

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, May 17, 1875.

"SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS."

ARRANGEMENTS for travel, traffic, and the carriage of mails in, to, and from Prince Edward Island during summer have been made.

For communication in the Island, these arrangements will, we believe, prove satisfactory. The railway "time table," issued by Messrs. Swinyard and McKechnie, meets, we think, the expectations of our people. It provides two trains per day from Charlottetown to Georgetown, and from Charlottetown to Summerside; two trains per day from Summerside to Charlottetown; and one train per day from Charlottetown to Tignish and Souris, and vice versa. It is adhered to, business men of Charlottetown can leave their homes in the morning, transact business in Summerside or Georgetown during the day, and return in time to spend their evenings at their own firesides; and business men in Summerside or Georgetown can do likewise when their affairs call them to Charlottetown. Again, a person may leave Charlottetown for Souris at 8.45 o'clock, a.m., arrive at his destination at 2.30 p.m., transact his business, and be in Charlottetown at 12.30 the following day; or, leaving Souris at 7 a.m., he may arrive in Charlottetown at 12.30, do that which he has to do, and be at home by 2.30 next day. To and from Tignish and the metropolis, the transit is not so rapid; but a man may easily make the journey and do a large amount of business within two ordinary business days. The postal arrangements provide daily communication by mail between Charlottetown and all sections of the Province through which the passes.

No less satisfactory are our communications with New Brunswick, under the new arrangement. One of the Steam Navigation Company's steamers will ply daily between Summerside and Shediac; and by taking advantage of a night train, which will, we understand, shortly be put on the Intercolonial between Paines Junction and St. John, a person residing at Tignish, Souris, or any other part of the Island—except, Belfast, Murray Harbor, etc.—may leave his home in the morning, reach St. John the following morning, transact his business during the day, leave St. John in the evening, and be at his home in Tignish, Souris or elsewhere, before the setting of the sun next day.

Communication with the sister Province of Nova Scotia is, however, neither so rapid nor so satisfactory. A steamer will leave Charlottetown for Pictou every Monday and Thursday morning at five o'clock, and Georgetown for Pictou every Wednesday and Friday morning at five o'clock. A person leaving—say Rustico—for Halifax, and travelling by either of these routes, will be obliged to stay in either Charlottetown or Georgetown one night, and later about Pictou four or five hours while on the way. This arrangement may be endured; but it ought to be "eased." Our connection with Nova Scotia is nearly, it is not quite, as close as with New Brunswick; but under the new arrangement every person who possibly can will travel by way of the latter Province. Besides, the mails of Nova Scotia are of equally as much importance to us as those of New Brunswick. Yet, under the new arrangement, mails from the former Province will only be received four times a week; while, from the latter, we will have them every day. There is, of course, great difficulty in making an arrangement so that the two steamers may be enabled to make all their connections, and have time to take in coal and freight. Still, we think the four or five hours stay at Pictou, at least, might be avoided.

It is, we understand, intended as soon as the gauge of the Intercolonial is changed, to have our Nova Scotia mails sent by way of Shediac—via Paines Junction; and when this arrangement is made, travel will, doubtless, diverge almost entirely to that route; for daily communication between Halifax and any part of the Island will be secured.

Apart from the faults we have pointed out, the new arrangement is, undoubtedly, a good one. For it we are, we understand, chiefly indebted to Mr. Swinyard. We cheerfully accord to that gentleman the meed of praise which is his due.

THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.

ROWAN R. FITZGERALD, Esq., has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of Charlottetown. We congratulate Mr. FitzGerald upon his elevation to an honorable, responsible, and highly important position. We think the citizens, too, are to be congratulated in having obtained the services of one who will act judiciously, impartially and firmly. The duties of the Stipendiary Magistrate will, for a time at least, be onerous. The evil doers of the town have arrived at such a high state of efficiency and recklessness in rascality and crime, that a considerable amount of managerial labor will be required ere they are brought to their proper level. This labor, Mr. FitzGerald will not, we feel assured, shirk. He will rather apply himself vigorously to the work of ridding the city of criminals; and in his endeavors he will, we feel assured, be borne out by the people. Whether or not, he will be warmly seconded by the authorities, whose duty it is to secure authority on the part of the police and provide the prison discipline required, is another matter.

MR. SWINYARD.

