The Examiner.

Charlottetown, March. 15, 1875.

THE COMING SESSION.

Before our next issue our Local Parliament will have assembled and have entered upon its work of legislation. Though the limits of this work are much narrower than they were, they are still wide enough to afford room for the exercise of energy, patriotism and discretion; and the work itself is of quite sufficient importance to require the people to give close attention to the way in which it is performed by their representatives.

It is, of course, beyond our power to penetrate the mysteries of the Cabinet and foretell what matters the Administration will advise the Lieut. Governor to bring before Parliament in the speech. Yet we can tell what, probably, the people generally hope and expect will be done.

The Land Question must be faced again; though, certainly, the position of the Government with reference to this subject is rather an embarrassed one. It is well for the country to bear in mind what this position is, and who are responsible for it. The Governor General has been advised by his Cabinet to disallow the Act of last session on two grounds—one, that the mode of arbitration proposed is too favorable to the tenantry; the other, that the Act would give rise to too much and too prolonged litigation. For the rejection of the measure, then, the Canadian Cabinet is responsible; they are also responsible for its being rejected *on these grounds*. We cannot say that we admire the consistency of Mr Laird, who, as Minister of the Interior, makes himself responsible for the disallowance of the Act on these grounds, and as proprietor of the *Patriot* is responsible for statements contained in his organ, which attempt to show that it was disallowed for wholly different reasons. The Government, then, have on one side the tenantry, who would naturally object to any change in the late Act which would provide a mode of arbitration less favorable to themselves; on the other side the Canadian Cabinet, who require, as a condition of their assent, a change in that direction. We are more and more convinced every day, that the battle with the proprietors must be fought and won before any Bill can go to Ottawa with fair hopes of being allowed;—that is, either by commission, or arbitration, or agreement, the Government must arrange the price to be paid for the land, and embodying this price in the Bill, be prepared to show it to be so just and reasonable an offer that assent cannot be refused. This plan will meet both the objections raised at Ottawa. It would require some time to effect it, but it is the most statesmanlike way of meeting the difficulty.

One important section of the country is anxiously looking for increased and cheaper ferry accommodation. The Southport Ferry, never what it should be, has been sadly bungled for the last few years; and some decided improvement is called for—if not a free ferry, certainly a cheaper one, with more frequent trips and longer hours.

A Lunatic Asylum is so imperatively required, that we take for granted there can be no two opinions as to the propriety of building it. One thing, however, we would say on this subject. Ugliness is not always cheap, nor beauty dear; and even if the latter did cost a little more, public buildings should do something towards cultivating the æsthetic taste. So we do hope that the architect of the new Asylum may have some happier inspiration than that which produced the hideous building, in the cotton factory style of architecture, which is to serve for the double purpose of a new Court House, and a monument of the exceeding bad taste of the men who could either imagine or accept such a plan.

Then the country expects something to be done with the "Castle of Indolence" on Pownal Square, commonly called, not without sarcasm, the County Jail. We need a Sir Industry to come and overthrow the "villain Archimage." Much should we like to hear the plaints of lazy criminals, who, in some institution where they could be kept in discipline and industry, would sadly mourn—

> "The castle hight of Indolence,
> And its false luxury,
> Where for a little time, alas!
> We lived right jollily."

In connection with prison reform, it is most important that a reformatory should be provided to which youthful criminals may be sent. It is monstrous to send children convicted of crime to associate with older and hardened culprits. It turns our jail into a sort of devil's college, where the young are kept, at the public expense, to graduate in the schools of iniquity and vice.

We hope soon to see a radical reform in the present rotten system of expending the road grants. A crowd of Road Commissioners, appointed for political reasons, without any scientific knowledge of road-making, but not, generally, without a desire to make what they can out of their grants, is about as happy a device for wasting the public money as could well be imagined. It succeeds to perfection in solving the question as to how it is possible to get a *minimum* of good roads for a *maximum* of expenditure. Of course, to put the matter on a proper footing, would considerably diminish the petty patronage of the Government; but surely politicians will some day see that this sort of patronage even from a party point of view, is only a source of weakness. When out of ten clamorous applicants, only one can be satisfied, then t' filling of each office must do mo weaken the party than to strength

There are other subjects whi' to see either brought for Legislature, or pressed v chiefly that importan' the Maritime Provin ing late, will probab' hope it will leave a of what has often it may be know' was done and l'

Mount Ste' stand, being corporation Stewart

A HINT.

