

obtained the ear of the House the moment he rose. He alluded to the Governmental changes. They had, he said, been so frequent and so continuous that he could not help thinking of the old monk, who while showing some persons over the picture gallery of the monastery, in which he had all his life lived, said: "I have been here for so many years, there have been so many changes, I have lost so many of my companions that I am beginning to think the pictures are the realities and we are the pictures." It seemed to Sir John that the Ministers were but shadows—rapidly passing away; and when the light of public intelligence shall have fully turned upon them next summer they will all silently fade away. With reference to Lord Dufferin, Sir John cordially endorsed all that had been said by the Government; and added, that as one so able and illustrious must necessarily take a great part in the affairs of the British Empire, so long as he lives, Canada will, even after he leaves it, have in Lord Dufferin a warm and powerful friend, thoroughly acquainted with its resources and its people, and ever ready to do it a service. The wail of the mover and seconder over the deplorable commercial condition of the United States was quite unnecessary. The deplorable condition of Canada should rather engage their attention. The Government had expressed the opinion that, owing to the abundant harvest with which we were last year blessed, commercial depression is passing away. He regretted that manufactories closed, workmen idle, merchants insolvent, day after day in Montreal and other commercial cities of Canada were not signs of the hoped-for revival of trade. Adverting to the promised amendments in the Independence of Parliament Act, Sir John said he hoped they would be as practical as they were needed. He asserted that the Government had in the partial elections of last year resorted to a system of corruption and intimidation unheard of before in this country. Before they attained to power, the Liberals were deeply earnest about the necessity of the Government submitting to Parliamentary control. When the Opposition, last session, moved for an amnesty to O'Donoghue, the Government opposed the motion. Mr. Blake delivered one of his ablest speeches against it. The Opposition were charged with disloyalty for daring to propose it. The Government whipped their followers into line, and the motion was, by the Government and its supporters, voted down. Seven months afterwards, while the result of an election contest was hanging in the balance, the amnesty was granted by the Government, despite the vote of themselves and their followers in Parliament. This was the way in which the Government illustrated Parliamentary control, and bought constituencies. It had been stated that the conditions of the amnesty were arranged as early as September. If so, so much the worse for the Government; for to gain the support of a powerful section of the people, they had acted in despite of Parliament only four months after the vote by which amnesty to O'Donoghue was taken.

The Premier replied—briefly and bitterly. He asserted that the O'Donoghue amnesty had been practically settled before the election in Quebec East was thought of—but he avoided the charge that the control of Parliament had not been submitted to by the Government. Regarding Sir John's opinion about hard times, he said he doubted not that Sir John would like to see hard times continue, so that he might make political capital out of them. Mr. Masson, leader of the Conservatives in Quebec, entered into a masterly exposition of the "political situation" in that Province. He showed why it was that, out of nineteen partial elections in Quebec, the Government were able—with all their power, with all their unscrupulous corruption and intimidation—to win but two seats. To give a good summary of his speech to-day would make this letter too long. Lanier, Langevin, Desjardins and others continued the debate till 12 o'clock. Masson has the floor to-day. Tupper will speak. —W. L. C.

Horrible Murder

AN AGED WOMAN KILLED BY A BLOW FROM AN AXE—A SICKENING SPECTACLE.

About seven o'clock on the evening of the 13th news reached the city of St. John of a horrible murder having been committed near Little River in the Parish of Simonda, the victim being an aged woman named Mary Quinn, a widow, who had for some years acted in the capacity of housekeeper for a man named John Crowley.

Some hours later a "Freeman" reporter visited the scene of the tragedy, and there witnessed a horrible sight. Crowley's house is situated on the left hand side of the Old Loch Lomond Road, a short distance beyond the residence of Mr. Thos. Davidson, and about three miles from the city. The house is composed of but two rooms—a kitchen and a bedroom. On the floor of the latter lay the body of the murdered woman, her feet near the door and her head towards the opposite wall. Her face presented a terrible picture, the whole left side being mangled almost beyond recognition as that of a human being. Pools of blood covered the floor, so that it was nearly impossible for the spectator to avoid stepping into them, and the terribly lacerated face of the deceased showed that after the murderer had committed his bloody work a cat or some other animal had feasted on the remains of the victim.

