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OUR RAILWAY.

WHAT excuse can the Dominion Government now offer? why reason can be given for delaying the opening of our railway a single day after it has been 'handed over.' Read the following telegraphic correspondence:—

(COPY.) SUMMERSIDE, P. E. Island, 20th Nov. 1874. HON. A. MACKENZIE, Minister Public Works, Ottawa.

Am prepared to form a Company and take the Prince Edward Island Railway and run it immediately under Dominion Tariff—take all receipts to which Dominion may be entitled for carrying freight, and without any Government subsidy, and thus afford the people of the Island, and beyond, all the advantages which a railroad would confer. Answer by telegraph.

JAMES C. POPE, Summerside. OTTAWA, Dec. 1, 1874.

Government have no authority to lease Railway. F. BRACK, Secretary.

(COPY.) CH'RTOWN, Dec. 2, 1874. HON. A. MACKENZIE, Minister Public Works, Ottawa.

My proposition to take the Prince Edward Island Railway, was meant for a permanent arrangement, giving ample security for running of road.

JAMES C. POPE. And yet the Minister of the Interior is progressing bravely in his efforts to prevent the opening of the railway this winter.

The road between Charlottetown and Summerside has been in good working order for many months. If trains cannot safely be run upon it now, it may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that they never can.

At Summerside, a few days ago, that junction was most strictly enforced, and many were obliged to leave the cars in which they had hoped to have been allowed to reach town.

And yet, even in this, the Dominion authorities do not act impartially. It is not every one who is ordered from the train. A dispensing power is vested in the Minister of the Interior.

His satellites are plentifully supplied with passes along the line. Those whom self-respect prevents from receiving a favor at his hands, may reach their journey's end as best they can, save only that it be not by train.

It takes time to appreciate the advantages of being represented in the Cabinet by such a man as Mr. Laird. The process is slow and painful, but we have not fully learned all yet.

Notwithstanding the flourish of trumpets, which announced the arrival of the Dominion Agents here, we happen to know that their mission, as stated in their credentials, was confined to two points, first, to buy stationery; secondly, to organize a staff from such persons as should be recommended.

After the stationery had been procured, for a while their duties were restrained within legitimate bounds. But the Minister of the Interior arrived with instructions to follow a course, the results of which have not yet been allowed fully to transpire.

When he arrived who have been handed over to him to rule as he likes—the price of his treachery—we expected that his malice against those who have reason to know him only too well, would not long lie dormant. And so it has been.

To delay the opening of the railway, to misuse his position as a Cabinet Minister, to embarrass the Local Government, is his great desire. But his bitter feelings do not allow him to stop here.

To hound down Mr. Boyd, to follow him with relentless vindictiveness, is not too low for him to stoop to, and he has not shrunk from it. Mr. Boyd's character as a gentleman, his ability as an engineer, are above suspicion. Although in his election campaign Mr. Laird tried to traduce him, and slandered him, yet, when a member of the Government, he employed Mr. Boyd to prepare the plans and specifications of the Branch line of Railroad, and to superintend its construction.

Now, Mr. Laird occupies either horn of this dilemma: either his charges against Mr. Boyd were true or false. If they were true, why was he continued as Government engineer. If they were false, how can he explain his present conduct.

The Cree Indians, whom he has lately visited, misled by the accidents of his surroundings, no doubt considered that they were treating with an individual not unworthy of the Government he represented. Had they seen him and known him as we know him, they would have scouted him from their settlements as a trickster and charlatan.

The plan now attempted to be carried out to delay the opening of the railroad until the spring, is being worked out with the connivance and assistance of the Local Opposition. The office of the Leader of the Opposition is the place where the caucus assemblies to lay their plans. We cannot congratulate this gentleman upon the position he has taken in this matter.