We are informed that Mr. Swinyard will leave this Province in the course of a day or two. Ere he departs we desire to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness he has uniformly shown the representative of the EXAMINER. To every application we made for information to lay before the people Mr. Swinyard responded with pleasure and alacrity. His treatment of members of the press, might, we may remark, be imitated by many local politicians and officials without disadvantage to the public, and without greatly compromising the dignity and importance of their respective positions.

CANADIAN INDIANS.

No class of persons so powerfully excites our sympathies as the unfortunate descendants of the "noble red men." We feel certain that the following respecting these Indians of the Dominion generally, and the Indians of Prince Edward Island in particular, will be read with interest. We quote from the report of the "Minister of the Interior."

It is gratifying to observe that the Indians on several of the reserves are beginning to acquire individual property. They are making small clearances on their allotments, raising potatoes, and other vegetables, and accumulating farm stock. But the progress is slow. Habits formed by a people generations lack are difficult to overcome. The system of living with the rude savage is from hand to mouth. He has no surplus, and he has no property, because it would only further expose him to the attacks of his enemies. He is active on the war-path or in the chase; but when danger is over, revenge satisfied, or his immediate wants appeased, he relaxes into his accustomed indolence. It may be said that this inertia is the chief legacy which he bequeaths to his children. The great difficulty with the Indian is that he cannot all at once rid himself of this inheritance. Even when the most favorable circumstances time must be given him to understand the motives and acquire the habits of the white man, who labors to accumulate wealth in order that he may have the means of opposing sickness or old age, or of giving his offspring a start in life. But when these motives come to be understood and acted upon by the Indian, the evidence of which is the possession of considerable property acquired by his own industry, and the fact that he may be safely entrusted with the rights of full citizenship. To grant enfranchisement to the intelligent and well-behaved Indian would probably train them to still further self-reliance, and to the acquisition of a more advanced stage of civilization. It is to be hoped that the Government will be able to overcome the Anglo-Saxon in the race of progress. Accompanied with enfranchisement, they should obtain probably, at first an allotment of their proper share of the land, which they may be able to cultivate, and which they may be able to improve, after four or five years continued good behavior, the fee simple of said share; and, perhaps, eventually, after a still longer probationary period, they might receive the full proportion of the invested capital funds of their band.

Education is gradually extending among the Indian population, but in some quarters, especially in the Lower Provinces, little is being done. The ordinary day school is the principal agency employed, and the assistance given through the Department is mostly in the character of bursaries. For young children this agency is doubtless necessary; but from the tenor of my remarks in the preceding paragraph, it may be observed that we regard it as highly important that the education of the Indian should be afforded an industrial school training. They require not merely the elements of an English education, but also to be taught and trained in some useful industrial pursuit. On my recent visit to the Mohawk Institute near Brantford, Ontario, which is supported by the New England Company for the benefit of the Six Nations, I was confirmed in this impression. The benefits of an excellent industrial institution are very apparent on the Tuscarora Reserve; and I believe that similar schools in other parts of that Province, and in British Columbia, are accomplishing a like good result.

REPORTS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. Though this Department is very properly charged with the care of the religious concerns of the Indians, yet I might feel in my duty did I withhold commendation from the efforts put forth by the English, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches to bring the many of Christianity, the children of the Dominion. During my tour last summer in the North-West, I had occasion to visit the St. Peter's reserve on the Red River, and was pleased to observe around the mission, under the charge of the Ven. Father, the Rev. Fr. Conroy, nearly all the indications of a high Christian civilization as may be seen in many rural districts of the older Provinces. The happy effect also of the Wesleyan mission near Edmonton, in the Saskatchewan, presided over for many years by the Rev. Mr. McDougall, is well known throughout the Dominion; and the self-denying labors of the Roman Catholic missionaries to the Indians in the North West Territories, in British Columbia and other Provinces, have long been a matter of history. The Presbyterian mission at Prince Albert one of the Hudson Bay Company's Posts, has been bereaved of the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, both he and his wife having last autumn fallen in the missionary service; probably, however, their place will be supplied, and the Presbyterian and the other churches, which are supporting missionaries in distant parts of the world, will ere long consider the claims of this number somewhat more than about \$5,000 of the population of our own country.

