# The Examiner.

**Charlottetown, May 10, 1875.**

## *THE RAILWAY.*

Not many months will, we venture to predict, pass away ere the people of this Island estimate at its proper value the great boon conferred upon the Province by the Liberal-Conservative party, under the Leadership of James C. Pope and George W. Howlan. Despite alarming rumors, emanating from official as well as unofficial sources; from Mr. Swinyard as well as Mr. L. H. Davies; from the Local Opposition Press as well as from ignorant, dissatisfied croakers—the railway is already well patronized by the travelling public. Since it was opened, the traffic has largely increased. On the 26th April the first train ran between Charlottetown and Georgetown. The passengers numbered but twenty.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On April | 27th | they numbered | 43 |
| " | 28th | " | 59 |
| " | 29th | " | 55 |
| " | 30th | " | 90 |
| On May | 1st | " | 93 |
| " | 3d | " | 159 |
| " | 4th | " | 160 |
| " | 5th | " | 132 |
| " | 6th | " | 336 |
| " | 7th | " | 202 |
| " | 8th | " | 275 |

The total amount collected up to Friday was, for passengers, $1025.89; for freight, $809.55.

For these statistics we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Roper of the Railway Department. When we consider that the staff is not yet properly organized, that there is no time table, no telegraph, and few trained officials in whom the public can place confidence; when we remember that a systematic attempt has been made to scare people from the railway—the large increase in the passenger traffic, and the highly favorable impression the railway has made on those who travel upon it—strangers as well as natives—is highly gratifying. Concerning the freight traffic, we have not any definite or reliable information. It has, we understand, been fully as large as was anticipated. As soon as the 'spring ships' arrive it will (if the tariff be not considered too high,) largely increase for at least a month; in mid-summer, we may fairly calculate on the arrival of many strangers, who will make use of the railway; in the fall there will, undoubtedly, be a heavy local traffic both in freight and passengers; and, as this is the most densely populated Province in the Dominion, the "way traffic" will probably be large and continuous. Altogether, there is every reason to anticipate the fulfilment of Mr. Pope's prediction, that our Island railway will, if properly managed, pay as well as any railway in the Dominion.

The exceedingly high tariff which the Dominion Government have thought fit to establish will, however, be a drawback. While business men can obtain freight accommodation from steamers and sailing packets at less than half the rates charged by the railway, they will not be likely to employ more cars than they absolutely require. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the tariff lately imposed on Government Railways, has created great and widespread dissatisfaction. It may be safely assumed that the maintenance of our railway will not cost half as much as that of the railways of these sister Provinces, and yet our people have been inflicted with the same almost unbearable burden of tariff. This is not right. On the strictest commercial principles it is not right. Why should we, who are favored by nature, we who have a cheap railway, be obliged to pay as much as those whose railways, built on the broad guage, run through hundreds of miles of rock, over steep hills and deep ravines? We feel certain our people do not require any special privileges. We believe they would not ask a single farthing from the taxpayers of Ontario, or Quebec, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, Manitoba or British Columbia, towards the maintenance of their railway. But they will object to the imposition of a special tax towards defraying the losses on other lines of Government Railway in the Dominion; and they will ask that the tariff of the railway, built with their money only, be so fixed that the line will afford to them the largest amount of accommodation consistent with the payment of working expenses.

Before concluding this article, we may remark — without impugning Mr. McKechnie, who is, we understand, a first-class officer — that it is full time a railway time-table was issued, the staff properly organized, the telegraph line put up, and the postal arrangements completed. Was not Mr. Swinyard sent here last August for the express purpose of organizing a staff and making arrangements? Surely time enough has elapsed since then!

## *SOURIS BREAKWATER.*

Two hundred and eighty feet of Souris Breakwater has been built. Eight hundred and ninety-six feet are to be added by the Dominion Government. The addition is to extend westward from the western end of the present structure. The lower portion of the work, up to a height of two feet above low-water mark, is to be constructed in sixteen lengths or cribs. Each length or crib is to be fifty-six feet long and forty-six feet wide, and to be built plumb from the bottom. Above the before-mentioned level, the work is to be continuous over the whole length. It must stand, at the time of completion and acceptance by the Dominion Government, five feet above high-water mark—spring tides. The present breakwater is to be built up to a corresponding height for a distance of two hundred feet; and then it is to slope down gradually to its present level. Should the contractor build any of the cribs on the ice, he is to do so at his own risk. Payments will be made during the progress of the work—ten per cent being reserved until its completion and acceptance. The contract is to be completed on or before the first of June, 1877.

## *NEW HOTEL.*

We understand there is some prospect of the erection of a large hotel on the corner of Great George and Water Streets. The Steam Navigation Company offer the vacant lot, including the Revere House; and an effort is being made to form a company to erect the building. We hope some public spirited individual will take hold of and push the enterprise.

