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The Examiner.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.

GRAIN SHOWS, &C.

WE observed, some short time since, in a report published in one of our papers, a recommendation that the Legislature should appropriate a certain sum for the purpose of encouraging grain shows in the different Counties of the Island. Certainly the suggestion is an excellent one, and should be acted on. There is no matter of greater importance to our farmers than the procuring of good seeds; and there are no means so powerful in forwarding this end as the encouragement of competition amongst our people. By careful selection of the best, year after year, something good is at length reached; and though we do not profess to know much of agricultural subjects, we incline to believe that thoroughly good seed, which is the result of repeated selection from grain of Island growth, would be better adapted to our soil and climate than imported seed. The latter, if we are not mistaken, rather changes for the worse than otherwise, and hardly ever, within a reasonable time at least, gives a yield equal to the first crop.

Another thing which we should like to see receive greater encouragement at our annual shows, is the raising of fruit. It is quite surprising how very few of the farmers in this Island have gone to the trouble of raising fruit trees. Thousands of men have worn themselves out clearing green wood farms, and still have avoided the slight outlay of time and money necessary to the cultivation of an orchard. Why, no farmer should be without one. The last year or two has seen a good deal of improvement in this respect, and some parties from Nova Scotia seem to have done quite a brisk trade in young trees. Our neighbors, the Yankees, did most in that line formerly; but as, of course, they did not bring good settings, the larger number waxed weak and died, and their customers came down on them as they did on the shoddy cloth pedlars.

Of course there are prizes offered at our annual exhibitions for the encouragement of these things. The sums, however, have usually been so ridiculously small that a respectable farmer would most likely think with Falstaff that men took a delight "to gird at him" by setting up such a two-penny half-penny inducement. Our farmers are a thriving class now, and think less of a little money now than they did formerly, because they have more of it. They are acquiring the habit of getting all that they can out of any one who deals with them. If a man boards at a farmhouse now, his charges will not be much below those of a city hotel; and the worthy dames and maidens who sell in the market-house take double money from the hand of the townies with the policy of dwellers in Tyre. Quite right, friends—go on and prosper.

MUSIC FOR THE MULTITUDE.

WHILE listening to the efforts of the genius who runs the hand organ in this city at present, we began to think of the good old times when we were a musical people. Then quite a multitude collected on Hillsborough Square once a week to listen to Galbraith's Band; but now, alas, there are children in the place who are acquiring a taste under the direction of nothing better than a hurdy-gurdy, which utters its soul in such a diabolical and untuneable voice that the spirits of all sensitive people quake thereat. On these fine summer evenings, we should think that the band on the square again would be a very welcome feature. Now, we throw out this suggestion, earnestly hoping that some one will take it up and act on it. Could not a subscription be easily raised? Mr. Galbraith's Band, we hear, is now in good working order, and could furnish us with good music on the Square once a week. Of course it is unreasonable to expect the members to give their services without some compensation. They have to spend a good deal of time in practising, which ought to be considered. Now, if some one would take this matter in hand, we feel sure that there would be no difficulty in raising such a sum as would be necessary. The towns people are really in honor bound to give Mr. Galbraith's band some support. For a great many years, now, he has always managed to provide music for us, and we know that it is simply from his love of it, and not from any profit, that he has done so. On the contrary, he has frequently been obliged to pay necessary expenses, as for music, out of his own pocket. Therefore, we think our gratitude is due him. Those who know the difficulty of keeping a Band together will appreciate the work. When a troop of nigger minstrels come here, we pay out our money, grudgingly, it is true; but if we can't get any one to give us a ticket, we pay,—for the Charlottetown mind loves to patronize every show that comes, and if anything is to be given away after the performance, of course we rush; so that now any man who knows the ropes, advertises that he will present us with tubs, brooms, crockery, etc., and, bless our souls, we pack the house for him. Yet, for a good many years we went to hear the band entertain us on the square, and never presented them with one cent, as far as we can learn. So now, Sir or Madam, as we may assume that you would hardly meet with any refusals, won't you just make out a list, see the Chairman of the Square Committee, collect the subscriptions of the Town Council, for they might take offence if they were not asked first; then the clergy, because they realize what a privilege it is to give; then the medical profession, because they, too, like musicians, "hate the souls out of men's bodies"; then the people generally. Let us have Mr. Galbraith's band on the Square again, and we will regard you as a public benefactor.

A SLUR ON OUR RESPECTABILITY.

