The Examiner.

Ch'town, February 8, 1875.

That THE EXAMINER may be brought within the reach of all, it will, in future, be issued at the following rates:—

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CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT met on Thursday last. The opening ceremonies were, doubtless, accompanied by as much of "pomp and circumstance" as the rather uncourtly genius of the Canadian people and Government would permit. The Governor General's speech upon the occasion will be found in another column of this issue of the EXAMINER. It is, our readers will observe, quite as remarkable for that which it does not contain as for that which it does contain. His Excellency's responsible advisers are evidently of opinion that, respecting the proposed 'Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States,' the less said the better. In his speech last year, the Governor General informed Parliament that, at the instance of his Government, "the Imperial authorities have given directions to the British Minister to discuss the whole subject with the Administration at Washington; and have associated with him for this purpose—a Canadian Commissioner." It was but reasonable to expect that this year he would have announced the result of the discussion; or, at least, have alluded to the work of the "Canadian Commission," concerning whose appointment such a rhetorical flourish was made. But, on this point, His Excellency says never a word. The MacKenzie Government is, we are fain to believe, just a little ashamed of the Reciprocity negotiations. They commenced in dishonor, and they have ended in disgrace. The proposition of the 'Canadian Commissioner' to enter into negotiations with a view to the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, was a mistake; for it should have been made by the Government of the United States, because, by the request of that Government, the old Treaty was abrogated. The Draft Treaty prepared by the 'Canadian Commissioner' has been pronounced, by public opinion in Canada, in the United States, and in Great Britain, to be a bungle; and its endorsement is hopeless. Under the circumstances, it is scarcely surprising that His Excellency is reticent on the subject of Reciprocity.

In the speech it will be observed that allusion is made to several measures which will be introduced during the session. The most important is the establishment of a Supreme Court. Respecting that measure we have already expressed an opinion. In this Dominion of ours, the necessity of some independent authoritative power to define the distinct rights and privileges of the Provincial and General Governments, to pronounce upon the constitutionality of the laws, and to decide definitely in case of any dispute which may arise, has, every year since the consummation of the Union, been made more and more apparent. In seconding the address of the Commons in answer to the Governor General's speech last year, Mr. Laurier, (M.P. for Arthabaska, Quebec,) contended for the establishment of a Supreme Court; and Sir John A. Macdonald has promised to give his "consideration and attention to any measure designed to establish a Supreme Court, and make it work satisfactorily." Mr. Blake has also promised to lend his assistance towards the attainment of the same end. A bill relating to the subject of Insolvency will, we are told, be considered; and measures will be submitted providing for the reorganization of the Government of the North West. Both these are important. The first has already been before Parliament several sessions. There is little reason to doubt that it is, by this time, as perfect as possible. The second however, will need statesmanship to carry it through to the satisfaction of the people of the North-west, and the Dominion at large. The paragaphs respecting the Mounted Police, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, are open to criticism. altogether the "bill of fare," provided by the Government, for Parliament, is rather meagre.

In a despatch to the *Patriot* it is stated that Mr. Sinclair was offered the honor of seconding the address in answer to the Governor General's Speech. If the statement is true, it will not raise Mr. McKenzie's character as a tactecian. It is well for the credit of the Province and of Mr. Sinclair, himself, that he did not arrive at Ottawa in time. The Address was moved by Mr. Frichette, (member for Levis, Quebec,) who, it is reportmade a brilliant speech in the French language; and it was seconded by Mr. McDougall, M. P for Elgin, Ontario.

It appears that the administration are determined to push forward the public business. Already we are told the reports of the Public Works, Finance and Customs Departments, have been laid on the table.

MR. OWEN'S ELECTION.

ON Thursday last, the Hon. L. C. Owen, and Mr. Scrimgeour, were nominated candidates to represent Cardigan District in the House of Assembly. The nomination passed off quietly. There was little speechifying, and no excitement. The election will take place on Thursday next. In view of cold weather, want of whiskey, and bad roads, the contest will not likely be very warm or very exciting. We trust the friends of Mr. Owen will be early at the polls. "Vote early" is a good motto.

MAILS.—After the lapse of a week we are in receipt of a mail with Halifax and St. John dates to the 5th inst.

"THE WORLD'S THEATRE."

This was the subject of a lecture, delivered before a large audience, by J. H. Fletcher, Esq., in Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Wednesday evening last.

After a few introductory remarks, the lecturer said that there is a strong resemblance between the stage of the theatre and the stage of the world. The immortal Shakespeare said—

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man, in his time, plays many parts."

