The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1876.

SHAKESPEARE'S DRAMAS.

THE lectures which Professor Anderson has given on the plays of Shakespeare, have certainly been productive of good. The man who persuades people to read a really great book deserves our gratitude. It might be thought that the works of the finest genius who ever held a pen would be so read and loved by all who could read them, that it would be a work of supererogation to point out their surpassing excellence. But, alas! the readers of Shakespeare are few. Many pious people regard him—who, judged by his writings, was far their superior in real morality—as a minister of unlawful amusements. Many more know his name and very little more about him. And even persons who read much, and are ready to take his name on their tongues with reverence, really consider his writings as something which does not concern them. They believe in their hearts—though they are not bold enough to say what they feel—that his books are dry with the rust of centuries and incapable of creating real interest. How mistaken all these ideas are, and what a thorough ignorance they evince, every reader of Shakespeare is aware. Shakespeare is the most moral of poets, because he is moral in the way that nature is moral. He does not attempt to teach by didatical dulness, or "go about to circumvent God" by showing how he would have made the universe, if his opinion had been asked. He is content to teach as nature does, and leaves the attempt to explain the inexplicable to weaker and more presumptuous men. Finding no contamination for himself in the scenes of life, he does not fear to represent them to others. And though he loves to dwell on all the loveliness of life, and delights in the creation of the most beautiful and spiritual types of human nature, he does not fear to portray the follies which often make man appear contemptible, or the base passions which blast his soul. Thus he is content to believe that "even the stones can preach sermons," and he is too wise to deny that there may be "good in everything." Indeed he, who of all men saw furthest into the heart and mind of man, is the one whom it seems easy to fancy, using his own words,

"In nature's book of infinite secrecy,
A little I have read."

Any-one who thinks, as many do, that the plays of Shakespeare are dry reading, makes one of the grand mistakes of life. If it may be said of any good book, that it never gets old however long ago it may have been written. This is pre-eminently true of the dramas of Shakespeare. They are just as fresh, as exciting, as full of deep human interests as the very events that are happening in our own streets in our own days. They are as fascinating to us as to the play-goers at the old Globe Theatre in "Great Eliza's golden time." They have this great advantage all other books: they do not only furnish food for the profound student, but, by the very circumstances under which they were written, they have qualities which make a great part of them capable of rapid and easy apprehension to the most ordinary minds. Our great dramatist discovered nature's way of teaching. His, alone, is the method of nature.

IMMORALITY IN THE PRESS.

WE see with great regret, that the *Presbyterian* has fallen from its high position as an instructor of the people in morality and religion. It has freely given prominent place to an advertizement, the insertion of which no amount of money could procure in any decent journal. In rebuking the sin of the *Patriot*, the *Presbyterian* has sinned ten times as deeply itself. We have often thought that a censorship of the Press of this Island would be advisable. Certainly, editors and publishers should be compelled to undergo an examination somewhat similar to that to which school teachers are subjected. Never before has the desirability of such a measure been so forcibly shown as by the last issue of the *Presbyterian*.

FINANCIAL.

THE *Citizen* thinks business is not improving in Halifax. It reports that on the thirtieth day of June, before the original and renewal notes for previous quarterly settlements came due, the amount of overdue paper, unsecured, held by the bank of Nova Scotia, the Merchants' and the Union, (the People's not sending in their returns that month) was $91,276.19, the Bank of Nova Scotia leading off with $50,191.22, (the most of it in St. John paper, we believe), the Merchants' following with $30,333,36, and tho Union with $10,746.61. On the 31st day of July the gross amount had been increased by between $6000 and $7000, the amount due the Nova Scotia having increased to $71,981.88, and the amounts due the Merchants' and Union having shrunk respectively to $17,487.85 and $8,399.53. On the 30th November, the returns for which month are the latest published, the amount due the three banks above mentioned, amounted to $201,102.86, or more than double what it was at either of the dates above referred to, Nova Scotia holding $145,102,-44 worth (nominal) of dishonored promises to pay, Merchants' $42,582.07, and Union $13,418.35. In addition to these the People's Bank made returns at that date showing that it held overdue stamped paper to the amount of $34,609.54.

EARL DUFFERIN'S POEM.—The following is Earl Dufferin's Christmas contribution to the "Canadian Monthly" for January:—

'Tis Christmas day!
To one another
I hear men say—
Alas! my brother,
It's winds blow bitter,
Our Christmas suns
No longer glitter
As former ones!—
If this be so,
Then let us borrow
From long ago
Surcease of sorrow;—
Let dead Yules lend
Their bright reflections,
Let fond friends blend
Their recollections,—
Let love revive
Joy's ashen embers,
For Love is Life
Since Love remembers

SUPREME COURT.

