POETRY.

WHISTLE, AND I'LL COME TO YOU, MY LAD.

O whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad,
O whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad,
Tho' father and mither and a' should gae mad,
O whistle, and I'll come to you, my lad.

But warily tent, when ye come to court me,
And come na unless the back-yett be a-jee;
Syne up the back style, and let naebody see,
And come as ye were nae comin' to me.
And come, &c.,
O whistle, &c.

At kirk, or at market, whene'er you meet me,
Gang by me as tho' that ye cared nae a flie;
But steal me a blink o' your bonnie black e'e,
Yet look as ye were nae lookin' at me.
Yet look, &c.,
O whistle, &c.

Aye, vow and protest that ye care nae for me,
And whiles ye may lightly my beauty a wee,
But court nae anither, tho' jokin' ye be,
For fear that she wile your fancy frae me.
For fear, &c.,
O whistle, &c.

ROBERT BURNS.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Hon. Mr. Strong remarked that as his honor the President was one of the trustees of the Asylum, he would like to know whether he had attended many meetings of the Board lately, and whether he had any information to communicate to the House. A great many complaints had been made of the manner in which the Institution was conducted. Four years ago a joint committee was appointed to consider the propriety of removing the institution to the Stock Farm and reported in favor of doing so; but it was subsequently found that the foundation of the brick building upon the stock farm was defective, and therefore the recommendation of the committee was not carried into effect. Plans had been procured for a new building, but successive changes of government, and the change of our relation with the Dominion had prevented anything from being done. An addition has been made to the present building capable of accommodating fourteen persons. There were about 200 insane persons on the Island, 64 of which were in the Asylum. The remaining 136 were scattered about in jails and private families. A suitable building should be at once erected, and there should be land enough to give employment to those who were able to work. It was the intention of the Government to take steps for the erection of a building.

Hon. The President said he hoped the responsibility of the state of the Asylum would be thrown upon those on whom it should rest. Late last spring he (the President) had become an *ex-officio* member of the Board of trustees, but he had no voice n the expenditure of money as his honor the leader of the Government in this House had. He (Mr. Strong) or the Government with which he was connected should have taken steps to ameliorate the condition of those unfortunate lunatics. The Grand Jury had discovered that the most horrid cruelty was practised in the institution, which was a reproach to the Island. He (the President) was away in the other end of the Island and had no power to relieve those unfortunate people. He hoped there would be no further delay in erecting an Asylum which would be a credit to the colony, and remove the disgrace which had been thrown upon it. The Government were at fault in the matter, and it was too bad to attempt to throw the blame upon a man who was away in the furthest end of the Island.

Hon. Mr. Wightman said his honor the President held a prominent position, and though he had no money at his disposal, he might have suggested some improvement in that institution. When he (Mr. Wightman) was speaking of the House of Assembly, he was in the habit of visiting the Asylum once or twice a month in company with the trustees. He did not know that there was any necessity for changing the site of the institution. There was abundant room to enlarge the building, and there was also land enough to give employment to the inmates. Whatever plan was adopted, he hoped that before the session would close, provision would be made to provide suitable accommodation for those unfortunate lunatics.

Hon. Mr. Dodd said he had visited the Asylum several times as a Grand Juror, and he could not blame one Government more than another for the inefficient condition in which it was kept. The Government and the trustees were more to blame than the keeper. However, he was glad to hear that the institution was better kept now. He hoped money would be granted this session to erect a new building, and he was in favor of placing it upon the Stock Farm.

Hon. Mr. Munn said he had visited the Asylum this morning, and was well satisfied with the manner in which it was kept, but he was not satisfied with the building, or the accommodations. The under ground apartments were not fit for human beings to inhabit. He was confident that many hon. gentlemen would not wish to see their horses kept in such a place.

Hon. Mr. Laird spoke of the improvement which had taken place in the appearance of one inmate of the Asylum with whom he was acquainted. When he had seen him some time ago, he was more like a wild animal than a human being, but to-day he had met him with an intelligent countenance. He considered it to be the duty of the Government to provide for the proper care of the insane, and those who were unable to take care of themselves. The position of a member of the Government was one of great responsibility. An attempt might be made to throw the blame for the state of the Asylum upon the trustees, but he was of opinion that the Government should be held responsible. He (Mr. Laird) held a seat in the Government some years ago, but the Asylum did no deserve as low a name then as it had since received. He did not know that the building was so very insufficient for a limited number. It did not appear that the Government had decided upon erecting a new building, but if they did so he hoped they would look forward to the requirements of the Province for many years to come.