In the theatre a few individuals perform the play while the audience before them marvel at the feats of the actors. This is the case with men. Few men, comparatively, come to the surface of society; few can be regarded as the artizans of civilization. A small number act and think for all, while the great mass sit agape in astonishment. But there are other points of resemblance. In the theatre the representations of intrigue, murder and lust are most highly appreciated. When the moral part of the drama is performed it falls flat on the audience. But when the noisy braggart or midnight assassin come upon the stage, all is anxiety and eagerness. And so it is with the world. Our Cæsars and Hannibals, Alexanders and Napoleons, with their swords unsheathed, and with the bridle reins of their horses dripping in seas of human blood, are heralded as the heroes of humanity, while our Howards, Newtons and Bunyans, are mazed in the gloom of forgetfulness. * * *

Again, the noisy performer, the gorgeously dressed damsel, trailing her flounced silks, and hanging in rubies and strings of pearl and golden necklaces, is sure to captivate the crowd, while the quiet, unassuming, wonder working man, like the flower in the desert, 'is born to blush unseen.' The pleasures of the stage, too, are shortlived. No sooner does the curtain drop than the pleasurable sensations of the evening are gone—are soon forgotten. So it is with our world. Its pleasures are transitory and soon pass away. We glory in gazing at the intellectual star as it flashes, like a meteor, through the space above us; but after a time its light becomes obscured, it sinks behind the purple cloud, and our joy has passed away forever.

The lecturer then proceeded to sketch some of the characters who 'play the several parts' in the World's Theatre. The first was the irresolute or chickenhearted man—the man who has no fixed principles—who wanders without a guide, and is thrown about on the billows of time by every conflicting wind of opinion, until at last the sky lowers, the rain beats, the storm rages, and he sinks, the "sea roaring around him like a hell," never to rise again. This character was contrasted with the resolute or self-sacrificing man—instanced—by a young man, who, to support a sickly sister, and cheer the declining days of a loving mother, is heroically checking every desire, restraining himself from every indulgence, denying himself every luxury, even subjecting himself to the imputation of meanness, diligently working from the rising of the sun until the going down of the same, and nobly depriving himself, for the sake of those who are unable to earn for themselves. No matter in what workshop such a hero earns his bread, in what lane his lodging may be found, he is the highest type of heaven's aristocracy. He plays a grand part; and, at the last, angels, with palms and crowns of immortality in their hands, appear and welcome him to his reward. The idle man was well portrayed. See him, said the lecturer, as he stands at the street corner keeping up the lamppost; he wears no braces—they burden his shoulders; his hair bears a very close resemblance to a hay-stack, after having furnished a breakfast to a whirlwind for a whole morning; he has always two pertinent questions to put to every passer-by; the first is, 'can you give a fellow a smoke,' and the second, 'have you ar a chew of tobacco about your trowser's pockets that you will lend a fellow till Saturday night.' Is there a dog-fight, or shooting-match, or raffle, our man is round in good time, and succeeds in getting the clerkship. The blacksmith's forge is one of his favorite resorts. He tries his strength lifting an anvil, and is ever willing to bet a pint of whiskey. He drossesa t tne cost of the tailor, and smokes at the expense of the grocer, and talks about the 'world owing him a living.' The world owes him nothing but a coffin, and she would, willingly pay the debt, if he would only get into it, and pay an undertaker to draw him into the churchyard. In contrast with the idler, the lecturer presented the active, working man. Whether engaged in manual labor or literature, industry is this man's watchword. Property accumulates around him, books teem from his pen, buildings spring up at his command, science receives new light at his touch, ships whiten the ocean at his order, philosophy unfolds her truth at his glance, Christianity spreads her wings at the magic of his energy. In the towns of industrious people, streets are clean fences in repair, houses neat, rosy children enliven the homes and fill the school-houses, devout worshippers throng the churches. Labor is the great law of the universe. Power never obeys the voice of the indolent. The splendor of the mountain view is enhanced by the labor of the mountain climb. What a noble record the working man leaves behind him when he retires from the stage. It is in the fruit of his labor that we find the evidences of his power—the credentials of his glory. Then hammer away thou sturdy smith, for thou art forging thine own destiny. Weave on thou industrious worker in the mill, for thou art turning out clothes of great value; write on toilworn student of nature and history, for thou art sending civilization and knowledge into the innermost parts of the earth. Plow and plant ye tillers of the soil, for those broad acres of yours are as pregnant with fruitage as that which hung in Eden. The Shirker—the man who likes to be relieved from the necessity of working—who shuns and dodges the duties of life, was next portrayed. Then the courageous man, who fearlessly performs his part, how disagreeable soever it may be, was brought upon the stage; and then the audience was asked to say which they preferred as an example. They could, the lecturer said fashion their lives after the mould of either; and he implored them not to let death's curtain, when it falls, fall upon

"Souls of geese
That wear the form of men."

