

Ch'town, January 18, 1875.

THE LAND PURCHASE ACT, 1874.

At last we have news—news anything but pleasing—respecting the fate of the "Land Purchase Act, 1874." The refusal of the Governor General's assent to the Act is, to us, anything but unexpected. From the moment that a majority of the Upper House of the Legislature threw out the Bill to enable the Government to purchase proprietary estates at a higher rate than seven shillings and six pence per acre—the Bill which would have enabled the Government to meet the proprietors half-way should they see fit to become reasonable in their demands—we entertained grave doubts as to the final passage of the Compulsory Land Bill. We cannot, nevertheless, conceal our astonishment at the reasons—set forth in the following correspondence—why His Excellency was "advised" not to give it his assent:—

(Copy) Ottawa, 27th Dec. 1874.

Sir: I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has had under consideration, in Council, the Bill passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, entitled "The Land Purchase Act, 1874," and reserved by you for the signature of His Excellency's pleasure thereon.

His Excellency has also had under consideration your Despatch, No. 31, of the 18th May last, with its several enclosures, transmitting the Bill, and at the same time setting forth your reasons for reserving the same.

His Excellency has further had before him, in Council, several petitions, which have been presented against the allowance of this Bill, some having been sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and others direct to His Excellency.

In transmitting one presented in England, Lord Carnarvon has requested the careful consideration of His Excellency's Ministers in respect to it. They submit that the proposed Act is subversive of the rights of property, and that it will prove most ruinous to proprietors in the Colony, and a dangerous precedent to establish as a mode of allaying popular agitation.

After entering into details of the petition, they submit that the Act is without a precedent in the history of legislation, and that even if it were called for as a constitutionally correct measure, the mode of procedure adopted by it would prove most ruinous and harassing to the owners of property in that Island.

They allege that the Government, which is practically irresponsible, as it cannot be sued in a Court of Law, might hold this Act over the proprietors who cannot force on the proceedings when once commenced, nor obtain compensation or costs when such proceedings have been abandoned, and they dispute the recitals to the Act, and pray for the disallowance of the same.

The other petitioners allege various reasons, in respect to which, they, as proprietors and British subjects would be much injured and damaged, if the Act passed.

The allegations in these petitions are very forcibly urged, and represent features which cannot but be regarded as contrary to the principles of legislation, in respect to private rights and property.

His Excellency in Council is advised that the Act is objectionable in that it does not provide for an impartial arbitration, in which the Proprietors would have a representation, for arriving at a decision on the nature of the rights, and the value of the property involved, and also for securing a speedy determination and settlement of the matters in dispute.

Under all the circumstances of the case, His Excellency is advised that the Bill so reserved by you, intitled: "The Land Purchase Act, 1874," should not receive the assent of His Excellency in Council.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) G. POWELL, for the Under Secretary of State.

The Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Let us very briefly—and as calmly as we can—criticise this notable correspondence. It does not, it will readily be observed, contain one word respecting the centuries of agrarian grievances of which our tenantry complain; not even a single syllable in allusion to the persistent contumacy of a small Cabal of absentee and resident proprietors. But, it certainly presents the case of the landlords in an exceedingly forcible manner. It sets forth, in brief, that the Act as "subversive of the rights of property," that that it will prove most ruinous to the proprietors; and that it is "without precedent in the history of legislation."

A little reflection will, we think, be sufficient to satisfy intelligent and reasonable men that these statements of the proprietors—not of the Governor General in Council—are utterly baseless. The Bill, it is true, provided that proprietors should be compelled to give up their lands; but it also provided that they should receive, therefore, a fair consideration in cash. It merely obliged them to exchange property in land for property in money. To state that such compulsion is without precedent, is to state that which is not correct. In England and Canada, as well as in the United States, the compulsion of the law is constantly applied to obstinate property holders who persist in refusing to accept money for and which they own in despite of the interests and claims of the public at large.

