The Examiner.

Ch'town, February 1, 1875.

MR. OWEN'S ELECTION.

THE electors of Cardigan District, will, on the 11th February, be called upon to elect a gentleman to represent them in the House of Assembly. The nomination will take place on Thursday next. The Hon. L. C. Owen will be a candidate. Mr. Scrimgeour threatens to be one.

It is to be regretted, that Mr. Owen is, owing to indisposition, unable personally to visit the electors. But his absence will not likely influence them to his prejudice. Mr. Owen's sterling honesty, his capacity for business, his experience in public affairs, make him a representative of whom any constituency may be proud; and, we are assured that the people of Cardigan will elect him with a handsame majority.

An attempt has, we observe, been made to injure his candidature, by the circulation of a report, to the effect that his government is to blame, because the railway was not opened this season. The report is ridiculous. Mr. Owen tendered the railway to the Dominion Government as soon as was possible, after it had been "handed over" by the contractors. If there was unnecessary delay—Mr. Owen, most assuredly, was not to blame.

The Catholic electors, it has also been imagined, will be influenced against him, by the report that he is not sound on the School Question. It will be well for the Catholics of Cardigan District, to remember that no matter who they elect, the result, so far as granting of public money to denominational schools is concerned, will be precisely the same. And is it likely that such a man as Mr. Scrimgeour, —a man without experience, without address, without political ability—without influence—will succeed in influencing the Legislature to grant aid to denominational schools, when the deservedly popular and influential gentleman, who has, till lately, represented them could not but fail. Let not the Catholic people of Cardigan be drawn from their allegiance to Mr. Owen by such a subterfuge. They may rest assured that any benefit or advantage which can be gained for them, will be gained by Mr. Owen, sooner than by any other man on the Island. Therefore, let all Catholics, and Protestants alike, give Mr. Owen their hearty support.

THE LAND QUESTION.

THE Land Question still remains unsettled; the eight hundred thousand dollars still unemployed. Our legislators have yet before them the important and difficult work of successfully opposing the power of the proprietors, and counteracting the *peculiar* influence of Mr. Laird. Unquestionably the matter is one which requires delicate, as well as able, handling. A century's experience has proved that the combined power of the landlords is almost invincible. A little more than a year's experience has shown that—where the interests of this Province are concerned—the misrepresentation or *unrepresentation* of the Minister of the Interior, invariably defeats the best efforts of our Local Legislators.

Yet the work of finally relieving the tenantry, and applying the $800,000 to the purpose for which it is intended, should not be relinquished—should not even be postponed, for a moment. The proprietors have, year by year, retreated before the persistent onset of the tenants. Their number and influence have, year by year, decreased. If the tenants are but united and persevering, they will assuredly triumph.

When Union with Canada was consummated, we imagined that we 'had the proprietors on the hip,' for we were assured by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the British Government would cease giving them assistance, and we did not then even dream that Mr. Laird would be in a position to exert his *peculiar* influence at Ottawa. Earl Carnarvon, however, interfered in their behalf; and his assistance was—to the undoing of the tenants—supplemented by that of Mr. Laird. As responsible adviser to His Excellency, Mr Laird is responsible for the disallowance of the 'Land Purchase Act, 1874,' on the ground that a court of arbitration—composed of one member nominated by the Proprietors, one by the Government, and one by the two arbitrators so nominated, or by the Supreme Court of the Province—would be *too favorable to the tenants!!* How does this tally with the declaration of the Leader of the Opposition that, "*virtually, the tenants had the appointment of no commission*"? And how can the *Patriot* now be so shamelessly impudent as to assert that Mr. Laird is the "tenant's friend?" The *Patriot* may tell the people that the Compulsory Land Bill was a "hasty and ill considered measure"—notwithstanding the fact that it was deliberated upon by our Legislature for five consecutive weeks; or it may now trump up 'shams' in the Bill which the most acute minds of the Opposition were unable to detect when the measure was discussed; but, the advice of the *Patriot's* proprietor—that the bill was "objectionable" in that the arbitrament provided for by it was not sufficiently favorable to the landlords, cannot be explained away to the satisfaction of the tenants. The *Patriot's* influence is very small, and its advice is worthless; but the influence and advice of its owner—Mr Laird—the responsible adviser of the Governor General—has secured to the proprietors the disallowance of the Land Bill on the ground that it was too favorable to the tenants.

What should now be done? In our opinion it would be well at the next session of the Legislature, to pass an Act, by which the Government would be empowered to appropriate, at least, a portion of the $800,000 to the purchase of the estates of such proprietors as might be willing to sell their lands at reasonable rates.