Hon. Mr. Balderston had often observed that when a number of trustees had charge of any public institution, it was poorly attended to. The present Asylum was in a good locality, and he considered the building quite sufficient for a limited number of persons. If those who were considered almost incurable were allowed to remain there, and the others removed to the brick building on the stock farm, they might be well taken care of, and the expense of a new building would be saved.

RAILWAY.

Hon. Mr. Laird remarked that the paragraph in the speech said that the entire control of the Railway was with the General Government. He (Mr. Laird) understood that the railway was to remain the property of the contractors until it was entirely completed. It was to have been completed early last autumn, but it was not completed till winter, and he contended that it was decidedly wrong to allow it to be opened for traffic till it was completed. Who had authority to take the road or to allow it to pass into the hands of any party till it was thoroughly completed in every detail? It was the duty of the Local Government to take it, when completed, and hand it over to the Dominion Government. Were the engines which had been used for years for purposes of construction, in a complete and efficient state? It might be said that large quantities of produce along the line require to be transported; but if the Local Government, or parties in their interest, had not led the people to believe that the railway would be opened for traffic early in the autumn, the grain would have been drawn to the shipping ports by horses as in former years, and he had heard that it could be done just as cheaply. The Government allowed the statement to go uncontradicted, that the road would be opened early in the autumn, and therefore grain was purchased at the different stations along the line. If the Government Engineer was capable of doing his duty he should have informed the Government that the contractors could not complete the work in time to hand it over to the Dominion Government for the fall traffic. Any sane man knew that it should not have been taken off the contractors hands when it was covered with snow. There must have been very poor calculations somewhere, and very bungling management by some parties He cared not who made the effort to open the road, it was wrong to open it in an incomplete state. If the lives of some of those accompanying the trains had been lost on account of this hasty bungling management, and the incomplete and inefficient state of the road, who would be accountable? It appeared to him that the Local Government, and, perhaps, others also, were highly censurable. He doubted very much if it was even now completed according to the specification. At the time Mr. Boyd left the Island no man could tell whether it was completed or not. Perhaps when the papers would come down they would be able to see who was to blame in the matter. It appeared to him (Mr. L) that the Local Government should have notified the Dominion Government in advance of the time the road would be completed, so that they would be prepared to open it in a proper manner, but there appeared to be no settled policy on their part except to avoid giving an answer as to when it would be completed.

Hon. Mr. Wightman was not prepared to go so far as to censure the Government in the absence of the public documents. When the papers would come down they would show who was to blame. If the road was not completed when it was taken off the hands of the contractors, the Government would have to complete it, and perhaps we would then learn to know the meaning of taking it under protest. The correspondence between Mr. Swinyard and the Local Government was vague and unsatisfactory, but it was evident that there was dirliction of duty on the part of some parties.

Hon. the President said he thought it would be advisable to pass the address, and when the papers would come down they would see who was to blame, and they would be in a better position to discuss the subject.

Hon. Mr. Strong said he was not as conversant with railway matters as some of his colleagues who resided in the city; but he knew that such a large contract could not be brought to a close in a few days. It was anticipated that the road would be opened earlier than it was, and the Government were told from time to time that it would be completed 'next month.' Who would the Government apply to for information but their Engineer? The Government had used their influence with the contractors to have it opened for the convenience of those who had freight along the line. They did so in the interest of the people. The contractors had very strong objections to opening it, for they did not wish to be interfered with in their work. As soon as the Engineer signified that the road was completed, it was handed over to the Dominion Government, but a succession of snowstorms had prevented it from being opened up to the present time. He did not see that either the Local or Dominion Government was to blame in the matter, but thought an attempt should now be made to open the road.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said that even in smaller contracts it was impossible to be up to time. He was not disposed to blame the Government for having the road opened for a brief period last autumn. The Local Government Press had found fault with the Dominion Government last April for not making preparation to open the road. It had been said that it would be opened in September, and on the faith of that, parties had purchased grain along the line. If the fares were not lower than they were last fall, he did not think the people would derive as much advantage from the railway as some anticipitated. It was to be a cheap road, and he understood that the fares were to be low. The Local Government should use their influence with the Dominion Government to have the fares lowered. He knew parties were hauling timber fifteen miles this winter rather than employ the railway.

