

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 28, 1883.

Jenkins vs. Brecken.

The result made known yesterday was what everyone expected. After a long and intensely disagreeable struggle with his colleague, Mr. Brecken takes the seat to which he was duly elected by a majority of the electors of Queen's County; and, having been rebuked by the Speaker of the Commons, and censured by the Supreme Court of Canada, and made the ill fame of the case notorious throughout the Dominion, Dr. Jenkins returns to private life. What his feelings may be, we know not; but we know that ours are those of deep regret that, in spite of warning and of protest, Dr. Jenkins adopted the course he did. For demanding the recount, he could not be blamed; for the returns were sufficiently close to justify the opinion that a careful count and close inspection of the ballots might show that he, and not Mr. Brecken, was rightfully elected. But for contending for a seat gained only by the disfranchisement of nearly seven hundred voters, and for taking a seat on the strength of an appeal made on the ground that the election was illegal and void—there can be no excuse and no extenuation. We may, of course, acquit Dr. Jenkins of wilfully doing that which he knew to be wrong and disgraceful; but we can only do so by assuming that in neither understanding nor in morals is he fit to be a member of Parliament. It is pleasing to know that in no way whatever does his misconduct reflect upon his party. In appealing to Ottawa and in taking his seat, Dr. Jenkins ran counter to the moral sense of the whole community and, as an exponent of the views of his party, THE EXAMINER protested vigorously against his action.

The result is not so much a triumph of Mr. Brecken over Dr. Jenkins as of right over wrong; and as such it is a lesson for all politicians.

The Geology of Prince Edward Island.

MR. BAIN'S LECTURE.

Mr. Francis Bain's lecture, on the "Geology of Prince Edward Island," last evening in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, gave unbounded satisfaction to the audience assembled. The many eloquent and poetic passages of the lecture were frequently applauded, and as we assured our readers a few days since, would certainly be the case, it was interesting, and not a dry record of a supposed to be dry subject. Not only in the lecture, but by his replies to Mr. Charles Palmer, who asked some pertinent questions, Mr. Bain showed that he was fully conversant with the whole subject; and he also showed that, by his detailed geological descriptions of the strata and formations of the Island and its immediate vicinity, he has a firm grasp on the whole geological science. His lecture is the result of actual observations, research and study on his part, and not made up of science and theories derived from books or teachers. His diagrams of restored plants, and a terocious animal of the reptile tribe or species, which once flourished on our Island, were very artistic and interesting; and his descriptions of the fossil remains, from which these restorations were constructed, entertaining to a degree. We must be permitted to say here, that Mr. Bain's talking apparatus was altogether unimpaired after his pronunciation of the formidable names of the animals, plants, etc., and is an illustration of what constant application and practice will accomplish. The young student should begin with the easy names, and in the end will become able to grapple with the real jaw-breakers.

Mr. Bain has permitted us to make a few extracts from his lecture, which opened as follows:—

Second only to Astronomy, in the grandeur of the subjects with which it deals, stands the science of Geology. Astronomy leads us into the blue depths of space and reveals the magnitude of the material universe; Geology fathoms the abyss of time, and by its light displays in lustrous pictures the infinitely majestic panorama of the world's history from the beginning of its existence down to the present. The clearer light of recorded history leads us back a thousand years, across the well-marked sands of time, till it is lost in the obscure infancy of the human race; but beyond rolls the ocean of the past eternity; its surging billows filled with the wondrous display of Eternal Creative Power.

To reveal to our astonished gaze the vast succession of beings which has peopled our planet; to restore from their ruins successive creations of beauty that have clothed earth with their loveliness in time's rosy dawn; to recreate the mighty pyramid of life with its apex lost in the dim eternity of the past, and its base broad laid in the wisdom and beauty of the present animate creation. These are some of the grander objects of this science. It presents not to us the stirring thrill of music; and yet here is the infinite music of eternity's surging billows. It offers not the charm of poetry; and yet the beauty of ten thousand lost creations restore their loveliness at its call. It affects not the commanding powers of eloquence; and yet every rocky escarpment is vocal at its beck, and the hidden strata of the earth resound with the deep voice of ages proclaiming the mighty story of creation.