THE EXAMINER has offended not a few persons by its plain speaking upon dual representation. But in this case we have a dual representative of the worst possible kind. Mr. Davies, the Member for Murray Harbor district in the Local Legislature, is yet identified with the

Minister of the Interior and the Dominion Government in their wicked attempt to deprive the public of the advantages of the railway for the next six months. The very letters to bring about this result are brought to Mr. Owen by Mr. Davies' article clerk, as though to warn him that he may expect the vengeance of the Opposition unless he is so false to the people of this Island as to play into the hands of the Dominion Government by keeping the railway closed to the traveling public until next spring.

And so, as we have said, the work goes on bravely. Each day brings some new development of this plot between the Dominion Government and the Local Opposition. And, through all the windings and twistings of their sin's course, the great desire to injure Mr. Boyd perpetually appears. Last week, after his return from an inspection tour, he was ill and worn out, and they found out that he actually had the audacity to contemplate going to New Brunswick for a few days, to make arrangements for the removal of his wife and family to Ottawa.

Will it be believed, that these conspirators who assemble in Mr. Davies' office, wrote, demanding that Mr. Boyd should be prevented from leaving the Island. The letter in which this demand was made is a specimen in its way it treats of many subjects, and has been prepared with elaborate care. But it is impossible to read it without being at a loss to decide which of its characteristics is most astonishing—its utter untruthfulness or its irredeemable insolence. We treat that the Local Government will trust these schemers as they deserve. It is a matter of regret that they did not compel Mr. Sweeney to confine himself to the purchase of stationery and the organization of his staff. But they are bound, and the country looks to them to defeat this most infamous conspiracy to deprive the people of the use of the railway until next spring.

CERTAINLY! BEGIN AT ONCE!! CHARLOTTETOWN is somewhere about the same size that Weimar was when that little German city was one of the greatest literary centres of the world; but to boast that it is of the same bigness, is the extreme limit to which even our preposterous vanity can push the parallel.

As the little German capital was at one end of the pole in all the concerns of literature, so the capital of P. E. Island is at the other. This struck us forcibly the other day, when we reflected that, though the leisure evenings of a long winter are at hand, we have no society where those who are fond of books can meet and enjoy such genial companionship as a common taste creates.

Over the walls of even the once successful Debating Club, "Ichabod" has been written, and the list of its members has ceased to exist, even as the roll of the law which Jehoiakim the King cut with his penknife. There was a time, which many amongst us very well remember, when the discussions of the Charlottetown Debating Club were included in the most agreeable events of the week. Nearly all our best speakers found their practice at its meetings. There was quite an esprit d'corps amongst its members. The questions considered were often very suggestive of thought. Even counting the practice of expressing one's opinions clearly, as very little, the benefit arising from having the mind exercised on reasonable matters of interest was considerable. What we are coming at is this: is there not enterprise enough in any one to make an effort to get the debating club in working order? if any one in particular might be expected to take the initiative, may we be allowed to say to the students and younger members of the legal profession, no doubt, "ye are the people." The proverb says, "A word to the wise is sufficient." In this case, however, probably more than one exhortation may be in order. Might we be allowed to remind them that, while with others practice in public speaking is a matter of pleasure, with them, it may be said to be a case of necessity.

Rouse yourselves, gentlemen, call a meeting, elect officers who will attend to their business, and all will go well. It is a disgrace to the town that we do not support some society of the kind. If the work is not undertaken at once, we cannot count on its succeeding this winter. Experience has shown that if people have not got accustomed to look upon an evening as given to the meeting of the club, early in the fall, it will be found very difficult to commence later in the season. People fall into a regular routine of occupation or amusement. Skating commences, and some must go to the rink. Young men decide at what taverns they will entertain. The legislature meets and the winter summons all to waste their time in the House of Assembly, or the town gets weakened up on the subject of religion, and the chances of the debating club are as blue as the Bay of Naples. Therefore, learned friends, waste no time, but move in the affair at once and do not doubt for an instant that your efforts will meet with success. Speak to the people on the subject, in a touching voice, as you very well know how, and they will respond.

If we renounce prophecy for ever, and admit that even the prophecies of the press, like the promise of the Dominion Government agent the opening of the railway this fall, are likely to prove "false as diers' oaths."

