POETRY.

THE LITTLE WIFE.

The little wife laid her sewing down,
And looked at the clock and said:
It is time that I put the kettle on,
And the cloth on the table spread,
For the clock is near the stroke of six,
And I've hardly time to see
That the kettle boils and the toast is made
When John will be home to tea.'

The table she drew to the cosiest nook,
And she laid the plates for two;
But they were plain delph, there were silver none,
And the dishes they were few.
'But butter and bread and some cake and fruit,
All dainty as they can be,
And the cloth is white,' said the little wife,
'That's what John likes to see.'

The little wife took out a dressing gown,
And spread in a cushioned chair,
And before it a pair of slippers placed,
Far too large for her to wear,
And she patted the gown and softly said:
'Lie there that you warm may be,
(For the night is cold) for John to put on,
When he shall come home to tea.'

The little wife smoothed and braided her hair,
And put on a prettier dress,
A bit of soft lace and a knot of grey silk,
To finish it at the breast.
Then she looked in the glass and blushed and smiled,
And she was a fair picture to see!
And excused herself—'John will be so pleased
With the dress, when he comes home to tea.'

But it must be late, the kettle has boiled,
And the toast is getting dry;
It is growing dark and the street lamps shine,
But the footsteps all pass by.
The little wife peeps out the front hall door,
Then runs to the garden gate:
But he does not come, and 'Oh dear,' she sighs,
'Tis a tiresome thing to wait.'

Then she tries to read, but whether or no
The tale was gloomy or gay,
She could not have told, for restless thoughts
With her heart are far away.
Again and again to the front hall door
She goes to look up the street,
Each far away footstep making her heart
With a hope to faster beat.

'Why it must be hours,' said the little wife,
With a pout and an ugly frown,
'I'd like to know what at this time of night,
John can be doing down town?
If he cared for me he would surely come,
But I've often heard it said—
And I half believe it now—that a man
Loves only till he is wed.

'But he shall not know, if it breaks my heart
I will have my tea—so there!'
Her cheeks are so red and her eyes are so bright,
She looks at the vacant chair,
And her knife falls down, 'Oh dear!' she says,
And then she begins to cry,
'I wonder was ever a six month's wife
So miserable as I?'

'John would never stay if he was alive,'
The little wife sobbingly said.
'And so all this time I've been blaming him,
'It may be that John is dead.'
Why, bless me, what's this?' says a manly voice,
Tender as tender can be,
And the clock is just pointing to half-past six,
And John has come home to tea.

GERMANS PUTTING UP A STOVE-PIPE.

(From the Danbury News.)

Our barber had his stove put up Wednesday. We were in there for a shave when the operation started. Our barber, although a German, is pretty well acquainted with the language and customs of our people, but his two assistants whom he set to work at the stove, have not been over but a year or so, and they never put up a stove, and have not quite mastered the English language. The two men carried the stove out and got it up on its legs, and then fell to work at putting the pipe together. We did'nt see the first manœuvering as we were in the chair, but we could hear the dreadful pipe move about and the men breathe heavily. There appeared to be periods of silence, and rasping of the pipe, and a shuffling of the feet, and a lot of the German language delivered in a suppressed voice, with mutterings of an unintelligible but satisfactory nature.

When we got shaved and looked around we saw the two men facing each other, each with a link of the pipe—the one holding a piece which rested on the floor, and the other making Herculean efforts to slide his part over it. The upper man's eyes had increased to fully one-third their usual size, and were a glitter that bordered on the unearthly, while his cheeks set out like figures on a tax list. The lower man scrooched up in as small and as compact a shape as possible, looking up at the performance with a gaze of the liveliest terror. From the middle joint of the first finger of his right hand had been scraped a bit of skin, and the red flesh peered through the black with ghastly distinctness. We could almost see this hand shrink from the pipe, as the upper link turned over to that side. And the standing man weaved and twisted, growing redder and redder in the face, while great drops of prespiration rolled down his cheeks. Suddenly his link slipped over, catching the palm of his hand with a fierceness that wrung from him a shriek of pain that might have been heard out on the street. He let go with both hands at once, while the under man, believing that the climax in the agony had now been reached, and that he was about to have the skin torn of both hands, promptly loosened his hold on his link and went over on his back, and both pieces of pipe came down with that appalling sound peculiar to falling stove-pipe. The berber himself was surprised, but it was noticeable that he did not allow his surprise to so far master him as to overcome his presence of mind. On the contrary he placed his coat on his back, his hat on his head, and immediately departed to see a man. The two assistants looked after his receding figure very much as if he was taking with him all they held dear in this life, and then proceeded to pick up the stove-pipe again. It was evident that a restraining influence had been withdrawn. No. 1 held his link, and examined it very carefully. Then a thought suddenly struck him. He smiled a German smile clear across his countenance, which, had it been in English, would have reached clear around to the back of his neck, and firmly said:—

'I dry anoder biece.'

Another piece was brought to bear. It did'nt work. The same of the second link. It suddenly occurred to No. 1 to reverse the ends and try them that way.