The original intention of geology was to investigate the structure of the crust of the earth, and account for its varied formations; but the restless human intellect, never satisfied with mediocre attainments, seeing here the grand avenue opening to the boundless history of the past, soon mounted on fearless wing to sublime inquiry concerning the origin of the globe itself, and the mode of the introduction of all animated being.

I must have here a moment to explain to those who have not studied the geological science, the position which these formations occupy in the Geological Scales, representing the eons of the past eternity of our

planet's history. Going backward in time—downward in our scale—after passing the confines of human history—a period short indeed compared with the immense duration of any of the geological ages—we enter upon the age of the Tertiary, the period of huge mammals. Then follow the ages of the Cretaceous, the Oolitic, and the Triassic periods, when great reptiles were the master creations of the world. Then the Permian, which was the declining shadows of the great Carboniferous age, the world's richest verdure flourished, that laid up the vast stores of coal, and during which our planet, when viewed from one of the neighboring worlds of our system, as an eloquent writer puts it, must have shown with rays of pale green light. Then comes the Devonian when land flora first clothed our planet; then the Silurian, the age of Crustaceans and shell-fishes. And going backwards still into the abyss of time we arrive at the Laurentian age when life first began to exist on our globe in the humble form now known as the *Eosoon Canadense*. Mid-way among these periods, you will observe, our Island formation of the Permian is situated. On the one hand are the closing shades of the Carboniferous period, and on the other the dawn of the great Triassic reptilian age.

Then, turning into a narrow and shallow cove (on St. Peter's Island) we find ourselves among the grey and drab colored beds so characteristic of the carboniferous formation. They stretch out across the beach, and give us a good opportunity to examine their contents. They are literally filled with the petrified remains of trees and plants. Limbs of pine trees, knotted and branched, sculptured trunks of tree ferns, the fluted shafts of calamites, ornate stems of knorria, and other unrecognized plants, lay chizzled in enduring adamant on the surface of the living rock.

We set down on the rugged beach, reverently, to consider these monuments of a long past eternity. The ravages of time have sadly defaced them. Ten thousand rolling centuries, filled with the destructive revolutions of nature, have passed over this spot since first they were placed in their sea laid bed. Decay had wasted their forms ere they were entombed in the strata; and the petrefactive process has often been sadly defective. The up-heaving forces have rent their bed asunder, still further mutilating them, and the earthquake's thundering roll has passed this way, shivering it into a thousand fragments. But still they live fair forms of aborescent beauty, which crowned the earth with loveliness in time's early morn, and still, through the surges of infinite ages, proclaiming the wisdom and the power of their Almighty Creator.

It needs trained hands, however, to seize these spoils of the rocky shore. The fisherman drags his boat over it every day, and never dreams of the treasure beneath his feet. But in this light of science the pine tree again waves his dark plume to the breeze; the calamite shoots aloft his lance-like reed, circled with needed foliage; the tree-fern spreads out to the sky an umbrage of gauzy frondage, unsurpassed for delicate beauty by any woven fabric of art; while underneath grows a thicket of lesser ferns and plants, with dense crowds of hirsute birthing knorria.

That part of the lecture speaking of the existence of coal under our Island, was of particular interest. In his diagrams, Mr. Bain showed the upper and lower coal seams which come to the surface at New Glasgow, N. S. The great coal seam, which is 30 to 40 feet thick at New Glasgow passes under the Gulf right under our Island. It is 3,000 feet under Governor's Island; but the upper coal formations comes up within 1,000 to 500 feet of the surface of Governor's Island; and the greatest thickness of this deposit is not more than three feet. The lecturer showed that the coal formations lie within 300 to 400 feet of the surface in the extreme western part of the Island, and advised borings to test the matter, as the expense could not be great.

