POETRY.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

When the new years come and the old years go,
How, little by little, all things grow!
All things grow—and all decay—
Little by little passing away.
Little by little, on fertile plain,
Ripen the harvests of golden grain,
Waving and flashing in the sun,
When the summer at last is done.
Little by little they ripen so
As the new years come and the old years go.

Low on the ground an acorn lies,
Little by little it mounts to the skies,
Shadow and shelter for wandering herds,
Home for a hundred singing birds.
Little by little the great rocks grew,
Long, long ago when the world was new;
Lowly and silently, stately and free,
Cities of coral under the sea,
Little by little are builded—while so—
The new years come and the old years go.

Little by little our tasks are done;
So are the crowns of the faithful won,
So is heaven in our hearts begun.
With work and with weeping, with laughter and play,
Little by little the longest day
And the Longest life are passing away,
Passing without return—while so—
The new years come and the old years go.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.

We present this bit of wrapped-up philosophy to our feverish wealth hunters, who sacrifice every *good* of life in their mad desire for sudden fortune. It is from a London comic paper:—

If I had ten thousand a year
I think I could manage to spend it,
Could squander the half, very near,
And as for the rest—I could lend it.

Could squander the half, I should say,
On folly, on vice, and on sorrow,
On dreary debauches to-day,
Repentance and head headache to-morrow.

Could purchase with half of my wealth,
Or less, if I cared to diminish,
Bad morals, bad conscience, bad health,
And a bad-ish look-out at the finish.

And the rest of my gold I could lend
The friend who in want had stood by me,
And lose both my money and friend—
For thenceforward forever he'd shy me.

If I had ten thousand a year,
The sentiment may seem clap-trappy,
I'm blest if I think it's so clear,
I should not be sick and unhappy.

At present I've friends—very dear—
Health and comfort, as long as I'm thrifty;
So I don't want ten thousand a year,
I'm content with my hundred and fifty.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A pretty deer is dear to me,
A hare with down hair,
A hart with all my heart,
But barely bear to bear.
'Tis plain that no one take a plane
To shave a pair of pears;
A rake, though, often takes a rake,
And tares away the tares.
All rays raise thyme, time raises all;
And through the whole, hole wears,
And wright in writing, 'right,' may write
It 'wright,' and still be wrong,
For 'wright,' and 'rite,' are neither 'right'
And don't to write belong.
Beer often brings a bier to man,
Coughing a coffin brings,
And too much ale will make us ail,
As well as some other things.
The person lies who says he lies
When he is not reclining,
And when consumptive folks decline,
They all decline declining.
A quail don't quail before a storm;
A bow will bow before it;
We cannot rein the rain at all;
No earthly powers reign o'er it.
The dyer dyes awhile, then dies;
To dye he's always trying,
Until upon his dying bed,
He thinks no more of dyeing.
A sun of Mars mars many a sun;
All deys must have their days,
And every knight should pray each night
To him who weighs his ways.
'Tis meet that man should mete out meat
To feed misfortune's son;
The fair should feed on love alone,
Else one cannot be won.
A lass, alas! is sometimes false;
Of faults a maid is made;
Her waist is but a barren waste—
Though stay'd she is not staid.
The springs spring forth in spring, and shoot,
Shoot forward, one and all;
Though summer kills the flowers, it leaves
The leaves to fall in fall.
I would a story here commence,
But you might find its stale,
So let's suppose that we have reached
The tail end of our tale.

—*Waverly Magazine.*

LEGAL STRATEGY.

BY AN ATTORNEY.

Charles Lamb gives a funny account of the origin of roast pig. The owner of a litter of juvenile porkers, roasted to death by the casual burning of the family sty, in picking about among the ruins, and sorrowfully handling the crisp remains, chanced to burn his fingers, clapping them to his mouth, he tasted a pleasure so exquisite that it made him at once forget his pain and his loss. Pouncing on the prize, he not only despatched the whole barbecue at a sitting, but licked his lips for more.

The story got wind, and the entire country was ablaze with burning pigpens; nor was it till many years after, that some adventurous innovator shocked the adherents of conservative cookery, by proposing a new and less expensive process of preparing the favorite dish.

It is not for us lawyers to laugh at this. None have been more prone than we to roast pigs according to precedent. All of us can remember when, in every action to recover the value of one man's property wrongfully appropriated by another, it was necessary to allege a fictitious losing by the former and finding by the latter; and all because the first case of the sort, hundreds of years ago, happened to be one of real losing and finding. Nay, I have even known the loss and finding of a patch of cabbages to be solemnly averred, but no lawyer thought of smiling at it.

