proprietor.
"Nonpareil," New Glasgow, }
Feb. 21, 1876. } 9m
(LET YOUR HANDBILLS AND
POSTERS printed at the Examiner Office.

FURNITURE!

THE MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER, KING STREET.

Consisting in part of Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed-Room Furniture, from the latest American and English Patterns, Store, Office and Ship Furniture made to order, in the most substantial manner.
Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Cheffoniers, Sinks, Wash-stands, Tables of all kinds.
Chairs, (the best in the Province) in single and double backs, Students, Easy, and Library Chairs, (Rotary) Gilt and Walnut Moulding for Picture Frames; Looking Glass Plates, all sizes; Bedsteads Mattresses, etc., and everything required in the shape of Furniture.

As Good and as Cheap as can be bought in the City, All manufactured on the premises, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Nearly opposite A. Baldwin & Co's Hardware Store, King Street. Residence nearly opposite,
G. L. DOGHERTY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1875.

IMPORTANT NEW FALL GOODS!

UPWARDS OF THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!
44 Cases and Bales of NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT THE BRITISH WAREHOUSE, Queen Square, By Steamer Prince Edward FROM ENGLAND, and are now open for Inspection and Sale, and will be disposed off at the Lowest Cash Prices.

The above Stock is worthy the attention of Purchasers who desire value for their money.
W. & A. BROWN
Oct. 4, 1875.
Executors Notice.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late HONORABLE DANIEL BRENNAN, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, deceased, are required to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to Mr. JOHN GAHAN, of Charlottetown, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to make immediate payment to him, he having been authorized and appointed by me to receive the same. Dated at Charlottetown, this 6th day of March, 1876.
PETER MCINTYRE,
Bishop of Charlottetown,
March 13, 1876—3m Executor

W. A. WEEKS & CO.
Respectfully intimate to the public that they will offer their WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS AT LARGE REDUCTIONS! from present prices. BEGINNING THURSDAY, 10th Inst., and following Days.
As it is intended to clear off the greater portion of the Stock, good BARGAINS will be given.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.
Queen Street, Feb. 14, 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.—ly 102 Upper Queen St

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT NORTH RIVER!
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of March next, (1876) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, (1869) and made between Donald McDonald of Prince or Township Thirty-two, (32) in Lot of Edward Island, and Elizabeth, his wife, of the one part, and James Horsfield Peters, of the other part, that piece or parcel of land situate on Lot or Township Thirty-two, (32) in Charlotte Parish, in Queen's County, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set in the south line of land in possession of Arnold Halloran, on the west side of the Settlement Road, and running thence west three degrees (3) south along the said boundary line, to land in possession of Dockendorffs, or to Canill's north line, thence east three degrees (3) north along Canill's said line, to the Settlement Road, thence east, and thence northwesterly along the same to the stake at the place of commencement, containing an area of fifty-eight (58) acres of land, a little more or less, and being the same piece of land conveyed to the said Donald McDonald by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, together with all houses, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply at the office of Edward Bayfield, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or to the undersigned.
JAMES HORSFIELD PETERS,
Dec. 13, 1875.—3m15, mar. 1876.
The above sale is postponed until the 11th day of MAY next, 1876, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.
JAMES H. PETERS.

LOST. LOST.

Cheaper than Ever! McDougall & Currie

RE-selling their choice stock of Groceries cheaper than any other House in the trade. Choice Tea, in strength and flavor, only 40 cents. Good Retailing Sugar only 8 cents. Coffees in Java, English breakfast, Dandelion, and French. A select lot of the best Brands of Canadian Flour, cheap for cash. A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Reefers from \$5.50 upwards. Overcoats from \$8.50 upwards. A large stock of English and Canadian Shortcuts, which will be made up to order at shortest notice. Fur Caps from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Kid Mitts and Kid Gloves from 75 cents. An elegant selection of

Ladies' Dress Goods of every description. Ladies' Hose, Gloves, etc. An extra stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at cost and charges. Overshoes, Rubbers, and Felt Slippers. Also a large assortment of Groceries and Glassware, cheaper than ever. Constantly on hand: Herring, Codfish, Boneless Codfish, Pork, by the small, Large, Butter, etc.
MCDUGALL & CURRIE,
Opp. W. E. Dawson's, Upper Gt. Geo. St.
Ch. town, Oct. 18, 1875.—6m

LAND ASSESSMENT!

Provincial Treasurer's Office, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, 29th January, 1876.
IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the twenty-fourth year of the said reign, in the twenty-fifth year of the said reign, in the twenty-sixth year of the said reign, in the twenty-seventh year of the said reign, in the twenty-eighth year of the said reign, in the twenty-ninth year of the said reign, in the thirtieth year of the said reign, in the thirty-first year of the said reign, in the thirty-second year of the said reign, in the thirty-third year of the said reign, in the thirty-fourth year of the said reign, in the thirty-fifth year of the said reign, in the thirty-sixth year of the said reign, in the thirty-seventh year of the said reign, in the thirty-eighth year of the said reign, in the thirty-ninth year of the said reign, in the fortieth year of the said reign, in the forty-first year of the said reign, in the forty-second year of the said reign, in the forty-third year of the said reign, in the forty-fourth year of the said 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and twelfth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and thirteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and fourteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and fifteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and sixteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and seventeenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and eighteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and nineteenth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twentieth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-second year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-third year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-fifth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-sixth year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the said reign, in the one hundred and twenty-eighth year of the said reign, in the one 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