Court opened in the spacious and well ventilated Court room of the new Provincial Building, on Tuesday last. There were nine criminal cases to be tried; and eighty record cases, six appeals and as many special motions to be disposed of. The following gentlemen comprise the Grand Jury:—

W. J. H. Bagnall—Foreman. Thomas Handrahan, William Mutch, William Dodd, James McGill, James Douse, William Boyle, Arthur Holroyd, William Weeks, George Wright, jr., George Hooper, John L. Phillips, Henry B. Smith, Francis McQuaid, Ambrose Brown, Alexander McLean, Benjamin Heartz, John Robertson, Samuel McRae, James Palmer, John Currie and Benj. W. Higgs.

Bills of indictment were brought in as follows:—

The Queen *vs.* John McKenzie, indicted for assault with intention of rape. A True Bill. Tried and convicted.

The Queen *vs.* Joseph E. Heckbert, indictment for bigamy. A True Bill. Arraigned and pleaded guilty.

The Queen *vs.* George Weldon, indicted for manslaughter. No Bill.

The Queen *vs.* Rod'k Gillis for larceny. No Bill.

The Queen *vs.* Robert Miller, indictment for maliciously stabbing. A True Bill. Tried—verdict, not guilty.

The Queen *vs.* Richard M. Gildey, indictment for a misfeasance in the execution of his office as master of the Lunatic Asylum of Prince Edward Island. No Bill.

The Queen *vs.* Robert L. Wilkins, indictment for larceny.

The Queen *vs.* Lauchlan McKinnon, Charles McKinnon and John McNevin, indictment for burglary and larceny, a True Bill. Verdict, guilty.

On Friday, the Grand Jury visited the Lunatic Asylum, the Poor House and the County Jail. The Asylum they found in excellent order. Every part of it was scrupulously clean. As one of the gentlemen remarked, "a person could eat his dinner off the floor." The patients, generally, have greatly improved in appearance, and we doubt not in health, since Dr. Blanchard and Mr. Waller took charge. Every room and every cell is, however, occupied. There is still the old want of room and means of employment. One industrious old lady who thinks that "if she is idle Satan will find some mischief for her to do," has turned a room in one of the cellars into a tailor shop; and there she sits, breathing the damp unwholesome air, very busy with her needle all the day long, and quite contented. She has her wish gratified; and she makes good clothes for her fellow patients. But the the majority of the patients are absolutely idle during rigorous weather; and pent up in the Asylum, they must find life a very weary burden. We trust they will next winter be domiciled in a new Asylum, provided with facilities for relieving the tedium of their existence. The jail, the Grand Jury found in a state of cleanliness and comfort, quite creditable to Mr. Harvie and the Government. The sentence, "Imprisonment with hard labor," has, we can well imagine, no terrors for criminals who throughout each day idly toast their shins before a glowing hearth. The state of the Poor House and its inmates—though under the management of a kind and attentive keeper—the Grand Jury found anything but satisfactory.

On Saturday they made the following presentments:—

GRAND JURY ROOM,
January 15th, 1876.

The Grand Jury on their oath, present, that the building owned by the city and situate on the lower Malpeque or North River Road, is situated so close to the road as to endanger the lives of persons passing to and fro, while used as a small pox hospital, and is, in their opinion, a nuisance which should be abated.

The Grand Jury also, visited the Jail, and find the management of Mr. Harvie and the matron admirable, the cells being clean and well kept. The jury, however, would beg in the strongest manner, to call the attention of the proper authorities, to the want of adequate accommodation and employment for the criminals therein confined, as they found as many as eight persons in one room,—youths of tender age herding together with criminals of matured years, confined for different grades of crime, and all alike, idle,—there being no employment provided for criminals sentenced to terms of hard labor. The jury would urge the necessity of having the different crimes properly graded, and especially that a reformatory be established for the younger class of criminals, to the end that such may not be subjected to the evil influence which must follow from intercourse with criminals, in many cases, of the deepest dye.

The Grand Jury also visited the Lunatic Asylum, and after a careful examination of the Institution, have to express their gratification at the excellent management which is apparent throughout. The room, however, is entirely insufficient, but the Jury are pleased to learn that this want will be fully supplied in the building now about to be erected.