The Grumbler—the man who is continually looking on the dark side of things—was next sketched. With this unlovely character was contrasted the cheerful person, in the presence of whom all is sunshine. A sketch of the ambitious man followed; and a review of the great and worthy deeds resulting from ambition well directed and controlled, was contrasted with the terrible crimes which have resulted from its misdirection. The mean man, the generous or magnanimous man, and the dandy are severally described.

The lecture occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery. The lecturer was frequently applauded. Nevertheless, the great length of the discourse made it somewhat wearisome to both lecturer and audience. We understand that it is Mr. Fletcher's intention to divide the discourse into two parts—adding to the latter part the portraiture of several other actors in "the world's theatre." We trust the Committee of the Y. M. C. A. will not fail to secure to a Charlottetown audience the pleasure of listening to this part, which, we believe, Mr. Fletcher is even now engaged in composing.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in St. Paul's schoolroom, on Tuesday evening last. The attendance was large. Mr. Justice Hensley presided. After singing and prayer, the Chairman addressed the meeting. He expressed his gratification at seeing such a large number of persons present, notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the roads; and accepted the large audience as one visible sign of the zeal and earnestness of churchmen in church affairs, He regretted the absence of the Rev. Mr. Dyer, whose presence had scarcely ever been missed at the Annual Meeting; but he was pleased to see and welcome the Revds. Messrs. McLean and Ross, who, despite the difficulties of a journey to Charlottetown, were, for the first time, present. He alluded to the support which had heretofore been extended to the Church in Prince Edward Island; and expressed the opinion that the time had arrived when such support was no longer required.

The Secretary, Rev. D. Fitzgerald, read the Annual General report, and also the report of the clergy of the several parishes. In the General report the committee acknowledge the many temporal and spiritual blessings which have been showered upon the Church and people of this Island during the past year; but express regret that New London, Port Hill and Cherry Valley are still without pastors, and fear that if the vacancies are not soon filled up, much loss will accrue to the Church of England.

Concerning St. Pauls, Charlottetown, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald reports, among other improvements, the completion of the Chancel, and the consequent enlargement of the Church by some sixty sittings. The contributions of the congregation during the past year amounted to $2,700.

From St. Peter's, Charlottetown, Rev. G. W. Hodgson, acknowledges receipts to the amount of $2,254.67; expresses his gratification at the presentation to him—shortly before his departure to England—of an address and a purse of $600, and acknowledge the services of Rev. Dr. Wright, of McGill College, Montreal, during his absence.

Rev. Dr. Read, of Milton, Rustico, and Crapaud, reports progress as the fruit of his labors; and thankfully acknowledges several substantial tokens of the appreciation of his various congregations.

Rev. Mr. McLean, of St. Eleanors and Summerside, reports that, however much the people comprising his congregations differ, they all agree in one thing—they have, since his arrival among them, been unformly, and without exception kind to him. The contributions during the year amounted to $1,672.

Rev. Mr. Ross, of Georgetown, only took charge on the 21st June 1874, and consequently had not much to report. He reports the departure from Georgetown, of several leading members of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Dyer, Alberton, reports the steady growth of the Church under his care. He has been ill, but has only—he is thankful to say—missed one Sunday's services in the Church. St. Peters' has, during the past year, been provided with an organ; and his flock are now called to worship by the 'sound of the Church going bell—the gift of a munificent donor in Charlottetown.'

Resolutions to the following effect were passed:

Moved by the Chief Justice, seconded by John Brecken, Esq:

"That the Report now read be adopted and printed under the direction of the Committee."

Moved by Dr. Leeming, seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald:

'That this meeting desire to express its gratitude to Almighty God, for the many temporal and spiritual blessings vouchsafed to the Island during the past year.'

Moved by Rev. Mr. McLean, seconded by Rev. Mr. Ross:

'That this meeting desires to express thankfulness to the Home Societies which have for many years rendered aid in furthering the interests of the Church amongst us.'

Moved by Louis H. Davies, Esq., seconded by Rev. Geo. Hodgson, and supported by R. R. Fitzgerald Esq.:

'That the thanks of this meeting be given to the collectors for their valuable services, and that the Executive Committee be the same as last year.'

