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ALL LETTERS sent by mail should be addressed to "The Examiner Printing and Publishing Company," Lock Drawer, 72, POST OFFICE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Examiner.

Ch'town, February 9, 1874.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is useless to conceal or deny the fact,—the Liberal-Conservative party has sustained a terrible defeat. True, its distinguished leader has triumphed in Kingston; and Tupper, Mitchell, and several other able politicians, are in a position to oppose the present Administration in Parliament. But defeat, even heavier than was anticipated—defeat "along the whole line,"—is the result of the contest.

The political situation, it cannot be denied, decidedly gloomy. The Dominion is now under the control of men who scruple not associate with robbers and the agents of foreign railway rulers; who freely use stolen correspondence for political purposes; who intend to change the route of the Canada Pacific railway, so that their private enterprises may be successful; and that the schemes of a foreign ring of capitalists may be realized,—men who have neither honor nor patriotism. Can any thoughtful lover of the new country help feeling that the situation is gloomy,—that the prospect is anything but a bright one?

But "all is not lost that is in danger." The strong and new ship of State may yet safely weather this, the first great crisis of her career. There is much to be hoped from the ability and experience of the few men who compose the Opposition; there is much more to be hoped from the sterling honesty and patriotism of the country's constituents. The former has been tested in many a great Parliamentary struggle—has been clearly shown forth in the speedy and successful union of all the Provinces; the latter has been proved, if by nothing else, by the recent elections. For, although it has not, till this day, been proved that Sir John A. Macdonald spent a sixpence in bribery and corruption—although Sir John swears positively that, to his knowledge, none of the money he distributed was so expended,—yet the circumstance of his having received a large sum from Sir Hugh Allen, and the circumstance of his having expended it for election purposes, coupled together, were so suspicious that the people have adjudged him guilty,—and, in spite of his distinguished ability and great popularity, his utter defeat in the recent elections is the result: Such is the honesty of the people; such their horror of bribery and corruption, that—upon evidence similar, but infinitely weaker, than the evidence by which we recently proved David Laird guilty of breaking his pledge and selling his honor for a seat in the Cabinet and seven thousand dollars a year,—they have convicted Sir John A. Macdonald and subjected his followers to that which consider condign punishment. Can it be doubted, then, that when the people come to realize the political crimes and misdemeanors of the McKenzie-McMullen clique of mining and railway speculators, their honest indignation will be aroused, and those who now so grossly misrepresent them will speedily be hurled from place and power.

POSTAL—A SUGGESTION.

In the Post Office, Charlottetown, foreign mails are made up three times a week—every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening. On Tuesday evening last they were made up as usual. But on Wednesday—the day on which they should have been sent out—a very heavy snow storm prevented the carriers crossing, and the mails were delayed four days. To avoid a possible recurrence of this incident, would it not be well to make up foreign mails at the Charlottetown Post Office every evening, and dispatch them every day? We trust the question may receive Mr. McDonald's earnest attention. The carriers at the Cape cross every day they possibly can; and if the mails had been made up on Monday instead of Tuesday evening last, they would have crossed the following day. No time would have been lost, and great satisfaction would have been given to the public. A daily mail would not likely, we think, entail much more labor on the Post Office officials; for, only the same number of letters and papers would have to be assorted and made up. By all means, then, let us have a daily mail to the Cape; let us not, by our supineness and inactivity, allow the present opportunity slip by unprofitably. Time is fleeting. Winter is passing away. Spring will soon be here. The energetic men who now so satisfactorily perform the foreign mail service of the Island will soon be forced to desert from their labors; and we shall again be obliged to consign our mails to the speedily influenced Steam Navigation Company! Then, let us "take occasion by the hand," let us, while we may, have a daily mail.

THE REAL ISSUE.

