

Charlottetown, Sept. 27, 1875. MORE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE PUBLIC.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the very defective arrangement for railway communication between the sections of this Island east and west of Summerside. An admirable letter—published in another column—the defects are clearly and forcibly set forth. Few, however, take the view our philosophical correspondent takes. Few admire "the beautiful, quiet, peaceful arrangement" which forces a person travelling by rail to go from Alberton or Charlottetown to remain waiting in Summerside seven hours, and which makes it necessary that a person coming to or going from Alberton or Shediac should stay in Summerside nearly twenty-four hours. In fact the whole population is crying out against it; and if any respect whatever is paid by the railway authorities to the wishes of the people it will immediately be amended. The public should, we think, be accommodated with two daily trains to Alberton; or else two sets of train officials should be put on, and the single train made to connect with the trains to and from Charlottetown and the steamer to and from Shediac.

The rates of freight for grain have, we understand, been lowered fifteen per cent. This change was expedient and necessary. Little or no grain would, till the last days of the shipping season, have been carried on the railway had the rates been kept up; and one of the greatest advantages of railway communication would have been lost to our people. We cannot, in justice to Mr. McKechnie, thank Mr. Laird for the change. Nor can we appreciate the Patriot's attempt to mislead the public into the belief that to Mr. Laird the credit is due, and that the change involved an abatement of the whole tariff. Last Monday we declared that—

"As to lowering the freight and passenger tariff as a whole—we do not believe it can be done till Mr. Laird ceases to represent us at Ottawa."

The following Thursday the Patriot contained this paragraph:—"We are pleased to learn that the Railway rates for grain have been lowered fifteen per cent. We trust that this experiment of lowering the tariff will have the effect anticipated by those who advocate cheaper railway carriage. The Examiner will find that at the time he was preferring charges against the Minister of the Interior, which are as stupid as they are false, the change which he predicted would not be made as long as Mr. Laird remained in office, had already been effected."

We made no prediction. We merely stated our belief, and gave our reason for it. The change which the Patriot says we predicted would not be made, has not been made. We preferred no charge. The Minister of the Interior has, in our opinion, just as good a right to think that "if any change ought to be made in the tariff it should be raised" as the Hon. J. C. Pope has to believe that the public would be more generally accommodated and the railway more profitable to the Dominion Government, were the tariff lowered. If, however, he thought as Mr. Pope thinks, and if he possessed the ability and influence a Cabinet Minister should possess, he might easily obtain an abatement of all the rates. He might prove to the Minister of Public Works that it is neither right nor expedient to levy the same rates here as are levied on Government railways in the other Provinces of the Dominion. He might represent that our railway was neither built nor bought by the Dominion Government—that it was built by the Local Government at the "proper cost" of the people of Prince Edward Island; and that, therefore, the Dominion Government is, in justice, bound to afford the people of the Island the largest amount of railway accommodation at the lowest possible prices consistent with the payment of working expenses. He might point out that ours is a cheap narrow gauge railway, the working expenses of which are, compared with those of the broader gauge railways in the other Provinces, small. He might show that the population of this Island is proportionately to its size, double that of any other Province; that the passenger traffic would be double as large if a low tariff were adopted; and that, therefore, to raise a proportionately large revenue, it is only necessary to charge half the amount charged in the other provinces for fares. He might meet the objection that we have no very large amounts of freight to move long distances, by estimates showing that the local freight traffic would, if the tariff were lowered so that the people generally could afford to pay the rates, be ample to make up the deficiency. A powerful Minister, holding opinions similar to those of Mr. Pope, and using these and other arguments, could, we say, obtain an abatement of the railway tariff as a whole. But the misfortune is that Mr. Laird is not a powerful Minister, and he does not hold opinions similar to those of Mr. Pope. He thinks that if any change ought to be made in the railway tariff, "IT SHOULD BE RAISED." Therefore, we think it is not likely to be lowered while Mr. Laird remains our representative at Ottawa.

