CARD.

The subscriber has purchased THE EXAMINER newspaper. He desires to make it useful to the people of Prince Edward Island and profitable to himself. As heretofore, it will be published every Monday morning. It will contain a complete summary of the local and foreign news of the preceding week; and editorial articles promoting measures of true reform and progress and maintaining those political and social institutions which the experience of the past has proved to be beneficial. To provide against the contingency of "direct taxation," and to promote the efficient conduct of public affairs, it will advocate the reduction, to one-half their present number, of the Local Legislature and Executive Council, the establishment of departmental and purely responsible Government, and a thorough re-organization of the Civil Service of the Province. It will strenuously support the introduction into Charlottetown of a plentiful supply of water, the passage of an act providing for registration of voters, and all local improvements calculated to supply public requirements.

A native of the Island,—conversant with its wants and interests; a printer—trained in the office of John Ings, Esq.; a practical journalist during the past four years—,the subscriber hopes, by strict attention to the duties of his profession, to merit the approval and the support of his fellow-countrymen.

W. L. COTTON.

July 12, 1875.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, July 12, 1875.

CIVIC.

CITIZENS of Charlottetown will, in the course of a few weeks, be called upon to choose six men to represent them in the City Council. The task is an important one. It is expedient that the Civic purse strings be held by judicious, economical and public-spirited men; that no vestige of the Tammany element exist; that the honor and credit of the city be kept up; that civic improvements be introduced. It is, therefore, necessary, to elect gentlemen able and discreet for business, respected and honored in their social relations.

It is not now our purpose to attack the existing City Council or any member of it. They have devoted much time to the administration of Civic affairs; and even though—as is asserted — the party in power have taken good care to serve their own purposes, they have also rendered some service to the city. Under ordinary circumstances, however, the infusion into the Council of a little "new blood" —the application of the "new broom" —is required. But how much more so when the most important measure which ever engaged the attention of citizens since their incorporation, is shortly to be considered? There can be no doubt about it—"the Water Question" must soon be practically solved. And if it is to be dealt with reasonably, economically, and in a business-like manner, how necessary is it that some of our best men should be elected City Councillors?

This will not, however, be done, if citizens allow time to pass away, and neglect to nominate their candidates till within a day or two of the election. The respective positions of Mayor and City Councillor are really high, honorable and responsible. The more value attached to them by the citizens, the more they will be appreciated and sought after by respectable and able men. The low state of the City Council, at the present time, is, we are convinced, owing more to the apathy and carelessness of citizens than to any other cause. Good men saw plainly that the people imagined it mattered not much who became Mayor or City Councillor—for they neglected to nominate candidates, or even to think much about nominating candidates, until within a day of two of the election—and so held back or refused to serve, and inferior men—men many of whom care more for the "loaves and fishes" than for the interests of the town—were elected. Now it is to be hoped that citizens will pursue a different course this year. The interests at stake are incomparably higher than ever before. Upon a judicious selection of men depends, to a certain extent, the success of the City Council in supplying a great and pressing want. We, therefore, trust that the selection will not be left till the last moment.

We observe, with pleasure, that a Committee of gentlemen has already been appointed for the purpose of suggesting candidates. Their report will, doubtless, soon be made public. In the meantime, we advise our citizens, to "respectfully decline" the promise of their votes to any man.

MR. CHILDERS.

THE appointment, by the Lord Dufferin, of the Right Honorable Hugh Culling Eardly Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Gladstone's Government, to the position of arbitrator in the settlement of our Land Question, has surprised many persons. It is generally felt that the Dominion need neither have gone so far nor so high to find a suitable arbitrator. The tenantry will probably object that Mr. Childers is not sufficiently American or Canadian in his feelings or sentiments to suit them; and speculators may, not unlikely, wonder how long Mr. Childers will consent to serve for $10 a day—the amount fixed by statute!

Mr. Childers will—if he ever sets about the work at all—undoubtedly bring to bear upon the questions to be settled an able and well-trained mind. He has served creditably to himself and usefully to the people, in the Legislatures of Australia and in the Commons of England; and he has had much to do with "Land Questions" both in the Colonies and at home.

MR. HEARD'S SCHEME.

MR. HEARD has published his scheme. It is worthy of consideration. It is simply to sink a large well on the high land outside the city, apply a twenty-four-horse-power engine, and pump the water through pipes into the city. We trust Mr. Heard's scheme may be laid before a practical waterworks engineer.