'Ha!' he exclaimed, 'I now got him bretty queek.'

He went to work with renewed energy, but the pipe slipped and took of his shin, and tumbled and upset both of them with just the same ease and grace it had done before. Then he threw up his hands and said something that sounded like Rotterdam.

No. 1 wanted to draw on his resources again, but No. 2 became inspired. He got the pomade and rubbed a lot of it on the end of both pipes. He was then prepared to slip the one over the other. No. 1 offered to assist.

'You go avay when you can,' observed No. 2 significantly, at the same time blowing tenderly upon his mashed thumb. He then set to work on his manœuver. He first opened his eyes to their fullest extent, then distended his cheeks to their fullest capacity, and closed his lips as tightly as possible. With these precautions taken, he grasped the lower links between his knees, and the upper with one arm using the other hand to adjust the ends. Effort succeeded effort to make the one lap over the other. He would get them so neatly arranged as to seem impossible of failure, when one or the other would suddenly over and catch some portion of his body on their edges, and held frop both pieces and yell German war-cries at the top of his voice.

Finally he made them match. He was almost breathless.

'Yacop,' he whispered, 'you come queek here once, and shust knock him mit the tool.'

He was holding on for dear life with the one arm, and two legs, while the other hand was eagerly encircling the treacherous joint. Jacob cautiously approached with a stick of wood.

'Hit him like dunder,' suggested No. 2 between his teeth.

Jacob did so. It was all done in an instant. There was a shout of surprise from Jacob, a yell of pain from No. 2 as he held up a frightfully gashed thumb, and both links of pipe went rolling across the floor. Jacob hsd received a dig in the shin which caused him to impetuously draw up the injured member in his arm, and hop off towards a chair, speechless with amazement.

No. 2 did'nt care to sit down. He held the last wounded hand in the tight grip of the other, and danced around the room in a fury of pain, rage and astonishment.

'Och, my gracious! Och, my gracious!' he whined. Then suddenly observing a piece of the pipe he hastily added, 'To the tyvel mit the Yankees anyvay.'

This being a hint we left.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A lengthy letter respecting the Island lately appeared in the London *Times*. The writer is evidently not an Islander. Probably he is one of the Messrs. Childers. We notice that he has fallen into the error of supposing that the railway—which was obtained by the exertions of Hon. J. C. Pope and his party, and paid for by the people of this Island—was the gift of the Dominion. This error should be corrected. The Land Question he discusses very fairly. We quote:—

"The confederation of the British North American provinces at length afforded an opportunity for another attempt at settling the question. From various causes, the petty jealousies of the local politicians, the perhaps natural reluctance of a colony to become a mere province, Prince Edward Island held back for four or five years after the Act of 1867 from joining the Dominion of Canada. Material considerations, however, at length prevailed over sentimental ones, and in 1872 she agreed to the union, on condition, among others, of receiving the lump sum of $800,000, to be paid by Canada for the purposes of repurchasing the the proprietors' estates. To take advantage of this an act was passed last year by the Local Government providing for the compulsory purchase of land. So stringent, however, were some of its provisions as against the proprietors, that it was disallowed by Lord Dufferin, in whom, since the Act of Confederation, the right of veto is vested. Milder counsels this year prevailed, and both Liberals and Conservatives joined in passing the Act which is now law under the title of the 'Land Purchase Act.' As it is, some of the clauses sound strangely severe to English ideas. One of them, for example, provides that in estimating the the amount of compensation to be paid to the proprietors, no regard is to be had to the fact that the purchase of his estate is compulsory; and, by another section, the difficulty which may have been experienced by a proprietor in getting his rents paid is to be considered as diminishing the value of his interest.

The machinery provided by the Act is somewhat clumsily contrived, but so far it has worked smoothely. The Commissioner of public lands is empowered to notify any proprietor (who is defined to be the owner of any property exceeding 500 acres leasehold or 1000 acres in his own use and occupation) that the government intend to purchase his estate. Thereupon the proprietor so notified may appoint his Commissioner. When the award of the Commissioners has been published, which must be signed by at least two of them, the public trustee, an official created specially for the purpose, is to execute a conveyance of the proprietor's estate in a simple form scheduled in the Act, which vests the estate, 'together with all arrears of rent thereon,' in the Commissioner of public lands. To the Supreme Court is reserved the difficult task of settling how the purchase money is to be distributed among the persons who may claim an interest in it. The precedent of the Selkirk and Cunard estates will assist the Commissioner of public lands in dealing with the large amount of land so suddenly becoming his property and in reselling the freehold to the various tenants. The sum of $800,000 to be received from the Dominion will amply cover any loss which may be sustained by the resale. Finally, it is provided, that no appeal, on any ground whatever, is to be allowed to any legal tribunal from the award of the Commissioners.