THE suburbs of our town are generally a matter of some pride to us, and we are accustomed to boast ourselves therein not a little. The beautiful freshness of the verdure in summer time, the charming effect of the copses, which some people have had the good sense to plant, and the natural loveliness of the scenery certainly give good grounds for our vanity. It would be very hard to find a prettier bit of simple landscape, for instance, than the view up the Mount Edward from the St. Peter's Road, and we might mention many other places near town equally attractive. There is one place in our suburbs, however, which every one seems to consider an eye-sore. If one takes a stranger for a drive or a walk on the Malpeque Road, he gets past the old burying-ground with all speed, and is careful not even so much as to mention it if he can avoid doing so. This, like some of the other things which trouble the civic conscience, is considered by every man to be a disgrace to the town. There are probably few places on earth where people have so great a delight in lauding and magnifying their ancestors as this same little city. And yet the citizens generally, ever since the settlement of the place, have devoted the bones of their progenitors to the formation of a jungle in comparison with which the celebrated garden of the sluggard, as sung by Dr. Watts, did not amount to a circumstance. As for any appearance of solemnity, sanctity, or even decency, the ground has no pretensions to anything of the sort. The utmost it aspires to is a sort of picturesque luxuriance. So luxuriant, indeed, is it become now, that one might as well go to look for the roe's egg, as attempt to find a tombstone anywhere of the main path. Now, this is all rather disgraceful to us. A worse state of things could hardly exist in a heathen country. We would call upon divers of the Rev. gentlemen, whose chokers, beavers and broad cloth, shed multitudinous sanctity through all our streets, and, who are at present, leavening the town by their presence, to give some of their friends a hint that they are behind their duty while such an abomination exists. We heard a man become very voluble, a few days ago, on the subject of cremation. He dwelt chiefly on its cheapness as a surpassing merit—because, he remarked, no doubt that is the quality to recommend it to people who pay so little attention to their cemeteries as you do here. There was more truth than poetry in what he said. Any one going into our graveyards, would come to his conclusion, that all we wanted was a cheap means of disposing of our dead. The late Mr. Hutchinson was almost the only man in the community who ever paid any attention to the state of the ground on the Malpeque Road, and we believe nothing has been done since we had the fence put up. We don't know how it is, but that air of solemnity which inspires awe, and which ought to mark "God's Acre," seems absolutely foreign to this burying-ground. Indeed, there is, if we may be excused for saying it, rather an expression of reckless jollity about the place which seems to increase as the "thorn and the thistle grow higher and higher." The two or three grand looking flat top pine trees are its only redeeming feature. We would suggest to the persons in authority, whoever they may be—first, whether they ought not to be ashamed of themselves that they don't take some steps to procure means, and have something like order and decency restored—and next, that they had better lock the gate, so as to prevent strangers from going in and getting a practical test of the value of our piety.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

TO-DAY we print a full text of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty. As it is not likely to be taken up before the meeting of Congress in December next, there will be plenty time to have it fully discussed. It is a matter that should be considered carefully and dispassionately in all its bearings, without favor or prejudice. We do not propose to discuss the subject to-day, but to recommend it to our readers for their careful consideration. It is a vast subject, and will require serious attention for a while. We subjoin a copy of the letter which President Grant sent to the Senate, accompanied by the Treaty. It is moderate and will contribute a little to the discussion of the subject:—

To the Senate of the United States—

The plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty at Washington, have submitted to the Secretary of State, for my consideration, a draft of a treaty for the reciprocal regulation of the commerce and trade between the United States and Canada with provisions for the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and for their use by the United States vessels on terms of equality with British vessels. I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with a copy of the draft thus proposed. I am of the opinion that a proper treaty for such purposes would result beneficially for the United States. It would not only open or enlarge markets for our production, but would increase the facilities for transportation from the grain growing States of the West to the seaboard.

The proposed draft has many features to commend it to our favorable consideration; but whether it makes all the concessions which could justly be required of Great Britain, or whether it calls for more concessions from the United States than we should yield, I am not prepared to say.

Among its provisions are articles proposing to dispense with the arbitration respecting the fisheries, which was provided for by the treaty of Washington in the event of the conclusion and ratification of a treaty, and the passage of all the necessary legislation to enforce it.

These provisions as well as other considerations, make it desirable that this subject should receive attention before the close of the present session. I therefore express an earnest wish that the Senate may be able to consider and determine before the adjournment of Congress, whether it will give its constitutional concurrence to the conclusion of a treaty with Great Britain for the purposes already named, either in such form as is proposed by the British plenipotentiaries or in such other more acceptable form as the Senate may prefer.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME.