In this Province of Prince Edward Island, during the past three years, a far larger number of persons than the whole body of proprietors with their agents, attorneys and bailiffs thrown in, were compelled to exchange their land for money. If the Compulsory Land Bill should not be passed, because it contained provisions "subversive of the rights of property," the Railway Bill should not have been passed for the same reason.

And, seeing that the Bill distinctly provided that the proprietors should receive a fair value of their land in cash, it is exceedingly difficult to understand how, if carried into practical operation, it could have proved "most ruinous" to them. The more we reflect on these statements of the proprietors, the more clearly we are convinced that they had little to do with the decision, respecting the "Land Purchase Act, 1874," to which the Governor General in Council arrived.

They are, in our opinion, a mere pretence, and a very shallow pretence, for complying with the demands of a few wealthy and influential landowners—with Lord Carnarvon at their back.

But His Excellency, in Council, is advised that the arbitration provided by the Act would not have been "impartial"—that it would, we suppose, have been partial to the tenantry. In view of the fact that the Act set forth that one ar-

bitrator should be appointed by the proprietors, that another should be appointed by the Local Government, and that a third should be named by those two or by the Supreme Court, it is highly improbable that the proprietors would have failed to secure fair play if the Act had taken effect. It is also highly improbable that this advice had any real weight with the Governor General in Council.

But it is apparent that the cause of the tenantry was entirely unrepresented at Ottawa. We hear of no "forcible reasons" why the tenantry should be rid, at once and forever, of the leasehold system; no statements respecting the great annual loss to the Province which the system entails; nothing whatever respecting the obstinacy of the proprietors and the grievances of the tenants.

In a State document, in which one side of the question is so clearly and forcibly set forth, it is surely not unreasonable to expect that something should be set forth in the other. But not one word in favor of the tenants can be found. The plain inference is that Mr. David Laird sat, like a "dumb dog," and permitted the cause of his constituents to go by default.

The duty of the people of this Island—the duty which lies immediately before them—is to re-commence agitation—calmly, reasonably, forcibly. Their representative has been false to them. Let them now be true themselves. Let public meetings be held.

OUR SHIPPING.

A report, which we publish in this day's issue of the EXAMINER, shows that eighty-eight vessels, viz., one steamer, twenty-three barques, three barkentines, thirteen brigs, thirty-five brigantines, and thirteen schooners, measuring, in the aggregate, twenty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-four tons, have been built and registered in this Province during the year 1874.

This is exclusive of one vessel of 305 tons which went to England under a special pass from the Lieutenant Governor. Compared with the products of the shipyards of our sister Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the products of ours are, of course, insignificant. Yet, considering the comparatively small extent and population of P. E. Island—and reflecting that the chief industry of the Province is farming, not shipping—the result is by no means humiliating. The wealthy County of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia—in which a greater number of ships are owned than in any place of the same extent in the world—only produced 24,067 tons during the past year—872 tons less than this Island.

The following statement shows at a glance the number and tonnage of vessels built at Prince Edward Island from 1864 to 1874, inclusive:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, No., Register tons. Rows for years 1864-1874 and a total row.

The total amount of shipping registered at this port is, however, small. This is accounted for, partly by the fact that several of our shipowners have many of their vessels registered in Great Britain, the neighboring Provinces, and elsewhere; but chiefly by the fact that those of our people who deal in ships, prefer selling them after the first voyage, to keeping them for profit or loss.

Of the vessels built in this Island during 1874, no less than 71 were sold—the aggregate tonnage of which amounted to 15,528 tons. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the people do differently. There, the ambition is to not only to build, but to own ships. The vessels registered in Charlottetown consist of:—

Table with 2 columns: Vessel type, Tons. Rows for 2 ships, 45 barques, 2 barkentines, 18 brigs, 50 brigantines, 153 schooners, 10 steamers.