Much satisfaction has been expressed by persons of all classes here at the selection by Lord Dufferin of Mr. Childers to deal with this important matter, as he will be able to regard it from an Imperial point of view, and with a mind unwarped by local interests and prejudices. Although, probably, he will not be able to deal personally with all the estates, the largest and most important ones, and the difficult questions regarding escheat, etc., will be settled before he leaves. One notable consequence of his presence here has been a laudable activity in the proceedings of the commission, in striking contrast to the ordinary routine of some of the Island officials bound in the trammels of red-tapeism. The court has sat from ten to six daily during the past fortnight. The question of each estate is regarded as a suit between the government and the proprietor, and the rules relating to precedure and evidence of the Supreme Court are generally observed. The government have taken care to be strongly represented by counsel, having retained not only Attorney and Solicitor Generals, but also—possibly with an eye to political advantage—the very astute leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. L. H. Davies. They even took the troulbe of importing a legal gentlemen of eminence from New Brunswick, Mr. Samuel Thompson, Q. C. A good deal of remarkable evidence was adduced respecting the condition of much of the country. Adverse holdings are frequent. The witnesses, of whom in some of the cases there was a great number, were principally tenants on the estates, and called by the government counsel; and the answers of these poor, half-educated farmers to the questions put to them one after the other by the examining counsel, as to what they considered was the capitalized vulue of their landlord's interest, was often ludicrous. More pertinent information was obtained by the chairman of the commission from various eminent men of the Island, whom he requested to give any information they could. The government counsel argued that if the strict legal right of the landlord to the arrears of rent available by the tenants was to be insisted upon, there was no reason why the proprietors should complain if the crown insisted its rights and escheated the lands of the grantees who had never fulfilled the conditions of their grants. Stress was also laid on the trans-atlantic doctrine of 'eminent demesne,' which reserves to the Supreme Power in a State the right to reacquire any lands required for the public good. These arguments were raised in consequence of the commissioners being bound to consider in valuing the estates, to what extent the Crown, against whom in this colony no statute of limitation runs, waived its rights to forfeitures by the action of colonial Ministers and others.

If this harassing question can finally be set at rest, one may be permitted to hope that Prince Edward Island has a bright future before it. In climate, fertility of soil, and beauty of its inland scenery, it can compare very favorably with its sister provinces. The winter cold is not severer than in the neighboring continent; in summer the Island is free from scorching blasts which dry up vegetation in Canada. While I write, in the month of September, I am looking over gardens and fields retaining the freshness and greenness of an English May. Charlottetown, the capital, though somewhat distracted by ecclesiastical controversies and municipal mismanagement, vies with Quebec in picturesqueness of situation. Rustico and Summerside are two charming seaside resorts—the former an old French settlement, where the inhabitants still retain the peasant costumes of France, and near which, at New London, are situated the finest oyster-beds in the world. Hemmed in by the uninviting shores at Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island has been overlooked by the ordinary travellers; but the railway, another gift of the Dominion Government, which has been opened up this summer for 200 miles, from end to end of the Island, making the remotest corners easily accessable, together with the proposed winter steamers, which are to cut through the 'thick-ribbed' ice which hems in the coast for five months in the year, will, we hope create great changes; and the 'Green Isle of the Gulf,' and the 'Garden of North America' will shortly become as well known to the voyager as the Niagara or the Thousand Islands."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND LAND ARRANGEMENT.

From the Toronto Globe.

The London *Times* is sadly exercised over the land settlement going on in Prince Edward Island, and cries out lustily against the supposed enormity of a forced sale, and something like general confiscation. The *Times* might have spared itself all excitement and declamation had it simply attended to the facts which its own correspondent had given. It acknowledges that the land was granted on certain terms in large blocks to single individuals. These persons were not put in absolute possession, but in return for the land were to bring in a certain number of settlers, make roads and build bridges, &c. These conditions, the *Times* frankly acknowledges, have never been fulfilled. the land has consequently been forfeited again and again. With large tracts of fertile soil and empty pockets, the proprietors have kept the land a comparative wilderness waiting for exorbitant prices, which are rendered possible only by the industry of others. In this way the progress of the country has been indefinitely retarded, and the feelings of its industrious inhabitants embittered towards the representatives of men who neither paid for the land nor would improve it—who had in short no legal title to the property except what prescription might secure. In these circumstances what is more reasonable than that it should be sold to those whose ancestors, or the persons from whom they derived their supposed claim, had unrighteously taken possession of this property, 'You must sell at what arbiters say is a fair value for the land, that the country be no longer kept in barrenness and backwardness through your poverty or greediness?' The *Times* may be scandalized; very possibly its worship of landlordism may lead it to feel shocked; but we read the signs of the times amiss if something of the same kind be not tried before long in Scotland at any rate, if not also in England.