THEOPHILUS STEWART, Esq., Indian Commissioner, has communicated to the Department the following statistics and other information respecting the Indians of this Province:—

1. Present number of the Band, as nearly as can be ascertained, 302; numbers by the census of 1861, 305; numbers by the census of 1871, 323. In the absence of any register of births and deaths, the question of increase or decrease must necessarily remain open.
2. No real property other than what is held in trust by the 'Aborigines Protection Society of London, Great Britain,' to wit, Lennox Island, and the tract on Township No. 39, both of which are, respectively, particularly named. Personal property owned by the Band, not embracing live stock, consists of six small fishing boats, fifteen to seventeen feet keel; nineteen canoes, and six other craft (dories) for oyster fishing, twelve to fifteen feet in length; valuation by Indians, \$646.
3. There are ten frame buildings including a priest's house attached to the chapel, varying in size from 22x18 feet, and 12 feet posts, to 15x13 feet, 10 feet posts, and one solitary log house, in so dilapidated a condition from age as to be abandoned. His inmates (an aged couple) on the approach of winter. Old fashioned camps, and structures of an improved character, form the rest of the habitations, numbering about six, embracing the different Indian localities throughout Prince Edward Island.
4. Lennox Island Reserve, by actual survey, is estimated to contain 1,320 acres, including detached pieces of barrens, bog and pasture land, and is estimated to be 333 acres, leaving 987 acres available for cultivation. In addition to this Reserve there is also, or should be, a tract of 204 acres of land on lot or Township No. 39, conveyed by the Local Government of Prince Edward Island to the Indian Commissioners and their successors in office. This tract was to be an exchange for an equal quantity of good land on the adjoining Township, which had been bestowed upon eight Indians, particularly named, and their descendants, by the former proprietor, the late Hon. Charles Worrall, of which land these Indians had been despoiled by the arts of designing white persons who subsequently attorned to the Government, and the Government price for the land. On the occasion of the survey of this tract in April last, for the first time it was discovered that one half of it was totally unfit for any practical purpose. The Local Government, it is expected, will substitute good land for the bad.
5. There are under cultivation about sixty acres. No land strictly under pasture, except what is situated in the above sixty acres, or what has been had on the marshes, which, when properly fenced, will be no longer accessible to the cattle. About 927 acres under wood.
6. Peter Francis, sen. and Joseph Francis, Indians, were in 1872 nominated by the Government to the management of Lennox Island, as overseers or wardens, to restrain white persons from trafficking with the settlers in the purchase and removal of fire wood from the Island; and the Government has been engaged as an extra expense to aid the Commissioner in his efforts to render the marshes as profitable as possible to the settlers.

ON LENNOX ISLAND.

6. On Lennox Island there were raised as follows: 40 bushels wheat; 30 bushels oats; 40 bushels potatoes; 3 bushels turnips; 1 bushel Indian corn; 1 bushel peas; 1 bushel carrots; half bushel cucumbers. On the Reserve of Township No. 39, about 150 bushels potatoes.
7. Agricultural implements in use have been confined, up to the present, to ploughs, harrows, and a cart.
8. The live stock on Lennox Island consists of a horse, two cows, a young bull and one hog, belonging to one of the settlers, Martin Francis, and of two cows and two calves belonging to another settler, Peter Francis; also of two yoke of oxen and two cows with their calves, held in trust as Government property.
9. No timber or wood allowed to be cut on Lennox Island beyond what may be necessary for the use of the settlers, as firewood or fencing; or for clearing the land with the view of cultivation, by the direction of the Indian Commissioner.
10. The only fish taken by the Lennox Island settlers has been between ten to twelve barrels of herrings, about two of the settlers in the spring, and a limited quantity of codfish taken by a few of the other settlers.
11. Number and description of fur bearing animals killed is limited to a few foxes, muskrats, minks, and an occasional marten.
12. \$300 were expended in December, 1874, in the purchase of blankets; and \$132.50 for sundries, as detailed in despatch of 1st June.
13. No seed grain distributed hitherto, but much of the settlers, according as their land was prepared for the purpose, and then from \$2 to \$4 each.
14. Little or no progress in wealth and civilization could reasonably be looked for, until the people are enabled to depend solely on their own native industry for subsistence for themselves and their families, living in fact from hand to mouth. Now that their position has been altered, and that they are to share or participate in the glory of Canadian policy, the treatment of the Indians, the most ardent aspirations, if not anticipations, may be indulged with reference to the future progress of these people.
15. Their moral status may be considered as fair.
17. Number of children in band, ninety-nine.
17. Number of children attending school, forty.
18. Un denominational, or a Government school.
19. Branches taught: reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and dictation.