Hon. Mr. Dodd believed the Government were like the man who got the white elephant. They had got the railway on their hands and did not know what to do with it. The bill had been passed against the will of the people. Probably there were not more than 500 on the Island who wished to have it when the bill was passed, and in his (Mr. Dodd's) opinion they would be better without it yet. The interest of what the railway had cost, laid out upon roads, bridges and wharves, would be more benefit to the people. They had been told that the road was to be opened early in the autumn and Mr. Swinyard had come to open it, and had returned home a second and third time. From what he (Mr. D.) could learn it was far from being finished yet. The railway fence was not worthy of the name of a fence. Many complaints had been made about it, but it was allowed to remain as it was, and he supposed it would have to be made good at the expense of the Government, because they allowed themselves to be hoodwinked by interested parties. As to opening the road, he did not think it would be much consequence if it was not opened till the next crop of grain would grow. It appeared to him that the Government and contractors were working into each other's hands.

Hon. Mr. Strong was surprised to hear a gentleman residing in Charlottetown speak so disparagingly of the railway. If not more than 500 persons were in favor of the railway when the bill was passed a great many had become converts to it since. He believed the people generally now approved of the railway, and said it was well that the bill was passed before confederation took place. If our railway was an expense to the Dominion, their railways were in proportion to population, a far greater expense to us.

Hon. Mr. Dodd believed that if it were not for the railway, both his honor the leader of the Government (Mr. Strong) and himself (Mr. Dodd) would be long under the sod before confederation would take place.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that confederation was looming in the distance—that events were transpiring around us which would have led us into confederation whether we had a railway or not.

Hon. Mr. Reid did not think that our position was rendered worse by confederation. As to the railway, he considered it one of the greatest boons ever conferred on the people of this Island. It would give an impetus to trade which nothing else could give. It would break up monopolies and give facilities to men of limited means to purchase articles of commerce and get them to market readily. He was satisfied that the Government did all in their power to have the road opened last fall. He felt confident that the papers would show that it was not the intention of Mr. Swinyard to give the public the benefit of the road this winter. There was no preparation made for doing things which were necessary to be done.

Hon. Mr. Balderston said in reply to the Leader of the Government, that if we had not gone into confederation without a railway, we would have the interest of what it cost. Therefore there was no consolation in that argument. Notwithstanding the fine speech of his honor, he (Mr. B.) believed that a majority of the people were opposed to the railway to-day. From the experience of this winter he believed that if the Dominion intended to keep the railway in operation, they would either have to build a straighter road or build sheds over the curves.

Hon. Mr. Strong said that surely his honor (Mr. Balderston) did not think he (Mr. S.) was so stupid as to say that if we had not got a railway we would not have received the interest of what it cost; but we would not have the railway. The Dominion Government, having so many public works on hand, would not undertake to build a railway on this Island for many years to come. The interest of the money at five per cent. would not be as much advantage to us as the railway would be. In New Brunswick there were banks of snow fifteen feet deep shovelled out. He had no doubt but the Dominion Government would keep the road in operation next winter when they would be better prepared for it. If the road had been made straighter there would have been deeper cuttings and it would be more difficult to keep the track clear.

Hon. Mr. Walker said that the road had not been built as economically as some supposed. There were many things to be done yet, and that was the reason that Mr. Swinyard had taken it under protest. He questioned if, after all, it would be a great boon to the people. He believed that from January till April, and from June till September, the traffic upon it would be merely nominal.

Hon. Mr. Dodd agreed with the Leader of the Government that the Dominion Government would not build a railway upon the Island for many years, for they had more sense than to do so. Confederation would not have been carried by the voice of the people if it were not for the railway debt.