It is impossible for us to give our readers by extracts, or by synopsis, the real geological features of the lecture. It must be taken as a whole, in connection with the diagrams to get a fair grasp of it, and we therefore content ourselves with some of Mr. Bain's graphic pictures. In speaking of the period of the deposition of the Triassic formation he said:—

It was a land of reptiles. Scaly monsters drolled the green deep, or sported like the dolphins, on the surface of the bright blue bays. Monster Dinosaurs, taking the place of mammals of to-day, stalked about the land in conscious pride of sovereignty, or reposed under the shade of palm or fern tree. Giant toads, such as the world had never seen before or since, haunted its swamps and lurked invidious in its thickets; while numbers of lesser forms appeared everywhere, enjoying the boundless luxury of warmth and verdure. Mammalian tribes just began to be. A few inferior forms held a subordinate place under the domain of reptile life.

The sea is breaking its line of foam among the red rocks of the great bay on the northern shore. Its deep voice is sounding, as it labors on the soil of ages, tearing down these permian rocks, and spreading the material out in horizontal triassic strata. The evening. The mellow light flushes the dark hill-tops, and spreads the tinted shadows on the silvery bays, and veils in purple light the far extending lands, till they melt into the richer dyes of heaven. See! they come. From their lodges the summit of the great arcaean pine trees, the long-limbed, waders, on broad extended wings are sweeping down to the shoals of the Triassic bay, where the evening tide is uncovering their deep ground for them.

Of all this wealth of animal life, we have yet found but few remains in our own Triassic beds. A few corals and ennerites and the single jaw of a dinosauran reptile are its only relics yet discovered. We construct our picture from what is known of the remains of other districts of the same age; but remains of the tribes of plants indicated, have all been found about Cape Turner. The species are all different from those of the Permian.

The jaw of a *Dinosaurius* reptile referred to is that of the *Bathynathus borealis*, which was found some years ago by Mr. McLeod of New London, while digging a well on his own farm. I have the pleasure of presenting the accompanying restoration of this animal—as far as we know, the first ever offered to the world. It was a reptile of altogether unique and peculiar type, such

as the world knows nothing about to-day. The drawing will give a better idea of its general appearance than any words can convey. However, if we were required to describe it in language, we would call it a moderate sized alligator, scaled and crested, mounted erect on a powerful pair of posterior limbs, which enabled it to leap with the agility of a frog. Its jaws were short and tremendously powerful, and armed with rows of the most trenchant, sabre-shaped teeth. Its whole structure evinced an animal of tiger-like strength, agility and ferocity.

It belonged to the most perfect family of its order, at a time when reptiles were the master creations of the world. We have no reptiles now living which anything like approach it in perfection of development. As the lion and the fierce Bengal tiger dominate the animal creation of to-day, so must this savage *Bathynathus* have lorded it over the tribes of that old Triassic world in a reign of terror and bloodshed. A very Tamerlane in blood-thirst and cruelty must this reptile have walked forth in the history of the past. Even the scaled crocodiles and megalosaurians must have found their thick armature but poor defense against the onset of this deep jawed monster. Its entire length was about ten feet; and with a bound of sixteen or eighteen feet it leaped upon its prey, bearing it to the ground with its great weight, while the powerful claws prevented its escape, and the sabre-armed jaws completed the sanguinary work of destruction.

As we contemplate this scene of the past, when the world's rulers were a fierce, cruel, cold-blooded reptile tribe, without soul or sympathy but the brute lust for destruction, we may be inclined to ask: How could a kind heaven have formed such a world of blood and strife? But let us turn from this unhallowed past, and in the grand development of the present where intelligence and christian charity hold the foremost place, behold the progressive creation of God, the sublime upward march under his guiding care. In the dark past we see the deep shadows of misery that rested over the highest development of mere brute force; but in the present the heavenly lights of peace and joy and love that beam under a Father's fostering care. By the retrospect, we learn to trust Him still further for the future, and to lean upon that sure word whose promises herald the yet brighter day, when every base passion will be forever banished in the glorious reign of the Redeemer, the Prince of Peace.