It is reported that sixteen tons of small arms and ammunition were shipped from London as merchandize and landed at Shanghae.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Daniel Hodgson, and Margaret Leah Hodgson, } Plaintiffs.
vs.
Malcolm McLeod, Defendant.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution, to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Daniel Hodgson and Margaret Leah Hodgson, against Malcolm McLeod, I have taken and seized, as the property of the said Malcolm McLeod, all the right, title, and interest of the said Malcolm McLeod, in and to all that piece of land, bounded as follows,—Commencing at the north-west angle of fifty-eight (58) acres of land on the south side of Orwell Road, in fee to Donald McLeod, thence, according to the magnetic north of the year (1764) one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, south for the distance of eighty-six (86) chains, thence by a line running west three degrees south (W. 3. S.) eight (8) chains and twenty-five links, to the east boundary of a tract of land in possession of James Gunnip, thence following the course of said east boundary north, three degrees, west, seventy-five [75] links; thence by a right angle line therewith westwardly eight [8] chains; thence south three degrees east [S. 3 E.] seventy-five [75] links; thence west three degrees, south five [5] chains and twenty-five (25) links to the east boundary of Donald McLeod's homestead; thence following the course of the same north three degrees west [N. 3. W.] seventy-three (73) chains and forty-five (45) links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one (1) chain and sixty-two [62] links; thence north three [3] degrees west [N. 3. W.] two chains [2] and seventy-five (75) links; thence east three degrees north (E. 3. N.) one chain and sixty-two links; thence north three degrees west (N. 3. W.) eleven [11] chains, thence east twenty-five chains and sixty links, to the place of commencement, containing two hundred and four acres (204) two (2) roods of land, a little more or less, together with a small portion of marsh, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at the west edge of the marsh, on the east side of the bridge over Orwell River, on the Post Road; thence following the course of the eastward edge of said Post Road south twenty degrees west (S. 20 W.) four [4] chains, or until meets the margin between the marsh and high land; thence following the course of the same south-eastwardly for the distance of four [4] chains; thence north twenty degrees east [N. 20 E.] four [4] chains, or until it meets the channel of said Orwell River; thence following the course of the same northwestwardly, to the place of commencement, containing one [1] acre and two [2] roods of marsh land, a little more or less, marsh and high land included, being two hundred and six [206] acres of land, a little more or less, situate lying and being on Lot or Township number fifty-seven, in Queen's County. Also, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, commencing at the edge of Orwell river channel, in direct line north with the west boundary of that part of the late Murdoch McLeod's farm, now in possession of Malcolm McLeod; thence (according to the magnetic meredian of 1764) south three degrees east fifteen chains and fifty links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east two chains seventy-five links; thence east three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east seventy-three chains and forty-five links, thence west three degrees south for the distance of eleven chains and thirty-four links; thence north three degrees west ninety-four chains to said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the Post Road; thence following the course of the said Post Road southwestwardly to the margin between the high land and marsh on the eastward side of said Post Road; thence following the course of said margin southeastwardly for the distance of four chains from the eastward edge of said Post Road; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east four chains, or until it meets the said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and four acres; also that piece and parcel of land commencing on the west side of the Murray Harbor Road at the angle formed by the said road and the Maitland road, and running thence southwardly along said road for the distance of eight chains to the north side of Wood Island Road; thence along said road for the distance of thirty-six chains and ten links; thence northwardly by a line at right angles to the said road to the Maitland road; thence along same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being part of Lot Sixty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island; also all that piece of land lying, situate and being on Murray Harbor Road, on Lot Fifty-seven, in Queen's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a stake fixed at the north-east corner of land in possession of Donald Ross; thence west [according to the course of the said Ross land) for the distance of seventy-four and a half chains to the rear boundary line of the Murray Harbor Road farms; thence north for the distance of five chains and sixty links; thence in parallel lines east for the distance of seventy-four and one-half chains, or until it meets Murray Harbor Road; thence following the course of the said road for the distance of five chains and sixty links to the place of commencement, containing about forty-two acres, in Queen's County, and I do hereby give public notice, that I will, on Thursday, the twentieth day of April, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in the said County, set up and sell, at public auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being eight hundred and seventeen dollars and ninety-two cents, with interest on eight hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents, from the 23rd day of October, 1874, until paid, at seven and one-half per cent per annum, besides sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct., 7th 1875.
E. J. Hodgson, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Oct. 18, 1875.

SUBSCRIBE for THE EXAMINER One Dollar and Forty Cents a year

Probably none of the Prince Edward Island proprioters, (says the St. John *News*), whose estates have been valued by the Land Commissioner, are quite satisfied with the valuation. But some of them complain bitterly of the award made. Among these is a Mr. Stewart, the largest of the resident land proprietors of the Island. He has written to the London *Times* and ventilated his grievanees in its columns. He endeavors to show that neither for the cultivated nor his wild lands has the Commission awarded to him anything like the amount he feels entitled to claim. Like his brother proprietors, however, Mr. Stewart excludes from view certain facts having an important bearing on the questions at issue. He keeps out of sight first the significant fact that the cultivated land on his estate is more valuable than the uncultivated, simply because labor, which cost him nothing and his tenants much, has been expended thereon. He overlooks, secondly, the circumstances that if wild lands of fair quantity is worth more now in the Island than it used to be, the the difference is due not to expenditures made by him and such as he, but to those made by cultivators of adjoining tracts. The Commissioners, it seems, in making their awards, have thus far given facts of this sort a certain amount of consideration.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is NO PATENT MEDICINE HUMBUG, got up to dupe the ignorant and credulous, nor is it represented as being "composed of rare and precious substances brought from the four corners of the earth, carried seven times across the Great Desert of Sahara on the backs of fourteen camels, and brought across the Atlantic Ocean on two ships." It is a simple, mild, soothing remedy, a perfect Specific for CATARRH and "COLD IN THE HEAD;" also for Offensive Breath, Loss or Impairment of the Sense of Smell, Taste or Hearing, Watery or Weak Eyes, Pain or Pressure in the Head, when caused, as they all not unfrequently are, by the violence of Catarrh.