TELEGRAPHIC.

At a recent meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade it was resolved that a petition be presented to the Dominion Government, to afford the necessary assistance to enable a telegraphic cable to be laid from Prince Edward Island to Magdalen Island, and Bird Rocks, with a view of saving life assisting wrecked vessels, reporting the state of the ice in winter and spring, obtaining daily meteorological reports, telegraphing the names of passing vessels, and aiding and promoting the fishery interests and the commerce of the Gulf. Also, that the Board of Trade of Montreal, Halifax, and Charlottetown be requested to support this application. The Montreal Gazette has an article on the subject, in the course of which it says:—"The advantages of such a telegraphic communication as that suggested by Captain Fortin are so apparent, and its actual execution would be so manifest, that we need not offer any words in support of it. There is, however, one point that may be referred to. The suggestion made in the letter which we print this morning, is that the starting point of the cable should be the most northerly part of Prince Edward Island. There is one objection to this suggestion which should not be overlooked. The telegraphic communication with the Island is at this moment in a most unsatisfactory condition. An American company have a monopoly of this communication with the Island and like monopolies generally they make the people pay for it. A message to Prince Edward Island is almost as expensive as one by cable to England; and unfortunately the company have the monopoly under a contract which has yet a good many years to run. In any arrangement, therefore, for telegraphic communication with the Gulf, it would be well to avoid any use of the American Company's line unless they are prepared, in consideration of such connection to modify very greatly their charges. Happily it is not at all necessary to make Prince Edward Island the point of departure. The same object could be attained by running the cable from Gaspe Basin or from Cape Breton to Bird Rocks. Both Montreal and the Dominion telegraph companies have, if we mistake not, authority now to extend their system throughout Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and we believe they are both about to avail themselves of this privilege. By adopting either of these points as the points of departure for the cable, therefore, we should be able to use Canadian lines throughout, and of the advantage of this there can be no doubt."

DANGEROUS FINANCING.

In such times as the present, the public are deeply interested in watching the policy of the Finance Minister with regard to the Government deposits, which had reached almost gigantic proportions, if the amounts on deposit in London and Canada be added together. It will be recollected that in the early part of the year considerable embarrassment was said to have been caused by the reduction of the circulation of the Dominion notes, and the consequent withdrawal of a large amount of Government deposits from the banks. We had ventured to hope that the Finance Minister would have profited by the experience of the past, and especially as he obtained the sanction of Parliament to an Act imposing restraints on himself, although he was unable to deny that he could have secured by departmental action, everything that the Act enabled him to do. It is with alarm and deep regret that we notice, by the official reports, that the deposits have again been increased, and this notwithstanding the enormous amount already held by the banks. On the 19th March the deposits were \$498,355. On the 21st April they had increased to \$629,573, and by the last return dated 30th April, they have been further increased to \$700,556. Now, it is to be observed that this increase can only be caused by the deposit of Dominion notes with certain pet banks. For such deposits there is literally no excuse whatever. Most assuredly we may look to a fresh demand for gold on the Treasury, which may not be attributed to the real cause, namely, the reckless improvidence of the Finance Minister for the furtherance of political ends.—*Montreal Gazette.*

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR CLARKE.—John Crawford, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, died on the night of Thursday last, in his 58th year. His disease was gout of the stomach. Senator Christie has been appointed Administrator of the Government until the vacancy caused by his death is filled up. It is reported that a Cabinet meeting was decided to offer the position of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario to George Brown of the Toronto Globe.

REMEMBER Mr. Rankin's extensive sale of wools, cloths, fancy goods, etc., commencing on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CIVIC.