When a controversy is going on, it is of the last importance that the disputants should clearly understand where the difference between them really is; of a service they will waste their own time and that of every one who pays any attention to them. These remarks apply to the discussion of the question of Religious Education. The per contra article of the Prince Edward Islander, of the 20th ult., is chiefly taken up with enforcing a truth which we should not dream of disputing; viz, (we quote from the Islander) "that Governments are purely secular institutions, their functions lying among secular things, and being limited to them. As Governments, they have no religion, and so can convey and teach none." We accept Dr. Watts' little verses, and confess that their truth surpasses their poetry. But the question between the secularists and ourselves is something very different from this, as we shall endeavor to show.

We think we shall not state unfairly the Islander's argument if we put it in this form: It is the duty of the State to provide and control the education of its subjects; whatever the State does must be completely secular; education must, therefore, be wholly secular. The second assumption we grant. It is about the first we differ. Our fundamental assumption is, education must include religious instruction, and be given under the sanction of religion. We agree with the secularists that whatever the State does must be wholly secular; therefore we conclude, the State cannot control the education of our children. It will be impossible for any statesman to deal with this question in a satisfactory manner, who does not understand, even though he may not sympathize with, the belief that so many of us hold that education is a religious matter; and that for us to use a secular system would be to do violence to our consciences,—to be forced to support it is to us a wrong. We are not now concerned to prove this belief of ours; for the real issue is not its truth, but—given a large number of persons holding this belief—Is it right to force them to support a system directly opposed to it? We come here to a test question, as to the reality of the boasted tolerance of our day. The way some people argue about this appears as though they thought that if they can prove to their own satisfaction, that religion ought to be kept out of schools, and can get the support of a majority for that view, they are perfectly justified in forcing those who hold a secular system to be essentially anti-Christian, to contribute towards its support. Whether rightly or wrongly, the question is, in our view, a place as definitely connected with our religion as the church. When we pay towards a secular schoolhouse, or a teacher for it, we are just as much called upon to pay for that which is contrary to our religious convictions, as though an Orangeman were required to keep up a Catholic Church, and pay the priest who says mass in it. We acknowledge, we are not compelled to use the school, though the advanced liberalism of the day confesses that it would compel us if it could. But when we have to pay for it, we are just in the position of the English nonconformist who had to pay a rate for a church he could not use. A system of education for which the semi-pagan lines of the "Universal Prayer" are a suitable motto, is one with which we desire no connection whatever.

Here, then, is the Real Issue:—Should a majority (we grant, for argument's sake, that secularists are the majority) force upon a minority its views as to what subjects are or are not to be considered and treated as religious. If it may, then there is an end to anything like religious liberty; and from this ground to intolerance and persecution is but a short step. We have seen the objection raised, that persons may consider anything they please religious, and so interfere with the legitimate work of the State in many ways. We must take things as they are, and not be scared by imaginary difficulties. Practically, this is the only question in dispute. The limits of State interference, (so far as religion is concerned) are not in any other respect matter of controversy. But here they are disputed; and a large number of us have proved the sincerity of our convictions by taxing ourselves heavily to provide such schools as we use. Now, we say, relieve us to this extent from supporting your system. We do not want to interfere with you. Delight yourselves in the liberalism which invokes the Jehovah, Jove or Lord. Take a fair share of the public money for ourselves, but please don't take all of ours for schools which are under that invocation.

GAS, OR NO GAS?

An individual very much interested in the Gas Company, has written a letter which appears in Saturday's Patriot over the signature of "A Subscriber." It is a miserable affair. In the endeavor to be severe, he is merely silly and stupid,—and we are bound to add, his ignorance is beyond his silliness and stupidity. He informs us that the City Corporation is a "Joint Stock Company." We had not the slightest knowledge of such a fact. If he will inform us in what the stock consists, and who the directors are, and where the share list is to be found, we will willingly open our columns to him, so that the public may hear such highly interesting and valuable information. If his last letter has not entirely exhausted him, we trust he may be induced to enlighten us. It has been suggested to us by a gentleman, who had it from "a Subscriber," that his stupid allusion is to a gentleman whose professional duties required him to act adversely to what "Subscribers" call "Joint Stock Companies." The statement is witty on the slightest foundation. Neither the gentleman, nor any other gentleman of the legal profession, ever wrote or suggested a single line relating to the Charlotte Town Gaslight Company. Can "a Subscriber" name a single night since the 30th November last, on which all the street lamps were burning under a full pressure of gas. We know that on many of the darkest nights, since that date, there was not even a glimmer to guide the lonely traveller on his way.