ON Friday last we had the pleasure of being present at the examination of this institution. The pupils, who underwent a pretty severe examination, acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the ladies under whose careful tuition they have studied for the past year. The classes were examined in Geography, History, English Grammar, Map Drawing, French Language, Rhetoric, Globes, Logic, Zoology, Botany, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, in all of which the pupils, in their respective classes, answered the questions put with a readiness and accuracy exceedingly gratifying. We were particularly pleased with the exercises in arithmetic. The rapidity and accuracy of the calculations was simply wonderful, and gave great satisfaction to all present. In Algebra and Geometry, also, the young ladies displayed a readiness and a comprehension that almost defied the questioners. The classes exercised in the neat and useful art of Map Drawing, acquitted themselves uncommonly well. Music—in which both the teachers and pupils seemed to excel—was a nice item of the evening. Too much praise cannot be given to the young ladies who took part either by voice or instrument. The fancy work, we noticed, was, of course, perfection. We are glad to see that the ladies who superintend this institution, do not make those "fine accomplishments," in which the ladies of the present age delight to excel, regardless of the more useful ones, the prominent feature in their educational system. Of course these higher branches are necessary to the accomplished lady, but they should be a secondary affair. Give the useful branches of education first; the ornamental afterwards.

The two graduating pupils—Miss A. Campbell, Hope River, and Miss A. Kerr, of Parsboro', N.S.—were severely exercised in many branches, and stood the test remarkably well. In Logic, Botany, Zoology, Mathematics, and other exercises, they answered all questions, and performed all problems in a manner that showed their perfect knowledge of these studies. Miss Campbell's valedictory was very fine. We congratulate the young ladies on their creditable graduation.

The proficiency of the pupils in the different grades as we said before, was indeed satisfactory to all concerned. Satisfactory to the parents to know that their daughters have greatly improved within the past year; satisfactory to those ladies who have consecrated their lives to the noble work of education; and satisfactory to the citizens and Islanders in general, to know that there is in our city an educational institution of which they need not be ashamed, and where their daughters can receive an education that will fit them to occupy the highest position in the land—an institution in which the maid will learn to be the obedient daughter, the kind and loving sister, the gentle and affectionate mother. We regret we have no space for the list of prizes this week.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

THE examination of classes at St. Dunstan's College, took place on Thursday last. As usual the students showed a proficiency in the various branches in which they were examined, the higher ones particularly. To mention the classes in detail would be superfluous, as they all acquitted themselves creditably. As is generally known, all branches necessary to fit a man for any pursuit in life are systematically taught in this institution by the best Professors. Year after year this institution is sending young men forth into the world who are a credit to the Island and themselves. There has been many sound scholars—men who are making a mark in the world to-day—moulded in this college. And no doubt in the future, as in the past, the managers will continue the same persevering energy in the cause of education. His Honor the Administrator, after the examination complimented the students on the progress they had made during the past year. Below we give a list of prizes awarded to the successful students:

FOURTH DIVISION.

ARITHMETIC.—1st Prize, George McKinnon, 2nd do., Peter Power. Next in merit, Andrew McDonald.

READING AND WRITING.—1st prize, Rufus McDonald, 2nd do., Peter Power. Next in merit, James McEachen

SPELLING AND GRAMMAR.—1st prize, Peter Power, 2d do., Rufus McDonald and J. McEachern. Next in merit, E. Arseneaux.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, Rufus McDonald, 2d do., Peter Power. Next in merit, James McEachen.

THIRD DIVISION.

ARITHMETIC.—1st prize, James Hughes, 2d do., James Gorman Next in merit, P. Coffey.

READING AND WRITING.—1st prize, Charles Hutton, 2d do., James Hughes. Next in merit James Gorman.

SPELLING AND GRAMMAR.—1st prize, J. Hughes, 2d do., James Gorman and M. O'Conner. Next in merit, P. Coffey and J. Phelan.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, J. Hughes, 2d do., James Gorman. Next in merit, J. McDonald and S. Griffith.

LATIN—CÆSAR.—JUNIOR CLASS.—1st prize, James Gorman, 2d do., James Murphy and R. McDonald. Next in merit, P. Farrel and E. Arseneaux.

SECOND DIVISION.

ARITHMETIC.—1st prize, Dennis Reddin, and J. Aylward, 2d do., O. McManus and W. Caven. Next in merit, John Smith.

SPELLING AND GRAMMER.—1st prize, John Aylward, 2d do., Dennis Reddin. Next in merit, William Caven.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, S. Blanchard and J. Aylward, 2d do., J. Murphy and J. Smith. Next in merit, D. Hogan and O. McManus.

RHETORIC—SECOND CLASS.—1st prize, S. Blanchard, 2d do., James Murphy. Next in merit, William Delaney.

BOOK KEEPING.—1st prize, John Aylward, 2d do., Dominick McKenna. Next in merit, Daniel Hogan.

LATIN—CÆSAR—JUNIOR CLASS.—1st prize S. Blanchard, 2d do., W. Grant. Next in merit, Dominick McKenna.

FIRST DIVISION.

GEOMETRY—JUNIOR CLASS.—1st prize, O. McManus, 2d do., W. Caven. Next in merit, P. Mc-Intyre and J. Aylward.