While we are well pleased with Mr. Heard's scheme, we cannot agree that Mr. Heard has displayed good taste or good judgment in pronouncing a sweeping condemnation of the Fairbanks scheme. Not being an engineer, he is, practically, unable to express an opinion worthy of consideration upon the work of Mr. Fairbanks; and even the "pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Frank Shanly"—who, probably, never really tested Mr. Fairbanks' calculations—will, we think, hardly justify Mr. Heard's declaration that "nothing more need be said to show the absurdity of such an undertaking, and the folly of trusting to such wild calculati ns as bid defiance to the plainest common sense."

Nor can we agree with Mr. Heard that "if the city of Charlottetown had been early provided with sewerage, so that the springs beneath could have been preserved from the poisoning process with which we have treated them, we might yet, for many years, by extending our well system, do without any extraneous supply for domestic purposes." If sewers had "early been provided," and a plentiful supply of water, with which to flush them, had not also been obtained, the sanitary condition of the city would by this time be pretty low. We trust Mr. Heard will take the trouble to think a little more deeply upon this subject, so that he may be able to write a little more correctly.

DEATH OF GEORGE BROWN.

MANY of our readers will regret the premature death of the great oarsman of the Maritime Provinces—George Brown. He died on Thursday last, the 8th inst. Undoubtedly the champion of America, one man only stood between him and the championship of the world. He took part in many aquatic struggles, yet he was never fairly beaten in any single scull race.

THE WATER QUESTION.

IN a letter to the *Patriot*, ex-Councillor Murphy has pointed out the most prudent course to pursue with respect to this important question. He writes:—

"Should a majority be returned to the City Council in favor of water; the Council should take immediate steps to engage one or more competent Engineers who are known to have had experience in this particular branch of engineering, and who should be instructed to examine thoroughly into the merits of the Fairbanks or Winter River plan, the Holly and Waterhouse, the Norman, and, indeed, all other systems with which they may be acquainted. After these gentlemen shall have made the survey, and examined the various modes of supplying cities with water, they should report to the City Council which of these schemes is, in their opinion, the best, and, under all circumstances, the most suitable for our requirements; they should also state the order in which the other schemes should challenge the consideration or the Council. With this information before them, the Councillors will be in a position to call for tenders for the construction of said water works in accordance with the plans and specifications which should be supplied by the before-named Engineers; and when the tenders come in, and the land damages have been assessed, the days for guess work and supposition, as well as for misrepresentation, *wilful* or otherwise, will have passed away, and we shall know for certain the costs of our water-works. The City Council will then be in a position to determine whether or not the financial resources of the city are such as to warrant the Council in proceeding with the undertaking. The judicious expenditure of a few hundreds, or even a few thousands of dollars, in obtaining good engineering advice, may be the saving of tens of thousands of dollars to the citizens, in future."

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS.

[*From the Canada Gazette.*]

No. 1 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

Adverting to G. O., (17) of 25th June, 1875, the Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery therein authorized is to be known as No. 1 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

No. 2 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

A Battery of Garrison Artillery is hereby authorized at Charlottetown in Queen's County, to be No. 2 Charlottetown Battery of Garrison Artillery.

To be Captain—Major Thomas Morris.

To be 1st Lieutenant—Major George F. Dogherty.

To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally—James Douglass Iriving, Gentleman.

Charlottetown Provisional Battalion of Infantry.

A Provisional Battalion of Infantry is hereby authorized to be styled the "Charlottetown Provisional Battalion of infantry," with Head Quarters at Charlottetown, to be composed as follows:

An Infantry Company at Charlottetown Royalty, to be No. 1 Company.

An Infantry Company at Southport, to be No. 2 Company.

An Infantry Company at Charlottetown, to be No. 3 Company.

To be Major Commanding—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Beer.

To be Paymaster—Charles Full, Esquire.

To be Adjutant—Captain Elijah Purdy.

To be Surgeon—Joseph Creamer, Esquire, M. D.

No. 1 Company, Charlottetown Royalty.

To be Captain—Captain Francis Dogherty.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally—John Henderson, Gentleman.

No. 2 Company, Southport.

To be Captain—Captain Samuel McRae.

To be Lieutenant — Lieutenant James Kennedy.

To be Ensign, provisionally James Mutch, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Charlottetown.

To be Captain, provisionally—Francis S. Longworth, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally—John McPhail, Gentleman.

To be Ensign provisionally—George D. Davidson, Gentleman.

EXCISE STATEMENT.—The duties of Exise Collected within the Island Revenue Division of Charlottetown, from the commencement of the current Fiscal year, to the end of June 1875.

	1873 & 1874.	1874 & 1875.
Spirits,	$4,245.70	$9,734.97
Tobacco,	22,048.64	27,123.00
Malt,	3,320.97	2,616.89
Petroleum,		301.75
Licenses,	1,050.00	1,050.00
	$30,665.31	$40,826.61

The Increase for Fiscal year of 1874 and 1875 amounts to $10,161.30.