## *ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.*

St. Patrick's School, established by His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown, in September, 1870, is eligibly situated at the corner of Richmond and Great George Streets, Charlottetown. About two hundred pupils—many of them the children of very poor persons—now attend it. The course of their studies is divided into three departments - the Preparatory, the Intermediate and Commercial - and for each department there is a schoolroom and a teacher.

The School-rooms are on the second flat of the building. Glass partitions, running north and south, divide the flat into three compartments. Ingress and egress to and from each compartment is secured by a hall running the length of the building. This hall is not partitioned off in the ordinary way. On the side next the schoolrooms is a stout strong railing. So that each of the rooms get the full benefit of both rows of double windows with which the building is traversed; and light and ventilation - essential to mental and physical growth and strength—are secured. Around the walls of each of the rooms are pictures and mottos calculated to stimulate, discipline, and elevate the minds of children. The desks are placed in rows. Two pupils sit at each desk. The several teachers occupy raised seats at the east side of each room. The head-master or Principal, has the first room; and by means of the glass partitions, the whole school—both teachers and masters are at all times directly under his eye. In the Principal's room is a library of three hundred volumes—selected especially with a view to the entertainment and instruction of boys. These books are lent to those who have honorably passed out of the school. Thus the very strong bond of attachment which is formed between nearly every boy and his *alma mater*, is strengthened and preserved. The rooms, we may observe, are scrupulously clean. There are no spots of ink, no notches or carved figures on the desks, no disgusting mind-and-moral-debasing pictures and writings on the walls. From such things even the out-buildings of St. Patrick's School are, happily, free.

The department of study comprises:—

1. *Preparatory Department.* — Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, Rudiments of Grammar, Writing, Geography and Arithmetic.

2. *Intermediate Department.* — Religious Instruction, Sacred History, Spelling, (with written exercises), Reading, Grammar, History, (modern) Geography, Writing, Arithmetic and Vocal Music.

3. *Commercial Department.*— Religious Instruction, Book-keeping by single and double entry, with the latest and most practical Business Forms, Commercial Correspondence in French and English, Penmanship, Grammar, Composition, History, (Ancient and Modern), Geography, Use of Globes, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry Mensuration, Trigonometry, (plain and spherical); Linear Drawing, Surveying, Navigation, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, French, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The special object of the latter deparment is to prepare young gentlemen for the counting room, and particular attention is therefore paid to the commercial studies.

Last week a public examination of the pupils was held on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter evening the students in the Commercial Department were examined. His Lordship the Bishop, the Vicar General, and several Priests, Henry Lawson, Esq., P. D. Cox, Esq., C. E., several other gentlemen and a large number of ladies and children were present. The boys were exercised in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, trignometry, geography, the uses of globes, surveying the mechanical forces, etc. Questions and problems were given them by the Principal, the Vicar General, and by Henry Lawson, Esq. In each branch they acquitted themselves well. They could tell the 'why' and the 'wherefore' of things, and besides showing great expertness, they demonstrated that they were well 'bottomed' in their studies. Masters Patrick Corbett, William Corbett and James Cox, particularly, displayed cleverness. Should they go on as they have begun, there can be no doubt that they will one day be distinguished scholars. At the conclusion of the examination Henry Lawson, Esq., in response to a request of the Bishop, briefly addressed the boys. He said that he was agreeably surprised at their proficiency. The examination had proved to him that they had worked hard under the direction of good teachers. Their performances in mathematics had specially surprised and pleased him. He trusted that they would go on—learn all they could and learn thoroughly. The great point is to 'understand.' Youth, he remarked, is the season for improvement. They possessed uncommon advantages. They should struggle upward. At the bottom of the hill of knowledge they would always be jostled by a crowd of competitors—but there was ever plenty of room at the top. He counselled them to try to get to the top. The trial would, undoubtedly, cost them labor, and they might not be able to get as high as they anticipated. Still, they should push up, and secure as high a position as they could. His Lordship supplemented Mr. Lawson's address with a few remarks. He said that he, too, had been gratified. He was pleased to know that, although their time had been partially taken up with the study of religion, they had made such marked progress in the branches in which they had been examined. He counselled them always to keep on the path of rectitude. Education, with all its advantages, and all the powers it confers, is but a poor thing if it is not accompanied by virtue. He trusted they would ever remember the lessons of morality and religion they had received. Both speakers were heartily applauded by the boys.

## *DISTRESSED SEAMEN.*

In his Report the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries states, that "In the Province of Prince Edward Island the Expenditure on account of sick and distressed seamen, for the past fiscal year, amounted to $922.83, while the amount collected was $516.86.

A Marine Hospital is established in Charlottetown, and Dr. F. P. Taylor was appointed Medical Superintendent on the 5th May last, at a salary of $300 per annum. The average number of patients attended to in this Hospital is nearly three per week.

The provisions of the Sick Mariners' Acts were only extended to the Province of Prince Edward Island on the 1st July last, but the Act providing for the extension of these Acts to that Province, also declared the duties which had been collected under them during the previous year, to have been lawfully demanded and paid."