At the beginning of the present session of the Canadian Parliament, Sir John Macdonald stated that it was not his intention to move any amendment to the reply to the Speech, as he considered that unless the Opposition were in a position to move a vote of want of confidence, it would not be right for him to waste the time of the legislature by provoking useless discussion. This course has, for some years, been followed both in England and Canada; and it must commend itself to every one who considers, not talk, but work, to be the object of summoning a parliament. For the debate on the address 'is a pure case of talk for talk's sake.' Every point must come up again, when the various subjects are brought regularly before the House. Yet it is our custom to fight them all out over the Speech; and then, with wearisome iteration to go over the same ground again. We are inclined to think that one reason why the debates of the House so often degenerate into low personal abuse, is that our members imagine that they must talk a great deal about everything; and their stock of ideas, not being sufficient for so great a demand, they fall back upon that of which they (or at least some of them) have apparently an unlimited supply — coarse vituperation. Now, would it not be well for the Leader of the Opposition here to imitate the wise reserve of Sir John Macdonald; and, if not prepared to move a vote of want of confidence, allow the address to pass without debate, reserving his criticisms on the various measures until they are brought before the House for legislation? Were he to adopt this plan, he would show himself capable of breaking through a bad practice and originating a good one; and would save both the money of the country and, perhaps, the character of our House of Assembly. If this is too much to look for, at least, we may hope that the violence of last Session is not to be repeated during this one; and that we shall have no recurrence of the shameful scenes which disgraced the first few days of last session.

THE RAILWAY.

There is no reason why the Railway should continue idle much longer. The rails are bare, or nearly so, along a great part of the line; and the cuttings could be cleared and kept clear with comparative ease. We are informed and believe, that a company of gentlemen in Souris are prepared to open the line from that place to Charlottetown, and keep it open during the remainder of this season, for the sum of $3,500, provided they are supplied with two engines and a snow plow.

There is along the line a large amount of timber waiting transport to our shipyards, and this timber is now greatly needed by ship-builders. There is stored at different points along the line a large amount of produce; and there are several ships at Georgetown to receive it. These ships should be loaded before the opening of the navigation, so that the first opportunity of sailing might be taken advantage of. There are hundreds of country dealers who are put to trouble and expense in hauling their goods over bad roads; and if the railway were opened, these men would be saved both money and anxiety. There are thousands of persons throughout the Island, who would be, directly and indirectly, benefitted by the immediate opening of the Railway.

Under these circumstances, we think the Railway authorities should take into consideration the proposal of the company at Souris. Should they desire more information, we shall be happy to give it them if they apply at the Examiner Office.

MONEY LENDERS.

The statements of the amount of deposits in the Savings' Bank and our various local banks, reveal a rather curious state of things. The deposits in our three banks amount, in the aggregate, to $945,175.64, or, not taking into account those not bearing interest and which are floating balances, to $605,684.85. Add to this amount $400,000 in the Savings' Bank, and we have a total of $1,005,684.85 deposited at 4 per cent. And yet, with this large amount of money, invested at this low rate, we know that it is quite common for persons borrowing money on the best security, to pay 7½ per cent., — this for money secured by mortgage, personal security even of the best kind paying often 10, or 12 per cent., and higher. Now we are no advocates for usury laws. We are willing to see the money market left as unrestricted as any other. But we must remember that it is quite as possible to force up artificially the price of money, as to do so with any other commodity. And we have no hesitation in saying, with the above facts before us, that the price of money has been, in some way, forced up. What the causes of this are, we are not, at present, prepared to state, though we shall, probably, refer to this subject again. Meanwhile we would invite communications and suggestions from correspondents on what all must feel to be a very extraordinary financial phenomenon.

The Times special Paris despatch states that the ministry was, on Monday evening, upset by the Bonapartists, who influenced McMahon to oppose the appointment of the Duke D'Andiffect Pasquier. The Bishop of Orleans, in behalf of the clergy, also opposed Mr. Wallam. The *Times* correspondent says: "In the conference on Monday, McMahon, while urging M. Boufett to enter the Ministry, several times threatened to resign." Rumors of a contemplated *coup d'etat*, by the Bonapartists, are in circulation, and cause some uneasi-

SERATE CONSIDERATION.—The *Summers nal* says:—"After a deliberate ion of over one year, the Domi rnment have appointed Chas. W. q., Collector of Customs for Sum d Robert Gordon, Esq., Collector for Alberton. Surely we live progressiveness."

