

not be deterred by the report of an alleged secret understanding with the McKenzie Administration as to the time of the election, from impressing upon the Local Government the necessity of passing a measure to provide for the immediate addition to the voters lists of the names of all electors now deprived of the right to vote. If, as alleged, there be an understanding between the Local and Dominion Governments it is unconstitutional and scandalous. If there be no understanding there is no guarantee that the election will not take place early in the summer. The ignorance or obliquity which proposed such an understanding is only equalled by the uncertainty which exists in case there is no understanding. The Local Government may think it humiliates them to have to provide by legislative enactment against the consequences of their lapse or blunder or intrigue; but it is much better that they should be humiliated than that a large number of electors should remain disfranchised until next fall.

FALLEN BY THE WAY.

Another member of the "party of purity" has, owing to the undue exercise of "human devices," "fallen by the way." M. Dumont, local member for Kanouraska—a "good Grit"—has just been disqualified unanimously by Judges Taschereau, McCord, and H. Plamondon.

THE OUTRAGE IN QUEBEC.

This additional illustration of "Reform principles" has been almost altogether lost sight of in the dust which has been raised about the high-handed irresponsible act of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec—lately a member of the McKenzie Administration, and one of the chief exponents of Liberal principles—in dismissing his Cabinet. Everybody is indignant. "Responsible Government! Why this is tyranny." Such are the comments heard in the streets, in the hotels, and in the lobbies and corridors. Nor is the breach of the Constitution the worst feature of the "dismissals." It is asserted "that Letellier de St. Just has for two months been in league with several members of the Dominion Government, and that the great object was to control the Government for the Dominion elections. Further, that both Messrs. Pelletier and Laurier will be proven to be connected with the tyrannous stretching of prerogative on the part of Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just, and that two other Dominion Ministers are also implicated." This last assertion may not be well founded; but such is "Liberalism" and "Reform," as demonstrated by "Grits."

STRANGE proceedings are reported from the Province of Quebec. It seems that the Lieutenant Governor has seen fit to dismiss the Ministry of De Boncherville. He takes this grave step on his own responsibility, exercising, no doubt, what he may choose to call his prerogative. In responsible Governments, Ministries rise and fall by the will of the people, expressed through their representatives in Parliament, and so well defined is this point by constitutional usage, that when a Ministry forfeits the confidence of the House, it is generally left in his option to carry his cause before the people by a general election. The Governor of Quebec, however, casts imperiously aside all constitutional usages, and recklessly sets all precedents at defiance. Inspired, it is said, by the ruling party at Ottawa, to whom he owes his position, Governor Letellier haughtily dismisses a Ministry which was supported by the Upper Chamber almost unanimously, and by two-thirds of the Lower House. The session was drawing to a close, and many members had gone to their homes. This moment of a lull was the one chosen by the Governor for his coup de etat. He struck as irresponsible absolutism would hardly dare to strike now-a-days. There and then without further ado the Minister was dismissed, and a Mr. Joly, a person leading a despicable minority, called in to form a government more in conformity with Governor Letellier's notions, and the notions of Mr. McKenzie, George Brown & Co. It has been said by the apologists of this daring act of oppression that the Ministry resigned. This Quebec press emphatically denies this, and asserts that Boncherville was indignantly dismissed. Certain it is that the Quebec Premier was not treated with that official courtesy to which his position gave him a claim. If his measures did not please the Governor, his Excellency could dissolve the House and lay the questions before the people at the polls. But Letellier does the autocrat, and constitutes himself absolute.

One wonders what motive could induce the Governor of a British Province enjoying the rights of responsible government to trample under foot so barefacedly the Constitution. But we must bear in mind that Governor Letellier was a violent Grit partisan, and very likely remains so still. He, no doubt, feels grateful to his former political associates for his elevation to the Governor's chair. He is anxious to serve a party even when he ought to be above all party feelings. Hence, in view of the near approach of a general election, it is, no doubt, deemed important by Mr. McKenzie and his friends to have a Province like Quebec administered by a friendly local Government. The chances of Grit success would be increased and the prospects rendered less gloomy. This is the mainspring of the unconstitutional act of Governor Letellier. What maddening desire for office possesses the Grit heart? They would tear the Constitution to shreds, could they only continue to govern. Meanwhile we may learn what this little Province may expect in the way of pressure when the elections come on. It is true that the odious operation of unconstitutionally dismissing an unfriendly Ministry has not to be performed among us. Mr. McKenzie has to his hand, ready made, a Government as servile to his will as his imperious disposition could desire, and we perceive from our Ottawa Correspondence that Mr. John Robertson, a member of our Executive, has been in Ottawa consulting the oracle as to how the elections are to be managed so as to rebound most to the profit

and benefit of Gritism. The result of this interview will be anxiously looked for, and will, no doubt, soon develop itself.