In the department of evidence we have been especially slow to learn. If you want to know how cramped and artificial its rules are, just get into the witness-box to tell all you know about some case, and see how much you'll be let to tell.

Twenty years ago it was worse. No one was then admitted as a witness who was either a 'party to the record,' or interested to a cent's worth in the controversy. The consequence was a frequent impossibility of proving, by competent witnesses, undoubted facts, which neither of the litigants, had they been suffered to speak, would have thought of denying. The devices to which counsel and clients were driven by a rule so unreasonable were often amusing enough.

On one occasion, a countryman, visiting the city, deposited his money—some two hundred dollars—with his landlord, no one being present at the time. Next day having occasion to make some purchases, he applied for his money, and was met with a cool denial of its having been ever received. On taking legal counsel, the gentleman was astonished to learn that, being without a witness, as matters stood, his case was hopeless.

The lawyer, however, was a man of resources. Dismissing his client with directions to return in a couple of days, he called to his aid a reliable friend, to whom he privately unfolded his plans.

Acting under the lawyer's instructions, the friend presented himself at the inn as a guest, and, after securing quarters, deposited three hundred dollars in the landlord's hands, taking good care to have a witness by. Some hours after he called alone for the money, and the landlord, knowing there was proof of the deposit, made no difficulty in handing it over.

The same day Boniface was served with a writ for the three hundred dollars, and on seeking advice, was told that as there was a witness to his receipt of the money, and none to its return, he had nothing for it but to pay it again. With two hundred dollars of it the lawyer reimbursed the countryman, and kept the remainder for his fee.

Not less adroit was the march that Lije Loomis stole on the 'Statue of Limitations.' Lije was the factotum os Guy's neck. He did a miscellaneous business as carpenter, cow doctor and coffin-maker—adding to his other functions that of undertakre to the country poor-house. He was, withal, an easy, goodsnatured fellow, free to trust, and a most indulgent creditor.

Among the others whom Lije had trusted to his cost, was Greg Grimes, without exception the greatest promise maker and breaker in Guy's Neck. I verily believe he would, if possible, have put a creditor off till the last judgment, and then, on the score of its being a busy day, have begged him to wait till to-morrow.

Greg had wheedled Lije with promises till the latter's claim was 'outlawed.' Losing patience at last, Lije took his account over to the Squire's, when, to his no small discomfiture, he learned that unless he could get a new promise from his debtor, with a witness to it, he might whistle for his bill.

Such fellows as Greg always know a good deal of law, especially the sharp points of it. Greg would talk as freely and was as full of promises as ever when he and Lije were alone, but before others, would either evade the subject, or else remain provokingly mum.

One day Lije drove up to Greg's door with his old grey mare and spring wagon, a plain pine coffin—one of those flat-topped affairs deemed good enough for poor folks—being visible behind the seat.

'Mornin', neighbor,' said Lije.

'Same to you,' said Greg. 'Going to plant a pauper, I see.'

'Yas; old Boke took rather sudden leave last night, and went to try the charity of another world.'

'Which is no moren' fair,' said Greg, 'seein' how long he's lived on the charity of this.'

'Would you mind gittin' in and comin' along, neighbor?' said Lije; 'its mighty dull goin' to a funeral all alone by one's self.'

Greg didn't mind, and straightway mounted by Lije's side.

The two chatted away after a sort to prove how cheerful good company can even render a grave occasion.

'I 'spose you heven't forgot that little bill o' mine?' Lije at last took the liberty to hint.

'Not by no means,' said Greg. 'Let's see now—how much did you say it was? I misremember rightly.'

'Even sixty-nine dollars, besides seven years' interst.'

'Quite right,' Greg assented, 'I recollect it now.'

'Ef it's at all inconvenient to pay it,' said Lije, 'don't you put yourself out on no account.'

'Iv'e been threatenin' to settle it for a month back,' said Greg, but times have been tight, an'—an' how would Monday week do.'

'To a dot,' answered Lije.

'I'll send it round,' said Greg.

A curious sound came from the coffin.

The ghost of a chuckle, Durdles would have called it. Greg gave one jump, and lit in an adjoining cow pasture. Looking back, he saw Lije's 'prentice, the most mischievous in Guy's Neck, but with plenty of sense, and of lawful age to be a witness, sitting up in the coffin and laughing like mad.