SALMON FISHERY.—An Ottawa despatch of the 7th inst., reports:—'Wilmot, Inspector of Fisheries, and F. W. Whitcher, of Marine and Fisheries Department, leave on an official tour through the Maritime Provinces. Some new breeding establishments for proprogation of salmon will be erected in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.'

HOW WE HAVE PROSPERED UNDER GRIT GOVERNMENT.

(*From the St. John Watchman.*)

Two years ago the Government of Canada changed hands, and the Reform Party, which had been in Opposition, coalesced with a number of the supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald, and became the Reform Government of Canada. At the time of the change, the Government was enjoying unbounded prosperity. The Provinces had been gradually cemented together, not without difficulties, which had been aggravated by the course of the Parliamentary Opposition led by Mr. McKenzie. The patronage of the Government and the expenditures of the Government were equitably distributed among all the members of the Union. The smaller Provinces, through the ability of their representatives in the Government, and the spirit of justice which ruled among the Ministers from the greater Provinces, exercised their undue influence in the councils of the country. Trade prospered, and the commercial advancement of the country was unparalleled in the history of any nation. Manufactures flourished, and even in the smaller cities the workshops gave remunerative employment to many thousands of willing hands. Our ship building and ship owning interests were very productive, and the former found in the Government a warm friend. The public works, especially the Government railroads, were so managed as to co-operate with the great industries of the country, while offering a speedy and cheap means of travel for rich and poor alike. The financial condition of the country was sound and satisfactory—the Government and the banks having a good understanding and acting together in the country's interest. The population were contented; a love of country was permeating all classes; a national spirit was generously cultivated; and Canada and Canadians were respected at home and abroad It pleased Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Blake, Mr. Brown, and their followers to decry the country—to represent it as terribly misgoverned—to foster discontent in the respective Provinces—to sacrifice Patriotism on the altar of Party—to compass sea and land to capture deserters from the Government ranks—and thus overthrow an Administration which had really raised the Dominion to the summit of prosperity. They accomplished their purposes; they obtained the Government and have ruled the country with absolute power for two years. Parliament gave them every atom of patronage, every expenditure, every lawful assistance to administration, that they could possibly ask for. *And where stands Canada to-day?*

The last two years—the two years of Grit rule—will be remarkable in our history as embracing the period in which men raised from the ranks of violent, unreasoning, brazen Opposition, fancying they could rule Canada on the same principle that they emitted phillipics on the stump or in the press, or as they would 'run a ward election,' came near plunging their country into the very abyss of ruin, and indeed succeeded in creating widespread discontent with the country and its institutions. These politicians, when in Opposition and certain of reaching power, assured their country that their coming rule would be a blessing to the Dominion. Commerce, the financial world, all the industries, the public morals, purity of election, public works etc., would all be the better for their reign. Let us enquire how far the present condition of the country justifies these promises and predictions.

The late Government was denounced as a reckless Administration, the fitting representative of a reckless party. Is the present Government, the now dominant Party, more conservative? When we reply fully to this query we shall have accounted for the condition of Canada today and fully exposed the sophistries which enabled our Grit rulers to attain to power.

On what rests the fame of Mr. Edward Blake, we ask? Is it not on his attacks upon established institutions—his recent assaults upon the Confederation scheme as at present arranged and worked out—his backing and filling on such vital questions as the constitutional rights of Provinces under the Union—his repeated attempts to humiliate the weaker members of the Union—his reckless joining and deserting of Governments, his lamentable weakness to be thought a 'reformer' and a radical—his abortive attempts at compassing the impossible? Where does Mr. George Brown find his claims for recognition by posterity, if not in the recklessness with which he rules his Party and rides roughshod over the Government and its members—or his abortive Reciprocity Treaty, by which the destruction of manufacturing interests of Canada would have been ensured and Canadians would have to 'look to Washington' in earnest—of the pernicious influence which he, not a member of the Government, is believed to exercise over the interests of the whole Dominion? On what are Mr. Cartwright and the financial men of the Government to be congratulated, if not upon their reckless and partially successful attempts to increase the cost of living by increasing the customs duties—to fetter the shipping interests by new taxes—to proclaim a deficit and thus damage the financial standing of the country, when there was no deficit—to create a universal panic throughout the whole extent of the Dominion by a proposition, in a time of great depression, to withdraw from the temporary use of the banks many millions of Government money? Of Mr. Mackenzie, what can the chronicler of the two years' events say but that moved by the most stubborn will and the most inordinate assumption, he was at times also impelled by the least reputable of motives, and that many of his acts were characterized by desperate recklessness coupled with the grossest ignorance of matters with which he should have been intimately acquainted? What can be urged in defence of his giving the Government railways into the hands of the spoiler? What of his infamous treatment of the Bay Verte Canal scheme? What of his connexion with the Laflamme Jette Lachine Canal Land Scandal? What of his conduct in relation to the Fredericton Ordnance Land-jobbery? What of his pressing Mr. Huntington into his Cabinet only to be compelled to dismiss him. What of his taking a third-rate lawyer like Mr. Fournier for his Minister of Justice? What of those acts by which he has alienated both Manitoba and British Columbia from their Eastern sister Provinces? What of the pampering and petting he has shown to such allies as the 'unconstructed' Anti-Confederates of Nova Scotia who, this very week, have shown their interest in the Union by preventing the people of Halifax from celebrating Dominion Day? It is scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further in this vein, but the honest answer to those queries will be sufficient to condemn the Mackenzie Government and the Reform Party as the most reckless and least patriotic that the country is ever likely to be saddled with; and the condition in which the country now presents itself to the calm observer, after only two years of Grit rule, will satisfy any reasonable being that Canada has made a sad exchange for the prosperous days of 1873.

