

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

SOME dispatches from the Governor General were first received; and ye Commons of Canada heard them read—

"Standing and with uncovered head."

The preliminary motions were then passed, and Mr. Cartwright rose to deliver his

BUDGET SPEECH.

Mr. Cartwright may be a very able politician; but if he be, he does not look like one. A little, thin, dark, bilious man, with a narrow head, and small, prominent, bright eyes; he might, perhaps, be taken for an individuality, keen, close, and ingenious, within his own limited intellectual range; but no one, judging merely by his appearance as he stands arranging his notes and receiving the prelatory applause of the followers of the Ministry invariably give their leaders, would imagine for a moment that he is a broad-minded, liberal-hearted statesman. As he proceeds it is, however, evident that he speaks well. His voice is clear, though not deep. His style is polished, but not to brilliancy; his action easy. He speaks with the confidence of one who possesses the "esteem of himself" in a marked degree; and he evidently thinks he knows "whereof he speaks." He opens his "budget" by calling to remembrance his gloomy forebodings of five years ago; and he calls attention to the fact that they have been more than realized. He says: "It is not often, sir, in the commercial history of any country that we are called upon to chronicle so great a reduction, not merely in the total volume of our trade, but also in the revenue derived therefrom, as we have seen within the last two or three years. Making allowance for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, the total volume of the trade and commerce of Canada has in that short interval been reduced by very nearly \$50,000,000, while the revenue derived from customs alone show a decrease in that period of something like \$3,000,000, the actual figures in round numbers being that our trade and commerce collectively have been reduced from something like \$218,000,000 to something like \$168,000,000, making the allowance which I have mentioned, while the duties derived from Customs alone have fallen off from some \$15,551,000 to \$12,546,000. Neither, sir, would this reduction, enormous as it doubtless is, fairly represent the whole measure of inflation which occurred at that time, or the subsequent reaction. In a country like ours, sir, which is steadily growing in population, and in which a large area of fertile soil is constantly being brought under cultivation, we may fairly calculate in any ordinary year that a considerable increase, provided there has, as I have said, been no unreasonable inflation, would always be made by the natural force of circumstances and the general volume of our trade, and, therefore, if the House wish really to measure the extremity of the inflation, or the consequent severity of the reaction, they must add to the \$50,000,000 which have been absolutely and definitely ascertained to have been lost,—also a very considerable percentage, probably varying from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 at least, for the actual growth, which may be said to have been absorbed, and that, however, it is to be borne in mind is rather valuable, as affording an index more to the extreme character of the subsequent reaction. To put the matter before the House in another shape; while during the interval this total value of our imports has been absolutely reduced by fully one-third, it is probable that our population has increased at least one-ninth; and consequently, whereas a few years ago, with a total population of 3,600,000 souls, we imported something like \$127,000,000 of goods, we now find ourselves, with a population of 4,000,000, importing a little over \$94,000,000 worth. In other words, the total importations have fallen from an average of \$35.25 per head to something like \$23.38 per head. Had the imports continued stationary, as at that time was supposed might have been done—though not by me, I may say—the revenue under our present tariff would, in all probability, have considerably exceeded \$27,000,000, and had the revenue which has actually taken place not exceeded the estimated amount for which provision was made, it would still have remained at about \$24,000,000, while, as the House knows, the actual fact is that our revenue has sunk to a sum very little exceeding \$22,000,000."

But at last the tide seems to have turned. Mr. Cartwright is able to inform the House and the country that, "on the 10th day of February, instant, our receipts from all quarters amounted to \$13,434,235 as against receipts to the corresponding period of last year amounting to \$12,494,279; that is to say that the augmentation as in these seven months reached the sum of nearly \$1,000,000." Nor is the augmentation confined to one Province. Returns from all the Provinces show, in Mr. Cartwright's opinion, that the lowest depth of depression has been reached. But Mr. Cartwright has to admit that "it is unhappily true that there is again a CONSIDERABLE DEFICIT, amounting to less than \$1,460,000." The estimates of Revenue, for the current year, are, Mr. Cartwright says, based "on the supposition that we shall enjoy, not an exceedingly good harvest, but at any rate a moderately good harvest. Should we be favored with that, I think, under the present tariff, we may reasonably expect, judging from our returns, and judging from what we know of the increase of the country, to receive from Customs a revenue of about \$13,750,000; from excise, \$5,250,000; from stamps, our ordinary revenue of about \$250,000; while from the Post Office, which I am glad to say shows decided signs of improvement, I believe I may safely reckon