On motion, the part of the above resolution referring to the Executive Committee, was amended by substituting for the name of the Hon. John Aldous, that of Louis H. Davies, Esq.

Able speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Fitzgerald, McLean, Ross and Hodgson, and by Louis H. Davies and Charles Palmer Esquires.

On motion of H. J. Cundall, Esq, W. C. DesBrisay was appointed Treasurer of the Society.

On motion of Rev. D. Fitzgerald, the Ven. Archdeacon Read took the Chair, and the thanks of the meeting were given to His Honor Judge Hensley for his dignified conduct therein.

After the Chairman had briefly replied, a collection was taken up in aid of the funds; a hymn was sung, and the meeting dismissed with the accustomed benediction.

The members of the Royal Colonial Insitute, of London, England, occasionally indulge in a friendly interchange of ideas as to the future of the colonies. They did so the other day. As is usual in literary and scientific associations "a paper" was read. A Mr. Freeland read it and those present discussed it. The paper "pointed out that as some of our dependencies now had some million of inhabitants, they must be allowed in time to have some voice in the policy and government of the nation. The policy of extending the principle of confederation to the empire reemed to be the most practicable and comprehensive mode of effusing this end." Mr. Haliburton—a well-known name—had another scheme. He was of the opinioh that the colonial subject would one day be forced upon the attention of the Legislature, and that the only way to prevent "great confederate groups of colonies drifting off was by giving them a voice not in the British Paliament but in the Cabinet"—a thing that Sir Robert Torrens objected to as "contrary to the genius of our constitution.' The sending of diplomatic agents to Downing street was the only remedy Sir Robert could suggest, and so the association left the subject an open question for discussion.

Late English papers state that it is definitely ascertained that the supposed Nana Sahib was not the man he declared himself to be. His name is Juna Dass, and he is supposed to be a native of Benares. The testimony of twenty-seven witnesses, the absence of marks and the difference of age and general appearance, proved clearly that he is not the Nana. His motive in representing himself to be that personage is not known. As for the Nana, the opinion will now be generally settled upon, that he died as was reported years ago, in the jungle.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH.

By Telegraph to Reading Room and Examiner.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.

Mr. President and Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much satisfaction in meeting you at this early and convenient season.

I have to congratulate you upon the organization of the North-west Police Force, and the success of its operations. It has materially aided in the creation of confidence and good will among the Indian Tribes, in the supression of the liquor traffic, the establishment of legitimate trade, the collection of duties, and above all in maintaining security for life and property in the Territory. Another effect of the presence of the Police in the North-west, has been to enable the Government to largely reduce the strength of the military establishment in that country.

The negotiation of a friendly treaty with the Crees and Salteaux of the North-west, for the cession of territory, which may be regarded as a further guarantee for the continuation of amicable relations with Indian tribes of the North-west.

During the past summer, I had the pleasure and advantage of visiting a very large portion of the Province of Ontario, including the whole coast of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior. This official tour enabled me to form a better idea of the great extent of comparatively well settled country, and of that which is still almost undeveloped. I was verywhere received with welcome, and was much gratified in witnessing the enterprise, contentment and loyalty manifested. Your attention will be invited to a measure for the creation of a Supreme Court. The necessity for such a measure has yearly become more and more apparent since the organization of the Dominion. It is essential to our system of Jurisprudence and to the settlement of the constitutional questions.

You will also be invited to consider a bill relating to the important subject of Insolvency. Measures will be submitted to you providing for the re-organization of the Government of the North-west, and the consolidation of the laws relating to that country, for a General Insurance Law, and on the subject of copyright. Gratifying progress has been made in the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway route. Measures have been taken to secure the early construction of the Georgian Bay branch, and to provide a connection with the Eastern Railroad system. The report of surveys of the road from Lake Superior to Fort Garry, which will be ready in a few days, will afford information upon which tenders may be invited, for the construction of the Eastern and Western portions of that section,—so as to reach the navigable waters of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

The accounts of the past year will be laid before you. The estimates for the present financial year will also be submitted. They will, I believe, be found to have been framed with every regard to accuracy consistent with efficiency in the public service.

Mr. President, and Hon. gentlemen of the Senate:
Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I am happy to believe that notwithstanding the general and widespread commercial depression which has prevailed over the continent, the trade of Canada is sound, and that the contraction we have experienced in some branches of industry, for the past year, has not been greater than might naturally have been anticipated.

Papers will be submitted to you on the North West troubles, and in reference to the negotiations between the Dominion Government and the Government of British Columbia, on the subject of the Pacific railway.

