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The Examiner.

Ch'town, January 19, 1874.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

IT requires no great amount of skill to foretell that the question of Religious Education is becoming here, as in many other places, the most important one of the day. The present position of matters in this Island is most unsatisfactory. We have a system of public education, expensive and inefficient, and one directly opposed to the deeper religious convictions of a large number of our people. Again and again the request has been preferred that some relief should be given and no one can say that the friends of religious education have shown any impatience in pressing for their just rights. They have asked one Government after another, and the answer generally has been the same, "Your claims are just; but wait a little while;" or it has been, "Give us your support now, and, by-and bye, we may do something for you." But the by-and-bye has been long in coming. It has not come yet. We have never yet had a Government bold enough to attempt to deal with the matter in a statesmanlike manner. It has always been thought that the secularists were so great a majority, and so bent upon forcing their opinions upon the consciences of all, that to offend them would be political annihilation. For our own part, we have not so poor an opinion of our fellow-countrymen who may differ from us, as to think them unworthy to support a fair measure, honestly and fairly put forth by any Government. But, should it be that we are mistaken, and that by the mere force of numbers, the secularists will refuse to the friends of religious education their just rights, then, surely, a thousand times better for a political party, or a Government, to fall for having done what is right, than to linger out a miserable existence, dissatisfied with itself, and expecting with feverish anxiety the *coup de grace* which will bring to a dishonorable end its feeble life.

And, whatever weight there may have been, during the past, in the excuse that there were other matters requiring immediate attention, that plea for delay can no longer justly be urged. Our Local Legislature is freed from many subjects which previously demanded its attention. There is, to be sure, a great deal of useful and practical work; but, before it can quietly set to work to assist in the development of our resources, there are two questions that must be settled—the Education and the Land Question. In this article, we draw attention to the former.

Do the secularists really see the position in which the present law puts us? We cannot think, if they once perceived its injustice, they would wish it to continue. A very large number of us in this Island are most firmly and conscientiously persuaded that the education of our children is a spiritual matter, which must be carried on wholly under the influences of religion, and with constant reference to its teachings. Knowing that we ourselves are called to the privileges and responsibilities of Christians; that we must train as Christians the children whom God has given us,—we shrink with abhorrence from the thought of sending them to schools where one subject is under a ban, and that subject our holy religion. The idea of sending Christians to schools where Christianity may not be taught, is, to us, a painful anomaly. The very Mahomedan is taught in his schools his own poor faith; but schools to which our children are to go, must be considered as though God had never given the world a Church to teach, or a Bible to confirm the Faith. Believing this, we have, at no little expense, built schoolhouses, obtained teachers, and we continue to support them at no little cost. Many more of us would willingly do the same,—must soon do so,—if we would deliver our own souls. And then we are called upon to contribute very largely to the support of other schools which we cannot use,—the principle of which we believe to be thoroughly wrong.

Persecution is of two sorts. One kind endeavors to make a man worship contrary to his conscience; the other strives to prevent him acting according to his conscience. These are the worst forms of intolerance; and from these we are happily free. But religious convictions, though not persecuted, may be subjected to most grevious disabilities; and the greatest of these is when persons are compelled to support religious establishments which they themselves cannot use. They may be left quite free to worship as they think best; but they rightly complain if they are forced to contribute to the support of a system opposed to their own conscientious conviction. When Ireland had an Established Church, had not the many Roman Catholics who were forced to pay tithes for its support, a just ground of complaint, even though they were perfectly free to support and worship in their own churches? While the non-conformists of England had to pay rates to the Established Church, were they justly treated? Did it satisfy them to tell them that they were not bound to use these churches; all they had to do was to pay for them, and then go and build others for themselves. A Liberal Government freed the non-conformists of England and the Roman Catholics of Ireland from these burdens; and, not until this was done, could it be said that the days of religious intolerance were over, even though persecution had long since ceased. Why then do Secularists tell us that we have no ground of complaint, so long as we are free to support and use our own schools? We tell them that while we are forced to support an educational system in which we cannot believe, we are not free, nor are we fairly treated. It may be that they cannot understand our feelings; but, assuredly, it is to us a *religious question*. Education is, in our view, according to our faith, a spiritual, a religious matter; and we feel the intrusion of the State forcing us to pay for a secular system which we dare not use, as keenly as though we had to pay tithes and rates to support some religious system alien to our own. As freemen, then, we must demand our rights. We appeal to the principles of justice, fairplay, and that true liberalism which will allow no interference with the sacred rights of conscience. Whether the struggle be long or short—and for the sake of our country we trust it may be short—we are confident of the issue, for we have justice on our side. "Great is the truth and it shall prevail."

We purpose next week returning to this subject, and again considering what possible settlement there may be of this question.

THE LAND QUESTION.

WE are impelled, by a conviction that the "Land Question" is one of paramount importance and that it should, at this juncture, be 'delicately handled' both by politicians and people, again to offer a few suggestions upon the means by which it may be settled. We ask for these suggestions a prompt, but careful, consideration. If they are good, let them be acted upon as soon as possible; if they are not good, let better be offered at once. The present time is propitious; let it not be lost by unnecessary delay.