The patent "job" connected with last year's experiment to prove the practicability or impracticability of maintaining steam communication between this Island and the mainland during winter, will be used by the public to solicitous concerning the arrangements for the coming winter? Where is the winter steamer? might she have been built contemporary with the leading English newspapers to send out Special Correspondents to chronicle the movements of the Prince of Wales in India. Some of the gentlemen will be very much in earnest, and exceedingly anxious to transmit the earliest intelligence of everything that occurs around and to the Prince, as the following which we find in the Athenaeum, shows:—"Approach of the visit of numerous correspondents to India, a story reaches us which is all the more amusing because we are assured it is strictly true. A certain very zealous agent called upon Sir Bartle Frere, and vehemently impressed upon him the necessity of the press being fully represented on the personal staff of the Prince. 'But why,' asked Sir Bartle Frere, 'are you so anxious to be constantly in such close proximity to the Prince in India? Surely you might travel independently, and yet be frequently near him.' The special correspondent replied, 'What Sir Bartle, what should I do if anything like that occurs around and to the Prince, when I am absent from his side?' 'I really don't know,' answered Bartle Frere; 'I suppose you'd be sorry, like all of us, if Sir Bartle Frere exclaimed the special: 'I should simply die.'"

The GUINNESS SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. Jacob Schurman, winner of the Guinest Scholarship on Wednesday last left in the S.S. Prince Edward for the London University. We understand that the Dominion estimates for the scholarship stood high in the list. Including those from Great Britain and the other colonies there were between five and six hundred candidates examined. Mr. Schurman stood tenth on the list, a very high place among such a large number, and was awarded the Dominion of Canada scholarship. The next Dominion candidate stood nineteenth on the list and another had the twentieth place.

MR. MACKECHNIE'S LETTER.

We are requested to publish a letter signed EMANUEL MACKECHNIE, which appeared in the New Era of Saturday last. We decline to do so. Mr. McKechnie intimates that his friends induced him to write the letter. He has, we feel assured, no sincere friend who does not regret that he wrote it—unless, indeed, he numbers among his sincere friends men of the lowest tastes and most brutal natures. Mr. McKechnie represents a respectable constituency in the House of Assembly. He holds an honorable and responsible office under the Local Government. The strictures of the Patriot could not have affected his position. Beyond a general charge—which is properly a charge against the Government, for the Government are to blame if they keep officials who have nothing to do—the Patriot did not go. It did not adduce a single instance to prove that Mr. MacKechnie has neglected his duty, or that he is incapable of performing it. The prudent course for Mr. McKechnie to have pursued under the circumstances, was to have remained silent.

Instead, he wrote a letter in which decency is outraged, and the dignity of his position is seriously compromised. Apart from the vile language of which the letter is made up, it reveals the secret proceedings of the House of Assembly while its doors were closed. It shows that the House (with the Speaker in the chair) spent a whole forenoon discussing the punishment of a person who had offended it by sitting on the rails in front of the Speaker, and at last decided to punish—not the offender—but the public. Such proceedings the public will think more like those of men who had the previous evening been indulging too freely in the "wine, brandy and whiskey" which (Mr. McKechnie tells us) is kept in the Speaker's room, than those of men paid by the people to make laws. They furnish an additional argument for the reorganization of the Legislature and the reduction of the number of its members.

Servants of a private firm violating the recognized canons of decency, and betraying the secrets of the House to which they belong in the way the Commissioner of Crown Lands (a servant of the public) and the Queen's Printer (a servant of the public) have done—the one by writing the letter alluded to—the other by publishing it—would be instantly dismissed. No such condign punishment—although the Executive meets to-morrow—will, we suppose, be awarded Messrs. McKechnie and Bowers. But they will at least learn that the days when gross vituperation and scurrility and the betrayal of that which should be sacredly secret can be tolerated by the public, are over forever.

"THE NONPARELL."