THE ENGLISH MAIL. GREAT dissatisfaction is felt and expressed by our citizens, because the English Mail—in which many are very much interested—is received here in two different detachments, and, as it were, "tail end first." The cause of this will be explained on application to the obliging Post Office officials. But it is doubtful if the explanation will entirely allay dissatisfaction. An English mail for Canada, is every week, despatched to Quebec; and it appears that mail matter for this Island always goes with it. Our mails are, therefore, every week carried past our doors to Quebec, and from Quebec they are sent back by rail and steamer to their destination. The consequence is that the papers and letters which leave England on the week on which there is no steamer to Halifax, seldom arrive here till four or five hours, and sometimes four or five days after those which were mailed the following week. For instance, a mail was despatched by the Quebec steamer on the 13th ult.; another was despatched by the Halifax steamer on the 17th ult. The latter arrived here first. The former brought the letters and pa-

pers of the week preceding those which came by the latter. Our people received English dates of the 17th one day, and English dates of the 10th the next. It will be admitted that this state of things is somewhat annoying.

The present arrangement was made with the view of securing weekly, instead of fortnightly, communication with England, via British ports. This has been accomplished. An English mail is every week received at the Post Office in Charlottetown; and every other week English letters and papers are obtained in advance of the mail via Halifax. For instance, the mail which left England in the Quebec steamer on the 20th ult, will probably reach its destination this evening. The mail which left in the Halifax steamer on the 1st inst., will not arrive until Saturday or Monday next. One week we lose four or five hours—sometimes more; the next, we gain five or six days.

Annoying as the arrangement is—tantalizing as it is to have our mail carried, past our own doors, several hundred miles away—we do not see how a better one can be adopted until mail steamers ply between Halifax and Liverpool every week. In the meantime, persons desiring their letters and papers to come only by way of Halifax, would do well to request their correspondents to mark them "via Halifax."

OUR SCHOOLS. THE NORMAL SCHOOL. The Normal School, it is, if we may use the expression, a 'teacher of teachers.' It is the place where our schoolmasters and schoolmistresses receive, or are supposed to receive, a special training to fit them for their peculiar duties. Consequently it is an institution of some importance—a place well worthy the consideration of our people.

It is pleasantly situated near the Prince of Wales College. In connection with its situation, there is a want, which might easily be remedied, to which we respectfully direct the attention of the Board of Education. It is that of a larger 'playground' for the pupils. The very great difference between the size of the place for recreation belonging to the College and that belonging to the Normal School is patent to every passer-by. We suggest that the fence between the two institutions be carried along till it taps the fence on Cumberland Street, and that the fence on the eastern side of the Normal School be taken away altogether. If this suggestion be adopted, the spacious grounds on the square will be more equally divided, although the students at the College will still have the largest hall.

The Normal School is entered from Kent Street. There is nothing very imposing in the edifice. It is, in fact, very plain. Compared with the fine public schools of Halifax it is insignificant. Although rather small, it answers its purpose tolerably well. It is divided into three principal compartments, with one or two unused ante-rooms. There are three teachers, viz:—

Mr. Donald Montgomery, Mr. Roche, Miss McKinnon.

The first was but recently appointed. He is a young man of retiring disposition, excellent character, and high attainments. Among educators, he has already made his mark. The second, Mr. Roche, is an experienced and successful teacher. Miss McKinnon is a model mistress of the Model School. Mr. Montgomery has the general superintendence of the Institution. He acts according to the following regulations which have lately been adopted by the Board of Education, and sanctioned by the Governor in Council:—

1. The autumn term shall commence on the 1st September, and end on the 31st January. The winter term shall commence on the 1st of February, and close on the 30th June. Students shall not be admitted after the first week in each term, except by the consent of the Principal, to whom all applications for admission are to be addressed.

2. That no student shall be admitted under the age of sixteen years. Those admitted must produce a certificate of good moral character, dated within the three months of its presentation, and signed by the clergyman or minister of the religious persuasion with which they are connected.