We find the Councils of the country filled with fanatics who place Party above the public good. We find there politicians, representatives of intelligent constituencies, who interpret laws according to their inner consciousness, who deny today their acts of yesterday, and redeem or fulfil a pledge according as their whims move them. We find the most revolutionary financial and commercial measures proposed, and determined efforts made to force them upon the country, in spite of an all but universal protest. We find the confidence of capitalists in the stability of the country's industries shaken, and widespread apprehension among all who have investments which it is in the power of the Government to make or mar. We find the population discontented, and many of them leaving their country never to return. We find the wheels of commerce brought to a standstill, and a deadlock ruling in the financial centres; manufactures paralyzed—workmen and workwomen discharged by the thousand, and banks threatened with a raid by a blundering Finance Minister. To the general commercial depression, doubtless, a portion of the difficulties is attributable, but a very large share falls to the credit of the mismanagement of a Government which, predicting its good intentions on the assumption that its predecessor was responsible for 'all the ills that flesh is heir to,' promised the country an era of unparalleled prosperity! Much of the depression that exists is, undoubtedly, owing to the rashness, weakness and incapacity of the Administration, —to its frighful commercial blundering, its determination to tamper with invested capital. Another moving cause of the heart-sickness which affects a large portion of the population who have been schooled by the Grits, is found in the fact that the latter had taught many to believe that the late Government was the sum of all iniquity; and now these dupes find that their own idols have turned out equally as bad, and they have, consequently, lost all confidence in their country and its rulers. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that some are emigrating, while others, like the Halifax supporters of the Government, seem to think that, with Mr. Blake's assistance, the union of the Provinces is only a temporary affair, and they will not stultify their past record by celebrating Canada's Birthday. The lessons of the two years are most significant. They show that it is possible for a Party which came into power to 'elevate the standard of public morality,' to become a perfect engine of corruption and tyranny in a marvellously short period. They demonstrate that political leaders, who, in opposition, are constantly denouncing the Government of the day for mismanagement, may prove themselves in a few months to be the most reckless and incapable administrators of the public business. They show that the professions of a certain class of politicians are mere moonshine, their promises worthless, their boastings puerile, their attacks on their opponents mere claptrap and tricks of the trade. The Grit Party after a two years' trial, stands revealed in its true character and just proportions. It has been weighed in the balances and found wanting, and can play the part of the moralist no longer. The party leaders are alive to the dangers that beset them at the hands of the people, and are convinced that some new combination, some new appeal to the better sentiment of the country, will be necessary if their lease of power is to be extended. What new surprise they have in store for Canada we shall probably learn when Messrs. McKenzie, Brown and Blake return from England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Despatches from Professor Janney state that so far he has not discovered sufficient gold in the Black Hills to warrant any extended mining operations.

The *Mark Lane Express* says the weather hinders haying and harvesting; consequently prices of wheat a shilling higher, and in some markets two shillings.

The indirect taxes in France still greatly exceed the estimates, and in a very short time it is expected that the excess for the year will reach 60,000,000 francs.

The Charlie Ross kidnapping case has been again brought to notice by a Philadelphia evening paper which says that one Westervelt who has been imprisoned for some time for alleged complicity in the abduction of the boy has made a confession, but nothing will be published in order to more properly serve the ends of justice.

The inundations in France have added another to the list of that country's misfortunes. Great sufferings has been occasioned in the flood districts, and the loss of life is now placed at the fearful total of three thousand. The estimated value of the property destroyed is fixed by our latest telegraphic news at over twelve millions of pounds sterling.

