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The Examiner.

Ch'town, February 16, 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

It was an apt saying of George Peake, Esq., at the meeting held in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening last, that the object of a Chamber of Commerce is to promote unity. To bury, for the time, if possible, all personal, political and local enmeties and jealousies, and to unite in forwarding interests common to all—to producers and to purchasers—is, indeed, the object of a Chamber of Commerce. This object is not at all inconsistent with sharp competition in business. For while the interests of every individual in a community may be said to conflict with the interests of others, yet, there is common ground on which all may meet and unite in advancing common interests.

In this Island there is much need of a union and concentration of power and influence. It is a very small "spot of earth,' compared with the other great Provinces of which the Dominion is composed; and it is weak at best. Then, how much greater the necessity for united effort—for a proper organization and discipline of our small force? The meeting in Temperance Hall on Tuesday evening last has, we trust, "set the ball a'rolling" which will gather together and mass all our business men; and we trust, that when gathered and massed, the 'single aim' of those who compose it, may be the advancement of the interests and the development of the resources of this Island.

The Secretary's report of the meeting, is published in another column. The number present was not so large as it ought to be. Still, the greatest movements have often small beginnings; and there is much to be hoped for the future. Our business men will soon, we are convinced, be aroused to a sense of the necessity of combination for the advancement and protection of their mutual interests. Every other Province of the Dominion has its "Chamber of Commerce;" and, will it be said that we have not sufficient enterprise, friendly feeling and public spirit to form one? Let political rancor give way to patriotic good will, and petty, personal and local jealousies to high and liberal sentiments; let a spirit of union and cordial good feeling be shown; and let us have a Chamber of Commerce which will give practical effect to united effort. The first decided step towards this is, we think, not the passing of an Act of Incorporation, but the preparation of a subscription list. The amount to be subscribed should first be definitely settled; and then a committee should be appointed to canvass gentlemen who may be deemed eligible, and if possible, secure their names and their money. Names are not sufficient; for unless men have money in an enterprise, they will not feel the lively interest in it which is required to ensure its success. The next best thing has, however, been done. About ninety signatures, we are told, have been obtained to the memorandum which Mr. Shanks had drawn up of persons who agreed to join the proposed "Chamber of Commerce." Although the report, given at the meeting by Mr. Heard, that in 1868, out of forty-eight subscribers to a similar memorandum, only fourteen paid cash, is not a very cheering token of future liberality; still, now that a pressing need of combination is felt,—now that merchants in all the other Provinces have combined to further, by united effort, their mutual interests, there is good grounds for believing that the course adopted here will prove successful,—that the money necessary to work the institution will be forthcoming. To be compelled to ask the delegates of our merchants at the Dominion Board of Trade to represent our interests "at their own expense," is just a little humiliating; and, however valid the excuse that it is now necessary to be economical, it is to be hoped that such a request will not again be preferred. For gentlemen cannot be expected neglect their private business, and attend to the common interests, "at their own expense;" nor are the men best qualified to represent the community generally those who will volunteer to do so "*at their own expense.*"

Every rule, however, has its exception; and we trust that competent men—men who will do honor to the Province—will be sent to represent it at the next meeting of the Board of Trade. There will, doubtless, be many subjects discussed at the meeting which will not particularly interest our merchants; but there will also be subjects of vital importance to this Island. Such, for instance, is the following,—proposed by the "Executive Council of the Board":—

"That it is the duty of the Dominion Board of Trade to favor all measures calculated to promote the industrial and commercial prosperity of Canada; and that its influence will be exerted in favor of a Treaty for Reciprocal Trade with the United States—upon a broad, comprehensive and liberal basis."

We have heard it stated that a Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States "would be the making of this Island." Such a treaty is a pressing want; and, granted, it would open up an exhaustless market for our produce. And there can be little doubt but it will be granted if the great influence of the Dominion Board of Trade be exerted in its favor. How necessary is it, then, that our representatives should be "able men,"—able successfully to meet the arguments urged by protectionists in the Upper Provinces; able to explain our "commercial situation," to plead our wants, to represent our interests, and to persuade the Board to exert its influence in favor of so great a boon to Prince Edward Island?