3. Students must be able, for entrance into the junior department, to read with ease and fluency, parse a common prose sentence according to any recognized authority, write, with care, correctly, give the definitions of geography, have a general knowledge of the relative positions of the principal countries, with their capitals, the oceans, seas, rivers and islands of the world, and be conversant with the fundamental rules of arithmetic, common or vulgar fractions, and simple interest. They must sign a declaration of their intention to devote themselves to the profession of teaching for a period of at least three years.

4. The Normal School shall be in session five hours each week during the session—Saturdays, public holidays, and Christmas excepted.

5. The students shall be regular and punctual in their attendance in their several classes, and shall, for any cause of absence, express to the Principal the cause thereof. Students not present when the roll is called, or who leave any class without permission, shall, in the discretion of the teacher, be marked as absent.

6. The lesson, the merits of each student, recitations, and also the absence of proper deportment on the part of any student. Record marks shall be kept in parts of 100.

7. Two days in each month of the term, beginning with the last Thursday in each month, shall be devoted to the work of review. On Thursdays, the exercises shall be conducted orally on the work of the previous month, and on Friday by written exercises on the previous work so covered. The closing review of the term shall be conducted wholly as the Principal may determine.

8. At the close of each term, the Principal shall report to the Secretary of the Board of Education, for the information of the Board, all matters of any importance relative to the working of the institution; and in such report he shall present a classification, in two grades, of those students who shall have proved themselves entitled to the same—such classification to be based upon skill in teaching, coupled with a prompt, courteous, and successful performance of the work of the session.

There are now on the registers of the Normal School the names of one hundred and twenty-three pupils. These are divided among the teachers as follows:—

Montgomery, 41 Roche, 21 Miss McKinnon, 61

"The total average attendance is 110. The books in use are the Royal Series of Readers, the Canadian Arithmetic, Campbell's Geography and Currie's Grammar. There can be no doubt that the Normal School is a very useful institution. There is also no doubt that it could be improved. It is somewhat singular that the students—those who intend to make teaching a profession—have no actual practice of the art at the Normal School. They are simply crammed, if they need 'cramming,' so that they may answer certain stock questions, pass the Board, and receive their certificates. They cannot tell whether they possess the gift of commanding the respect and attention of young children; they are not drilled into teaching on any system; they are not, as far as we can learn, supplied with any books, from which they might glean ideas which would prove useful to them in the practice of their profession. This we submit, is not as it should be. A student ought to be permitted—may be required—to hear classes and examine pupils. His power to maintain order and his ability to impart the knowledge he possesses to children, should be thoroughly tested. If he is lacking in these respects he should not be granted a teacher's certificate, than if he lacked the necessary knowledge. The Normal School should rather be a school for training teachers than for imparting education. We trust that this very desirable reform will be made with as little delay as possible. We also trust that the Board of Education will lose no time in providing a suitable library for the institution. In one of the unused ante-rooms, there is a vacant bookcase. We suggest that it be filled with good books on education and the various methods of imparting education. These, lent out to the students, would have a very beneficial effect. They would introduce light into many dark places of the student's mind; and he or she would not, as he or she is now, be sent out to teach utterly ignorant of the art of teaching."

PREMIER MACKENZIE'S SOLEMN AVOWAL. We have already, says the Belleville Intelligence, called attention to the hue and cry that was raised about the spending of \$45,000 during the election of 1872 by Sir John A. Macdonald, and pointed out that while the Grits were preaching purity, and vaunting in every place their desire to elevate the standard of public morality, they were as corrupt as corrupt could be. In connection with this subject, the Citizen has unearthed some of the sayings and doings of the leaders of the Party of Purity, showing still further the hollowness of the pretensions of this Party. In November, 1873, Mr. Mackenzie addressed his constituency, when he sought re-election, and referring to the charge of spending money at elections, he said in the most solemn manner:—

"I declare to you that the entire story is false from beginning to end, that he never spent money on the election. (Great cheering.) Money was contributed to the general fund for the purpose of defraying miscellaneous legal expenses, amounting to between three and four thousand dollars. This is the entire amount spent by the Liberal Party at the elections. I make this statement on my own responsibility as leader of the Party and am prepared to challenge contradiction. (Great cheering.) I trust that those who have been intimate with me from my boyhood in this place, will know sufficient of me and my faults not to accuse me of having made statements that are not correct in fact. (Immense applause.)"