We see no reason why the Administration which expends the revenue of the Colony—which is directly responsible to the people—should not be trusted to expend this Land Purchase Fund. Their Honors of the Legislative Council, however, think—or affect to think—otherwise; and, in order to get their concurence, and counteract, to some extent, the peculiar influence of Mr. Laird, it will, we suppose, be necessary to limit the sum placed at the disposal of the Government for the relief of the tenantry, to a comparatively small amount. The passage of such an Act (if obtained) would enable the Government to take advantage of the necessity of any proprietor, or his willingness, from whatever cause, to sell at a fair price; and might, possibly, prove a great boon to the tenantry.

But in order to finally root out the exotic Leasehold System of this Province, it will undoubtedly be necessary to resort, in the last degree, to compulsion. Another Compulsory Land Bill must be prepared. It will, we think, be better to amend the Bill of 1874, than to enact another on an entirely new basis. Although the proprietors asserted that the Act of 1874, was an unprecedented piece of legislation, they refrained from attacking the fundamental principle on which it was founded—the principle of compulsion. The particular objections they urged are confined to the construction of the Court of Arbitration and to the "law's delay." These objections were, we believe, the merest pretences; and had they been properly criticized and represented before the Governor General in Council, they would not, in our opinion, have endangered the final passage of the Bill. As, however, "His Excellency in Council was advised that the Act is objectionable in that it does not provide for an impartial Arbitration, in which the proprietors would have a representation, for arriving at a decision on the nature of the rights, and the value of the property involved, and for securing a speedy determination and settlement of the matters in dispute," and as these "objectionable," features were the (at least pretended) cause of the disallowance of the Bill, it will be necessary to alter the Act with respect to them. In our opinion the best plan to adopt would be—at the next session of the Legislature—to appoint a Commission for the purpose of valuing Proprietors' estates; then—at the following session—to incorporate in the body of the Compulsory Bill the prices which the Government will pay, on delivery of the deeds, for the respective estates. This plan would, we think, do away with both 'objections,'—supposing, of course that, in the Commission appointed to value the lands, the proprietory interests were represented. We shall endeavor to elaborate these suggestions of ours in a future issue.

PSHAW.

"Out on suche frowardness; bee there no stockes in this towne?
Alas, my Lorde, ye stockes are becommen useless thorow age." (old play)

WE were discoursing lately to a friend on the advantages of living in such a place as Charlottetown. We had spoken of the spirit and patriotism of the citizens. We had applauded their integrity, and gone so far as to commend their intelligence. We had hinted at the incorruptibility of our politicians, and the cheap rate at which provisions could be procured. Being inclined to go the whole figure, we were about to pronounce an eulogium on the pumps, when a twinge of conscience—like the tic-doloreux—affected us with a spasm so sharp that we hesitated in our wild career. It was, at this moment, while we paused for reflection, that the person to whom we addressed ourselves, seeing his opportunity, bore down upon us with his forces. In so determined a manner did the good man speak, that after three or four attempts to regain our supremacy in the conversation, we gave up in despair. Like the Hindoo devotees, we lay meekly down while the juggernaut of his prejudice rolled over us on the wheels of his terrible vollubility. We avenge ourselves by letting him see how absurd his statements look in print. He began in the words of Shylock:—

"'Why, look you how you talk.' One would suppose you had never been out of the place—otherwise one could not understand how you could be so mistaken. Listen to me, my friend, and see if all that I say is not perfectly true. You said just now that this place combined the benefits of city and country life. What an extraordinary superstition. I want to show you that if one is to judge of the mind of the Charlottetown citizen by his deportment and conversation, no very high opinion can be formed of its condition. We have, of course, none of the cultivation in literature, art and music which is to be found in a large city. Our tastes are barbarous. Like the gad fly of the Saraha, we inhabit a desolate region where the evidences of civilization rarely appear. Neither have we the fine, genial simplicity of country life—that hearty naturalness which refreshes like the odor of our fir tree woods, and more than compensates for the absence of the bland courtesies of artificial society. This you have admitted. You have, however, had the audacity, with journalistic recklessness, to talk as though this place possessed the virtues of a quiet old provincial town, 'whose shaded streets and antiquated air teem with the memory of poetic days.' But such is not the case. Once, indeed, it may have, to some small extent, deserved part of this character. But as our trade has increased, and our buildings multiplied, we have merely caught the baneful disposition of hurry and grab from larger places, without any of the palliating culture which keeps pace with their progress. We have not the good fortune to be so easily innoculated with liberal opinions. Would you be so kind as to point me out the city library? or tell me where a course of lectures is held in which the majority of the lecturers would not be much better employed in handling the needle or the awl? The fact is, that the effect of our prosperity has so far been similar to the results obtained by sowing a radish seed in the spring in very rich ground and letting it grow until the fall. It is certainly nearer the size of a turnip than if it had been properly attended to; but it is a radish after all, and a bad one at that. There is, as Mr. Matthew Arnold tells us, a character which the old country produces in this age with alarming rapidity—the British Philistine. That his twin brother is to be found in this town, no man blest with any degree of judgment can have failed to remark——"