GE OF TIME."—James H. of the *Argus*, delivered a d "The Stage of Time," rian Church, Mount Stewart vening of Thursday last. d the chair. The audi d attentive. A unani ks was accorded to the

MERCHANTS' BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

We published last week the Fourth Annual Report of the above Bank, as submitted at the General Meeting of Stockholders, held in the Bank on the 4th inst. As this Bank is about to increase its capital, by the issue of additional shares, which are to be disposed of by public competition, we will now analyse its statement, and give the result for the benefit of our readers, or of those who intend to invest in the stock.

The public generally will be interested in knowing the responsibility of the Bank for its indebtedness to them. This consists of the Bank notes in circulation, $245,445.00, and deposits in the Bank, which amount to $229,936.00, making an aggregate of $475,381.00. To meet this we find cash in the vaults, $78,098. Balances due from other Banks and exchange on hand $159,446, and cash accounts, $37,309 These items are the assets immediately available, and they alone amount to about fifty-eight per cent of the liability. Then the bills and notes discounted stand for the respectable sum of $312,504, making the assets from all these sources $587,357, or $111,976, more than the entire indebtedness of the Bank to the public. The bills discounted represent about sixty-five per cent. of this liability. This shows that the Bank capital and deposits are both actively employed and profitably invested.

The business of the Bank has expanded wonderfully within the year. Its circulation which stood last year at $150,493 is now $245,445 showing an increase, under this head, of sixty-three per cent. A large circulation advantageously floated and promptly responded to, portends good dividends for Stockholders, while it gives the public the accomodation they require, and imparts life and activity to commerce generally.

Turning now to the Profit and Loss account, we find the gross earnings for the year to have been $41,746.00. or about forty-three per cent. of the capital. This is a most extraordinary increase; and it speaks volumes for the general management of the business of the Bank. The increase in profits, as compared with the gross earnings for the prev ous year, is about sixty per cent. The balance of profits on hand from last year, was $15,587.00.

To the debit of profit and loss account we have current expenses, $6,742.00—a moderate sum considering the business done, or compared with the same entry in the accounts of older institutions; although it is sixteen per cent. of the gross profits.

Two dividends of five per cent. each were paid during the year. These amounted to $9,684. Losses of previous years amounting to $3,710. have been written off as well as $1,707 of preliminary expense; $8,932 have been paid for interest and commission, leaving a balance of $26,556.00 on hand. Out of this the Directors recommended that a bonus of ten per cent. should be paid to stockholders, thus leaving a balance of $16,823 net profits on hand. to be carried forward to the credit of next year's accout. This reserve is about equal to seventeen per cent of the capital, and is also somewhat larger than when carried from last annual statement.

The Directors resolved some time since to increase the capital stock by the issue of new shares, "in order to afford 'in the future the necessary Banking facilities to the customers of the Bank." The Shareholders have unanimously approved of this course, and fifteen hundred shares of Thirty-two dollars and forty-four cents each are to be added to the stock. Five hundred shares of this stock have been advertized, and will be sold to the highest bidders on the 7th April next. These will be offered in lots of five shares each, the premium over par value is to be paid in cash at the sale, and the balance on the 15th of November next. The premium which this stock brings does not go into the coffers of the Bank, as might be supposed, but is to be divided—after the whole amount is paid up; and the old as well as the new shareholders will participate in this division.

This being the case, it follows that the higher the premium, the larger will be the purchasers share in the division. This seems rather paradoxical. Are we, then, to buy dear in order that we should make our purchases cheap? We may assure our readers that there is a wide difference between the two cases, which, in the meantime, they can solve for themselves. When they have done so, if they have money to invest, we have no doubt but they will decide upon testing their calculations practically by securing some of the new stock. We shall look forward to the result of the sale with much interest.

Mails East.—We last week called attention to the slackness of the Souris mail carrier. We regret that one 'gentle reminder' was not sufficient. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the mail which should have arrived in Souris at six o'clock in the evening, did not arrive until nine o'clock. It is hardly possible that the business men of Souris had time to answer their town and foreign letters by the return mail. Many of them may, consequently, be out of pocket. Again, the mail made up at the distributing office in Souris for the country between that place and the East Point, cannot leave for its destination till a very late hour in the night; and hundreds of people along the road, many of whom have gone three or four miles for their letters and papers, must go home disappointed. Mr. Dingwell, doubtless, thinks that, as his occupation will be gone as soon as the railway opens, it is hardly worth while to carry the mail according to the terms of his contract. The people look at the matter in quite a different light, and, therefore, they complain. But the inhabitants of the South Side are not the only people at the eastward who have a postal grievance. Those living along the North Shore also complain. The mails, it is said, are carried by a bit of a boy, who finds it impossible to make regular trips, and who is totally incapable of protecting his charge were it to be attacked. We trust the contractor, whoever he may be, will, at least, hire a man to carry the mails from Head of St. Peter's Bay to East Point.