Another subject for the consideration of the Dominion Board of Trade is the route for the proposed Canada Pacific Railway. It is a subject of the last importance to the Dominion; and, to this Province, it is of infinitely greater importance than even a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. For, if is built through the Dominion, and its eastern termini are Montreal, St. John and Halifax, the immense trade which it will divert to those cities, cannot fail to force upon them an era of prosperity; their population will increase till they become as large as Boston and New York; consequently, their demand for provisions will be just as pressing—their prices just as high,—and the people of this Island—this "Garden of North America"—will find a ready market for their productions at their doors. Again, taking a wider view of the subject, a railway from "Ocean to Ocean," through the Dominion, will greatly concentrate its power; will contribute to the prompt exertion of Governmental authority; and will render it independant of the United States. On the other hand, if the railway be connected with the United States' lines (as proposed by the present Government), and if a large portion of the route be by way of the great lakes,—the object of the McMullen Railway Ring will be obtained,—the trade of Western Asia and the great North-west territory will be diverted (during six months in the year at least) to New York, Boston and Portland. These cities will be forced ahead; Dominion cities on the Atlantic seaboard will be forced into the background, and we will be forced to send our produce to market right past the latter to the former. Then, if the road be built according to the policy of Mr. McKenzie, the capitalists of Great Britain are not very likely to invest in it; the capitalists of Canada are unable to build it; and application will have to be made to to the moneyed men of the United States. They will build the road; they will virtually control the road,—and by its means control the Dominion and force on Annexation at any juncture. And even should they refrain from exerting this power, the Dominion will be placed in an exceedingly humiliating position. How humbled would the householder feel, who, in order to get from the front the rear of his house, had to go through his neighbor's—his rival's—hal? And yet, should Mr. McKenzie's policy be carried out, this will be precisely the position in which the Dominion will be placed with respect to the United States. In order to get from Provinces on the Atlantic to Provinces on the Pacific coast, or from Ottawa, the seat of Government, to Victoria, the seat of a rebellion, it will be necessary—as at present—to go through United States territory, over United States roads. These may be closed at any moment. Not long since there was a disturbance in Manitoba, and British troops were despatched to quell it. In order to get quickly to their destination, it was necessary for them to go through a canal on the south side of the Sault Ste. Marie, in United States territory. This canal was closed against them by order of the United States' Government. And is there the slightest reason to suppose that, at a like juncture, with like powers, a like unfriendly act would not be peaformed by the United States' Government? The following resolution, proposed by the Chamber of Commerce at Port Levis, Quebec, will be submitted to the Board; and, for the reasons we have given, we think it should be supported by the delegates from P. E. Island:—

"That in the opinion of the Dominion Board of Trade the Canadian route of the Pacific Railway, will be the most beneficial to the commercial interests of the Dominion, and will guarantee at once to our people, the exclusive advantages and prosperity to be derived from the immense trade surely to spring up from the settlement of the Great North West, and the construction of a Great Highway for the Asiatic trade."

The necessity of a ship canal at Sault St. Marie, on the Canadian side of the river; a treaty with the United States for the extradition of absconding debtors; the question of discipline as regards those who command and those who man our ships; the Insolvency law, and other matters of general interest, to be brought up at the meeting of the Board, should receive the attention of our delegates. With regard to our local wants, it would be well to draw the attention of Government—by means of the Board—to the necessity of dredging the entrances to our harbors on the north side, and to the propriety of acting upon the Order in Council passed by the late Government, by erecting lighthouses on our coasts.

The Baie Verte Canal.—The St. John, N B. *Maritime Trade Review* says:—

Every season which this great Canadian work is retarded illustrates its necessity to the whole Dominion, in a more striking manner. Take the case of Prince Edward Island, which perhaps suffers more for want of the Canal than any other Province. It is well known that the Island exports a large amount of produce to the other Maritime Provinces and the United States, yet every vessel which leaves the Island with produce to the Western markets has to make the circuit of the dangerous Nova Scotia coast. Charlottetown would be brought three hundred miles nearer Boston and four hundred and fifty miles nearer St. John than it is at present, if the canal were in operation; and to the ports on the North Shore or New Brunswick the saving in distance by the canal would be even greater. Coal-laden vessels from Pictou, bound to St. John, would save four hundred miles in distance by passing through the Canal, besides avoiding a most dangerous and justly dreaded coast. The whole of the Gulf ports, which are now or partly isolated, would experience the enlivening influence of augmented trade; and that district of country, instead of being shut out from the great markets as at present, would be able to send its produce by water where it could be sold so advantage, and so would be stimulated to greater agricultural and manufacturing enterprises.

THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

We applied to the very obliging Clerk of this Court for a statement of its operations during the time it has been established; and, we must say, that we have been, as many of our readers will be, astonished at the amount of work it has quietly accomplished. It has generally been supposed that a man in debt has nothing to do but apply to the Court for his protection and get, as a matter of course, his protection. The return below will show a very different result. Where the creditors did not think it worth their while to appear before the Judge and oppose, the debtor obtained his discharge, provided he complied with the Statutes. But where the creditor really opposed and the matter was gone into, then it will be seen that thirty-eight out of seventy seven opposed were turned out of Court, and their protections cancelled. When it is considered that this was a new Court, without precedent in this Island, too much praise cannot be given to the learned and astute Judge for the dignified manner in which he has conducted the proceedings, and for the harmony of the rules and regulations manifested in the practice which he has originated. It will be seen that only three appeals from Judge Young's decision have been heard, and that the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court decided that the first two should be sent back to the Insolvent Court, and that the proceedings of the third should be quashed. We would merely add that, when it is considered that this Court has been in existence five years, it speaks well for the credit and stability of our *bona fide* business men throughout the Island, that so few have found it necessary to apply for relief. We append the return:—

IN THE COURT OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.
37th Vic., A. D. 1874.
Jurisdiction of £300 and upwards.

YEAR.	NOT OPPOSED.	OPPOSED.	APPEALS.	DAYS OF SITTINGS OF COURT.
1869,	31	44	1	82
Refused Discharge,	14			
1870.	11	18		32
Refused discharge,	5			
1871,	11	13		14
Refused discharge,	7			
1872,	13		1	10
Refused discharge,	6			
1873,	11	17	1	19
Refused discharge,	6			
Opposed,	77	92	3	157
Dismissed,		38		
Discharged,	39			
Total discharged,		131		

NOVEL REASONS.

A gentleman—evidently all-innocent of trade and Government—suggests that it would be well to prefer the following requests to the Dominion Board of Trade at its next meeting:—

1. That the Board urge upon the Government the propriety—nay, the necessity—of building a large hotel at Charlottetown; for—the gentleman says—we have not enterprise among ourselves to start one. The gentleman urges that it is the first duty of Government to protect its people; that it is probable a very large number of Dominionists will resort to the Island next summer; that there is, comparatively speaking, no adequate protection for these people, either from the elements or the mosquitoes; and, he therefore concludes that the general Government should provide the necessary protection by erecting an hotel at Charlottetown, or some other village in the Island—he calls Charlottetown a village, "because," says he, "a city is not a city without at least one large hotel!"

2. That the Board of Trade ask, in plain terms, the Dominion Government to provide pure fresh water for the use Charlottetonians,—for it is evident, the gentleman says, that the poison of bad water percolates through the bodies of citizens to such a degree that they cannot, however much they wish, put forth the enterprise necessary to have water works constructed for themselves.

The obligation of the Government, he urges with the following argument—It is the the duty of Government to protect life and property; owing to the use of impure water in Charlottetown, the lives of many citizens are endangered; their existence is robbed of half its pleasures, and several die every year; again, owing to the want of a plentiful supply, much valuable property is in constant jeopardy from fire; therefore it is the duty of Government to protect the life and property of citizens by introducing a plentiful supply of pure water. The construction of sewers—this thoughtful, argumentative, and philanthropic gentleman urges—should, on the same grounds, be considered a duty of the general Government.

For water-works and sewers we would refer the gentleman (though not, it must be confessed, with high hopes of success), to our city Government. It is its duty—not that of the Dominion Government—to protect the lives and property of citizens. For the hotel, we fear that excursionists will have to wait (or stay away for want of it) until some enterprising Yankee comes to Charlottetown, raises a loan, and builds one.

CULTURE.

We commend the following words of a great writer—a Protestant—to the attention of "secularists" in this Island. They were written without reference to the controversy between secularists and the friends of religious education, and are on that account, the more valuable:—

An oft quoted expression at this day is that "knowledge is power;" but so also are fanaticism, despotism and ambition. Knowledge of itself, unless wisely directed, might merely make bad men more dangerous, and and the society in which it was regarded as the highest good, little better than a pandemonium. Knowledge must be allied to goodness and wisdom, and embodied in upright character; else it is naught. Pestalozzi even held intellectual training by itself to be pernicious, insisting that the root of knowledge must strike and feed in the soul of the religious, rightly governed will. The acquisition of knowledge may, it is true, protect a man against the meaner felonies of life; but not, in any degree, against its selfish vices, unless fortified by sound principles and habits. Hence do we find in daily life so many instances of men who are well informed in intellect, but utterly deformed in character; filled with the learning of the schools, yet possessing little practical wisdom, and offering examples rather for warning than imitation."

A new dock is proposed at Kingston, Ontario, to cost about $40,000.

THE RECENT DISMISSALS.