First, then, we counsel 'united action.' Freeholders should, in our opinion, unite with tenants; tenants of one Lot should unite with those of another,—political differences and local jealousies should be sunk, and all should unite in an immediate and earnest endeavor to obtain 'free land for a free people.' As a preparation for action,—united action—the only kind of action from which we may expect definite results—let public meetings be held at a central and easily accessible place in each town, village and settlement throughout the Island. Public meetings are absolutely necessary if a successful agitation is intended. They concentrate, mould, and give expression to public opinion—and public opinion, well organized, and well directed is the all-powerful agent by which free land is to be obtained for our people. Even the tone of a public meeting has its influence, and it is important that a proper tone be preserved in the meetings to be held for the discussion of the Land Question. Above all, let it be earnest. Let the proprietors and the Government see that the people are thoroughly in earnest,—that they now really desire to see the whole Island released from the power of landlordism. But while the people's earnestness is clearly expressed, we advise them to avoid the adoption of a tone unnecessarily irritating or defiant towards proprietors. Let it be firm and decided, but not insulting or even discourteous; for nothing can be gained by exciting the determined opposition of landlords. While they have rights they have powers—and their powers they may exert (perhaps successfully for a time) in thwarting the will of the people and the work of the Legislature. The resolutions to be passed at the proposed public meetings, should, we think, be perfectly free of animus—either personal or political. They should express the single aim of the people, to obtain free land by constitutional means.

If party agitators and greedy office-seekers come from town to condole with the 'dear tenants' on the horrors of 'proprietary bondage,' and to incite electors to denounce one party or support the other,—it would be well if they received a gentle hint to 'go.' The intelligent yeomanry of this Island, do not need the help of 'guinea pigs,'—men who follow parties for the gold they get—especially in the settlement of the Land Question. They know their own grievances; long experience has taught them the best course to be adopted for the redress of those grievances; they are quite competent to express their opinions, and to frame resolutions embodying their opinions,—they do not at all need political leeches, who will only irritate the wound which it is the people's object to have healed. Therefore, let them stay at home; or, if they do presume to draw the minds of electors away from the peaceful settlement of the land question into the heat of a political controversy, let them know that their efforts are unavailing. We have one more suggestion to offer. It is that a committee be appointed at each meeting to prepare petitions setting forth the desires of the people respecting the Land Question; that these petitions be signed by every elector in the country, and that they be presented to the Legislature at its next meeting.

Should the people see fit to adopt these suggestions, we believe the long agitated Land Question will soon be satisfactorily settled forever.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—James Reddin, Esq., President of the Benevolent Irish Society, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of twenty-five dollars from the Standard Lodge, British Templars, through the hands of Charles Full, Esq., to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

SIDEWALKS.

WHILE plunging through the mud last week, painfully anticipating the spring when we should have it all to go through again, we felt not a little inclined to grumble at our city authorities. We must acknowledge that during the past year or two a good deal has been done by them to improve our streets and crossings; but the sidewalks are in a wretched condition, and something should be done to them. We know that brick and asphalt have been talked about; and this is just the trouble. We are waiting to do something great, and not doing the little in our power. On the Brighton Road may be seen an excellent plank sidewalk—the planks being placed lengthways. To be sure it is not brick or asphalt; but neither is it mud, and one can walk on it with comfort. Why not put such sidewalks as that through the town, wherever there are none. They could be removed when better ones were put down; but, until then, we could walk in comfort. If it is thought beneath our dignity, we may remember that the city of Montreal has just such sidewalks in several of its streets, so we need not be ashamed of them. A few real plank sidewalks, which would lift our feet out of the mud, would be far better than any number of imaginary brick ones which are only good to think of. Give us the plain useful ones, and then talk about the others to your hearts' content.

THE PROPER COURSE.

TENANTS, and their friends, will be pleased to learn that the Local Government has anticipated their desires respecting the purchase of all estates still held under lease. Sir Robert Hodgson, Administrator, in reply to a memorial of the inhabitants of Fort Augustus—presented to him last week—says:

> "I beg to inform you that the important subject of an early purchase from the remaining Proprietors of the Township Lands in this Province, has, for some time past, engaged the earnest and serious attention of my Government, and that, with this view, letters have been forwarded to the Proprietors, requesting them to inform the Government whether they are disposed to sell their lands, to include all arrears of rent due thereon; and, if so, at what prices; and, in all probability, by the now expected English Mail, or the other thereafter, replies will be received from them."

All who sincerely desire a final settlement of the Land Question, will commend the course taken by the Government. With respect to an immediate call of the Legislature, Sir Robert says, he will have that question submitted to his constitutional advisers "for their consideration and advice" In the meantime, tenants should organize and petition—they should strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with the proprietors by every constitutional means in their power

SUPREME COURT.

HILARY TERM of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday last,—their Lordships Judges Peters and Hensley on the Bench. The following are the names of the Grand Jury:—

Wm. Brown, Foreman,

James Peake,	George Peake,
Wm. Weeks,	George Mason,
R. R. Hodgson,	Henry Bovyer,
Edward Henry,	George Millner,
George O'Neil,	James Reddin,
David McIntyre,	Mark Inman,
George R. Garret,	George Longworth,
George Davies,	George Anderson,
Robert Hooper,	David Mutch,
Alex. McKenzie,	Pat. McCoubrey.
W. C. Trowan.	

Mr. Justice Peters briefly charged the Jury. He reviewed the criminal calendar, and called special attention to the license laws.

Mr. Daniel M. Kennedy wss admitted a Student at Law.

THE Grand Jury made the following presentments:—

We visited the Lunatic Asylum and found the number of inmates to be 56—35 male, 21 female. We are of opinion that this building is entirely too small for the requirements of the Colony. In evidence of this, we found ventilation very insufficient, and also found two female patients in one room, which we consider to be prejudicial to their recovery; and from information we before received from Mr. Gidley, the Superintendent, we think no time should be lost by the Court in bringing it to the notice of the Government.