Dean Stanley, in the course of his sermon at Westminister Abby, alluded to the American Declaration of Independence. He contrasted the animosity displayed in former days on the occasion of anniversary, with the spirit of conciliation which at present prevailed. Now, every American was proud of his English ancestry, and every Englishman proud of Washington.

The *Lancet* calls attention to the fact that Captain Boynton suffered so badly in his passage across the Channel that he almost wished he would sink. He was very sleepy and even slept some time in his dress and woke to find himself paddling. Some strong green tea was given him on coming ashore and this took away all unpleasant feelings. He said he would not go through that struggle again for any money. The same paper notifies with some degree of professional caution that among the men of the arctic expedition there are several tee-totallers, among the rest one Quarter-Master who has made two arctic voyages without breaking his pledge. In the expedition to the North-west, and in Ashantee Campaign, hot tea (not cold tea as the *Lancet* states) was made a good substitute for liquors, and the men were much better for its use. Still in the arctic regions the daily allowance of rum will be served out to each man who will take it.

A VERY BAD BOY.—Max Adler mentions a report that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a few days ago. A wicked boy whose Sunday school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a fire-fly and stuck it, with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was that it would give a couple of spurts and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then he began to do sums to discover where in the heavens that star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in Orion. In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraphed back to the man in Washington to know what he meant. The discoverer took another look and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely he was alarmed to see that it had legs! When he went to the dome the next morning to polish up his glass, he found the lightning bug. People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he infused into it much whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bills for telegraphic despatches amounted to $2,600, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bank of England employs 800 clerks.

Baron Rothschild has just given $30,000 for a French running horse.

A telegram from London announces that Lady Franklin is slowly improving.

About 100 tons of rock fell from underneath the American Falls at Niagara, on last Monday.

The German Emperor has conferred the third-class order of the Crown upon the African explorer, Dr. Nachaigal.

An Austrian manufactory has made 180,000 rifles for the Prussian Government and is making 145,000 more.

At the match for the All Ireland Challenge Shield, the Dublin team were victorious, beating the Americans by 11 points.

The poet Schiller died May 9th, 1805. The steamship Schiller, called after the poet, went down May 9, 1875.

Victor Hugo has enjoyed literary celebrity for thirty years, and has realized by his pen upwards of $600,000.

The Mines of the Cape Breton Company have stopped work, and others it is feared will soon follow. This will entail a good deal of distress.

An edition of the Bible is to be printed in London with all the proper names accented, to show their proper pronunciation

The shooting for all Ireland took place on Saturday, between Dublin and New York. The Dublin team won. Score—Dublin, 569; New York, 558; Belfast, 528.

The cup presented by the Mayor and citizens of Belfast Ireland, was won by Col. Gildersleeve (American), after a remarkably close and exciting contest with a Belfast marksman. There were twenty four contestants.

In the Commons, last week, John Bright presented a petition of sixty thousand members of Agricultural Laborers' Union, and others, asking extension of household suffrage to Counties and Boroughs, and for the re-distribution of parliamentary seats.

The journey from Amsterdam to Vienna has just been made on foot by M. De Witt in twenty-six days, thus winning a wager of $5000 that he would accomplish the distance, 702 English miles, in thirty days. His actual daily average was thus twenty-seven miles.

The London Tavern was offered for sale the other day, but was bought in, after a lively competition, for £84,500, to which sum it had advanced from a first offer of £65 000. Ten years ago the property changed proprietors for £41 000.

The extensive coal fields in the Island of Saghalien, which were recently ceded by Japan to Russia, are to be worked by Russian engineers and miners, and it is intended to employ a large number of the convicts from Siberia.

Each ship of the arctic expedition was supplied with pigeons similar to those used in the Franco-Prussian war. Part of these birds are to convey messages from the sledge parties to the *Alert*, the others to communicate with the *Discovery*.

LORD DUDLEY'S LUCK.—The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" writes:—"Lord Dudley is one of the millionaires of the turf, and he has made another big haul with his usual luck. Just before the race for the Ascot Gold Cup, Lord Dudley offered £10,000 to £5,000 on Dorchester, which animal he had inspected in its stable the previous evening. The bet was taken and split up amongst several sporting men in the ring, £5,000 being too heavy a risk for one hand. The horse won very easily, and Lord Dudley gets his £5,000. His luck is proverbial, and he boasts that his weekly settlement at Tatterall's never shows a losing account, a very remarkable thing for any devotee of the turf. He laid £6,000 to £4,000 on Spainaway and Lady Love for the Oaks, and of course won. The money value of Lady Dudley's jewels has been won by his Lordship in bets nearly twice over since they were carried off too mysteriously from Paddington Station."

It is reported that an insurrection broke out against the Turks in Herzegovina. The women, children and old men have been sent to Dalmatia for safety. The Turkish troops are marching against the insurgents. Austria has sent troops to Nekovich, on the frontier of Herzegovina.