Hon. Mr. Laird considered that there was no further proof of the incompetency of the Government Engineer required than the statement of his honor the Leader of the Government, that he (Mr. Boyd) had told them (the Government) from time to time that the railway would be completed "next month." Surely he should have been competent to make some kind of calculation as to the time when it would be done. His honor from Alberton had said the Government had done all they could, but the ability of the Government was shown by the men they placed in office. It appeared to him that there was some interest at the bottom which bound them to the Engineer. With this proof of his incompetency they retained him in office till the snow came, then he got quietly across the strait, and the Government said "we did all we could." If the Dominion Government did not intend to keep the road in operation he (Mr. Laird) would blame them, but he did not know what ground his honor from Alberton (Mr. Reid) had to say that the proof was in the papers that such was the case. He (Mr. Laird) had been told by Mr. Swinyard that he had asked permission to place coal upon the ground, and was refused. He had also asked, as a favor, to have the telegraph posts carried by railway and was refused. How was he to make provision for opening the road when he was refused common courtsey?

Hon. Mr. Strong said the Government could not force the contractors to have the work completed in September, because they had been subjected to a good deal of detention by the Government. Difficulties about Major Beete's property had caused several weeks' delay. The change in the line at Summerside was also a breach of contract, and gave the contractors a right to claim further time. There appeared to be a disposition upon the part of the contractors to do their work well and expeditiously. To blame Mr. Boyd was unjust, for he was dependent on the word of the contractors, and they might be sincere in making promises which they could not, for want of laborers, perform. If there was "bungling" anywhere, it must have been on the part of contractors, and he (Mr. Strong) failed to see it.

Hon. Mr. Laird had made no reference to the contracters being beyond their time in finishing their contract, but he blamed the Engineer. A man professing to be able to superintend the building of a railway should have been able to form some idea of the amount of work a certain number of men could do in a given time. The fact that he was not, showed that he was not competent to discharge the duties of the position in which the Government had placed him.

The House was resumed and the Address was reported agreed to.

On motion that the report of the committee be received

Hon. Mr. Bolger said that as he was on the committee appointed to prepare the Address, he felt gratified that no amendment had been proposed. He might say that he, and he was sure every member of the House felt gratified that Sir Robert Hodgson had been elevated to the position of Lieutenant Governor of the Province. That the Land Purchase bill had not met the approval of the Governor General was matter of regret, but he hoped the Government would now be able to arrive at such a measure as would be the means of putting an end to the leasehold system. A great deal had been said about not having the railway opened, but he failed to see that the Government was to blame. Delays were inevitable in a work of such importance and magnitude. He thought the agent of the Dominion Government was to blame. He should be here now to prepare for opening the road. The Government must be blamed for the inefficient wire fence, but the present Government had nothing to do with the fence upon the branch lines, and it was very little, if any, better than that on the main line.

The address was ordered to be engrossed, and the House adjourned.

JAMES RAMSAY, Reporter.

CHINESE MAXIMS.

Do not write at random against the doors and walls.

Do not destroy a rough copy.

Pay due respect to the relations subsisting among men.

Kindness is the duty of a parent.

Respect is the principal duty between a prince and his minister.

Brothers should mutually love.

A friend should speak the truth.

A husband and wife should mutually agree, they should be particularly careful to show respect.

Sit in a retired place and call home the heart.

Be sparing of wine and pleasure and purify the heart

Reject selfish desires, and purify the heart. It is particularly requisite, to understand the utmost reason of things, to illuminate the heart.

Establish a good manner.

Be diligent in business, and attentive to your words.

Let your intentions be exalted, but your manners humble.

Be bold, yet careful.

Rescue men from present errors, and follow the ancients.

Reject the depraved, and revert to the upright.

Venerate the three things which the sages venerate.

1. Venerate Heaven's decrees.
2. Venerate magistrates.
3. Venerate the sayings of the sages. Be careful not to regard everything that is said.

Never do a wrong thing to make a friend, or to keep one. The man who wants you to do so is dearly purchased, and at a sacrifice. Deal kindly and firmly with all men, and you will find it the policy which wears the best.'

I WISH I WERE RICH.—'I wish I were rich, I would buy everything,' cried Charlie.

'The sun, moon, and stars?' inquired William.

'No; everything that can be got with money.'

'That's not happiness,' said William.

'Get your hat, Charlie, and come with me to Mr. Morrison's,' said the father.

'Oh! please not, papa, he is such a disagreeable, miserable old man, with his cross looks and gouty foot, hobbling about and groaning.'

'I think you would like to live with him,' said his father.

'I papa? I would rather live down in a coal pit.'

'With him you can have all that would be bought with money.'

'I recant. I see it won't do,' said the boy. 'Health can not be bought with money.'

'Nor good temper, nor friendship, nor life,' said William.