Fellow Citizens, you will permit me briefly to address you once more on the unfortunately low and humiliating condition of civics matters. In the last issue of this paper, the Assistant City Clerk, Mr. O'Reilly, over his own signature, repudiates having anything to do with McDuff's communication in the *New Era*; and indeed denies, although in very ambiguous language, being either the writer or author of that letter. He, however, very ingeniously, and I may say, significantly, attempts to answer the question put by me, in reference to the reckless squandering of your taxes and mine. I challenged him, as you may remember, to produce all the figures showing the expenditure of the "party in power" during the small pox troubles. What is his answer? He says to the amount of \$97.00 only are brought to light, which had been reduced from \$181.75. Will he be kind enough to state why this large reduction? I will tell him, it was because of the continued and repeated protests of Messrs. Dawson, Fletcher, Harris & Co. Were it not for the "Friends of the People" this large saving would not have been effected for the citizens. But gentlemen, will it be believed, that instead of \$97.00, the enormous sum of \$170.00 was actually expended at that time. Unfortunately many of the little bills, such as \$2.00 for covering in a grave, and \$30.00 for a coffin, and such like, were passed without the knowledge of the "Friends of the People." Why have these friendly acts been so craftily and scrupulously suppressed by Mr. O'Reilly? Why? Now gentlemen, I have only to say that the statements and assertions made by the Assistant City Clerk, which I fear he will find out ere long have been generally devoid of the essential element, and so far as my statements are concerned I am prepared at any moment by evidence, documentary and otherwise, to substantiate. Mr. O'Reilly has written without inspiration from the "Party in Power." We hope not. We shall in future allow our friend to earn his bread in peace, and hope that he will not again permit himself to be made a willing tool of the Rum Party of the Council, which, to our eternal disgrace, prevails to-day in Charlottetown.

I am for the present, A. McDuff.
May 17, 1875.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

By courtesy of the author we are in receipt of a large pamphlet, entitled "The Canadian Militia," by Capt. R. J. Wickstead. The pamphlet contains a large amount of information, and many valuable suggestions. It is written in good style and will prove interesting and instructive to Militia officers and men. We transcribe a paragraph:—"I could not but be struck by the decadence and present inefficiency of the Militia. It is almost entirely owing to the absence of stern and impartial discipline. What is there so repulsive in the word 'militia' for which our people recoil with distrust and misgivings, and which is only another term for application of that law which throws its stigma over the citizen and his rights wherever the Anglo-Saxon race is found, its institution honored, and its influence on the mind of the citizen, and its submission to authority and law, the offering of that most, known in military parlance as discipline, which is the soul of an army—the very life-blood—whose regular pulsation constitutes its vitality. Without discipline an army is worse than a mob; impotent for good, potent for evil. Discipline is the soul and life of armies, the first element of military greatness and success. And yet, our Militia organization is so weak, and its vital principle (the fact must be told, we have no real Militia.)"

The writer concludes as follows:—"By adopting a well-considered militia system, we need have no further occasion for calling out the militia for actual service. By nurturing a nation of skilled and hardy soldiers, Canada would be rendered impregnable against attack; and for a war of offense, we hope that further history may be proudly able to write of this country as Southey did (and any one might do) of England:—"It is something to see in a counsels of the Kingdom a plain, well-ordered system of policy towards other countries, proclaimed and pursued, in the consciousness of honor, and receiving the sanction of the people, the world as well for ourselves, when a nation, which is second to none in resources and in renown, sees clearly that it needs no aggrandizement, and that it has no other ambition, than alone excepted of maintaining the station to which it owes exertions, and the blessing of God raised it."

The Savannah News says:—"We learned lately of a very remarkable case of suspended animation. The facts as given us are as follows:—A young boy, about twelve years of age, residing with his father on President street, near Jefferson, had been ill for some days and was attended by a physician. On Thursday night the boy apparently died—respiration ceased, his heart was motionless, and a deathly pallor spread his countenance. The distressed parents mourned their child as dead, and when the physician called at the usual hour he found the child as cold as ice, and which had occurred about ten minutes previous to his arrival. The physician, however, was sceptical and examined the body closely. No signs of life were visible, but something impelled him to endeavor to revive the child from all signs of death, upon the body for several minutes, with the assistance of the boy's mother, he felt a very slight convulsion of the frame, not perceptible to the eye. The manipulation of the heart, and presently there was a thud on the left side, and the boy began to beat faintly, and almost immediately after the eyelids partially lifted, and respiration slowly commenced. In the course of an hour the apparently dead boy was revived, and although very weak and faint. On Sunday morning he was able to sit up, and on Monday he was able to walk, and on Tuesday he was able to go to school. At last accounts he was improving, and now there is every prospect of his ultimate recovery."