The "Nonparell Steam Carriage Factory and Agricultural Works," at New Glasgow, is worthy more than a passing notice. Situated in the midst of one of our most flourishing communities, it is well patronized by the well-to-do farmers of the Island; and not by them only, but by persons in Nova Scotia and Quebec. It is almost needless to remark that Mr. Angus Gregor is its proprietor; for his skill, energy and enterprise have made his name and his factory "household words." Ten years ago Mr. Gregor commenced business. At first he worked on a small scale. Personally he superintended and worked at every department of the establishment. Orders left with him were promptly and well executed. The latest and best improvements in his line were always introduced. Gradually his business grew. Now the machinery in his factory is driven by a ten horse power horizontal acting high pressure engine—built on the premises. The machinery consists of circular saws, for ripping up and cross-cutting; wood-lathes and box-machines; jig-saw and dovelling machine; a vertical power drill for iron, and a first-class screw cutting self-acting engine lathe, besides other labor saving machines. A force pump, outside the building, can, on occasion, be used as a Steam Fire Engine. Mr. Gregor now employs twelve men; and turns out annually about thirty well-finished carriages, about thirty sleighs; from twenty-five to thirty threshing machines; fifteen to twenty sets of fanners. He imports the fine woods—such as oak, hickory, bass and white wood—which are used in the establishment; but all the work—including ironing, painting and turning—is done on the premises. The value of the finished work annually turned out of the establishment is from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

"THE UTILITY OF CLOTHES."

"Many of our citizens"—says the Toronto Leader, of late date,—took advantage of the opportunity afforded them last week of inspecting the civic robes of Mayor Medcalf, which have been on public view. It will scarcely be disputed by any person, that such a dignified addition to the Council Chamber of this city is much needed. Order and decorum are certainly qualities which would not win prizes for those whose duty it is to debate and regulate the affairs relating to municipal government in Toronto. If order and decorum, in debate are—as the Leader's writer seems to imagine—promoted in City Councils by Mayors wearing robes, then, we say, let Mayor DesBrisay don his Civic Toga without delay. Napoleon the Great once said "robes and ribbons may be baubles, but they are baubles that govern the world," and a much wiser moralizer has declared that "the beginning of all wisdom is to look fixedly on clothes." It may, perhaps, be questionable, whether the Mayor's robes could govern this city as well as the present Corporation. But it would at least, be well to try by contemplating the Mayor's elaborate toga, our City Council members might be actuated in a wise and business-like manner. By all means let Mayor DesBrisay obtain the robes; and let the trial be made.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CORRESPONDENT.

Of course the leading English newspapers are to send out Special Correspondents to chronicle the movements of the Prince of Wales in India. Some of the gentlemen will be very much in earnest, and exceedingly anxious to transmit the earliest intelligence of everything that occurs around and to the Prince, as the following which we find in the Athenaeum, shows:—"Approach of the visit of numerous correspondents to India, a story reaches us which is all the more amusing because we are assured it is strictly true. A certain very zealous agent called upon Sir Bartle Frere, and vehemently impressed upon him the necessity of the press being fully represented on the personal staff of the Prince. 'But why,' asked Sir Bartle Frere, 'are you so anxious to be constantly in such close proximity to the Prince in India? Surely you might travel independently, and yet be frequently near him.' The special correspondent replied, 'What Sir Bartle, what should I do if anything like that occurs around and to the Prince, when I am absent from his side?' 'I really don't know,' answered Bartle Frere; 'I suppose you'd be sorry, like all of us, if Sir Bartle Frere exclaimed the special: 'I should simply die.'"

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

We should like to see our young men—and the young men of the neighboring Provinces, as well—trained for their life's work in this Island. We have great natural advantages. We have a good, exhilarating climate, a long, quiet, undisturbed winter; the cost of living here is cheap; and the living itself comfortable—even agreeable—but not luxurious or enervating. This is just the place for a first-class college or University. Such an institution has not, however, been provided; and our young men are compelled to go abroad, if they wish to obtain a really good education. In casting about for the best institutions of learning in the Maritime Provinces, their attention should be drawn to the claims of King's College, Windsor. It is the oldest College in British America, and has educated many of the most eminent men of the Lower Provinces; and the cost of attending it is remarkably cheap. Our contemporary the Herald of Halifax, lately had an article upon it from which we quote—