Morell Bridge.—There is no truth whatever in the report,—published in the *Patriot*—that the Railway Bridge at Morell has sunk. The Bridge has not, we are informed, settled any. The approach to the Bridge on the eastern side, has, however, gone down about an inch and a-half—but this was anticipated by the engineers, and the running of trains will not, we are informed, be impeded in the slightest degree.

Useful Invention.—We were shown the other day, by the inventor, Mr. Thomas P. Heustis, a churn for making butter. It is a very simple arrangement, and is a great improvement on the old fashioned one. It has two dashers which work up and down on the same principle as the old one, but much easier, and with less labor. Mr. Huestis intends manufacturing a number of them and will sell them for the small sum of $2.50 each. We recommend them to every farmer.—*Summerside Journal.*

WHAT HAS GOVERNMENT TO DO WITH RELIGION?

Friends of "Religious Education," who attended the Rev. Isaac Murray's lecture in Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Wednesday evening last, must have been agreeably surprised. They expected, doubtless, to hear a curse; they heard instead, a blessing. It is possible, too, that their agreeable surprise was considerably heightened by the evident satisfaction with which the large and intelligent Protestant audience present received the Reverend lecturer's expression of his opinions

Truly, the learned, logical, and eloquent gentleman gave forth no uncertain sound. He commenced by quoting—in answer to the question, "What has religion to do with Government?"—the words of St. Paul:—

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers; for there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God."

If, argued he, Government be a creature of God, then it is bound to be subject to God. Government must have some standard. That standard must be a perfect standard. Is Government to be a law unto itself? The thing is impossible. As mortal beings we must have some guide to follow; men who call themselves Christians must be guided by the infallible Word of God. That which is true of individuals is true of associations of individuals. As it is wrong for individuals to lie and cheat, so is it wrong for the members of a corporation If the people of this country are bound by the precepts of Christianitiy; so is the Government. Abstract our religion from the State, and a revolution would ensue; the Sabbath day would be violated; the marriage contract would lose its sacred binding power—a man might have as many wives as Brigham Young; every law based on Christianity would be wiped away. This would be altogether inconsistent with the beliefs of a Christian people. No Christian man could operate an engine on the Sabbath day. To do so, is simply to cease to be a Christian. And a Government which would not enforce the laws which guarantee that the Sabbath day shall be kept sacred, cannot receive the support of Christians. The marriage relation also affords an illustration. It is a Christian institution. No nation ever had it but a nation of Christians. If our laws have nothing to do with religion, the marriage relation must cease; vices cannot be punished; free lovers and infidels would walk abroad unrestrained. The legislature of a Christian people *must* act upon the principle that there is a standard, independent of, and apart from, individual will; and that the standard is fixed by the higher powers, and expressed by the infallible Word of God. Suppose, for instance, a factory corporation were to keep its machinery running on the Sabbath day, and to pay no respect to the precepts of religion in its dealings, the Christians who were members of the corporation would be bound to withdraw from it. There could be no alternative—no compromise. They must part. We, in this Island, are a Christian people—we are a Protestant Christian people; for we have an organic existence independent of the Pope. We want to maintain that independence until it brings forth its proper fruit. Now, asked the lecturer, what do we say? We say, said he, that before we will have a Pope for our standard, we will have a separation. I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, but I point you to the leading men of Europe; and I am here to say that when the strife which they have predicted begins, there are, at least, forty thousand persons in this Island, who are prepared to wage war against the Pope and the powers of the Popish religion.