"This," says the Citizen, "was the language of one, who in the innermost recesses of his heart must have been aware that a secret was concealed, for the voice of conscience must have told him that his utterances were false, his professions—a sham!"

Now we desire to still further trace the evidence in so far as Mr. Mackenzie's statements are concerned from his public utterances and solemn declarations on the hustings to the sworn statements of some of those who assisted in elevating the standard of public morality both in 1872 and 1874. Mr. Mackenzie pledged his boyhood reputation and his manhood responsibility that the story was false, that the Liberals spent no money during the elections in 1872, and that from \$3,000 to \$4,000 would more than cover the expenditure. But Malcolm Cameron, elected in the witness-box, and the word of God in the witness-box, swears that his election in 1872 cost him from \$10,000 to \$15,000! Herman Cook, in the same position, swears that in the two elections of 1872 and 1874, he expended about \$28,000—and so on ad libitum. But more, in January, Mr. Mackenzie solemnly pledged the country that he would guard against allowing bribery and undue influence being exercised at the election—and what do we find? Walker of London, (Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad), elected on the Liberal ticket by an expenditure of fully \$25,000! H. M. Cook, of North Simcoe, elected by an expenditure of about \$10,000! M. C. Cameron, of South Huron, returned by a majority of eighty-two, and paying therefore \$10,000! Capt. Norris, of Lincoln, expending \$7,000 or \$8,000 for a seat in the House of Commons. McGregor, of Essex, squandering \$10,000 in corrupting electors. L. McDougall holding Sunday bar-room levees, and paying out \$6,000 or \$7,000 to carry South Renfrew, Joloin, in Chambly, receiving \$10,000 from Mr. Huntington, President of the Council, and by its expenditure carrying the constituency by one hundred of a majority—in fact, a widespread and universal resort to bribery, underhand influence and corruption, in order to sustain a man in power who had violated his word as a man, tarnished his honor as a Minister of the Crown and betrayed that sacred trust—the people's interest—which he had been so lately made custodian. The fact, then, is, as stated—that besides putting Ontario to a cost of nearly \$100,000 for legitimate election expenses, the Premier committed at an expenditure of fully \$100,000 more in corrupting electors, purchasing constituencies and stamping with the brand of falsehood each profession, each promise he made to the Dominion electorate when appealing to the people at the general election in January 1873, and in the months following, and in such report he shall present a classification, in two grades, of those students who shall have proved themselves entitled to the same—such classification to be based upon skill in teaching, coupled with a prompt, courteous, and successful performance of the work of the session.

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CORRESPONDENCE. CASUMPEC AND ALBERTON. To the Editor of the Examiner. Sir,—Your friends in this part of the Island are obliged to you for the notice it has received in your widely circulated paper. They would observe, however, that the name of 'Casumpec' which your correspondent prefers to 'Alberton,' has always belonged to a district, and has, I believe, an Indian signification. Alberton was known as Casumpec Cross Roads, until its inhabitants adopted its present designation. The name of Casumpec is still retained by the Bay and Harbor; and it is to the latter I would call your attention. In the last Session petitions were presented to the Senate and House of Commons, praying for examination and improvement as well with regard to the local trade as to its capabilities as a harbor of refuge. We do not expect much from 'The powers that be,' but we did expect that some notice would have been taken of those petitions, and that information would have been sought for from ship owners and masters of vessels frequenting the Port.

I am, &c. Casumpec, Nov. 30, 1874.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Governor of Macao is dangerously ill. The Chinese have acceded to every demand of the Japanese. Reports from Rome state that the Pope is perfectly well. It is probable that Von Arnim's trial will be postponed till January. The Viceroy of Canton is dead; also the Governor of Kiang Si.