'Above all,' added their papa, 'the favor of God can not be bought with money. Be content with as much of it as God gives, and seek to use it aright.'

Some one has discovered that no person objects to being oversrated except by the assessors.

'Somebody's stove fell down here I guess, remarked a boy when he saw ashes on the sidewalk.

A Tennessee girl, aged thirteen, has married a man worth $30,000 and seventy years of age.

We don't believe that it is pride that induces a woman to wear false hair; she merely wishes to avoid taking cold.

The Press of China thinks railways in Europe an invention of too recent date to allow their being introduced into that country.

'Papa are you growing taller?' 'No, my child, why do you ask?' 'Because the top of your head is beginning to poke through your hair.'

At a negro ball, in lieu of 'Not transferable' on tickets, a notice was posted over the door, 'no gentleman admitted unless he comes hisself.'

SPRING SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL.

TO follow the screw steamer *Prince Edward*, the A. 1 clipper ship,

"WILLIAM OWEN,"

600 TONS REGISTER,

ANGUS BROWN, Master, will be on the berth at

Liverpool to receive cargo on and after the 1st April, for Charlottetown.

For Freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Pitcairn Bros., Breckley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 59 Cornhill, or here to the owners,

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Feb. 22, 1875.

In Chancery.

AUCTION.

In the matter of Roderick R. Morrison, a person of unsound mind.

WHEREAS, by an order to me directed, bearing date the 16th day of March, inst, 1875, made in this matter by the Honorable Joseph Hensley, Vice Chancellor, I was directed, amongst other things, after giving thirty days' notice, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, to set up and sell at Public Auction Ten Shares of the Stock of the the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, the property of said lunatic, and Fifteen Shares of the Stock of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island, partly paid up; I do therefore hereby give Public Notice that I will, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of APRIL next, at the Court House in Charlottetown, set up and sell by Public Auction the said shares above mentioned, and the interest of said Roderick R. Morrison therein.

WM. R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Ch'town, Mar. 20, 1875.—til sale

To Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has received the appointment of

Sweedish and Norwegian Vice Consul,

bearing date Stockholm, October 18th 1875

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Cascumpec, Feb. 12 1875. [feb22]

THE EXAMINER

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Contains the latest Local,

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Full and Accurate

SHIPPING AND MARKET REPORTS,

Selections from the raciest and most improving Literature of the day;

Editorial Articles on Political, Industrial and Social Topics.

—:o:—

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—:o:—

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When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious, and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*"

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Until further notice, Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

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POWER & GORDON PRESSES,

And a good variety of

THE NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE,

we are prepared to do all kinds of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

on the Lowest Terms, at

THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

1874.

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

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The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,

A NEW SUPPLY OF

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MERCHANDIZE!

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PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Supplies continually received.

W. & A. BROWN.

October 5, 1874.

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ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

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No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the cloth will tear before the seam will rip*, uses *the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,

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All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to

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NEW YORK.

Nov. 30, 1874.—y

"At Egmont Bay."

THE Subscriber is prepared to take contracts for any quantity, or act as agent for parties in want of the following:

CEDAR OR JUNIPER FENCE POSTS, PAILINGS, SILLS, ASH AND SOFTWOOD, STAVES, HOOPS, &c. &c., &c.

Now is the time.

U. C. TRUDELLE

Egmont Bay, Dec. 21, 1874

English Congo Tea.

60 CHESTS more of that highly approved Congo Tea, for Sale at lowest figure.

N. RANKIN.

Nov. 7, 1874.

WESTERN HOUSE, ALBERTON.

THE Subscriber has received and offers for sale:

50 bbls Choice Winter APPLES.
50 casks Kerosene OIL, (1.20,)
200 bbls FLOUR,
300 qntls. FISH,
5 bbls ONIONS,
25 sets HARNESS,
25 Cane and Wood seated CHAIRS,
2 bbls Lubricating OIL, for machinery,
50 bbls Pilot BREAD,
10 doz. BEDSTEADS and WASHSTANDS,