HIS EXCELLENCY IN COUNCIL. The term of the Supreme Court commenced in Charlottetown on Tuesday last—the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hensley presiding. Owing to the severity of the weather, and the great depth of the snow, jurors residing in the country were unable to be present. A quorum of the Grand Jury could not be obtained until Wednesday evening, when the following gentlemen were empaneled:—

John Douse, (Foreman) John Hinds, Georgetown; George R. Beer, city; W. E. Dawson, city; John Kennedy, Southport; John A. McDonald, city; J. B. Pollard, city; Solomon Learl, Victoria; John Scott McLeod, Lot 35; William Mutch, Cove; John McGregor, Lot 48; John Stewart, Cavendish; William McNeill, Lot 22; John McEachern, city; Angus McDonald, North River; Owen Connolly, city; John Carver, city.

Before the Chief Justice delivered his charge, the Attorney General announced that, owing to the fact that one of the Grand Jury which brought in bills of indictment against the Medical Superintendent and Keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, at the last sitting of the Court was related to a patient in the Asylum, he had been obliged to withdraw the indictments, and would apply to the Grand Jury, now empaneled, to reconsider the evidence adduced and bring in new bills.

The Chief Justice, in charging the Grand Jury, after expressing his regret that, owing to the late violent snow-storm and almost impassable state of the roads, several of those gentlemen who came from a distant part of the country had endured a great deal of fatigue and exposure in reaching the city, proceeded to remark that he was happy to find, and he was sure they would be happy to learn, that the criminal calendar for the Term was a very light one, as, with the exception of those two new indictments which the Attorney General had just risen to say he intended to prefer against the late Keeper and Surgeon of the Lunatic Asylum, in place of the indictments of last term, which he withdrew, there would be but one criminal case for their consideration, and that was a charge against a young man, named Frederick Davy, for uttering base coin with the intent to defraud others thereby. The law of the Island on this subject, as regards the act of fabricating or making base coin with intent to defraud was very severe. It was a crime of the highest class, being punishable with death.