GEOMETRY—SENIOR CLASS.—1st prize, Domnick McKenna, 2nd do., P. Farrel and E. McDonald.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.—1st prize, John A. McDonald and Æneas Morrison, 2nd do., William Grant. Next in merit, W. Hamilton, N. McDonald, S. Blanchard.

HISTORY.—1st prize, Norman McDonald and Æ. Morrison, 2nd do., D. McKenna, and C. Morrison. Next in merit, P. Farrel and R. McDonald.

RHETORIC AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—SENIOR CLASS.—1st prize, Æneas Morrison, W. Hamilton and N. McDonald, 2nd J. L. McDonald, D. McKenna. Next in merit, W. Grant.

LATIN—VIRGIL AND CICERO.—1st prize, Æneas Morrison and N. McDonald, 2nd do., William Delaney. Next in merit, Dennis Reddin.

HORACE AND LIVY.—1st prize, J. L. McDonald, and W. Hamilton, 2nd do., John A. McDonald Next in merit, Clement Morrison,

GREEK.—1st prize, Æneas Morrison and Norman McDonald, 2nd do., S. Blanchard, W. Hamilton. Next in merit, J. L. McDonald and J. A. McDonald.

FRENCH—JUNIOR CLASS.—1st prize, John Aylward and W. Grant, 2nd do., Charles Hutton and D. McKenna. Next in merit, Daniel Hogan.

FRENCH—SENIOR CLASS.—1st prize, Æneas Morrison, 2d do., W. Hamilton, and N. McDonald. Next in merit, J. L. McDonald and Charles McDonald.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL HISTORY.—1st prize, Æneas Morrison and J. L. McDonald, 2d do., John A. McDonald. Next in merit, Clement Morrison.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—1st prize, Lauchlin J. McDonald.

Prize of excellence for the student who made most progress in his studies, awarded to Æneas B. Morrison.

Prize of good conduct awarded to William J. Hamilton, Amherst, N. S.

RECIPROCITY.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, and the United States of America, being desirous of improving the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between Her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, and in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial, have respectfully named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon, that is to say:

* * * * *

who, after being communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XIII. at this treaty to take fish of every kind, except shellfish, on the seacoasts and shores and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and of the several Islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and shores and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shellfish, on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concluded at Washington on the 5th day of June, 1854, upon the coasts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and the United States, as places reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authority, as the commission appointed under the first said article of the treaty of the 5th of June, 1854.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedules A, B and C, hereunto annexed, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada or of the United States, shall, on their importation from the one country into the other, from the first day of July, 1875, to the 30th day of June, 1875, (both included), pay only two-thirds of the duties payable at the date of this treaty on the importations into such country of such articles respectively, and from the first day of July, 1876, to the 30th day of June, 1876, (both included), shall pay only one-third of such duties; and on and after the first day of July, 1877, for the period of years mentioned in Article XIII of this treaty, shall be admitted free of duty into each country, respectively.

For the term mentioned in Article XIII no other or higher duty shall be imposed in the United States upon other articles not enumerated in said schedules, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, that are, respectively, imposed upon like articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, or of any other country.

SCHEDULE A.

Consisting of the following natural products. Animals of all kinds; ashes, pot, pear, and soda, bark, bark extract, for tanning purposes, bath bricks, breadstuffs of all kinds, bricks for building and fire bricks, broom-corn, burr or grind-stones, hewed, wrought, or unwrought, butter, cheese, coal and coke, cotton wool, cotton waste, dye stuffs, earths, clays, ochers, sand, ground or unground; eggs, fish of all kinds, fish, products of, and of all other creatures living in the water, except fish preserved in oil; firewood, flax, unmanufactured; flours and meals of all kinds, fruits, green or dried, furs, undressed; grains of all kinds, gypsum, ground, ungreund, or calcined, hay, hemp, nnmanufactured; hides, horns, lard, lime, malt, manures, marble, stone, slate, or granite, wrought or unwrought; meats, fresh, smoked or salted; ores of all kinds of metals, pelts, pease, whole or split; petroleum oil, crude or refined, or benzole, pitch, plants, poultry of all kinds, rags of all kinds, rice, salt, seeds, shrubs, skins, straw, tails, tallow, tar, timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, manufactured in whole or in part, tobacco, unmanufactured, tow, unmanufactured, trees, turpentine, vegetables, wool.

SCHEDULE B.