For sale by most Druggists everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Sent by mail (post-paid) on receipt of Sixty Cents; four packages for $2,00, or one dozen for $5,00. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

THROUGH TICKETS!

TO

Moncton, St. John, Pictou, Halifax, Montreal, Portland and Boston,

may now be had at the Ticket Office of the P. E. I. Railway, Charlottetown.

W. McKECHNIE, Sup't.
Railway Office, Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1875.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Daniel Hodgson, Plaintiff.
Malcolm McLeod, Donald McLeod, } Defendants.

BY virtue of a Writ of Statute Execution, to me directed, issued out of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Daniel Hodgson, against Malcolm McLeod and Donald McLeod, I have taken and seized as the property of the said Malcolm McLeod and Donald McLeod, all the right, title and interest of the said Malcolm McLeod, and Donald McLeod, in and to all that piece of land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at the north-west angle of fifty-eight, [58] acres of land on the south side of Orwell Road, in fee to Donald McLeod; thence, according to the magnetic north of the year (1764) one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, south for the distance of eighty-six (86) chains; thence by a line running west three degrees south (W. 3. S.) eight (8) chains and twenty-five links, to the east boundary of a tract of land in possession of James Gunnip; thence following the course of said east boundary, north three degrees, west seventy-five (75) links; thence by a right angle line therewith westwardly eight (8) chains; thence south three degrees east (S. 3 E.) seventy-five (75) links; thence west three degrees south, five (5) chains twenty-five links to the east boundary of Donald McLeod's homestead; thence following the course of the same north three degrees west (N. 3 W.) seventy-three (73) chains and forty-five [45] links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one [1] chain and sixty-two [62] links; the ce north three [3] degrees west [N. 3 W.] two chains and seventy-five [75] links; thence east three degrees north [E. 3 N] one chain and sixty-two links; thence north three degrees west [N. 3 W.] eleven [11] chains; thence east twenty-five chains and sixty links, to the place of commencement, containing two hundred and four acres [204] and two (2) roods of land, a little more or less, together with a small portion of marsh, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at the west edge of the marsh, on the east side of the Bridge over Orwell River, on the Post Road; thence following the course of the eastward edge of said Post Road south twenty degrees west (S. 20 W.) four (4) chains or until it meets the margin between the marsh and high land; thence following the course of the same south-eastwardly for the distance of four (4) chains; thence north twenty degrees east (N. 20 E.) four (4) chains or until it meets the channel of said Orwell River; thence following the course of the same northwestwardly to the place of commencement, containing one (1) acre and two (2) roods of marsh land, a little more or less, marsh and high land included being two hundred and six (206) acres of land, a little more or less, situate, lying and being on lot or township number fifty-seven (57), Queen's County. Also, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing at the south edge of Orwell River channel in a direct line north with the west boundary of that part of the late Murdock McLeod's farm, now in possession of Malcolm McLeod; thence (according to the magnetic meridian of 1764) south three degrees east fifteen chains and fifty links; thence by a right angle line therewith west three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east two chains seventy-five links; thence east three degrees south one chain and sixty-two links; thence south three degrees east seventy-three chains and forty-five links; thence west three degrees south for the distance of eleven chains and thirty-four links thence north three degrees west ninety-four chains to the said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the Post Road; thence following the course of the said Post Road south-westwardly to the margin between the high land and marsh on the eastward side of said Post Road; thence following the course of said margin south-eastwardly for the distance of four chains from the eastward edge of said Post Road; thence by a line running north twenty degrees east four chains, until it meets the said channel; thence following the various courses of the same eastwardly to the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and four acres; also that piece and parcel of land commencing on the west side of the Murray Harbor Road, at the angle formed by said road and the Maitland Road, and running thence southwardly along said road for the distance of eight chains to the north side of Wood Island Road; thence along said road for the distance of thirty-six chains and ten links; thence northwardly by a line at right angles to the said road to the Maitland Road; thence along same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, being part of Lot Sixty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island; also, all that piece of land, lying situate and being on Murray Harbor Road, on Lot Fifty-seven, in Queen's County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: commencing at a stake fixed at the north-east corner of Land in possession of Donald Ross; thence west (according to the course of said Ross Land) for the distance of seventy-four and a half chains to the rear boundary line of the Murray Harbor Road farms; thence north for the distance of five chains and sixty links; thence in parallel lines east for the distance of sevent-four and one-half chains, or until it meets Murray Harbor Road; thence following the course of the said road for the distance of five chains and sixty links to the place of commencement, containing about forty-two acres in Queen's County; and I do hereby give public notice, that I will, on Thursday, the twentieth day of April next, 1876, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, in the said county, set up and sell, at public auction, the above described property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fourteen cents, with interest on three hundred and eighty nine dollars and thirty-three cents, from the 4th day of June, 1874, until paid, at seven and one-half dollars per cent. per annnm, besides Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Oct 7, 1875.
E. J. Hodgson, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Oct. 18, 1875.