Greg took in the situation at a glance. He had been duped into committing himself before a witness.

'It's a dirty, nasty, mean trick,' he exclaimed.

'What is it?' said Lije.

'Why, triflin' with a body's feelin's 'bout old Boke, makin' b'lieve he's dead.'

'An' so he is' said Lije; 'only I was goin' arter the buddy instead o' fetchin' it away.'

Greg turned off in disgust, Lije bawling after him—

'Don't forget Monday week, an' p'rhaps it'll save us both some trouble.'

Grer didn't forget; but he has never more than half enjoyed himself at a funeral since.

A poor farmer got rich for the reason that his boys worked for him two or three years after they were of age. Said boys had been used to a comfortable home, they had books and papers, and they grew up to be thinkers and sensible man.

Bolting Food.—Many horses are given to the habit of bolting their food. At first sight there would not seem to be any great mischief resulting from this practice. But it is mischievous, and should be repressed with care. It is not only necessary that the horse grind the food between the teeth and reduce it to a condition of fineness or minute particles before swallowing it, but it is also essential that this process be continued sufficiently long to enable a certain portion of the saliva of the mouth to become intimately mixed with the ground mass of the food. The saliva is an active chemical agent. It consists of an alkaline fluid, and contains, potash, soda, lime, combined with an organic matter called ptaline, and various other compounds of these alkaline substances. This fluid has a curious effect upon starch, viz., that of changing it into sugar and destrine. This is an exceedingly important process in the operation of digestion. Starch is an insoluble substance, but sugar and destrines are readily soluble and capable of absorption into the system. As a large portion of the horse's food consists of starch, both in the hay and grain, it is manifestly important that the process of masticating the food be continued long enough to enable a sufficient quantity of saliva to become secreted and mingled with the food to enable the change of the insoluble starch to be consummated. When the food is hastily or only impartially chewed and swallowed, this needed quantity of saliva is withheld and the food is not fully digested. The consequence is either a large waste of food, which passes off undigested, and a resulting proportionate increased consumption, or a variety of ill effects from chronic indigestion. A bad habit of body, hidebound, colics, and various other troubles result, the cause of which is not often suspected. From motives of economy of food, and care for the health of the horse, this frequent habit should be discouraged. Horses addicted to it should never be fed on grain, either whole or ground, without this mixture with it of hay or straw, cut or chopped. Nor should the hay be very finely cut, a length of one or two inches being preferable, to a shorter length. A modicum of salt should also invariably be given with each feed for the reason that a small quantity of salt provokes a more abundant flow of the needed saliva.

Of course London is ringing with stories of the adventures which happened during the fog, one of which is worth quoting. An old gentleman who had some business at Charing Cross made his way as far as the strand, but there completely lost himself. He crept slowly on and on, without the least idea of where he was going, until he found himself descending some steps. On these steps he plumped against a man who was coming up them. "Hallo," said the old gentleman. "Hallo," said the man. "Can you tell me," said the old gentleman, "where I am going to?" "Yes," said the man; if you go straight on you will walk into the river; for I've just come out of it."

THE ECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

CHARITY.

Happy is the man who hath sown in his breast the seeds of benevolence; the produce thereof shall be charity and love.

From the fountain of his heart shall rise rivers of goodness; and the streams shall overflow for the benefit of mankind.

He assisteth the poor in their trouble, he rejoiceth in furthering the prosperity of all men.

He censureth not his neighbour; he believeth not the tales of envy and malevolence; neither repeateth he their slanders.

He forgiveth the injuries of men; he wipeth them from his remembrance; revenge and malice have no place in his heart.

For evil he returneth not evil; he hateth not even his enemies: but requieteth their injustice with friendly admonition.

The griefs and anxieties of men excite his compassion: he endeavoureth to alleviate the weight of their misfortunes; and the pleasure of success rewardeth his labor.

He calmeth the fury, he healeth the quarrels of angry men; and preventeth the mischief of strife and animosity.

He promoteth in his neighbourhood peace and good-will; and his name is repeated with praise and benediction.

GRATITUDE.

As the branches of a tree return their sap to the root from whence it arose; as a river poureth his streams to the sea, whence his spring was supplied; so the heart of a grateful man delighteth in returning a benefit received.

He acknowledges his obligations with cheerfulness; he looketh on his benefactor with love and esteem.