We also visited the Poor House, and found said house clean and in good order, as far as practicable from the limited accommodation, and would strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken for the enlargement and improvement of the said building, as it is entirely too small for the purpose for which it is required. The following, in our opinion, are immediately required: Dead house, bath room, sick room for females, sick room for males, store room, a male and female assistant, as well as separate quarters for male servants. We are also of opinion that the master and matron of the said Asylum are insufficiently paid.

The Grand Jury also *presented*—that the building erected on the side-walk in Queen's Street, and used as the City Weigh Scales is a nuisance as it seriously obstructs the sidewalk of that important thoroughfare; and also the building erected on Queen's Square, and used for Election purposes.

The Grand Jury also state; that they visited the Jail, and found everything in as good a state and condition as is possible under the circumstances to have it, and they pesent to the Court that the building is altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the persons confined therein, and they strongly recommend that a new and more commodious or suitable building be erected for the purpose, and they further present that the Keeper who receives but the remuneration of a common day laborer, should be at least sufficiently paid for his service. They do not wish to dictate, but would suggest to the Court that they recommend that his salary be raised at least to five or six hundred dollars, per annum.

The Grand Jury brought in the following bills of indictment:—

The Queen, *vs.* Wm. Currie, stealing a horse and carriage, the property of C. C. Gardiner, Esq. A true bill, On trial before a petit Jury, Currie was found guilty, but recommended to mercy. Counsel for the Crown, the Attooney General and Solicitor General; for the prisoner, R. R. FitzGerald.

The Queen, *vs.* John McDonald, Frederick Davy and Lawrence Hickey—arson, setting fire to the store of F. LePage, Esq., of this city. A true bill. On trial, the prisoners were discharged. For the Crown, Attorney and Solicitor General; for the prisoners, E. J. Hodgson, L. H. Davies, R. R. FitzGerald.

The Queen *vs.* Charles McKay, stealing a box of cents, the property of the Government, from the Colonial Building. A true bill. Verdict guilty. For the Crown, Attorney and Solicitor Generals; for the prisoner, R. R. FitzGerald

The Queen, *vs.* Thomas Mattock,—rape. A true bill. Verdict, guilty. For the Crown, Attorney and Solicitor General; for the prisoner, Palmer & McLeod,

The Queen, *vs.* Allan Munro,—rape. A true bill. This case has not yet been tried, the alleged criminal having 'left for parts unknown.'

The Queen, *vs.* Charles McKenna and F. Carrol, stealing goods from the store of A. B. Smith, Esq. A true Bill.

A few absent debtor suits were disposed of by the Court—in the usual course. In the case of Stewart *vs.* J. P. Beete—an action of ejectment—judgment was entered for the plaintiff by consent of the defendant. For the plaintiff, E. J. Hodgson; for the defendant, Haviland.

Stamper, *vs.* Full, an action for trespass is now proceeding.

PENNY READINGS.

"Penny Readings" have now become quite an institution in Charlottetown. The entertainment thus afforded enables our pleasure-loving citizens to "bridge over" some of our otherwise dull winter evenings at a very moderate cost. We are pleased to observe that the congregation of St. Paul's (acting upon the suggestion thrown out by us a few weeks since) have combined readings with their Concert, thus making their programme the same as that which was inaugurated and has been followed by the St. Peter's people with such success.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL.—On Tuesday evening last the Schoolroom was filled to its utmost capacity, some even being unable to obtain seats. The entertainment given merited a "bumper" house and was quite equal to any of its predecessors. The following programme was presented:

Reading—My First Dog, Mr. E. J. Hodgson; Instrumental Solo—The Carnival of Venice, Mrs. A. W. Smithe; Reading—Sally Perkins' Ghost, Hon. T. H. Haviland; Song, The Happy Muleteer, Mr. R. A. Nicholson; Recitation—Azelle, Louis H. Davies, Esq.; Song—A Song of Songs, Mr Kinnear; Instrumental Trio—D'Alberts Quadrilles, Mrs. Strickland, Miss Lottie and M. L. Watson; Reading—Hiawatha, Rev. G. W. Hodgson; Song—Alone, Miss Palmer; Reading—Gone with a Handsomer Man, Mr. J. E. Hazsard; Instrumental Duett—Zampa, Mrs. Nicholson and Professor Earle; Reading—A. Ward Among the Mormons, Mr. P. S. Macgowan; Song (trio)—The Mermaid, Mrs. Brecken, Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Peake; Reading—Subdued Anger, Mr. E. J. Hodgson; Song—The Beating of My Own Heart, Mrs. Nicholson; Reading—Extracts from Sylvester Sound, Mr. J. E. Boyd. The evening's entertainment closed with a very pretty quartette, Song Come From Afar, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. L. DesBrisay and Mr. J. E. Hazsard being the singers.