—ALSO—

100 Celebrated Yarmouth and Waterloo COOK STOVES, Parlor, Bedroom and Box Stoves, all sizes, with suitable Pipeing, Elbows, and Funnel Irons.
60 pkgs TEA, in half and quarter chests,
21 hhds MOLASSES,
4 do SUGAR,
2 bbls Granulated SUGAR,
BUFFALO ROBES, trimmed and untrimmed,
50 sides Sole LEATHER,
25 bbls Coal TAR,
46 doz BUCKETS and BROOMS,
36 pkgs Paint OIL and TURPENTINE,
15 pkgs EARTHEN and GLASSWARE,
28 do Shelf HARDWARE,
26 do Assorted GROCERIES,
39 do Assorted DRY GOODS,
22 do BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, RUBBERS,
11 pkgs FURS, CAPS, BOAS, MUFFS, &c., &c.
10 do Patent MEDICINES,
50 tons Blacksmith's COAL,
30,000 feet Pine and Spruce BOARDS,

☞ The above Stock was bought well and by one knowing the requirements of Western Trade, and will be found second to none in price and quality.

The highest price paid for Oats, Barley, Hides and Pork.

GEO. W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Dec. 21, 1874.

D. & J.

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MEN'S & BOY'S

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Men's, Women's and Children's Boots, Rubbers, Overshoes, Slippers, &c.,

For Sale Cheap.

Dec. 14, 1874.

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THE Schooner "Prince Bismark," about 50 tons, 2 years old, iron kneed, well found, in first-rate order. Price $2,500.00.

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Both vessels are lying at Georgetown, and can be sent to sea at trifling expense.

TERMS—Half cash; balance 6 months. Apply to McDonald Brothers, Georgetown; Thomas Foley, Esq., Charlottetown; or to the owner,

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.

Alberton, Feb. 22, 1875.

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ALL PERSONS indebted to the EXAMINER, either for Subscriptions or Advertisments, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same.

By order,

W. L. COTTON,
Manager

Jan. 11th, 1875.

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THE Subscriber offers for sale (in Bond a choice Lot of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

and three Cases CIGARS.

74 Boxes Tobacco, in Solace, Sunshine, Virginian, Navy and Black Diamond.

2 Cases Cigars in Victoria & Flor Gertrude.

Samples can be seen at Sale Room

N. RANKIN,
Corner Water & PownalSts

Ch'town, April 13, 1874.

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

NOW IS THE TIME.

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FOR 1875.

ONLY $1.40 cents in advance, and $1.62 cents if paid within the year.

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A Weekly Journal of Sixteen Pages, devoted to

FIELD SPORTS,
PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY,
FISH CULTURE,
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YATCHING,
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OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY.

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MR. BYRNE, F. V. M. A. &C.,

Veterinary Surgeon,

Of London, England.

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened an office and surgery at DesBrisay,s corner on the Market Square, and wishes to call the attention of all owners of horses, stock &c., to the following list of medicines, which are guaranteed to be genuine and made from the prescriptions used at the Royal Veterinary Colleges of London and Edinburgh.

The Black Drink,

A certain remedy for Colics, Gripes, and Stoppage of the Bowels or water of any animal.

Stimulating Liniment

For Bruises, Sprains, etc., etc.

A Liniment

For wounds of every description. No fly will touch the wound when dressed with this embrocation. An excellent dressing for cuts from the shoes in winter.

Emollient Liniment

For sore shoulders, sore backs, etc., the best remedy known as yet by the profession.

Physic Balls

Of all sizes, made of the best Barbadoes, Aloes,

Cough Mixture,

A guaranteed cure for Coughs of any kind.

Alterative or Condition Powders

For horses in low condition, the result of Influenza, or other lowering diseases.

Tonic Powders,

A fine medicine for horses whose appetite is bad or impaired.

Diuretic Powders,

Special attention should be given to the use of these powders in all affections of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, as many valuable horses are annually destroyed by the injudicious use of Diuretic medicine of inferior kinds and over doses.

Vermifuge Powders

For the destruction of worms of all kinds.

Cattle Medicines,

Clensing Drenches, Thriving Drenches after calving, Nourishing Drenches for calves, Drying Drenches for cows, medicine for Red and Black Water in cows, medicine for Scour in calves and sheep, dressing for Foul or Rot Foot.

SUNDRIES.

Blistering Ointment,

For reducing Enlargements, Spavins, Splints, &c. Medicine for the removal of Bots.

Mr. Byrne will visit the following places on the undernamed Roads and dates.

Georgetown Road—Pownal Village, 10 Mile House, Half-way House, Edmond's Finley's, Montague Bridge, on Wednesday, 6th January, and every alternate Wednsday.