But the act of merely uttering base coin, belonged to the class of misdemeanors, and was punishable by imprisonment. The accused, in the present case, is only charged with the crime of uttering. It seems, that during the last month, this party was committed to prison to await his trial at this term. From the evidence in the depositions, it appears that he, on one or two occasions, procured a young man to pass off a counterfeit half dollar, or fifty cent piece of the Dominion of Canada, current in this Island, by furnishing him with a counterfeit to pay for some liquor, or other article purchased in one or two of the shops in this city, and obtaining money in change, and thus defrauding others. The evidence which the Grand Jury would require in proof of the offence would be, that the piece or pieces of base coin in question bore such a resemblance and imitation of the real lawful coin of the Island, passing current, as would be likely to deceive a person to whom tendered, that the offender himself had a sufficient knowledge of its being base coin; that he passed it off by his own hand, or by that of another, with intent to defraud some one, and that it was an imitation of some piece of genuine coin lawfully current at the time as the coin of this Island or the Dominion. With reference to the intended new indictments against the two gentlemen lately in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, His Honor remarked that, not having been on the bench last July Term, he had not heard the contents of the former indictments, nor had he seen the depositions or charges on which they were framed, and could form no idea, except from general outside rumor, what these charges specially were. He could not therefore at present aid the Grand Jury in particularly defining the law applicable to the charges to be submitted to them. In general terms, he could only say that if the parties interested are proved to have accepted their offices, and, for remuneration, undertaken the charge and care of the patients belonging to an institution of this nature, and had, regardless of their duties, grossly neglected the state and condition of the patients while within their power,—having the means of properly administering to their necessities,—they would be answerable in the eye of the law for the sufferings brought on the patients by such neglect. He, the learned Chief Justice, could not say more than this at present; but if the new indictments were sent up to them (the Grand Jury) and they were at a loss for the law on the particular charges which were disclosed by the evidence, they had the right to apply to the Court for any further information as to the law more especially applicable to the charges proffered. In calling their attention to the law regulating Licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors, as required by the 49th section of the 31st Victoria, Cap. 10, His Honor read that part of the section which requires the Judge of the Supreme Court in his charge to the Grand Jury, to particularly charge them "to make diligent enquiry, and presentment of all and every such person or persons as shall be guilty of any breach of, or offence against, the provision of that Act," &c. This was a provision which had been in force in this Colony for nearly thirty years, and seemed always to meet with the approval of the Legislature of the Colony; for although the Liquor License Act was, almost every session of the Legislature, undergoing some alteration or amendment, this provision was never forgotten to be kept in the law. His Honor then alluded to the amount of spirituous and intoxicating liquors which was yearly imported into this Colony. For the year just closed, he had ascertained, from the proper quarter, that the value of the liquor imported, including the duty paid thereon was thirty-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-five pounds; and with a very moderate allowance to be made and added, for what is illegally imported, it would be about £40,000. Now, this is merely the net cost; and if, to this, is added, seventy-five per cent for the profit received by the sellers and retailers, the whole cost to the consumers cannot be less than £70,000—an enormous expenditure for the consumption of liquor by the population of the Colony. In commenting on this fact, His Honor said he by no means wished to interfere, or wanted the Grand Jury to interfere, with the liberty of the subject in importing any quantity of liquor he likes, or paying the duty; or with the right of the subject to drink any quantity he thought proper. But this, he felt bound to say, that where an Act of the Legislature, in such terms as he referred to, pointed out so plainly the duty on this subject, both of himself and the Grand Jury, there should be no omission in the performance of it. The Jury, therefore, were expected to inquire intelligently into all branches of the Liquor License Laws. In this the Act gave them extra powers; not only to inquire on one side, but to hear evidence on both sides, and to adjudicate finally on any branch of the law, brought to their knowledge, as well as to present it for the adjudication of the inferior courts. By a proper exercise of their functions they could prevent much of the abuses of excessive drinking. Besides this, many of the duties, on most occasions, magistrates from the country. Those gentlemen were frequently called upon to certify to the necessary accommodation and furniture required by law, by applicants for tavern Licenses, and also to authorize meetings to be called in country school Districts, when the consent of two-thirds of the inhabitants was to be ascertained by vote. The notices for these meetings were often imperfectly given, and unqualified persons were allowed to vote, owing to the want of proper vigilance on the part of the magistrates on whom the duty was cast by the Acts to see that the proper regulations were complied with. His Honor then alluded to the various evils and inconveniences which arise from the evasion of these laws, and the facilities thereby allowed to those who were dealing in an abuse of them to the injury of society, and of travellers especially, concluded his address, by directions for the nomination of Constables for the year, of which the list usually returned is often deficient for want of a sufficient number of the names of competent men being entered thereon.

The following cases have been disposed of:— Lorang Perry vs. Steam Navigation Company. This cause was tried at St. Eleanors twice, and a verdict for Plaintiff both times. Rule to set aside the verdict was argued last term. Court made rule absolute for new trial. Hodgson for Plaintiff, Palmer & McLeod for defendant.

George Bremner and others vs. Adolphus Guenther, absent debtor—verdict for Plaintiff for \$157.28. Davies for Plaintiff.

A. Alley vs. James R. Wisner, defendant—verdict for Plaintiff \$261.02. Davies for Plaintiff.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax vs. W. B. Clarke, (undefended) verdict for Plaintiff \$147.00.

Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. Malcolm McLeod—verdict for Plaintiff \$184.30. Several points reserved for a nonsuit. McLeod & Palmer for Plaintiff; Hodgson for defendant.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax vs. John H. McDonald—verdict for Plaintiff \$125.40. Sullivan for Plaintiff; Wright for defendant.

LATEST NEWS. By Telegraphic Reading Room and Examiner.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—FISCAL STATISTICS.—FRENCH POLITICS.—BERBERE AND THRON.—LOSSES AT SEA.—LOCAL ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO.—OUTLAWRY OF BRILL.—SPAIN.—DON CARLOS PERSEVERES IN HIS "HOLY MISSION."—REBELLION IN A PRISON.—ST. JOHN VESSEL BURNED.—ONTARIO LOCAL ELECTIONS.—STAMER LOST.—SPAIN.—RECEPTION OF ALPHONSO, ETC.