The Dredge.—Capt. Williams informs us that the dredge will commence work at the Railway wharf this week.

Mr. Logan, of Pictou, will rebuild his tannery.

The appointment of Judges to the Supreme Court will not take place till September.

## *OUR LIGHTHOUSES.*

The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries reports that "during the past season the lighthouses in this division have been visited by the General Superintendent of Lighthouses, and arrangements made to have repairs performed on the lighthouses most urgently requiring them. The necessary supplies for the lighthouses have been delivered at each station by the government schooner *Nickerson*. As stated in the report of last year, the lighthouses and lighting apparatus were found by the Superintendent to be very inferior, and to require a large amount of repairs and improvements, and the following is a summary of the work performed at each station, and of the improvements required.

BLOCK HOUSE POINT, CHARLOTTETOWN HARBOR.

The buildings at this station are so much decayed by age as scarcely to merit repair, and it was thought advisable to perform only slight temporary repairs, till arrangements could be made to erect a new lighthouse and dwelling. It is proposed to erect a tower of the height of 30 feet, to show a fixed white light to all points of approach, and to show also a powerful red light in the direction of the outer buoy on Governor Island reef. It is also proposed to place a bell buoy on this reef.

POINT PRIM LIGHTHOUSE.

This lighthouse is built of brick, and the walls were found to be in good condition. Repairs have been made to the foundation of the tower, and also to the lantern, but it will be necessary ere long to provide a new lantern, as the present one is very old and cannot be depended on. Some new lamps and reflectors were provided, and some minor repairs also performed on the lighthouse in addition to those stated. The dwelling house was found to be unfit for occupation, and the necessary steps were taken to put it in good condition.

MURRAY HARBOR RANGE LIGHTS.

A new lantern, lamps and reflectors were supplied to this station, but it is proposed to erect two open framed towers, one on the wharf and the other on the beach, in place of the present arrangements, and to place both lighthouses in charge of one person instead of two as at present.

PANMURE HEAD.

The tower of this building consists of a large framed building, and during the past season it has been thoroughly repaired and painted. The copper and iron work in the lantern has also been repaired, and new lamps and reflectors supplied, and also extensive repairs made in the dwelling house.

ST. ANDREW'S POINT.

The tower and lantern were repaired, and new lamps and reflectors supplied. A new breastwork has also been built on both sides of the lighthouse.

TRACADIE RANGE LIGHTS.

The present lights are placed in small lanterns standing on day beacons 700 feet apart. New lamps were supplied and the lanterns repaired. It is proposed to build two towers at this station, and to show a red light from one and a white light from the other.

RUSTICO.

The range lights at this point are in small lanterns raised on beacons placed 700 feet apart. Temporary repairs to the lighting apparatus were made at this station, but the General Superintendent is of opinion that it will be necessary to erect a tower at this station, and make other improvements in the interests of navigation.

NEW LONDON.

The range lights at this station are raised in small lanterns placed on the day beacons. A new lantern, with lamp and reflector, was supplied at this station, but it would appear that a tower is required to be built, as in the case of Rustico.

FISH ISLAND, MALPEQUE BAY.

The lighthouse at this station is a slight wooden structure not worthy of repair, and the dwelling house has been abandoned as as unfit for use. New lamps and reflectors were supplied to this lighthouse, but it will be necessary to erect a new lighthouse, dwelling and oil store at this station, and also to establish a beacon range light.

LITTLE CHANNEL.

The range lights at this station are of the most temporary description, and it will be necessary to erect a small tower and dwelling, and also an oil store and to place a range light on a moveable frame.

CASCUMPEC.

The lighthouse at this point is placed on Sandy Island It consists of a small tower showing a white fixed light. There is also a dwelling house and a small beacon showing a red light, but the buildings are all so decayed by age as to be unworthy of repairs. Some improvements were made to the lighting apparatus, but a new lighthouse and other buildings would seem also to be required at this station.

NORTH CAPE.

This is one of the most important light stations on the Island. The tower is a good substantial building, and there is a small dwelling house for the use of the keeper. The present illuminating apparatus consists of a dioptric light of the fourth order, but the light is not of the power and character that its importance demands, and it is proposed to replace it with a powerful revolving white light on the catoptric principle. Some slight repairs were performed at this station.

SUMMERSIDE OR BEDEQUE HARBOR.

The lighthouse at this station is situated on the Queen's Wharf, Summerside; but the tower is so low that the light is often obstructed by vessels. A tower with open framing below, sufficiently high to show a light 32 feet above the wharf is required at this place.

SEA-COW HEAD.

The lighthouse consists of a heavy framed octagonal building with stone foundation. Considerable repairs to the foundation were carried out, the tower painted and repaired and a new copper ventilator supplied to the lantern. A dwelling house appears to be required at this station for the keeper.

CRAPAUD.