"The present year is an eventful one for King's. It has, so to speak, 'changed its front,' and meets the 'struggle for life' with new material, fresh energy and an outspoken statement of its aims and objects. It is not to be worked zealously and well. It admits to its privileges, students of all denominations, requiring no religious test, and, except in the case of divinity students, and members of the church of England, no compulsory attendance at the Sunday services of the College Chapel, but denominational students are required to procure certificates of regular attendance at Sunday services from the minister of the church to which they belong. Besides Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French, and German, there has been established a third class of Elective students—who desire to attend during an Academic year or term, one, two or more courses of lectures. Hence, both as regards religious tolerance and selection of subjects for study, its curriculum is as liberal and unfettered as can be desired.

Its scholarship and prizes are numerous and valuable, and if a student avails himself of one of no less than eighty nominations in the gift of friends of the College, he can with industry and ability, honorably win his entire expenses of a three years' college career. During his residence the student enjoys the advantages of the best library in the Maritime Provinces, of an excellent museum, and of a thoroughly competent and energetic staff of professors to instruct and train. The new President, [the Rev. John Dart, M.A. of Oxford] will bring with him a rare accomplishment, that of the art of training young men, an art acquired by experience in the Training College, at Peterborough, England, of which he was Vice-President, when recently selected by the Archbishop of Canterbury to fill the honorable post of President of King's. According to existing regulations the residence of a student at King's College involved a daily record of his life while there, for a register is kept of his attendance at lectures, his hours of study, and of his performing the duties required by the minister of the Church to which he belongs, if represented at Windsor.

The same regulation is in force with regard to boys attending the Collegiate School, now established under the supervision of the President and Vice-President of the College. These two institutions are as it were, under the same Professor, and under the same control, so that passing from the Collegiate School to the College is but a step in advance in the same system of liberal and effective education.

Such is a brief outline of the new claims which King's College offers to the youth of the Maritime Provinces, and it will rejoice its friends to hear that already, a month before the exercises commence, three times as many new students have enrolled their names as during any of several preceding years. The "change of front" is a vast change for the better, and it brings the oldest college in the Maritime Provinces, among the foremost in the ranks of those institutions, who are endeavoring earnestly to meet the demands of the age, and to serve their country in the culture and training of its youth."

LORD DUFFERIN.

"Current Events" in the Canadian Monthly for August has the following very sensible and pertinent remarks on the recent speech of Lord Dufferin which we think worthy of reproduction:—"Lord Dufferin in England is the same ardent friend of Canada we have found him to be from the first. Here he stands in no need of panegyric. Every one recognizes the wisely impartial character of his administration, the charm of his manner, and the eagerness with which he has sought to identify himself with Canadian interests and Canadian aspirations. The most inveterate of Tories would be disposed to condone many offences of the Gladstone Administration in consideration of the happy instinct which selected for us our first, within contemporary memory, to keep Canada before his eyes, even during vacation. At the dinner given in his honor at the Canada Club, His Excellency's speech could not have been more distinctly Canadian if he had been born and reared amongst us. His identification with Canadian progress and Canadian feeling was almost prescient in its utterance. The first assurance Lord Dufferin had to give, was one about which there can be no mistake—'if there is one special message which a person in my situation is bound to transmit from them to you, it is this—that they desire to maintain intact and unimpaired their connection with this country that they cherish an inalienable conviction of the pre-eminence value of the political system under which they live, and that they are determined to preserve—pure and uncontaminated—all the traditional instincts of England's prosperous polity.' There would have been no need to state this obvious fact so explicitly had not political rancor biased itself in flinging reckless charges of disloyalty and treason at the heads of awkward opponents. Nor would the American press have suffered itself to be beguiled into the belief that there is a thick vein of anti-British sentiment permeating the Dominion, if our politicians had only learned to speak fairly and honestly one of another."

ARTESIAN WELLS.