OTTAWA, JAN. 9.—Hon Mr. Mowatt, Premier of Ontario, was yesterday elected President of the Evangelical Alliance. The Canada Gazette to-day contains a proclamation calling Parliament for despatch of business, on Feb. 4. The following election returns are gazetted, Kingston, Sir John A. McDonald; Victoria, Charles C. Campbell, Irvine, Whitty; Banus of Moncton, N. B., is appointed landing waiter and searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure for the month ending 31st Dec., 1874 \$1,644,006.59; expenditure \$1,010,095.13. Circulation of Dominion notes is 2,881,440.15. Specie 3,373,865.35. Excess of specie 492,428.21. Discount on American invoices 11 per cent.

LONDON, JAN. 9.—It is stated that a basis for a new French ministry has been settled. The Dukes De Broglie, De Cazes, and M. De Fautan are the chief members. The Pope sends his apostolic benediction to ex Queen Isabella and her son Alfonso, and says he prays God to grant the latter all happiness on the difficult task he is about to undertake.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin is to offer an increased price of gold, in view of prospective resumption of specie payment in America.

NEW YORK, JAN. 9.—It is asserted that Mr. Beecher though preaching (?) silence does not like the jury chosen, and feels more uneasy than he has for months as to the result. He looks more serious and worn than for some time. As the prospects for the suits fairly beginning, it revives all the old interests. Many persons came to town to-day to attend the trial. Many more are expected next week. Prominent clergymen here declare this by far the most important legal case of the century.

General Sheridan reiterates his former statements as to the insecurity of life, and has sent an official report of Monday's proceedings to the Secretary of War. The Conservative members have sent a vigorous memorial to Congress.

OTTAWA, JAN. 11.—The nominations for Ontario Assembly took place throughout the Province to-day. Thirteen candidates were nominated for the city?

College of Terrebonne was destroyed by fire to-day. 250 students were in attendance at the time. Election in Montreal Centre comes off to-morrow.

A destructive fire occurred at Montreal this morning at which two men were burned to death. LONDON, JAN. 11.—The steamer *Abbotsford* damaged by collision with the *Pensylvania*, was towed back to Queenston yesterday.

Count Valmisede has been tendered the Captain Generalship of Cuba, but will not accept it unless he can take 20,000 troops from Spain.

President McMahon requested the present Ministry to remain in office until the Assembly comes to vote on constitutional bill, and all have complied except Laurier.

Correspondence is in progress between the German and Spanish Governments respecting the Carlists ravages on the German vessel *Gustav*. Rumored corvettes *Victoria* and *Lonia*, are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to chastise the Carlists if the Spanish Government will not or cannot.

Another despatch states that the German vessels, *Abtross* and *Nautilus*, which are at a Norwegian port, are ordered to return to Standarter. One has already arrived.

Spanish Government troops were defeated by the Carlists, the latter losing 40 killed and many wounded, and 40 prisoners.

NEW YORK, JAN. 11.—The Beecher trial began to-day. Mr. Morris, counsel for Mr. Tilton, occupied time with the opening witness.

San Domingo has ratified treaty with Hayti. A complete triumph over insurgents and an early establishment of peace is considered certain in Venezuela.

General Ogden, Commander of the White League, declares that famous organization to have no politics, but to have the common weal of new colonies at heart. Gold 112 1/2 to 112.

OTTAWA, JAN. 12.—Eight Reformers and one Independent were elected by acclamation yesterday. Among them is the premier, Mr. Mowatt.

Proceedings necessary to complete the sentence of outlawry against Louis Riel were taken yesterday in the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, by the Sheriff. Mr. Devlin was elected to-day in Montreal Centre by 72 majority.

LONDON, JAN. 12.—Don Carlos has issued a proclamation announcing that he will be faithful to his holy mission, and will fight King Alfonso as he did the Republicans.

The *Times* this morning says it has reason to believe that Prince Bismarck has intimated to Spain that the German Government will defer recognition of King Alfonso until the decree suspending two Protestant newspapers and closing the Protestant chapel in Cadix is repealed.