It was announced that for the remainder of the season the Readings will be given weekly, instead of fortnightly as heretofore The next Readings, therefore, will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at half past seven o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLROOM, on Friday evening last, held quite a respectable audience who appeared to be satisfied with the evening's entertainment. In the musical department the instrumental pieces were excellently rendered, the choruses very good and the solos fair. The solo by Mr. Montgomery could not be surpassed. The readings, altho' well given, were (with two exceptions) rather stale and tame in the selection. Owing to the noise in one end of the room and the indistinctness of the announcements we were unable to catch the names of several of the pieces. We submit the programme as nearly as we can:

Instrumental Duett, Mrs. Kinnear and Prof. Earle; Reading—The Notary of Perigod Mr. Shaw; Song by Miss Gertrude DesBrisay; Song (trio) by Miss Demmler, Miss G. DesBrisay and Miss L. DesBrisay; Instrumental—Piano and Violin, Professors Earle and Vinnecombe; Reading—The Spanish Chieftain, Mr. R. DeBlois; Song (trio)—Fair, Fair and Golden Hair, Messrs. Kinnear, DesBrisay and H. Beer; Instrumental Duett Mrs Pope and Prof. Earle; Song—Tired, Miss L. DesBrisay; Reading—Shamus O'Brien, Mr. S. FitzGerald; Song and Chorus—Gently Down the Stream, Mr. L. DesBrisay and Company; Song, by J. F. Montgomery, Esq.; Instrumental—Piano and Violin, Professors Earle and Vinnecombe; Reading—Bullum versus Boatum L. H. Davies, Esq.; Song and Chorus, by Miss Demmler and Company; Catch—Three Blind Mice, Messrs. DesBrisay Kinnear and Beer; Reading—England's Dead, Mr. Geo. Peake; Song—Beautiful Isle of the Sea, Miss Dunn; Reading—Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question, Mr. F. L. Haszard, The evening was then brought to a close by the song Bonnie Katie, given in Prof. Earle's best style.

[Rome (Dec. 22 and 23) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.]

THE APPOINTMENT OF TWELVE NEW CARDINALS BY THE POPE —THE CEREMONIAL.

This morning, at half-past 10, the Pope, followed by his court, entered the Consistory in the Vatican, and in a loud voice read a short Allocution, partly repeating what he stated in the last encyclical letter. His Holiness said that his heart bled at the idea that the most important ceremonies should be carried out in such a secret manner, but the terrible conditions of the Church, persecuted in several parts of Europe, compelled him to take measures to strengthen it. He, therefore, having been inspired by heaven to resist with all his power, appointed for the present the following Cardinals:—Mgr. Cardoso, Archbishop of Lisbon; Mgr. Guibert, Archbishop of Paris; Mgr. Regnier, Archbishop of Cambray; Mgr. Simon, Primate of Hungary; Mgr. Tarmoczy, Archbishop of Salzburg; Mgr. Rarrio, Archbishop of Valencia; Mgr. Chigi, Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr. Falcinelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Franchi, Papal Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Oreglia, Papal Nuncio at Lisbon; the Jusuit Father Tarquini, and the Augustine Father Martinelli. His Holiness also dominated four Bishops *in partibus infidelium*; three Bishops in Italy; Mgr. Oltenan, as Bishop of Grossvoardine, in Hungary; Father Corona, as Bishop of San Luis Potosi, and Father Hillion, as Bishop of Hayti. His Holiness then referred to other appointments he had made, and requested the members of the Sacred College to give their assent. The cardinals answered *placet*, and the Pope then charged seven members of the Noble Guard to start to-night and convey the news of their appointment to such of the newly appointed cardinals as are not now in Rome. Another Consistory will be held at the beginning of next year. After the Consistory the Pope received the Cardinals. The Vicar-General, in the name of the Sacred College, expressed approval of the appointments and hoped that this reinforcement would prove beneficial to the Church. The Pope said that the Church was attacked on all sides by wolves and monsters, and that the clouds were gathering everywhere around her. She would, however, triumph and shine out with more splendor than ever. To-morrow the new Cardinals here will take the oath to the Pope.

TAKING THE OATH.

The new Cardinals, Barrio, Franchi, Oreglia, Martinella and Tarquini, took the oaths this morning in presence of the Pope, who handed them the scarlet hats. His Holiness will hold a public consistory on the 26th inst. when he will bestow the rings and other insignia upon the new Cardinals and will deliver an allocution. He will probably at the same time appoint some more bishops.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES was increased upwards of twelve million dollars during the year. That need surprise no one who takes into account the extravagance of some of the Departments. The Indian Department for instance costs eight million dollars a year, and strange to say it grows more expensive every year, although the Indians are decreasing. A little judicious retrenchment seems to be badly wanted over the border.

A CHRISTIAN HOME.

A SERMON IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Reported for the News.

REV. G. W. HODGSON preached from Luke, second chapter and fifty-first verse—"And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them."

He called the attention of the congregation to the example given to modern Christian homes by the home of Christ at Nazareth. Both states of life have their own honor. God has given to the family life its own honor, and to the single life, if it is lived for his sake, its own honor. It is the former—the family life—which we will consider this evening.

In ancient times, among heathen nations, those seemed to flourish and prosper most in which the family relation was most closely guarded. Though they knew not the true God yet it seems to be a bond between us and them that the mother then loved and still loves her child. Even in their darkness there existed this tie binding us to them. It was, however, reserved for Christianity to make the family relation more noble. From the time when Mary became the mother of God, woman has taken her true place in society, being no longer regarded as the slave of man. Her attaining this position is due to Christianity. The teachings of Christ gave to holy matrimony a sanction which it could have acquired in no other way.

A Christian home is held together by those composing it being Christians. For all Christ died, for all the blessed Spirit was sent. Rise, therefore, to the dignity of the position in which God has placed you, and be contented with nothing less. Think of your homes as Christian, and of yourselves as Christians. Are you endeavoring to realize your position and trying to show more of God's love? If you fail and are unworthy of your position, your condemnation will be the greater, as your opportunities are great.