Hon. Reverdy Jehnson, the Nestor of the American bar, having already passed his eightieth year, astonished everybody in a Baltimore court-room the other day by his mental and physical vigor, the retentiveness of his memory the clearness and strength of his voice, and the closeness of his reasoning on points of law. He took no notes relying entirely on his memory to reply to long arguments by his opponents, arguing the entire day without apparent fatigue.

THE BARRISTER AND THE WITNESS.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the assizes held during the past year at Lincoln, England, both judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witness npon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from its even tenor. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleadings, and had coaxed, threatened, and even bullied witnesses, there was called into the box a young ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personified.

'Now, sir,' said the council in a tone he would at any other time have denounced as vulgarly loud. 'I hope we shall have no difficult in making you speak up.'

'I hope not, sur,' was shouted, or rather bellowed, out by the witness, in tones which almost shook the building, and would certainly have alarmed any timid or nervous lady.

'How dare you speak in that way, sir?' said the counsel.

'Please sur, I can't speak any louder, sur,' said the astonished witness, attempting to shout louder than before, evidently thinking the fault to be speaking too softly.'

'Pray, have you been drinking this morning shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the last remnant of his temper.

'Yes, sur,' was the reply.

'And what have you been drinking?'

'Corfee, sur.'

'And what do you have in your coffee, sir?' shouted the exasperated counsel.

'A spune, sur,' was the answer innocently spoken, amid the roars of the whole court—excepting only the now thoroughly wild counsel, who flung down his brief and rushed out of the court.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* sends the following as an almost verbal account of the Sultan of Zanzibar's impressions of his reception at Marlborough House:—'There was something in the beaming countenance of the Prince of Wales when I met His Royal Highness in the great Hall which gave me confidence. I felt at once that my reception was not to be cold and formal, but warm and hearty. When His Royal Highness introduced me to the Princess, his sweet consort, and then to his sweet sister, the Princess Alice, and her noble consort, the Prince of Hesse, I was bewildered with gratification. Yet even that was nothing to the feeling I experienced when His Royal Highness asked me if I would like to see the children; yes, he said 'the children,' as a father who was not a prince, would say it. In my highest expectations I had never anticipated such a pleasure. One with a soft voice, thinking, doubtless, that I might feel embarrassed, suggested that only some of the children should be brought, but I know a few words of English, and I heard the prince say 'All, all.' I cannot express to you the joy which I felt when these sweet children entered the room, and saw them all put their arms lovingly round the prince's neck and embrace him; and he too, embraced them lovingly, lifting the little ones of the floor to kiss them. At that moment my heart was full, and I prayed that the blessing of God might rest upon them. In manners they were so natural, so cheerful, so trusting; they sat down by my side with the utmost confidence—by the side of me, an Arab whom they had never seen before, and I can truly say now, in reply to the question which his Royal Highness had previously asked me, that the most pleasing sight which I have witnessed in England, and that which hitherto has impressed me most, was to see this Royal English home. In fact, I almost forgot everything which passed at the interview except the picture presented by that bright and noble family—a picture which will never be erased from my memory. Moreover, I no longer wonder, since I saw the Royal boys clad in sailors' uniform, that the Navy is the glory of England; and again I say, may the peace of God and his blessing rest upon her Majesty the Queen and these her illustrious descendants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Flour, Cornmeal, Sugar, Molasses, etc.

BY Auction at the subscriber's Sales Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., at eleven o'clock—

200 bbls Canada FLOUR,
50 do CORNMEAL, (kiln dried)
15 bbls OATMEAL,
6 hhds. English Refined SUGAR.
5 do Porto Rico do
25 bbls Yellow Refined do
10 bbls Granulated do
15 bbls Crushed do
10 puns Choice MOLASSES,
4 do damaged do
50 boxes Layer RAISINS
10 bbls White BEANS,
5 boxes CHEESE,
10 kegs baking SODA,
15 chests superior Congou Tea,
25 boxes Brown SOAP,
10 do Freeland's do
10 cases MATCHES.
50 sides Logan's Sole LEATHER,
25 kegs NAILS.
25 doz. PAILS,
15 casks KEROSENE.

Terms liberal, made known at sale.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

July 12, 1875—1in

Haying Tools.

10 doz. Nash's SCYTHES,
10 doz. Scythe SNATHS,
25 doz. Hay FORKS,
50 doz. Hay RAKES,
25 boxes Scythe STONES,
20 doz. Fork HANDLES.

Cheap for Cash at SIMON W. CRABBE'S, Sign of the Stove, 109 Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 12, 1875—4in

Imported Horses.