The Poor House was next visited, and found to contain thirty-four males and twelve females. The Jury regret that its condition was not found satisfactory, and, although the keepers seem to be kind and attentive, yet, there were evidences that the unfortunate beinge, whose necessities compel them to rely upon the public for support, were by no means, comfortable, the building being very cold and the bedclothing of the meanest description.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON'S LECTURE.—On Friday evening last, Professor Anderson delivered a lecture, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, at the request of the Charlottetown Debating Club. The well-earned reputation of the lecturer attracted a large and appreciative audience. The frequent bursts of applause bore witness to the enjoyment of the listners. Indeed, it would argue a great want of taste in any audience that failed to be pleased with one of Professor Anderson's lectures. The subject was Shakespeare's play of "Hamlet." The lecturer analyzed the great tragedy in a masterly manner. Beginning with the opening scene, he described the action and incidents as they transpired, pointing out the almost miraculous power over his material which the great dramatist possessed. The principal characters were introduced. Their marked individuality, and the motives of their conduct were sketched in a manner admirably adapted to leave a picturesque and forcible impression on the minds of the audience. The quotations were chosen with great judgement, and introduced very effectively. The character of Hamlet himself, of course, monopolized a great part of the lecturer's attention. The motives of his action, or rather inaction, the strange philosophical cast of his mind, the grandeur of his ideas, and the fatal circumstances which environed him, were described in a manner which, unmistakeably bore witness of the careful and conscientious study which had been bestowed upon this subject. The melancholy, graceful figure of Ophelia, was drawn in the most felicitious manner. The lecture, besides having the great merits of containing an able and comprehensive exegis of the play, was full of eloquent passages. Where all, however, was good, it is unnecessary to allude to particular parts. We need not say that the audience went home delighted.

A CHANGE has been made in the Railway Time Table. A train for Souris, leaves Charlottetown daily at half-past two, p. m., arriving at Souris at half-past seven. A train for Charlottetown leaves Souris at half-past seven every morning.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The Earl of Carnarvon has declined "to enter upon a discussion either of the principles on which the Commission constituted under the Land Purchase Act, 1875, was appointed, and made its awards, or of the merits of any particular case which came within its cognizance,"—with Mr. James F. Montgomery, of this city.

A MIXED CABINET.

The following are the names of the Dominion Ministers, with the names of those who until very recently opposed the 'Reform' Party, and were therefore, 'corruptionists,' in italics:—

MACKENZIE,	BLAKE,
ST. JUST,	GEOFFRION,
LAIRD,	VAIL,
HUNTINGTON,	*Cartwright,*
Scott,	*Cauchon,*
Smith,	*Burpee,*
Coffin,	

This is as well mixed a ship's company as could be got together under any circumstances. Six of one kind and a half a dozen and one of the other, all loyal, we doubt not, to the famous signal the Admiral threw out in 1867: 'That Coalitions of opposing political parties for ordinary administrative purposes inevitably result in the abandonment of principle by one or both parties to the compact, the lowering of public morality, lavish public expenditure, and widespread corruption!' And all (Mr. Cauchon included) agreeing with the result of the Admiral's court martial on the new Quartermaster that 'the Beauport job is rank and smells to heaven;' and that 'Mr. Cauchon has been proved guilty of jobbery and of defiantly breaking the law for years;' and that he once surrendered his position in the House 'to avoid the shame of being ignominiously expelled!' All are convinced that Mr. Scott was once a corruptionist after the order of the old Conservatives of Ottawa! All agreed that Mr. Cartwright was a corrupt man when the 'Globe' of the 22nd August, 1867, said of his candidature in Lennox that 'the electors will demonstrate that they are not to be coerced by mortgages, or attracted by the money of the candidates (Mr. Cartwright for Dominion, and Mr. Stevenson for the Local), whose only hope of success depends upon the influence to be exerted by their wealth!' And all agree that when Messrs. Smith, Burpee and Coffin voted for the Washington Treaty in 1872, they with other members who supported the government 'threw away their most sacred prerogative, rendered parliamentary control a by-word and a reproach, scorned constitutional principles, cast contempt upon their grandest privileges, and their measure of inquity being full they went (to the general election) with a violated trust to receive a faithless steward's reward,' according to the 'Globe' of the 23rd May, 1872. A correponedent signing himself 'A Don't-Know-What' asked us yesterday to tell him what the cabinet is; but all we can do is to commit to him and every other 'sound Reformer' the above history and extracts, for there is not within our nomenclature a name becoming it, nor a definition, the nature of such a craft with such a crew.—*Toronto Mail.*

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech delivered lately at a meeting of Conservative workingmen held at Manchester, spoke amongst other things of the colonial connection, and he almost equalled Mr Foster in his estimate of the advantages which may redound to Great Britain from a colonial policy which would render the connection of the colonies with the empire perpetual. He said:—

