

THE SESSION.

PREVIOUS to Confederation, a late session of the Legislature could not be very well avoided. As the financial year of the colony did not close till the 31st of January, the Public Accounts could not be made ready to lay before the Assembly until the winter was well advanced. But now there is no good reason why the session should be later than the 15th of February.

In the interests of the Province it is very desirable that our Legislature should have time to do their work well. It is a common saying that "private rights should give way to public interests." The representatives of the people, however, are very apt to act as though public interests should give way to private rights. So soon as navigation opens, and farming operations commence, they very naturally want to be at home. The consequence is that the interests of the people are neglected; legislation is hurried; ill-considered, half-formed measures are passed; and the public suffers. It is, therefore, exceedingly desirable that the good example set by Ontario and Quebec should be followed by P. E. Island, and that our Legislature should meet early in the winter.

This year it will not be convenient until the 15th of March; and the chances are that the Land Question will not be considered in a manner at all adequate to its great importance; new Asylums for our insane and poor will not be provided—the interests of the public generally will be overlooked—and who is to blame?

The Hon. Mr. Haviland is a Senator of the Dominion and the chief official of the Local Government. Duty calls him to Ottawa; duty just as loudly demands that he stay at home. If he does not go to Ottawa, it is possible that a large proportion of the electors of the Province may be disfranchised, or that some measure prejudicial to the interests of the Island may be passed. If he does not stay at home, the work of his department will be in a backward state; the Legislature cannot be convened until his return; and when it is convened, rapid progress cannot be made because the measures of his Government have not been prepared to lay before the representatives of the people.

Senator Provincial-Secretary Haviland has very properly listened to the call from Ottawa; and we trust that he will be able to do the Province good service while there. But, in order to be present at the opening of our Legislature, it is probable that he will have to leave his duties in the Senate before Parliament is prorogued. Owing to his absence, the evil influence of Mr. David Laird will be exerted, and his petty spite fully gratified. Thus, Senator Haviland's meritorious labors may be completely neutralized—his labor, vain. It is not now patent to the mind of every intelligent man in the Island, that the position held by Senator Provincial-Secretary Haviland is one which cannot be maintained. Apart from his opposition to the fundamental principle upon which the constitution of the confederate Provinces is based; apart altogether from his singularity, is it not utterly impossible for even the wisest and most laborious of men to perform at once the duties appertaining to the office of Senator, and those belonging to a member of the Local Legislature and Government?

THE WINTER.

"Winter, still I see many charms in thee—Love thy chilly greeting, snowstorms fiercely beating; And the dear delights of the long, long winter."

Translated from the German.

"We have had an extraordinary winter. There has not been such a long spell of severe weather for many years." This is the testimony of all the oldest inhabitants in the Island. Snow-storm followed snow-storm. For weeks together the cold was intense. Often there was

"No travelling at all—no locomotion, No inkling of the way—no notion— No go-by land or ocean— No mail—no post— No news from any foreign coast."

On one time the snow was fully six feet deep in the woods; and the snow-banks in the open country and towns were simply tremendous—past precedent or belief; and the ice on many of our rivers and creeks is now, we are informed, from three to four feet thick. Hopes are entertained that, as the winter has been sharp, so it may be short. Many people are looking forward to the endorsement of the old saying, "Early Lent—early spring." The tales which have gone abroad respecting the suffering of the people, are nearly all overdrawn and inaccurate.

The superior of the Christian Brothers of England, Brother Liguori, died on January 5, at Clapham. His secular name was Jean Jacques Alphonsus Martin. He was born at Tonjouze, France, in 1725, and was the son of a rich merchant of that city. He entered the order of Christian Brothers in 1848, and in 1864 went to Canada as visitor of his order in that province. He fixed his residence at Montreal where he remained for years, and thence after a tour in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, returned to England.