Covering up all these rock formations which we have described—Carboniferous, Permian, and Triassic,— alike, and wrapping up all our hills in a close-fitting garment of clay, the boulder clay constitutes the surface formation of our Island. To a superficial observer, it would appear to be the principal formation. The red banks of our rivers and estuaries are formed of it. The streams which course from our hills open their channels in it alone. And the cuttings for our roads and railways expose no other formation. Its depth varies from three to thirty feet. It consists of debris of the rocks which it overlies. It is always red in color, except on the few patches of the Carboniferous, where it assumes more or less of a brown or grey tint. Its constituent materials are clay, sand, gravel, and stone, the last often more or less worn or glaciated.

Its whole structure bears ample evidence of its stupendous ice agency in its formation. As we come from a survey of the tropical scenes of the Trias, to consideration of this off-spring of the berg and the glacier, we realize the stupendous climatic change which this part of the world must have been subject to.

Three features of this formation are worthy of notice, as representing the distinct periods in its history. There is first, the mass of clay proper, which was formed when the sea was progressing in an upward march over the surface of the land. Ice flow and glacier then wrought hand-in-hand with the restless wave, in triturating the surface of the rock and laying down this anomalous deposit; second, there are the travelled boulders of foreign rock, granite, syenite, diorite, felsite, and quartzite, and dark Laurentian rocks, which are scattered over the surface of the country, more abundantly in the western parts. These were brought by ice flows and bergs from the distant primary hills of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Labrador, when the sea had attained its greatest elevation, and stood deep over plain and hill-top. Third, there are the glacial moraines. These were formed after the land had emerged from the overflowing boreal sea, and ere yet the intense cold of the period had relaxed. It was a time when the whole surface was covered with perennial snows and vast sheets of creeping land ice.

As I have elsewhere said, Prince Edward Island must at that time, have presented much the same appearance as the coast of Greenland does to-day. Our coast was crowded with vast flows of ice, which never disappeared in the fairest summer's day. Giant bergs with their flashing towers and azure caverns, careened through our seas, and resplendent in the light of July sun. The crashing of floes, the thunder of conflicting bergs, the reverberation of deep ice caves, and the cannon like report of severing coast glaciers, never ceased except when every sound was hushed in the depth of the Arctic winter.

It was the time of nature's direct dissolution; and it needs the inspiration of the poet to see any beauty, or joy, or praise in such a scene. Colridge's grand hymn in the ice clad vale of Chamouni is appropriate here:—

"Ye ice falls! that from the mountains
Down craggy ravines slope amain—
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty
voice,
And stopped at once amidst the maddest
plunge!
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious at the gate of
heaven,
Beneath the keen full moon! Who bade the
sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who with living
flowers
Of lovelies blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! let the torrents, like a shout of
nations
Answer! and let the ice plains echo, God!
God! sing ye meadow streams, with glad-
some voice!
Ye pine groves, with your soft, and soul-like
sounds!
And ye too have a voice, ye piles of
snow,
And in their patinae fall shall thunder God!

HERRING FOR SALE. IN STORE.

50 half-brls. Large Herring.

A. KENNEDY & CO.
Head Queen's Wharf, Feb. 28, '83.—2i pd

MORTGAGE SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, made between John Clark, Elijah Clark and Elizabeth Clark, Paulina Clark, Mary Ellen Clark, and Eliza Jane Clark, and Mary Ann Clark, wife of the said John Clark, of the one part and James Warren Howatt, of the other part, there will be sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1883, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown,—

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on the east side of Tryon River, of Lot or Township Number Twenty eight (28) in Prince County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake set at the north-west angle of land belonging to William C. Lea, Esquire, bordering on the said Tryon River, from thence running eastwardly along the said William C. Lea's north boundary line of land until it strikes John Lea's west line of land, thence northwardly along the said John Lea's west line of land to the south boundary line of land in the possession of Tremain Lea, thence westwardly along the said Tremain Lea's south line of land until it strikes the said Tryon River, and thence southwardly, following the various windings of the said River to the place of commencement, and containing one hundred acres (100) of land, be the same a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of McLeod & Morson, or to

JAMES WARREN HOWATT,
Mortgagee.