Consisting of the following agricultural implements:—

Axes, bag-holders, bee-hives, bone-crushers or parts thereof, cultivators or parts thereof, corn-huskers or parts thereof, cheese vats, cheese factory heaters, cheese presses or parts thereof, churns or parts thereof, cattle-feed boilers and steamers or parts thereof, ditchers or parts thereof, field rollers or parts thereof, fanning mills or parts thereof, feed choppers or parts thereof, forks for hay and manure, hand or horse, grain drills or parts thereof, grain broad-cast sewers or parts thereof, grain crushers or parts thereof, harrows, hoes, band or horse, horse-rakes, horse-power machines or parts thereof, hay-tedders or parts thereof, liquid manure-carts or parts thereof, manure sowers or parts thereof, mowers or parts thereof, oil and oil-cake crushers or parts thereof, plows or parts thereof, root and seed planters or parts thereof, root-cutters, pulpers and washers or parts thereof, rakes, reapers or parts thereof, reaper and mower combined or parts thereof, spades, shovels, scythes, snaiths thrashing machines or parts thereof.

SCHEDURE C.

Consisting of the following manufactures:—

Axles, all kinds; boots and shoes of leather; boot and shoe making machines, buffalo robes, dressed and trimmed; cotton grain bags, cotton denims, cotton jeans, unbleached, cotton tickings, cotton plaids, cottonades, unbleached; cabinet ware and furniture or parts thereof, carriages, carts, wagons, and other wheeled vehicles and sleighs or parts thereof, fire engines or parts thereof, felt covering for boilers, guttta percha belting and tubing, iron, bar, hoop, pig, paddled, rod, sheet or scrap iron nails, spikes, bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs, iron castings, india rubber belting and tubing, locomotives for railways or parts thereof, lead, sheet or pig, leather, sole or upper, leather, harness, and saddlery of, mill or factory, or steamboat fixed engines and machines, or parts thereof, manufactures of marble, stone, slate or granite, manufactures of wood solely or wood nailed, bound, hinged or locked with metal materials, mangles, washing machines, wringing machines and drying machines, or parts thereof, printing paper for newspapers, paper making machines or parts thereof, printing type, presses and folders, paper cutters, ruling machines, page numbering machines, and sterotyping and electrotyping apparatus or parts thereof, refrigerators or parts thereof, railroad cars, carriages and trucks or parts thereof, satinets of wood and cotton, steam engines or parts thereof, steel wrought or cast, and steel plates and rails, tin tubes and piping, tweeds, of wool solely, water wheel machines and apparatus, or parts thereof.

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that the Canadian Canals on the main route from Lake Erie to Montreal shall be enlarged forthwith at the expense of the Dominion of Cadada, so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing 12 feet of water, and the locks on the said canals shall be made of not less than 270 feet in length, 45 feet width, and not less than 12 feet depth on the milter-sill; and that the channel of the St. Lawrence River shall be deepened in the several reaches between the canals, whenever the same may be necessary, so as to allow the passage of vessels drawing 12 feet of water. And the work engaged to be done in this article shall be completed by the 1st of January, 1880.

ARTICLD VI.

It is agreed that the Government of Canada shall construct, on or before the 1st day of January, 1880, a canal to connect the St. Lawrence River at some convenient point, at or near Caughnawaga, with Lake Champlain. The dimensions of said canal shall be such as to admit the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of water, and the lock shall be of not less dimensions than those named in the preceding article. And the United States engage to urge upon the Government of the State of New York to cause the existing canal from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain to Albany, to be enlarged, and, if necessary, extended or another canal or canals to be constructed of equal capacity with the proposed Caughnawaga Canal, as hereinbefore specified, and the navigation of the Hudson River to be improved, so as to admit the passage from Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the Hudson River of vessels drawing twelve feet of water.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States may, during the term of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this treaty, carry in their vessels cargo and other passengers from one Canadian port to another on the great lakes of River St. Lawrence. Reciprocally, inhabitants of Canada, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, may, during the like period, carry in their vessels cargo and passengers from one port of the United States on the great lakes of River St. Lawrence to another on the said lakes or river. Citizens of the United States in their vessels, and inhabitants of Canada subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in their vessels, may, during the like term, carry cargo and passengers from any port of the United States or of Canada on the Red River, or the waters connected therewith, to any other port on the said river, or waters connecting therewith.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Article XIII. of this Treaty, the citizens of the United States shall enjoy the use of the Welland, the St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada, (including the proposed Caughnawaga Canal), on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, and that, without interfering with the right of the Government of Canada to impose such tolls on the aforesaid Canadian canals respectively as it may think fit, the tolls shall be levied in relation to the number of the locks in each canal, without any drawback or discrimination, whatever the destination of the vessel, or whether one or more canal or canals, or part of a canal be passed.