City Council

A MEETING of the City Council was held last evening. The business transacted was: the passing of the codified Fire By-law; the remission of taxes levied on persons who are not paying thirty dollars rental; and the granting of an increase in the amount paid the several fire companies for their services. The codified Fire By-law is similar to the old one. It went through the process of "a reading clause by clause," and reappeared having three amendments. By one of these amendments the police are taken from the control of the Chief Engineer, because if the By-law give him their control, it would conflict with the local statute, that gives the Stipendiary Magistrate at all times the supreme control of the Police department.

Another amendment was to the effect that the Chief Engineer be empowered to visit houses to inspect flues, etc., once a year, instead of twice—as in the old Act—and that the time of his visit shall not be particularized. The amendment also gives power to any person having the idea that his neighbor's flue is defective can make complaint to the Chief Engineer, and have the flue inspected at any hour of the night or day he chooses. This is a very good amendment, but it leaves in the hands of any one who wishes to annoy his neighbor a most efficient means of doing so. Clause 11, which also conflicted with the local statute, was expunged from the by-law, and with a few small amendments it passed. The matter of remission of taxes arose from a report received from the City Collector, which set forth that several poor residents who did not pay a yearly rental of thirty dollars were sued for their taxes, judgment was given against them, and they had not the means to appeal. The names of those, with the amount of their arrears, were read from the report, and they were, on motion, ordered to be remitted. In the case of Daniel McIsaac, C. W. Stanley and D. McMillan, who were twice rated in the one year, an order was given to refund the amount of the second rate.

The motion for an increase in the amounts paid the Fire Companies, effects that the Companies of the *Rollo* and *Silsby* engines shall receive each \$150 per annum, Fremont Engine Company \$200, No. 4 Engine Company \$150, Juvenile Engine Company \$50, while the *Hook* and *Ladder* Company shall receive \$200.

There were other matters spoken of in the Council, which no action was taken upon. Among these was the suggestion of Councillor Byrne for the appointment of a Committee to make an estimate of the next year's expenditure in the different departments.

New Court House at Alberton.

THE new Court House in this village, says the *Alberton Pioneer*, has at length been finished, at least so far as to be applied to its intended use. The building is very neat in appearance, and, as far as we can learn, the work is well performed. The basement contains half-a-dozen cells, besides two apartments intended for a keeper, whenever such a functionary will be thought necessary. About two-thirds of the Court-room is furnished with plain, substantial seats, while about one-third is occupied by the Judge's desk and the open space for suitors. Altogether, the room will probably seat about 150 persons. The ceiling is moderately high and the windows nicely arched. We some time ago spoke of the elaborate cornice and centre-piece which certainly are standing advertisements to those who performed the work. We hear a good deal of complaint with respect to the niggardliness displayed in not adding some ten or a dozen feet to the size of the building, as the village is fast growing in importance. This would certainly not add very much to the expense, while the increased capacity would be considerable. The most stupid defect we observe in the building, however, is a complete want of means for ventilation, unless by the miserable and old-fashioned mode of opening windows, which at best is only a makeshift and defective arrangement: as ventilation, in order to be effective, must be at the highest point in the ceiling, while the top of the windows is probably six or seven feet lower. We stepped in the other day while the court was in session, and though the crowd was not large, the air was quite stifling. As we looked up at the expensive cornice and centre-piece, we could not help thinking how much the comfort and healthfulness of the room would be improved by applying one-fifth of the superfluous expense put on these, in providing means of allowing the vitiated air to escape. We trust, however, to see the defect in question remedied before long.

As the village is now without any suitable place in which to hold public meetings, we are pleased to learn that the Government have consented to allow the New Court Room to be used for that purpose, except for meetings of a political character.

ZACHARIAH MITCHELL, of St. Louis, who was a prominent candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Democratic ticket, and who was subsequently ejected from the Bar Association for unprofessional conduct, was arrested for forgery the other day. When in custody of the officers he tried to swallow the forged note, and had succeeded in getting down one-half of it when a policeman seized him by the throat and recovered the other half, which bore the forged endorsement.

