

The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COTTON,
Editor & Manager.

MONDAY MORNING

OCTOBER 15

1877.

NO. 129

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
NO. 1 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.
May 21, 1877.

ROYAL HOTEL,
King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that have leased the Hotel formerly known as the CONTINENTAL, and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the ROYAL always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.
Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
July 3, 1877—6m

REMEMBER,
Electors of Ch'town,
REMEMBER THAT THE
DAILY EXAMINER

daily on Sale at the Stores of—
H. A. HARVIE,
South Side Queen St.
T. O'CONNELL,
Lower Queen St.
THEO. L. CHAPPELL,
North Side Queen St.
ARTHUR HASZARD,
West Side, Queen Square
RICHARD WEEKS,
Corner Hillsborough and Euston Sts.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.
OF ENGLAND.

Capital -- Two Millions Sterling.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June

CORNER BEEF, COOKED
— IN —
2 and 4-pound TINS
and by the Pound.

All who have used it know of its excellence.
FOR SALE AT
BEER & GOFF'S,

Shop and Warehouse to Let.

WHAT Shop and Warehouse corner of Water and Pownall Street formerly occupied by the late N. RANKIN. Terms made known on application to C. D. RANKIN, Druggist

H. VINNICOMBE,
PIANO FORTE REGULATOR.

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.
All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.
A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or often if required Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

Prince Edward Island
STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nova Scotia.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m., with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, \$4.10. Picnic Parties of Twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day \$1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottetown.

Leave Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, about 2.30 p. m. on arrival of evening train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at SUNDIAC with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of INTERNATIONAL CO. for PORTLAND and BOSTON. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 8 o'clock.

Returning, leaves SUNDIAC every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from St. JOHN, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock.

AGENTS: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A GRANT & CO. Hawkesbury; HANFORD BROS., St. John.
F. W. HALE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE
TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll and Worcester

BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accommodation arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.
FREIGHT carried at moderate rates and as low as by any other route.

EGGS in boxes and barrels handled with the greatest care.

SAVING TIME, only one business day used in reaching Boston, by leaving here Saturday Morning and catching steamer at Halifax, and arriving at Boston Monday morning.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN
Every Thursday,
punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON
Every Saturday,
punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agent.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White Blue, Red, Orange, and Green.

Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than any other Yarn in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp.

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills }
St. John, N. B. }

Excursion Tickets,
TO BOSTON AND RETURN

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

For \$15.00.

CARVELL BROS

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism.
So Light and Simple that a
Child can Work them.
So Durable that they last
A Lifetime.

Eight Thousand Machines now
Manufactured every Week.
To be had only from the
Authorized Agent,

Robert Young,

South Side Queen Square,
Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

STADACONA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877.

Five per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877.

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878.

Five per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board!

CRAWFORD LINDSAY,

Secretary

1877

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and After Taking many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. Price \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address W. L. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, P. Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere

WANTED.

THE Highest Cash price paid for

Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

DR. T. W. POMEROY

HAS returned to Charlottetown. He is staying at the "OSBORNE HOUSE," where he may be consulted until further notice. Examinations free.
Ch'town, Oct. 4—6m

ROBERT YOUNG

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

— or —

NEW GOODS

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

Labrador Herring!

WE are daily expecting a cargo of LABRADOR HERRING, which will be sold cheap from the wharf.

HASZARD BROS.

Ch'town, Sept. 23—eod tf

MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.

Among the monsters of the deep, the "Leviathan of the Mississippi" takes high rank if it is anything like the description which appears in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat* of the fifth inst:—

"When first seen the leviathan, it is reported, seemed more like an immense uprooted tree, floating in a semi-perpendicular position along the mid-channel. As it neared, however, its horrid proportions became manifest. The hideousness of this aquatic monstrosity is stated by Captain Carraway to be beyond the power of description. Its immense pelican bill, from five to ten feet in length, the gigantic bulldog head and the mammoth, slimy neck, appeared high in air; the vast tail lashing the water into fury, and the enormous fins, ten feet in length, sending out waves like the roll of a flying boat; the frequent dipping of the monstrous beak into the water and spouting huge streams forty feet high in oblique directions, and the deep, cavernous roars that came thundering along at the briefest intervals—all these formed an infernal panorama that made the blood of the top-boat captain and his affrighted crew run cold and their very hairs to stand on end. The monster was in the exact wake of the boat and barges, but it travelled with such tremendous velocity that tuning out of the course was impossible. It is believed that its locomotion was at least twenty miles an hour, and Captain Carraway at once realized that if the ponderous body, with its resistible momentum, should strike his fragile vessel the boat would capsize in an instant or be shattered to splinters. He was making eight miles an hour. On the monster rushed, roaring with deafening effect, spouting from his horrid bill two streams of water that shot forty feet into the air and fell in torrents into the river on either side.