Feb. 28, 1883.—6i law wed

Valuable Block of Land.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on MONDAY NEXT, 5th March, immediately after the sale of Peter Stewart's Stock, East River, fifty-two acres of land, part of the Binstead Farm, measuring three chains and fifty links on the St. Peter's Road, and extending to the Hillsborough River.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM DODD,
Ch'town, Feb. 27, '83. Auctioneer.

BAZAAR.

THE Members of the Ladies' Hospital Committee intend holding a Bazaar on July 10th, 1883, in aid of the City Hospital, and contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:

- Mrs. Pope, President;
- Mrs. Mason, Treasurer;
- Mrs. Connolly,
- " D. Reddin,
- " Beaton,
- " Sullivan,
- " M. Blake,
- " L. H. Davies,
- " J. Longworth,
- " George Macleod.
- Miss Hensley,
- " M. Macleod,
- Mrs. C. C. Gardiner,
- " Bagnall,
- " J. Peake,
- " R. Peake,
- " Strickland,
- Miss K. Wright,
- Mrs. Hughes,
- " M. Palmer,
- " George Macleod.

MES. MALCOLM MACLEOD,
Secretary.

Ch'town, Jan. 31, '83.—law wed

NOTICE.

HAVING received from L. W. Harris, the agency for the celebrated Cooley Creamer Can, manufactured by him, I will be in a position, when the spring opens, to supply my customers with any number required.

D. MACEACHERN & CO.
Diamond Grocery, Feb. 3, '83.

SPRING GOODS.

Look in and see our Stock

—OF—

- At New Wall Papers,
- Very New Floor Oilcloths,
- Low New Linoleums,
- Prices, (Heavy and Fine Makes.)
- to White Cottons,
- make Sheetings,
- room Cotton Flannels,
- for Towels,
- new Bed Tickings,
- Stock Corsets,
- Winceys, Dress Goods,

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Sign of the Lion.

Ch'town, Feb. 1883.—coedwky

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify all parties to come and take their Umbrellas left with me during the years 1881 and 1882. I give two months notice, after which I will sell to pay expenses.

SOPHIA TAUDVIN,
Charlottetown, Feb. 23, '83.—3i wky 3i pd

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and Despatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING ROOMS, near Water and Great George Streets

FLOUR "Kent Mills," (Patent Roller), "Crown Jewel," High Patent," Superior Extra.

K. D. CORNMEAL (Granulated, Confectioners', Bright Refined, Yellow)

Rice, Layer Raisins, Beans, Split Peas.

MOLASSES, choice Demerara and Trinidad.

KEROSENE (American, (Dom Test) Pratt's Astral Oil, in casks, "5-gal. pat. tins.

SOLE LEATHER, Logan's No. 1 and No. 2 Soap, Matches, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, etc., etc.

WHOLESALE.

FENTON T. NEWBURY.
Ch'town, Feb. 26, '83.
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SEIZURE'S SALE.

On Thursday, the 1st day of March next,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., AT THE

Customs Warehouse, Georgetown,

the under-mentioned Goods will be sold, for an infraction of the Revenue Law.

SMIZED

- 13 casks Kerosene Oil,
- 8 cans do. (in 4 cases),
- 1 dozen Tweed Caps, (in 2 cases),
- 15 1/2 do. Felt Hats, (in 2 cases),
- 5 half-chests Tea.

Also the following, unless previously entered and duly paid.

GOODS ENCLAMED. CONSIGNEE. 6 Egg Cases, Patrick Kelly. 2 Parcels Pictures, Wm. Shore.

CHAS. OWEN, Sub-Collector.

Customs, Georgetown, } February, 19, 1883. } Feb. 16—wky 2i, dy 27 & 28

Notice of Removal.

On Monday, February 26th,

I will remove my business to the

NEW STORE,

One Door North of my present Stand,

Where I shall be pleased to see all my old customers, and as many new ones as may favor me with their patronage.