At Newcastle, Ont., John Graham and William Potts, while returning home drunk in a wagon, quarrelled and fought desperately. Potts was seen shortly afterwards looking for his hat and declaring he had given "that big Graham the worst beating he ever had in his life." Graham was picked up bleeding and insensible, and died of his injuries a day later.

Cuban Matters.

The Cubans in New York solemnly protest against the recent surrender in Cuba, and glorify those who have not surrendered. Letters from patriots, dated about Feb. 27, state that peace commissioners represent that the late revolutionary committee was composed of Generals Maximo, Gomez, Brigadier, Rodriguez and Major Collazo, who took proposals of peace to General Maceo. They have been hung by their leader and their bodies sent to Santiago-de-Cuba, for the Spaniards to judge of the patriots' readiness to surrender.

A Horrible and Revolting Crime.

KICKED TO DEATH FOR A SMALL WHISKEY SCORE.

LONDON, Ont., March 4.—The London Township tragedy is the principal matter of town talk to-day. The crime is assuming more horrible and disgusting proportions, the more the real facts become known. The victim of John Munn's ferocious passion, Samuel Squires, was, it appears, a harmless individual, fond of a glass, but offending no one. The money he owed Munn was a whiskey score, and the latter, on meeting Squires, swore to get his money or take his (Squire's) life. He laid in wait for him in the tavern, and when he appeared pounced on him with great ferocity, continuing to pummel and kick him, although the poor fellow made not the slightest resistance. There were several men standing about, but they did not interfere. On being told that Squires was dead, Munn desired to kill himself, and called for an axe, a knife, and a pistol in turn. To day an inquest was held on the remains by Coroner Flock, a *post mortem* examination having been made by Drs. Edwards and Morden. The evidence taken was in accordance with the foregoing. A verdict of murder was rendered against the prisoner Munn. Squires leaves a wife and five children unprovided for.

Terrific Tornado.

A NUMBER OF PEOPLE KILLED AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

STANFORD, Ky., March 4.—A tornado with a width of four hundred yards swept through Casey County on Saturday afternoon. Near Rich Hill, Vincent Wesley, wife, two grown daughters, a nephew, and one Richardson seriously injured. Mrs. Wesley's body was blown four hundred yards, and the clothing entirely stripped off. The two daughters were carried fifty yards, and found locked in each other's arms. The father and nephew were fearfully mangled. The dwelling, stables and outhouses were blown entirely away. The hogs were scattered for many yards along the sweep of the tornado and the hearth and foundation stone were blown from their places. Near Mount Olives, Mrs. Jon Morgan was killed, and the dwelling and outhouses of F. Floyd swept away and the timbers scattered in every direction. In the village of Mount Olives several houses were swept away, and the remainder otherwise injured. Fences were blown away along the whole course of the tornado, large trees were hoisted from their roots and carried hundreds of yards. A considerable number of horses, cattle, and other stock, and nearly all the poultry in its course were killed. The damage is not less than \$50,000.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of Correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—I see the *Patriot* again volunteers a certificate as to Miss McLeod's capabilities as a teacher. I would remind your contemporary that the question is: Why Miss Montgomery is represented as teaching a department which is taught by another? This is a pertinent, not an impertinent, question. I spoke of Miss McLeod's aptness for teaching only comparatively with that of the young lady who has been "promoted."

Yours, etc., A PARENT.

Ch'town, March 9, 1878.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—Two letters have appeared in the *EXAMINER* over the signature of "A Parent," commenting on some changes made in the Prince Street School. Whether the change made was beneficial or otherwise, is a matter I am not prepared to discuss with "A Parent," but I do think that his remarks about the teachers was injudicious, uncalled for, and calculated to hurt the feelings of Miss McLeod. It is possible that "A Parent" did not intend to insult or offend anyone by his remarks; but it is hard to see what other object he could have in making them. He should bear in mind that Miss McLeod is a young lady who only commenced to teach two months ago, being a graduate at the late term of the Normal School. It may be that she is not as successful with her School as Miss Montgomery was. It could hardly be expected that she could attain at once to the high position Miss Montgomery held as a teacher of a juvenile class.