The article in the *Patriot* of the 7th inst., in answer to our remarks upon the recent dismissals, is an exceedingly tame affair. Although several individuals assisted at its production, neither its wit nor its reasoning is at all in advance of an ordinary *Patriot* article. Mr. Laird's hatred to Mr. Pope is of too virulent a kind to allow him to reason dispassionately or fairly regarding any matter with which he may consider him connected. Nearly the whole article is taken up with coarse unmanly abuse of the Hon. Joseph Pope. Persons, like Mr. Laird, who mistake abuse for argument, fancy they have answered their opponent because they have roundly abused him. He is so brimming over with hatred to Mr. J. C. Pope, that even the mention of his name is made the pretext for the abuse of his father. The temptation to follow his example is strong, and to obey the command, to answer the 'fool according to his folly' but we are restrained by considerations which are not the less obvious because we do not mention them. Only we ask Mr. Laird sometimes to try and measure other people's feelings by what his own are, or, at least, ought to be, and not to try our patience so severely that forbearance will cease to be a virtue.

We charged the Dominion Government with reversing the policy which it has hitherto followed, of allowing subordinate officials to remain in office however frequently the Head of the Department may be changed, and amid the scores of dismissals which have taken place within the last few weeks, we noticed two of the most indefensible—the Hon. Joseph Pope and Mr. W. C. DesBrisay. With regard to the former, (the latter he does not attempt to justify) Mr. Laird, in effect, says that his hatred to Mr. Pope, and to all who bear his name, is far greater than any desire on his part for the efficiency of the public service, and that he could not belong to a Government which would not remove them from office, no matter how long they had held it, or how well qualified to fill it. This is the position which Mr. Laird assumes. Of course it raises his popularity among the little clique of office seekers by whom he is at present surrounded. But there is a wider and deeper view to take of the matter. Mr. Laird is supposed to represent this Island in the Dominion Government. That this is a mere fiction he is careful to show, for he declines to recognize himself in any sense the representative of this Island, but only of those whose votes he and his friends polled at the last late election. A large minority in King's County, and a respetable minority in the other two Counties, are completely and wholly unrepresented. And Mr. Laird takes good care that they shall know it. He has announced that his career shall be uninfluenced by a single thought of the thousands of electors who decline to enroll their names beneath his banner, who have no one to say a single word for them on the floor of the House of Commons. A generous man would not be unforgetful of this in the hour of victory. Mr. Laird laughs the very idea to scorn. He has announced that his relentless vindictivness shall know no bounds,—shall stop short of nothing until he has removed from every office every one, no matter how long or faithful his services, if the poll book shows that he voted against him, or if he is suspected of being on terms of friendship with the Hon. J. C. Pope; that he will put in force every power of existing legislation for the benefit of one class only—those who stoop to flatter his inordinate vanity;—and that he will follow to the bitter end the course he has announced his intention to follow towards those who dare to differ from him. To those of us who, thank Heaven, are independent of his influence,—who neither want his favor nor fear his frown,—the conduct of the Dominion Government, as expounded by him personally, signifies nothing. But it is sad to see the Government of our new country conducted in such a manner as to lead those who are politically opposed to it to consider themselves as aliens. There may arise matters in relation to which those who voted against the Government members might desire to petition the House of Commons. We know Mr. Laird far too well to dream that he would do otherwise than thwart even the mere presenting of such a petition. There are thousands in this Island who must look abroad to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia, or Quebec, where they may find Members of the House of Commons who will not allow party privilege to deaden that love of fairplay which Mr. Laird has announced he will never allow to influence him. If any of us should dare to exercise the privilege—supposed to exist in every free State—of petitioning the Legislature, we may trust Mr. Laird to do his utmost to thwart that petition, no matter what it may contain or what its prayer may be; and for this we do trust him most implicitly, that he will do it with all that bitterness of which he, beyond any man we know, is the living embodiment. This is the prospect before us. This is what the Minister of the Interior tells us we may expect,—and in this instance we believe him. But we are very much mistaken if, in a little while, and after a very short trial of such treatment, the feeling will not commence to grow until it assumes proportion too great to be disregarded, that we have purchased Confederation too dearly.

GAS, OR NO GAS?

"A Subscriber's" gas lacks the essential element; and, therefore, does not burn. In the *Patriot* of Saturday evening he asks "why the Examiner should so persistently attempt to injure our joint-stock companies." The fact is, the Examiner attemps, by a little wholesome criticism and by publishing "public opinion" concerning them, to render our joint-stock companies more efficient, more sedulous in pleasing the people whom they serve, more creditable to their managers and more profitable to the stockholders. We trust that, eventually, our endeavors in this direction, weak as they are, may be crowned with success. We almost congraulated ourselves that the Gas Company was beginning to do better than it had been doing. We deeply regret that the experience of Sunday night completely dispelled the illusion. There was no gas in any of the churches; and people, generally, had to resort to kerosene lamps and tallow candles! "A Subscriber" was very unfortunate in the publication of his letter on Saturday night; for, owing to the want of gas, many were, doubtless, prevented from reading it on Sunday night.