Here we interrupted, "oh, come, really, now, you are getting too rash in your assertions. Do you mean to—— say——?" but before we could get any further he had drawn a good long breath and quietly continued his diatribe:—

——"What, do you mean to deny it? Why, you cannot honestly do so, I am sure. The Charlottetown philistine is a character as clearly pronounced as the statue which Daniel saw in a vision—the face whereof was of brass. You will admit, I am sure, that it is quite fair to judge of the character of the people by their conversation. Now, just listen to the ordinary talk of a number of respectable Charlottetown people assembled together for an evening's amusement. My friend, I make this assertion cautiously, yet confidently. If you subtract from the extraordinary dialogues which are undertaken upon these occasions, certain stock subjects such as, the weather, or the corporation, local politics, or the pump question, the condition of the roads, or a quantum of of chaff, and so forth, nothing intelligible would be left. Do you ever hear any reasonable converse on books and authors? If such subjects are broached, have you not noticed how the floods of eloquence cease to flow, and the 'foundations of the great deep are indeed removed?' When, however, these questions do get handled, what terribly rough usage they receive. The Charlottetown mind is evidently of the opinion that when it does not choose to ignore such things, it can easily rise above them, and from the height of its superior intelligence take a bird's-eye view of the case. A bird's-eye view it, indeed, is, but the view, alas! of that bird, in vulgar parlance called a goose. In large cities, in society of the same relative kind, the culture around, to some extent, at any rate, gets the better of this inordinate presumption. Tell me, for you yourself have travelled, did you ever see such sad exhibitions of intolerance and dogmatism as you may hear almost any night around many of our comfortable hearths. Observe that jaunty hero, who is even now passing, and recall his demeanor the other night. How confidently he talked about matters which he had never considered, and delivered the dregs of his dogmatic soul on topics which he could not comprehend. We hear a great deal about irreverence now-a-days; but few of us seem to understand that the worst kind of irreverence is that which does not scruple to attempt to murder a thought because it clashes with a prejudice. Now, this is a very marked characteristic of Charlottetonians. Every citizen seems to inherit the motto, 'no doubt we are the people, and wisdom shall die with us,' and preaches his opinion by a course of consistent conduct. Why don't you newspaper men handle such matters?"——

——"My dear sir, said we, you really don't——" but he was on us again.

——"Don't tell me, said he. The doctrine you ought to enunciate with the persistency of Noah, is, when you are ignorant don't pretend to be wise; and never condemn a thing as untrue, or undervalue its importance, till you have gone through the state of feeling of those who see it in another light. Why, man! its the popular vice in this town, and its growing, sir; growing tremendously."

At this point, endurance ceased to be a virtue, and we spoke: "May we be hanged if we continue this conversation any longer. We have not had a chance to get a word in for a quarter of an hour, and our left ear is frozen. And with this we left him standing on the sidewalk, waiting like the lion ant, to entrap another unfortunate creature.

MASONIC TEA AND ENTERTAINMENT.

THE tea and entertainment, given by the brethren of the "Mystic tie," belonging to St. John Lodge, on Wednesday evening last, was a complete success. Market Hall was very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Conspicious as you entered the room was a huge G; and distributed throughout were various Masonic symbols. A large number sat down to tea, which was "got up" in Mr. Kennedy's best style. During the progress of the meal, Galbraith's Band discoursed sweet music. After the physical wants of those in attendance had been well attended to, the mental feast began. The musical part of the entertainment was under the direction of S. N. Earle, Esq., and was in every way worthy of that gentleman's well known ability. The programme embraced Addresses by the Chairman (Neil Rankin, Esq.), Revs. J. McLeod and D. D. Currie, Readings by Miss McNeill, Geo. Peake and P. S. Macgowan, Esqs.; Songs by Mrs. Strickland, Miss Trenholm, Miss F. Rankin Bros. Johnson, Hermans, Earle, Stramberg, Mr. Vinnicombe and others; Instrumental music by Galbraith's Band, Miss Rankin, Miss Morrison, and Messrs. Earle and Vinnecombe. The opening chorus *We meet upon the level*, was very well rendered, as were also a song *Alone*, by Miss Trenholm, *Katies Letter* by Mrs. Strickland, and *The Englishman* by Mr. Johnston. A duet *Matrimonial Sweets* brought down the house, as did also a quartette *The Hen Convention*. The instrumental duett *Jennesse Doree* and a trio *Cherry Ripe Galop* were much admired. Mr. Earle's new galop, *Fairy Step's Galop*, played as a piano and violin duett by himself and Mr. Vinnicombe, was rapturously encored and created quite a "furore." The proceedings terminated with *God Save the Queen* by Galbraith's Band.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