A preceding verse in the chapter whence the text is taken says, "and when he was twelve years old, they went up to Jerusalem after the custom of the feast." They followed the customs of the Jews in attending the feast, and though men only were obliged to attend, yet both Jesus and his mother went up with Joseph. Here we have our first practical lesson pointed out. In all Christian homes, the family, and more especially the heads of the family, should show their attention to the outward forms of religion. Both St. Mary and St. Joseph went up to the feast according to the custom of the Jews, and thus we are taught the lesson that heads of Christian families at the present day see that they set a good example to their children in this respect. It is indeed sad when children anticipate their parents in the Christian race When either father or mother is but seldom seen in the house of God, how much injury do they thereby do to their children, by throwing their influence on the same side as the chilling influences of the world outside. Children have in these outside influences enough to contend with in the path of religion. There are none whom they believe in so implicitly as in their parents. This is chiefly marked in youth, but even as they grow older who can tell how much influence their parents have over them. See to it then, parents and children, that you neglect not this duty. Let no light question of personal inconvenience hinder you. Think, in such case, of the journey taken by the family of Christ from Nazareth to Jerusalem, no light journey in those days. Such meditation will help you in the performance of your duty.

Though the Scripture does not directly say so, we must conclude that there was in this family, true domestic religion. And so should there be in every Christian family. The good old pious custom of family prayer is one which I hope you do not neglect. If you cannot observe this duty twice a day, surely you can once. Once a day is good, but twice a day is better. The father should naturally be the Priest of the household, but at least let one of the parents occupy that position. If you have been in the habit of having family prayer, continue it, and make it as interesting as possible. If you have not yet begun it, let no false shame prevent your beginning now. And there is another good custom which should be observed in the family. You pray to God day by day that he will give you your daily bread. The father is the bread-winner and the mother has the care and mangement of the household, but "except the Lord keep the city, the watchmen watcheth but in vain" When you meet around the family table do not neglect to ask God's blessing upon the food which he has provided. Some sit down without a thought of whence their food comes; but you Christians know from whom you receive these favors, and is it too much to ask God to bless them to you? If this is not done by the head of the family, each member can do it for himself, though the former is by far the preferable mode. These two acts, of family worship and grace before and after meals, may seem small matters, and may be observed as a mere form in many cases, but if they are neglected the Christian tone of the family will be much lower than it otherwise would be.

I need not dwell at any length upon the fact that the Christian family must be distinguished by rule and obedience. The heads of a family are guilty of neglect of their duty if they do not rule their children to the best of their ability. There is such a thing as over-ruling, and tyranny; but if the heads of families, either through indolence or sloth or because it is easier not to fight the battle, allow their children to govern themselves before they are capable of doing so, they will have a serious account to render. Children should be governed, not in anger or spasmodically, but wisely and prudently and with a continual looking to God for guidance. 'And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, *and was subject unto them*" Surely if the child Jesus was subject unto his parents, there is no child but should be so. These are the great duties of a Christian family, an observance of public worship, of private devotion and of rule and obedience.

It is a common saying that a little practice is worth a great deal of preaching, but have you ever considered that these words condemn yourselves? If practice is better than preaching, then you have it in your power to do more than any preacher. The duty of the pulpit is to strive all it can against the evil that is in the world, and the Christian family should strive in the same direction. We may preach as much as we can, and yet there is evil enough still around us. The Christian family may practice as much as it can, and still evil is around. One of the greatest influences, however, is the Christian home, and in considering its influence I will consider some of the crying evils of the day, those that can be best fought against by Christian homes, and urge you to throw all your weight against them. And, first, is the over-haste to be rich. This gives rise to over speculation which leads often to dishonesty. It arises generally from too great love of display, from a forgetfulness that the true ornaments of a Christian home are not outward adornments, but the beauties of Christian character. You do well if you set the example of moderation. It would be well if all in every station of life, were to live a little below what they can afford, rather than up to or a little above it, to practice moderation rather than to be led into extravagance at the risk of the ruin of their Christian character.

Another crying evil is the drinking customs of the present day, which do an immense amount of injury. I will say nothing of total abstinence, since I do not insist upon it. Still, I have a great respect for those who do, though to practice it and do good to others they deprive themselves of part of their christian liberty. This is an open question, but there is a common ground upon which all can stand, and that is, there should be a discountenancing of this evil of drinking, which is growing in this country and almost every where in the world. There is a vast amount of evil done by drinking that perhaps lead men to intoxication. Many of those who pride themselves upon never being drunk are not, in God's sight temperate. If a man is hungry let him eat, if he is thirsty let him drink; but do not let him think it necessary that he should drink upon every and all occasions; that if he meets with a friend he must drink, and if they meet two or three times a day the same thing must be done. If friends meet they drink to celebrate their meeting, if they part, they drink to celebrate their parting. If a man pays a bill even, he drinks to celebrate it. Is it not a pandering to a morbid craving, and a gratifying of one of our low appetites? Let me warn you against this practice, whether indulged in the tavern—one of the greatest banes of this age—or in the family. Is it necessary that when a friend comes to see you, whatever the hour of his visit, he must have a drink? I do not say that it is not right to offer it to him at dinner, but what an example does this indiscriminate drinking set to your own children in your own homes. And are you sure there is no fear for yourselves? There are two classes that fall victims to this vice. The first class is those who, in youth, think it a sign of manliness to drink in taverns, and as a result soon become known as dissipated young men But have you not known cases of men, who have passed an irreproachable youth, who have before them a hopeful life, about whom it gradually begins to be whispered round that they are falling, and who just at the time when they should be most useful to the Christian community and to the Church, pass out of society, and are mentioned thereafter as little as possible? Such men have strength enough to withstand temptation in their youth, but when they have homes of their own they think that this indiscriminate drinking is the only way in which they can show their hospitality. Possibly they take their friends to taverns thinking that they are safe, never having been dissipated in their youth. And so they go on deceiving their own souls, until ruin falls upon them, and if it does not go so far as that, yet their Christian standard is low, and their souls jeopardized. You will be doing a benefit to the community if you discountenance the idea that there is no hospitality without this custom of drinking. The matter comes home to the father, for he may suffer himself, or in his children. To the mother it comes, for the women suffer most from this curse; suffering in their own persons, though less frequently than men, and also suffering indirectly, for when the curse falls upon the husband or the family they feel it the most of all. Let all see to it that no false idea of hospitality, no dread less they be called mean, induce them to countenance this crying evil. There is a time to drink, and I do not ask you to banish it from your homes, but to put a stop to this constant use of it.