on \$1,200,000, and on \$1,900,000 in all from Public Works, together with, perhaps, from various miscellaneous sources, and from interest in our investments, which as hon. gentlemen know, is continually increasing under the operation of the sinking fund, about \$1,508,000; making in all something like \$23,800,000." Now, Mr. Cartwright branches off into a learned dissertation upon the municipal taxes of the United States and Ontario. The pertinency of his remarks, or what relation they bear to the taxes levied by the Dominion Government, Mr. Cartwright fails to make very clear. But he grows interesting again as he metaphorically

THROWS DOWN THE GAUNTLET

and declares that the Government have decided to appeal at an early day to the country upon the question of a trade policy. I must confess to some astonishment at this decisive declaration, for, during the debate on the Address, I noticed that a very large majority of the Ministerial supporters fought shy of the subject. Those who said anything about it rather took credit for having increased the duties to seven-teen and a half per cent., and for having, thereby, given increased protection to Canadian industries. It is, however, clear that the Government—feeling, as they must feel, that they have lost the confidence of the electors of Canada—have determined, as a last resort, to cover up and, if possible, direct attention from their maladministration by raising the cry of "Free Trade." Free Trade, they say, means low taxes; "Protection" means high taxes and a Chinese wall. Mr. Cartwright says the position taken by Protectionists is this: "That it is in the power of the Government to increase the collective wealth of the country by increasing the taxation, and that they can enrich the community collectively by taking money out of their pockets." It is, however, quite impossible that Sir John A. McDonald, Sir A. T. Galt or Dr. Tupper could be forced to subscribe to such a proposition. We shall see when Dr. Tupper speaks.

The Registry Office.

The Patriot of the 27th, after stating that we had repeated, what he was pleased to call, "the Presbyterian's falsehoods with respect to the Registry Office," gave vent to what was intended to be a fearful threat.—"We will have something more to say."

In to-day's Patriot he has redeemed his promise, but so poor and weak is the defense (?) that we venture to think that the editor has transferred to his columns what the lad Norman wrote for him, without any alteration whatever.

Defense it cannot be called, but such as it is, we proceed to deal with it. And here let us observe that there is not the slightest attempt to deny the accuracy of our statements. They remain uncontradicted, because, had they been denied, detection would at once have followed.

The Patriot says, "the EXAMINER's calculation of the expenses of the Registry Office are based upon the amount paid for wages in January, 1877." This is utterly untrue, and we cannot but believe that the Patriot wilfully made this false statement. We gave the amount of wages paid in January, 1878, and we said nothing whatever about January, 1877. We never remember to have hitherto seen such an impudent, barefaced misrepresentation as this even in the columns of the Patriot.

In one respect the Patriot is correct. "It is no use," he says, "talking about the figures of the EXAMINER." It is not, indeed, and he takes very good care not to do so. But the Patriot is thirsting for information. He tells us he yearns to know "how is it that a private order given to the clerks in the Registry Office should become public property through the columns of the EXAMINER?"

We shall tell him: the information came direct from Benjamin DesBrisay, the Registrar of Deeds, himself, and from no other. He distinctly told a gentleman yesterday—and he told it not as a secret, but as a matter of bitter complaint—that he had issued an order to the clerks to enter the certificates on the margin of the record, and THAT THEY HAD REFUSED TO DO SO. We hope this will satisfy the Patriot's longing for knowledge.

CARLTON'S LOBSTER ESTABLISHMENT AND PRESERVING FACTORY AT ROLLO BAY, ABOUT TWO MILES FROM SCOTIS.—It is one of the largest and best of the kind in Prince Edward Island. It is beautifully situated on a point of land in the harbor of Rollo Bay, where every facility is afforded for carrying on the business of catching, preserving, and curing all kinds of fish. Last year Mr. Carlton's exceeded all other establishments in the East in the quality and quantity of their products. Besides lobsters, which was his largest business, he put up salmon, fresh beef and mutton, and also baked beans (a delicious article). This establishment affords employment to about 1,500 lobster traps and 70 hands. Preparations are being made for a larger business during the ensuing season, when to the other branches will be added that of catching and curing codfish and mackerel, which may be caught within a mile or two of the fishing stand.