And if to return it be not in his power, he nourisheth the memory of it in his breast with kindness; he forgetteth it not all the days of his life.

The hand of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth fruits, herbage, and flowers; the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of land, which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, but burieth them in its bosom, and produceth nothing.

Envy not the benefactor; neither strive to conceal the benefit he hath conferred: for, though to oblige is better than to be obliged, though the act of generosity commandeth admiration; yet the humility of gratitude toucheth the heart, and is amiable in the sight both of God and man.

But receive not a favour from the hand of proud; to the selfish and avaricious have no obligation: the vanity of Pride shall expose thee to shame; the greediness of Avarice shall never be satisfied.

SINCERITY.

O Thou that art enamoured with the beauties of Truth, and hath fixed thy heart on the simplicity of her charms, hold fast thy fidelity unto her, and forsake her not; the constancy of thy virtue shall crown thee with honour.

The tongue of the sincere is rooted in his heart; hyprocisy and deceit have no place in his words.

He blusheth at falsehood, and is confounded; but in speaking the truth he hath a steady eye.

He supporteth as a man the dignity of his character to the arts of hyprocisy he scorneth to stoop.

He is consistent with himself; he is never embarrassed; he hath courage in truth, but to lie he is afraid.

He is far above the meanness of dissimulation; the words of his mouth are the thoughts of his heart.

Yet with prudence and caution he openeth his lips: he studieth what is right, and speaketh with discretion.

He adviseth in friendship, he reproveth with freedom; and whatsoever he promiseth shall surely be performed.

But the heart of the hyprocrite is hid in his breast. He masketh his words in the semblance of truth, while the businsss of his life is only to deceive.

He laugheth in sorrow; he weepeth in joy; and the words of his mouth have no interpretation.

He worketh in the dark as a mole, and fancieth he is safe; but he blundereth into light, and is exposed to full view with his dirt on his head.

He passeth his days in perpetual constraint; his tongue and his heart are forever at variance.

O fool, fool! the pains which thou takest to hide what thou art, are more than would make thee what thou wouldst seem: the children of wisdom shall mock at thy cunning; and when thy disguise is stripped off, the finger of derision shall point thee to scorn.

Arrest of the Manager of the Grand Trunk on a Charge of Manslaughter.—The Montreal *Witness* of Monday says:—

The debate in the Quebec Assembly on Mr. Joly's motion of censure in connection with the fatal accident at Bennet's Crossing on the Grand Trunk Railway—which motion, doubtless in consequence of Attorney-General Irvine's objection that it was premature, being in advance of the verdict of the coroner's jury, and his promise that the Government would act promptly on the latter, was followed up on Saturday last by a verdict of remarkable directness. The jury find:—

"That Pierre Couchon, on the 24th day of January, in the year aforesaid, at the town of Levis, at the railway crossing situated at the foot of Lambert's Hill, was killed by the cars of the G. T. R. Company of Canada. That the death of the said late Pierre Couchon was caused by the culpable and criminal neglect of the G. T. R. Company of Canada, in not having provided a guardian to warn, and barriers or gates to prevent, the public from crossing ot the approach of every train. That the heavy down grade of this line at and immediately before crossing the public road at the place referred to, renders the danger more than usually great. That Charles John Brydges, of Montreal, Managing Director of the G. T. R. Company of Canada, having been repeatedly written to and beseeched to cause measures to be taken to provide against accidents at this more than ordinarly dangerous place, the jurors find that the said Pierre Couchon came to his death on the day and year aforesaid, and at the place aforesaid, by the culpable and criminal neglect of the said Charles John Brydges, Managing Director of the G. T. R. Company of Canada. The jurors find also that the conductor, engine driver, the firemen and brakesmen on duty on the train that killed the said Pierre Couchon, fulfilled their duties according to the printed instructions, and are considered blameless by this jury.

The *Witness* of Tuesday reports:—

It appears that Mr. Brydges was arrested on a warrant issued on Saturday, by Mr. Panet, coroner of Quebec, and given to high constable Faucher for execution On Sunday morning Mr. Faucher had the warrant endorsed by Mr. J. B. Rolland, J. P., of this city, and then made the arrest, which was immediately followed by notice of application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to admit Mr. Brydges to bail, the latter having on the evening previous been warned of the issue of the warrant by the coroner. Interim bail was given, his bondsmen, it is stated, having to be sent for from church, and on Monday morning as already reported, Judge Badgley fixed his regular bail at himself in $4,000 and two sureties of $2,000, at the same time transferring his trial to Montreal, a proceeding which the "Minerve" declares somewhat "outside the ordinary practice of our courts of justice." A very important point to be settled in the forthcoming trial will be whether railway companies are not bound in the first instance to take every precaution for the safety of the public at crossings and other points of their road, leaving them the ordinary recourse of the law against whomsoever they may think bound to relieve them of this responsibility.