This light is only of a temporary character, the lantern being raised on a pole with guide rods. A new lantern, lamps and reflectors were supplied at this station, but it will be necessary to erect a tower here also.

Appropriations were made by Parliament at its last session for the construction of a lighthouse on Wood's Island, and tenders will shortly be invited for this work. An appropriation was also made for the erection of a lighthouse on West Point, and it is probable that this work will be under contract during the ensuing season of navigation.

During the past season a number of Harbor Masters have been appointed for ports and harbors in this province, in accordance with the provisions of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament relating to Harbor Masters; and the buoys at these ports have been placed under their charge, but it will be necessary that in future new arrangements be made for the oversight of the extensive buoy service on the Island.

The total expenditure for maintenance of lighthouses, buoys and beacons in Prince Edward Island for the year ended 30th of June last, was $3,357.71."

## *OUR FISHERIES.*

INLAND.

It is greatly to be regretted that no measures have been taken by the Dominion Government to protect the Salmon and Trout Fisheries of this Island. Under the supervision of an active Inspector and assistants, our rivers might teem with fish. From Supplement (No. 5) to the Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, we learn that Senator Haythorne has been in communication with the Department on the subject. Senator Haythorne states:

"The writer took an opportunity, before the setting in of last winter, to visit the spawning grounds in Winter River, in order to form an adequate opinion of the results arrived at. The spawning season however, was then over, and the fish were lying in numbers in deep pools, waiting for a freshet to carry them down to salt water. Their work was apparent in many places. Gravelly reaches, for a distance of several chains were burrowed up to form a suitable place of deposit for the spawn, which would vivify about the ensuing month of April or May. At these seasons the fish are an easy prey to poachers, and it is from September to February that the duties of the water bailiffs require to be diligently and faithfully performed.

"As to the results obtained in the other rivers named in the statute—Dunk River, and Morell and Midgell—the writer cannot speak from personal observation, but he has communicated with Senator Montgomery respecting the results obtained in Dunk River. The Senator writes. 'I do not think that river has been well attended to; it might be as good for salmon as any river we have on the Island if it was well looked after.' Respecting the Morell, a former member of Parliament—James Hogan, Esq.—a reliable person, writes nearly to the same effect, and considers success certain if proper measures are adopted.

"It may be stated that the rivers of this Island are peculiarly well adapted for breeding salmon; the smallest brooks are never dry, being fed by perennial springs, and the courses of the rivers being short, they are not subject to heavy freshets which might disturb or carry off the spawn; moreover, the red sandstone gravel of the reaches frequented by the fish is soft, and easily burrowed up by them.

"If at any future time fish breeding should be attempted in a systematic way, unequalled facilities would be found for forming breeding ponds, at a very inconsiderable expense, by damming up the smallest streams. In one important respect the Act referred to requires amendment—the close time should be extended until February, instead of the first day of January.

"Winter River and the other streams referred to are at present practically without protection, for though the Act 32 Victoria, Cap. 27, stands unrepealed, no funds have been voted to put it in operation. It would be a matter of much regret, particularly to those who have taken an interest in the protection of these valuable fisheries, should the results which have been attained by several years of watching be neutralized. Some temporary expedient therefore, seems to be required to meet the peculiar circumstances of the case. The writer presumes that very general powers are vested by the Dominion Fishery Laws in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and may be made applicable to this Province by Order in Council. If, by virtue of those powers, the rivers referred to could be treated as protected for breeding purposes, and the provisions of the Act 37th Victoria, continued until a better and more efficient system could be devised and adopted, the object of protecting the spawning fish from their present danger would be accomplished."

In his annual Report, Mr. F. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, states that 'fry from the present stock of Salmon eggs laid down last fall will be apportioned among streams in New Brunswick, Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Ontario. Between three and four millions of young fish will be distributed in this manner.' It is also stated that 'a sum of $405 was spent during the fiscal year to pay the salaries of 18 water bailiffs and contingent expenses' in this Province!

DEEP SEA.

D. Currie Esq., Collector of Customs at Charlottetown, reports as follows.—

"Hon. A. J. Smith,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Sir:—I have the honor to send you herewith a tabular statement of the quality and value of fish exported from Prince Edward Island in 1874 I had no time to make up the figures myself, but I have checked them and find them correct. Neither am I in a position to prepare a report on the subject worthy of your Department. I was absent when your telegram reached Charlottetown, and since my return I have been all but laid up after so much cold and fatigue. Your printed report for 1873 I have not yet received, and hence am unable to compare the last and previous year. I have glanced cursorily over the returns for 1872 as published in our local records—1873, for statistical comparison, not being reliable, as half the reports were under the 'local' arrangement, and the other half under the Dominion, when no account was taken of shipments to Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—and find the quantity of mackerel exported in 1874 to be threefold of that of 1872. For the latter year the total value of fish exported is $128,777; for 1874 the sum is $288,863. In codfish I observe a falling off in the past year as compared with 1872, of nearly 50 per cent, both in quantity and value. In the article of canned fish, on the other hand, there is an increase of nearly 30 per per cent, which shows that this is a growing industry. During the past year there were engaged in it Harry S. McNutt, Esq., at Malpeque; Hon. J. C. Pope, at Cascumpec; Messrs. Matheson & Brown, at West Point; Hon. D. Davies and Mr. John Cairns, at Murray Harbor; Mr. Mathew Waddell, at Rollo Bay; Messrs. George Wilson & Co., at Rollo Bay; and Messrs. Shanks & Smith, at Little Sands and Rollo Bay.