We must confess to feelings of surprise and regret at the bellicose tone of the latter part of the learned lecturer's discourse. That a professed and ordained servant of the Master who declared that 'Love is the fulfilling of the Law"—who commanded "to love one another"—who counselled "forbearance" and "unity"—should express eagerness for strife with a declared and recognized portion of his Master's followers—that *he* should sound the tocsin and number his forces for the battle—is astonishing and shocking beyond measure. Every true member of the Christian Church—Protestant as well as Catholic—must regard with amazement the man who bound by a solemn oath to carry the olive branch of peace and preach the gospel of love to mankind, yet draws the sword of war, and expresses his readiness to fight—against whom? against his fellow-Christians There must surely be some mistake. Such cannot possibly be the real sentiments of the Rev. Isaac Murray. The last words of his lecture can only need explanation to render them acceptable to all the peaces loving people of this Island. We trust an opportunity will be afforded him to make the required explanation. We sincerely hope that he will again come before a Charlottetown audience to make clear the latter part of his lecture—which is ambiguous—and to carry out to its logical end the argument of the former part—which is clear. We trust that he will yet show that if government and religion should not be disunited in a Christian country, it is right and necessary that the rising generation—the governors and law-givers of the future—should be carefully educated in the saving truths of the Christian Faith. We trust that he will show that if obligations and laws binding on the individual are also binding on corporations and Governments, then the Government of a Christian people—which usurps the educating functions of parents—is bound to provide religious and moral, as well as intellectual, education to children. Should the Rev. Isaac Murray do this, he will only follow out to its logical conclusion the argument of the first portion of his lecture. Moreover, he will afford efficient service to the cause of truth, love, peace—Christian religion—which, by the obligations of his sacred office, he is bound to further.

The following statistics regarding Wesleyan Methodism in Great Britain, will be of interest to many of our readers:—During the past year there was sanctioned the expenditure of the sum of £328,413 in the erection, in that country, of 130 chapels, 30 ministers' homes and schools, 186 enlargements and aiterations of chapels, and a further sum of £9,023 in the erection of 40 new organs, being £60,943 more than in any previous year. The amount raised by voluntary subscriptions was £271 086 to supplement which grants from the Chapel Fund committee amounted to £10,866, leaving £56,483 to be provided within a limited period. To the Chapel Fund a legacy last year amounted to £20,000. Several additional chapels, schools and organs were also erected at the cost of private individuals. The number of sittings provided by new erections and enlargements last year is 23,745. During the past 20 years the entire outlay in that country in these erections and enlargements has been £3,236,653 and debts to the amount of £1,021,555 have also been liquidated. In the first decade 700 chapels were built, and in the second 1,214. The total number of places of worship in Great Britain is 7,484, and the nmmber of sittings provided 1,723,495.

Remember the "Sacred Concert" in Y. M. C. A. Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening.

"CATHOLIC EDUCATION."

"Catholic Education" was the subject of of a lecture delivered in St. Patrick's Hall, on Thursday evening last by the Rev. Ronald B. McDonald. The Hall was packed, so that there was not even standing room for all who attended Many stood outside the door, and listened. Several women were among those who had to stand—to the shame of those ungallant men who sat. Such a social phenomenon as this will we trust, never again appear in an assemblage of Charlottetonians.

The Reverend lecturer, at the commencement of his discourse, dilated upon the expediency of imparting a good, sound education to children. If education were neglected in youth, the man or woman would suffer through time and throughout eternity. As weeds and thistles spring up, and daily gain strength in a field untilled and unsown, so bad passions inherent in humanity, will as years go by, strengthen in the hearts and minds of uneducated persons, and become at last, the sole motive of their actions. Again, if the education imparted be bad, or wanting in some essential to goodness, the result of such education—as the fruit of unsound and unclean seed—would be bitter disappointment to those who anticipated from it well developed men. To obtain good fruit from poisonous seed is impossible. Moreover, the time for supplementing bad education by good education, will go by before the ill effects of the bad education will have appeared; just as it is too late to re-sow a field in July or August, when it is apparent to the farmer that bad seed had been first sown, and that the crop must prove a failure. Therefore, it is necessary that good sound education be imparted in youth—therefore, the importance which is attached to the question of education. Education, the lecturer defined to be the drawing out—the development—of all the faculties—bodily as well as spiritual. The first lesson imparted to children is that of cleanliness. It would be well, the lecturer thought, if the people of this Province bathed oftener. It is somewhat remarkable, he said that although we possess exceptional facilities for bathing, there is not a single public bathing place in the Island! Gymnasiums, etc., were also necessary to the perfect developement of those who lead a sedentary life. If more attention were paid to out-door exercises and sports, the learned lecturer thought there would be less general debility and less consumption. After adverting to these and other means of educating the body, the lecturer proceeded to consider the education of the mind. The mind, or purely spiritual part of man, is composed of three parts—the Will, the Intellect, and the Affections. Unless all these are developed by education, the man is not well educated. The education of the Intellect and Will, to the neglect or exclusion of that of the heart, is productive of even worse results than the neglect of education altogether. It makes the infidel and the villian. A system of education which trains the intellect and neglects the heart, should not be tolerated in a Christian country. Our Common School System in such an one; we are a Christian people; we should not tolerate the system longer. Its effects are not yet so apparent among us as among larger communities where it has existed a great length of time. The lecturer quoted the expressions of prominent Protestant clergymen and laymen in the United States and in Ireland, who joined with Catholics in the opinion that the Common School System as it exists there, is calculated to undermine the faith and morals of the people. He showed that in France, in Austria, in Upper and Lower Canada, Religious instruction was sanctioned, and in some cases even enjoined, by the State. The demands of Catholics and Protestants, alike, for something more than a mere intellectual training in public schools, had there been met. And, why should not the demands of Catholics on this Island also be met in the same way? Catholics asked nothing which they would not freely grant to Protestants. But they were firm and united in their demand for Religious Education. A monster petition signed throughout the length and breadth of the Island, would show the Legislatnre that the statement made by a member of the Assembly last year, to the effect—that the Bishop and a few of the clergy only were agitating for Religious Schools, was incorrect—that the laymen of the Catholic Church, were one with the clergy, in the demand for religious denominational instruction in public schools.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph to Reading Room and Examiner.

