

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for Charlottetown, HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.

THE DAILY EXAMINER. NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

"How Are the Mighty Fallen!"

Of all the candidates nominated yesterday not one deemed it expedient to say that he is the friend of the Rump Government.

Mr. W. S. McNeill—a lifelong liberal—is fighting in the ranks of the Opposition, denouncing "the several obnoxious, sweeping measures of the present Government."

But "humiliation could no lower stoop" than when the Rump Government had to let the vacant seat lately occupied by one of its leading, its most prominent members, the seat lately occupied by Mr. J. F. Robertson, the seat upon which the recreant Laird once sat—the seat of the representative of Belfast, be taken by the Opposition—and were not even able to make an effort to retain it.

After this it is not wonderful that they leave it to the Legislative Council electors of Charlottetown to literally drag them out of the offices they love so well.

Work For the "Patriot."

THE Patriot, after effectually killing the Grit party in this Island, has tendered its services to the Local Government. The nostrums of a quack generally aggravate the disease instead of relieving the patient;

Seeing that its services are now longer required by the McKenzie party, the Patriot turns its attention to local politics, and champions the cause of the sickly Davies faction. And, mark the result. A few weeks ago there was a contest in the Belfast District. The Patriot did not interfere in behalf of the Government candidate; and, as a consequence, though defeated, he polled a respectable vote.

But a singular infatuation possesses the Patriot. It justifies all their acts and condones all their offences. Yesterday not a single candidate attempted to defend the Government, to excuse their extravagance, or to promise them his support.

Let our neighbor come down to particulars, and favor his readers, during the interval between this and next Thursday with short essays on the following subjects:

The Assessment Law—the amount of revenue raised under it; the number of officials in connection with it, and the cost of levying and collecting.

The Asylum Job—with short notes on the letting of the contract; the importation of outsiders; the absolute exclusion of native workmen and mechanics; the questionable nature of the work; the determination of the Government to favor the contractors and to stifle inquiry; its anxiety to protect the sureties; the circumstance of Mr. Dodd's business partner being bondsman to the contractors, and that all the necessary hardware was supplied from his store.

The connection between Mr. W. J. Stewart and the Contractors—the causes of his eagerness to award them the job at a higher rate than others tendered for; his shameless favoritism; his readiness to hunt up securities for them; the persistent refusal of the Government to investigate; the inefficient character of the work, until compelled by a vote of the House, after public indignation had been thoroughly aroused; the quality of the glass supplied by Messrs. Dodd & Rogers, and its inferiority to that required by the terms of the

contract; the wretched state of the foundation walls, disclosed by the Parliamentary Committee, in spite of the Government and W. D. Stewart—with such other comments and reflections as the iniquity of the whole transaction will suggest to his philosophic mind.

These are matters of interest to the taxpayers. Is the Patriot equal to the occasion?

The Belfast Partial Election.

We congratulate Messrs. McMillan and Ross on the manly, generous manner in which they prevented a split in the ranks of the Liberal-Conservative party—withdrawn from the field and became the mover and the seconder, respectively, of Mr. Nicholson, who was elected by acclamation.

We congratulate Mr. Nicholson on his easy victory.

We congratulate the electors of Belfast on having driven another nail into the coffin of the moribund Government.

We congratulate the Province at large on the fact that one more decisive step has been taken towards ousting the Davies-Stewart Combination.

A Contrast.

THE HON. THOMAS W. DODD does not frankly take the public into his confidence. When he wants to explain his views he calls a meeting of "my friends and supporters" and advertizes only in the organ of "the party." How different is the course adopted by Mr. Longworth and his friends. They have called a meeting (to be held in the Athenaeum this evening) of the ELECTORS of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty; and they have, through the columns of the Patriot, sent the good news into the heart of the enemy's camp.

Grit Management of the Public Finances.