A subscription list has been started for the purpose of raising a sufficient amount to aid Mr. Young, Mining Engineer, in paying the immediate and necessary expenses to enable him to prosecute his search for coal and barytes.

Mr. Blake's Resignation.—Our despatches this morning announce Mr. Blake's resignation of his seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

Meeting of Legislature.—The Local Legislature of this Province will meet for despatch of business on Thursday, the 5th March next.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON CANADA.

In the course of a long address before the Trades Union Congress in England, Professor Goldwin Smith explained the design and prospects of Cornell University, and concluded as follows:—

It has happened in the States, but I must tell you that in Canada, where I principally reside, though I go over every year to give my lecture at Cornell University, there are, in my opinion, quite equal advantages to the States, and in some respects greater advantages. I was drawn to Canada by the fact that members of my family were residing there, and that they had found it a pleasant home; but I have also found Canada a very happy and pleasant country to live in. It affords, as I say, all the advantages of the States, and some further advantages besides. At the present moment there is a check to the prosperity of the United States. I believe it to be only a temporary check, knowing the country and knowing the people, and seeing the amount of wealth and industry there is in these States. I have no doubt whatever that this crisis, the same as several crises before it, will pass away. At the present time it has created wide-spread distress, and thrown many of the working class out of employment. That crisis has not spread to Canada. We have suffered a good deal from being denied reciprocity of trade with the United States. It is denied us on account of some misunderstanding between this country and the United States. It has separated our trade from the States, and therefore we are not involved with the American crisis. Then there is another advantage which Canada possesses. I am sorry to say that the result of my observation in the United States is to convince me that feeling against England is very high and very deep-rooted. We, as Englishmen, feel it deeply. Many of those in Canada have left England, like myself, without any diminution of love for England, merely because other considerations drew them to the other side of the Atlantic. They still love the old country, and they cannot bear to be among people who are always breathing hatred to it. I should be, perhaps, puzzled to tell you why it is that Americans hate England so much. Probably it might be traced to many influences. There are the old quarrels, and there are the celebrations of these old quarrels. Then there is the influence of the Irish, and perhaps the influence of the protectionists has something to do with it. In the Eastern States the feeling against England is very strong. It is, however, not so strong in the West, or at any rate it does not prevail to the same extent as it does in the East. In Canada you do not meet with that feeling. You are there among Englishmen. You are welcomed as an Englishman from the moment of your arrival in Canada. In the United States you have to live five years before you can be naturalized, and until you are a naturalized subject you are placed under certain disabilities in regard to the ownership of property. British Canada is thoroughly English; there you find yourself not only among those who speak English, but among those who are in heart English, whose words, habits and customs are English; but on the other hand, it is not England in the sense of being part of aristocratic England. I think the cause of Canada has been somewhat ill-pleaded by the emissaries of the Canadian Government. They have come here and said to the suffering English laborer and to the suffering English artizan, "Go over to Canada and you will there find the exact counterpart of England." Again, that is only partly good hearing in the English laborer and the suffering English artizan. There are some things in England that the laborer and artizan want to leave on this side of the water. He says to himself, if you really have in Canada everything that we have in England; if you have there an aristocracy to bar the way of progress to the people; if you have there the squire, to whom I am bound to cringe all my days; if you have the landlord system; if you have there the parson to help the squire and the landlord to keep his foot on my neck; if you have all these blesssings in Canada, I will go to the United States. But it is not a fact that we have all these blessing in Canada. We have there a little mock court which I have no doubt plays some curious antics in imitating the real courts. There have been efforts made to propogate an aristocracy in Canada, but it has not been eminently successful. Four gentlemen have received aristocratic honors from the Imperial Government, and three of the gentlemen who received those Imperial honors were involved in the Pacific scandal; and the Government of Canada has declined to bestow any further Imperial honors on Canadians. Then, as to the Church question, that has been distinctly settled in the sense of our religious equality. We have an educational system such as, while you have an Established Church, you will never get here. We are Englishmen in this sense. We love England, and look back with fondness to it, and desire to retain in our memory illustrious deeds recorded in its history, and if we ever become a separate nation, as I believe some day we shall, our feeling toward England, depend upon it, will not be the least cooled by that. In Canada men are really upon an equality. Every man has a fair start; a laborer is honored as in the United States. The Prime Minister of Canada at this moment is a man who rose from the ranks of labor. We are really a community without privilege—thoroughly democratic. A man is estimated for his intrinsic worth, and not raised above the head of his fellows by any artificial rank. No emigrant to Canada need fear finding anything of the kind on the Canadian shore. Mr. Arch has informed the British public much more accurately and correctly than I can of the exact prospects of the different kinds of emigrants. I don't think I can be deceived in saying the farmers of Canada are a prosperous race. The climate in winter is severe, but in the summer the country is amazingly prolific, and the growth of vegetation is extraordinarily rapid, and the farmers, so far, are certainly prosperous. I should not recommend the English rural agricultural laborers to go out upon a lot of land in Canada, as it is so raw, and requires so much cultivation; but they consider that so much social prestige attaches to the position which the possession of land gives to a man that they desire at once to be possessed of it; but when a laborer goes at once into the possession of a lot of land he has many hardships to contend with, and has many things to do which he was not accustomed to at home. For these reasons my belief is that the English Agricultural laborer will do well by going out first as an assistant at a Canadian farm, but the position would be quite different from that of the English laborer, for he would be well treated, well paid, and would probably in a few years become a Canadian himself, and would have learned how to cultivate his land. As to the artizan, the only remark I think I have to make is this: I doubt if a highly-skilled artizan betters his position by emigration, but the ordinary English artizan has a fair prospect before him in Canada. Everything in that country looks like hope and expectation. Its resources are great, its mineral wealth is great, its ground produce is large, its water communication and power are abundant, there is everything that can make a prosperous and wealthy country, and the emigrant, thrifty and industrious, will share its rising prosperity. I hardly know a man in the higher ranks of Canada who has not risen from the ranks of labor. It has been said that emigration depends on the man. Well, everything depends on the man; in every walk of life it depends upon the man himself whether he succeed or fail; but I doubt in the case of an emigrant to Canada that more depends than in the ordinary walks of life. I think a man who has the ordinary complement of limbs, who has sound health and who is determined to be industrious and temperate, is sure to be prosperous and do well. If, however, distress fall upon the people of this country; if this wonderful prosperity which I find in all cities receives a check; if any laborer should be thrown out of employment, or if he desires to leave the Dominion of the British aristocracy and come to the realm of equality, Canada will give him a warm welcome and a prosperous and happy home.