I am not prepared to say that there is any large school among our opponents who endeavor to teach the people that there is antagonism between the interests of England and those of our colonies, but this I will say—that for ourselves, at all events, we claim that there is an identity of interest between England and her colonies, and that if there is any one teaches otherwise, he is teaching doctrines which we repudiate. It is all very well to say 'Don't attempt from this little island of govern the great Empire extended over the whole face of the world, and comprising nations who being of English blood themselves, are well able to govern themselves. Of course we don't attempt anything of the sort; but we say it is possible to mantain a connection, it is possible to maintain a unity in the great Empire that shall be felt throughout the length and breadth of it, it is possible, and it is desirable, that we should maintain a community of feeling between England and her most distant colonies, it is possible, and it is desirable that we should foster in the colonies that spirit which we know exists among them—the spirit which makes them proud to feel themselves Englishmen, which makes them turn upon every occasion to the Crown which is their Monarchy as well as our Monarchy. And I say while we ought to be cautious indeed that we do not ever-strain the bonds that exist between us, and run the risk of breaking that communication by relying too much upon it, I say, at the same time, be cautious how you dissolve it, be cautious how you drive away those who are only too ready, if you hold out your hands, to grasp them, and receive your smallest advances with the most enthusiastic cordiality. You speak sometimes, and you speak justly, of the loyalty of Englishmen, and no one can doubt the feeling which animates Englishmen in this country when any loyal sentiment is evoked; but let me tell you, for I myself have witnessed it, that the sentiments of loyalty which exist in England are no stronger, I doubt if they are so demonstratively strong as those which I have seen in distant colonies and dependencies of the Empire. It was my good fortune on one occasion to spend Her Majesty's birthday in the city of Toronto, and I can truly say that the enthusiasm displayed of loyalty to the Sovereign was such as Manchester herself might envy. Depend upon it that there are cases in which distance does not diminish the feeling of the colonies of tha Mother Country. If the Mother Country will do her duty by the colonies, the colonies, I am sure, will stand by the Mother Country.

BACKBITING—Every one condems this sin and nearly every one is guilty of it. It is a mean sin, a child of iniquity, an accursed fruit of depravity. No sin is more common and none more sinful. Its root is deep in the carnal nature and seldom wholly extracted. To speak well of one's fellows without a supplement of insinuations, dashes of the black brush of evil, is the exception. Faults are advertised, magnified, imagined, inferred, suggested, forced into currency. This occurs among christians also. Backbiting is about the last fort the devil surrenders. Very pious people relish a little scandal, and some of them wholesale it. No one escapes the bite. The best workers are the worst bitten. Those who venture most, sacrifice freely, bear burdens, live for others, are often as freely followed with criticisms, fault findings and insinuations, as hounds ever pursued a deer. A record of the injustice done, the cruelty perpetrated, the wicked things surmised and uttered, even among Christians, would nearly force one to doubt the existence of charity, or even a moderate sense of justice. But this the dark, the carnal side of characters upon the whole good and kind: the ugly abscess consuming the health of the soul, and needing the skill and power of the great Physician to cure it,

The complete returns of eight States, which took the census in 1875, indicate a population in the United States of fifty millions at the end of the decade in 1880.

The girl Hannah Dufton, who has fallen heiress to £80,000 sterling by the death of a relative in England, is ascertained to be a domestic in the family of Mr. J. Thorburn, of Windsor, Ont.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

To Reading Room and Examiner.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—A Bill will be introduced at the next session of Parliament, providing that the interference of a Priest or Minister or any religious denomination whatever, in the election of a member to the House of Commons, will be sufficient to invalidate the election.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Berlin telegram to the *Morning Post* says it is reported that Lord Derby has notified Austria that the British Government has unreservedly approved of Count Andrassey's Note in Turkey.

A proclamation of President McMahon was published to-day. In it the President appeals for the support law and good government at the coming general election, and hopes that the country will secure the necessary repose after having been torn and distracted by agitation, discord and misfortune. He says it is known he did not desire his present power; but having been invested with it, France could rely on his exercising it without weakness. He hopes that God will aid him and that the support of the Nation will not fail him in the fulfilment of his mission. The President also says he thinks the country's institutions ought not to be reversed till they are honestly tried. The Conservative and Liberal policy which he always intended to pursue, should prevail. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and the Paris *Special* says McMahon's proclamation caused a great sensation.

TORONTO, January 14.—The Grand Jury have found a true bill against ex-Alderman Clements, for the murder of Jane Gilmour, and for being accessory before the fact. A true bill for being accessory after the fact was found against Fraser, who made a rough coffin and assisted in removing the body.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Post* says, "It is feared the ships *Harvest Queen* and *Cape Corneon*, the loss of which has already been reported, came in collision off Cape Tuskar, last Friday, and all on board were lost. It is reported that the steamship *Algeria* which arrived at New York, on Sunday, somewhat damaged, collided with the *Harvest Queen*, sinking the latter.