SOUTHPORT FERRY.

ALTHOUGH, from numerous complaints which have reached us, we think it our duty to point out the defects of this important thoroughfare, and to suggest a remedy for the hindrances which prevent its being properly worked, we utterly disclaim an intention of blaming, in this article, any of the various contractors for the annoyances entailed upon the public. The principal difficulty, which is almost entirely on the Southport side, consists in the ferry steamer being unable to run at all states of the tide. There is seldom a day on which she does not stick for some little time, and at high spring tides, she is frequently helpless grounded for four, five, or even six hours, for days together. Even the old *Ova*, which drew much less water than the *Elfin*, grounded in the same manner, although for rather shorter times. Ten years ago, we believe, this annoyance was unknown. The wharf, then, had open spaces at regular intervals, like the wharf on the Charlottetown side, to relieve the rush of the tide; but shortly after that, the openings being in want of repair, it struck upon a brier head, that to fill them up, would render them very lasting indeed. This was done in spite of remonstrance; and the result was, that a vast amount of earthy sediment, which was carried down and up the river, with every turn of the tide, instead of going through the openings, was carried along the sides, and deposited in a long spit, straight out from the head of the wharf. The consequence soon became apparent in the prolonged grounding of the steamer. A clumsy attempt was made to remedy this by dredging, which, however, only proved to be a very partial alleviation; because, in the first place, it was not carried far enough, and did not touch the so-called "middle ground,"—a natural bank, about two hundred and forty yards from the head of the wharf,—which the accumulations above-mentioned had rendered considerably worse than it was; and, secondly, because dredging only made a deep trench, which immediately began filling up again; but, on the edges of which, no steamer could help grounding occasionally with a falling tide, during gales of wind which rendered it absolutely impossible to keep a straight course.

Now, the only certain remedy which we can see for this, is to carry the existing wharf out beyond the "middle-ground," so as to ensure sufficient water at all times of the tide. Care should then be taken that the addition be provided with openings; otherwise the accumulating sediment would infallibly be thrown forward through the channel, and become just as much a source of annoyance as it is at present. We are told that this would cost a heavy sum—something like \$10,000; but we can be no alternative, unless we are to incur the expense of dredging every second year, which would, after all, be very unsatisfactory. There is, certainly, a third way out of the dilemma. That is, by removing the present wharf altogether, to Mr. Wharf Mutch's cove, where, we are told, a wharf one hundred and fifty yards long, would secure all the desired advantages; but, then, the expense of the new wharf, and the purchase of land through other properties as far as the "Cross Roads," would probably far exceed the expense of the proposed addition, besides doubling the distance, and, moreover, entirely ruining Southport. The proposed addition to the wharf would shorten the present distance by two hundred and fifty yards, and enable the steamer to run every ten minutes easily. On the Charlottetown side the steamer sometimes grounds astern. This could be permanently remedied by a two days dredging—especially as the new railroad wharf has entirely broken the current on that side.

THE NAVIES OF EUROPE.

The Cologne Gazette prints a list of the iron clads of the Maritime powers of Europe in 1873, which it professes to have derived from recent and trustworthy sources.—