Ottawa, March 8.—The wife of Senator Archibald, during a fit of coughing at the Russel House, on Saturday, broke a blood vessel and died immediately.

Col. McKinlay of Halifax, has been appointed Commander of the Wimbledon Team.

New Brunswick School Question will likely be up to-day. A lively debate and close vote is anticipated.

Hon. Mr. McDougall is in town working against the Marine Telegraph Bill; which is supposed to come before the Senate to-day.

London, March 8.—The London *Observer* says that the rumors of war in Europe, and the preparation of English troops in the colonies, for a speedy removal, are without foundation.

Lieut. Gen. Sir James Hope, died in London on Saturday, aged 67 years.

Arthurs Helps, the author, is dead.

London, March 10.—There was a heavy gale yesterday, and many disasters to shipping on British and Irish coasts. Several lives were lost.

New York, March 10.—Several of the fishermen whose vessels are locked in the ice off Cape Cod, have escaped to shore, leaving the vessels to their fate.

Ottawa, March 11.—After the vote on Costigan's motion for adjournment, a long and tedious debate ensued. A division took place at 1.30 a.m. Cauchon's amendment to the amendment, seconded by Blake, resulting yeas, 114, nays, 73. Baby's amendment was ruled out of order. The Premier's resolution, as amended, was then carried by 124 to 61. The postal Bill was read a third time and passed, as were the bills to amend the Immigration Act of 1873 and respecting the penitentiaries.

After recess, the House went into Supply. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, referring to the item of one million for Bay Verte Canal, moved that it be not concurred in; but reduced to $20,000. He said the Government would take steps to obtain statistical information of the cost of the work before next session in which direction the sum proposed would be expended. Dr. Tupper accused the Premier of opposing the policy previously announced, and said that, had the late Government remained in office a few weeks longer, the work would have been under contract. Mr. Mackenzie's motion to reduce the amount to $20,000, was carried.

Wanted — Incorporation.— Summerside still wants to be Incorporated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALES!

BY THE

CELEBRATED "SILBER LIGHT."

I WILL sell by Auction, at my Sales Room 11 Queen Street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 15th inst., and every evening until further notice a

Varied Assortment of Merchandise,

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

Readymade Clothing, Brooms, Tobacco, Lamp Chimneys, Cook Stoves, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Hardware &c., &c., &c.

Usual Terms.

G. C. CARMAN, Auctioneer.
March 13, 1875.—3w

TOWNSHIPS Nos. 29 & 53.

NOTICE.

TENANTS and others occupying the lands on the portions of the above mentioned Townships formerly the property of the late Lady Georgiana Fane, will please take notice that the said property together with all rents due upon the same is now owned by the Honorable Spencer Cecil B. Ponsonby Fane, C B., who, by power of Attorney, duly recorded, has appointed the subscriber his Agent in the Island.

All rents now due must, without further notice, be immediately paid at the subscriber's office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

G. W. DeBLOIS.

Agent for Hon. S. C. B Ponsonby Fane.
March 13, 1875.—4i

MAIL CONTRACTS!