Said Dr. Tupper, in his speech at Amherst on Monday:

He did not believe in trampling on a fallen foe. When his party had been beaten they had shown their opponents how a defeated party should carry themselves, and now when in power they would show them how a victorious party should act. But he felt it right to say that he believed the misfortune which befel this country in the overthrow of the Government of '72 was greater than had yet been realized; that it would take ten years to repair the injury done during the last five. The damage done cannot be repaired in a day, and he must warn his hearers, therefore, not to expect too much immediately. When his Government went out of power they handed over a full treasury—ten to fifteen millions of money to the hands of their successors. But now he was afraid to tell the country how they found the treasury on returning to it. If the press reporters were not here, ready to spread the fact before the country, he would tell them that, instead of ten to fifteen millions in the treasury, they found claims of ten to fifteen millions against it, and not a dollar to meet them with! This was truly alarming, and he feared it would have a depressing influence on the public mind. The late Finance Minister had delayed his annual visit to England and allowed these claims to accumulate in order to avoid letting the truth be known until the elections were over.

Gladstone on the Situation.

Mr. Gladstone made a vigorous onslaught the other day on the Beaconsfield administration. In a speech at Rhyll on Thursday, he said he could not give the Government the confidence they asked on the Afghanistan question, and he complained of their withholding authoritative information. Reviewing the information obtainable, he showed that the relations with Afghanistan were satisfactory during his administration, and he justified the displeasure of the Ameer at the British occupation of Quetta. He said that the weak power which a professedly chivalrous government threatened to punish for receiving a Russian embassy was less culpable than the sender of the embassy. The sending of the embassy was apparently a breach of Russia's engagement to England, but he feared Russia would cite in justification the unfriendly conduct of the British Government. He declared that to saddle India with the expenses of the defence against imaginary dangers would be an injustice as monstrous as any recorded in the history of the world. Mr. Gladstone in conclusion asked the people to compare the state of England in 1873 and that in 1878. He energetically defended the Geneva arbitration, and thought it far better to make a nation of 40,000,000 a friend than one of 80,000,000 an enemy. What they were now protesting against was not merely a series of false steps, but the new system of Government by the personal responsibility of a sovereign which was only too likely to sap the foundation of monarchy.

That Haytian Hurricane.

A letter has been received from Port au Prince, dated Oct. 8, giving accounts of a severe storm which swept the southern coast of the island on Sept. 4th. It says over 400 houses were destroyed at Cayes, and the Caribbean sea and several interior streams rose and flooded the city. Large rocks were transported by sea into the middle of the streets in some places, and many lives lost by persons being drowned or buried in the sand transported by sea with rocks and heaped in like manner. Aquir and Cavallion were completely destroyed and over sixty persons lost their lives in the former place. Lause Avera was also visited by the tempest, but the damage was not so great. The misery of the inhabitants in these devastated cities is incalculable.

The Fishery Question.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leading editorial, says:—"That the United States should choose this precise moment to publish what seems from the telegraphic summary, to be a rather threatening despatch addressed by Secretary Everts to American Minister Welsh, can scarcely be regarded as accidental. All the world can see that we have on our hands just now quite as much as we can well deal with, and a really friendly power with a grievance like that, whilst holding to its position, would refrain from casting the matter in an irritating way before the public until our affairs have assumed a more peaceful aspect. At any rate, this is what, according to the admirers of the Alabama arbitration, we might certainly have expected from America. The truth is, that while the very party with which the bargain was made still holds office in the United States, the first opportunity is seized to make a point against us just when it is reckoned that other difficulties may force us to give way. Nothing else was to be expected, and for our own part, we are inclined to thank Everts for teaching our countrymen that nations generally are no more inclined to forego their advantages over one another in the 19th century than in the 18th, 17th, 16th or 1st. Let sentimentalists blame Everts; for he has disappointed them, not us. American newspapers of all shades of political opinion, without giving a moment's consideration, let us hope, to the fact that the quarrel has nothing whatever to do with the award of \$5,500,000 made in favor of Canada at Halifax, come forward at once with the contention that this money, due and long overdue to us, must not be paid until and unless this new difference is settled in the way they think right. Nine million dollars of Alabama indemnity still remain without any reasonable claim, and here are \$5,500,000 more to be retained. We should have supposed the Americans could scarcely afford to recall attention to the various matters relating to the Washington Treaty and the manner in which its provisions have been carried out; but we, too, have a little sentiment about the United States, for in truth the whole story is one of a continuous attempt at evasion, and evasion of a somewhat shabby kind, and curiously enough advantage was taken of the local regulation of the State of New York to avoid compliance with one of the most important stipulations of the treaty in favor of the Canadian shipping. Therefore Lord Salisbury has open to him some very pertinent retorts. But two wrongs do not make a right, and if it appears that the Newfoundlanders, who do not form part of the Dominion, had no right to take the law into their hands in view of the arrangements entered into on their behalf, of course compensation will have to be made. When, however, the Americans argue that the whole fishing question may have to be reopened, we are not at liberty to disregard what they say, or we might answer that if so some other points would have to be reconsidered at the same time. Thus, it would be at least agreeable on the part of the Canadians that very serious claims for monstrous injuries inflicted by American citizens on British subjects during the Fenian raids should again be put forward, since, according to every recognized principle of international law, the United States were, to the fullest extent, responsible for those outrages. We mention that, however, only to show how troublesome it is to go too far back in such matters, and to mix up questions which ought to be kept separate. It may possibly be that Lord Salisbury has taken up a false position with respect to the local or other rights of Newfoundland, though, since he had all the facts before him, and the knowledge that he was dealing with a very thorny question, we may fairly hope that he has not done so, but in any case we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that whatever discredit there may be in this talk of keeping the money back, or in suddenly springing diplomatic mines at an awkward time, it is not ours."