The serpentine body swayed tortuously and with frightful rapidity through the muddy waters, while the prodigious fore parts of the colossal reptile rose and sunk and swayed like a Stygian horror, threatening to swallow and devour all that came within its reach. When within 150 or 200 yards the horrid reptile, as if it had just discovered an obstacle in its track, slackened its precipitate pace and for an instant paused to contemplate the nature of the obstruction. With a tremendous snort so loud and deep and sonorous that it gave the boat a tremulous motion, the huge creature came to a dead stop, and with its monstrous bill, head and neck reared perpendicularly, seemed like a watery demon rising from the bosom of the deep. Here Captain Carraway, despite the terror that had necessarily taken possession of him, obtained a good view of the monster, at least the parts that were above water, and his description of the horrid spectacle is sufficiently minute and accurate to deserve reproduction. Carraway alleges that there is no doubt the monster has a pelican-shaped bill, but that its length, which has heretofore been described as being five feet long, will measure at least ten feet. It appeared more like an immense horn than a beak, and in shape was much like the pointed sword of the spear fish, though larger and longer, and decidedly more formidable as a weapon of offensive warfare. It was from and through this bill that the monster spouted water, the water being thrown from a point near the head. Captain Carraway, who is an old whaler, stated that the spouting, unlike that of the whale, which throws its stream upward in a straight column, was made in oblique directions, and that the volume of water spouted and the height reached were twice as great as that thrown by the whale. The head is described to have been four or five feet across, black and shining, and its shape bearing a close resemblance to that of the bulldog. Captain Carraway thinks the animal bore on its head two short horns, but of all this he is not certain, as the time for observation was very short. There could be no doubt, however, as to the canine shape of the head, and of the phenomenal circumstance that to this dog's head was attached a bill or beak, fashioned like that of a pelican. The neck appeared to be ten or twelve feet in length, narrow and serpentine, and swaying and writhing with a motion like that of a snake poised in water. The sides and under portions of the neck were evidently covered with burnished scales of changeable hue, but from the top of the neck there grew what had the appearance of a mane, resembling that of a horse, being thick and shiny and of a greenish tint. This mane reached from the base of the head to the body and depended from the neck in long strands. Those were the only parts of the body that were visible except the fins. On the back there appeared to be a dorsal fin, fifteen or twenty feet in length, measuring along the back, and perhaps three or four feet in height.

The body being sunk in the water, however, could not be seen, and Captain Carraway says he may be mistaken as to this dorsal fin, and only describes it as it appeared to him during the momentary opportunity he had for observation. The side fins were of monstrous proportions, extending fifteen feet on either side, and while the monster paused they rose and dipped back into the water rapidly, throwing immense waves in a forward direction, the monster by this means poising and steadying himself in the current.

DEATH-BED OF SEMMES.

When Captain Semmes was told by his physicians that his disease would prove fatal in a few hours, or, at most, days, he calmly thanked them and requested that a father of the Society of Jesus, his confessor, a bosom friend, be sent for to come at once. In the meantime he arranged his worldly affairs, quietly and satisfactorily. When the father came the Admiral received the last sacrament. He then addressed a few words of consolation and advice to his family. Soon after he became delirious, looked up, and ordered every window closed, that the rain might not be blown in. Then, after a few moments of silence, he said, "You will see the judge about it. The case has not been decided properly. I ask for nothing but justice: should I not have it? Promise me to attend to this matter, since I cannot do it myself." Then he imagined that he stood upon the deck of his ship, preparing for battle; he conversed with his officers on the appearance of the enemy, preparing for a decisive conflict. This speedily passed away, and a short period of return to consciousness followed, during which thoroughly conscious that this, indeed, was his last battle, he calmly bade farewell to each member of his family. Death did not close his eyes or stop his breath, however, era he pronounced his confidence in God and his hope and belief in salvation.

THE THREE FRENCH MANIFESTOS.

As the day for the French elections approaches, anxiety for the result naturally rises high in France. The leaders on both sides have spoken. The dictatorial address of the Marshal-President was answered from the grave, as it were, in the clear and logical address of Thiers, and now the foremost Republican of France, Leon Gambetta, addresses the electors. The address of Marshal McMahon, which curiously opened by saying that he would leave Frenchmen free to vote as they pleased, wound up in a series of threats which meant that if they did not choose his candidates he would rule France in his own way and through his own instruments in spite of the people. To the famous phrase of Gambetta at Lille that the Marshal must "submit or resign" the latter plainly replied that he would do neither. At last, then, the issue was joined. Everything that full control of the elective machinery, of the Government patronage, of the courts, of the press consorship could bring to the aid of the government candidates had been used with relentlessness and vigor. It is questionable, however, whether these engines of power will accomplish their object. The pitiless logic of Thiers, which holds up the enemies of the Republic—the legitimists, Orleansists, Bonapartists and clericals—as a "happy family" ready to fall at each other's throats, if the decision of the future of France be left to them, will probably go further with the French mind. "France has not perished," says M. Thiers, "but three monarchies have perished." Well up to the standard of the address of Thiers is that of Gambetta. As the time is shorter, the conflict nearer, and the man younger, its tone is sharper, its language bolder than that of the late ex-President. It offers no compromise. It looks the gloomy future which De Broglie and Fortou are preparing full in the face. It will be noted, especially that Gambetta reiterates what he said at Lille, what he was prosecuted and convicted for saying and what the Marshal wrote his address to answer—namely, that when France has spoken there will be no alternative but to "submit or resign." Terribly in earnest, he says that "the country shall know how to make its will prevail over a powerless and incorrigible minority." Between the threats of the Marshal and the unyielding confidence of the Republican leader there are gloomy possibilities ahead. It is evident that the Republicans are taking the buttons off their foils. —N. Y. Herald.

Mr. McKenzie lately told the people of Wellington, in something of a jaunty style, that the honor of leading Her Majesty's Opposition was a prospect far distant, and the cares of office were a burden which he is doomed to bear for many years to come. Now, if he believes one syllable of this himself, we might try to comfort him by pointing out that, unless the laws of a moral, social, and economic kind combine to deceive us, he will be free from the toils of office before he is much older. He is tired, poor man, and no wonder for a white bear transported to the tropics would not be more out of its natural element, than is Mr. McKenzie in the position of a Cabinet Minister. But still, if it comforts him anything to know it, the people are still more tired of him and his gauderies, his official blunders, his scandalous jobs, and his frequent depletion of the public chest to enrich friends and reward his partisans. He may therefore rest assured, that the electors of Canada only require an opportunity to lay him on the shelf, not for a short respite from toil, but to relieve the country of an incubus that has cost the people millions through his incapacity and dishonesty as a Minister. —London Herald.