New Mail Arrangements.

MAILS.	CLOSE.	DUE.
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK and UNITED STATES, daily,	5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.
NOVA SCOTIA, Monday	4.30 a. m.	Tuesday 10.00 p.m.
Tuesday	2.30 p. m.	Wednesday, 7 p.m.
Thursday	4.30 a. m.	Friday 10.00 p. m.
Friday	2.30 p m.	Saturday 7 p. m.
GREAT BRITAIN, via United States, daily,	5.00 a. m.	Uncertain
" " via Halifax, Friday, 25th June and every second Friday after,	2.30 p. m.	"
" " Supplementary, Monday, 28th June, and every second Monday after,	4.30 a. m.	
SUMMERSIDE—including all mail matter for Prince County west of Summerside—twice daily,	5.00 a. m. 1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m. 10.00 p. m.
DARLINGTON, HUNTER'S RIVER, COUNTY LINE, FREETOWN and BARRETT'S CROSS—including mail matter for offices served from these places—daily,	5.30 a. m.	10.00 p. m.
MOUNT STEWART, CARDIGAN, MONTAGUE and GEORGETOWN—including all mail matter for offices served from these places—daily,	8.00 a. m.	12.05 p. m.
MORELL, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,	2.30 p. m.	" "
HEAD OF ST. PETER'S BAY and SOURIS EAST—including mail matter for all places in King's County east and north of St. Peter's—daily,	2.30 p. m.	12.15 p. m.
BEDEQUE, and all offices on the route between Charlottetown and Bedeque, Monday, Wednesday and Friday,	9.00 p m.	2.30 p. m.
VERNON RIVER, SOUTHPORT, POWNAL and CHERRY VALLEY, daily,	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
VERNON RIVER BRIDGE, BELFAST, ORWELL, MURRAY HARBOR SOUTH, and all offices on the Southern Route, Tuesday and Friday; returning Wednesday and Saturday,	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
BRACKLEY POINT, COVEHEAD, LITTLE YORK, and all offices on that route, Monday and Thursday; returning Tuesday and Friday,	7.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.
FORT AUGUSTUS, MONAGHAN, and all offices on that route, Thursday,	6.00 a. m.	7.00 p. m.

Mails are forwarded from Summerside to Miscouche, Alberton, Port Hill and Tignish daily; to other principal points on that line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and to smaller offices, Tuesday and Friday.
Offices on the route from Darlington to Rose Valley receive and despatch mails Tuesday and Friday.
Offices on the route from Hunter's River to North Rustico, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Offices on the route from Hunter's River to Cavendish, &c., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Offices on the route from County Line to New London, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Offices on the route from County Line to Somerset and Newton, Tuesday and Friday.
Mails are forwarded from Head of St. Peter's Bay and Souris East to all offices in the Eastern section of King's County, every Tuesday and Friday.
Mails are forwarded from Cardigan Bridge to Dundas and Lot 56 every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of the morning train from Charlottetown, returning to Cardigan Bridge at 8 o'clock, p. m.
Mails are forwarded from Montague Bridge to all offices on the routes to Murray Harbor North and Brooklyn, &c., every Tuesday, and Friday, returning same day.

Letters intended for Registration must be posted at least half an hour before the time of closing the Mails by which they are to be forwarded. Registration open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.
Letters may be posted in letter boxes on Steamers up to time of departure.
Correspondence for Newfoundland, Bermuda and West Indies will be forwarded to Halifax by each mail.

STEAMBOATS & PACKETS.

MONTREAL & ACADIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

S. S. Venezia, 813 tons, Commander McMasters.
S. S. Valetta, 813 tons, Commander Anderson.
S. S. Roma, 813 tons, Commander Desjardines.

The above Steamships will form a

Weekly Line

BETWEEN

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Picton,

leaving Montreal Thursday in each week.

For Freight or passage apply to

HYNDMAN BROS., Charlottetown.
DAVID SHAW, Esq., Montreal.

May 17, 1875.—till 1st nov

CASCUMPEC PACKET.

