

Reciprocity.

SIR JOHN McDONALD says:—"I am a Free Trader in one sense. IF THE UNITED STATES WILL HAVE FREE TRADE WITH US, WE WILL HAVE FREE TRADE WITH THEM. IF THEY WILL GIVE US RECIPROCITY, WE WILL GIVE THEM RECIPROCITY."—Speech at Montreal.

Do You Want a Reciprocity Treaty?

You cannot get it by giving up your trade rights. Sir John A. McDonald's Government protected our fisheries by saying that Canadian fisheries were for Canada. The United States kept us outside their three-mile limit, but American and Canadian boats lay side by side within our limit. The fish caught by the American must go into the United States free of duty, but the Canadian caught fish was kept out by a protective tariff. Sir John's Government fitted out schooners to warn American fishermen from our limits, and they succeeded. It was said that this would irritate the Yankees, but the real effect was to get an offer from the Americans—an offer to pay us for the privilege of our fishing grounds. We got free entry to their markets for our fish and \$3,500,000 to enable the jeering Cartwright to cover up his deficiencies.—Speech of the Hon. Geo. E. King in St. John, N. B., on the 10th September, 1878.

The Hon. Richard John Cartwright (Finance Minister).

To the DOMINION OF CANADA, Dr. 1876.
Nov. 8.—To £2,500,000 4 per cent. Stg. Bonds, Principal and Interest payable in London; Market Rate, 95 per cent., £2,375,000 Cr.
By the above accounted for, at 91, 2,275,000
To balance in sterling, £100,000
Or in Canadian currency, \$486,666 Which is yet to be accounted for.

If the transaction is a straightforward one, what good reason can Mr. Cartwright give for his persistent refusal to give the names of the persons to whom these Bonds were sold?

Why should there be any secrecy about it? It is well known that, on a previous occasion, Mr. Tilley positively refused to sell at a fixed rate, and thus leave himself open to the suspicion of having put the difference into his pocket.

Until Mr. Cartwright gives the information, he should be held strictly to account for the shameful loss in this transaction.

THE MAN WHO CALLED THE HIGHLANDERS BORN THIEVES WILL GET HIS DESERTS ON THE SEVENTEENTH.

COAL OIL.

Who reduced the duty on Coal Oil? The Patriot says the Government. Now to the proof. On the 3rd day of March, 1876, Mr. Colby, (Opposition) moved to reduce the duty on Coal Oil from 15 cts. to 7½, leaving the excise duty of 5 cts. a gallon still on. On the 31st of March—after the Government had had plenty of time to consider the matter—he again brought his resolution before the House. The Government voted it down—though they admitted that an organized band of oil monopolists had raised prices to such an extent that the country was unjustly bled by them to the extent of about \$2,000,000 a year. On the platform and in the press the Opposition denounced the unrighteous tax; and in the session of 1877 the Government were forced to introduce a bill to abate the iniquity. They reduced the impost duty to 6 cents; but at the same time they took away the excise duty paid by the monopolists, and practically gave them nearly as much protection as they had before. By this Free Trade Government (?) the coal oil monopolists in the Counties represented by the Premier and the Minister of the Interior were secured a PROTECTION amounting to from 40 to 60 per cent! Was that "legal robbery"? The amount lost to the revenue by the reduction of the duty on coal oil was recouped to the Government by the imposition of a specific duties on tea. Yet this is the first and principal act of the Government for which the Patriot claims credit—the first and principal ground on which it asks workingmen to vote for the Government candidates!

GOOD NEWS.

Ten Seats already secured by the Opposition.

THE news from Ontario and Quebec is cheering. Telegraphic advices show that no less than ten Opposition seats have been secured, as follows:—

CANDIDATES.	COUNTIES.
Ferguson,	Leeds and Grenville
Brooks,	Sherbrooke,
Onimet,	Laval.
McGreevy,	Quebec West.
Montplaisir,	Champlain.
Rouleau,	Dorchester.
Dugas,	Montcalm.
Lanthier,	Soulanges.
Kirkpatrick,	Frontenac.

In Three Rivers, (Que.) two Liberal-Conservatives are running. So that no less than ten constituencies, in the Upper Provinces, have declared against the Government by a show of hands!!

Belfast Local Election.

THE following candidates were nominated to-day:—

DONALD MONTGOMERY—nominated by Edward Grant, and seconded by Thomas Crane.

RICHARD SMITH—nominated by John Robert Moore, and seconded by Roderick Reid and John Nicholson.

(From the St. John (N. B.) Sun.)

The Downfall of the Government.