In 1874, the catch of mackerel was the largest ever known in Prince Edward Island. The fish was inferior in quality, and mostly 'shore caught.' The proportion of number *ones* was comparatively small.

The latest catch was, I am informed by Mr. Churchill, of Rustico, about equally divided into *ones*, *twos* and *threes*. In money value, however, the enormous quantity made up for more than was lost in quality and price.

Oysters, of which there is a large quantity to be had in the Island waters, do not figure largely in the returns. They are shipped to, and consumed in, the Dominion and do not therefore appear on our books as an export.

The figures I send you show that the fisheries of this section of the Dominion proved highly successful in 1874.'

The quautity and value of fish caught and exported from this Province in the year 1874, are shown by the following table:—

| Year | Article | Quantity | Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | Mackerel | 27,317 | $221,761 |
| " | Herring | 280 | 4,966 |
| " | Codfish—salted | 7,413¾ | 29,018 |
| " | Salmon—canned | 4,978 | 9,389 |
| " | Salmon—pickled | 10½ | 114 |
| " | Lobsters—canned | 1443 | 10,592 |
| " | Oysters—fresh | 146 | 256 |
| " | Sea Fish—not pickled | 181 | 7,157 |
| " | Other kinds | 32 | 4,300 |
| " | Fish Oil | 2,805 | 1,310 |
| | | | $288,863 |

The value of our exports of fish is thus set down:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain, | $27,015 |
| West Indies, | 11,378 |
| United States, | 250,214 |
| Newfoundland, | 228 |
| St. Pierre, | 28 |
| | $288,863 |

Our own opinion is that fair criticism always turns out best in the end, and that it pays any journal to follow that course. There is no harm in giving credit to a public man on the opposite side of politics if he is fairly entitled to it, any more thanthere is in administering an occasional sharp rebuke to another on one's own side if he deserve it. The promotion of the public welfare is the first and most important function of journalism, and to this all others are subordinate. Country first, is the motto of the true patriot and the honest man. —*Hamilton Times.*

## *SPELLING COMPETITION AT SUMMERSIDE.*

THE AUSPICES OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

[*From our own Correspondent.*]

Notice had been given that there would be a competition of spelling between twenty picked children of Summerside Grammar school, and twenty children picked from the Eastern District Summerside school and the school at Wilmot District. At the appoinied time—7th inst., at 2 p.m.—the parties arrived, attended by a large concourse of people, among whom we noticed, Hon. John Lefurgy and Rev. Mr. McKay, who duly appointed Dimmock Archibald, Esq., chairman, John McRae, Secretary, and D. J. Enman, Referee. Spelling began with a close contest; Children from the Eastern District and Wilmot did well, and maintained their standing against the Grammar scholars until near the last when at the close Masters Wm. Stavert and Colin McLellan were the only occupants of the ground; and they, of course, bore off the laurels. In reading, too, at the request of the audience, the contest was close. Misses Schurman and Waugh, Wilmot were the acknowledged best. The latter, although in spelling were partially beaten, because of sickness, are intent on trying it again in spelling, reading or arithmetic, and do challenge the Summerside Grammar School to another contest.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The goods entered for consumption in Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, for March, amounted in value to $9,109,583; duty collected. $1,367,431.81.

It is supposed that Dr. Rastorel and companions, the French Communists, who escaped from New Caledonia perished on the water, as no tidings of them yet are received, and fragments of the boat are found.

A committee of the Prussian Diet has prepared a bill declaring the old Catholics entitled to a share of Roman Catholic churches, cemetries and revenues, proportionate to their numbers as compared with other Catholics.

The *Times'* special despatch from Berlin reports that the Belgian Minister of Justice has made an explict statement that the Belgian Courts are incompetent to take up the proceedings against Duchesne, and that the statement has been transmitted to the Berlin Government.

The Baie Verte Canal project.—Mr. H. G. G. Ketchum, of Fredricton, N. B., proposes to have a ship railway constructed instead of the Baie Verte Canal. A railway with all necessary lifts and appliances for carrying the largest ships across the isthmus, would, he estimated, cost inside of $2,500,000.