THE subscriber thankful for patronage hitherto extended, begs to intimate to the public that the fast sailing schooner

"WINNIE,"

David Arthur, (so long and favorably known) Master, having been subsidized by the Dominion Government, is again on the route between Charlottetown, Shediac and the above port, making fortnightly trips until close of navigation. Shippers will effect a saving of about one hundred per cent by shipping by the above vessel.

For freight apply to either of the undersigned agents.

Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, J. B. Foster, Esq., Shediac, Hon. G. W. Howlan, Alberton, or to the owner.

THOMAS COSTAIN.
Alberton, August 9, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEESE. CHEESE.

A Nice Lot Fresh,

Just received by

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 19, 1875.

Milk Dishes.

4 CRATES, just received, each containing 18 doz. assorted sizes.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Aug. 9, 1875.

SIXTY DOZEN FELLOWS' COMPOUND Syrup of Hypophosphites At Wholesale.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Aug. 23, 1875.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY.—Agents Wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than anything else. Particulars free. Post cards to States cost but two cents. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

NOTICE TO SHIPBUILDERS.

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

MacDONALD & OWEN.
June 21, 1875.

$10. WONDERFUL.! $10.

A FIRST CLASS FULL-SIZED

SEWING MACHINE!

WITH

TABLE AMD TREADLE,

ONLY TEN DOLLARS.

The most Simple and Compact! The most Durable and Economical!

A model of combined Simplicity, Strength and Beauty!

NEW AND NUMEROUS PATENTED ATTACHMENTS.

No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it, will do all kinds of sewing, from the finest to the coarsest, will Hem, Fell, Tuck, Braid, Cord, Gather, Embroider, etc., uses self-adjusting straight needle, uses all description of Cotton, Silk and Thread. *Makes the strongest stitch known, the eloth will tear before the seam will rip, uses the thread direct from the Spool.* The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamental, and,

Warranted for Five Years!

SAMPLE MACHINES WITH TABLE AND TREADLE forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of *TEN DOLLARS!*

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, store keepers, etc. County rights given to smart agents free Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, etc. sent free. All money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Drafts, or by express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of our goods guaranteed.

All orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to

HOPE MANUFACTURING CO.
NEW YORK.

Nov. 30, 1874.—1y

RAILROADS & STEAMBOATS.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

CHANGE of TIME!

ON and after MONDAY, July 26, trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Steamboat Express.	No. 3. Mixed.	No. 5. Tignish Mixed.
Georgetown	Dpt. 6.45 p.m.	8.00 a.m	
Cardigan	" 7.07 "	8.30 "	
Mount Stewart	" 8.10 "	9.55 "	
Royalty Junction	" 9.11 "	11.08 "	
Charlottetown	ar. 9.30 " dp. 6.06 a.m	11.30 " 4.15 p.m	
Royalty Junction	" 6.19 "	4.35 "	
North Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	5.24 "	
Hunter River	" 7.12 "	5.38 "	
Kensington	" 8.21 "	7.00 "	
Summerside	" 8.50 "	7.45 "	3.45 p.m
Port Hill			5.13 "
O'Leary			6.29 "
Alberton Arrive			7.30 "
Alberton Depart			8.00 "
Tignish			9.00 "

TRAINS GOING EAAT.

STATIONS.	No. 2. Steamboat Express.	No. 4. Mixed.	No. 6. Tignish Mixed.
Tignish	Depart		6.30 a.m
Alberton Arrive			7.30 "
Alberton Depart			8.00 "
O'Leary			9.00 "
Port Hill			10.15 "
Summerside	" 6.30 p. m	6.00 a.m	11.45 "
Kensington	" 7.00 "	6.37 "	
Hunter River	" 8.09 "	8.04 "	
North Wiltshire	" 8.21 "	8.19 "	
Royalty Junction	" 9.02 "	9.08 "	
Charlottetown	ar. 9.20 " dp. 8.30 a.m	9.30 " 4.00 p.m	
Royalty Junction	" 8.50 "	4.22 "	
Mount Stewart	" 9.55 "	5.42 "	
Cardigan	" 11.07 "	7.07 "	
Georgetown	Ar. 11.30 "	7.30 "	

Souris Branch.

Trains going West.		Trains going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 7. Souris Mxd.	STATIONS.	No. 8. Souris Mxd.
Souris	dp. 7.15 a.m	Mt. Stewart	dp. 5.45 p.m
Harmony	" 7.35 "	Morell	" 6.16 "
St. Peter's	" 8.42 "	St. Peter's	" 6.50 "
Morell	" 9.16 "	Harmony	" 7.56 "
Mt. Stewart	ar. 9.45 "	Souris	ar. 8.15 "

Connecting at Summerside with Shediac Mail Steamboat, and at Georgetown with Steamboat to and from Picton.