It is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg, has reference to the approaching betrothal of Princess Beatrice with a German Prince

The Ministerial crisis in France has virtually terminated. The Proclamation of President McMahon has had a tranquilizing effect.

It is reported that the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople will deliver Count Androssey's Note supporting the powers which it is thought will render the Porte's refusal difficult.

LORD DERBY ON THE COLONIES.

LORD DERBY, speaking at Edinburgh on Saturday, made the following remarks with reference to the colonies and their connection with the empire:—

"Gentlemen, I read with admiration and enjoyment the excellent speech lately delivered by Mr. Foster on that subject—[cheers]—and I have the less reason to follow him, as I agree in most, if not all of what he said. [Cheers]. There has been a change in regard to colonial policy within the last twenty-five years which is little less than extraordinary. When I entered Parliament, in 1849, and for years afterwards, a member who should have laid stress on the importance of keeping up the connection between the colonies and the mother country would have been set down by advanced thinkers as holding respectable, but old-fashioned and obsolete ideas. The doctrine most in favor was that a colonial empire added nothing to real strength, involved needless expense, and increased the liability to war. Now, everybody is for holding on to the colonies which we have got, and a good many people seem to be in favor of finding new ones. I do not hold, for my part, that there is any practical use in trying to look far into futurity when we are dealing with the relations which ought to exist between England and such communities as Australia and Canada. We have never in this country, been good at laying down and acting upon far-reaching schemes of policy. Our greatest success has been won by men who did what lay before them to do, but who never dreamed of the results which they helped to bring about. The founders of the East India Company never contemplated an Indian empire, and the Ministry which first colonized Australia thought of nothing except of getting conveniently rid of convicts who were troublesome at home. [A laugh]. And as it has been, so it will be. I have seen many plans for connecting Australia and Canada more closely with this country, but never yet one that even looked as if it would work; and if the empire is to be kept together I think we must trust that result not so much to political machinery, however ingenious, as to the steady and careful maintenance on our side of those cordial relations which we wish to see continued. Help freely given when really wanted, all needless show of control avoided, abstinance from hasty and reckless criticisms, consideration for the peculiar sensitiveness which is the the invariable characteristic of young communities—these things, at least, are in our power; and they will go far to prevent the wish for separation from growing up in any English-speaking colony now under the British Crown."

CONFEDERATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Canadians having themselves made the experiment of Confederation, must regard with interest, the progress of the scheme for forming a similar confederation of the British, or rather British and Dutch, colonies in South Africa. Lord Carnarvon's proposal appears not to have been unacceptable to the Colonists in general. It encountered strong opposition on the part of the Cape Ministry, of which Mr. Molteno was the head. The real reasons for this opposition are not clearly explained; the ostensible ground was the alleged tendency of Lord Carnarvon's action to override self-government in the colony. It seems, however, that Mr. Molteno and his colleagues would certainly have been defeated in their own parliament had not the Home Government gratuitonsly provided them with a very servicible weapon. Mr. Froude the historian, was sent out by Lord Carnarvon, in a capacity and with powers not clearly defined, but in effect to represent the personal views of the Colonial Secretary and to use his eloquence and address in persuading the colonists to adopt the scheme. This emissary has been appealing to the people by addresses in favour of confederation and against the Cape Ministers as its opponents. He pleads that he has no official power till the Colonial Conference meets and that in the meanwhile he is at liberty to act as an independend politician. But by the Cape Ministry his proceedings are naturally construed as an agitation carried on by the representative of the Colonial Office against the responsible government of the Colony. Armed with so plausible a topic of complaint, the Cape Ministry can hardly fail, at all events, to cover its retreat. It is curious to see how little the results of Canadian Confederation have been studied by those who, assuming that it is perfectly successful, think they have nothing to do but to extend it to other groups of colonies and thereby win for themselves immortal fame. It has never crossed their minds that the normal function of a federal government is the management of external relations, and for the purpose of external relations the Colonies are already federated under the Government of the Mother Country, which precludes the action of an intermediate authority. What is still more to the purpose, they have failed to learn from Canadian experience, that the federation of provinces not thoroughly identical in interest and character stimulates to activity the repulsive forces as well as the attractive. Nor do they discern through the haze of jubilant rhetoric, the unpleasant fact that in communities like ours the institution of a great central government compelled to maintain itself in existence by conciliating a number of provincial interests and cupidities, is inevitably followed by a great development of corruption. The good may preponderate; but statesmen ought also to comprehend and measure the evil.—*Nation*

SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.

North America yielded $80,000,000 in bullion last year.

Ten miles of buildings were added to Chicago last year.

On dit, the English Channel tunnel will be commenced next April.

The Duke of Norfolk has headed a subscription list with $5.000 to aid persecuted German priests.