An Irishman, newly engaged, presented to his master one morning a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, you rascal, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is that the pair down stairs are in the same fix.'

Trust no man's appearences—they are deceptive—perhapse assumed for the purpos of obtaining credit. Beware of gaudy exteriors. Rogues usually dress well. The rich men are plain men. Trust him, if any one, who carries little on his back. Never trust him who flies into a passion on being dunned; make him pay quickly if there is any virtue in the law. Be well satisfied before you give a credit that those whom you give it are safe men to be trusted. Sell your goods at a small advance, and never misrepresent them; for those whom you once deceive will beware of you the second time Deal uprightly with all men and they will repose confidence in you and soon become permanent customers. Trust no stranger. Your goods are better than doutful charges. What is character worth if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? Agree beforehand with every man about to do a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset, and in a case at all doutful make sure of a guarantee. Be not afraid to ask it—it is the best test of responsibility; for, if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss.

RANDOM READINGS.

Slippery business—the corner in lard.

Men of the time—chronometer makers.

A legal tender—a lawyer minding his baby.

The best substitute for coal—warm weather.

A boarding establishment—a carpenter's shop.

Is taking a hack the first stage of consumption?

A bad egg is not a choice egg, but is hard to beat.

Robb & Steel is the suggestive name of a firm in Chicago.

Cooing is well enough before marriage, but the billing dosen't come till after; and then it comes from the tradesmen.

Question for Goody Templars.—How many scruples should there be in a dram?

A certain man has a watch which he says has gained enough to pay for itself in six months.

Felt slippers—those felt by children in their rude young days.

An English wag asserts that machinery is the most modest of all things, since it almost always travels in cog.

When a bit of ostrich feather is found by a wife in her husband's beard no one can blame her for being down on him.

Affecting Sympathy.—A clown walked up to a woodman, exhausted with toil in his work of falling a tree. The feeling buffoon exclaimed, "Poor feller."

How to be Rich.—The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use it too much. Settle often; have short accounts.

An embryo poet, who is certainly a close observer of human nature, remarks—"Time marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

Judge Jeffreys, pointing with his cane at a prisoner before him observed—"There is a great rogue at the end of this stick." The man replied, "At which end, my lord?"

Andrew Jackson was accused of bad spelling, but John Randolph defended him by declaring that "a man must be a fool who cannot spell words more ways than one."

Quite a number of young men in this city are attending a night school, where Latin is taught At least we judge so, as we saw a crowd the other evening who got as far as "Hic."

Scotch keeper (to young sportsman)—"Ye hae shot a boy." Young sportsman—"Good heavens! Is it possible? What shall I do?" Keeper (immovable)—"Gie him a shullin."

Domestic young lady (making pie)—"Frank, the kitchen's no place for boys. Has dough such an attraction for you?" Clever youth—"It isn't the dough, cousin it's the dear."

The world never harms a Christian so long as he keeps it out of his heart. Temptation is never dangerous until it has an inside accomplice. Sin within betrays the heart to the outside assailant.

It is pronounced an ominous sign when a man, who has been married scarcely twelve months, begins to betray an abnormal interest in the causes of lock-jaw.

A California paper, having obtained a new subscriber, records the startling fact in a half column article, headed "Still Another! Our course endorsed by the people!"

"Who goes a borrowin', goes a sorrowin." More often it is "the other way up." Who goes a lendin', too often goes a sorrowin', while who goes a borrowin' not unfrequently goes on his way rejoicing at his dexterity.

"If this jury convicts my client," said a Missouri lawyer, rolling up his sleeves and displaying his ponderous fists, "I shall feel compelled to meet each one and hammer justice into his soul through his head."

When Andover Theological Seminary called Moses Stuart from the pastorate at New Haven, the loud cry of the church was, "He cannot be spared." Dr. Porter replied, "A man who can be spared we don't want."

A quarrelsome couple were discussing the subject of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said, "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

A veteran ovserver says that "Old friends are like old boots. We never realize how perfectly they are fitted to us till they are cast aside, and others, finer, and more stylish perhaps, but cramping and pinching in every corner, are substituted."