"REFORM" IN NEW YORK.

'The times change and we change with them.' Never were truer words uttered, and seldom has a stronger proof of their correctness been furnished than by the course which 'Reform' is now taking amongst our neighbors across the line. They are, in fact, adopting a 'retrogade' course, and acting in direct opposition to the principles which have, since the first French revolution, been everywhere held up as those of Reformers. Such a change as the initiation of Conservative Reform in such a country as the United States, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

Almost all the Reform measures of the present century may be resolved into extension of the power of the popular majority of the day. At bottom all Reformers were very much of opinion that 'the sole right of Government is derived from the consent of the Governed,' and consequently that the popular will, as expressed by the popular majority, should be made supreme. The people, it was always argued, can have no interest apart from their own, and therefore can never misuse power. Wide extensions of the suffrage; short tenures of office and popular appointments to office, were the logical consequences of these theories, and in no country have they been carried so far as in the States. Having tried them, New York is now contemplating a reversal of them.

A series of amendments to the constitution has now been adopted by two legislatures, and only awaits adoption by a popular vote to become law. Amongst them are provisions lengthening the Governor's and Lieutennat Governor's tenure of office to three years; raising the salary of the former to $10,000; permitting him in case of any bill coming before him for signature, containing several items appropriating money, to veto one or more such items while approving the rest; abolishing the election of judges of courts not of record in the cities of New York and Brooklyn; of the Attorney General, state engineer, superintendent of public works, and superintendent of prisons, and vesting the appointment of them in the Governor; providing for the election of the treasurer by the legislature instead of by the electors; and forbidding counties, cities, towns and villages to loan their credit or give money to associations and corporations, or to become owners of stock in them.'

Each and all of these measures are so many contractions of the prerogatives of the popular majority. None of them, we believe, was originally possessed by the majority in New York, but all were conferred on it, each movement being hailed as a grand 'reform.' Now, after a trial of them, it is found that the 'reforms' have been pernicious, and it is proposed to res form backwards by undoing the previous innovations. Not only this; but we find such a Liberal paper as the New York *Tribune* endorsing them as being 'measures aiming at wise ends, and deserving the most careful con-ideration of thoughtful citizens.'