The expenditure of the Dominion for the month of December, 1875, exceeded the receipts by $1,160,658.88.

The London 'Times' is reported by cable to have gained a great victory over its contemporaries, in having secured the exclusive use for $20,000 a year of a telegraph line which will enable it to publish news from India three weeks ahead of the other papers.

The annual message of the Governor of Massachusetts shows that the funded debt of the state is now $33,886,464, or more than those of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The aggregate public indebtedness, including the cities and towns, is over eleven million dollars, having trebled within the last ten years.

Mr. Alfred Cope, one of Philadelphia's notable merchants, died a few days since, and gave 25,000 to the Zoological Gardens of that city on condition that no liquor should be sold on the ground, that the animals should not be unnecessarily molested, and that the society should raise $25,000 in addition. This sum has been obtained and the $25,000 secured.

Those who are out of employment in Glasgow, and are therefore provided with work on the improvement of the public parks, are paid a shilling a day, with a warm dinner in addition. About 250 are employed on such terms. Twent-five cents and a dinner per day is not very encouraging remuneration. The fact that so many are glad to avail themselves of it show that the hard times are not confined to Canada.

The largest revolving gun that has probably ever been manufactured is now at the royal gun factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England. It is a revolver with five chambers, firing successfully through an open-mouth barrel, and moving about on a kind of truck. It weighs about 35 cwt. and appears to be very ingeniously contrived. It will shortly be forwarded to Shoeburyness to undergo a series of trials in competitions with various charges of gun cotton.

Massachusetts has just discovered that the number of persons in confinement in her prisons for crime has increased from 1900 to 5000 in the last five years. She is not at all happy about it. The annual statistics of crime for New York city, made up for year closing Oct. 31, show a slight increase in the volume of crime over the year before. The total arrests was 84,400, or 12 per cent. of the entire population of the city. Of the 54,655 held after examinations, 36,841 were males and 17,814 females.

The sum of $5,224,850 has been subscribed and secured to the Centennial Fund, but it appears from the report of the select committee of Congress that an additional sum of $1,537,000 will be needed to carry out the contracts for the buildings and to complete the other preparations, so that the buildings may be opened on the 10th of May next free from debt. The committee recommended an appropriation of $1,500,000 by Congress for the purpose. The current expenses are to be covered by the receipts from visitors' fees.

Mr. P. T. Barnum told the following in his lecture in Chicago: "In his museum a gentleman and daughter stood gazing at the Siamese Twins. The showman said they were the most remarkable phenomenon in the known world, were born in Siam, etc. 'Brothers, I suppose?' remarked the gentleman interrogatively, still looking with wonder at the tied-up. 'Yes sir, brother's; naturally brother's too,' said the showman. 'My dear,' said the visitor, religiously, turning to his daughter, 'think of the goodness of Providence in linking two natural brothers together instead of two strangers.'

The Admiralty has advertised for tenders for raising the 'Vanguard,' this action being taken, it is understood, on the general belief that the scheme is feasible. It may or may not be—it is no easy matter to lift a sunken vessel of the size of the ironclad to the surface—but at all events the Admiralty will have the credit of trying to rescue the valuable pieces of property which the 'Iron Duke' sent to the bottom. That there will be many tenders is quite improbable, for few persons will care to undertake so serious a task as raising the 'Vanguard' must prove; still, some one may be found willing, for a reasonable sum, to attempt the feat.

THE DISRAELI GOVERNMENT AND THE BRITISH LIBERALS.—The Disraeli government has made some blunders both in and out of Parliament, and upon the whole has suffered of late in prestige. But it seems likely to enjoy a lease of power of considerable duration. Circumstances are favorable to the prolongation of its existence. In the first place there is nothing that needs doing immediately, that it cannot do as well, at least, as any Cabinet that could be formed from the ranks of its opponents. Then in the second place an impression prevails among the British people that the Disraeli Government is sound on the Colonial question, and that in its hands Britain's relations are safe. And in the third place, the British Liberal party seems for the present almost hopelessly demoralized. Its Achilles sulks in his tent, or amuses himself slashing up the Vatican degrees, or cutting down Harwarden trees, etc., etc., and no other head can re-unite and lead the Liberal host to victory. The various sections of that host differ widely in their views and objects and cannot be brought to act well together. While this state of things continues the Disraeli Cabinet may calculate on retaining in its grasp the reins of Government.