One of the noticeable sights about Chappultepec, Mexico, is the grove of gigantic cypresses, said to be from 1,500 to 2,000 years old, with trunks scarred and torn by shot and shell fired in the many battles that have taken place in the immediate neighborhood. On the top of the rock is the old Spanish Castle, built of porphyry, marble and sandstone. It contains a fine scientific library and conservatory. The whole rock beneath it is honeycombed with passages, stables, collars, dungeons, store rooms and powder magazines, some of which were executed by the Montezumas. In the course of late explorations among the ancient ruins of Egypt, Gen. Anderson, an English traveller, found enclosed in a sarcophagus three thousand years old, beside a mummy a few dried peas, which he preserved, and on his return to Great Britain, planted in rich soil in Guernsey. The seeds germinated, and soon two little plants appeared, from which, at maturity, sufficient peas were gathered to plant a large tract of ground in the following season. Some of the plants thus raised have attained a height of six feet, and have been loaded with blossoms of a delicate rose tint.

LECTURES.

CHARLOTTETOWN is certainly large enough to support a good course of lectures during the winter months. That it does not do so is rather to be accounted for by the fact that no one with the necessary knowledge and judgment has been found to accept the management of such an undertaking, than any lack of popular appreciation. Those familiar with the customs and amusements of the people of the United States, and especially the inhabitants of New England, are aware how very profitable and entertaining a feature of the leisure hours of winter a well-managed lecture system can be made.

For many years it has been the custom here, of either one or another society in our town, to fill a programme of lectures during the winter. Many persons can remember when the Temperance Hall was well filled with an appreciative audience. A very few years ago a successful course of lectures was also held in St. Andrew's Hall. Lately the interest in these performances, judging by the numbers who attend, appears to have greatly diminished, and the honest-minded observer cannot fail to exclaim, "Is there not a reason?" A reason there is; and those gentlemen who have managed these matters have been ended by Providence with a very gross perception, and a very scant measure of wit, if they failed to remark it. The lecturers, with some few exceptions, have been more obtrusively remarkable for their incompetency to discharge the duty of the position they accepted, and for general mental incapacity. The body clerical has furnished the greater proportion of the forces. These reverend gentlemen have usually been of such calibre that the world is sufficiently punished when they blow their brazen trumpets in those tabernacles sacred to their peculiar use. To invite them to flourish the fiddlestick in the face of an offending audience is a breach of Christian charity, for their performance, in most cases, evinces a taste below the level of a twopenny tract. Though the CharloTTetown lecturer in his most aggravated form, has been derived from the ranks of the ministry, the laymen have often been almost equally notorious. Men without the slightest particle of merit, either as writers or speakers, have been dangled like stuffed dummies, before the eyes of people who actually paid an admission fee. There have been times when one might suppose himself listening to the man who was made at Nuremberg out of leather and brass, and who, by the means of a pump handle working in the nape of his neck, might be made to pronounce vast quantities of words in the most natural manner. These people are like the plague of the locusts. O for the strong east wind which cast their Egyptian predecessors into the Red Sea! Among this host, as we have said, men worth listening to sometimes appear. For them we are entirely thankful.