THROUGHOUT Canada are to be seen today the most satisfactory indications of the complete overthrow of a Government who have signaled their reigns by acts of tyranny, corruption, lawlessness and maladministration, unexampled in number and in danger in the entire history of Canadian self-Government. These indications and evidences are apparent to all observers; they exist in every quarter. From Vancouver to Cape Breton, from the Saguenay to Shefford, the popular revolt has been marked by a spirit and a determination which recall to readers of English history the brightest days of the most glorious epochs that marked the struggles of our fathers for Constitutional Liberty.

To fully appreciate the wonderful change which has been wrought in public sentiment in Canada, in the short space of five years, it is necessary to recall the state of things which existed when the Government of Mr. McKenzie, in the flush of their young strength, went joyfully to the polls. Our readers will remember that in 1873, the Government, new to office, had everything their own way in the elections. They went to the country promising reform and prosperity, lighter taxes, abundant labor, economy, retrenchment, purity and all the other political virtues, privileges and immunities; and on such cries they swept the country from end to end. Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Halifax, St. John—all the cities responded to their appeal, voted down the supporters of McDonald, and voted in the supporters of McKenzie. The Government met Parliament with a majority so strong that it ranged at random between seventy and one hundred members. But soon there came a change. The new men were weighed in the balance and were quickly found wanting. First, they failed to come up to the expectations of the country in the matter of reform. They proved themselves to be, in the words of Mr. Blake, "Reformers who could find nothing to reform." Next they demonstrated their complete incompetency in matters of administration. Gradually it was discovered that they abounded in corrupt arts and practices. The Election Court wrung the necks, one by one, of about thirty or forty of their supporters. As rapidly as vacancies occurred through the unseating or disfranchising of Government supporters, the country pronounced against the Government and elected the Opposition candidates. Seat after seat was lost in this way to the Government, until the majority of seventy to one hundred dwindled to thirty-five or forty. The Opposition, backed by the country, unearthed scandal after scandal; and exposure followed exposure with such lightning-like rapidity that the Government seemed to lose control of their senses; and, determined to maintain their hold on the treasury, plunged deeper and deeper into jobbery and extravagance in the hope of being able to attract corrupt support by the scent of public plunder. The Opposition still moved onward with a strength and power born of a righteous cause and supreme confidence in public intelligence; and the Government have found themselves obliged to face the country with such a record staring them in the face as may well blanch the cheeks of their more conscientious supporters.

As disaster succeeded disaster during the existence of Parliament, so the Government, since the dissolution, have been compelled to witness on all sides evidences of

the country's want of confidence in their policy and administration.

In Halifax, Mr. Power, the old member, refused to stand for re-election, and the party forced him into the fight by nominating him in his absence. In that capital, Mr. Jones has been reduced to the painful necessity of witnessing one after another of his leading supporters leaving him, and either "sulking in their tent" or going over bodily to the enemy. So far, in fact, has the tide turned in that constituency that both the Minister of Militia and Mr. Power are doomed to overwhelming defeat. Pictou's two seats, the five in the Island of Cape Breton, and others in Nova Scotia proper, will declare against the Government, who will be beaten in Nova Scotia alone by a majority of eight or ten.

In Westmorland, Sir Albert Smith, whom the Telegraph, Globe, Freeman, and the Government party generally had "elected by acclamation" a number of times, is as certain to be overtaken by defeat as that his name is Albert Smith. In St. John the proofs of the Opposition carrying the three seats are so clear and circumstantial that he who runs may read. Not only so, but Carleton, Queen's, Charlotte and Albert certainly will be redeemed; and the Opposition may make still further gains in New Brunswick, besides holding all they held before, giving the Opposition in New Brunswick at least a majority of six.

In Charlottetown, the electors, drawn from all parts of the Island, would scarcely give the Premier a hearing, and five—if not the whole six of the Island seats—will go for the Opposition.

In Montreal the Government cause has broken down completely. Only at the last moment could a candidate be induced to stand in the Government interests for that city; while Mr. Devlin has abandoned the Government and is running as an "independent." The three Montreal seats, which were carried for the Government before, are now booked for the Opposition. In Ottawa city, a few days ago, people would not listen to the Premier at a public meeting, when they cheered to the echo a subordinate official who resigned his office in the Commons to run against the Government, and who, with his Opposition colleague, will certainly be elected. In fact, the Province of Quebec as a whole is safe for an Opposition majority of ten or twelve, according to the calculations of the Government's friends.