England, according to this, has a war navy of 28 vessels, of 25,000 horse-power, and 595 guns. Its home fleet consists of 14 large gunboats, 4 plated batteries and 5 plated gunboats, of more than 20,000 horse-power, and carrying 102 guns. The war navy of Russia consists of 15 plated vessels, of 12,000 horse-power, and 154 guns. The home squadron includes 10 turreted ships, and 3 plated batteries, with 2,710 horse-power and 94 guns. Germany has a war navy composed of 6 plated frigates of 2,000 horse-power, and 55 guns, not including 5 plated frigates and 1 plated corvette, of 1,500 horse-power and 45 guns, now in course of construction. The German coast-guard fleet consists of 2 turreted ships, of 600 horse-power and 7 guns. The war navy of France is composed of 16 plated frigates and 12 plated corvettes, of 1,750 horse-power in all, carrying 316 guns. The French home squadron contains 14 turreted vessels, 16 plated batteries, and 6 guns, of 3230 horse-power, and carrying 168 guns. Austria has a war navy of 7 plated frigates and 4 casemated ships, of 8,150 horse-power, bearing 222 guns. There is no Austrian home squadron. The Italian war navy consists of 12 plated frigates, 2 plated corvettes and a ram, of 9100 horse-power, carrying 168 guns. Turkey possesses a war navy of considerable strength, composed of 15 large plated war vessels, two of which have nine-inch plates, of 8,350 horse-power in all, carrying 116 guns of the heaviest caliber. Spain has 7 plated frigates of 5,000 horse-power, and 145 guns, while in her coast fleet there are 3 turreted ships, of 1,800 horse-power, and carrying 9 guns. Finally, the Netherlands dispose of a coast guard fleet of 22 vessels of various kinds, of 8,800 horse-power, and bearing 114 guns.

PUNCTUALITY.

"Punctuality," said Louis XIV, is the politeness of kings. It is also the duty of gentlemen and the necessity of men of business.—Sutton. I owe all my success in life to having been always a quarter of an hour before time.—Lord Nelson.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

In other Provinces of the Dominion there is a "Money Order Office," and, we believe, a "Savings Bank," in connection with the Post Office of every town, village, and large settlement. In this Island there is only one of each. Under "Confederation," we are entitled to all the facilities afforded by the General Government. Nor should we be too slow in asking for our rights. A "Money Order Office" is one of the few things the people may have for the asking; and we trust no time will be lost in making proper representations to the Postmaster at Charlottetown. He will, we are sure, gladly and promptly respond to the requisition of the inhabitants of any town, village or settlement, for a "Money Order Office." One of these useful institutions is, in our opinion, wanted at each of the following places, viz.—Tignish, Alberton, Egmont Bay, Port Hill, Lot 11, Lot 16, Miscouche, St. Eleanor's, Summerside, Kensington, Margate, Clifton, New Glasgow, Cavendish, Rustico, Centreville, Tryon, Craupud, Victoria, Cherry Valley, Belfast, Murray Harbor, Georgetown, Montague Bridge, Cardigan, Souris, East Point, St. Peters,—and if there are any other large settlements which we have not named, one is wanted there, too. It is not, we think, necessary to enlarge upon the benefits of a "Money Order Office." The mere mention of the name is, we believe, sufficient to suggest their usefulness; and we shall be much surprised if our worthy Postmaster is not soon beset with petitions for the establishment of one in each of the localities we have named.

Of the "Post Office Savings Bank" we are not so sanguine. The question whether or not they should be introduced, is, however, one worthy of serious consideration. If the inhabitants of any town or country district have reason to believe that they have surplus cash enough among them to render a Savings Bank a "thing to be desired," let them petition the Post Office to have one established in connection with their Post Office. We think the Head of the Department would not refuse their request. The Savings Bank at Charlottetown is too distant from the extremities of the Island, and (whether in connection with the Post Office or not) one should be established at Summerside and one at Georgetown. We must confess that, in advocating the introduction of Money Order Offices and Savings Banks, we are not wholly unbiassed by personal considerations. We feel convinced that, were they established, the receipts at the EXAMINER Office during the past month would have amounted to a much greater sum. We trust that those who favor us with their patronage will not wait till they can obtain money orders, but that they will transmit the small amounts due us at their earliest convenience. Although the Speaker of the Assembly and the Progress both declared that the postal officials destroyed the letter containing Mr. Laird's resignation, we again announce our entire confidence in the Department. Letters containing remittances will, we feel quite certain, reach the EXAMINER Office safely; and we can assure the remitters that their arrival will be promptly acknowledged.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in St. Paul's Schoolroom, Charlottetown, on Friday evening last. The number present was not so large as we have seen on many former occasions. This was owing, in part, at least, to the extreme severity of the weather, and to the snow blockade, which at present obstructs travel from the country to the city. In the absence of the President of the Society, Sir Robert Hodgson, Mr. Justice Hensley, one of the Vice Presidents, occupied the chair. Archdeacon Read led the services. The meeting was organized by singing and prayer; and then the Chairman made a few remarks. Rev. David Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Society, read the annual report of the Executive Committee, together with reports from the ministers stationed in the Island. These show that the Church, though not rapidly advancing—though not in so satisfactory a state as many of its members desire,—is holding her own, and making some steps in the path of progress. The Assistant Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Robert Delois, read a financial statement, from which appears that there remains a balance of \$51.70 to the credit of the Society. The first resolution, moved by Charles Palmer, Esq., and seconded by Hon. F. Brecken, reads:—