There is another matter which I will merely mention, as my time does not permit me to enlarge upon it. It is scandal talking. While you have so much else that is more profitable to talk of, let your Christian homes be distinguished for the absence of scandal. Follow the example of the great St. Augustine who had this motto placed over his table, "If any man "carps at absent friends, let him not sit "down here."

THE ALLEGED CURE FOR DYPHTHERIA.

A friend has sent us a Scotch newspaper with the following prescription from an Australian newspaper which he thinks might do good, and which he suggests that we insert in our Daily and Weekly editions. We shall do so, particularly as the remedy is, at all events not dangerous, so it could be used if no doctor could be had, and also as many of our readers can, if they wish, have an opportunity of consulting an experienced physician on the subject of this remedy and the general treatment of the disease:—

> Sir; Knowing so well as I do that you are ever ready to do good in your capacity as a member of Parliament, not only to individuals but to the public at large, I am satisfied you will do justice in laying the following statement and cure for diptheria before Parliament at your earliest convenience, viz—Having seen and constantly hearing of that direful disease, diptheria, and its awful effects in bringing such terrible afflictions into so many families all over the Colony, I can no longer withold from the public the cure that I have found to be so perfect in about a dozen cases, not failing in one instance, and I trust that Parliament will reward me if they find it is, effectual. I might make a fortune of it—as some gentlemen advised me to make a private practice of it—but being the father of a large family myself, and seeing the distress that the disease might bring into so many families in one part of the colony while I be in another, has brought me to the above conclusion, of giving publicity to it through you in your place in Parliament.
>
> The disease is of an hydatid growth. The insects breed in millions in a few days under a film they make, which swells up in the throat, and completely stops respiration. The mixtures describe below cause the film to instantly contract and break, and kills the insects instantly, and they are all washed down the throat, and the patient is completely well in a few minutes, only a slight roughness is left in the throat which soon passes away.
>
> THE MIXTURE.
>
> Give four drops of sulphuric acid in a glass of water, mix the two well together by pouring one glass into another a few times, then give it to the patient to drink.
>
> The quantity will not hurt anyone, and is also a good purifier of the blood. Any person can get for 6d as much acid as will serve him for his lifetime.
>
> I am sir, yours respectfully.
> ROBERT GREATHEAD.
>
> 33 Chetwynd Street, Hotham.
> Sept. 17—*St John Telegraph.*

CHURCH OPENING AT RUSTICO HEAD.—The Bible Christian Church, at Rustico Head, was re-opened for Divine Worship on Sunday, the 28th of December. Three sermons were preached: that of the morning at half-past ten, and the afternoon at half-past two, by Rev. R. B. Rowe, Pastor of the Circuit; in the evening at six by the Rev. G. Webber, of the city. Considering the weather in the morning, the congregation was as good as could be expected. At the afternoon and evening services the Church was crowded. On Monday, about 5, a Public Supper was held, of which about a 150 persons partook, apparently to the great satisfaction of all. It is acknowledged by all, that renovation of this Church is the most complete and best finished seldom seen. The total expense of the proceeding is about $600, which, including the Sabbath collections, profits of Supper, with Monday evening's subscriptions, has been fully met, which fact rendered the occasion more desirable, viz: presenting to God such a place of worship *Free of Debt.* The sacrificing spirit which has characterized the preceeding is worthy of high eulogy and emulation: and now, providing that Jehovah, in His goodness, pours out His spirit to the conversion of many to Christ, the object of this undertaking and the heart's desire of the undertakers, will be fully realized.

R. B. ROWE, Secretary.

A UNIQUE ELECTION CARD.—The following appears in the St. John *Telegraph*:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE, AND OTHERS WHO WILL PROBABLY VOTE WITHOUT BEING ENTITLED.

GENTLEMEN,—

Parliament having been dissolved, and you having now another glorious chance to exercise your franchise, I, at the request of a number of influential neighbours, have decided to be a candate for your suffrages and for Ottawa.

The disclosures lately made in Canadian politics, on both sides, call in my opinion, for a condemnation generally of all *old representatives*; and, believing as I do, that the present Government has a "soft thing" just now, and that that it is the correct policy to give them a liberal support, I shall, if elected, which is more than probable, accord the same to them so long as it will pay to do so.

Assuring you, that if elected, I shall devote myself earnestly to promoting the welfare of myself, and the Dominion in general, and particularly of this City and County, and respectfully soliciting your votes at the lowest market rate.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant.
W. H. SINNOTT.

WHAT CANADA WANTS.