Those of our readers whose candor endorses our estimate of the lectures, will still hold that though they are bad, there is no reason why such should be the case. For ourselves, whether this be one of those prejudices with which, as a community, we are frequently twitted, or not, we stand up for the assertion as a veritable fact. There are many men amongst us who are well qualified to give us lectures, which would both instruct and entertain. But those who are most competent to perform the work are those least likely to be requested to do so by the lecture committees. Would the gentlemen composing such committees, be above accepting a few suggestions? If they would not, our first would be: never to invite any one to lecture, merely because he would like to be invited. To have other criteria of capability than orthodoxy, according to their views, and respectability as a member of society. To avoid, of all things, the goody-goody, namby-pamby style of orator—the dealer in slops, cold tea and crumbs, which have fallen from the table of better men. The audience should be treated not as mental infants, to be talked to by good little boys, who deserve to be respected and revered for keeping their pinafores clean, though their heads are as empty as the Magdeburg hemispheres. In short, gentlemen of the committees, your aim should be to choose men of some literary ability, combined with, at least, some power of elocution. No matter how well a man may have mastered his profession, or how deeply he may have thought upon any subject which has occupied his attention—he may be talented and learned, he may be profound—but if he has not the art of revealing his mind with clearness and perspicuity to others, he is eminently unfit for the lecture platform. If, again, he possess the latter requisite, but has no ability as an elocutionist—if he has not studied to perfect his natural capacities of delivery—he is still unfit. The most careful and judicious selection is necessary. As regards the subjects, Every one knows how proverbially disagreeable a dry lecture is, and people, by experience, are aware that those composed of stale jokes, and pointless anecdotes, are even harder to endure. Life is too short to admit of a portion being wasted, especially when the very means which squander the hours might be converted into a source of benefit. There should be solid matter in every one of these discourses; some practical lesson that every one might take to heart. If, however, the lecturer has not art or magnetism sufficient to kindle his hearers, or enough humor or geniality to warm them into sympathy, his words will go forth only as the east wind, from which every one is anxious to escape. Certainly, the managers of successful lecture courses in the cities of the United States carefully govern their choice of men for the platform by such considerations as these.

In one other point, also, we might take a hint with profit. It is nearly always the custom in the Lyceums of Boston and other cities, to fill half an hour or more, preceding the lecture, with selections of good music. This is an additional source of gratification, and makes the proceedings of the evening more attractive. Besides this, it has the further merit of contributing to the success of the lecture itself. Some persons grow restless before the speaker begins, and few are in the right frame of mind to

receive the full effect of what he says. Music would put the audience in tune with the lecture. It is a great thing to be in the proper mood. If the music was really good, and chosen with discretion, it would go far to effect this. For all ideas and trains of thought may be said to have their counterparts in feeling and sentiment; and when the hearer, by the spell of sweet sounds, has reached a certain state of feeling, he is in the best condition to receive the correspondent ideas expressed in the more concrete form of language. It is a pity that this principle, which we recognize fully in many ways, is not applied in our lecture halls, and the advantage which may be obtained from it secured.

SUPREME COURT.

FEBRUARY TERM of the Supreme Court opened at Georgetown on Tuesday last—Mr. Justice Hensley presiding. Both criminal and civil docket were large, and the following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:— Augustus C. McDonald, Foreman, George Moor, James Stewart, Samuel Prowse, William Connahan, John Collins, James O'Manon, Andrew McLeure, John McKinnon, Donald B. McPhee, Donald J. Walker, John F. McKay, John McCormack, John Nichol, Alexander McInnis, Lazar White, Alexander R. Beaton, Charles McEachern, Uriah Matthews, Duncan Robinson, David Senebaugh, John McLean.

The following civil cases were disposed of:— George R. Beant and others vs. Archibald Mencheson (Absent Debtor); verdict for Plaintiff, \$178.74. Davies for Plaintiff. John Ryan vs. Catherine Ryan (ejectment); verdict for Plaintiff. For Plaintiff Sullivan; McLeod for Defendant. Frederick Morow vs. Donald McDonald (Absent Debtor); verdict for Plaintiff, \$61.50. For Plaintiff, McLeod. Humphrey Mincheon vs. Alexander Mincheon (Absent Debtor); verdict \$69.20. For Plaintiff, Shaw. David Ross vs. Norman McLeod; plaintiff nonsuited—with leave to move to set aside nonsuit.