Field Marshal Von Roon, the German Minister of War, is seriously ill. The Episcopal Church at Sheet Harbor was destroyed by fire on Sabbath, the 22nd Nov.

The Coolie traders at Macao are robbing, being angry at the suppression of the traffic by the Government. Castelar has been appointed commissioner to represent Spain at the centennial exhibition in the United States.

William James Lamport, of the well known firm of Lamport & Son, Liverpool, died at his home on the 22nd ult.

Two individuals were caught smuggling in London, one of the men, who really ought to have got sent free, but only for the charming ingenuity of their excuse. They had smuggled some cigars, and said they were going to Africa, and they bought the cigars to present to their friends, afraid they would be injured by the long voyage, they laid them nice and flat under the false bottom of the box.

A Calcutta correspondent tells a story of what occurred at a dinner table a few weeks since. The party were discussing a dish of boiled duck and oyster sauce, an extraordinary combination which I never heard of before, but there is no accounting for tastes. One of them took a large mouthful of oyster sauce, and felt two hard substances in it. At first he thought they must be shot, but on examination they were found to be pearls, worth about ten rupees each.

A large number of the leading Freemasons of London went to Stratford-on-Avon recently to join the members of the Bard of Avon Lodge in a visit to Shakespeare's tomb, and to unveil a memorial window. Stratford Church, according to Dr. Collier, stands in need of restoration; and, at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Parkinson, the Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of England, expressed his belief that this want had only to be made known and the work would be carried out by the English people.

A New York telegram of the 29th ult., reports: The first year of Freed's imprisonment. His counsel, believing the sentence of twelve successive terms of one year each illegal, will, it is said, within a day or two, apply for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Freed before the courts to have the sentence reviewed. He is expected to be brought from Blackwell's Island by Wednesday or Thursday. In case of a failure of the application, a bill of exceptions will be ready to present to the Appellate Court.

A Newcastle N.B., despatch to the St. John Telegraph reports—"John Lane, who some time ago attempted suicide at Chatham by cutting his throat, started on a ramble through the country back of Chatham on the 1st inst., and perfectly recovered his condition. He stripped off his clothes in the vicinity of the Wesleyan burial ground, where they were found and brought to him. After a lively chase John was identified by some of his friends, and he was taken to a chain attached, with which it was supposed he intended to hang himself. After receiving an addition to his attire, John was taken to the hospital, and he is now pursuing his life. He is now said to be in a delirious state, the effect of unlimited indulgence in ardent spirits."

VON MOLTE'S HERBOTS OF LIFE.—A French tourist in Germany gives an account of Von Moltke's daily life in the country. The chateau and village belonging to the old Marshal are situated in Silesia, where they lie amid fertile lands diversified by pleasant scenery. The dwelling house is more spacious than elegant, its whitewashed walls and green shutters making it look like the property of some peasant suddenly grown rich. Its solitary owner rises regularly at five, warms his coffee, which is prepared over night, on a lamped by spirits of wine, and takes advantage of the railway before the close of the day. He dresses in a simple and downy, his closely shaved face well furrowed with wrinkles, his stiff black, long coat and slouch hat, give him the air of some old lawyer, knick in hand, now punning some ungrateful branch, or anon removing dead twigs. At ten he breakfasts on a bowl of soup or a glass of wine, with a slice of bread and butter. Then he runs through his correspondence, reads the papers, or a drive to visit some neighbor, and the return does not take place until eight o'clock for tea. On Saturdays alone he abstains from work, but he is always going to church he spends the remaining hours among his workmen and laborers in pious readings, for he is sincerely religious. Often at night he visits his wife's tomb, which is concealed by a row of cypress trees, and looks in the park. The clock on the Christmas night of 1868. She was young and charming; and they appear to have been tenderly attached to each other, although he might have been her father. Whenever he arrives at his seat, his first care is to give a benediction to the house, is to kneel and pray at her grave.