These facts go a long way to show that Conservatives are not such stupids, nor the Reformers such wiseacres as the latter are so very fond of complacently declaring. Here we find a Democratic legislature proposing to recast the political institutions of the country in an anti-Democratic direction. The only point on which we are surprised is that it should have the good sense to do so; and we shall be still more surprised if the proposed amendments should be adopted by a popular vote. The action of the legislature, however, proves that our neighbors are opening their eyes to the fact that government, in the language, of Guizot, is not a matter of *will*, but of reason, truth and justice. It is not a thing in which the majority of a single generation can act with impunity as it pleases; because actions leave behind them effects, and if they conflict with either reason, truth or justice, the effects will be disastrous. The great *desideratum*, therefore is to have government conducted in conformity with these. Democrats have always contended that this would be secured by leaving everything to be settled by the popular will of the majority of the day. But here we find a confession that it has not so proved in the contraction of the influence of popular will in the States. The fact is that men are often puzzled to discover what course of action is most conducive to their own individual interests; and often when they know that certain actions are even pernicious, they pursue them because they bring temporary pleasure. It is just the same with nations, seeing that they consist of an aggregate of individuals. It is much easier to understand the interests of a small municipality than of a great nation; yet here we find the New York Reformers confessing that the majority cannot be trusted to discharge even this task, by denying to municipialities the power to loan their credit, or to give money to, or hold stock in, associations and corporations. If they are right in this opinion it follows that political institutions should be established not with a view to give the quickest expression to the will of the majority, as our Reformers have always contended; but with a view to bring the ablest men in the community to the head of the Government, as has been the theory of British Conservatives. The conclusion is one which should be kept in mind at present with a Reform Ministry in power, and is already talking of further extension of the suffrage and vote by ballot as part of its 'reform policy.—*Toronto Mail.*

English Railways.—A summary of the railroads of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland contains some marvelous figures. The entire cost of constructing the 15,544 mile of railway completed on the 1st of January, 1864, was five hundred and twenty million pounds sterling. ($2,850,000,000). The number of passengers transported in the year 1872 was 423,000,000 of whom 38,000,000 were first class, and 72,000,000 second class, and 313,000,000 third class.—The total expenditure were £52,000,000 ($260,000,000). The remarkable statement is made that the locomotives in the course of the year travelled more than 190,000,000 miles as far as from the earth to sun and back.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMEMBER

The last "Penny Readings" of the Season, in

ST. PETER'S BOY'S SCHOOL,
—ON—
Tuesday, Feb. 17th, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 15 cents.
A BRILLIANT POGRAMME.

SYRUPS.

10 CASKS RASPBERRY LEMON STRAWBERRY SYRUPS of the very best qualities at
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1874.

COAL.

150 TONS Albion Mines ROUND COAL for Sale.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1874.

TIN.

360 BOXES I. C. TIN on sale at invoice cost.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1874.

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company of Prince Edward Island.

In compliance with the Act of Incorporation, the annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will take place on Wednesday, the Eleventh day of March next, at their office, Exchange Building, for the purpose of receiving Report, electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may be necessary.
By order,
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, *Secretary.*
Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1874.—till meeting.

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
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Feb. 16, 1874.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

SENT BY MAIL TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

OUR CHROMO,
The Little Florists,
A beautiful Parlor Picture, 17 x 22, is sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of **Five Dollars.**

Send for CATALOGUE, which we mail gratis to all who wish.

Chase Bros. & Bowman,
SEEDSMEN,
OSHAWA, ONTARIO.
Feb. 16, 1874.—3m

Charlottetown Woollen Factory Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the above Company, having been adjourned on account of the weather, will now be held at the Athenæum, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of other business.

Every Shareholder is requested to be present, or to be represented by proxy, as the business is of the utmost importance to the Company.
A. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1874. 2i

Notice to Coal Dealers.

THE General Mining Association, Limited, having registered its Trade Mark,
"SYDNEY COAL,"
pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 55, of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, for 1868:

Proprietors of Mines, Agents and Dealers in Coal, are hereby cautioned against using the same to designate Coal which has not been raised from the Mines of the Association, as all persons infringing such Trade Mark in future will be prosecuted.
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
General Manager.
Halifax, Feb. 16, 1874. 3m

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE ON LOT NUMBER 23.

To BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on Wednesday, the Twenty-fifth of March, A. D. 1874, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Tenth day of December, A. D. 1871, and made between Lazare Buote of Township Number Twenty-three, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Anastatia, his wife, of the one part, and Henry Jones Cundall and Thomas DesBrisay, of Charlottetown, in said Island, Esquires, of the other part, All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Lazare Buote, and Anastatia his wife, in and to all that tract, piece and parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in said Township, Number Twenty-three, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from New Glasgow to Cavendish, (the same being the north-west boundary stake of a tract of land leased formerly to Isidore Buote, now in possession of Edward Woolner, from thence running east fifty-one [51] chains and fifty [50] links, thence north ten [10] chains, thence west to the aforesaid road, and from thence southwardly along said road to the place of beginning, containing Fifty acres, be the same a little more or less. Also, all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate on said Township, Twenty-three, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the west side of the Cavendish road, and on the north side of above described piece of land, running from thence, east for the distance of fifty (50) chains, or to the boundary of land formerly held by Gilbert Gallant, but now in possession of Dominick Doirant; thence north, five (5) chains and forty (40) links; thence west to the road, and from thence along the road to the place of commencement, containing by estimation Twenty-seven acres, a little more or less.

For terms and particulars of conditions of sale apply to R. R. FitzGerald.
H. J. CUNDALL,
for Mortgagees.
Charlottetown, Feb. 2, A. D. 1874. } Feb. 9.—pat till sale

FOR SALE

Valuable Freehold Property, at Alberton.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday the Twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon at the Sheriff's office, in Summerside, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the second day of Janaury in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between Willian Reid Sheen of the one part, and Samuel Haslam of the other part, all that tract piece and parcel of land situate in Alberton, in Prince County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows that is to say: commencing at a stake in the south-west corner of land owned by Edward Wallace; thence running south sixty-five feet; thence east two chains and fifty-eight links; thence north sixty-six feet; thence west to poini of commencement, containing one quarter of an acre a little more or less, together with all the buildings situated thereon.
SAMUEL HASLAM.
By WILLIAM HASLAM, his Att'y.
Jan. 7th 1874 sj till sale

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the Examiner Office.

BY STEAM.

QUEEN SQUARE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS!

Our premises have been greatly enlarged and are now the

LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED IN THE CITY,

and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

I have 200,000 feet Seasoned Lumber under cover, for manufacturing purposes.

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.
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS
FOR SALE—CHEAP.

JOHN NEWSON.
Queen Square, March 10, 1873.

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

SOLE LEATHER.

500 SIDES LOGAN'S BEST SOLE LEATHER, in Store, at lowest market prices.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1874.—2w

KEROSENE OIL.

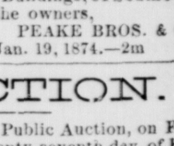
50 CASKS BEST BOSTON KEROSENE OIL, 120 ° test. Cheapest in town at
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1874.—2w

MOLASSES, TEA & SUGAR,
STORED AT GEORGETOWN, KING'S COUNTY.

DEALERS can save the expense of hauling supplies of those articles from the city.
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1874.—2w

FOR SALE.

80 bags SALT,
100 bbls. HERRING,
13 bars YELLOW METAL 11-16.
HUGH MONAGHAN.
Foot Pownal St., Ch'town, Feb. 9. 1874. tf

FROM  LONDON

TO CHARLOTTETOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
DIRECT.

THE WELL KNOWN CLIPPER BARQUE
"LELIA ALICE."

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

Daniel Carew, Commander.

will sail from London, on or about the

5th April, 1874.

This vessel will carry through Freight to

PICTOU & SUMMERSIDE,

and has good accommodation for passengers.

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

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

For Freight or passage apply in London to Messrs. John Pitcairn & Sons, 69 Cornhill; and in Liverpool to Messrs. Pitcairn Brothers, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street, or here to the owners,
PEAKE BROS. & Co.
Charlottetown, Jan. 19, 1874.—2m

AUCTION.

To be SOLD by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of February next, 1874, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Georgetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the Ninth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and made between Angus McDonald, of Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Master Mariner, and Janet McDonald, his wife, of the one part, and James Bourk of Georgetown, aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, ALL the Freehold estate and interest of the said Angus McDonald, in and to all that tract, piece, or parcel of land, being one-fourth (¼) part of Town Lot Number nine, (9) second range, letter F, in Georgetown, aforesaid, described as follows: commencing at the north-east corner of said Town Lot, Number nine, (9) second range, letter F, running south along Kent Street thirty [30] feet, thence west eighty-four [84] feet, or until it meets the eastern boundary of Lot Number ten [10], thence north to Gordon Street, thence east along the south side of Gordon Street to the place of commencement, together with the buildings thereon.

For terms and particulars of conditions of sale apply to Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Charlottetown, or to
JAMES BOURK.
Georgetown, Jan. 21st, 1874. [Jan 26 1m]