Steps have been taken during the recess for combination of effort on the part of the several provinces of the Dominion, to promote emigration from Europe under the general directions of the Dominion officials. It is hoped that the effect will be increased efficiency and economy in this branch of the public service.

I rely with confidence on your prudence and ability, and in your patriotic devotion to the great public interests entrusted to you; and I pray that the Divine blessing may rest upon your labors.—

The annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade took place at Ottawa on the 19th inst., and after the address of the President, Mr. Howland, proceeded to business. The first subject of importance brought up was the report by Mr. A. Robertson, of Montreal on behalf of the delegation appointed to represent the Board at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Newcastle, England. The unfavorable reception of the draft reciprocity treaty by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and the painstaking though unsuccessful efforts of Mr. Robertson to place the treaty in a favorable light, were duly appreciated by the Dominion Board. The project of establishing in the Dominion Cabinet a portfolio of commerce, was successfully submitted to the consideration of the Board. After discussion it was resolved 'That the question of constituting a department of Commerce to be presided over by a Cabinet Minister, be urged upon the attention of the Dominion Government.' Similar departments are being agitated for in England and the United States. The views of their utility therefore are not confined to Canada. Mr. Howland read a paper on Tribunals of Commerce, which recommended itself to the Board, as will be seen by the following resolution, which was adopted:—"That the question of establishing Tribunals of Commerce, or Arbitration Courts, be brought under the special notice of the Hon. Minister of Justice, with a view to the introduction of a measure during the next session of the Dominion Parliament to provide for the summary settlement of commercial disputes and differences, and that the paper just read be incorporated in the proceedings of the Board." Amongst the arguments used in favor of the proposed Tribunal were the serious loss of time sustained by merchants in seeking redress at a court of Justice and the fact that the rules and customs which regulate the transactions between traders, are, in a majority of cases, of no effect in a court of law. Tribunals of Commerce have been established for years in Germany, France and the city of New York, and the result, it is said, has not only been eminently satisfactory to traders, but also these courts have obtained the approval of the different legislative bodies and of the highest legal authorities."

INCREASE OF CRIME IN CANADA.—It is a question whether some reform of the criminal law is not needed in view of the extraordinary developement of crime in these times. Never were criminals so daring and never did they fly at such high game. In the little town of Paris, Ontario, a gang broke into the residence of a bank manager, gagged and bound him, and took the keys of the safe. Only by the accident of leaving one of the children untouched were their plans frustrated. Shortly afterwards the express van of a Great Western train was entered, the men in charge bound, and all the money and securities stolen. The plunder amounted to about $40,000. And only about a week or two ago a most desperate and daring attempt was made to rob one of our banks in the city.

Now, while crime is growing and increasing and developing its appliances, it is singular how absolutely quiescent the administration of justice and the means of punishment are. We are not taking any steps to meet the new condition of things. No new laws are enacted; our police arrangements remain the same. It is the rule for criminals to escape—the exception for them to be caught; and if these are caught the punishment is not such as to deter others. The law should be a terror to evil doers, but it is not.

It is a question, then, if the whole form of criminal jurisprudence should not be revised. We have made our safes stronger, cannot we make our laws stronger too? Why should there be such light terms of imprisonment for such offences as burglary? Why should not burglary, when arms are on the person, as they invariably are, be punished invariably with long imprisonment in chains and solitary confinement. This would be a terror. Something to deter is required. And just as garroting was stamped out by severe punishment of offenders in England, we may succeed, especially if there is co-operation in the United States, in stamping out the burglaries which have recently attained such a protentous developement.—*From 'Review of the Times,' in New Dominion Monthly for December*, 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!!

A GRAND
Dramatic Entertainment
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
CHARLOTTETOWN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
in the Market Hall,
ON MONDAY EVENING!
February 8, 1875.

Among the Plays to be enacted will be the Drama of

"Ireland as it was."

The performance to conclude with the roaring English Farce,

"Freaks of Fortune;"

Price of Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be had at the usual places.

Doors open at 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

For particulars see large bills.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1875.

LAND SALE, AUCTION!

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, 1st April next, at 12 o'clock, noon on the premises of the undersigned,

100 Acres of Freehold Land,

being part of the Winsloe Homestead, situate about 1 mile from Wheatley River Bridge

Apply to J. H. WINSLOE,
or to HAVILAND & SON.
Atty's at Law.

Feb. 8, 1875.—pat only till 1st april pd

Coal. Coal.

750 TONS PICTOU LARGE COAL, from Intercolonial Mines.
300 TONS LITTLE GLACE BAY COAL.

For Sale at
Koughan's Scales.
Queen's Wharf.