THE newly imported Blood Horse *Abel*, the Cart Horse *Brown Stout*, and the Suffolk Punch Horse *Challenger*, will serve a limited number of Mares at the Stock Farm.

TERMS—Ten Dollars; half to be paid down, balance when Mare proves to be in Foal.

FRANCIS BELL, Manager Stock Farm.

Ch'town, July 12, 1875.—2in

VILLA RESIDENCE!

"THE NEST."

P. V. ROBIN, Esq., being about to leave the Island, has instructed me to sell at AUCTION, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 15th July, at 12 o'clock, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) that very beautifully situated Villa Residence and Grounds, at present occupied by him, known as "THE NEST," fronting on the Brighton Road, near the Victoria Barracks, and within ten minutes walk of the city. The Dwelling House contains Twelve Rooms, with a large Outer Kitchen. There are also good Horse and Cow Stable and Barn, Hennery, Ice House, and other Outbuildings.

The grounds are very beautifully laid out, with Walks, Shrubberies, Lawn, &c., with a nice Kitchen Garden and Pasture Lot in the rear, thus presenting a favourable opportunity to any Gentleman wishing to purchase a Villa Property. Its proximity to the City and beautiful situation opposite the proposed New City Park, combining to render it a most Valuable Property, possessing attractive advantages for a business Gentleman.

Intending purchasers may view the property at any time previous to day of sale.

WM. DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, June 21, 1875.

AMERICAN BUCKEYE!

EVERYWHERE TRIUMPHANT.

The subscribers have imported for this season a number of these excellent

Self-raking & Reaping Machines,

The Buckeye has been so long and so favorably known by the farmers of this Island, that it is unnecessary for us to say much in its favor. The fact that during the season of 1874, the

BUCKEYE

has taken 14 first prizes at field trials in Europe, and 72 in different States of the Union, in competition with the Champion, Wood, Kirby, and others, establishes its reputation as King of the Harvest Fields. It is now the most universally used, and the most popular Machine in the world.

The Cutter Bar.

of the Buckeye is in front of the driver so that he can see his work without turning his head and looking backwards while endeavoring to drive his horses straight, as he is compelled to do in the case of Machines having the Cutting Gear behind the driver. By a simple contrivance the driver, from his seat, can raise and lower the whole platform so as to pick up lodged grain. This cannot be done on any machine that has the Cutter Bar in rear of the driver. He must get off the machine in order to lower it on the outside which necessitates some loss of time. Another advantage which the Buckeye possesses over all other machines is its simplicity of construction, and the ease and safety with which it can be operated.

The Buckeye Machines which we offer for sale this season are superior to any hitherto sold here.

—ALSO—

The Patent Self-Operating

Whitecomb Hay Rake.

We have a supply of these Rakes which have proved to be the best ever imported into this country. We have received from well-known intelligent farmers who have purchased from us, a large number of testimonials, which can be seen at our office.

BULLARD TEDDER.

Farmers requiring any of these celebrated Machines, can be supplied by applying early.

EXTRAS.

We keep constantly on hand, a large supply of Buckeye, Manny, and Union Extras.

We do not advertise what we have not got in Stock.

The Mowing Machines and Rakes can be seen at the stores of the following gentlemen:—

JAMES R. MCLEAN Esq., Souris,
DAVID ROSS, Esq., Orwell,
ANGUS GREGOR, Esq., New Glasgow
JOHN LARKIN, Esq., St. Peters Bay.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLES.

Agents for the Richardson Manufacturing Company.

Ch'town, July 5th, 1875.

COAL. COAL.

SEASON 1875.

Vale Colliery Pictou.

WE are prepared to grant orders on the above mines, and solicit the patronage of all dealers it the city and throughout the Island.

The quality only needs a trial to convince customers of its superiority.

For orders and further particulars apply o

CARVELL BROS, Agents.

Ch'town, June 21, 1875. 2m

NOTICE.

THE Medical Board of Examiners will meet at the North American Hotel, at 2 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day July, for the purpose of examining persons desirous of registering their Diplomas, and for the transaction of other business.

W. H. HOBKIRK, Chairman.

July 5, 1875

Lime. Lime.

A FEW loads of LIME for sale at the GAS WORKS.

June 28, 1857.

NOTICE TO SHIPBUILDERS.

JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscribers, a large lot of Manilla Rope, all sizes, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

MACDONALD & OWEN.

June 21, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW WORK ON

Prince Edward Island

BY DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Author of the History of Nova Scotia, &c.

THE Book is intended to supply a want in the Literature of the Island. It shall present, within moderate compass, a comprehensive sketch of its history, (based upon original statements hitherto unpublished) from the time of its becoming British property till the consummation of Confederation. The author has spared no pains to make the Book not not only readable, but of permanent value.