John Knight vs. John McEachern and others—referred to arbitration; Hodgson for Plaintiff. Daniel McDonald vs. John McEachern vs. John Knight—referred to arbitration—Shaw for Plaintiff. Hodgson for Defendant. The Grand Jury brought in the following Bills:— Queen vs. Charles McKenna—Larceny—Bill found. Queen vs. Cornelius Buttermore and others—Larceny—no bill. Queen vs. Robert McDonald and others—Larceny—true bill. Queen vs. Patrick McAdam—Larceny—true bill—Prisoner pleaded guilty. Queen vs. Daniel McDonald—Larceny—true bill—Prisoner arraigned and pleaded guilty. Queen vs. John Ferguson—Larceny—true bill. Queen vs. John Ball and Robert Ball—Larceny—acquitted. Hodgson and McLeod for prisoners.

Queen vs. John Ferguson—Larceny; verdict guilty. Shaw for prisoner. Queen vs. John McKenna—Larceny; verdict guilty. Grand Jury brought in a presentment against the following persons for selling liquors without license:— James McDonald, Line Road, Lot 45. Ronald McLeod, do do. Donald McPhee, do do. Mrs. Cantwell, Souris East. Charles Anderson, Souris. John Keys, Souris. Robert and Bannan Cox, Morell. Widow Dingwell, Morell. Widow Phean, Morell. John O'Brien, Morell. Thomas Chaisson, Cour River. Charles Giesler, Souris. Benoit, McDonald Grey, Souris. Ronald McDonald, Souris Harbor. John A. Campion, Souris. James Moynah, Souris. Alex. Christie, Souris. Lawrence Kieckham, Souris. Michael Gregory, Souris West. James B. Hayes, Souris West. James O'Donnell, Roll Bay. Daniel Costigan, Bear River. Line Road. John Conshan, Fortine Road. Michael Mullaly, Souris West. Capt. Boucher, Georgetown Ferry. James Conners, Albion Bay. Fidelius McDonald, Little River.

The Grand Jury also presented that the Jail in Georgetown is clean and in good order, and the prisoners comfortable. They highly approved of the care and attention given by the jailor—Mr. David Logan. They also made a presentment congratulating the court upon the improvements lately made in King's County Court House. They also presented that the Grand Jury be, in future, paid for their services. As usual, they submitted a list of Fence Viewers and Constables for the current year. They were dismissed on Thursday evening. In relieving them from further attendance, Mr. Justice Hensley warmly complimented them on the diligence and ability they had displayed in the discharge of their duties.

On Friday morning, the convicted persons received sentence as follows:— Charles McKenna, (Larceny) six months' imprisonment with hard labor. John Ferguson (Larceny) imprisonment for one month. Patrick McAdam and Daniel McDonald (Larceny) three months' imprisonment with hard labor. Owing to the severe indisposition of Mr. Justice Hensley, one or two criminal cases were put off till the next term. Some other business was also laid over. Manoah Rowe, Appellant, James Dewar, Respondent, was the last case tried. Verdict for Appellant.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.—We clip the following from the London (Eng.) Canadian News:—We are glad to learn that the following intimation, which for the sake of Canadians we continue to make week by week, has been of great practical use to many. The numerous entries in the visitors' book abundantly prove the excellence of the arrangements made by the Agent-General, as well as the cordial acknowledgements of those who have accepted his welcome to make the Canadian office their house of call. We have authority to state that whilst the accommodation here offered to Canadians was especially designed for them, all gentlemen, from what British colony soever, who may be passing through London, or are temporarily residing here, may make free use of this commodious and comfortable place of resort. The following is the intimation in question:— "All gentlemen from Canada who may be staying in London, or passing through it, should understand that a room has been especially fitted up for their convenience in the Canada Government-offices, King-street, Westminster. They may have their letters addressed to them there and make such temporary use of the library—which is supplied with directories, the Canadian papers, and the London daily journals, which are duly filed—as could only be enjoyed at a well-regulated club. No fees are charged; it is enough that the persons desirous of such accommodation as is here provided be a Canadian to ensure a cordial reception. A visitors' book is kept for names and addresses, and friends from the Dominion may thus always be able to trace or communicate with each other when they come to the old country or visit the metropolis."