In a California obituary it is stated that "the deceased was a person of romantic nature. He placed the breech of his gun in the fire, and, looking down the muzzle, departed hence instantaneously."

The most confiding woman lives in Providence. She went to an auction, and, knowing the prevalence of thieves at such places, asked a nice-looking man to take care of her pocketbook, containing eighty-five dollars. He is still taking care of it.

But it is dispicable to see the young man just starting in life so wedded to his former enjoyment as to place them above present duties. Yet this is often the case. The young man, who to steer his own bark, launches forth on the sea of life, too often looks back on the pleasure he leaves behind, and forgetful of the present duties, steers back

There is no royal road to success any more than to knowledge. He who would succeed must work, and after all there is more real enjoyment in work, which has a worthy object, than in play or pleasure, intended to kill time. We remarked a few days ago to a business man whose present means are amply sufficent, but, who worked really harder than any of his numerous employes, that he ought to "take it easy." Said he: "I am never so happy as when I have more than I can do. I may wear out in working, but I dread to rust out in idling." He was right. His work was part of himself, a part of his life, and it was always faithfullly done. To apprentices especially, this earnestness and interests in their work is necessary if success is to be attended.

The January number of the *British Quarterly Review* (Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York) opens with an article on "The Ballad: its Nature and Literary Affinities." It begins by giving the original meaning of the word, "a dance-song," and showing that the name was subsequently applied to poems of very diverse character. After describing the main features of the genuine ballad, the fountain-head of history and the drama, it gives many interesting illustrations of the light which poems of this class throw, not only on the manners and customs, but also on the beliefs and feelings of people of old.

"Modern Scientific Inquiry and Religious Thought," shows that science and religion can, and often do, go hand in hand; deep researches in geology, theories of creation, evolution, etc., in no wise interfering with a belief in God, but rather strengthening our faith in the presence of an intelligent Creator.

It is followed by an essay on "Inductive Theology," which takes the ground that man is so constituted that "he must theorize: he must trace effects to their cause, and argue from the cause to effects it will infallibly produce;" and goes on to say: "There are facts enough at our command, both in the Universe and in the Bible, and we shall not alter the facts by changing the point from which we view them; we shall not be unfaithful to the truth by endeavoring so to conceive it as to make it tell on our generation." The main purpose of the article is to show the application of the scientific method of inquiry to a few of the fundamental trnths of religion.

"Mind and the Science of Energy" is a dissertation on the connection between physicials and phychical phenomena, which really seems to be the consideration of the question, What is Thought? After looking at the subject from all sides, and quoting Tyndall, Huxley, Buchner, and Herbert Spencer, the writer is compelled to admit that no positive conclusion has been arrived at.

In "Revision of the Text of the New Testament," after briefly presenting the reasons for a reversion of the text, the reviewer considers, in the same detail, the principles of the two schools of criticism represented by Dr. Tregelles and Dr. Scrivener. We find here many interesting details relating to the various readings of many ancient manuscripts, together with observations upon the tests by which their genuineness may be tried.

The "Autobiography of John Stuart Mill" does not place before us a very pleasing picture. The poor child, three years old, studying Greek, is certainly a pitiable object. He must have possessed wonderful mental and physical strength, for the precocious brain does not seem to have worn out the body, as so often happens in such cases, and it certainly preserved its vigor to the very last. The impression given is that his life was incomplete—that something was lacking which the reader misses—and one can well believe that the work is, as the reviewer says, "one of the saddest books ever written."

The present number of the Review also contains a pleasant account of Henry Thoreau, the poet-naturalist; Masson's "Milton and His Times;" Mr. Bright's Return to the Ministry; Note to the Article on Herbert Spencer, No. VI., October, 1873; and the usual notices of contemporary Literature.

LAND ASSESSMENT.

Treasurer's Office, P. E. Island,
Charlottetown, January 24, 1874.