Mr. Brydges' Case.

[N. B. Correspondence Toronto Mail.] The one thing about which all sorts of people are really in earnest here is the demand for the dismissal of Palace-Car Brydges from the superintendency of the Intercolonial. He has so nauseated the public stomach with his airs of superiority to common people, that the sight of him acts like an emetic. Any man who denounces Brydges is popular, and no man is so regardless of public opinion as to say a word in his favor. Not a Grit organ in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia has ever suggested the possibility of his retention, nor said a word in favor of it. No one supposed it possible that any Liberal-Conservative Ministry would take the question of retaining him seriously under consideration. He has made himself so obnoxious, and managed the road so entirely as a Grit electioneering agent, that all looked upon his relegation to private life as certain when the men he supported, in return for the freedom given him to spend the public money on the particular manufacturing companies in which he is interested in some way, were kicked out of office by the electoral boot-toe. The public mind of the Maritime Provinces had not imagined such an event as the retention of Brydges. The man is tyrannical, partizan, extravagant and corrupt. His dismissal now would be considered a virtue in the Government. His dismissal a few months hence—and it can in any circumstances be but a matter of time, as Dr. Tupper can never put up with his high-and-mighty insolence—will be looked upon as a necessity. Bonfires would blaze from one end of the road to the other if this man were summarily dismissed.

Mr. Brydges' Case.

COL. LITTLETON has written Mayor Beaudry that the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise will stay a few days in Montreal, en route to the Capital.

Coal. Coal.

176 Tons Sydney Round Coal, Per schooner "Albert L." THIS cargo of Coal is here on vessel's account, and will be sold at the very low price of Three Dollars Per Ton—Cash. Orders to be left at KOUGHAN'S SCALES. Nov. 8—3i

Political Meeting

A Meeting of the Electors of Charlottetown and Royalty will be held in the ATHENAEUM, FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock.

Hon. J. C. POPE, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; HENRY LONGWORTH, Esq., and other prominent politicians will address the meeting. SIMON W. CRABBE, Secretary. Ch'town, Nov. 7—pat

NEW CROP RAISINS!

Received to-day, via Picton, Layers, Valencia, Loose Muscatels. CARVELL BROS. Ch'town, Nov. 7—pat li

VENNOR PREDICTS

An early winter and a long one. Look and see that your feet are protected, and t save many doctor's bills.

W. R. BOREHAM

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE, has the best selected stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Overshoes, Mocassins, &c., to be found in the City, which he will sell at bottom prices, to suit the hard times.

CUSTOM WORK.