"A Parent" should recognize the very difficult matter it is that Miss McLeod has to perform in teaching some sixty young children their A B C; and, instead of rusing to the newspaper with a grumbling letter, he should do everything in his power to cheer and help her in the arduous task of teaching his children. He says that his children came to a dead halt since the change of teachers took place. The assertion, even if true, is mean and spiteful, and stamps the character of the man who wrote it. But I do not believe the assertion is true; if the children attended the school and their minds were not prejudiced against their teacher by their parents. Two of my children attended that school since it was opened, and I can see no appreciable difference in their progress since Miss McLeod took charge of it.

Yours truly, ANOTHER PARENT.

March 9, 1878.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ralph Brecken, Plaintiff,
AND
Pacifique Pino, Defendant.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, issued out of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, at the suit of Ralph Brecken against Pacifique Pino, I have taken and seized, as the property of the said Pacifique Pino:

1. ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said Pacifique Pino, in and to ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-Three, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, commencing at a square stake fixed on the Northeast side of the road leading from New Glasgow to Fife's Ferry; thence, according to the magnetic north of the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Four North, fifty-two degrees East, for the distance of sixty-one chains and thirty links, or until it meets William Orr's wood farm; thence South forty-five degrees East along the same nineteen chains and ninety links; thence South seventy-nine degrees West twenty-one chains along the rear of William Laird's and William Sample's farms; thence South forty-five degrees West ten chains and fifty links along the rear of William Orr's land; thence North forty-five degrees, West six chains and seventy-five links along the rear of Dominique Baot's farm; thence South fifty-two degrees, West thirty-three chains and thirty-five links to the said road North, thirty-eight degrees, West five chains and twenty-five links to the place of commencement, containing Fifty-Five Acres of Land, a little more or less, the said piece of land having been demised to the said Pacifique Pino by David Stuart Rennie, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the second day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four, for the term of Nine Hundred and Eighty years.

2. ALSO, ALL the estate, right, title and interest of the said Pacifique Pino, in and to ALL that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-three, in Queen's County aforesaid, commencing at a square stake fixed on the Northeast side of the road leading from New Glasgow to Fife's Ferry, at the division line between Abraham Pino and the said Pacifique Pino; thence, according to the magnetic North of the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-four, North fifty-two degrees, East for the distance of sixty chains, or until it meets the line dividing the estates formerly owned by the late David Stuart Rennie, and that lately owned by Daniel Hodgson, Esquire; thence along the same East one chain and twenty-eight links, or until it meets William Orr's land; thence South forty-five degrees East thirteen chains and eighty-five links; thence South fifty-two degrees West to the said road; thence following the course of the said road North thirty-eight degrees, West fourteen chains and forty links, to the place of commencement, containing Eighty-eight acres of Land, a little more or less, having been demised and leased to the said Pacifique Pino for the term of Nine Hundred and Eighty years, by David Stuart Rennie, by lease dated the sixth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Four.

3. AND ALSO, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Pacifique Pino, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on said Lot Twenty-Three, in Queen's County, aforesaid, commencing at a stake fixed on the Northeastern side of the road, called Fife's Ferry Road, and on the Southeast side of a reserved line of road; thence along the Southeastern side of said reserved road to the partition line of the estates formerly owned by the late David Stuart Rennie, and that lately owned by Daniel Hodgson, Esquire; thence along the said partition line until it strikes the Southwestern line of William Orr's land; thence South thirty-eight degrees East along the same to the Northeastern boundary of land leased to Abraham Pino; thence South fifty-two degrees west to the first mentioned road, and thence along the said road five chains to the place of commencement, containing Twenty-Six Acres of Land, a little more or less, being the lands and premises comprised in and demised by a certain Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Thirtieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight, and made between David Stuart Rennie, of the one part, and Moses Gallant, of the other part, and of which the said Pacifique Pino is now the assignee.