Resolved that the Report now read be adopted and printed under direction of the Committee. The second Resolution was proposed by Rev. David Fitzgerald, seconded by George Peake, Esq., and supported by Rev. R. W. Dyer:—

WAR IN AMSTERDAM.

The war in Amsterdam.—The war in Amsterdam is practically at an end. Our despatches report that the King has capitulated, and accepted General Wolsky's terms. The expedition seems to have been well managed. Considering the unhealthiness of the climate and the difficulties against which the British had to contend, it has been very successful.

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The Ottawa Citizen of the 25th January has the following:—The 15th year special telegram that three regiments of British troops have been ordered to be held in readiness for departure to Canada. The cities in which they are to be quartered has not yet been decided.

JOSEPH ARCH, THE ORATOR LABOREUR.

Joseph Arch, the eloquent farm laborer who has lately so much astonished his country, spoke for the first time in Liverpool last night, and the general conclusion of those who heard him was that his country will be much more astonished by him before he hears the last of him. We should be puzzled to think whence he has derived his aptitude for public speaking—which many a gentleman would give half his education to possess—it did not remember that a much despised art of field-preaching and the much abused conventicle has kept alive, through many dark decades, in our rural districts the traditions of effective oratory. Mr. Arch's speaking is in style of delivery and popular appeal sufficiently like that of a successful rural preacher to be ray of the school in which it was probably learnt; while to the facility, the pith, the rhythm, and the sudden idiomatic humor of the preacher are added the balance of responsible thought, the terseness proper to a plain subject, the simple matter of fact manliness of a secular aim, and the occasional stirring, ringing notes of an irresistible patriotic philanthropy. This is not exaggerated praise. The most judicious of our rural listeners must have felt that a born orator was addressing them, and that who will not accept our testimony as experts had better seek an opportunity of hearing him before they call in question his powers. Mr. Arch is at fault, as might be expected in method. His order of thought is not always consecutive. He is also deficient in definiteness, and leaves rather cloudy sometimes the nature of his demands. But these are faults which are melted out of notice by the true fervor of his eloquence; and, though in the quieter parts of his speaking his use of the letter 'h'—which is the *crux* of the uneducated Englishman, as nothing else is the *crux* of the uneducated in any other country—is undoubtedly capricious, we venture to say there is no assembly in England (and least of all the House of Commons) which could be moved to laugh or to sneer at the pronunciation of his well and naturally chosen words.