"Dog on It."—In twenty-one counties in Georgia very careful agricultural statistics were collected last year, in compliance with a State law. In these counties the whites had 35,697 sheep; the negroes barely 265. They own 4,211 dogs, or about twenty times as many dogs as sheep to supply them with wool for clothing and mutton. It is difficult to discover any way in which Southern agriculture may prosper while a savage taste for dogs and guns is so powerful not only with persons of color, but with millions of the white race. In the twenty-one counties referred to, the whites keep seventeen thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dogs. — *Southern Watchman.*

Dr. Carpenter, an eminent English *savan*, who has been engaged in hydrographic researches in the employ of the Royal Navy, has made a discovery which is analogous to that of Harvey. He has found that the ocean, like the blood in the animal system, circulates regularly. The poles supply the place of a heart, and the motive power in the action of heat and cold. The intensely cold water of the Artic and Antartic regions is continually moving towards the Equator, the warmer water from which latitude flows northward and southward. It is singular that the same important item of scientific information was contributed by a Russian named Leus fifty years ago, but dropped entirely out of the history of science. His theory is expressed in terms almost identical with those used by Dr. Carpenter, though the latter could not have known of the existance of such a theory.

The death of Lord Hobart, Governor of the Province of Madras, in British India, is announced. British India proper is divided into nine Administrations for the purposes of government, the expression 'Presidency' being no longer applicable to the present condition of things. The Supreme Government is vested in the Viceroy and Governor-General, whose headquarters are at Calcutta. Only the Provinces of Madras and Bengal are presided over by Governors, the title of the officer administering the government of the remainder being that of 'Lieut. Governor' only, and in some cases 'Chief Commissioner.' The Province of Madras is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together, with a population of 32,000,000 but it is remarkable for having no natural harbor accommodation throughout a coast line of 1,730 miles. For its commercial importance the city of Madras is itself very unfortunate in this essential requirement of shipping. The Governor is assisted by a Council of three members and by a Legislative Council.

Mr. Disraeli regrets no doubt by this time that he tampered with such a burning question as Tenant-right in England, and that he so far committed himself as to bring in a Bill—and a very unsatisfactory one it has proved—on the subject. His unfortunate Bill instead of mollifying the the tenants, roused them up and a Tenant-right agitation of alarming magnitude is the consequence. Reviewing the situation, an English contemporary assures us that "the farmers are declaring everywhere against the Tenant-right Bill, which they say is worse than useless. The Cheshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, Leicestershire, Glocestershire, and several countries they have publicly met and passed resolutions against it. In Cheshire the scene was a striking one, as the Duke of Westminister himself presided at the meeting, and the room was full of Leighs, Egertons, Tollemaches, and members of other old country families. They endeavoured at first to support the Bill, and then to prevent a division, but it was all of no use. The farmers were thoroughly roused, insisted on a division, and led by Mr. Latham, a Liberal landowner, thoroughly defeated their own landlords." The action of the tenants is described as a regular revolt, and the Bill was suddenly assumed the proportions of been the most important of the session. The agitation is on the increase; and whatever the result, it must damage Mr. Disraeli in the eyes of all classes in England.—*Toronto Nation.*

We are always glad when we can put in a good word for the dogs. It givs us great pleasure, therefore, to reproduce the following story from the *Spectator*, which will not fail to rise the dog in the eyes of many as a reasoning and remorseful animal. 'R. W.,' for so he signs himself in narrating the circumstance, was accustomed to wash the feet of two Skye terriers in a tub every morning before his breakfast. One morning, when he took up one of the terriers to carry it to the tub, it bit him so severely that he was obliged to let go it. No sooner was the dog at liberty, than he ran down to the kitchen and hid. For three days he refused food, declined to go out with any member of the family, and appeared very dejected, with a distressed and unusual expression of countenance. Any one but 'R. W.' would have concluded from all these ominous symptoms that the dog had gone mad, and thereupon would have shot it and made his own will. 'R. W.' knew better; he knew the poor creature was merely doing penance for its sins; and so it turned out. "On the third morning," says the writer, "upon returning with the other dogs, I found him sitting by the tub, and upon coming towards him, he immediately jumped into it and sat down in the water. After pretending to wash his legs he jumped out as happy as possible, and from that moment recovered his usual spirits." The master considers this a clear instance of reasoning on the part of the dog. The mind of the animal was torn with anguish at the thought of its cruelty and base ingratitude towards his master, and these feelings it evinced in the manner describeu; and if human beigns would only take a lesson form the little Skye the world would be much happier.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# TO RETAILERS & TRADERS

Having received an invoice of Goods, to arrive on opening of Navigation, I will dispose of the same at Auction, as soon as possible after arrival, due notice of which will be given:—