An esteemed correspondent writes:—"In our early happy days at school, we were frequently reminded, by a kind old teacher, that there was no rule—save one—without an exception. Very frequently have we heard old men say: 'The winter will not set in until the springs rise.' Hereafter, 1875 will have to be pleaded as an exception. Never, within, the recollection of any we meet with, has there been such a dearth of water. In all quarters, wells have gone dry, that hitherto gave, in all seasons, a needed supply. Cattle have to be driven from all quarters to the nearest brooks. Mills are all but idle from the same cause. To render these inconveniences the harder, the unprecedented long continuance of cold and snow, which set in on the 7th, has impeded travelling greatly, and hushed into silence many of the winter's industries in town and country. Hope, however, sheds an halo of beauty over all this, in the promise of an early and cheerful spring. *So mote it be.*"

CHARLOTTETOWN DEBATING CLUB on Saturday evening discussed the question, "Should Denominational Schools receive State aid?" and decided it in the negative. The question for the next debate is "Should women enjoy the privilege of the franchise?" to be opened by E. Palmer, junr.

FIRE ENGINE.—The Fire Engineers of this city have been discussing the desirability of importing another Steam Fire Engine—and subscriptions to defray the cost of one will be solicited next week. Could not the steam engine we now have, or at least some of the hand engines, be placed on runners, and thus be made quickly available when the snow is deep, as at present?

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of the Hope Manufacturing Co., of New York they advertise what is the most wonderful invention of the age, a first class Sewing Machine, with Table and Treadle complete for Ten Dollars. Read their advertisement headed "Wonderful." 1y

LADY GEORGIANA FANE.

WE are sure the following account of the death and burial of the much-lamented Lady Georgiana Fane, will be read by many here, who had the honor of being acquainted with her Ladyship, with feelings of deep interest and concern. Her Ladyship's death, we are informed, was very sudden and quite unexpected. From the *Standard*, London newspaper of 5th December, we quote the as follows:—

"Lady Georgiana Fane died at an early hour yesterday morning at her residence in Upper Brook-street. Her ladyship, who was the youngest daughter of John, 10th Earl of Westmorland, by his second marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Dr R. H. Saunders, was half-sister to the late General, Earl of Westmoreland, Sarah, late Countess of Jersy, Augusta, late lady Paget, and Maria, late Countess of Bessborough. Her Ladyship was in her 73d year."

The remainder is from a County paper:—

"The remains of the late Lady Georgiana Fane were interred in accordance with her expressed wish in her brother's vault in the north side of the chapel in Brympton church. As we stated last week, her ladyship died at her town mansion in Upper Brook Street, London, and on Tuesday her remains were conveyed by rail to Yeovil, where a hearse and four horses were in waiting to convey them to Brympton House.

The funeral arrangements were entrusted to Mr. Holland, of Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, who was assisted by Messrs Wadman of Yeovil.

Brympton church is close to the lawn in front of the house, and the funeral was a walking one, and of the plainest and most unostentatious description.

The coffin was borne by men brought down especially from London. It was intended by Mr. Hawkes, the respected steward, that the laborers working upon the estate should perform this melancholy duty, but the undertakers arranged otherwise.

Immediately after the procession left the mansion, the rain came down in torrents, and this thinned the attendance of visitors, which was comparitively small. A kind of consolation was of course found in the old couplet—

"Happy is the dead
That the rain rains upon."

At the porch the funeral service was commenced by the Rev. A. Thompson, who read the opening sentence as the body was carried into the church. The scene within was in keeping with the mournful proceedings, for the sombre light through the windows cast a gloom on everything around. As the body was lowered into its last resting place there was sobbing on every side, and one young lady seemed to be convulsed with grief. Seldom has the grave closed over one more kind and considerate to all within her influence and more benevolent to the poor. Throughout a long life she acted the part of a truly Christian lady, dispensing her bounty with a liberal hand, and she died sincerely lamented and beloved by all.