The French Prince Imperial has taken a very high position among his fellow students at Woolwich, both in scholastic and physical studies.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Returns of the fortifications and materials of war, handed over by Imperial Government to Canadian Government; also a return of properties conveyed or about to be conveyed to municipalities by Government; also a return of veterans of 1812-13, applying for pensions and indemnity, were presented. Also petitions in favor of Prohibitory League Law.

Mr. H. Cameron introduced a bill for amending proceedings in criminal procedure.

A question being raised as to when certain allotments of land, to certain half-breeds, would be made.

Mr. Laird replied that the distribution would take place, but first that the Government must appoint a commission, to determine who were or were not half-breeds.

The question being raised, Mr. Cartwright replied that Government would probably remove the stamp duties on small promissory notes, and that the prepayment of all matter carried by mail in the Dominion, would be compulsory. Mr. McDonald stated that by first July international money orders with the United States would be arranged.

Mr. Young moved the formation of a Board of Statistics, information in most branches of trade, particularly Agriculture and forest produce, being extremely unsatisfactory. Mr. McKenzie concurred in the desirability of such an establishment.

Mr. Mills moved for correspondence respecting compensation, to be paid by United States, for right of fishing in Canadian waters, and also, respecting the matter of determining the distance from the coast, whether from headland to headland, or by following the sinuosities of the coast, be determined one for all.

Mr. McKenzie in answer to a question relating to the Pacific Railway survey, in British Columbia, said he hoped to lay a full report of the survey before the House within a fortnight.

Mr. Cartwright informed the House that the Government intended to withdraw the twenty cent pieces, now in circulation, as soon as a further supply of silver coins arrived from England.

Mr. Munster moved for a copy of resolutions declaring the expediency of a survey of Dominion lands in British Columbia, and the establishment of an office, at which reliable information may be obtained by intending settlers. In his speech he rebutted the charges made by the member for South Peace against the colony and its climate.

Mr. Deasmos made some remarks in reference to the belt of land agreed to be transferred to the Dominion Government for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and hoped the belt would soon be opened for settlement.

Mr. Blake thought as the people of Canada paid an annuity of one hundred thousand dollars for this belt of land, they ought to have the management of it themselves, or not remit it to British Columbia.

Mr. Roseve wished to ascertain what the state of the negotiations were between the Dominion and the British Columbia Government.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the arrangements with regard to the lands could not be completed until the Pacific Railway had been located—which would be carried out in the spring.

Sir John A. Macdonald said that after the explanations of the Premier he hoped his own friend would withdraw his motion to this Mr. Munster agreed.

Dr. McIntyre moved for a copy of a contract for running steamers between ports in P. E. Island and Nova Scotia. He said that an attempt had been made to carry out this winter, but failed, which, from inquiries, he thought it was due from insufficient size and power. He thought it improbable that communication could be kept up the entire winter. Thought a suitable boat should be built.

Hon. D. A. Macdonald said that the present contract was the lowest offered, and the boat had been inspected by the Marine and Fisheries Department Inspector, and pronounced capable of doing the work. The contractor would have to perform the duty in a proper manner. The Government could not procure a suitable boat; they would have one built.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Sinclair, Dawson, Perry, and the Hon. Mr. Laird took part, the motion was carried.

Mr. Wallace defended himself from charges brought against him in his capacity as commissary officer and paymaster on the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific survey, and complained of a certain letter written by the Premier.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said that the matter was in the hands of the sub-committee of public accounts.

Sir John A. Macdonald considered that this subject was one of too serious import to go before the accounts committee.

A bill to prevent cruelty to animals in transit was read a second time.