PROMISCUOUS.—Mrs. Alice Robinson, of Williamson, in the County of Annapolis, and Province of Nova Scotia, deposited and sixth day in the year 1840, she was fearfully and distressingly afflicted with a combination of complaints, which altogether rendered her almost entirely helpless, during which time she was treated by one of the ablest physicians in the County, and parts of the time by two physicians for about a year, and still was not sensible of any material benefit or relief. And after a time she was recommended to a medicine at that time prepared by Mrs. Gates, of Westport, which she prepared some short time acted like a charm upon her whole system, and she was entirely cured of all her various complaints, and she remained, as she considered, a sound and healthy woman for about twenty-five years.

Mrs. Robinson further states, that in the autumn of 1869, she was taken ill, and was under the doctor's hands all winter, and in the spring ensued a severe attack of influenza, which she considered a very bad one, and she was obliged to remain in bed for about a week, and she was unable to get up. She was also afflicted with piles and other troublesome complaints, at length she resolved to apply to Dr. Caleb Gates for assistance and help, and soon found them all yielding to the power and influence of his justly celebrated medicines, and she was cured of all her various complaints, through the kindness of Dr. Gates, and the efficacy of his most excellent medicine.

Sworn to at Williamson, this 9th day of February, A. D. 1872, before me, JAS. WHEELOCK, J. P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. OVER-SHOES, FRUIT. BY AUCTION, at the subscriber's Sales Room, on Wednesday, the 9th instant. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK. 25 cases Women's Felt & Rubber OVER SHOES. 25 boxes 50 half do FIGS, 25 drums 50 quarter boxes Large RAISINS. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Charlottetown, Dec. 7.—ar II

CHRISTMAS. A Selection of SACRED MUSIC will be given in St. PETER'S SCHOOL-ROOM, TUESDAY Evening, the 22nd Dec., commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1874.

APPLES. APPLES. In Store, and for sale at the lowest figures possible, 1,000 Barrels Apples! ex steamers from Montreal, Boston, and Halifax, specially selected for WINTER-KEEPING. Orders from the trade solicited. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1874.—1f

LOST. A PROMISSORY NOTE for \$189.90 dated 17th Nov., ult., due in three months thereafter, drawn by J. R. Calhoun, Summerside, in my favor, and not endorsed. Persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. G. C. CARMAN. Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1874.—2c

Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Five per Cent upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the past half year, has this day been declared, and is payable, at the Banking House, to Stockholders, on demand. By order of the Board. WM. McLEAN, Cashier. Ch'town, Dec. 7, 1874.—4f

BUFFALO ROBES! WOLF ROBES! COON ROBES! COON COATS! FUR CAPS, COLLARS & GLOVES! AT CASH PRICES! Geo. Davies & Co. Nov. 30.—4in

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. FENTON T. NEWBERRY offers for Sale, at Lowest Market rates,— 43 hds. Porto Rico, 10 hds Scotch Refined, 25 hds Scotch Refined, 9 hds Vacuum Pan, 40 bbls. Crushed, 25 bbls. White Granul'd Sugar, 37 puns CHOICE MOLASSES, 24 tierces CHOICE MOLASSES. Nov. 30, 1874.—3in

TOBACCO! Landing and in Store, 10 boxes Black Chewing, in 'Prin- 25 caddies 'cess Louis,' & Stewart's 'One Star,' 13 boxes TWIST, Hickey & Senawar's, 37 caddies Bright Smoking, 'Solace,' 'Golden Leaf,' 'Bird's eye.' FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Nov. 30, 1874. 3in

Prince Edward Island Railway. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS having been made with us to enable persons exporting Grain and other Merchandise, to take advantage of the Railway before the close of the Navigation, notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., and until further notice, Merchandise for shipment from the Island, and Grain and other produce, in full carloads, will be conveyed from the different Stations along the Railroad, to the undermentioned Ports, namely—Casumpec, Summerside, Charlottetown, Georgetown, Head of St. Peter's Bay, and Souris. All consignments must be at owner's risk, and all loading and unloading must be done by the consignor or consignee. Application for rates and cars, and for other particulars must be made to Mr. Wm. Rennie, at the Office, in Charlottetown, who will apportion the cars at his command as equitably as the circumstances will permit. SCHREIBER & BURPEE. Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1874.