The Philadelphia Times publishes a letter showing that the water of artesian wells is not fit to drink. There is an artesian well at Reading 2000 feet deep costing \$22,000, which contains forty seven grains epsom salt to the gallon. An artesian well at Fifth and Cherry street, Philadelphia, contains 116 grains of foreign matter to the gallon, and can only be used to condense steam for the boiler. An artesian well at South street furnishes water not fit for steam. At Seventh street and Passyunk road there are two artesian wells, each 100 feet deep, but the water of both is so impure that it can only be used for condensing. The water at the Continental Hotel is not pure. At Louisville there is a well 2649 feet deep, one in St. Louis 2086 feet deep, one in South Bend and one in Terre Haute but the water of all is impregnated with minerals, and fit only for medicinal uses. At Atlantic City a number of wells have been bored in the hope of getting pure water, but not one yields water fit for household use.

On Saturday a gang of Texas herdsmen camped on the Platte, murdered a farmer because he complained of the destruction of the crops by the horses of the invaders. Alarming reports come from Galveston, Texas where a fearful storm has prevailed for several days past. It is said the city is under water, and that the loss of property is immense. Mr. Beecher, has declined the public reception intended for him next week in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and offered by a committee appointed in behalf of a large number of the clergy and other citizens of Brooklyn not connected with the Lyceum. He expressed high appreciation of the feelings from which the offer sprang, but deemed it best that he should be allowed to resume his work in a quiet manner, and attended with demonstrations fitted to provoke or perpetuate bad feeling. FORTY-SEVEN AT SEA.—Bark 'Sic Lawrence, Doe, at Baltimore from Demerara, reports that on the 29th of August, at 3.30 P.M., at 20.15, longitude 30, the vessel encountered an earthquake. The sensation was that of the vessel striking heavily against the bottom or on a sunken rock. The weather was moderate and pleasant at the time. The shock lasted thirty seconds, but no damage was done. The vessel confirmed previous reports of the terrible destruction wrought by the storm along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

CANADIAN.

The Guibourd matter is quiet as far as the public is concerned. Pictou shipped 23,031 tons of coal during two weeks, ending Sept. 18. The city of Hamilton, Ontario, is literally swarmed with vagrants and thieves. Four lives were lost at Humber Bay, Toronto on Saturday, by the capsizing of a yacht. A Mrs. Bunter gave birth to a daughter on board the S.S. Secret, while on the passage down the gulf to Shediac, last week. The child was christened on board.

In Montreal last week, a young girl named Mary Jane Cartwell, shot herself twice through the breast. The reasons given for the contemplated suicide were, that she had been seduced by a man named Denis Brennan and unjustly charged with stealing some articles from a lady with whom she was engaged as servant.

The Mechanics' Bank of Montreal has suspended, owing to one of their clerks being absconded with \$900. Bill-holders and depositors are supposed to be secure. An investigation is going on now. There will probably be an amalgamation with Molson's Bank if the report is favorable.

The total value of goods imported at Montreal during the first eight months of the present year was \$26,599,152, against \$32,278,340 in the same period of 1874. It will thus be seen that the decrease is upwards of three million and a half. This is a large reduction, and a good sign of a healthy business. Had this curtailment of business been a consequence of a couple of years ago, much of the financial embarrassment which is now felt in every part of the country would have been averted.

The Canadian Gazette contains the following proclamation:—"Whereas by an Act to establish a Supreme Court and of Executive Power of the Dominion of Canada, amongst other things it is enacted that said Court shall come into force on a day to be appointed by proclamation under order of the Governor in Council, it is ordered that the said Act shall come into force on the day of the appointment of Judges, regular clerks and servants of said Court, the organization thereof and the making of general rules and orders under the seventy-ninth section of the said Act, on the 18th day of September in the present year, 1875.

A new steamer, called the Sardinian, has just been ordered by the Montreal Steamship Company's line of Royal Mail Steamers. She was built at Greenock by Messrs. Robert Steel & Son, iron shipbuilders and marine engineers, by whom also her engines have been constructed. The Sardinian, which has been long in hand, is sister ship to the Polynesia, belonging to the same company, and built and engine by the same builders and engineers. Like the other ships of the company, the Sardinian is barque-rigged, and measures 100 feet in length between perpendiculars; she is 42 feet 3 inches in width of beam, and 35 feet 8 inches in moulded depth. She is of 2,577 tons registered measurement, and her gross tonnage is 4,350 tons.