CALLAO advices of the 29th ult. confirm the previous accounts of the damage done by the tidal wave, and state that a large quantity of property and eight lives were lost. The waves were 30 to 40 feet high and continued to momentarily break over the mole along the coast. On the 31st the sea had fallen somewhat.

GREAT preparations are being made for the Fancy Dress Carnival which will take place in the Rink this evening. The Rink has been suitably decorated for the occasion with evergreens, flags, mottoes, etc. There is a splendid variety of characters entered on the list, and no doubt the spectacle will be brilliant and highly pleasing to the large number that has already procured tickets.

Memorial Service.

A SOLEMN Requiem Mass for the deceased Pontiff, Pius IX., was offered up this morning in the Cathedral of St. Dunstan's. The church was tastefully decorated for the solemn rite. The front of the galleries was draped with black, and spiral crape decorated the white pillars on either side of the centre aisle. The High Altar was most artistically draped, and presented a fine appearance. On the black screen which covered the stained glass window behind the altar was a variegated cross, whereon were wrought the emblems of the Pontifical dignity and the name of the deceased Pope. The side altars were similarly draped, while festooned with crape in front of the pulpit hung a likeness of Pius the Ninth. In the centre aisle rose a lofty catafalque, well designed and tastefully decorated. It was surmounted by the tiara and surrounded by large candelabra. The appearance of the church was most solemn and impressive. The service began at 10 o'clock, and there was a very numerous congregation. His Lordship Bishop McIntyre was celebrant; the Very Rev. Jas. McDonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's, acted as Assistant Priest, while the Rev. Father Phelan and the Rev. E. Walker, Professor of St. Dunstan's, acted as Deacon and Sub-Deacon. At the conclusion of the service His Lordship mounted the pulpit and pronounced the funeral oration of the deceased Pontiff. He sketched briefly but markedly the career of Pius the Ninth from his birth to his death. He dwelt upon his zeal, his charity and his energy as a Bishop, and showed how conspicuously he had practised those virtues when he sat in charge over the Universal Church. The deceit and treachery practised against the Pontiff by European Sovereigns were laid bare by the preacher, who wound up an eloquent discourse asking the prayers of the faithful for the great Pontiff who had departed, in order that he who had worn a triple crown on earth might be rewarded, after all his sufferings and labors, with a triple crown of glory in heaven. The Absolutions at the end of Mass were pronounced by His Lordship. The music of the Mass was the Gregorian Chant sung in harmony. It was rendered with much taste and correctness by a numerous choir.

Correspondence.

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

The Registry Office.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—SIR,—If it be true, as you say it is, that the paid mortgages are not marked off in the Registry Office, then I submit it is the duty of the Government to see that the lazy over paid officials of that department perform their duty. I am one of those who have given a mortgage and have paid it within the last twelve months, and I feel it to be an act of cruel injustice that my mortgage, paid off and settled though it has been, should still appear as a claim against me, and thus seriously injure my credit. Yours truly, A FREEHOLDER.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—SIR,—Permit me now to ask you a question. Some years ago I borrowed money upon the security of my property, and executed a Mortgage. Eighteen months ago I paid off the Mortgage, and delivered, at the Registry Office, a statutory certificate of its discharge. I now learn that this discharge has not been recorded as the law directs, and that I must have been seriously injured in my credit by this security appearing to stand against my property. I have understood that it is a maxim of law "That every wrong has a remedy." Against whom, then, is my remedy for the injustice that has been wrought me? Yours truly, A SUFFERER.

[We do not undertake to give legal advice. Our correspondent had better consult a Solicitor.—ED. EXAMINER.]

To the Editor of the Examiner:—SIR,—When Mr. Perry endeavored to comfort his Grit friends by pointing to the fact that the people of this place "cordially welcomed" the Hon. Mr. McKenzie on the occasion of his visit last summer, he must have felt that they were willing to catch at any straw to save themselves. It is well known that the people here who had "an axe to grind," agreed to unite, with the view of inducing the Minister of Public Works to remove the Railway Station from its present inconvenient and disgraceful location to high land, and of getting him to cause the new Breakwater to be so protected with stone before the fall, that it might not beswept away. Mr. McKenzie promised, but did nothing more. They did not know Sandy as well as they do now, or they would not, perhaps, have been quite so ready to join in giving him a "cordial welcome." The talk is now that if they had the work to do over again, the "Welcome" would be the reverse of "cordial." The probabilities now are that they will never again believe Mr. McKenzie, no matter what he may say. If he has any friends here now, they are very few, outside "the Yankees who make their living by swapping jack-knives." Yours respectfully, THAT FILLED UP WELL.