Many tokens of affection in the shape of wreaths of flowers were thrown upon the coffin, and the mourners retired from the church. Alas!

——"All that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Alike await th' inevitable hour,—
The path of glory leads but to the grave."

As an instance of the courage and spirit of the deceased lady, it may be mentioned that she visited her property in America during the civil war, and that on one occasinn she had to spend a night in camp whilst fighting was going on all around. She was furnished with passports; but the soldiers would not allow her to proceed until the morning.

FIRE ENGINEERS FOR CHARLOTTETOWN FOR THE YEAR 1875.—The Mayor and Common Council of Charlottetown, have made the following appointments to the the fire Department:—

Donald McKinnon, Esq., Chief Engineer,
Ward No. 1—William R. Watson,
" Augustus Hermans,
" Thomas Handrahan,
Ward No. 2—Lemuel Poole,
" Hon. H. J. Calbeck,
" John McEachen,
Ward No. 3 William B. Allin,
" Philip McLaren,
" John Quirk,
Ward No. 4—John McPhail,
" J. B. Pollard,
" John W. Pickard,
Ward No. 5—Charles Hooper,
" Ambrose L. Brown,
" Henry B. Smith.

PORT HILL.—We are indebted to Mr. John Montgomery, Collector of Customs for Port Hill, for the following list of Exports and Imports of that port from the opening to the close of the navigation:—

Exports to Great Britain.—201,591 feet deal, 4,024 feet deal ends, 1,437 tons birch timber, 2 tons pine timber, 41 cords lath wood, 5 spars, 1000 feet scantling, 3,244 feet boards, 27 pair oars, 78,458 bushels oats—Valued at $54,639.00.

To the Dominion—164 tons birch timber 140 small spars, 1,487 bbls. oysters, 5000 bus. oats—Valued at $4,716.00.

Eleven new vessels built for the British market (5415 tonnage) valued at $207,285.00.

The Importations from Great Britain were valued at $96,031.00. Duty collected, $9,202.00.—*S. Progress.*

SUPREME COURT.—The following cases were disposed of during the past week:—

Queen *vs.* John Davy—indictment for uttering base coin—verdict not guilty—Hodgson for traverser.

Dr. Jenkins *vs.* W. McEwen—verdict for plaintiff for £5. Davies for plaintiff; Palmer & McLeod for defendant.

McLeod *vs.* Guiness—verdict for defendant. Hodgson fo. plaintiff, Sullivan for defendant.

Peter McIlroy *vs.* James Beagan—settled.

John Newson *vs.* John G. McLeod—verdict for the plaintiff $12.56. Wright and Brecken for plaintiff; Davies for the defendant.

Trainor *vs.* Blatch, McKenzie & Co.,—settled.

Trowsdale (Appellant) *vs.* Myers, (Respondent) settled by respondent's remittind fine—and the appellant to pay all costs.

Bourke (appellant) *vs.* Goff, (respondent) Appeal dismissed

Queen *vs.* Frederick Davy—Indictment for uttering base coin—sentence of the court, twelve months' imprisonment.

PROHIBITORY PETITIONS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN KING'S AND QUEEN'S COUNTIES.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Acting as secretary for the Queen's County Prohibitory League, I have mailed to you for signature during the present week, nearly 500 petitions praying for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. To many clergymen and other prominent Temperance men, I have mailed several petitions, believing that your love for the cause of Temperance will prompt you to make as good a distribution of them as possible. When you have thoroughly canvassed your district please return the petition to the undersigned without delay. To use the language of our circular:—Whether the petitions will fairly represent 'the feeling of the province upon the subject of 'Prohibition' will depend upon the energy and the faithfulness with which those entrusted with the work of procuring signatures discharge the duty assigned them.'

All the other provinces of our Dominion are sending monster petitions to Parliament at the coming session. Let not little P. E. Island be remiss in her duty in this important matter. Let us hand into our Legislative Halls, such a protest against legalizing this accursed traffic as shall cause our Representatives to pause and consider before they dare veto such an expression of the will of the people.

The poor drunkards themselves are looking to you for deliverance, and are asking for the privilege of signing these petitions. Let us go forward then, resting assured that He who has said that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God, will prosper us.

Fraternally yours,
S. F. HODGSON,
Secy. Q. C. League.