From what we have been able to learn of this dreadful affair, it seems that Crowley, the owner of the place, was absent in the woods all day of the 13th, and that the deceased was alone in the house. She was seen by some of the neighbors during the forenoon, but not afterwards, and it can only be surmised from other circumstances at what hour the murder took place. The first that was known of the affair was when Crowley returned from his work last evening. On arriving home he noticed that the door of the house was tightly shut, and on pushing it open observed that Mrs. Quinn was not in her accustomed place in the kitchen. He called her, but receiving no reply, he stepped from the kitchen into the bedroom, and there a ghastly spectacle presented itself. The woman was lying on her back, her clothes lifted above her waist and thrown over her head, which was cut and hacked in the manner we have already mentioned. As soon as possible Crowley informed his neighbors of what had occurred, and afterwards he came to the city to inform the authorities. He told his story to the Portland officials, who, under the circumstances, thought it their

duty to detain him, and he was kept in custody last night.

Meantime Captain Rawlins proceeded to the scene of the murder and instituted enquiries with the view if possible of obtaining a clue to the perpetrator of the dreadful crime. It is said that a suspicious character named Vaughan was seen on the road during the forenoon, and from some acts of his the neighbors are of opinion that he is the murderer. He was slightly intoxicated and in conversation with a man with whom he drove part of the way he said he was going to the house of a farmer named Higgins, some distance beyond Crowley's. About noon he was seen on the road by two girls who describe his conduct as very indecent, and inquiry at Higgins' last night, revealed the fact that he never reached there. Vaughan is a man well-known to the police, and has been convicted and imprisoned for various crimes. He is one of the three brothers noted for their thievish propensities, but up to the present time nothing so serious as murder has been charged against either of them.—St. John Freeman.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 16, 1878.

The "Patriot" and Telegrams.

We are very sorry that the enterprising managers of the *Patriot* cannot obtain later telegrams than those published in the *EXAMINER*. It is, no doubt, a tantalizing position, and completely overthrows the old adage that the early bird gets the worm. It is, however, a position from which we cannot liberate our contemporary, as we are resolved to publish all the news we can get up to the hour of going to press. We would suggest to the *Patriot* the desirability of a private wire to its own office. The Commissioner of Public Works might superintend it, and the quiet hours of deep night being best adapted for the study of the abstruse sciences, he might, while waiting for telegrams, make gigantic strides in the fields of philosophy.

THE *EXAMINER* stated that a letter in the *Patriot* bore strong internal evidence of being the work of Mr. John Harper, of the Normal School. This is denied by our contemporary. We proceeded upon internal evidence in our conjecture, and we are not convinced that it has yet been overturned; for we would be sorry to think that there lived in this city two men harboring such a deadly enmity to the Queen's English, and so violently intent upon stirring up strife, as "Vix" and the Historian Mr. John Harper.

We are glad to learn that Captain Campion, of Souris, who was reported murdered by the steward of his vessel at Boons Bay, is slowly recovering. His vessel, which was lying at anchor in Boons Bay, sank in consequence of her not being pumped out.

"COW-HIDING."—In St. John, N. B., a few days ago, a young married man named Belyea was publicly and unmercifully combed by his father-in-law, for advertising in the papers that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife or her relations.

AQUATIC.—Wallace Ross, of St. John, is again desirous of meeting Hanlon of Toronto. His backers have sent a letter to Hanlon's backers, offering to make a match for Ross against Hanlon, for \$1,000 a side, race to take place in St. John about June 20th.

HENRY LIVINGSTON, Esq., the father of Mr. John Livingston, of the *Moncton Times*, died at Richibucto on Saturday last. The deceased was for a number of years Collector of Customs for the port of Richibucto, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death.

We observe that the *Patriot* has gone into the tomb-stone business, and has composed an epitaph for Sir John. Let our contemporary reflect that mocking is said to be catching, and that it is not beyond the boundaries of possibility that his ingenuity will be taxed ere long to devise appropriate epitaphs for a great many of his political friends.

To-day we publish three letters from our special correspondent in Ottawa. The misfortunes which have lately overtaken the "Northern Light" prevented us from earlier giving these letters to our readers. We hope to have no such disagreeable interruptions in our mail service in the future, but to be enabled daily to keep our readers informed of the events in Ottawa.

THE Governor General opened the McKay Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Montreal on the 12th inst. Joseph McKay, who built the Institute, and made it a free gift to the city, made a short speech, and concluded by handing the deed of the building to His Excellency, as patron, who, in a short speech, declared the Institute opened.

FIVE days ago three Moncton youths stole a cow belonging to Mr. David Kirk, of that place, and took her to Shediac and sold her for twelve dollars. They had a general "raeked" with the proceeds, and on their return to Moncton set fire to several loads of hay. The *Times* says: "We humbly and respectfully call upon Her Majesty the Queen, through her proper officers, to give due attention to the vagaries of these promising lads."

FIRE.—At noon on Friday, the 15th inst. the roof of the large building in Souris East, known as the "Tannery"—a large two-story tenement belonging to the estate of the late John Knight—was found to be on fire. Buckets or any appliances there were none, and the consequence was that in the space of two hours not a particle remained but the smouldering ruins beneath the cellar walls. Five families were thrown out of a home. They saved all their furniture, &c. No insurance. Loss about \$2,500.