In London, even Major Walker, who a few months ago, sat as Chairman of the Grit Convention of Ontario, will not now come out squarely in favor of the Government. To get rid of the odium of the Government's acts, he offered as an "independent," but the electors will not accept him under any flag, and he will be badly beaten. In Toronto Mr. John McDonald, the dry goodsman, who acted with the Government in the last House, was anxious to retire, and announced to that effect; but the Government party brought extraordinary pressure to bear; and, after great urging, he agreed to stand. Although a strong man and a worthy politician, he will be defeated. In the other two Toronto Divisions men of straw have been set up to prevent the Opposition taking the seats by default; and so the three Divisions are as certain to return Opposition candidates as if the men were already elected. Sir John A. McDonald will be re-elected for Kingston with a handsome majority. Tremendous efforts have been put forth to defeat him, but unsuccessfully, and instead of there being division in Sir John's ranks, it turns out that there is a split among the Grits, a leading member of the Party having seceded and joined Sir John! At the very worst the Opposition will divide Ontario with the Government, thus practically defeating them in their long-time stronghold.

The news from Manitoba and British Columbia shows that in the former Province the Opposition will have a majority of at least two, while Columbia goes a solid six against the Government, giving the Opposition a majority of eight in the two Provinces.

There is no doubt that the Government's doom is sealed beyond hope of change. Every hour adds to the strength of the popular uprising. Condemned by their consciences—condemned by the laws of Canada—condemned by the spirit and language of the Constitution—condemned by every precedent and every authority to which there is a possibility of appeal, the members of Mr. McKenzie's Government are now in the strong grasp of an outraged People, from whose hands they will drop only to be huried to a swift and righteous execution.

FARMERS OF KING'S, IF YOU WANT RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE AND A MARKET FOR YOUR POTATOES AND OTHER PRODUCE—VOTE FOR MACDONALD AND MUTART.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Sept. 10. Mehmet Ali Pasha's retinue were all assassinated in a fight between the troops defending Mehmet Ali and the insurgents. The men killed on both sides numbered four hundred.

A Vienna dispatch says Bihars is defended by Turkish regulars. The Commandant declares he has received no orders from the Porte to surrender the place, and will defend it to the last.

Ahmed Manhtar Pasha has invited the Cretan Assembly to send representatives to Constantinople to negotiate with the Porte. The Cretans have accepted the invitation.

LONDON, Sept. 10. At the Doncaster September meeting the Champagne stakes, for two-year olds, was won by Lord Falmouth's Chestnut.

A Royal free pardon of the Fenians Melody and Condon was passed under the great seal yesterday. They will consequently be liberated in a few hours upon condition that they reside outside of the British dominions.

PARIS, Sept. 10. It is stated that the authorities have a document proving the existence of an international Propaganda, and they intend to prosecute persons arrested at the recent Socialist Congress for connexion therewith. Receipts of the Paris Exposition for entrance to 4th of September amounted to 7,412,219 francs.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 10. The East Indian Budget shows a deficit of 10,000,000 florins, whereof 9,000,000 were expended on the Achenese war. The budget estimates the coffee crop at 83,000,000 piculs and the saleable price at 48 cts., Dutch, per half kilogramme.

Meeting at Kelly's Cross.

200 ELECTORS PRESENT—ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR POPE AND BRECKEN.

A meeting was held at Kelly's Cross on Wednesday evening. It was addressed by Messrs. Brecken, Caven, Donald Palmer, Donald Matheson, and John Bradley. The speeches were pointed and stirring. Great unanimity and enthusiasm were manifested for the popular candidates—Pope and Brecken.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Debentures!

THE City School Board offer for sale SCHOOL DEBENTURES, amounting to \$6,000, payable in 20 years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest guaranteed by the Provincial Government, and payable half yearly at the office of the Board.

By order, ISAAC OXENHAM Sec'y of Board. Ch'town, Sept. 12, 1878—pat 1w

For Newfoundland, Direct.

THE Brig, "FLEETWOOD" will sail for ST. JOHN'S on Tuesday next, the 17th, and will have room for six horses on deck, on freight, if engaged immediately. Apply to LONGWORTH & CO. Sept. 10 -5i

Montreal and Acadian

S. S. LINE.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," Capt. Anderson, leaves Montreal on or about the 11th inst., for this Port, sailing from here, after discharging cargo, for Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. E., carrying freight and passengers at moderate rates. For freight or passage apply to OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents. Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1878—4i

FURNITURE!

A FEW ELEGANT BEDROOM SETTS, from \$20.00 to \$85.00 each, at A. MCNEILL'S AUCTION ROOM. No. 11 Queen Street, Sept. 2—tf

Steamer "Heather Belle."

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings. Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock. Leaving Charlottetown for Orwell same evening, at 3 o'clock. Returning from Orwell to Charlottetown same evening, arriving at Charlottetown about 8.30 o'clock. Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 4 o'clock. Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown 7 o'clock. Leaving Charlottetown for Mount Stewart same evenings, at from 2 to 3 o'clock, according to tide. Return to Charlottetown same evenings. Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting, and every alternate Saturday will make a return trip.