CASE No. 1—Checked and Tartin Grenadines, Lustrines, Steel and Fancy Poplins, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Cloth Mantles.
CASE 155—Kid, Lisle, and Berlin Gloves, Illusion, Colored Crapes, Silk Fringes, Corsets, and Collars, Lace Setts, Lockets, Buckles, Brooches and Alberts, Fancy and Ribbon Velvets, Bugle and Silk Trimmings, Black and White Velvets, Mechlin Laces, Wool, Saxony, and Union Flannels.
CASE 870— Black Cloth, Alpacca, Tweed and Summer Coats, Vests and Pants, in Cloth, Moleskins and Russsian Duck.
CASE 1006—Prints, in Fancy and Mourning; Alpaccas, Persian Cords and Coburgs.
CASE 1063 — Eton, Oxford, Sommerville and Zephyr Checks, Drills, Towellings, Ginghams, and Grass Cloths.
CASE 1000 — 50 pieces White and Grey Cottons, Ticking, Canvass, Damask and Brown Holland.
CASE 1100—Forfars, Glazed Lining, Dice Loom and Bleached Tabling, Black and Printed Coburgs and Alpaccas, Huckb. Towelling.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
May 10, 1875. 1in

# 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 Sales-rooms, Queen Square, on Wednesday, 16th day of June 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, 6th May, 1875.

Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, May 10, 1875.—till sale

# VERY ELEGIBLE

**Building Lots.**

I will sell by Auction, on Wednesday, the second day of June next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, noon,

**Town Lot Number 95,**

in the third hundred of Town Lots in the city. This Lot is divided into Four Building Lots, two fronting on King Square, 40 feet each, and extending back 80 feet; two on Hillsboro' Street, 40 by 80 feet. These Lots are very pleasantly situated and afford to parties wishing nice residences, an opportunity to suit themselves.

The terms are very easy, and will be made known at sale.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, May 10, 1875. arg pat

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**

# SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE!

**At Kildare Cape, Lot 3,**

Within an hour's ride of Railway and Telegraph at Alberton. A

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STABLE, COACH HOUSE,

And Two Acres of Land.

Particularly well-situated for Sea-bathing.

For Terms, &c., apply to
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, May 10, 1875.—ne sj til sale

# AUCTION.

**Farm Stock, Wagons, Sleighs, etc. etc.**

To be sold by Auction on FRIDAY next, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the premises of the subscriber:

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 HORSES, | SLEIGHS, |
| 5 COWS, | WAGGONS, |
| 10 SHEEP, | HARNESS, |
| MOWING MACHINE, etc. | |

Terms—All sums under $20 six months' credit; over that amount twelve months on approved Joint-notes.

GEORGE H. DINGWELL.
St. Peters' Bay, May 10, 1875.

# NOTICE

As the present regulations respecting the management of the Legislative Library are about to be materially altered, the committee request that every book already issued, or otherwise withdrawn from it, be returned with the least possible delay.

At the expiration of three months from the date hereof, a list of the books then detained, as well as those missing or lost, will be made out, and published in the *Royal Gazette*.

By order,
L. C. JENKINS, Libarian,
Ch'town, May 6, 1875. } n c p a s j [may 10]

**From**

# MONTREAL TO CASCUMPEC.

The Subscriber offers for sale on arrival—

500 bbls FLOUR,
100 bbls BREAD,
30 bus. Timothy SEED,
100 bus. Seed WHEAT, (a good article.)
10 doz. BUCKETS,
10 doz. BROOMS,
600 lbs. CLOVER SEED,
50 boxes assorted CRACKERS,
100 kegs NAILS, all sizes,
2 tons Rope, from 8th to 4 inch
6 cases HATS and CAPS,
10 do PAINTS,
20 do HAY RAKES,
20 doz. Haying TOOLS,
20 doz. SHOVELS, HOES, &c.,
10 casks Paint OIL,
5 tons PAINT,
25 cases BOOTS and SHOES.

**From England**

Putty, Paint, Glass, Olive Oil, Iron, Steel,
12 cases shelf HARDWARE,
6000 bus. SALT,

**From United States.**

BUCKETS, BROOMS, FISHING GEAR, OIL CLOTHING, HOOKS, LINES & TWINES,—

Which, when received, will complete one of the best stock of Goods in Alberton, and will be sold

**Cheap for Cash,**

or approved credit.

G. W. HOWLAN.
May 10, 1875.—tf

# Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

**Sale of Balance of New Stock.**

By order of the Directors of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction at his his Sales Room, Queen's Square, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, a. m, ONE THOUSAND SHARES of ten pounds each, late currency of this Island—being the balance of New or Increased Stock of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, authorized to be sold by the Shareholders at a General Meeting held on the 4th day of March last. This Stock will 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 to be paid in cash on day of sale, and the balance on or before the 15th day of November next, A. D., 1875, at the office of the said Bank.

Dated at Charlottetown, 8th April, 1875.

Wm. DODD, Auctioneer.
April 19, 1875.—till sale

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# POWNAL NURSERY.

We invite the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to our stock of Fruit and other Trees, &c., &c. We have 12 kinds of Grafted Apple trees, including 4 Crab, some of which are very choice trees. 30 to 60 cts. each, 15 per cent discount by the 100. White Eggs, Lombard, Green Gage, and Large Purple Plumb Trees, from 30 to 50 cts. each. Currant Bushes 80 cents per dozen, $5 per 100. Mountain Ash 40 cents each. Lombardy Poplar, $1 per dozen.