GEORGE CARTER,
Upper Great George Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883.—wky 2i

CLEARING-OUT SALE

MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS.

BREMNER BROS.

BEING desirous of clearing out their present Stock of Music, before the end of March, offer the following unprecedented bargains:—

SHEET MUSIC at a discount of 80 per cent.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET for 20 cents a number. (Original price 30 and 35 cents.)

Other Music Books at a discount of from 30 to 50 per cent. No music exchanged.

—ALSO—

The following FANCY GOODS will be disposed of at a discount of 25 per cent:

Photograph Frames, Writing Desks, Ladies' Companions, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Escels, etc.

The above discounts are for CASH ONLY, and on purchases made within six weeks from date.

Feb. 24, '83.—6i her 2i

SPRING, 1883.

For Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island.

THE CLIPPER BRIGANTINE

'ISABELLA,'

Classed A1, 9 years,

W. KENNEDY, Master,

WILL SAIL

From Liverpool for Above Ports

ON OR ABOUT 25TH MARCH,

Taking goods at through rates for all Stations on the P. E. Island Railway.

For rates of Freight, apply in Liverpool to R. M. C. STUMBLES, Esq., 4 India Buildings, Water Street, or here to the owner.

R. F. QUIRK,
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1883.—2w

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, etc.

LOST—On Tuesday, a small white TERRIER, with black and tan spots. The dog answers to the name "Grip." Five dollars reward will be paid for his recovery. Apply at Rankin's Drug Store. (Feb 25 & 26)

LOST—On Saturday morning, between Fletcher's Music Store and Hillsborough Square, a Meerschaum Pipe, with crooked stem. The finder will be rewarded by the same at Fletcher's Music Store. (Feb 27 & 28)

LOST—On Saturday, the 24th inst., a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

WANTED—\$10 DAILY—Candidates for "Our Lost Explorers; or, Journals of Arctic Expedition" 50 pages 100 illustrations. Sales unprecedented. 50 copies with 10. Exclusive territory. Apply to BAKER PUB. CO., Providence, R. I. (Feb. 18)

WANTED—A Clerk in a General Store of about sixteen years of age. Good reference required. Apply at THE EXAMINER'S OFFICE.

TO LET—A Dwelling House pleasantly situated on Prince Street. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.

TO LET—Immediate possession given of a desirable residence, situate on Hillsborough Street. Rent low to a tenant. Apply at the Merchants Bank. E. I. to Mr. F. S. Moore.

TO LET—The Brick House on Prince Street, at present occupied by James Irving, Esquire. Possession Apply to THOMAS W. DODD.

Wicklow and Killarney

A LECTURE will be delivered by the REV. D. McDONALD, D. D., before the Catholic Literary Union, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday Even'g, 28th inst.

SUBJECT: "Among the Mountains of Wicklow and Killarney."

Admission, 10 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Tickets for sale at Fraser & Reddin's Store, Apothecaries' Hall, and Diamond Bookstore.

Doors open at 7.30, to commence at eight.

JOHN A. McINNIS,
Secretary.

Feb. 21, 1883.—we frast tu

LONDON HOUSE.

Our Buyer Having Gone to England

TO PURCHASE OUR

SPRING GOODS,

In order to make room for them, we will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

Our surplus of Stock in hand, not wishing to carry over to another season.

Household Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

—IN—

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask and Lace Curtains, Table Linen, Towels, Towelling, etc., etc.

Large Stock of Grey and White Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, (best makes) English and leading Dominion Mills.

Black Cashmeres, Cords, Lustres, Crapes, etc., etc.

And, at this Stock-taking time, Remains in all Departments, at tempting prices.

A large and unexceptionable Stock of Tailors in English and Canadian, with Trimmings, at the lowest prices.

Suits and Single Garments made to order on the premises, in the best style.

A Choice Assortment

—OF—

GROCERIES

Teas, in five, ten and fifteen pound packages giving general satisfaction to customers

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1883.

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Bank House, in Charlottetown, on THURSDAY the 1st day of March next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.