TEA! SEASON 1877-1878.

We have received, by last trip of "Northern Light," 50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—FRESH AND VERY SUPERIOR. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Feb. 23-24

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

New Advertisements.

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. 23—2w 2aw ne & ar 2w

FISH SALE!

FOR SALE AT OUR STORE: 400 QUINTALS No. 1 CODFISH, 20 Quintals POLLOCK, 30 Boxes Smoked HALIBUT, 50 Boxes Preserved LOBSTERS. HAZARD BROS. Ch'town, Feb. 23—dy pat Im

SHROVE TUESDAY!!

An Entertainment,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION, WILL BE GIVEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH the 5th,

IN THE REFORM CLUB HALL.

As the Committee have spared no pains in making the programme an interesting one, they hope the Entertainment will be liberally patronized. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS. Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m.; to commence at 8. T. NEWBURY, Sec'y Com.

Feb. 27—

WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE, Great George Street, SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the time he has been in business, begs to inform them and the public generally that he intends closing up his present business and will sell at

REDUCED PRICES, the Stock now on hand, until

The First Day of May.

Any person wishing to go into the Dry Goods and Grocery Business will be treated liberally for the purchase of Entire Stock & Premises with immediate possession if required.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment of their respective accounts. W. W. STUMBLES. Feb. 26, 1878.—3i

Buy the American X C SARRIN B. WHEELS

—AND THE— BAND HUB WHEELS, For Sale at W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

A GOOD LOT OF AMERICAN WOOD STOCK,

—IN— Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Etc.

—ALSO— A FEW SHEET-IRON BODIES, with seat all complete, at Manufacturers' prices, at W. E. DAWSON & CO'S. an. 18—2aw ar 3i

New Advertisements.

OIL. 28 Casks best American OIL, by the Cask. Cheapest in the City. H. COOMBS.

DYES. 10 Lbs. ANILINE, in Magenta, Crimson, Green, Scarlet, Blue and Panseau. 50 lbs. Logwood, 25 lbs. Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas. Wholesale and retail, at bottom prices. H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—awpat & ar 3alternat e

Mr. Earle's Concert!

A CONCERT of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in the

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL

—ON—

TUESDAY, 5th March.

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall, where a plan of the sittings can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50. Feb. 25—

Tenders for Poor House.

TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Poor House," will be received at the Poor House, until SATURDAY, 9th March, from persons willing to furnish the following supplies:—

- FISH,
- KEROSENE OIL,
- SOAP,
- HOMESPUN CLOTH,
- FLANNEL,
- UNBLEACHED COTTON,
- WHITE WINCEY,
- SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
- HATS and CAPS,

Also for performing the following services:—

- TAILOR'S WORK,
- SHOEMAKER'S "
- UNDERTAKER'S "

All necessary information can be obtained at the Poor House from the master.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON, Sec'y Commissioners. Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 3aw till 9th

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me. The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets. Repairing neatly done, at short notice. I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS. Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 6th March, at twelve o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier. Ch'town, Feb. 23—1w

A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL!

WILL BE HELD AT THE RINK, On Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1878,

Commencing at 8 p. m. (Sharp.)

RULES: No one will be allowed to skate unless in Costume. Personation of Religious orders will not be permitted. No gentleman will be allowed to personate a female character. Only those taking part in the Carnival will be allowed in the Dressing Rooms. Strict order will be enforced in all parts of the building.

ADMISSION: Gentlemen and Ladies in Costume will be admitted free. Season ticket holders for promenade, 25 cts. Non-ticket holders for promenade, 50 cts.

The Rink will be suitably decorated for the occasion. Galbraith's Band will be in attendance, and will perform a select programme from 8 till 11 p. m. All intending to take part in the Carnival must hand in their names to Dr. Strickland on or before Tuesday, 26th instant. Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1878.