Supreme Court.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Longworth's address to the Jury in the case of the Crown against Martin Carroll:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The learned counsel for the defendant have attempted to prove an *alibi*, by endeavoring to show that the traverser at the Bar was not present when the disturbance commenced on the 12th of July last. They rest their whole case upon the evidence which they have brought here to prove an *alibi*, and I think it can be clearly shown that they have failed. Let us take the evidence of Connolly, one of the witnesses for the defendant, and upon which so much stress has been laid. Connolly says he was in company with Carroll on the night of the 12th at the hour of half past seven. They were then going to the house of Gerald Sweeney. The prosecution arrived at the hall about seven. But when cross examined by the Attorney General, Connolly states that he neither carried a clock or a watch, and was not able to determine the time when he, together with Carroll, visited Sweeney's house. It has been further stated that the traverser at the Bar and witness Connolly heard the band upon the water-er as the steambot containing the Orangemen neared the wharf. Gentlemen, the boat was at the wharf before seven, and if they heard the music of the band, it must have been previous to seven o'clock that Connolly and Carroll were together, and not half past seven as stated by the witness. Mrs. Carroll, the mother of the defendant states, that Martin came home to his tea after seven o'clock. I do not wish to say that Mrs. Carroll willingly stated what was false, but she may have been mistaken as to the hour. It is not at all likely that a working man not engaged in his labor after six, should remain without his supper till after seven o'clock. I have direct evidence to prove that Carroll was on the ground when the row began. Robert Diamond states that he received a blow in the mouth from Carroll, and that violent language was used by the traverser at the same time. Diamond could not be mistaken about the blow, and he states he went to Kelly's shop to wash away the blood from his face. This took place before any very serious trouble occurred between the Orangemen and the rioters. My learned friend, the counsel for the defendant, was silent about Kelly's shop. He did not wish to touch upon that point at all, but endeavors to concoct a story about being away from the scene of disturbance. Mr. Alex. McDougall was spoken of in exceedingly high terms by the counsel for the defendant; perhaps higher than he merits. His testimony was given in to prove that Carroll was seen by him coming across the square towards the melee, and could not have been engaged in it when it began. But, gentlemen, may he not have been coming from Kelly's shop where he says he went to get a drink? If he was at Kelly's at all, and Diamond says that he was, it must have been at an early stage of the proceedings. Thomas Lourie also saw him early in the evening, and saw him pick up stones. Philip Newson is definite as to time he saw Carroll early, and saw him throw stones at the Hall before a pistol shot was fired from it. The concurrent testimony of Diamond, Lourie, and Newson, go to prove that Carroll was active from the commencement. McKee also saw witness; and is very positive about the action Carroll was taking. He saw him throw stones at the building and at a wagon which came from Officer's yard. McKee is the man which the counsel for the other side have attempted to prove left St. John because of some misdemeanor which had been committed by him. Mr. McKee was on the constabulary force for six years in St. John, and left because he received a better situation. He now has charge of the yard at the Railway department and performs his duty faithfully. McKee states that the traverser was singing songs in the morning which were disloyal; this, I think, gentlemen, proves conclusively that he identified himself with the whole trouble from the first. Thomas Keating also saw the defendant at an early hour. Now, then, gentlemen, I come to the evidence of Francis Stanley. My learned friend for the traverser does not like Francis at all. And why? because Francis is believed by the jury, the whole case must fall to the ground. He not only saw the defendant throwing stones, but saw others, and so clear is he upon the matter, that he has mentioned the names of quite a number. That, I think, should settle the matter. But the counsel for the defence attempts to break down Stanley's evidence, by insinuating that he has no character. Every man in this community knows that Mr. Francis Stanley is a respectable man. A man respectably connected. He is not only a respectable man, but a hard working man. He may have had his troubles, because he is not a wealthy man, but I have yet to learn of one blot upon his character. I have yet to hear that he is not a law-abiding citizen. His evidence, then, is as good as can be brought into court, and a great deal better and more reliable than some which came from the other side of the case. Policeman Pollard saw Martin Carroll, and he was very noisy. For what purpose was the noise? It could not have been for any peaceable purpose. Policeman Campbell heard Carroll exclaiming, in a loud voice, "Cut down the flag." The learned Counsel for the defence has endeavored to prove that Carroll's object in demanding the Orangemen to pull down their flag was peaceable. The intention of the traverser was not peaceable; for, in addition to the shouts, he, with others, procured a ladder and attempted to place it against the walls of the building, so that the haliards of the flag might be cut, and also that an entrance might be effected to the Lodge-room. Dr. Jenkins gives it as his opinion that blood would have been shed if he and others had not wrested the ladder from the mob and prevented them from entering the room. The evidence of Dr. Jenkins and others—some eight or ten witnesses—should carry conviction to your minds. John Scott identified Martin Carroll. He was noisy and excited. If he was noisy and excited, could his object have been to quell the riot? My learned friend on the other side again attempted to break down our evidence by his usual tactics of insinuating that our witnesses were of little worth, because they did not maintain good characters. Look at the reputation of John Scott's family and also that of the young man himself, and you will find that no aspersion can be cast upon either. The young man up to the present time has borne a good character. Ten or twelve witnesses corroborated Scott's evidence, all of whom identify Carroll as being engaged in the row. His conduct in the morning on the wharf foreshadowed his action in the evening, and then we find him at his post to carry out his intention. I need not say anything more on this point. It has been said that the "Attorney General should not have brought this case into Court; that those who