1874-5. NEW GOODS. P. REILLY, TAILOR, KENT STREET, Has just received, ex ship James Duncan, from Liverpool and steamers from Montreal, a full supply of— CLOTHS & TRIMMINGS FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. consisting in part of Black and Brown Moscow Beavers, Blue Pilots, Silk Mixed and Scotch Tweed Coatings, Superfine Bk. Cloths, Woaded Black Doeskins, Canadian Tweeds in almost every variety of pattern. These goods have been carefully selected, bought in the cheapest markets, and can be warranted. To his friends and patrons he need hardly say that he has always given full value for their money. To the public generally he may be permitted to remark, that from his facilities, as well as being a thoroughly practical Tailor, he can give a better article for less money than any of those who now adopt the Tailoring profession as a means of livelihood. P. REILLY. November 23, 1874.—6f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BUILDING LOTS, AT GASCOMPEC HARBOR. NEAR the Government and Railroad Wharves, FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS. Plans may be seen and particulars obtained at the office of JOHN B. McLENNAN, Esq., Barrister, Summerside. Dec. 7, 1874.

NOTICE. At a meeting of the Trustees of the L'An-Atic Asylum held October 7th, 1874, it was ordered that in future no patients be received into the Asylum, until certain blank forms filled up by those seeking their admission. Parties desiring the admission of friends will learn all necessary particulars by applying to Dr. E. O. Blanchard, Lock Box 22, Charlottetown, Dec. 7.—wkp ar 1f.

STRAY BULL. A STRAY BULL, about four years of age, has been on the subscriber's premises since May last. The owner is requested to come and take him away, and pay expenses, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks hence. ALLAN WILSON. South side of Cardigan, Dec. 7, 1874.—3in

TENDERS FOR Government Work! SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, until THURSDAY, the 25th day of DECEMBER, for the following Public Works, viz:— Rebuilding the Bridge below Douglas's Mills, Head of Hillsboro', Lot 38, plan and specification to be seen with Mr. Douglas, near the property of the said Mills. Also, Repairs to Morell Floating Bridge. Specification to be seen with Hilary McIsaac, Esq. Also, Repairs to Midgell River Bridge. Specification to be seen with Hilary McIsaac, Esq. Also, Repairs to South River Bridge, Murray Harbor. Specifications to be seen with Samuel Frouse, Esq., near the property of the said Mills. The signatures of two responsible parties, willing to be bound for the faithful performance of the work, is required to accompany each tender. The Board of Works do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tenders. WM. McDONALD, S. P. W., King's Co. Dec. 7, 1874.—111 dec 29

Important! For the Benefit of all Concerned. THE Subscriber would notify ALL PERSONS indebted to him, up to 1st October last, that an immediate settlement of their accounts is required. HENRY BEER. Southport Store, Nov. 20, 1874.—4in

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, QUEEN STREET. JUST RECEIVED, from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and elsewhere, large additions to our Stock of excellent Wines, Liquors & Groceries, which we offer for sale at lowest possible prices. MACEACHERN & CO. Nov. 30, 1874.—1in

Treasurer's Office. CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 28th, 1874. Assessment on Land and Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby publicly notify the owners and occupiers of Land and Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, for which the Annual assessment levied thereon by the Assessors, for the said town and Common, is payable, that unless the Assessment for the current year be paid into the hands of Mr. Lemuel McKay, my collector for said Town and Common, within the time prescribed by law, proceedings will be taken against all such Lands and Real Estate as shall then be in arrears, for the non-payment of the several sums charged thereon, agreeably to the directions of the above recited Act.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer. Nov. 30th, 1874. 3in

PUBLIC LANDS. Notice to Purchasers of Government Lands on Townships Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 54, 55 and 56. THE Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places on the days hereunder mentioned for the receipt of accounts due on Public Land's Sales or otherwise, viz:— On Tuesday,