And it is also agreed that for the like term of years the inhabitants of Canada shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States; and that the navigators of Lake Champlain and of Michigan shall be free and open for the purpose of commerce to the inhabitants of Canada, subject to any laws or regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, respectively, not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

And the United States further engage to urge upon the Governments of the States of New York and of Michigan to secure to the inhabitants of Canada the use of the Erie, the Whitehall and the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, or of any enlarged or extended or new canal or other improvement connecting Lake Champlain with the lower waters of the Hudson River which may be made, as contemplated in article VI, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is mutually agreed that full power shall be given and allowed to tranship cargo from vessels into canal boats, and from canal boats into vessels, at either terminus of every canal.

And further, that if the use of the Erie and Whitehall or other canal connecting Lake Champlain with the lower waters of the Hudson River, and Sault Ste. Marie Canal, be not granted to the inhabitants of Canada on terms of equality with the citizens of the United States, as contemplated in this article, than the use of the proposed Caughnawaga Canal by citizens of the United States, as above contemplated shall be suspended and cease until the use of the said canals in the United States shall be secured to the inhabitants of Canada, as above contemplated.

ARTICLE IX.

For the term of years mentioned in Article XII of this treaty, vessels of all kinds built in the United States may be purchased by inhabitants of Canada, subjects of Great Britain, and registered in Canada as Canadian vessels; and, reciprocally, vessels of all kinds built in Canada may be purchased by citizens of the United States, and registered in the United States as United States vessels.

ARTICLE X.

A joint commission shall be established and maintained at joint expense during the operation of this treaty for advising the erection and proper regulation of all light houses on the great lakes, common to both countries, necessary to the security of the shipping thereon.

ARTICLE XI.

A joint commission shall also be established at joint expense, and maintained during the continuance of the treaty, to promote the propagation of fish in the inland waters common to both countries, and to enforce the law enacted for the protection of the fish and fishing grounds.

ARTICLE XII.

It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of this Treaty shall extend to the Colony of Newfoundland so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the Colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect; then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid shall not in any way impair any other articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIII.

This treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. If such legislative assent shall not have been given within ——— months from the date hereof, then this treaty shall be null and void. but such legislative assent haivng been given, this treaty shall remain in force for the period of 21 years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and, further, until the expiration of three years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such to the other at the end of said period of 21 years, or at any time afterward.

ARTICLE XIV.

When the ratifications of this treaty shall have been exchanged, and the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other, then Articles XXII, XXIII, XXIV and XXV of the treaty of May 8, 1871, between Great Britain and the United States, shall become null and void.

ARTICLE XV.

This treaty shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within ——— months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

SUPREME COURT AT ST. ELEANORS.—The June Term of the Supreme Court opened on Tuesday, the 9th ins. Judge Peters presiding. The sesion was very protracted, and the cases tried were of more than ordinary importance. The following were the suits tried:—

Arsenault *vs* Smith.—An action of contract for work done on the Railway. Verdict for plaintiff. For plaintiff, Davies and Crawford; for defendant, McLeod and Hodgson.

Perry *vs* Steam Navigation Company.—An action for damage on account of breach of contract for not towing a wharf. Verdict for plaintiff—$2,000. For plaintiff, Hodgson and Longworth; for defendants, Palmer and McLeod.

Doe dem. Green *vs* Higgins.—An action of ejectment. Verdict for defendants. For plaintiffs, Palmer and McLeod, for defendants, Shaw and Longworth.

Doe dem. Green *vs* Green. Action of ejectment. Verdict for defendants, subject to law points to be argued hereafter. For plaintiffs. Shaw and Howe; for defendants, Palmer, McLeod end Longworth.

Charles Green *vs* J. S. Green.—An action of trespass for damage to a mill-dam. Verdict for plaintiff, subject to points reserved. For plaintiff, Palmer, McLeod and Hodgson, for defendant, Longworth, Davies and Shaw.

The Queen *vs* McAlduff.—An action for stabbing the de endant, found guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. For Crown, Longworth and FitzGerald; for prisoner, Palmer and McLeod.

The Court rose on Thursday evening.—*Journal*.

THE LATE MR. J. C. DOYLE.—At a special meeting of the Young Men's Literary Association held at St. Vincent's Hall on Sunday last, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us, in the prime of life, one of the founders of this Association, our late brother member and ex-President, Mr. James C. Doyle.

And Whereas, The deceased during his long and intimate connection with the Association, by his untiring activity in its behalf and unceasing interest in its welfare, as well as by his manly bearing, good temper, varied abilities, and amiable disposition, exceedingly endeared himself to all his fellow members:

Therefore Resolved, That by his sudden (but not unprovided) death, the Association has suffered an irreparable loss, and each member has to mourn for a true and valued friend;

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to convey to his widow, along with a copy of these Resolutions, an expression of the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the association in her sad bereavement;

And Resolved, That these Resolutions be published in the daily and trie-weekly newspapers of this city and in the *Boston Pilot*.