Feb. 8, 1875—ar h p n e—2w

CARD.

THE undersigned begs to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Charlottetown for the very valuable and timely assistance rendered him in his loss by the late disastrous fire; and also to express his indebtedness to those Gentlemen who so promptly and generously resolved themselves into a Committee to solicit subscriptions. He also desires to express his deep gratitude to those private expressions of sympathy given to Mrs. Ferguson and himself on that occasion.

JOHN T. FERGUSON.

Feb. 8, 1875.

NOTICE!

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned, either by book account or note of hand, are hereby notified that if not settled on or before the 20th of FEBRUARY, will be sued at next County Court, without regard of persons.

ARCH'D WHITE, Machinist.

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1875.—2i

THE CANADA Agricultural Insurance Company.

THIS Company continues to take Isolated Fire Risks, for one or more years, at very reasonable rates.

N. L. HERBERT,
Old Union Bank Premises.
Agent for the Island, (Charlottetown and Summerside excepted.)

Ch'town, P. E. I., Feb. 8, 1875.—5w

Canada Division OF THE Mutual Benefit Life Association! OF Hartford, Conn.

ESPECIAL attention is called to the various advantages offered by this Company to persons of the most limited means, who are desirous of insuring their lives. By the payment of Ten Dollars entrance fee, and Two Dollars yearly dues, members become insured for from one to five thousand dollars, and are subject to no further demands, except upon the death of a member; when a call of one dollar and ten cents is made upon each survivor. This plan renders Life Insurance, hitherto impracticable to any but the wealthy, *now within the reach of the poorest classes.*

Full particulars furnished by the Subscriber.

N. L. HERBERT,
Old Union Bank Premises, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 8, 1875, 5w

VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND! Stock in Trade, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON
Wednesday, February 3,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT THE
QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE,
All the Stock in Trade of
Messrs. Benjamin Davies & Son,
CONSISTING OF

Printed Cottons, a superior lot, White Cottons, Striped Shirtings, Regatta do., Linen Shirting, Striped and Fancy Wool Shirting, Wincey, Cotton Cloth for Boat Sails, Russia Duck, Printed Ginghams, Derin's Brown and Black Holland, Osnaburg, Irish Linen and Diaper, Striped Hessian, Cotton and Linen Toweling, Towels of all kinds, Linen and Cotton Sheeting, Bedticks, Moreens, Winter and Summer Cloths for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Mens' and Boys' Over and Dress Coats, Pants and Vests; Ladies Sacques, Shawls, Mantles, Underclothing, Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Corsets, Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Material of various kinds, Silk, Satin, Tarletons, Muslins, Feathers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, a splendid lot of Paris Hats, (latest fashion). Men and Boys' Felt Hats, Gents' Shirts (of every description) in flannel, Cotton and Linen, Boys' and Mens' Braces and Belts, together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, a lot of Tea of the best quality, with other Groceries, and all the Shop Furniture.

—ALSO—

That Valuable Business Stand, known as the Queen Street Warehouse, facing on Queen Street, situate between the London House and the property of William Heard, Esq., measuring about 33 feet front, and running parallel between these properties about 90 feet. Also, a lot in the rear of said Property, and fronting on Richmond Street 18 feet, adjoining the London House, and extending back to Mr. Heard's line about 73 feet, together with the Buildings thereon.

For Terms see Hand Bills

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Jan. 25, 1875.

POSTPONED.

Owing to the Storm the above valuable Business Stand, and Stock in Trade, is postponed until

Wednesday, the 17th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
WILLIAM DODD,
Auctioneer.

Feb. 8, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE!

By Auction, at Subscribers Salesroom, ON
Thursday, the 11th inst.,
AT HALF-PAST 11 O'CLOCK:

250 bbls. Canada FLOUR,
50 pkgs. choice Congou TEA,
10 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 hhds. English Refined SUGAR,
10 puns. } Bright MOLASSES,
7 tierces }
25 casks KEROSENE OIL,
50 sides Logan's No. 1 Sole Leather,
15 cases MATCHES,
6 kegs Twist TOBACCO,
10 boxes Flat do., "Princess Louise,"
25 caddies bright Smoking do.,
75 kegs Nails, 3d, 4d, 10d, and 12d,
25 boxes CANDLES,
70 boxes SOAP,
10 boxes Prepared CORN,
15 boxes White and Blue STARCH,
17 cases Women's Overshoes,
35 drums FIGS,
5 bbls. WHITE BEANS,
3 bbls. DRIED APPLES,
5 bbls. WALNUTS,
5 bbls. PEANUTS.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will be postponed, and the day duly announced.