The London *Herald* says Canada wants the following measures:—

First—"Loyalty to the British crown."

Second—"The extension and consolidation of the Dominion." This will also receive the support of every true Canadian in the country.

Third—"The efficient administration of justice in every Province of the Dominion."

Fourth—Vote by ballot.

Fifth—An income franchise, with a liberal extension of the present property one.

Sixth—The abolition of property qualifications for members of parliament.

Seventh—The building of the Pacific Railway within the specified time, and through our own territory.

Eighth—The enlargement of our canals, and the accomplishment of all needed improvements to facilitate traffic upon our lakes and rivers.

Ninth—The employment of every honorable means to secure a treaty of reciprocity between this country and the United States,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION.

FLOUR, SUGAR, DRY GOODS, &C.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Sales Room,

110 Bbls Extra FLOUR,
4 " Self Raising do,
12 " Crushed SUGAR,
20 Doz BROOMS,
30 Boxes RAISINS,
10 " SOAP,
20 " BISCUIT,
20 " CONFECTIONERY.

Staple Goods.

15 pieces Grey Cotton, 15 do White do, 10 do Winceys, and Ginghams, 5 do Bedticks and Stripes, 25 do Black and Colored Coburgs, 15 do Black and Fancy Lustres, 6 do Lining Cotton, Cashmere Mufflers, Cotton Handkerchiefs, 50 pairs Ladies and Gents Overshoes, &c., &c., all New Goods, and can be examined previous to day of sale.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer

Jan. 19th, 1874. a i lin

TRADE SALE.

At the Subscriber's Salesroom, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, ON

Thursday, January 15th,

Now Postponed until THURSDAY, the 22nd,

500 Bbls. Extra FLOUR,
200 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
60 Chests TEA,
5 Hhds. SUGAR,
20 puns. MOLASSES, deliv'ble in Geo'town
10 Boxes TOBACCO,
40 Casks KEROSENE OIL,
200 Bbls. HERRING, Barrel & Bulk,
300 Quintal CODFISH,
100 " HAKE,
25 Dozen BROOMS,
50 Boxes CONFECTIONERY,
5 half-Bbls. SCOTCH MIXTURES,
50 Boxes assorted BISCUIT,
25 Bbls. " "
25 Boxes AXES,
20 Tins CASTOR OIL,
20 " MUSTARD,
30 Dozen MIXED PICKLES,
50 Boxes SOAP,
10 Qr. Casks GIN,
6 " " BRANDY,
25 Cases SCOTCH WHISKEY,
25 " BRANDY,
4 Qr. Casks SCOTCH WHISKEY,
5 " Extra Pale & Brown SHERRY,
5 " Sandyman & Son's PORT,
1 Cask Old JAMAICA RUM,
50 Reams WRAPPING PAPER,
20 Boxes CLOTHES PINS,
12 Gross BOXES BLUE.

TOGETHER WITH A LARGE LOT **Cloths & Winceys,** WHICH WILL BE CLOSED WITHOUT RESERVE.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1874.

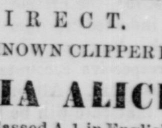
TRADE SALE!

BY AUCTION, at the Subscriber's Salesrooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.

200 Bbls. choice FAMILY FLOUR,
20 " Howland's choice "
150 Sides SOLE LEATHER,
20 Casks KEROSENE OIL,
35 Kgs CONGOU TEA,
7 Bbls ONIONS,
20 Casks WASHING SODA,
20 Bags RICE,
10 Cases COLEMAN'S STARCH,
5 Hhds. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
10 Boxes & Caddies TOBACCO.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Ch'town, January 19, 1874.—1in ar pat

FROM  LONDON

TO CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, DIRECT.

THE WELL KNOWN CLIPPER BARQUE

"LELIA ALICE."

Coppered and Classed A.1. in English Lloyd's, 308 tons Register,

Daniel Carew, Commander.

will sail from London, on or about the

5th April, 1874.

This vessel will carry through Freight to

PICTOU & SUMMERSIDE,

and has good accommodation for passengers.

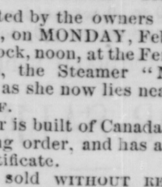
The above vessel has proved herself to be the fastest vessel in the trade, and has always delivered her cargoes in good order.

Parties wishing to have their goods delivered here early in the season, will do well to forward their Orders in time, so as not to detain the vessel.

For Freight or passage apply in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 69 Cornhill; and in Liverpool to Messrs. Pitcairn Brothers, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,

PEAKE BROS. & Co.

Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1874.—2m



'MAID OF THE MIST.'

I AM instructed by the owners to sell by AUCTION, on MONDAY, February 2nd 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Ferry Wharf, Charlottetown, the Steamer "MAID OF THE MIST," as she now lies near the said FERRY WHARF.

This steamer is built of Canada Oak, is in perfect working order, and has a first-class Dominion Certificate.

She will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, on liberal terms with all her equipments namely: BOAT BUCKETS, LIFE PRESERVERS, BEDS, BEDDING, &c., ready for immediate service.

ALSO, 1 small Boiler, fit for an Eight Horse-Power Engine.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Jan. 19, 1874, till sale.

LIVERPOOL TO GEORGETOWN, DIRECT.

—The Brigt. *IDALIA*, Graham, Master, will sail from Brunswick Dock Liverpool, on or about 28th March, for this port.

For Freight or Passage apply to David Cameron, Sons & Co., or to

D. GORDON.

Georgetown, Jan. 19, 1874.—ar

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Townships 58, 59, 60, 62, 63 & 64.