Such is the man; a sturdy, strong fore-headed Englishman, ready at forcible extempore speech, pat with retorts, undaunted by sneers, and able to return them, quick to fix an opponent on a dilemma horn, or to spear him with a *la quoque*. What, then, is his mission, and what his message? He springs up from the heart of Old England, the oldest England, the England of Agriculture, the England which was once all England, and which now by his mouth offers to do its best to provide the necessities of life for manufacturing toilers who maintain and transmit to the most distant parts of the world the more modern fashions of our country as the workshop of the world. What has he to say to this agriculturalist who "dreads" the "h" he is well off—to those who, in the enjoyment of so many more of the good things of life, are aroused by his many tones of protest and appeal? Well, it is a simple story. The laborers are not contented. They want to live decently. They wish to have a little land, like the laborers of other countries. They seek the means of occupying themselves profitably in the months when labor on farms is scarce, and offer to stock our vegetable markets better for us, if this privilege of pay on land is extended to them. That the land may be better cultivated, and made to yield something more than one half of what it is capable of yielding, they demand a repeal of the game laws. 'We'll make the wilds a fruitful field. 'We'll let us,' says Mr. Arch, 'but we'll knock over the hares and rabbits as fast as we can. In the name of his fellows he demands better poor laws, a Royal Commission on land, which he promises shall be as productive of good as the Royal Commission on mines obtained by his friend Mr. Pickett, the suffrage for the laborers—and then, says he to the farmers, 'when we laborers can pitch into the box four votes to your one, what will your landlords care for you?' and a repeal or modification of all such Acts as the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, which is continually maintained to keep out disease, have the effect of reducing the supply of stock to a minimum, raising to a maximum the price of meat, and condemning to waste thousands of tons of good fodder.

Such is the programme of this rural revolutionist. But he is not sufficiently patient to wait for its accomplishment, nor will he advise his fellow laborers to stay in their country in hopes of its realization. Let them go to a colony where they will be treated as men. People say Canada is cold, now he has been here, he provides proof to what emigrants may proceed. But when distress prevailed at Coventry and elsewhere, Lord Leigh and other good men were lauded as the greatest philanthropists for sending out to that cold colony, without any preparation for their reception, artisans who had never touched an agricultural implement, or worked a day in the open air. No one found out Canada was cold then; and Mr. Arch considers it warm enough now for such agricultural laborers as do not care to wait for justice and good treatment in this country. To those who talk to him of supply and demand, he only says that if they don't mind he will 'turn the tables on their toes.' And whatever may be said of the practicality of his general scheme, he certainly has the best of the economical argument, his recital of which is simple and convincing. When he began to complain of the utterly inane pay of the laborers, he was told it arose from surplus labor. When he proposes to remove the surplus labor to a land in which it can live, while it 'lets live' the balance of labor which it leaves behind it, he is told that not a man can be spared from England. It is plain that those who can argue thus contradictorily, have nothing clear in their minds except the fixed principle that agricultural wages must be kept down. We said yesterday, and now repeat, that this is a canon which all dwellers in large towns will repudiate with indignation. There are parts of Mr. Arch's programme which may probably be rejected as flimsy as the pretensions of the farmers; but those persons little appreciate the free air of English public life, who do not rejoice that a great down trodden class is arousing itself, and that its waking accents are interpreted to the nation by a voice so clear, so cheery, and so persuasive as that of Joseph Arch.

MARRIAGE.

We do not see any place to fear that marriage will ever take its place among the extinct customs of the human race. There are men and women who ought to marry, and do not, and we do not suppose the proportion of such people is any greater at this day than it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. There are parts of the world where circumstances interfere with the marital interests of the community. Thus, in the State of Massachusetts, the female element of the population preponderates largely over the male element, and consequently many women must remain in single blessedness, while on the other hand, in the State of Oregon, the male element largely preponderates, so that many men are doomed to bachelorhood; but these are merely temporary evils, which have arisen from the way in which the country has been settled. There are religious sects like the Shakers who disbelieve in marriage, or like the Perfectionists, who distort the marriage institution, or like the Mormons, who practice polygamy; but none of them has ever grown to any considerable strength, or has affected the thoughts or habits of the community at large. In fact, we may say of the human race, as was said long ago, that they marry and are given in marriage, as in the days before the flood.

We notice that a 'Society for the promotion of Marriage,' has recently been formed in one of the large cities of this country. Its founders are impressed with the idea that the institution of marriage is going to decay. They see many marriageable men and women still living single lives, and they know that some foolish people make light of marriage, while some wicked people are seeking to subvert it altogether. They, therefore, feel that they must not only propagate correct sentiments about the matter, but that they must stimulate unmarried people to marry, and do all they can to diminish the number of bachelors and spinsters.