FENTON. T. NEWBERY.

Feb. 8, 1875. 1in

LAND ASSESSMENT.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, P. E. ISLAND,
Charlottetown, Jan. 25th, 1875.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Twenty-fourth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act relating to the Land Assessment at present imposed by law on the Town and Royalty of Princetown;" and also of an Act made and passed in the Twenty-seventh year of the same reign, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws imposing an Assessment on all Lands in this Colony, and for the encouragement of Education," I do hereby give public notice, that I have made proclamation, according to the terms of the said Acts, of all the undermentioned Town Lots, Water Lots, Common Lots, Pasture Lots, Islands or parts of Islands, Townships or parts of Townships, in this Island, in arrear for the non-payment of the several sums due and owing thereon to Her Majesty, under and by virtue of the above-mentioned Acts, viz:

Township No.	Acres.	Township No.	Acres.
1	1,176½	37	1,762
2	2,408½	38	3,659
3	1,193	39	4,276
4	15	40	12,406
5	2,533	41	14,522
6	2,052	42	11,627
7	7,857	43	8,091
8	208	44	14,527
10	11,762	45	17,052
11	10,101	46	18,022
12	16,348	47	6,305
13	699	50	2,714
14	2,528	51	16,125
17	814	52	15,997
19	258	53	16,322
20	1,115	54	14,705
21	818	55	12,095
23	2,233	56	6,348
24	660	57	622
25	208	58	1,997
26	462	59	18,571
28	417	60	5,153
30	4,974	62	4,040
31	471	63	3,773
32	1,161	64	493
33	822	65	1,901
34	727	66	5,465
35	2,803	67	2,284
36	5,186		

FIRST HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 1, 2, 4, ½ of 8, ¼ of 9, ¼ of 12, ½ of 13, ¼ of 14, ¾ of 15, ½ of 16, ¼ of 22 ¼ of 24, ¼ of 25, ½ of 38, ½ of 41, ¾ of 44, ¾ of 45, ¼ of 49, ½ of 52, 55, 56, 57, ½ of 64, ⅛ of 66, 68, 69, ½ of 70, 93, 94, 95, and 96.

SECOND HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of 6, 2-5 of 12, ¾ of 17, ½ of 18, ¼ of 19, ½ of 20, 9-20 of 23; Nos, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, ½ of 49, 1-6 of 51, ¼ of 52, ½ of 60, ½ of 65, 66, 19-20 of 67, 19-20 of 68, 19-20 of 69, 70, 74, 76, 77, ½ of 83, 85, ½ of 86, ¾ of 87, 88, ¾ of 89, 2 5 of 93, ½ of 99.

THIRD HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, ½ of 29, of 31, ½ of 40, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 58, ½ of 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, ½ of 69, and 95.

FOURTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 6; Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 27, ¼ of 35, ¼ of 39, ¼ of 40, 1-6 of 45, 46, ½ of 54, 57, ½ of 58, ½ of 59, 77, 78, ¼ of 81, 84, ½ of 94.

FIFTH HUNDRED OF TOWN LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2; Nos. 23, 24, 25, ½ of 34, 1-6 of 51, ¼ of 60, ½ of 62, ½ of of 79, 96, 97, 98, and 99.

WATER LOTS IN CHARLOTTETOWN, opposite to the undermentioned Town Lots in the First Hundred:—No. 2; ½ of No. 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

LOTS IN THE COMMON OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 2, No. 3, ⅜ of No. 26.

PASTURE LOTS IN THE ROYALTY OF CHARLOTTETOWN:—½ of No. 9, ½ of 11, ¼ of 12, ½ of 16, 1-6 of 17, ¼ of 19 ½ of 23, 24, 25, 31, 32, 39 ½ of 40, 49, 50, ¼ of 53, 54, 58, 59, ¾ of 61, 1-6 of 62, 63, 67, ⅜ of 70, ⅜ of 71, 72, 77, 78, 87, 167, 168, 5-6 of 169, ¼ of 171, 175, 176, 177, ¾ of 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, ¼ of 187, 210, ¼ of 239, ¾ of 258, ½ of 261, 264, 271, 281, 282, 284, 294, 296, 297, 306, 313, 315, 316, 331, 333, 335, 336, 339, 340, 344, 352, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 380, 389, 398, 399, 400, 401, 7-12 of 407, 408, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 463, 464, 466, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 488, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 506, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 532, 533, 537, 539, 540, 553, 573, 581, 582, and 583.