Ch'town, Jan 26, 1875.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph to Reading Room and Examiner.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Rev. Chas. Kingsley died on Saturday, aged fifty-six.

Various rumours are in circulation in Madrid, of a compromise with Don Carlos. The King of Spain yesterday reviewed forty thousand troops at Peralta, and was warmly cheered. The French authorities on the Spanish frontier seized a convoy of arms for the Carlists. The Montenegrin difficulty has been compromised. The citizens of Montenegro who are implicated in the Podgoaitza massacre are to be tried at Celligue, the evidence of the Turkish witness in the case will be taken at the frontier town of Spaah.

An autograph letter from Alfonso was delivered to Queen Victoria, on Saturday formally advising her of his accession to the throne and assuring her of his intention to rule over Spain on constitutional principles. A similar notification was received by France.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—St Patrick's Church, Hartford, Ct., was burned on Sunday.

Fifteen white men were murdered in in Nevada, by Indians, during the last few months.

The navy department building at Washington was burned by fire to-day. It is considered probable that the Canadian Finance Minister will reimpose ten per cent duty on tea and coffee imported into Canada from the United States.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—The *Liberal* a new Reform paper published by Cameron & Co., of London *Advertiser*, will appear in Toronto on the 30th.

Mr. Girling has declined to run for London. C. P. Davidson, counsel for Thomas White, jr., has filed an answer to McKenzie's preliminary objections to the petition in Montreal West contested election case, maintaining that reference to the Prescott election case has no bearing upon the present.

The election in Holton to represent the constituency in the Dominion Parliament is contested by Chisholm who professes to support the Government, and McReady nominated by a Reform convention.

At a fire at Boucherville, near Montreal, last night, nine lives were lost.

Gold 112 5-8 to 112 7-8.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The details of the Boucherville fire calamity are horrible in the extreme. Dulude is not expected to recover. The woman was about to become a mother at the time of the disaster.

Members of Parliament are beginning to arrive.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A terrible gale, accompanied by rain, prevailed on the British coast for two days. Innumerable casualities to sailing vessels are reported.

A bill for the creation of a Senate passed the French Assembly yesterday by a vote of 372 to 188. Layard, the British Minister to Madrid, will be recalled on account of his republican sympathies.

The Carlists and Alfonsists in Spain held a parley on the 23d inst., and agreed on a basis for a convention which will probably be ratified on both sides.

The *Times* states that the Emperor of China died on the 12th inst. His successor is the Prince, five years of age.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Ex-President Andrew Johnson was to-day elected Senator from Tennessee.

It is rumored at Montreal that Lord Dufferin will resign as Governor General and be appointed Viceroy of India.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—A large quantity of U. S. coal oil was seized here to-day by the Excise officers—being below the test required by law.

The speech from throne at opening of Parliament will mention the principal measures to be submitted, which are to be the Supreme Court Bill and the Insolvency law. The session will not last beyond Easter. The British Columbia members have arrived.

The Liberal, a new reform paper, same size as the *Globe*, (Toronto) has made its first appearance at Toronto.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is officially denied that Layard is to be recalled by the English Government from Madrid, or that Lord Dufferin intends to resign the Governor Generalship of Canada.

Don Carlos has shot several officers for treason. Despatches from Perrata, Spain, say that a great battle is momentarily expected.

The Carlists fired on a British vessel loaded with telegraph cable off the Biscayan coast.

The British Government has adopted a system of torpedoes for the defence of Bermuda and the port of Halifax.

Advices from China say that the grandson of Prince Tun (uncle of the deceased Emperor) will probably succeed to the throne.

Prince Leopold's condition has still further improved. Preparations are being made by the Spanish troops for a movement against the Carlists in the event of Alfonso's proclamation calling for submission proving ineffectual. Alfonso will participate in the operations of his troops.

CARAQUET, N. B., Jan. 27.—Twenty-two men arrived here to-day to assist Sheriff Vail to arrest the rioters. Thirteen rioters were arrested. While the Sheriff and party were in the execution of their duty at Andrew Albert's house, one of the party, John Gifford, was killed. One of the rioters is reported killed, also another wounded. The party in Albert's house were all made prisoners. Gifford was the first man shot. Militia leave at once from Newcastle for Caraquet.

OTTAWA, Jan. 28.—Lord Dufferin and suite have gone to Montreal for three days.