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 nonpayment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

		Acres.
Township	No. 1,	980½
do.	do. 2,	2104
do.	do. 6,	602½
do.	do. 8,	351
do.	do. 11,	2011¼
do.	do. 13,	344
do.	do. 14,	844½
do.	do. 17,	999
do.	do. 19,	950¼
do.	do. 20,	715½
do.	do. 21,	439¼
do.	do. 23,	2569¾
do.	do. 24,	714¾
do.	do. 25,	67½
do.	do. 26,	209¾
do.	do. 27,	60
do.	do. 28,	116¼
do.	do. 29,	1056
do.	do. 30,	4426
do.	do. 32,	1164
do.	do. 33,	650
do.	do. 34,	211
do.	do. 35,	598
do.	do. 36,	2923
do.	do. 37,	830
do.	do. 38,	911
do.	do. 39,	3278
do.	do. 40,	3333¼
do.	do. 41,	1860
do.	do. 42,	1893
do.	do. 43,	2675
do.	do. 44,	982½
do.	do. 46,	2864
do.	do. 50,	1703
do.	do. 51,	660½
do.	do. 52,	1482½
do.	do. 53,	2995¾
do.	do. 54,	1719
do.	do. 55,	1945
do.	do. 56,	2795
do.	do. 58,	881
do.	do. 59,	958
do.	do. 60,	2019½
do.	do. 62,	2915
do.	do. 65,	1690
do.	do. 66,	577
do.	do. 67,	5477½

First hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown ½ of No. 7, ¼ of 8, ¼ of 15, ½ of 20, ½ of 24, ¾ of 27, ¼ of 38, ½ of 41, ½ of 44, ¼ of 48, 1-6 of 52.

Second hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, ½ of 11, ¾ of 17, ½ of 18, 31, ½ of 32, ½ of 49, ½ of 54, 64, 74, 75, 76, 77, ½ of 82, ½ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ½ of 87, ½ of 95.

Third hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, Nos. 13, 14, 21, 22, ½ of 24 1-12 of 29, ½ of 30, ¼ of 40, ½ of 44, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, ½ of 69, 77, 3-20 of 81, 1-12 of 93.

Fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, ⅜ of 26, 1-6 of 34, 1 6 of 35, ½ of 38, ½ of 39, ½ of 45, 46, ½ of 54, 57, ½ of 58 ½ 59, 77, 78, ½ of 81, 93.

Fifth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, ½ of 2, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ½ of 60, 1-6 of 73, ½ of 79, 96.

Lots in Charlottetown formerly occupied as the Barrack Square, ½ of No. 12, 13.

Water Lots in Charlottetown, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the first hundred, ½ of No. 11.

Lots in the Common of Charlottetown, No. 3, 7-24 of 10, ½ of 9.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Charlottetown, ½ of 2, 5-24 of 3, ⅜ of 9, ½ of 10, ½ of 12, ⅜ of 16, 1-6 of 17, 23, ½ of 24, 31, 32, 39, ½ of 40, 44, 49, 50, 1-6 of 53, 54, 58, 59, 7-12 of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, 5-12 of 70, 1-6 of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 5-48 of 170, 11-48 of 171, 1-6 of 200, 1-12 of 239, 17-48 of 261, 281, 297, 313, 319, 321, 331, 333, 339, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, ½ of 407, 408 ½ of 449, 478, ½ of 481, 482, 506, ½ of 556.

Town Lots in Georgetown,

Nos. 1, 11, 12,	1st Range.	Letter A		
1,	2d do	do do		
6, ⅜ of 10,	1st do	do B		
½ of 1, ½ of 2,	3rd do	do do		
½ of 8, ½ of 9, 12, ½ of 13, ½ of 14, ½ of 15, ½ of 16,	1st do	do C		
8, 9,	4th do	do do		
2, 14, 15,	1st do	do D		
14,	4th do	do do		
3, 4, 13,	1st do	do F		
5, 6,	2nd do	do do		
4,	2nd do	do G		
2, 15,	4th do	do do		

Water Lots in Georgetown, Nos. 6 and 32.

Pasture Lots in the Royalty of Georgetown, Nos. 16, 26, 70, 96, 129, 151, 175, 193, 207, 218, 296, 297.

Pasture Lots in Princetown Royalty, ⅜ of No. 8, 11-16 of 427, ½ of 452.

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and the tracts of land so in arrear, 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 5th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgment against the said Lots and tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

Feb. 23, 1874.—until 5th May.

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

Ship Bread.

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

CARVELL BROS.

Charlottetown Cemetery Company.

NOTICE

As the Act of our Legislature, passed in June, 1872, enacts, that from and after the first day of January, 1874, it shall not be lawful, under certain penalties, to inter any dead body in the Protestant burying Ground, on the Malpeque Road, in the fifth ward of this City; and as the New Cemetry is now ready for interment, application for burials therein must be made to the undersigned, at his residence in Kent Street.