Mr. Costigan moved that on Monday next an humble address be presented to Her Majesty representing that it is essential to the peace and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada that the several religions therein prevailing should be followed in perfect harmony by those professing them, in accordance with each other, and that every law passed by this Parliament, or by the Local Legislatures, disregarding the rights and usages tolerated by any one of such religions, is of a nature to destroy that harmony; that the Local Legislature of New Brunswick, in 1871, adopted a law respecting Common Schools, forbidding the imparting of any religious education to pupils, and that prohibition is opposed to the sentiments of the entire population of the Dominion in general, and the religious connections of the Roman Catholic population in particular; that the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick cannot conscientiously send their children to schools established under such law, and are nevertheless compelled, like the remainder of the population, to pay taxes to be devoted to the maintenance of such schools; that the said law is unjust and contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and causes much uneasiness among the Roman Catholic population disseminated through the whole Dominion of Canada, and that such a state of affairs, if continued is likely to prove the cause of disastrous results to all the Confederate Provinces, and praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to cause an act to be passed amending the British North America Act by providing that the Roman Catholic inhabitants of New Brunswick, who are in a minority in that Province, shall have the same rights, privileges and advantages, with respect to separate or dissential schools, and the same exemptions from taxation for the support of Public or Common Schools, as are now respectively enjoyed and possessed by the Roman Catholic minority of Ontario, and the Protestant minority of Quebec.

The Queen has offered to make Mrs. Gladstone a peeress in her own right, while Mr. Gladstone has again been offered, and has again declined, a seat in the Upper House.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

By Telegraph to Reading Room and Economist.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 22.—Authentic information has been received here that the small-pox has again broken out at Carus quiet. It appears that when the disease was prevalent there last year, efforts were made to stamp it out by fumigation, which, however, was not thoroughly done. The disease was communicated to that District last fall, through the negligence of the health officers at Montreal in allowing a man to take away the clothes of his brother who had died of the disease. The nearest medical practitioner resides at Bathurst, about fifty miles distant. One death has occurred, others will probably follow, and the case demands the immediate attention of the Government.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Hon. D. A. Macdonald, P. M. G., moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Act for the regulation of the Postal Service.

He entered into the full explanations of the bill, some provisions of which are liberal and will prove advantageous, especially those relating to newspapers. The principal points are free delivery in cities reduction of newspaper postage to one cent per pound on parcels, half a cent for single copies, one cent for printed mats and samples, Deputy Inspectors of Post Offices, with annual inspections, and prepayment of all postal matter.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Advices from Zanzibar report that a fleet of British men-of-war bombarded and captured Fort Monbazique, on the Island of Mozambique, off the coast of Africa. The engagement lasted five hours. Seventeen of the garrison were killed and fifty wounded. Two slave ships were captured with three hundred slaves on board.

John Mitchell has issued an address to the electors of Tipperary presenting himself again as a candidate for Parliament. A monster meeting was held in Tipperary to-day, at which it was voted to support Mitchell. It is believed that there will be no opposition.

An explosion occurred in the Safety Fuse Works at Redruth, Cornwall, Saturday, and five girls were killed.

The Extreme Left in the French Assembly yesterday resolved to support the new Senate bill.

King Alfonso has appointed General Laserna his Aide-de-Camp; Gen. Guesada, Commander-in-Chief of the North; Gen. Echaguel, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre; Gen. Ethevarria, Commander of the 24 Corps of the Army of the North.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A hurricane swept over Champaigne, Avoyles Parish, Louisiana, last week, destroying a church and many buildings, and killing two persons.

LONDON Feb. 22.—The Times Berlin special says that one of the principal measures contemplated by Germany to check immigration is a prohibition of the enlistment of immigrants on foreign account by the payment of premiums. This is specially directed against Brazilian agents.

The rumors that Prince Hohenzollern is to be appointed to assist Bismarck have no foundation. Bismarck's labors will be lightened by arrangements facilitating his control over the Prussian Ministry. Thus the Premier will be enabled to retain his post until summer, when it may become necessary for him to consult his health with regard to the possibility of continuing in office. The German press is indignant at the Pope's last encyclical.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—After the first of May the tariff from New York to Great Britain and France will be 50 cents in gold.