Writs for the London and South Huron seats vacant in the Commons were despatched to-day. The Ontario manufacturers held a meeting at Toronto yesterday to consider preliminary steps for getting up an agitation for an increase in the tariff. The general feeling was in favor of a persistent effort to have the tariff fixed at 20 per cent on manufactured imports.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at Lewes, alluded to Mr. Bright's address at Birmingham, and said he could not agree to the views advanced in favor of the disestablishment of the Church of England. He declared that it was evident the British people were not prepared for such a great change in the Church or Government. The Home Rule members of the English Parliament decided not to take part in the election of a Liberal Leader.

Spain has paid Germany indemnity by which the *Gustav* affair has been settled. The Carlists positively deny that they have entered into negociations with the Alfonsists for a convention. The Loyalist army in Navarre is advancing on the Carlists and has already captured several positions. King Alfonso was present.

A bill has been drafted which authorizes the Government to make concessions for the construction of a submarine railway tunnel between France and England. Copies have been distributed among members of the Assembly.

NEW YORK Jan. 28.—The United States House of Representatives had been in continuous session for 24 hours at noon, and the prospect was that it may last some days,—endeavoring to pass the Civil Rights Bill.

Gold 112⅞ to 113.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS
FOR
PLASTERING
THE
NEW COURT HOUSE,
At Charlottetown,

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, at his office, in Prince Street, Charlottetown, until Saturday the 13th day of February, at twelve o'clock, noon, from any person or persons, willing to contract for the lathing and plastering the New Court House, at Charlottetown. Specification to be seen at the above office. The Signatures of two good and sufficient sureties, willing to be bound for the faithful performance of the work, to accompany each Tender.

The Government will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

THOMAS ALLEY,
Supt. New Court House.

Ch'town, Jan. 25th, 1875. 3in

LIME. LIME.

FOR Sale at the Gas Works, a quantity of GAS LIME.

Feb. 1, 1875—3i

Coke. Coke.

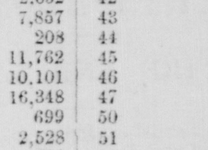
FOR Sale at the Gas Works, a quantity of Good COKE.

Feb. 1, 1875—3i

Coal. Coal.

FOR Sale at the Gas Works, a quantity of Glace Bay COAL.

Feb. 1, 1875—3i



LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown, Jan. 25th, 1875.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown;" and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have made proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands or parts of Islands, Townships or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	1,176½	37	1,762
2	2,408½	38	3,659
3	1,193	39	4,276
4	15	40	12,406
5	2,533	41	14,522
6	2,052	42	11,627
7	7,857	43	8,091
8	208	44	14,527
10	11,762	45	17,052
11	10,101	46	18,022
12	16,348	47	6,305
13	699	50	2,714
14	2,528	51	16,125
17	814	52	15,997
19	258	53	16,322
20	1,115	54	14,705
21	818	55	12,095
23	2,233	56	6,348
24	660	57	622
25	208	58	1,997
26	462	59	18,571
28	417	60	5,153
30	4,974	62	4,040
31	471	63	3,773
32	1,161	64	493
33	822	65	1,901
34	727	66	5,465
35	2,803	67	2,284
36	5,186		

FIRST HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, ½ of 8, ½ of 9, ½ of 12, ½ of 13, ½ of 14, ⅜ of 15, ½ of 16, ½ of 22, ½ of 24, ½ of 25, ½ of 38, ½ of 41, ⅝ of 44, ⅝ of 45, ½ of 49, ½ of 52, 55, 56, ⅝ 57, ½ of 64, ⅝ of 66, 68, 69, ½ of 70, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

SECOND HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of 6, 2-5 of 12, ⅜ of 17, ½ of 18, ½ of 19, ½ of 20, 9-20 of 23; Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, ½ of 49, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 52, ½ of 60, ½ of 65, 66, 19-20 of 67, 19-20 of 68, 19-20 of 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, ½ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ⅜ of 87, 88, ⅜ of 89, 2 5 of 93, ½ of 99.

THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, ½ of 29, of 31, ⅜ of 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, ½ of 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, ½ of 69, and 95.

FOURTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 6; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, ½ of 35, ½ of 39, ½ of 40, 1-6 of 45, 46, ½ of 51, ⅝ 57, ½ of 58, ½ of 59, 77, 78, ½ of 81, 84, ½ of 94.

FIFTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2; Nos. 23, 24, 25, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 60, ½ of 62, ½ of of 79, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

WATER LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the First Hundred:—No. 2; ½ of No. 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

LOTS IN THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2, No. 3, ⅜ of No. 26.