We have not yet heard how they propose to go to work. Perhaps they mean to argue the case with the guilty parties. We can imagine them for instance, bringing a hardened bachelor before the society, giving him a long list of forcible reasons why he ought to marry, shewing him the advantages which he would derive from marriage, answering any objections which he might be able to put forth, urging him to change his ways of life, and insisting that he shall at once give evidence of his determination to take a wife. Or, we can imagine them bringing a thoughtful or thoughtful maiden before the society, pointing out to her the duty she has neglected, urging the performance in due and forcible language, picturing to her the countless joys of the marriage state, and inducing her to consent to permit the advances of some man who would make her an eligible husband. We fear, however, that the method of dealing with the unmarried would hardly ever be successful. Few of them would be able to tell the real obstacles that stood in their way, and few of them would find their difficulties removed by the discipline which they had been subjected. Most of them probably would admit the force of the arguments in favor of marriage, in the abstract, but would act as some men who constantly hear sermons calling them to repentance, and yet remain incorrigible to the last. Some of them would have their spirit of opposition aroused, would reply energetically to the arguments they had heard, would oppose every new appeal with ready wit, and whereas, they perhaps had been neutral when called before the society, they would leave it declaring that they had made up their minds against marriage. We should therefore be inclined to think that the society would not gain much advantage by arguing the case with the unmarried of either sex.

PARKE'S COTTON WARP!

WHITE, BLUE, RED, ORANGE AND GREEN. No's 5's to 10's. WARRANTED TO BE FULL LENGTH and weight, STRONGER AND BETTER in every respect than any English or American warp. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. None is genuine without our name on the labels. For sale by all dealers. WM. PARKE & SON, New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St. John N. B. FOR SALE. 80 bags SALT. 100 lbs. HERRING. 15 bags of METAL 11-15. HUGH MONAGHAN. Foot Pownal St., Ch'town. Feb. 9, 1874. if

NEW AND VERT BORN ENDS.

Baking Powder, "QUEEN'S FAVORITE." A new and reliable Powder, which every retailer should have a simple package free. Satisfaction guaranteed. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1874.—2w

SOLE LEATHER.

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

KEROSENE OIL.

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

MOLASSES, TEA & SUGAR.

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

FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE ON LOT NUMBER 23.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth of March, A. D. 1874, at the Court House, Charlottetown, at the Colonial Building, Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Tenth day of December, A. D. 1871, and made between Lzarys Butte of Township Twenty-three, in Prince County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Anastasia, his wife, of the one part, and Henry Jones Cundall and Thomas Des Brisay, of Charlottetown, in said Island, Equities, of the other part. All the Freehold Estate and Interest of the said Lzarys Butte, and Anastasia his wife, in and to all that tract, piece and parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in said Township, Number Twenty-three, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed on the east side of the road leading from New Glasgow to Cavendish, (the same being the north-west boundary stake of a tract of land leased formerly to Isidore Bouter, now in possession of Edward Woolley, from thence running east fifty-one [51] chains and fifty [50] links, thence north ten [10] chains, thence west to the aforesaid road, and from thence southwardly along the road to a place of beginning, containing Fifty acres, be the same a little more or less. Also, all that tract, piece and parcel of land, situate in Township Twenty-three, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the west side of the Cavendish road, and of the north-west corner of said Township Twenty-seven acres, a little more or less. Terms and particulars of conditions of sale apply to R. B. Fitzgerald, Auctioneer, Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1874.—pat till sale

MANILLA. SPRING ORDERS 1874.

We again bring to the notice of Importers, the manufacture of the Canada Cordage Company as being the Cheapest and Best that can be imported. Large orders were filled by last season which have given purchasers entire satisfaction, and we now solicit orders for Spring, 1874, for all sizes Manilla, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 81