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The President took the chair and appointed committees as follows: Devotional, Jno. Grierson, J. McA. Hutching, T. P. Davis. Business, W. D. Stewart, W. D. Stewart, T. S. Sims, John Marsh, H. H. Crosby. Credentials—A. Patterson, J. Hargraves, W. Stubbs.

Delegates verbally reported: Mr. Lindsay, St. John, J. W. Smith, Halifax, Rev. W. D. Stewart, J. W. Linklater, Charlottetown, Rev. D. Haskin, Carlton, J. Potter, Halifax, J. Peppard, Londonderry, E. D. King, Halifax, Rev. H. Pope, St. John, J. W. Arthur, Halifax, J. Eckerley, Halifax, D. M. Stearns, St. John, W. D. Stewart, Charlottetown.

The meeting of welcome was held in the Centenary Church in the evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. Pope, Hon. Judge Young, M. Lindsay, W. D. Stewart, J. E. Irvine and John Grierson.

EUROPEAN.

Spain has sent 4000 troops to Cuba. A despatch from Paris says twenty archbishops and bishops have issued a circular asking Catholic exertions in behalf of the Catholic University of Paris. Sir Edward William Wilkins, has published in London his report of the condition of the Erie Railway. He urges the policy of self-redemption and calls upon the English stockholders to accept a proposition for a receiver for the road.

The Emperor William leaves Germany on the 1st of October to visit the King of Italy. Bismarck will probably attend him, although this is not been fully decided. The Emperor will set out from Baden-Baden after the birthday of the Empress, next 30th, which is always celebrated in that city. The movements of the Emperor have for a long time past been regulated to a great extent by his medical advisers, and the determination to visit Italy has just been made.

A telegram from Rome says, the Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cabinet's decision with regard to his circular, be of an aggressive character, or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See. Otherwise, the Nuncio is to remain at Madrid until December, when he will come to Rome to attend a Consistory. The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but postponed the discussion of the Nuncio's circular.

The death is reported of a man who, the French think, may have been the involuntary cause of their defeat at Waterloo. Pierre Coetz, a naturalized Belgian, was arrested by the army of Blucher tied to a lance's tail and made to serve as a guide during the terrible days of June 15 and 16, 1810. At least so the French official says. Pierre has just died at Nogent, at the age of seventy-five. The papers say that he never forgot the horse's tail, and the sound of the pistols that were held over him while in that uncomfortable position.

UNITED STATES.

Snow fell at Riviere du Loup yesterday, and on Saturday, in Mount Washington, a train was blocked by the some wintry obstruction for several hours. On Saturday a gang of Texas herdsmen camped on the Platte, murdered a farmer because he complained of the destruction of the crops by the horses of the invaders.

Alarming reports come from Galveston, Texas where a fearful storm has prevailed for several days past. It is said the city is under water, and that the loss of property is immense. Mr. Beecher, has declined the public reception intended for him next week in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and offered by a committee appointed in behalf of a large number of the clergy and other citizens of Brooklyn not connected with the Lyceum. He expressed high appreciation of the feelings from which the offer sprang, but deemed it best that he should be allowed to resume his work in a quiet manner, and attended with demonstrations fitted to provoke or perpetuate bad feeling.

FORTY-SEVEN AT SEA.—Bark 'Sic Lawrence, Doe, at Baltimore from Demerara, reports that on the 29th of August, at 3.30 P.M., at 20.15, longitude 30, the vessel encountered an earthquake. The sensation was that of the vessel striking heavily against the bottom or on a sunken rock. The weather was moderate and pleasant at the time. The shock lasted thirty seconds, but no damage was done. The vessel confirmed previous reports of the terrible destruction wrought by the storm along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND! IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE HON. CHARLES HENSLEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 16th day of October next, I will sell by Public Auction, at 11 o'clock, at the premises, eight acres of land, part of the above Estate, in the County of Charlottetown, being part of pasture lots No. 16, 23, 31 and 32 thereof.