PASTURE LOTS IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 9, ½ of 11, ½ of 12, ½ of 16, 1-6 of 17, ½ of 19 ½ of 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39 ½ of 40, 49, 50, ½ of 53, 54, 58, 59, ⅜ of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, ⅜ of 70, ⅜ of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 167, 168, 5-6 of 169, ½ of 171, 175, 176, 177, ⅜ of 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, ½ of 187, 210, ½ of 239, ⅜ of 258, ½ of 261, 264, 271, 281, 282, 284, 294, 296, 297, 306, 313, 315, 316, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 344, 352, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 7-12 of 407, 408, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 463, 464, 466, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 553, 573, 581, 582, and 583.

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN LOTS, Water Lots, and Pasture Lots, in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown (save and except the following):—

Town Lot No. 1 & 6.	1st Range,	Letter A
Town Lot No. 2, ½ of 3, 6 and 14,	2 "	" "
Town Lots 4 and 6,	3 "	" "
Town Lot 11,	4 "	" "
Town Lots 15 and 16,	1 "	" B
Town Lots 1 and 3,	2 "	" "
Town Lots 4 and 5,	3 "	" "
Town Lots 3, 14, 15 & 16,	4 "	" "
Town Lot ⅜ of No. 11,	1 "	" C
Town Lots 2 and 3,	4 "	" "
Town Lot 6,	1 "	" D
Town Lots 2 and 15,	4 "	" "
Town Lots Nos. 2, 7 & 8,	1 "	" E
Town Lot 8.	4 "	" "
Town Lots 7 and 8,	1 "	" F
Town Lots 4, 7, ½ of 11, 13, 14 & 15	2 "	" "
Town Lots 3 and 8	3 "	" "
Town Lot 6,	4 "	" "
Town Lots 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13 & 15,	2 "	" G
Town Lot ½ of No. 3,	3 "	" "
Town Lots 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14,	4	

Water Lots Nos. 1, 14, 24, ½ of 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, 18, 42, 53, 55, 56, 69, 83, 102, 112, 113, 128, 140, 141, 155, 164, 189, 213, 218, 276, 283, 292, 295, 296, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 319, 322, 323, 324, 355.

And I do also proclaim the following, being in arrears for nonpayment of said assessment as aforsaid:—Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown, 878 acres.

PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—½ of No. 158, 228, 244, 380, ½ of 452, 456, 480, 481, and 483.

	ACRES.		ACRES.
George's Island,	566	Kildare Island,	250
Panmure do	808½	Cascumpec Sand do	491
Boughton do	527	Fish Island	150
Grover do	10	Pownal do	10
Connolly do	20	Goose do	12
Governor's do	149	Poplar do	4

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and tracts of land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them, as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgement against the said Lots or tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

till 4th may

1874. 1875.

FESTIVE SEASON.

By recent arrivals from Britain & elsewhere.

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS

beg to announce the largest and most varied assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES!

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

yet offered to the public.

Green Fruits:

Rhubarb,
Damsons,
Plums, Cherries,
Red Currants,
Black Currants.

ASSORTED JAMS!

Jellies:

Pineapple, Raspberry
Apple, Strawberry,
Red and Black Currant,
Peach, Pear.

ORANGE MARMALADE

Canned Goods,

Quinces, Green Gages,
Peaches, Green Peas,
Tomatoes, Pineapple,
Pears, Sugar Corn,
Devil'd Ham, Salmon,
Shadines, Mackerel,
Lobsters, Sardines, &
Oysters.

PICKLES & SAUCES:

The celebrated NABOB PICKLES, Crosse and Blackwell do., Barnes do. NABOB SAUCE, Harvey's Sauce, Lea & Perin's Sauce, John Bull Sauce, Yorkshire Relish, & Mushroom Catsup.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS:

Parsley, Ratafio, Cloves,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
Ginger, Orange, Sage,
Almonds, Peppermint

SUNDRIES:

Anchovy Paste, Chutney Paste,
Chocolate Paste,
PRESERVED GINGER
Gorgona Anchovies,
Nabob Chutney, Real Indian Chutney
Curry Powders,
CAPERS,
Orange Peel, Lemon Pee.
CITRON,
FRENCH SPICES.
Seasoning Herbs, &c.

PURE JAVA COFFEE!
(Fresh Ground.)

In Black and Green
TEAS

We offer a Really Splendid Article.

Extra and Family
FLOUR
Constantly on Hand!

Every thing, in fact, which goes to make up

A FIRST-CLASS STORE

Orders taken and Goods delivered in any part of the City or Royalty.

Please Call and Inspect.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,
115 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.