Ceylon is likely to be added to the list of English colonies in which Church and State has been separated. At present the Government makes an annual grant of £100,000 to the support of the Episcopal and Presbyterian clergy. This grant has always been resisted by the Baptists and now the Buddhists make a claim on Government aid for the repair of their temples, which are falling into decay. The present Governor of Ceylon, Mr. W. H. Gregory, was formerly an adherent of Mr. Gladstone, and favors the withdrawal of the Government grants from the Churches. The working of the State System is well illustrated in a letter from London—£10,000 a year is voted for the salaries of magistrates in the colony, and in addition a large sum goes in the shape of pensions, to clergy-men who have staid here the regulation number of years, and who have now high salaries in England, Scotland, and Ireland, besides the fact pensions they draw from a land which needs every penny of its revenue for the opening up of the country and the support of existing institutions. In fact, there are now in England three Bishops of Colonies—Bishop Chapman, who draws a pension of nearly £1,000 per annum; Bishop Caughton, who draws no pension while Archbishop of London and Bishop Arnyan, who arrived here early in 1872, and has already been once away from the island, is drawing full salary £4,000 per annum.

By way of proving its love for peace and harmony, and its hearty desire to let bygones be bygones, the Ontario Government has issued an order forbidding the employment of French workmen on the works of fortification round Metz and Strasbourg. These delicate little attentions must certainly endear Kaiser Wilhelm to the hearts of his Alsatian and Lorraine subjects.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEA-SIDE HOTEL.

Formerly "Ocean House."
Rustico Beach, P. E. I.,
Having been bought and thoroughly refitted and refurnished
In First-class Style!
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, WILL BE
RE-OPENED FOR THE SEASON,
FROM
1ST JUNE TILL 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.
Every Attention Given to Guests!
TERMS MODERATE.
As a summer resort the "Sea-side," is unrivalled.
A Salubrious and Bracing Atmosphere.
Excellent Surf Bathing!
A Magnificent View of the Bay and Ocean.
Best Fishing Grounds on North Shore, with boats for fishing and pleasure constantly on hand.
Coaches connect with every Train to and from Charlottetown and Summerside, at the latter River Station, as below:—
PRESENT TIME TABLE.—Trains leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a.m., and 2 p.m. Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a.m., and 8.25 p.m. Leaves Summerside at 6 a.m., and 6.30 p.m. Returning leave Hunter River at 7.55 a.m., and 8.40 p.m.
Any change in Time will be duly advertised.
JOHN NEWTON,
W. A. HUTCHESON,
May 17, 1875.

WE WILL sell at Auction on Wednesday the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, in front of Salesroom:—
500 bbls. FLOUR,
500 bbls. WHEAT,
50 half-cents, } warranted.
20 boxes [21 lbs each] }
50 puns, MOLASSES (bright),
40 bbls. SUGAR,
500 sides SOLE LEATHER,
70 boxes TOBACCO,
30 kegs TWIST,
100 caddies BRIGHT SMOKING,
500 sides SOLE LEATHER,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 boxes SOAP,
100 boxes FANCY SOAP,
200 sacks RICE,
100 boxes T D PIPES,
75 kegs HAKING SODA,
50 kegs WASHING SODA,
500 coils MANILLA 6, 9, and 12 strand,
300 boxes RAISINS,
100 doz. BROOMS,
200 doz. PAIRS,
300 lbs. NIXEY'S BLACK LEAD,
300 lbs. CONFECTIONERY,
500 coils MANILLA 6, 9, and 12 strand,
50 boxes CANDLES,
20 casks KEROSINE OIL,
20 bbls. PICKLES,
50 boxes HORSENAILS,
200 doz. BLACKING,
100 pkgs. TWINE,
50 bbls. CURRANTS,
100 doz. WHITE LITHES PINS,
25 kegs NAILS,
25 bags ALMONDS,
200 reams PAPER, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS—\$50, 3 months. \$150, 4 months. \$250, 6 months.
CARVELL BROS.,
City, May 17, 1875.

Perpetuore Hall and Premises FOR SALE.

THE above valuable property, situate on Great George Street, adjoining Knight's Bakery, is offered for Sale, as the Dwelling House is in good repair, three stories high, pleasantly situated, being convenient to and having a clear view of Queen Square and all the Public Buildings. The shop (at present occupied by Mr. Colby) was let for 17 years to Watchmaker, at the latter River Station, and is in good repair, three stories high, pleasantly situated, being convenient to and having a clear view of Queen Square and all the Public Buildings. The shop (at present occupied by Mr. Colby) was let for 17 years to Watchmaker, at the latter River Station, and is in good repair, three stories high, pleasantly situated, being convenient to and having a clear view of Queen Square and all the Public Buildings. 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