For plans and other particulars, apply at the subscriber's office, or to the Hon. Joseph Hensley, Trustee and Executor of the Will of the late Hon. Charles Hensley, who has instructed me to sell the property in question. WM. DODD, Aucr.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN Lot 26, Bedeque.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold Land near Dunk River, Lot 26, containing about 126 acres, 20 acres of which are clear. There is an eligible stream of water, suitable for mill purposes. It is a square Farm, two chains, twenty-five links east and west, and one hundred and twenty-two chains (by the side of a good public road) running north and south. It formerly belonged to the late Elisha Hooper, Esq., now owned by the undersigned, Jane P. Hooper, Central Bedeque.

Also, the south half of a piece of Marsh, about 100 acres, east of the late Thomas Wright's farm, under lease from late Thomas Gordon, Esq., bearing date Sept. 21, 1870, at yearly rent of eight pence currency per acre, for the term of 99 years, the said Marsh being divided by a central line running east and west. The above Freehold Property is only about one mile from the Freetown Railway Station, and is a most desirable property for four or five years; the piece of Marsh to be paid for on delivery of transfer lease. For particulars enquire of JANE P. HOOPER, Bedeque, or of MARK HITCHER, Trustee of late E. HOOPER, Esq. Sept. 27, 1875.—2m

At Millner's Tin Shop A Few Good COOKING STOVES, AND OTHERS, Which are offered at very Low Prices.

in order to close out the Stove Trade.

—ALSO—Stovepipe, Elbows, Bakepans, &c. Russia Sheet Iron for Fancy Stovepipe A Large Stock of TINWARE! Wholesale and Retail, at very Low Figures. SOAPSTONE, &c. GAS WORK (New and Repairing.) In Composition and Iron Tubing and Fittings. Brackets, Gasaliers & Pendants. &c. &c. The Subscriber, very thankful for past patronage, still solicits for the future. GEO. W. MILLNER. Sept. 27, 1875.—no h 2m

IN STORE AND will be sold low to close consignments—

20 qr. casks and hhd. Dark and Pale BRANDIES. 75 cases do do 8 qr. casks PORT WINE. 10 hhd. do do do 10 bbls. SHERBY WINE. 25 bbls. Scotch Refined SUGAR. 20 bbls. Granulated do 5 puns. Bright MOLASSES. 100 packages Congo TEA. 25 superior CHEESE. WILLIAM DODD. Queen Square, Sept. 27.—3w

TO BE SOLD AT SUMMERSIDE, on the 19th OCTOBER, at the EXHIBITION, a pure DEVONSHIRE BULL, 3 years old, imported direct from England by the owner. Also, several LAMBS, English breed.

D. PHIDAM, Margate, New London. Sept. 27, 1875.—3in

Cloth. Cloth.

JUST received from the new CLOTH FACTORY at Kensington, samples of Fancy, Plain and other Cloths, also Flannel and Blankets. MACKENZIE & STUMBLE. Ch'town, Sept. 27.—3i

Labrador Herring!

THE "LAODAMIA" will be due here from Labrador, on or about 4th October, with 350 bls Prime HERRING, 300 half bls. HYNDMAN BROS. Sept. 27, 1875.—5w

"ALICE MYRICK."

THE above Schooner is due now in Montreal, and will load for Summerside and Charlottetown. Will have room for a few hundred barrels freight if applied for at once. HYNDMAN BROS. Sept. 27, 1875.—2i

Sole Leather.

100 SIDES Logan's extra No. 1 and No. 2, selling at reduced prices, to make room for new supply. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Sept. 27.—2in

NOTICE. BRIDGE SALES!