Persons desirous of obtaining allotments in the Cemetry, will please apply to William Cundall, Esq., the Treasurer of the Company.

By Order
JOHN LEPAGE, Sec,

Dec. 29, 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.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM WEST.

THE CURRY FARM,

Containing 120 ACRES, situate on the Western Road, 10 chains front, 70 acres clear, well cultivated and fenced with Cedar, balance covered with hardwood and cedar.

A HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSE, 27 x 30, well finished throughout, with Kitchen attached, 12 x 17, Barn 34 x 41, with Pig-house and Sheep-house. There is also another Dwelling House, 16 x 25. This Farm will be sold with or without the stock, and possession given in Spring, or Cropped and sold with the Crop delivered next Fall.

Terms easy. Apply to

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Feb. 16. 1874.

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BY STEAM.

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and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

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I have 20,000 feet Gilt and Walnut Picture Frame Moulding, 80 different patterns, Cheap.

Oval, Gothic and Square Picture Frames, in Gilt and Walnut.

All the latest Styles of Rustic Frames Heavy Gilt, for Oil Pictures, Cheap.

English, German, and American Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates.

A few Large Mantle Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Cheap.

Window Furniture, &c.

Poles, Rings and Cornices, Rollers, Shades Blinds, Tassels, Cords, &c.

Upholstery Goods, Hair Seating, Bedding, &c.

New patterns, in Damask, Repps, Terry, Plushes, Poplins, Brocatells, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tufts, &c., cheap.

Bedding—Feather, Hair and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, constantly on hand cheap.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,

a Great Variety, Cheap.

A few of the celebrated Iron Bed CHAIRS, —it makes a Bed, an Easy Chair, and invalid Chair, and a Lounge in a few seconds, very durable. No house should be without one.

Our Stock is the Largest in the City, and the very Cheapst.

Strongest CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS.

Most beautiful and durable Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture, in suits.

It is a pleasure to have customers come and examine.

George Woods & co's.

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Baking Powder, "QUEEN'S FAVORITE."

A NEW and reliable Powder which every retailer should have. Sample package free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1874.—1m

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

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Agent for Prince Edward Island

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

Sole Leather.

500 sides of the very best quality, and at the very lowest figures.

CARVELL BROS.

Aug. 11, 1873. tf

Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes.

JUST received, ex "Alhambra" from Boston, the choicest lot of Smoking Tobacco ever offered for sale in Charlottetown. Lovers of the weed can now be supplied with almost every kind of Bright and Dark Tobacco manufactured in America,

Contest Twist, Virginia TOBACCO.
Charm Twist " "
Oriental Fig. " "
Navy 5's, " "
Fine cut " "
Invincible Fig, " "
McDonald's Canadian Bright Navy,
do " Solace,
do " Dark.

Also on hand a good assortment of Cigars and Pipes, which we sell cheaper than any other store in Charlottetown.

BLATCH McKENZIE & CO.

Jan., 5, 1874.

PARK'S COTTON WARP!

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN.

No's 5's to 10's.

WARRANTED to be FULL LENGTH and weight, STRONGER AND BETTER in every respect than any other English or American warp.

Beware of Imitations. None is genuine without our name on the labels. For sale by all dealers.

Wm. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St John N. B.

Feb. 2nd, 1374.—1y.

NEW CONIGNMENTS.

Received during the past week.

PICKSTONE'S washing crystals,
WRAPPING paper, and paper Bags,
PARK'S Cotton Warp,
VALENCIA Raisins,
WALNUTS,
ALMONDS, in shells, and shelled,
CONFECTIONARY,
COFFEE,

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, 13th Sept, 1873.

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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.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for Sale, a Valuable and attractive Freehold Property, consisting of Fifty Acres, one half clear and in a high state of cultivation; the other half covered with an excellent growth of fairly mixed Hard and Soft wood, suitable for most purposes.

The Property fronts on Launching Road, at Head of Mitchell River, Lot 54, and there is on it a handsome and commodious two-storey dwelling House and Barn.

Terms easy. For further particulars apply to

JAMES LEDWELL, Cardigan Bridge.

Jan. 12, 1874.—3m pd

Tobacco.

500 Boxes all kinds, choice brands which we guarantee to sell lower than can now be imported.

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New York, December 12, 1873. 6mo

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Chalottetown, Sep. 22, 1873.

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,,—Elliott and Co., Wholesale Druggists.
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October 13, 1873. 1y

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Agent for P. E. I.

Sept. 29, 173.

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