All goods should be prepaid at Charlottetown, otherwise they will be stored at their destination, at the risk and expense of the owners. JOHN HUGHES, Agent. Ch'town, P. E. Island, April 25, 1878. 3m law pat pres her no ar law 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSE TO LET.—A Two-Tenement House on Cumberland Street, near the residence of Pope Welsh, Esq., each tenement containing 8 rooms, new and well furnished with first-class cellar and good water in the yard. Enquire of R. B. HUESTIS, at A. A. BALDWIN & Co's, Queen Street. Sept. 7, 1878.

COAL! COAL! ANTHRACITE.

THE LAST CHANCE for the SEASON! 300 Tons of Anthracite Coal daily expected, and will be sold cheap from vessel. Orders left with F. T. NEWBERRY & CO, or THOS. CASELY will be promptly attended to. Ch'town, Sept. 7—3 aw pat 3i

SYDNEY COAL.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION (Limited) beg to intimate to the Public that the price of SYDNEY COAL has been

Reduced to \$2 per ton of 2240 lbs., a price which it is hoped will place it within the reach of all consumers. The opening of the new winning at "THE SYDNEY MINES" and the fact that the SYDNEY COAL now being shipped is all from the DEEP taken in connection with recent improvements in the process of screening, affords purchasers a positive guarantee of the very superior quality and condition of the SYDNEY COAL now offered for sale.

It is a well-known fact that for many years past the prices of other Cape Breton coals have been regulated by the rates fixed for SYDNEY COAL; but while it is true that other coals, to get a sale at all, have been pressed on the market at various prices under the current rate of SYDNEY COAL, it is no less true that, taking into account the superior lasting qualities of SYDNEY COAL when compared with other Cape Breton coals, the advantage, both as to economy and convenience, is in favor of SYDNEY COAL, even at a much higher price.

The General Mining Association (Limited) regret that they should again have to caution the Public against the attempts being made from time to time to induce them to buy inferior coals purporting to be "EQUAL TO SYDNEY," "SUPERIOR TO SYDNEY," etc., etc., while some yet more unscrupulous vendors have not hesitated to advertise their coal as SYDNEY COAL (from some designated locality). All these efforts to sell coal by such means are only so many admissions on the part of those who make them of the STANDARD character of SYDNEY COAL.

It has come to the knowledge of the Association that in frequent instances parties giving orders to truckmen and others for SYDNEY COAL have been furnished with other and inferior coal. The Public are cautioned against permitting themselves to be imposed upon in this way.

Every vessel loaded at THE SYDNEY MINES is furnished with a certificate of the cargo being Sydney Coal. Parties purchasing should satisfy themselves by demanding the production of this certificate.

The "Sydney Coal" is registered under the laws of the Dominion, and unauthorized parties using the Trade Mark "SYDNEY COAL" are liable to prosecution.

CUNARD & MORROW.

Agents G. M. A., Halifax, N. S. G. W. DEBLOIS, CHARLOTTETOWN, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. July 15, 1878—3m

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. In Chancery.

SAMUEL NELSON ROBINSON, JOSEPH ROBINSON and GEORGE FREDERICK ROBINSON,—Complainants,

AND

MARGARET McCRAITH, JAMES REDDIN, PIERCE GAUL, MARGARET McCRAITH, Guardian of James Barry McCraith, Arthur Edgworth McCraith, Mary Louisa McCraith, Augustine McCraith, Margaret McCraith, Ellen McCraith and Beatrice Marlon McCraith, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree made in this suit by His Honor the Vice Chancellor, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, instant, A. D. 1878, there will be sold by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of December next, ensuing, at twelve o'clock, noon, in the Supreme Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County,—

ALL that Tract or Piece of Land situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being part or parcel of Town Lots Number Four and Five, in the second hundred of Town Lots in the said Town, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southeastern corner of the dwelling-house and store now occupied by Henry J. Calbeck, in the northern edge or side of Sydney Street, and running thence along the edge or side of Sidney Street, parallel with the line of said Street for the distance of forty feet; thence at right angles to said Street, northwardly, for the distance of seventy-nine feet; thence at right angles westwardly, along the boundary line of the late John McGill's land, forty (40) feet, or until it meets the boundary line of land occupied by the said Henry J. Calbeck; thence at right angles southwardly along the said last mentioned line seventy-nine (79) feet, to the place of commencement, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated this 31st day of August, A. D. 1878. J. LONGWORTH, Master in Chancery. E. J. HODGSON, Solicitor for Complainants. Aug. 3