The volume shall consist of over two hundred pages, printed in clear type on good paper, and elegantly and substantially bound in cloth.

The work is to be published by subscription, and the writer undertook his arduous and expensive task in the firm conviction that every family on the Island would purchase a copy.

The work will be delivered to subscribers in the fall of the present year.

Price, in cloth $1.25.

Ch'town, July 12, 1875.—all island pa. 3in

THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION! OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE Annual Competition for Prizes of the above Association will take place at Charlottetown, on the 11th and 12th of August next. Further particulars will be published in handbills.

Any person subscribing the sum of $2.00, or any Company of Active Militia subscribing the sum of $10.00, will be entitled to compete for Prizes.

Intending competitors will please send in their names and subscription to the undersigned on or before the 31st inst.

JAMES D. IRVING, Secretary and Treasurer of the P. R. Association of P. E. Island.

Ch'town, July 12, 1875.

AUCTION.

I WILL sell by Auction, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of JULY, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., the Repairs to Bungay Bridge; and at 12 o'clock, the repairs to John Bagnall's Mill Bridge.

On THURSDAY, the 15th, the Repairs to the Floating Bridge, New London; at 12 o'clock, the Repairs to Smith's Mill Bridge; and at 1 o'clock, p. m., the making up of John Harding's Bridge.

Security will be required for the faithful performance of each contract.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.

Ch'town, July 12, 1875.

TENDERS! GOVERNMENT WORKS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, until THURSDAY, the 22nd day of July, 12 o'clock, noon, for building a Bridge accross Hay River, Lot 44, on the new line of road from Priest's Pond, to Bear River. Plan and Specification to be seen with William Leslie, Esq., Bear River.

Also, tenders for building a bridge across Big Pond, Lot 45, on same line of road. Plan and Specification to be seen with Chas. McEachern, Esq., Rock A Barra.

The signatures of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work is required to accompany each tender.

Board not bound to accept the lowest tender. No tender will be recognized without the signatures of the securities

W. McDONALD, S. P. Works, King's Co.

Supt's office, King's County.

July 3, 1875.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

Sale of New Stock.

BY order of the Directors of the Union Bank of P. E. Island, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his Salesroom, Queen Square, on WEDNESDAY, 21st day of July next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.,

Five Hundred Shares,

of Ten Pounds each, late currency of this Island, being new or increased Stock of the Union Bank of P. E Island—to be offered in lots of Five Shares each, as provided by the Act of Incorporation The premium or advance over par value of said shares, along with half the principal to be paid in cash on day of Sale, and the balance on or before the 16th day of November next, at the office of the said Bank in Charlottetown.

Dated at Charlottetown, 19th May, 1875.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

April 21, 1875.

TENDERS FOR STONE BUILDING.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, till Saturday, the 31st of July inst., from parties willing to contract with the Government to build a Stone Culvert on the St. Peter's Road, along side of the Railroad. Tenders to state the price per yard [the stone being found] and also the cost per yard, the contractor finding all materials.

Specification and Plan can be seen at at the office of the undersigned.

Board will not be bound to accept the lowest tender. Two Sureties required for the faithful performance of contract.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.

Ch'town, 9th, July, 1875.

DWELLING HOUSE AND LAND!

I will sell at Auction, on the premises, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock that Valuable Plot of Land fronting on Hensley Street, (better known as Davy's Lane), being part of Town Lots No. 96 & 97 in 2nd hundred, fronting on Hensley Street 40 feet, and extending back 70 feet, with the double Tenement House thereon, now renting for One Hundred and Three dollars per annum.

Terms Easy.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r

Ch'town July 5, 1875.—p h

Manilla. Manilla.

NOW in stock, and at prices as low as ever:—

600	coils	6	Thread.
200	coils	9	Thread.
200	coils	12	do
200	coils	15	do
180	coils	18	do
100	coils	1¼	inch
150	coils	1⅜	do
90	coils	1¾	do
90	coils	2	do
100	coils	2¼	do
75	coils	2½	do
75	coils	2¾	do
60	coils	3	do
40	coils	3¼	do
40	coils	3½	do
30	coils	3¾	do
20	coils	4	do
15	coils	4½	do
4	hawsers	6	inch
4	"	6½	do
2	"	7	do.

CARVELL BROS.

July 5, 1875.—31

Sugar. Sugar.

HEAVY stock of Crushed, Granulated, Scotch Refined, Porto Rico (choice), and common Brown at great bargains. Call or send for samples and prices.

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown, July 5, 1875.—31

Old Sydney Mines.

WE will grant orders on the above Mines on as favorable terms and as low as can be obtained at the Mines.

CARVELL BROS.

July 5, 1875.

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.