THE undersigned will sell by Auction, to the lowest bidder, on the spot, on Monday, the 11th day of October, 1875, at 9 a.m., repairs to Sturgeon Bridge; same day at 11 a.m., repairs to Greek River Wharf; same day at 2.30, building the Bridge between Crow's Mills and Peter's Road; same day at 2 p.m., small Bridge between Murray River Mills and South River Bridge; same day at 4 p.m., repairs to Bridge at Double Hill, on Murray Harbor Road; same day at 10 a.m., repairing the River from Duudas Cross Roads to Grand River Bridge. Specification to be seen at time of sale. Sales to be subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners. Security required for each contract. W. McDONALD, S. P. W. King's Co. Supt. Office, Sept. 27.—4ill oct 13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. A. WEEKS & CO., IMPORTERS, QUEEN STREET.

NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS.

We Have Received A Complete Stock of DRESS GOODS SILKS FANCY GOODS WINCIES BLACK LUSTRES MOURNING GOODS GRAPES GLOVES SHAWLS LADIES' JACKETS FLOWERS CLOTHS FLANNELS BLANKETS UNDERCLOTHING REEFING JACKETS OVERCOATS FLOOR OILCLOTHS &c. &c.

Doing a Business Chiefly for Cash, We invite Cash Buyers from all quarters. Confident we can offer Superior Inducements! To such to Deal with Us, Wholesale and Retail.

W. A. WEEKS & CO. [Sep 27 75]

Earthenware.

15 CRATES assorted Earthenware, direct from the Potteries. Suitable for town and country trade. At Reduced Prices. FENTON T. NEWBERRY. Sept. 27, 1875.—3ins

Queen's County Cattle Show!

AND EXHIBITION.

THE former will be held at Charlottetown, on OCTOBER 1st, and the latter OCTOBER 22d.

ADDITIONAL PRIZES: Best yearling Cart Filly, \$6.00 Best do blood do, 6.00

Live Stock and Farm Implements entered for Exhibition will be carried on the Railway to the Cattle Show at ordinary rates, and when not changed hands returned free. Articles entered for the Exhibition carried on similar terms. Passengers at single fares. For particulars see price list. By order of Board of Commissioners. A. McNEILL, Secretary. Sept. 27, 1875.

IMPROVED STOCK.

THE Commissioners of the Stock Farm have ordered the following Stock to be sold at the County Exhibition:—3 COLTS, 3 Short Horn BULL CALVES, 2 do do HEIFER DO, 1 Yearling Short Horn HEIFER, 1 Avshire HEIFER CALF, 1 HEIFER, 4 years old (barren), 1 COW, 7 years old, 10 HAM LAMBS, 6 EWE LAMBS, 1 Leicester RAM, (aged), 2 Leicester RAMS, (yearlings), 10 Yorkshire PIGS, 9 COTTAGE EGGS, 10 BERKSHIRE, 1 Yorkshire BOAR, (3 months old), 1 do SOU, do Sept. 27, 1875.—4ill sale

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Farm in Pictou County, of about 99 acres, nearly all under cultivation. On three sides it is surrounded by the waters of a navigable Harbor, in which mussels and oysters can be obtained. There are a good House and Barns on the property, which is three miles from one Railway Station, and four from another, within a mile and a half from a Projected Line, and three miles from a Coal Pit. There is also a Free Stone on the property. The Pictou Railway connects daily with Halifax, summer and winter. For further information apply to PALMER & McLEOD. Sept. 27, 1875.—2i

SOAP. SOAP.

125 BOXES O. K. Silver and Queen's Laundry, all excellent qualities and cheap. Sept. 27, 1875.—2in CARVELL BROS.

FLOUR.

200 bls "OSHAWA," 300 bls "OUR BRAND," FRESH GROUND, JUST LANDED. Sept. 20, 1875.—2i CARVELL BROS.

FAIRBANKS Scales.

Sizes—400, 600, and 1200 lbs., and all others obtained at short notice. CARVELL BROS., Agents. Sept. 20, 1875.—2in



NEW BRUNSWICK MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' EXHIBITION, 1875.

TO BE HELD At St. John, N. B., Commencing September 27th, to continue for one Week.

THIS BEING THE FIRST Purely Industrial Fair ever held in the Provinces, and from the astonishingly large and varied number of entries, it cannot fail to attract a great amount of interest.

Every detail has been carried out in the most complete manner, so as to insure