WM. McKECHNIE
Superintendent.
August 2, 1875.—6in

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS,

Until Further Notice.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for SUMMERSIDE and SHEDIAC every Monday and Thursday morning at 3 o'clock.
LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for SHEDIAC every day, on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown.
LEAVE SHEDIAC for SUMMERSIDE every day, on arrival of morning train from St. John.
LEAVE SUMMERSIDE for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock.
LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN for PICTOU and HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock.
LEAVE PICTOU for CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.
LEAVE PICTOU for HAWKESBURY every Monday and Thursday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.
LEAVE PICTOU for GEORGETOWN every Tuesday and Friday, on arrival of morning train from Halifax.
Leave GEORGETOWN for PICTOU and CHARLOTTETOWN every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock.
Leave HAWKESBURY for PICTOU every Monday and Thursday, during night.

Connect at Shediac with train for St. John, and there with Railways and International Steamers for all places in United States and Canada; at Pictou with trains for Halifax and all places in Nova Scotia; at Hawkesbury with Coaches and Steamers for all places in Cape Breton; at Summerside and Georgetown with trains for Charlottetown and all places in the Island.

AGENTS.—Thomas Bolton, Halifax; Hanford Bros., St. John; Noonan & Davis, Pictou; A. H. Sutherland, Hawkesbury.

F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
Ch'town, May 15, 1875.

QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Royal Mail Line.

Composed of the following first-class full-powered English built Iron Steamships

Secret, Miramichi, Bermuda, Canima, Alhambra, Hadji & Flamborbugh.

are intended to run as follows:

The *Secret* or *Miramichi* will leave Point du Chene for Quebec, and Quebec for Point du Chene and Pictou every Tuesday, calling each way at Chatham, Newcastle, Dalhousie, Paspebiac, Pierce and Gaspe.

Passengers leaving Charlottetown by early train on Tuesday will connect with Steamer same day for Quebec. Tourists will find the trip up the Gulf and River St. Lawrence very pleasant during the summer months.

The "Alhambra," "Bermuda," "Hadji," and "Flamborough," run regularly between Montreal, Quebec, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou.

Through bills of landing to and from all points west at lowest rates and rapid dispatch.

Through Tickets for all points west, and State Rooms secured at the office of

CARVELL BROS.
July 26, 1875.—till end nov.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

ALBERTON!

Building Lots.

THE Subscriber offers for sale severa BUILDING LOTS near the Railway Station. Terms Liberal.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Alberton, Dec. 14, 1874. s eraj

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SEA-SIDE RECIDENSE!

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

FREEHOLD FARM ON LOT 44 FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.
Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

COAL.

Old Sydney Mines.

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

CARVELL BROS.
July 5, 1875.

COAL. COAL.

A quantity of

Pictou & Sydney Large Coal.

on hand, and for sale at

KOUGHAN'S SCALES.
April 19, 1874.

Nova Scotia Coal Company.

THE subscriber is prepared to give orders on the above Companies for cargoes of Steam and Nut Coal on the usual terms.

Price of Steam Coal at the Mines....$2.50
" Nut " 1.50

This Coal is now considered equal to any imported for Steam and House use.

The following certificate is a sufficient guarantee that the quality is good and can be recommended:—

The undersigned have purchased Coal from W. Koughan, Agent Nova Scotia Coal Company, and find it to be as good as any we have used for the purpose required.

(Signed)
CHAS. ROBERTSON, W. R. WATSON,
A. L. BROWN, JAMES C. POPE,
WM. BROWN, MARK BUTCHER.

WM. KOUGHAN,
Agent Nova Scotia Coal Co.
July 26, 1875.

MEDICAL.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE!

After lengthened experiments,

Dr. Samuel La'Mert,

of 15 Gower Street, Bedford, Square London, has discovered an infallible remedy in all cases of Nervous and Physical Debility, Spermatorrhœa, and Impotence, the results of Solitary Habits, excess or infection. The treatment is based on experience acquired during more than twenty-five years successful practice, and has rarely been found to fail. Patients residing in the Colonies, can be treated by correspondence, and the appropriate remedies can be forwarded, with safety and secresy, by post. Dr. La'Mert's work on

The Phisiology of Marriage,

with a review of the causes that lead to domestic infelicity, and prevent the attainment of the legitimate objects of the married state may be had, price 25 cents, of J. H. Woolrich, Druggist, Halifax, N. S., of H. A. Parr, Druggist, Yarmouth, N. S., of Henry Elliott, Pictou, N. S., and of Bremner Brothers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Aug. 30, 1875.

Prescription Free

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DAVIDSON & Co., Box 2296, New York. Sept. 13, 1875.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED!

GATES LIFE of MAN BITTERS —AND— COMBINED MEDICINES.

From the Roots & Plants of Nova Scotia.

COMPRISING TEN DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

HAVE been thoroughly tested throughout Nova Scotia for the last 25 years in some of the most severe and apparently hopeless cases, and we have yet to hear of a case it has not benefited; while on the contrary numerous certificates taken before Justices of the Peace, and shown in our pamphlets which can be obtained from our agents, or will be sent free to any address.

Price of Bitters and Syrup per pint Bottle—$0.50.

Wholesale Agent at Charlottetown,
Wm. R. WATSON.

Exported by CALEB GATES & Co.
Middleton, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia
Dec. 28, 1874.