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on FRIDAY, 9th APRIL, next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, between the following places, from the date of the transport of mails by Railway:

Alberton	and	Railway Station.
"	"	Kildare
"	"	Lot 6.
Barret's Cross	"	Railway Station.
"	"	Darnley.
"	"	Park Corner.
Bloomfield	"	Railway Station.
" Station	"	Miminegash.
Bedeque	"	Summerside.
Bay Fortune	"	Souris East.
Cardigan Road	"	Railway Station.
Cardigan Bridge	"	"
"	"	DeGros Marsh.
"	"	Lot 56 via Dundas
Cape Wolfe	"	Lot 4.
Charlottetown	"	Railway Station.
"	"	Johnson's River.
"	"	Vernon River.
Cherry Grove	"	Railway Station.
County Line	"	Stanley Bridge, &c
"	"	Railway Station.
Darlington	"	"
"	"	Princetown Road
"	"	Middleton, &c.
"	"	New Wiltshire.
French Village	"	Mount Stewart.
Fort Augustus	"	Pisquid. [Bay.
Farmington	"	Hd. St. Peter's
Fifteen Point	"	Miscouche.
Freetown	"	Railway Station.
"	"	Lower Freetown.
Georgetown	"	Railway Station.
Higgin's Road	"	Wellington.
Hunter's River	"	Railway Station.
"	"	St. Anne's, &c.
"	"	North Rustico.
Hd. St. Peter's Bay	"	Railway Station.
Inverness	"	"
Lot 35	"	"
Lot 11	"	"
Lot 12	"	"
Lot 14	"	Port Hill.
Lot 10	"	Western Road.
Little Tignish	"	Tignish.
Mount Pleasant	"	Railway Station.
Miscouche	"	"
"	"	S. W., Lot 16.
Mount Stewart	"	Railway Station.
Montague Bridge	"	"
"	"	Peter's Road.
"	"	Murray Hr. North.
Marie Bridge	"	Railway Station.
Morell	"	Morell Rear.
"	"	Railway Station.
O'Leary Rd. Station	"	West Cape.
Pisquid	"	Railway Station.
Port Hill	"	"
Scotch Fort	"	Tracadie Cross.
Souris East	"	Railway Station.
Summerville	"	Vernon River.
Skinner's Pond	"	Tignish.
Summerside	"	Railway Station.
St. Eleanor's	"	Summerside.
Traveller's Rest	"	Railway Station.
Tracadie Cross	"	"
Tignish	"	"
Western Rd. station	"	West Point.
Wellington	"	Railway Station
Wilmot Valley	"	"

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office, Charlottetown, and at the Post Offices on the several routes over which the Mails are to be carried.

JOHN DEWE.
Chief P. O. Inspector.

Chief P. O. Inspector's Office, Ottawa, March 15, 1875. 3in

NOTICE,

PARTIES indebted to the estate of MacDougall, Gray & Co., A. E. McDougall & Co., and H. McLeod & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to A. E. MacDougall, of Orwell.

MORRIS & HYNDMAN.
Ch'town, March 10, 1875.—4in

GREAT BARGAINS!

GOODS

Selling Below the Original Cost

At the Store lately occupied by H. J. P. TERLIZZICK:—

WHITE & COLO'D. KID GLOVES,
WHITE & COLORED CORSETS,
HOSIERY,
FLOWERS,
REAL LACES,
SILKS AND SATINS,
WIDOWS' CAPS,
CRAPE,
CRAPE TRIMMING,
BERLIN GLOVES,
FRENCH MERINO,
WHITE LINENS,
FLANNEL SHIRTS,
WHITE SHIRTS,
SHIRT COLLARS,
SHIRTING COTTON,
NAPOLEON STOCKS,
SILK HATS,
LADIES' BOOTS,
BOOT UPPERS,
BOOT ELASTIC,
REIN WEBB,
RUSSIA BRAID,
ROOM PAPER.

All the above Goods will be sold at great bargains.

Wm. N. LePage.

March 8, 1875—1m

WANTED.

An Assistant in our General Store

BEER & SONS.

Feb. 22, 1875.

SPRING SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL.

TO follow the screw steamer *Prince Edward*, the A. 1 clipper ship,

"WILLIAM OWEN,"

600 TONS REGISTER,

ANGUS BROWN, Master, will be on the berth at

Liverpool to receive cargo on and after the 1st April, for Charlottetown.

For Freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. Pitcairn Bros., Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 59 Cornhill, or here to the owners,

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.

Feb. 22, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

Sale of New Stock.