The following are the members elected for the new House of New Brunswick. The elections are all over with the exception of Victoria Co:—St John County, King, Austin, Coram, Willis; St. John city, Wedderburn, Keans,; Charlotte—Murchie, Stevenson, McKay, Cottrell; York—Fraser, Robinson, Barker, Dow; Westmorland—McQueen, Smith, Humphrey, Pickard; Queens—Butler, Woods; Carlton—Leighton, Jones; Northumberland—Kelly, Davidson, Tweedie, Swim; Albert—Rodgers, Ryan; Gloucester—Blanchard, Burns, (separate schools); Restigouche—McKenzie, Philips; Kings—Crawford, Flewelling, McLeod; Kent—O'Leary Johnson, (separate schools); Madawaska, Theriault, (separate schools).

AN ACT OF VANDALISM.—On Friday night last Mr. D. Archibald's sign was taken down and carried away, and the door—glass and all—besmeared with tar. This gross outrage was perpetrated, we have reason to believe, out of revenge for Mr. Archibald's untiring efforts to put down the liquor traffic in this town. Mr. Archibald may have at times carried things in this respect a little too far, but this would not justify such acts of vandalism on the part of those with whom he has been at variance. We hope the authors of this crime will be made to feel the heaviest punishment the law can nflict.—*S. Prog.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. S. PICNIC!

A PICNIC, on a grand scale, will be held on St. Dunstan's

College Grounds,

under the auspices of

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,

ON

Thursday, 9th July next.

The Committee of management will spare no pains to make it the most enjoyable pleasure treat of the season.

The best musicians are engaged for the occasion, including a Band, and a spacious Hall is engaged for SELECT DANCING.

All games legitimate on such occasions will be amply provided for.

Admission 25 cents.
Children under 12, half price.
Refreshment Tables on the grounds.

Tickets to be had at the stores of Hon. P. Walker, Messrs Jos. A McDonald, Jos. B. McDonald; J. McEachern, John Quirk, W. R. Watson, Owen Connolly, Esqs., and of the members of the Managing Committee.

JAS. J. O'REILLY, Sec. of Com.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.—1in arg her

ROYAL MAIL STAGE!

Important to Travellers.

AN Express Team will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown, on arrival of Boat from Pictou, every alternate Saturday, commencing July 4th, and will return to Georgetown next day in time to connect with boat for Pictou.

NOTE.—All orders and parcels for the daily mail or Express must be left at the "O'Neill House," opposite W. R. Watson's Esq., Queen Street, Ch'town.

GEORGE O'NEILL, Proprietor.

"Halfway House" Vernon River. June 29, 1874. h 2m

FLOUR!

To arrive per "Laodamma,"

FROM MONTREAL.

887 barrels Flour,

For sale Low.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.—3w

Notice to the Public.

SOUTH PINETTE BRIDGE will be broken up for repairs during one month from First of July next.

JOHN McDONALD, Contractor.

June 29, 1874.

BRIGHTON BREWERY.

1000 DOZEN

Bottled Ale & Porter,

MORRIS & HYNDMAN.

June 29, 1874. 2in

SALT.

Landing ex *Lavinia*, from Liverpool

300 Bags Liverpool Salt,

In strong sacks and splendid condition.

For Sale Low.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

June 29, 1874. 2w

TO THE LADIES!

A CARD.

AS my connection with the Wesleyan Academy ceases at the expiration of the Vacation, I purpose taking pupils during the hours recently given them, viz: from 9 a. m., till 2 p. m. Arrangements can be made so that hours can be given to suit the convenience of all pupils. At the end of every Quarter, pupils will perform before parents and friends. Application must be made at once, as a limited number only can be taken.

First Quarter will commence on Monday, July 6.

TERMS WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music per half hour's duration,	$5.00
For Quarter of 24 lessons, Instrumental Music, 1 hour's duration,	10.00
Lessons in Vocal Music only,	10.00
Instrumental Lessons of an hour's duration, with the first rudiments of thorough Bass and Transposition &c.,	15.00
Vocal and Instrumental, half hour's duration,	7.00
Lessons on the Organ,	20.00
Cabinet Organ and Melodeon,	15.00

No Pupil will be taken for less than six months.

Orders taken for the best Pianos and Organs, and the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.

S. N. EARLE.

Ch'town, June 29, 1874.

Wooden Ware.

RECEIVED per Steamers *Somerset* and *Hadji*—

50 CHURNS, American,
75 doz. BUCKETS.
25 nest TUBS,
30 boxes CLOTHES PINS,
10 doz. BUTTER PRINTS,
60 doz. BROOMS.

SIMON W. CRABBE, Sign of the Stove.

109 Queen Street, Charlottetown,

June 22, 1874. 4in

Sugar & Molasses.