I am now prepared to take orders for every description of Custom Work, having opened a Custom Boot and Shoe Department, under the superintendence of D. W. KITCHIN (late foreman at Dorsey & Jost's). Mr. Kitchin has had long experience as a cutter and practical shoemaker, and will guarantee good fits and the best of workmanship. None but first-class material will be used, and all orders will be promptly filled. Prices as low as possible consistent with good work. Mr. K., having had considerable experience in making boots and shoes for persons with DEFORMED FEET and those who are troubled with:

CORNS AND BUNIONS, will make a specialty of this branch. A Good Fit and Perfect Ease in every case, or no money taken. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE. Ch'town, Nov. 7, 1878—3m wed & sat

BANKRUPT STOCK

DRY GOODS

BRENAN'S CORNER.

\$6,000 WORTH! IN DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, FURS, LINENS, FLANNELS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c., &c., at retail for ten days.

AT AUCTION IN THE EVENING,

This Saturday evening at 7.30 o'clock. As all these Goods must be disposed of in 30 days, they will be sold at a great sacrifice. TERMS CASH. Nov. 2—pat sat tues thur

To the Electors of Queen's County:

BY reason of the acceptance by me of the office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the seat in the House of Commons to which you recently elected me has become vacant, and you are called upon to fill the vacancy in the representation thus created. I offer myself for re-election, and I respectfully solicit your suffrages. It is a subject for congratulation that the right of this Island to be represented in the Privy Council has been conceded; and I trust that my presence in the Executive will increase my power to further the interests of this Province. I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, JAMES C. POPE. Ravenwood, Nov. 5th, 1878—all papers

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER Printing Rooms

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE undersigned will be happy to meet the electors at the following places: Mount Stewart Hall, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m. Fort Augustus, Kelly's Corner, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, p. m. LAUCHLIN McMILLAN. Nov. 8—

WAR! WAR!

Kent Street Tailoring Depot.

To the Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz: Men's Suits of Black Cloth.....\$5 50 " " " Good Tweed..... 5 00 " " " Common Tweed..... 4 25 " " " Homespun..... 3 25

Boys' Suits.

Suits of Black Cloth.....\$4 25 " " " Good Tweed..... 3 50 " " " Common Tweed..... 2 00 " " " Homespun..... 2 00

Vests.

Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each " Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 " "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making. N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice. Patterns cut to order.

WM. J. MCINTIRE, Kent Street. Nov. 4—1m cod ne 1m her 2m

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, by one of the best English makers; almost as good as new. Price moderate. Apply at this Office. Ch'town, Nov. 4—

KEROSENE.

LANDING EX EMMA E. POTTER, 100 CASKS AMERICAN 120° Test—all new Casks; prime order. Very cheap. F. T. NEWBERRY & CO.

Raisins, Cheese and Beans.

NOW RECEIVING, 100 BOXES new crop Valencia Raisins, 50 boxes Loose Muscatels do 50 " Layers do 5 bbls. Currants, 20 boxes Cheese, 15 bbls. White Beans. F. T. NEWBERRY & CO.

APPLES.

LANDING, EX ELIZABETH FROM BOSTON, 100 BARRELS CHOICE BALDWIN'S. Very Cheap. F. T. NEWBERRY & CO.

FLOUR.

IN STORE IAND TO ARRIVE, 400 BBL'S. Queen's Extra, 100 bbls. Howland's Choice, 300 " Spring Extra, 100 " Superior Extra. F. T. NEWBERRY & CO.

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM Tailoring Establishment.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON

Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets (opposite Connolly's Bank.) Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of clothing in the latest and most fashionable New York and London styles. A specialty made of cutting

Ladies' Sacques and Ulsters.

Parties wishing to obtain patterns of garments, or those who wish to have their cloth cut only, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms. Mr. Nicholson has had a long experience as a Cutter and practical Tailor, and can therefore guarantee first-class fits and good workmanship.

In connection with the above we intend carrying on the business of Repairing, Renovating and Mending Gentlemen's Clothing. No matter how much garments may be faded we will guarantee to restore them and make them appear as good as new. NICHOLSON & PATTERSON. Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1878.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

APPLICATIONS for Pews and Seats can be made to the undersigned, at his office, or at the Church after public worship. A. A. McLEAN, Sec. to the Trustees. Ch'town, Oct. 31, '78.—3w pat