Malpeque Road—Curtis Dale, Crabb's, 9 Mile House, Bagnall's, on Wednesday, 13th, and every alternate Wednesday.

St. Peter's Road—Lane's Forge, 10 Mile House, and Mount Stewart, on Saturday, 2nd of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

Rustico Road—Wheatley River Bridge, on Saturday, 9th of January, and every alternate Wednesday.

January 4, 1875.—1y

JOYFUL NEWS

FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES

LIFE of MAN BITTERS

—AND—

COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50,

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
WM. R. WATSON.

Exported by

CALEB GATES & Co.

Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia

Dec. 28, 1874.

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.

Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W. MITCHELL, St. John, N. B.

Jan. 12, 1873.

HEALTH STRENGTH & VIGOR.

Just Published, Price One Shilling Stg.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or SELF PRESERVATION. A practical Guide to Health, Strength, and Vigorous Old Age. Address to the Nervous, the Sedentary, the Dyspeptic, and all those whose constitutions have become debilitated or relaxed from irregularities of life, climate, age or disease, or from over-taxed or abused energies, whether of body or mind; with the Instructions for the Treatment of all Disorders resulting from the Loss of Nervous or Physical Force. By S. LA'MERT, M. D., L. S. A., &c., 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, London.

"An excellent manual for all who may learn how to use life and not abuse it.—*Church and State Gazette.*

"On the subjects of diet and the regulation of the functions the advice throughout is admirable."—*Mirror.*

DR. LA'MERT is the only regularly-qualified Practicioner, who, for thirty years, has devoted his entire attention to the cure of these disorders.

Patients residing in the Colonies can be successsfully treated by correspondence, and remedies will be forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE may be had, price one shilling stg., in Halifax, Nova Scotia, J. H. Woodrich, Drug Store; Yarmouth, H. A. Parr; Picton, Henry Elliott; St. John, N. B., H. Chubb & Co., and in CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., of Messrs. Bremner Brothers, 44 Queen Street.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are earnestly warned against a piracy of the above work emanating from a so-called "Peabody Institute." Boston, which unblushingly appropriates the titles of two works, published by Dr. La'Mert for thirty years.

March 30th 1874. 1y.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

WORK for all At home, male and female; $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. Young, 173 Greenwich St., N Y. oct5 6m

Manhood Restored.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address J H. REEVES, 78 Nassu street, New York. oct5 6m

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CONTAINING

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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.

AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, A. D., 1875, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the New Court House, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of January, A. D., 1866, and made between Patrick Egan of Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Mary Egan his wife, of the one part, and Philip Large of the same place, Carriage Builder, of the second part: All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Patrick Egan, in and to, all that tract piece and parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southern side of Euston Street, at the Division Line between Town Lots, number Eighty-one and Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, and returning thence easterwardly along Euston Street, aforesaid, for the distance of forty-two feet, or until it strikes the western line of land, in the occupation of John Fennel, thence southwarly in a line parallel with Cumberland Street, one hundred and sixty feet to the rear or southern boundary of Town Lot number Eighty-two, aforesaid, thence westwardly along the said rear line, parallel with Euston Street, aforesaid, forty two feet or until it meets the said Division Line of lots Eighty-one eighty-two, and thence northwardly along the last mentioned Division Line one hundred and eighty feet, to Euston Street aforesaid, being the place o commencement, and is the western half-part of Town Lot, number Eighty-two, in the fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown.

And which said mortgage has been assigned to me by Indenture, dated the twenty-first day of May A. D, 1872.

For farther particulars apply to Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Feb. 22, 1875—till sale.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown, Jan. 25th, 1875.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown;" and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "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 give public notice, that I have made proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands or parts of Islands, Townships or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	1,176¼	37	1,762
2	2,408½	38	3,659
3	1,193	39	4,276
4	15	40	12,406
5	2,533	41	14,522
6	2,052	42	11,627
7	7,857	43	8,091
8	208	44	14,527
10	11,762	45	17,052
11	10,101	46	18,022
12	16,348	47	6,305
13	699	50	2,714
14	2,528	51	16,125
17	814	52	15,997
19	258	53	16,822
20	1,115	54	14,705
21	818	55	12,095
23	2,233	56	6,348
24	660	57	622
25	208	58	1,997
26	462	59	18,571
28	417	60	5,153
30	4,974	62	4,040
31	471	63	3,773
32	1,161	64	493
33	822	65	1,901
34	727	66	5,465
35	2,803	67	2,284
36	5,186		