NEW YORK, JAN. 12.—The convicts in the Penitentiary at Lincoln, Nebraska, overpowered the guard, wounding several of them, and now have full possession. The prison is surrounded by armed citizens to prevent the escape of the prisoners, and a company of Government troops are on their way to subdue them.

General Morones, commanding the National troops on the north, had pronounced against Alfonso. Alfonso arrived at Valencia yesterday, and was enthusiastically received by the people. The elections to fill six vacant seats in the French Assembly, has been ordered.

The *Daily News* correspondent telegraphs that it is said, Deputy Leon Morrin left Madrid with five hundred followers to raise the standard of the Republicans in Sierra Morena.

NEW YORK, 13.—The President to-day, sent his message to Congress on Louisiana troubles, rehearsing their history and urging appropriate legislation.

Murillo's painting of St. Anthony of Padua which was stolen from the Cathedral in Seville has been found in New York.

Morris continued his opening plea on the Beecher trial, yesterday.

Moscow, N. B.—It is understood that Mr. Louis Carvell has resigned the position of Superintendent of Railways, and Mr. C. J. Brydges has been appointed in his place. It is said that instructions have been received by the accountant, the mechanical superintendent, and the storekeeper, to report to Mr. Brydges at Montreal.

LATEST DESPATCH. Ch'town, 16th January, 1875.

LONDON, JAN. 14.—The Dutch troops in Athens, have made a general assault on the troops of the Athelians, and carried the Verri Forts.

The German corvette, *Nautilus*, has gone to demand satisfaction from the Carlists for the outrage on the *Gustave*.

The English cutter *Lapwing*, was recently attacked by the natives of Santa Cruz Island, New Zealand, her crew massacred and the vessel burned.

The British authorities have arrested the Governor of Baroda, Hindostan, on a charge of instigating an attempt to poison Colonel R. Phayme, the British political agent at that place.

The steamer *Alies*, from Cardiff, for Constantinople, has been lost at sea, twenty persons were drowned.

NEW YORK, JAN. 15.—The President sent a message to Congress, yesterday, approving the financial bill, suggesting the restoration of the duties on Tea and Coffee, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem legal tender notes at a premium of 7 1/2 per cent.

The examination of Moulton continued yesterday and to-day. He quoted from several letters written by Beecher, in support of some of his former statements, but otherwise his testimony was of the same tenor as his charge. Gold, 112 1/2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1874. 1875. FESTIVE SEASON. By recent arrivals from Britain & elsewhere, CAMERON AND SAUNDERS beg to announce the largest and most varied assortment of CHOICE GROCERIES! WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c., yet offered to the public. Green Fruits: Rhubarb, Damsons, Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants. ASSORTED JAMS! Jellies: Pineapple, Raspberry, Apple, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Peach, Pear. ORANGE MARMALADE Canned Goods, Quinces, Green Gages, Peaches, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Pineapple, Pears, Sugar Corn, Devil'd Ham, Salmon, Shadines, Mackerel, Lobsters, Sardines, & Oysters. PICKLES & SAUCES! The celebrated NABOB PICKLES, Crosse and Blackwell do., Barnes do., NABOB SAUCE, Harvey's Sauce, Lea & Perin's Sauce, John Bull Sauce, Yorkshire Relish, & Mushroom Catsup. FLAVORING EXTRACTS: Parsley, Ratafio, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Orange, Sage, Almonds, Peppermint. SUNDRIES! Anchovy Paste, Chutney Paste, Chocolate Paste, PRESERVED GINGER! Gorgona Anchovies, Nabob Chutney, Real Indian Chutney, Curry Powders, CAPERS, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel, CITRUS, FRENCH SPICES, Seasoning Herbs, &c. PURE JAVA COFFEE! (Fresh Ground.) In Black and Green TEAS We offer a Really Splendid Article. Extra and Family FLOUR Constantly on Hand! Every thing, in fact, which goes to make up A FIRST-CLASS STORE Orders taken and Goods delivered in any part of the City or Royalty. Please Call and Inspect. CAMERON & SAUNDERS, 115 Queen Street, Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.