THE WHOLE OF THE TOWN LOTS, Water Lots, and Pasture Lots, in the Town and Royalty of Georgetown (save and except the following):—

		1st Range, Letter
Town Lot No. 1 & 6,		A
Town Lot No. 2, ½ of 3, 6 and 14,	2	" " "
Town Lots 4 and 6,	3	" " "
Town Lot 11,	4	" " "
Town Lots 15 and 16,	1	" " B
Town Lots 1 and 3,	2	" " "
Town Lots 4 and 5,	3	" " "
Town Lots 3, 14, 15 & 16,	4	" " "
Town Lot ⅝ of No. 11,	1	" " C
Town Lots 2 and 3.	4	" " "
Town Lot 6,	1	" " D
Town Lots 2 and 15,	4	" " "
Town Lots Nos. 2, 7 & 8,	1	" " E
Town Lot 8	4	" " "
Town Lots 7 and 8,	1	" " F
Town Lots 4, 7, ½ of 11, 13, 14 & 15	2	" " "
Town Lots 3 and 8	3	" " "
Town Lot 6,	4	" " "
Town Lots 1, 2, 6, 11, 12, 13 & 15,	2	" " G
Town Lot ½ of No. 3,	3	" " "
Town Lots 5, 6, 12, 13 and 14,	4	

Water Lots Nos. 1, 14, 24, ½ of 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

Pasture Lots in Georgetown Royalty, 18, 42, 53, 55, 56, 69, 83, 102, 112, 113, 128, 140, 141, 155, 164, 189, 213, 218, 276, 283, 292, 295, 296, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 319, 322, 323, 324, 355.

And I do also proclaim the following, being in arrears for nonpayment of said assessment as aforsaid:—Reserved Lands adjoining the Royalty of Georgetown, 878 acres.

PASTURE LOTS IN PRINCETOWN ROYALTY.—½ of No. 158, 228, 244, 380, ¼ of 452, 456, 480, 481, and 483.

	ACRES.		ACRES.
George's Island,	566	Kildare Island,	250
Panmure do	808½	Cascumpec Sand do	491
Boughton do	527	Fish Island	150
Grover do	10	Pownal do	10
Connolly do	20	Goose do	12
Governor's do	149	Poplar do	4

And the owners of the aforesaid Lots, parts of Lots, and tracts of land so in arrears, and proclaimed as aforesaid, are hereby notified, that in case the sums charged on them, as aforesaid, together with the costs which have been incurred, shall not be paid before the next Easter Term of the Supreme Court, which will commence on Tuesday, the 4th day of May next, application will be made to the Supreme Court, during the said Term, for Judgement against the said Lots or tracts of land respectively.

JOSEPH POPE, Treasurer.

till 4th may

1874 1875.

FESTIVE SEASON.

By recent arrivals from Britain & elsewhere,

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS

beg to announce

the largest and most varied assortment of

CHOICE GROCERIES! WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.,

yet offered to the public.

Green Fruits:
Rhubarb,
Damsons,
Plums, Cherries,
Red Currants,
Black-Currants.

ASSORTED JAMS!

Jellies:
Pineapple, Raspberry Apple, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, Peach, Pear.

ORANGE MARMALADE

Canned Goods,
Quinces, Green Gages, Peaches, Green Peas, Tomatoes, Pineapple, Pears, Sugar Corn, Devil'd Ham, Salmon, Shadines, Mackerel, Lobsters, Sardines, & Oysters.

PICKLES & SAUCES!
The celebrated NABOB PICKLES, Crosse and Blackwell do., Barnes do. NABOB SAUCE, Harvey's Sauce, Lea & Perin's Sauce, John Bull Sauce, Yorkshire Relish, & Mushroom Catsup.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS:
Parsley, Ratafio, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Ginger, Orange, Sage, Almonds, Peppermint

SUNDRIES!
Anchovy Paste, Chutney Paste,
Chocolate Paste,
PRESERVED GINGER
Gorgona Anchovies,
Nabob Chutney, Real Indian Chutney
Curry Powders,
CAPERS,
Orange Peel, Lemon Peel
CITRON,
FRENCH SPICES,
Seasoning Herbs, &c.

PURE JAVA COFFEE!
(Fresh Ground.)

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TEAS
We offer a Really Splendid Article.

Extra and Family
FLOUR
Constantly on Hand!

Every thing, in fact, which goes to make up
A FIRST-CLASS STORE

Orders taken and Goods delivered in any part of the City or Royalty.

Please Call and Inspect.

CAMERON & SAUNDERS,
115 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, 1874.