TO Arrive, *Sea Foam*, from Halifax.

16 hhds }
33 bbls } Bright Crocery Sugar,
10 puns }
11 tierces } MOLASSES,

For Sale Low.

HYNDMAN BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 6w

NAILS.

75 KEGS 12d, 10d, 4d and 3d. For Sale Cheap.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

ALE, PORTER, &C.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE in Bottles, MACEWAN'S SCOTCH do.

Allsopp's Pale Ale on Draught,

GUINNESS'S STOUT, (Bottled by Burke.)

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Queen St., June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

100 CASES

BRANDY, SCOTCH WHISKEY, IRISH do old TOM GIN, Schiedam SNAPPS, John Bull and Stoughton BITTERS. To the trade cheap.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874.—4in n era her

Paper Bags & Wrapping Paper.

75 M. PAPER BAGS, assorted sizes, 60 reams WRAPPING PAPER.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Pails, Tubs and Wash Boards.

To arrive per *Scud* from Boston:

35 Doz. PAILS, Painted & Varnished, 10 nests TUBS, 10 doz. WASH BOARDS.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE.

We will Sell at Auction, on

THURSDAY

Next, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock,

In Front of Sales Room:

200 BBLS. Tea Rose Flour,
100 bbls. Ourbrand,
300 do Spring Extras,
100 do Cornmeal,
75 chests Tea,
30 puns. Molasses,
10 hhds. Sugar,
30 bbls. White Granulated do.
20 boxes Tobacco,
35 caddies do,
10 kegs Twist do.
100 boxes Soap,
100 doz. Shoe Blacking,
1 case Cigars, 10,000,
30 boxes Fancy Soap,
70 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
40 coils 6, 9, & 12 thd Manilla,
10 bags Nuts,
10 kegs Baking Soda,
200 sides Sole Leather, Logan's,
100 rms. Wrapping Paper, ass'd,
20 M. Paper Bags,
20 boxes Cheese,
50 doz. Pails,
50 do Brooms,
&c., &c.

CARVELL BROS., Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June, 29, 1874.

NEW, BOOKS!

Three More Cases New Books

Just being opened at

BREMNER BROS.

June 29, 1874.—2i

1 DOZ. COPYING PRESSES

From $5.50 to $21.50,

AT

BREMNER BROS.

June 29, 1874.—2in

THE ONLY PLACE

In Prince Edward Island where you can get

Opera, Field & Marine

Glasses, and Telescopes,

IS AT

BREMNER BROTHERS.

June 29, 1874 2in

Prince of Wales College.

THE Mid-Summer Examination of the Classes in the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 8th day of Juy next, commencing at ten o'clock a. m.

The parents of the pupils and others interested in the Institution are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

June 29, 1874.

LET EVERY ONE TAKE NOTICE,

THAT THE

FIRST TEA PARTY

OF THE SEASON IN

King's County,

will take place at

Grand River, Lot 55,

ON

Tuesday, the 7th July next.

Every one is expected to be there, and EVERY ONE interested will try to give every one else satisfaction.

JOHN McLEAN, Secretary.

DeGros Marsh, June 22, 1874.—h 3in

Extract Logwood.

10 BOXES, quarter pound packages.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

SYRUPS!

PINE APPLE,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
SARSAPARILLA,
LEMON,
APPLE,
ASSORTED.

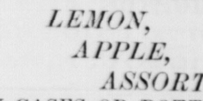
IN CASES OR BOTTLES.

Cameron & Saunders.

June 22, 1874.—4in ne h

English Mail Steamers.

ALLAN LINE.



PASSENGERS' BERTHS are secured by us for above Line, by Telegraph persons en route for Liverpool thereby avoiding the uncertainty of getting them when they arrive at Halifax.

Cabin Passage, $75,
Return Ticket, $140.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

June 22, 1874—2in

Salt. Salt.

IN STORE, 1000 Bags, at CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

Cream Tartar.

175 JARS, 5 lb. each warranted pure. CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 1w

Butter Salt.

30 BAGS Just Received. CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. 2w

Montreal & Acadian S. S. Company.

WEEKLY LINE.

THE undermentioned Steamships will Form a Regular Weekly Line between

Montreal, Shediac, Charlottetown and Pictou.

S. S. COLUMBIA,
S. S. CANADA,
S. S. CALIFORNIA.

HYNDMAN BROS. Agents.

Apply in Montreal to DAVID SHAW, 305 Commissioners Street.

Ch'town, June 22, 1874. tf

Beans.

10 BBLS. American WHITE BEANS, hourly expected from Boston.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w

Refined Sugar.

15 BBLS. CRUSHED,
20 do American Granulated,
25 do Yellow Refined.

Very Choice and Cheap.

F. T. NEWBERY.

June 22, 1874.—2w