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 of French, Barli, Ash Barli, 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. Jan. 18, 1875.

REMOVAL. George L. Dogherty, In returning thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past favors, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to his NEW & COMMODIOUS PREMISES North Side King Street, NEARLY OPPOSITE Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, where with greatly INCREASED FACILITIES, and a Full Stock of Modern Furniture, He is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him, at short notice. Having introduced steam power and wood working machinery, he can produce Furniture second to none in the city, for quality and price. Call and be convinced before purchasing elsewhere. A Good Upholsterer Wanted. Jan. 18, 1874.—6w

FIRE INSURANCE! IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Subscribed & Invested Capital, £1,965,000 Stg. PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. Cash Assets, - - - \$2,015,383.84. The above Offices being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and Prompt Payment of Losses. DETACHED DWELLINGS insured for One, Two, or Three Years on SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. FENTON T. NEWBERRY, AGENT. Jan. 18, 1874.

SKATING RINK. Season of A. D. 1875. TICKETS for the ensuing season can be had at the Store of Messrs W. R. Watson and S. W. Dodd, at the following rates:— Single Gentlemen's Ticket, \$5.00 Single Lady's do., 4.00 Family Tickets, to admit two, 9.00 " " " " three, 12.00 Each additional ticket, 2.00 Promenade tickets, 3.00 Monthly do., 2.00 Tickets for Band nights, .25 Jan. 1875. Gm W. CLARKE, Sec'y.

BULBS AND SEEDS! Elegant Illustrated Catalogue, CONTAINING Eight Colored Plates, Mailed to any address upon the receipt of 10 cents. SEEDS, BULBS, &c., FRESH AND RELIABLE, sent by mail to any part of the Dominion. Chase Brothers & Bowman, TORONTO, ONT.

Liverpool and LONDON To Charlottetown. SPRING 1875. The A 1 Extreme Clipper Ship "JAMES DUNCAN," 736 tons register, classed 8 years at Lloyd's and coppered, Lawrence Kickham, Commander. Will be on the berth at Liverpool, about 1st February, and will sail for this Port, direct, about 5th April, taking GOODS for SHEDIAK, PICTOU, GEORGETOWN, and SUMMERSIDE. AT THROUGH RATES. This favorite vessel by a succession of rapid passages has proved herself to be one of the fastest ships afloat. ALSO The fine new A 1 Clipper Barque "MINERVA," 392 tons register, classed 8 years at Lloyd's, and coppered, Philip Mercier, Commander. Now at London, will be dispatched direct for this Port about the 5th April, taking GOODS for SHEDIAK, PICTOU, GEORGETOWN & SUMMERSIDE. AT THROUGH RATES. It is intended to dispatch these Ships punctually as above, and shippers will please have their Goods alongside as early as possible. For Freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply in Liverpool to SIR JAMES MALCOLM, Baronet, 69 South John Street, or here to the owners. James Duncan & Co. Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1875.—2m

Mayor's Office, January 14, 1875. HIS Worship the Mayor and Common Council have been pleased to confirm the appointment of Donald MacKinnon, Esquire, to the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Charlottetown, in place of Thomas Alley, Esquire, resigned. PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk. Jan. 18, 1875.—3m

COAL — COAL. 250 Tons Pictou Round Coal in Shed, and for sale Cheap. CARVELL BROS. Jan. 18, 1875.—pat at 4m

TO THE PUBLIC. Mr. H. Vinnicombe WISHES to announce to the musical public of this city, that all orders in the line of his profession left at W. R. Watson's Drug Store, or at the office of J. M. Colby, 34 Broadway, will be promptly attended to. Mr. Vinnicombe's system of tuning and re-tuning Pianos, Organs and Melodians, being that of Hamilton's system of even temperament, adopted by English and American Manufacturers, cannot be surpassed. TERMS, Strictly Cash. Jan. 18, 1875.—1m

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