FIRST HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, ½ of 8, ½ of 9, ½ of 12, ¼ of 13, ¼ of 14, ¾ of 15, ¼ of 16, ¼ of 22 ½ of 24, ½ of 25, ½ of 38, ¼ of 41, ⅝ of 44, ½ of 45, ½ of 49, ½ of 52, 55, 56, 57, ¼ of 64, ⅝ of 66, 68, 69, ¼ of 70, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

SECOND HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—⅙ of 6, 2-5 of 12, ⅝ of 17, ⅙ of 18, ½ of 19, ½ of 20, 9-20 of 23: Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, ½ of 49, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 52, ¼ of 60, ¼ of 65, 19-20 of 67, 19-20 of 68, 19-20 of 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, ½ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ¾ of 87, 88, ¾ of 89, 2 5 of 93, ½ of 99.

THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, ½ of 29, of 31, ⅝ of 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, ½ of 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, ½ of 69, and 95.

FOURTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 6: Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, ½ of 35, ½ of 39, ¼ of 40, 1-6 of 45, 46, ¼ of 54, 57, ½ of 58, ½ of 59, 77, 78, ¼ of 81, 84, ½ of 94.

FIFTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2; Nos. 23, 24, 25, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ¼ of 60, ¼ of 62, ¼ of of 79, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

WATER LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the First Hundred:—No. 2; ½ of No. 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

LOTS IN THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN—½ of No. 2, No. 3, ⅜ of No. 26.

PASTURE LOTS IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 9, ¼ of 11, ½ of 12, ¼ of 16, 1-6 of 17, ¼ of 19 ¼ of 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39 ¼ of 40, 49, 50, ¼ of 53, 54, 58, 59, ⅜ of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, ⅜ of 70, ⅜ of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 167, 168, 5-6 of 169, ¼ of 171, 175, 176, 177, ⅜ of 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, ¼ of 187, 210, ⅜ of 239, ⅜ of 258, ¼ of 261, 264, 271, 281, 282, 284, 294, 296, 297, 306, 313, 315, 316, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 344, 352, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 7-12 of 407, 408, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 463, 464, 466, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 553, 573, 581, 582, and 583.

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN LOTS, Water Lots, and Pasture Lots, in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown (save and except the following):—

	Range	Letter
Town Lot No. 1 & 6,	1st Range,	Letter A
Town Lot No. 2, ½ of 3 6 and 14,	2	"
Town Lots 4 and 6,	3	"
Town Lot 11,	4	"
Town Lots 15 and 16,	1	B
Town Lots 1 and 3,	2	"
Town Lots 4 and 5,	3	"
Town Lots 3, 14, 15 & 16,	4	"
Town Lot ⅜ of No. 11,	1	C
Town Lots 2 and 3,	4	"
Town Lot 6,	1	D
Town Lots 2 and 15,	4	"
Town Lots Nos. 2, 7 & 8,	1	E
Town Lot 8	4	"
Town Lots 7 and 8,	1	F
Town Lots 4, 7, ½ of 11, 13, 14 & 15	2	"
Town Lots 3 and 8	3	"
Town Lot 6,	4	"
Town Lots 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13 & 15,	2	G
Town Lot ½ of No. 3,	3	"
Town Lots 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14,	4	"

Water Lots Nos. 1, 14, 24, ½ of 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, 18, 42, 53, 55, 56, 69, 83, 102, 112, 113, 128, 140, 141, 155, 164, 189, 213, 218, 276, 283, 292, 295, 296, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 319, 322, 323, 324, 355.

And I do also proclaim the following, being in arrears for nonpayment of said assessment as aforsaid:—Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown, 878 acres.

PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—½ of No. 158, 228, 244, 380, ½ of 452, 456, 480, 481, and 483.

	ACRES.		ACRES
George's Island,	566	Kildare Island,	250
Panmure do	808½	Cascumpec Sand do	491
Boughton do	527	Fish Island	150
Grover do	10	Pownal do	16
Connolly do	20	Goose do	12
Governor's do	149	Poplar do	4

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and tracts of land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them, as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgement against the said Lots or tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

til 4th may