fired the pistol shots were mainly responsible for the disturbance and they should have been arraigned here and not the traverser." The aggressors were not those who fired the shots from the Lodge. The men in the Orange procession passed quietly up to their Lodge Room. This Society which my learned friend chokes to stigmatize as a "damnable society" behaved themselves well. They would not violate the law for any reason, and did not do so on the 12th of July last. After the procession had gone up stairs and had broken off there the man McKenzie came down stairs with the intention to go home, not as has been said, "with his regatta wound around his arm and flaunting it in the face of Catholics," but under his coat. He was as sailed because he wore a beaver hat, and had been in the procession. The mob shouted "here comes a beaver hat," and the words were no sooner uttered than a stone struck McKenzie, knocking off his hat and cutting his head. It was quite natural for him to run back to the Lodge, and in attempting to do so he was knocked down. Here was a peaceable citizen returning to his home, and while endeavoring to do so was knocked down and brutally used. A great deal of stress has been laid upon the evidence of some of the defendant's witnesses, who swore that shots were fired before stones were thrown. The statements of eight or ten witnesses show that stones were fired before shots came from the building. Thomas Lowrie saw a pistol in the hand of some one while McKenzie was down. William Wood, who went to the assistance of McKenzie, heard a report from a gun fired in Quirk's gangway. Even then, if we take the argument of the defendant's counsel that those who fired pistol shots were the aggressors, we find that it was not the Orangemen, but some one from the opposite side of the street, was the aggressor. There, again, we have the fact that McKenzie was knocked down by the mob outside the building, clearly proving that the assailants were not the Orangemen. It is true that shots were fired from the door of the Lodge room, but they were fired into the air, and with the object of intimidating those who were assaulting McKenzie. My learned friend for the defendant, says, "the attack on McKenzie was no justification for the firing of pistol shots." But, gentlemen, when you see a mob acting in concert, and pushing upon men without a cause, we must conclude that the whole riot was premeditated, and the men assailed were perfectly justified in using arms to defend themselves. A good deal was said about the banner of the Orangemen. It was flaunted in the faces of Roman Catholics and stirred up feelings of animosity; but, gentlemen, this is all imaginative. Carrying that banner was no breach of the peace, and nothing can excuse the rioters for acting in the high-handed manner in which they did. This riot went very far when the Stipendiary Magistrate had to ask the men on the street what they wanted. They replied, "We want that flag down." Are we to be ruled by a mob? Have we no law in this country, that men can assemble and, in a riotous manner, demand the officers of the law to accede to their desires? Some may blame the Stipendiary, but taking all things into consideration, I think he acted as prudently as the circumstances would allow. But it is a disgrace that the law of the land was defied. I do not intend to follow the learned Counsel on the other side through his long speech; there are some points, however, which I must take up. He says the Orange Society is one for the purpose of putting down Roman Catholicism. It is not a fact. I do not see a respectable Roman Catholic mixed up in this quarrel. The case was not brought by Orangemen or Roman Catholics. The Attorney General is bound to protect society, and it is his duty to see that the laws are sustained and peace and order preserved. It is unnecessary for me to detain you any longer. The country looks to you to do your duty; we have done ours.

To the Tax-payers of Charlottetown Common and Royalty:

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who have not paid their TAX up to this date, that unless their respective amounts are paid on or before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will be taken against them, without further notice.

JOHN HIGGINS, Collector.
Feb. 15, 1878.

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Marine Insurance Co'y

OF P. E. ISLAND.

NOTICE.

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Wednesday, the 13th March,

AT THREE O'CLOCK,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Manager.

Feb. 9, 1878—pat law till meeting

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Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1878—3i

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[5th Feb., 1878.] 2aw