We can supply Market and other Gardeners with Vegetable and Flower Seeds of all kinds, and Farmers with Swede Turnip Seed. In June we will have for sale a very large supply of the different kinds of Plants, as usual.

As we attend Market twice a week, any person can be supplied at our Horticultural Stall, on Market days.

Orders promptly filled. See handbills distributed throughout the Island.

JAMES J. GAY,
Pownal Village, Lot 49, May 10.—1m

# COAL. COAL.

**SEASON 1875.**

# VALE COLLIERY!

We are prepared to grant orders on the above mines at

**$2.40 per ton for Round,**
**1.50 do do Nut.**

New screens are used this season and a better article of Nut Coal is now to be had than heretofore. The quality of the Coal is equal to the very best owned in Nova Scotia.

CARVELL BROS, Agents.
Ch'town, May 10, 1875.—3m

# Tea, Flour, Tobacco.

**In Store,**

100 Bbls choice FLOUR,
25 Boxes Cavendish TOBACCO,
75 Kegs Island Twist do., very superior,
25 Chests Congou TEA.

**To Arrive,**

1000 Bbls. FLOUR,
100 Chests TEA,
25 qtr. Casks Scotch WHISKEY,
25 do BRANDY.

J. & T. MORRIS.
May 10, '75.—p h ne a ss j 2in

# RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Prince Edward Island Rifle Association, are requested by the President, to meet at the office of the Secretary, in the Barracks, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a President and Secretary, in place of the present officers, and for the reorganization of the society prior to its affiliation with the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

By order of the President.

R. A. CROPLEY,
Major, Acting Secretary,
Ch'town, May 7, 1875.—2i

**NEW YORK & ONTARIO**

# FLOUR DEPOT!

BUY YOUR FLOUR AND MEAL AT

**The Depot,**

WARRANTED GOOD.

Daily expected from New York by the sch. *Champion* which is now due,

**1050 bbls. Flour & Meal.**

The subscriber has made arrangements to receive by the Steamer, every fortnight, from Montreal, a supply of

# Fresh Ground Flour,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD

**CHEAP FOR CASH.**

Wm. McGILL.
May 10, 1875.—1m

# BUILDING LOTS

**IN ALBERTON**

The Subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 6th JULY next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., the remaining portion of the BUILDING LOTS then unsold, opposite the Railway Station. This offers special inducements to all who wish to engage in Trade in this thriving village. The Land is high, dry, clear, and in a commodious position.

Terms—20 per cent. down, or approved note at 3 mos; balance in four yearly instalments.

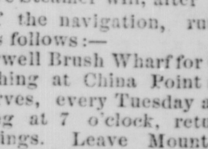
GEORGE W. HOWLAN,
Alberton, May 10, 1875.—sj ne till sale

# SEED BARLEY.

500 Bushels Two Rowed Seed BARLEY,
50 do do, raised from English seed imported last year.

J. & T. MORRIS.
May 10, 1875.—pat 2in

**Steamer 'Heather Belle.'**



# Summer Arrangement,

**1875.**

The above Steamer will, after the opening of the navigation, run for the Summer as follows:—

Leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown, touching at China Point and Halliday's Wharves, every Tuesday and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, returning the same evenings. Leave Mount Stewart, East River for Charlottetown, touching at Cranberry and Hickey's wharves, every Wednesday and Friday mornings at 7 o'clock, returning same evenings. Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud, weather permitting, every Saturday, and on every alternate Saturday will make a return trip, commencing Saturday, May 15th.

JOHN HUGHES.
May 3, 1875.—3m

# FLOUR.

To arrive per first Steamer from Boston, and per Schr. *Scud*, due here from said place first open water:—

400 bbls choice Canada Spring EXTRA
300 " Howland's CHOICE,
200 " PEACEMAKER,
200 " American EXTRA,
100 " K. D. CORNMEAL.

Will be sold very cheap on usual liberal terms.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.
April 27, 1875.—2i

# SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

To arrive immediately direct from Barbadoes, Demerara & Liverpool, G. B:—

60 puns. } Choice MOLASSES,
15 tierces }
20 hhds. bright grocery SUGAR,
10 " VACCUUM PAN do.
20 casks } English REFINED do.,
35 bbls }
25 bbls CRUSHED do.,
25 Am. GRANULATED do.

Examine Samples and get Quotations before purchasing elsewhere.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

# Merchants Marine Insurance Co'y.

**Notice.**

Shareholders are requested to call at the office of the Company, 40 Water Street, to transfer their signatures from the original subscription list to the Stock Book; also to exchange the *interim* Scrip Receipt for *permanent* Scrip Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Manager.
Ch'town, May 3, 1875.—2w