4. AND ALSO, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said Pacifique Pino, in and to all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Twenty-three, in Queen's County aforesaid, commencing at a stake fixed on the Northeastern side of Fife's Ferry Road, running from thence North fifty-two degrees East to the partition line of the estates formerly owned by the late David Stuart Rennie, and that lately owned by Daniel Hodgson, Esquire; thence along the said line, being the hypothecus, to the distance of five chains and fifty links, at right angles with the first-mentioned line; thence South fifty-two degrees West to the said road, and thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing Twenty-five Acres of Land, a little more or less, being the tract of land demised to Francis Peters by David Stuart Rennie, by Indenture of Lease bearing date the second day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, and which, by divers mesne assignments, became vested in the said Pacifique Pino; and I do hereby give public notice that I will,

On Friday, the 13th day of September

next, A. D. 1878, at Twelve o'clock noon, at the COURT HOUSE, in CHARLOTTETOWN, in Queen's County, set up and sell by Public Auction the said several pieces of Land, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said Writ, being Nine Hundred and Twenty-seven Dollars and Forty-four Cents, with interest on Eight Hundred and Forty-three Dollars and Fifty-six Cents, from the Twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1877, at the rate of Seven and One-half per cent. per annum until paid, besides Sheriff's fees and all incidental expenses.

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, March 1st, 1878.

WILLIAM R. WATSON, Sheriff.
EDWARD J. HODGSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
March 9—3in law sat

MOLASSES—In Store and to arrive for Winter's Stock, 125 Puns. Barbadoes & Cienfuegos. CARVELL BROS.
Dec. 5—pat 2

CAUTION!

THE Party who inadvertently lifted a Lady's Muff from a room in Mr. Hodgson's House yesterday, during the Sale, will consult prudence by leaving it with Mr. Wm. Dodd.
March 9—4f

TRADE SALE!

Flour, Molasses, Etc.

I WILL Sell by AUCTION, at my Store, Kent Street, on

Monday next, March 11,

at 11 o'clock,

150 Bbls. FLOUR (Choice Brands),
10 Puns. MOLASSES,
5 Hhds. SUGAR,
25 Half-Chests TEA,
20 Boxes RAISINS,
10 Casks KEROSENE, 120 test,
4 Casks VINEGAR, Kegs BAKING SODA,
Boxes SOAP, Boxes assorted BISCUIT (Moir & Co's, Halifax),
25 Bbls. Choice APPLES, Dozens Buckets & Brooms, Cans Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, a quantity of Blacking, Blueing, &c., &c.
Usual Terms.

JOHN SELLER.

March 8—2in

BUTTER!

JUST RECEIVED—
25 Tubs BUTTER, choice article, will sell low for CASH.

B. WILSON HIGGS,
Water Street.

March 8—1w

Choice Wheat! Choice Wheat!

FOR SEED.

FOR SALE—
350 Bushels Choice Wheat for Seed, grown last year from imported seed. What was sown early, yielded forty bushels to the acre.

J. & T. MORRIS.

March 8—pat ar pres ne 2i

HORSES.

TO be sold at AUCTION, at the Market Square, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock—

1 Red MARE,
1 Black HORSE.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, March 8—dy pat 1 sale

THE COUNTY MEETING.

ADVERTISED to take place at Georgetown this day, is postponed until TUESDAY next, the 12th March, at two o'clock in the afternoon, then to take place at the Court House in Georgetown.

MICHAEL McCORMACK,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, King's County, }
March 7, 1878. } dy pat 2i

BUTTER! BUTTER!

A FEW Tubs good Home-Made BUTTER—not imported,—made by some of our best Butter-makers—can be had on application to
JAMES BARRETT,
Dorchester Street.
Ch'town, Mar. 1, 1878—4f

Anniversary Service.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society will be held (D. V.) in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 11th inst. Besides the usual programme, some choice pieces will be sung at intervals during the evening. Chair taken at 8 o'clock, p. m.

DONALD McNEILL,
Secretary.

March 4, 1879—4 meeting.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

ATTENTION!

We have the Largest Stock of

Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Shafts, Wheels, Etc.,

ever imported in this City, which we are selling at least 10 PER CENT. LOWER than any house in the trade.

We have also a Large Stock of

AXLES; American and Canadian SPRINGS both side and Elliptic; American, Canadian, and the celebrated Campbell & Fowler make.

Fifth Wheels,

Shaft Couplings,

Clips, Bands,

Tire Steel,

Iron, Bolts,

Castings,

and everything required in the line, at *PANIC PRICES*. Special inducements to *CASH BUYERS*. Call and inspect for yourselves.

BOURKE, SON & CO.,
"City Hardware Store."
Ch'town, Feb. 28—2w 2aw ne & ar 2w

ROUND COAL.

80 Tons Acadia Round Coal,

AT \$3.75 PER TON.

For sale by
WRIGHT & MACGOWAN,
Queen's Wharf.

Feb. 22, 1878—4i aw