From a table furnished to the British Board of Trade by the railway companies of the United Kingdom and published in the London *Times* of the 22nd ult., we learn that during the months of July, August and Sept., 331 persons were killed and 1,574 injured. The causes are given in nearly every case, six deaths having resulted from suicide alone. Of the large number of deaths 14 passengers were killed by causes beyond their own control, and 389 wounded, and 22 were killed from their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the servants of the railway companies or contractors 16 were killed by causes beyond their own control, and 150 wounded, while from misconduct and want of proper caution the large number of 187 met their death, and 790 were injured—more than 50 per cent of the entire number. Eighteen persons, not passengers or employees, were killed, and 18 were wounded at level crossings, while of trespassers, including suicides, 63 were killed and 26 wounded. Eleven are mentioned as having lost their lives in divers ways while attending to business on the premises of the companies, and 16 were wounded. Of the accidents mentioned, 15 were collisions between passenger trains, resulting in the death of 9 passengers and wounding 121, while 5 servants of the companies were injured thereby. For nine months railroading in Great Britain, ending September, 1875, 896 deaths occured, and 4,086 persons were injured.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—The Summerside *Journal* reports:—

"The most disgraceful scene that ever we witnessed occured at the west end of the town, on Sunday night last, between two brothers. Hundreds of people gathered to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. It appears the brothers had a dispute about something, and one of them had turned the other out of doors with scarcely any clothing but shirt, pants and socks. This enraged him so that he, armed with an axe and smoothing iron, endeavored to smash the door, amid the shrieks that emanated from the house within. It was a most pitiable scene. People were afraid to interfere, or they did not like to take the law into their own hands, and the party were left to settle it themselves. A magistrate was looking on but never attempted to make peace. On the contrary, when he was requested by some of the neighbors to arrest the men, he very innocently said, 'he wasn't long in the place and he did not want to have anything to do with the affair.' If we have laws; these laws should be rigidly enforced whenever occasion requires it. We hate to be everlastingly complaining, but when such glaring indifference on the part of an authority is exhibited, as spoken of above, we cannot help it. The sooner the government sanction the bye-laws forwarded some time ago by the Wardens, the better, as we will then expect to be protected by policemen from similar occurances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND MASONIC

ENTERTAINMENT,

Under the Patronage of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master of Prince Edward Island,

AND UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, A.F. & A.M.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, as above, will be given in the

MARKET HALL,

ON

Wednesday Evening, the 26th inst.,

at which a select and first-class Programme will be tendered, consisting of

INSTRUMENTAL, ORCHESTRAL & VOCAL MUSIC, ADDRESSES, READINGS, RECITATIONS, &c., comic and otherwise, Character Songs, &c.

Orchestral music arranged specially for this evening by N. P. Stramberg, Esq.

The Committee have been fortunate in obtaining some very superior talent, and can, with assurance, look forward to this occasion as a rare treat.

The Masonic Entertainments held in this city have become proverbial for the success that has attended them, and nothing will be spared to make this one fully equal to any yet held.

Prof. Earle takes charge of the musical portion of the programme.

Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; entertainment commences at 8 o clock.

TICKETS:—Unreserved Seats 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents—to be had at the usual places, and also of the following Committee:—F. W. Longworth, Chairman; Alex. McKenzie, W. W. McLeod, Wm. H. Findley, Cyrus McGregor, H. McPherson, Wm. Bethune, C. J. Grills, Alex. Devine, and

J. M. BUTCHER, Secretary.

Visiting Brothers will please appear in Masonic Dress.

☞ Programmes now ready with Tickets.
Jan. 17, 1876.—2in

THE

Rochford Theatricals.

St. Peter's Boys' School-room.

TUESDAY, January 18th.

"BLIGHTED BEING,"

AND

"MILKY WHITE."

NEW PLAYS NEXT WEEK.
January 17, 1876.

COOMBS & WORTH,

JOB PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS

51 WATER STREET.

Charlottetown, - - - P. E. Island.
Jan.17'76 1y

NOTICE.

MESSRS. PHILIP McLAREN & SON having assigned all their Stock and Book Debts to me, as trustee for their creditors, all persons owing the said Philip McLaren & Son are hereby notified to pay all debts due them to me, at my office in Charlottetown, where the accounts are now ready for delivery.

All debts unpaid after the first day of February next, will be sued for without further notice.

WILLIAM DODD.
Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1876.—4w

LOOK HERE.

All accounts furnished Christmas, 1874, and at Midsummer, 1875, not settled by the 15th February, 1876, will be consigned for legal collection, without distinction.

MARK BUTCHER.
Jan. 19, 1876.—4in

SELLING OFF!

Call & Get Bargains.

The Subscribers beg to inform all who want to purchase

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

THAT THEY ARE SELLING AT AND

UNDER WHOLESALE PRICES,

To Suit the Dull Times!

SEVERAL LOTS OF

Bankrupt Goods at Half Price!