It is stated the recognition of King Alfonso of Spain by the United States and the full settlement of the claims on account of the Virginia affair will be settled at the same time.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Gen. Woldey has sailed from England for Natal.

Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet entitled "Vaticanism," replying to Newman and Manning. He maintains his original assertions; eulogizes Newman, whose loss was the greatest loss of the English Church since Wesley; acknowledges the loyalty of the mass of Catholics as unchanged; refutes Manning's assertions, that the claims of the Roman Catholic Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to the declarations respecting the doctrines of Papal infallibility and the temporal power, by means of which English and Irish Catholics obtained full civil liberty.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The French assembly yesterday, finally passed the bill for the organization of the Senate, 448 yeas to 241 nays.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A tornado in Missouri, Tuesday, destroyed property to the value of \$10,000, killing one man and wounding several.

Count Corte, Italian Minister at Washington, will be transferred to London.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Public Powers Bill has passed in the French Assembly.

President McMahon has called in M. Ruffet to form a new Ministry.

The Steamship Hong Kong, from London for Japan, founded in the Indian Ocean, 19 persons are reported saved, 6 drowned and 18 missing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A terrible accident occurred here last night. An unsupported wall adjoining St. Andrew's Church was blown over on the roof of that edifice while the congregation were at worship. Seven persons were killed and a large number seriously injured.

Gold closed at 114 1/2 to 114 3/8.

VERY LATEST FROM OTTAWA.

Special Telegram to Examiner.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—Haviland, Haythorn, and Howland arrived.

House engaged debating charges against management of Maritime Railroads.

Tupper made able speech, defending late management, accusing present Government of placing Dry-Gies in supreme control, whose management of Grand Trunk they formerly condemned, and who was saved from dismissal therefrom by a cable telegram.

Mitchell followed, defending Carvell's management.

Howland moved in Senate for all papers relating to Winter Steamer and plans Railway.

Dr. Kennedy has been elected to the English House of Commons for the constituency of Stoke-upon-Trent, Notts, by a majority of 1,000.

It is reported that the Order of the Thistle made vacant by the death of the Duke of Montrose, is to be conferred upon the Marquis of Bute.

A large meeting of seamen at North Shields against a resolution protesting against the employment of foreign seamen on board English vessels to the disadvantage of English seamen.

The sporting men of New York are said to have already staked thousands of dollars in betting upon the question of the verdict in the great scandal case. The majority incline to the belief that the jury will disagree.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELLING OFF! THE CHEAPEST YET! OUR RAPIDLY Increasing Trade REQUIRES US TO Enlarge our Premises! We have, therefore, decided to Sell the remainder of our stock AT COST! As we will require to suspend business for a time Purchasers should Call at Once, AND GET BARGAINS! ROBERT ORR & CO. Queen Street, March 1st, 1875.

Public Meeting in Market Hall! Monday Eve., March 1st. CHARLOTTETOWN, 25th Feb., 1875. To His Worship the Mayor, &c., &c., &c. May it please your Worship:— WE the undersigned, beg to request that you will be pleased to call a meeting of the citizens, at the Market Hall, at an early date, for the purpose of eliciting an expression of opinion with regard to the conduct of the Dominion authorities, in refusing to open the Prince Edward Island Railway for the conveyance of freight and passengers, and also for the purpose of preparing and passing an address to the Minister of Public Works, praying that the Road may be opened without further delay. We have the honor to be, Your obedient Servants, THOMAS FOLEY, H. W. METCH, JOHN McEACHERN, C. L. STRICKLAND, W. E. HOBBS, A. W. OWEN, ALEX. BROWN, J. S. CARVER, H. W. WATSON, H. B. SMITH, MCKINNON, FRAZER, & CO., ARCH. KENNEDY, CHAS. MILLNER, BLATCH, MCKENZIE & CO., THEOPH. DESBRISAY, JAS. REDDIE, JAS. DUNCAN, W. R. WATSON.