BY order of the Directors of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, the subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his Sale Rooms, Queen Square, on Wednesday, the 7th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., Five Hundred Shares of ten pounds each, late currency of this Island, being New or Increased Stock of the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island, to be offered in lots of five shares each, as provided by the Act of Incorporation.

The premium or advance over par value of said shares to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance on or before the 15th day of November next, A. D., 1875, at the office of the said Bank.

Dated at Charlottetown 6th March, 1875.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.
March 15.—till sale

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, IN MONTAGUE.

SITUATED in the thriving Village of Montague, close to the Bridge,

FIFTY BUILDING LOTS,

fronting the Main Front Street, being excellent Business Stands, and as Business is daily increasing at Montague, Merchants Mechanics and others, could not make a more profitoble investment as such a chance rarely occurs in the Island.

If not disposed of before THURSDAY, the 20th MAY next, they will on that day be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 2 o clock p. m.

For Plans and particulars apply at the office of John Ball, Land Surveyor Charlottetown, or the owner at Montague Bridge.

P. GAUL.
Montague, March 15, 1875.—till sale

AUCTION.

$5,000 Bankrupt Stock.

ON THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 a. m., at the store occupied by Mr. A. B. Smith, Queen Street,

The Whole of the Stock on Hand.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gents' Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furs, in Hats, Caps, &c.

Shop Furniture — 1 Safe (McFarlane), Lounges, Chairs, Show Cases, Mirrors, Sewing Machines, Stoves, &c., &c.

Sale positive. Dealers may expect bargains. See hand bills.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
March 15, 1875.—till sale

120 BOXES TIN!

IN

CHARCOAL

AND

COKE!

SELLING AT Costs and Charges.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

March 15, 1845.

Tenders.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works, until Thursday the 15th day of April, 1875, for the following Public works, viz: Building a County Court House at Dundas, Lot 55, plans and specifications to be seen with Richard Burdett, Esq., Dundass, and with the subscriber, Georgetown. Also for repairs to Bridge at Roderick McDonald's Mills, East Branch of Morell River. Specification to be seen at the store of Hugh L. McDonald, Esq., Cardigan Bridge. The signatures of two responsible parties willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work is required to accompany each tender. Board not bound to accept lowest tender.

WM. McDONALD,
S. P. W. King's Co.

March, 15, 1875. till 15th of ap

Schooner for Sale!

THE *J. E. CARR*, or Cardigan Packet, 30 tons burthen. Apply to A. Kennedy, Charlottetown, or to the owner.

M. LEDWELL.
Cardigan Bridge, March. 8.—6w

TENDERS

FOR THE BUILDING OF A

PARISH HOUSE at Montague Bridge.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Store of MacDonald & Bros., Montague, until SATURDAY, the 20th March inst., for FRAMING, ROUGH-BOARDING, OUTSIDE FINISHING and PAINTING a House 30x40, and 12 feet post, in connection with St. Mary's Church, Montague Bridge. All material to be furnished by the contractor. Plans and specifications to be seen at the Store of MacDonald & Bros., Montague Bridge.

By Order of Committee.
Montague, March 1st, 1875. [mar. 8]

Notice.

THE debts of Alexander John MacDonald of Vernon River, Merchant, having been assigned to me, I hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Alexander John MacDonald, by Note of Hand, Book Account or otherwise, to make payment to James L. Hayden, Esq., Vernon River, who alone is authorized to receive payment and grant receipts for the same.

ALEXANDER MacDONALD
Vernon River, March 8th, 1875.

WE OFFER WAGGON AXLES!

At a Slight Advance on Cost!

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

March 1, 1875.—1m

For Charter.

THE Clipper Brigt. *Swiftsure*, 198 tons, classed A 1 at Lloyd's 9 years, will be here on opening of navigation. Will charter to load oats for United Kingdom. Apply to

HYNDMAN BROS.

—ALSO—

Bark *Medusa*, 349 tons, classed A 1 at Lloyd's, now at Bay Fortune Bridge, will be ready for cargo at short notice. Will charter to carry oats or deal to United Kingdom. Apply to

HYNDMAN BROS.

Feb. 15, 1875.—4i

To Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has received the appointment of

Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul,

bearing date Stockholm, October 18th 1875

GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Cascumpec, Feb. 12 1875. [feb22]

Goose Guns!

ONE case of the above GUNS for sale at subscribers' Salesroom, Terlizzick's Building, Corner of Queen and Kent Sts.

WM. N. LEPAGE.
March 8, 1875—tf