ROBERT ORR & CO.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE time for receiving tenders for Oyster Bed Wharf, Rustico, will be extended until Wednesday, the 2nd February next.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W.
Jan. 17, 1875.—3i

VICK'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and FOUR CHROMO PLATES OF FLOWERS, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 cents in paper covers; 65 cents bound in elegant cloth.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, Quarterly, 25 cents a year.

Address, JAMES VICK,
Jan. 17, 1876. Rochester, N. Y.

Provincial Treasurer's Office,

CHARLOTTETOWN, 27th Dec., 1875.

I HEREBY give notice that I have this day appointed Mr. George F. Robinson, of Charlottetown, to be Collector of Assessment on Land and Real Estate in Charlottetown and Common, in terms of the Act 27 Vic., Cap. 27.

JOSEPH POPE,
Jan. 17, 1876.—3in

Consumption Cured.

AN old physician retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successful using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS.
Munroe Block, Syrause, N. Y. Jan 17 '76.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STADACONA
Fire and Life
INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of

Ten per cent. per Annum,

on the paid up capital stock, has been declared for the past year, and that the same will be payable, at the Head office, 20, St. Peter Street, Quebec, on and after Tuesday, the 25th instant.

The Stock and Transfer Books will remain closed until the 25th inst.

By order of the Board,
CRAWFORD LINDSAY, Sec'y.

N. B.—Shareholders in the P. E. Island District will receive their dividend cheques on appliaction to the undersigned.

CARVELL BROS,
Agents for Prince Edward Island.
Quebec, Jan. 17, 1876.—2i

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Cemetry Co., will be held (D. V.) at the Athenæum, (upper hall) on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, at the hour of 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order,
JOHN LePAGE, Sec'y.
Ch'town Jan. 17, 1876.

NORMAL SCHOOL!

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on the first day of February next, as the Classes will then be Re-arranged. Candidates seeking to perfect themselves for the teaching profession should apply at once to secure admission. The advantage of Normal Training must be great, mere knowledge without ability of imparting will not avail. Our future Teachers must be up to the requirements of the time. This our Normal School, under the able management of the Principal, and of Assistants, is fitted to impart.

DONALD McNEILL, Sec'y.
Education Office. 17, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP Co.

OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP, 1876.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW-STEAMSHIP

"PRINCE EDWARD,"

1364 tons register, classed 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

ROBERT FRASER, COMMANDER,

Will be on Berth at Glasgow, to Receive Cargo, about the Fifteenth March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool

ABOUT FIFTH APRIL: AND WILL LEAVE

LIVERPOOL

FOR

CHARLOTTETOWN

On or about the 15th April,

Carrying FREIGHT at THROUGH RATES from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside and Shediac.

The Steamship has first-class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to Messrs. JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, ESQ., junr., 88 Hope Street; in Liverpool, to Messrs. PITCAIRN BROS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to Messrs. NOONAN & DAVIES, or here to

Peake Bro's & Co.,
Managers.
Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1876.—10i

Prime Fat Herring.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

300 Bbls. Choice Herring.

MacKENZIE & STUMBLES.
Ch'town Jan. 10, 1876.—1m.

Prince of Wales College.

THE Classes in this institution will be re-opened on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the arrangement of the classes, it is desirable that all students intending to enter for the ensuing term, should be in attendance within the first week of the epening.

J. LONGWORTH, Hon. Sec'y.
Ch'town, 10, 1876.—2i

Charlottetown Woolen Factory Co.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at Scott's Hall, Kent Street, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business. All shareholders should be present or represented by proxy.

A. SIMPSON, Sec'y.
Charlottetown, Jan 10, 1876.—3i

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late Martin Hogan, will please present the same for payment. All persons owing the said Estate will please pay the amounts due without delay.

JAMES REDDIN, } Executors.
JAMES BYRNE. }
Jan. 3, 1876.—4i

NOTICE.

ALL debts due the Subscribers, whether by Note of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, on the 31st day of December, inst., and remaining unpaid on the 31st day of January, 1876, will without distinction, be handed to an Attorney for collection. The accounts for the past year are about ready for delivery, and parties interested will do well to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

McKINNON, FRASER & Co.
Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1876.—1m.

IRON. HARDWARE.

OUR usually large Stock of Iron, Heavy Hardware, and Shelf Hardwaae.

A few very nice COAL VASES, at LOW PRICES.

BEER & SONS.
Dec. 27, 1875.—6w

AXES. AXES.

40 Dozen AXES,

In Broads, Underhills and Boirons,

which we warrant,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.
Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1875. 4w

SIXTY DOZEN
FELLOWS' COMPOUND

Syrup of Hypophosphites

At Wholesale.

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Victoria Building, Aug. 23, 1875.