In compliance with the foregoing requisition, to hereby appoint that a meeting of the Citizens of Charlottetown take place in the Market Hall, on the evening of MONDAY, the 1st March next, at the hour of half-past seven, to take into consideration the above mentioned subject.

N. RANKIN, Mayor. March 1, 1875.—114

SPRING SHIP FROM LIVERPOOL. To follow the screw steamer Prince Edward, the A. 1 clipper ship, "WILLIAM OWEN," 600 TONS REGISTER, ANGUS BROWN, Master, will be on the berth at Liverpool to receive cargo on and after the 1st April, for Charlottetown.

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

C. O. WFN. WILLIAM WELSH. Feb. 22, 1875.

SCHOONERS FOR SALE. The Schooner "Prince Bismark," about 50 tons, 2 years old, iron keel, well found, in first-rate order. Price \$2,500.00. The "Little Belle," about 50 tons, N. S. built, 5 years old, well found and in good order. Price \$1,000.00.

Both vessels are lying at Georgetown, and can be sent to sea at trifling expense. TERMS—Half cash; balance 6 months. Apply to McDonald Brothers, Georgetown; Thomas Foley, Esq., Charlottetown; or to the owner.

GEORGE W. HOWLAND. Alberton, Feb. 22, 1875.

To Whom it may Concern. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has received the appointment of Swedish and Norwegian Stockholder, bearing date October 18th, 1875.

GEORGE W. HOWLAND. [Sealed] Casampecque, Feb. 12, 1875.

Bank of Prince Edward Island. THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of March next, at the Banking House, Great George Street, Charlottetown, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WM. CUNDALL, Cashier. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1875.

For Charter. THE Clipper Brig, Swiftness, 126 tons, classed A 1 at Lloyd's Register, will be here on opening of navigation. Will charter to load out for United Kingdom. Apply to HYNDMAN BROS.

Boneless Codfish. Just Received. AT BYRNE & MCKENZIE'S, O'Halloran's Old Stand. Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1875.

THE CANADA Agricultural Insurance Company. THIS Company continues to take Insured 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

Archangel Seed Wheat. FOR Sale, by the Subscriber, a few Bags Archangel Seed Wheat, purchased by him in Canada in September last, where it is highly recommended as a safe and early crop, and particularly well adapted for our climate. This is the first sample of the kind imported into this Island. Farmers desirous of a change of Seed, had better make an early application. WM. MCGILL. Jan. 25, 1875. 6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE OFFER WAGGON AXLES! At a slight Advance on Cost! W. E. DAWSON & CO. March 1, 1875.—1m Protection from Fire! BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES. Ignites only on the Box. For sale by W. E. DAWSON & CO. March 1, 1875.—1m WANTED. An Assistant in our General Store. BEER & SONS. Feb. 22, 1875.

Sugar! 25 HDS Bright Porto Rico, 25 HDS SCOTCH REFINED, 20 BLS Granulated & Crushed. For sale low, to close consignments. FENTON T. NEWBURY.

Molasses. 15 PUNS BRIGHT BARBADOS, 12 Tierces CIENFUEGOS. Handy size packages for hauling over the bad roads. FENTON T. NEWBURY.

Tea. Tea. 23 CHESTS, 40 Half-chests, Superior Congou. Warranted to give satisfaction. FENTON T. NEWBURY.

Matches. In Store: 20 CASES, 6 Half-cases, SIX CARD. Good and Cheap. FENTON T. NEWBURY.

Leather. 150 SIDES LOGAN'S NO. 1 SOLE, at lowest market rates. FENTON T. NEWBURY.

Flour. 450 BLS. Favorite Family Brand, comprising "Snowflake," "Peacemaker," "Howard's