The Commissioner of Public Lands will attend at the following places, on the days hereinafter named, to receive payments from Tenants, Purchasers and occupiers of Government Lands, on the above named Townships, viz:

On Wednesday, the 14th January, inst., at Mr. John Kennedy's, Wood Islands Road.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 15th, 16th and 17th inst., till noon, at Cartney McClure's, Esq., Murray Harbor Mills.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th inst., at P. Gaul's, Montague Bridge.

All persons in arrears on account of the Government Lands, not settled up or otherwise arranged for before the end of the present month, will be proceeded against without further notice.

EMANUEL McEACHEN, Commissioner.

Crown Land Office.
7th January. 1874. 2in

In consequence of the present state of the Roads, I am obliged to postpone meeting the Tenants as above, until the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth days of February next. I will then meet them at the above places.

EMANUEL McEACHEN, Commissioner.

Jan 19, 1874. till 1st of Feb.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 8th January, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the "Charlottetown Cemetary Company" will be held in the Athenæum, at Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February next, at the hour of 7 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of general business.

By order, JOHN LEPAGE, *Secretary.*

Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1873.—10t.

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the EXAMINER, either for Subscriptions or Advertisments, are requested to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT to the undersigned, who alone is authorized to receive and grant receipts for the same. All sums due the EXAMINER previous to the 1st June, 1873, must be paid on or before the 15th FEBRUARY, next, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for their collection.

Remittances by mail promptly acknowledged.

By order,
W. L. COTTON, Manager.

Jan. 19th, 1874.

SOLE LEATHER.

50 SIDES SOLE LEATHER. Received Ex. S. S. "Hedji," from Montreal.

For sale by
SHANKS & SMITH.

Chalottetown, Sep. 22, 1873.

100 AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female, for the "Transmission of Life," and the "Physical Life of Woman," both by Dr. Napheys. Agent's profits, $150 to $250 a month. Testimonials from most eminent Divines, Physicians and Editors in America. Immense sales everywhere.

Send for Terms and Circulars to C. W. MITCHELL, St. John, N. B

Jan. 12, 1873.—5i

MASONIC TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT!

THE ANNUAL TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT in connection with St. John's Lodge will be held in the

MARKET HALL,

ON

Wednesday, January 21st.

TEA ON THE TABLES AT 6 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

The committee will spare no pains to make the Tea and Entertainment the best of the season.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson, Esq., and Dr. Dodd. Also from the following Committee:—

JOHN FRASER,	JOHN COLLINS,
P. R. BLATCH,	I. M. POOLE,
W. H. AITKEN,	A. N. LARGE.

WM. McLAREN, Sec. of Com.

Jan. 12, 1874.—city pa to 21st.

MANILLA.

SPRING ORDERS 1874.

We again bring to the notice of Importers, the manufactures of the

Canada Cordage Company

as being the Cheapest and Best that can be imported. Large orders were filled by us last season which have given purchasers entire satisfaction, and we now solicit orders for Spring, 1874, for all sizes Manilla, 6 thread to ship's hawsers. Also, tarred hemp, ratline, and all other kinds of Cordage.

A small lot of each size always in Stock.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1874. 4in

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Company OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL Marine Assurance Company.

Capital and Cash Assets over $1,000,000

The above OFFICES being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.

FENTON T. NEWBERY, Agent for Prince Edward Island

Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1873. 1y

FOR SALE!

Valuable Freehold Property, at Alberton.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at the Sheriff's office, in Summerside, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between Willian Reid Sheen of the one part, and Samuel Haslam of the other part, all that tract piece and parcel of land situate in Alberton, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows that is to say: commencing at a stake in the south-west corner of land owned by Edward Wallace; thence running south sixty-five feet; thence east two chains and fifty-eight links; thence north sixty-six feet; thence west to point of commencement, containing one quarter of an acre a little more or less, together with all the buildings situated thereon.

SAMUEL HASLAM.
By WILLIAM HASLAM, his Att'y.

Jan. 7th 1874 sj till sale

Famous Brands!

IN Old Newfoundland and other ports; Superior Brown, Golden and Pale Sherries; Maderia (southside]; Burgundy; Champagnes; Clarets; Brandies; Whiskeys, &c.

The purest and best ever imported.

AT "*ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.*"

Dec. 29, 1873.—1m

RAISINS.

200 BOXES, fresh and good,

AT "*ITALIAN WAREHOUSE*"

Dec. 29, 1873.—1m

F. T. NEWBERY

Has in Store and offers for Sale

100 Bbls. FLOUR, "Howland's Choice,"
200 do. do. Choice Bakers, { Queen of the Valley, Northern Belle,
250 do. do. No, 1 S. Fine, { Iron Clad. Bismarck, Triumph.
20 do. do. Pastry, 'Hickory Grove,'
10½ do. Graham FLOUR,
50 do. K. D. CORNMEAL,
15 do. ONIONS,
50 do. SUGAR, { Barbadoes, Scotch Refin'd Vacuum Pan,
20 Puns. choice MOLASSES,
200 Sides Sole LEATHER,
53 Casks KEROSENE,
75 Pkgs. Congo TEA,
20 Cases MATCHES.

—ALSO—

SOAP in great variety, RICE, MUSTARD, CANDLES, GROUND COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICES, WASHING SODA, T D PIPES, PAILS, TOBACCO, STARCH, and other Merchandize.

Ch'town, Jan. 5, 1874. 3in

Ship Bread.

50 BBLS. No. and No. 2, good and cheap at

CARVELL BROS.