

"Champion Free Traders."

MESSRS. JETTIE, IRVING, WOOD, NORRIS, PATTERSON, FISKE, FROCHETTE, and dozens of other "Champion Protectionists" and supporters of the Grit Government, voted against Sir John McDonald's amendment with the utmost propriety, and supported the Grit Government in their hour of trial without the slightest word of censure escaping the Patriot. But because Mr. Pope could not desert his political principles—could not vote his confidence in the "Organized Hypocrisy"—could not leave the great leader of the Liberal Conservative Party to serve in the ranks of McKenzie's Patent Mercenary Combination—the Grits of this Province pretend to be horrified. And, notwithstanding the fact that the Toronto Globe said of Sir John's amendment—

"It is called a Protection resolution by courtesy; but it was really nothing of the sort."

"Mr. Pope, the champion Free Trader, might safely vote for it, and board himself, with perfect consistency, to be the champion Free Trader still."

The Patriot denounces Mr. Pope as "a traitor" because he voted for it.

Mr. Pope, when he returns to this Province, will, we doubt not, satisfy his constituents that he is not now—as he never has been—a traitor to them. His action has been justified by the Toronto Globe. His action will be justified by every intelligent man on the Island when the grounds upon which it was taken are fully understood. We have no fear for Mr. Pope.

But what shall we say for Mr. McKenzie, the Leader of the "Free Trade Party" (?) alias the "organized hypocrisy." In 1874—after he had accepted the office of Prime Minister—speaking with the care of a leader expounding the views of his Government, Mr. McKenzie said:—

"As long as duties are levied upon imported articles, they should be levied upon articles produced by our own people."

Does this oracular declaration contain the principle of Free Trade as expounded in the budget of Mr. Cartwright? Does this expression of opinion indicate taxes upon tea, coffee and sugar—the simple universal luxuries of the poor?

In 1874, this Champion Free Trader—idolized by the Patriot—said:—

"Sir Francis Hincks stated last year, in his election tour and in the House of Commons, that he was in favor of incidental Protection. I said, 'I am in favor of it.'"

How does this declaration of the Premier sort with the Free Trade principles he now, for a purpose, professes to uphold, but fails to practice?

Mr. McKenzie, in one of his speeches, gave utterance to the following:—

"As I have said, all parties in this country have accepted the doctrine I lay down, that our revenue must be obtained by means of duties upon imported goods, and the distribution of these duties should always be in such a way as to confer the GREATEST AMOUNT OF BENEFIT upon our people."

And is "All taxation an evil per se."

Opinions differ, and it appears—paradoxical as it may seem—that the opinions of the Prime Minister are at variance with those by which his own Cabinet are seeking to lure the people into granting them a new lease of power! Sportsmen sometimes put up "decoys" to lure the unsophisticated game to death. The Government has evidently launched their false Free Trade Policy as a sportsman does his "decoy"—in the hope that true Free Traders may be induced to place confidence in them and be "slaughtered," and "plucked," and "drawn," and placed in the governmental flesh pots and devoured by Cabinet Ministers and their hungry retainers. But thanks to these unwary declarations of McKenzie, their game will not be "gulled." Their last and only hope

This is not all. On another occasion, Mr. McKenzie said:—

"I have assumed as a matter of public policy—and not one man in Parliament has attacked that policy—what Sir Francis Hincks characterizes as 'incidental Protection'—meaning a revenue raised from the inspection of duties on articles imported into this country."

Mr. McKenzie continues:—

"The result was that within a year we found it necessary to increase the duty to 17½ per cent., and that is the duty at present in existence. We have, therefore, given an incidental protection of two and a half per cent. more than had been imposed by the previous Administration. This might be sufficient answer to those who are accusing me of having it in view to inaugurate a Free Trade Policy."

The Premier proceeded to dissent upon the advantages of over-stocked commercial intercourse between nations; but concluded his argument by declaring that

"The circumstances of the country will not admit of it."

We fancy the country will begin to think with us that it is high time the Patriot desisted from its wild and useless attacks upon Mr. Pope, and endeavor to defend its "Champion Free Trader"—Mr. McKenzie.

But this is not all. The Patriot has much to say against retaliating upon the United

States with a view of obtaining Reciprocity. Sets itself up as an authority in opposition to Sir A. T. Galt, Sir Francis Hincks, Mr. Colby, Dr. Tupper, Sir John McDonald—against every man of common sense who read "Alan Smit's" opinions, and I takes the trouble to look closely into the circumstances of the Dominion and the United States—and in opposition to Mr. McKenzie, himself, as we shall proceed to show.

In one of his Ministerial speeches, Mr. McKenzie said:—

"Our Commercial System will always be, more or less, controlled by the policy of the United States, as our immediate neighborhood to them may compel us sometimes, for our own protection, to adopt measures not in accordance with what may be deemed correct commercial principles."

Here we have an admission of the principle. Now, let us see how far Mr. McKenzie would—if in want of party capital—carry out the principle. In 1875 Mr. McKenzie went down to Montreal to assist in the election of Mr. Workman. He then said that—

"The candidature of Mr. Thomas Workman for this important constituency has my hearty support."

Mr. Workman's policy—defined, if we mistake not, in the presence of Mr. McKenzie—was this:—

"My policy on the manufacturing question is simple. We are to a very large extent here in Montreal, and I think over the greater part of the country, over-run with American manufactured goods, sent here and forced upon our markets at sacrificing prices. These goods interfere with our mechanics, manufacturers, and our artisans. I would, therefore, gentlemen, advocate the imposition of a duty on all goods coming in from the United States equal to what the Americans charge on all goods sent from Canada. That is what I call reciprocity in duty."

We say nothing about Jones, Laflamme, Laurier and Pelletier—members of Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet—all of whom are in favor of Protection of Incidental Protection. We simply direct the attention of the Patriot to its Champion Free Trader, in the hope that it will cease throwing stones at Mr. Pope, while the leader it looks up to is himself covered with sin.

Legislative Notes and Comments.

THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

THE debate on the Address has, so far, been wise and otherwise. It has embraced every conceivable topic, from the stones used in the foundation of the Lunatic Asylum, to the abolition of the Legislative Council.

We cannot commend too highly the moderation and ability displayed by the Leader of the Opposition and by his followers. While accepting the decision of the last election on the School Question, they have resolutely set themselves to perform the very important duty of criticizing and checking the Government.

Nor are they without help. Not to speak of Mr. Campbell—who is a host in himself—they find such men as Dr. Robertson and Mr. McMillan lifting up their warning voices, and declaring that if the Government do not mend their ways, the indignation of the people will burst forth with increased intensity to overwhelm and confound them utterly. Mr. McMillan was more caustic than pleasing when he declared that it is not honorable in a Government to hold office when they know that the people are against them.

The Leader of the Government and the Leader of the Opposition did well to unite in stamping out the popular error that it is economical to have cheap officials. It is, however, by no means clear that fewer officials better organized would not do the work required more satisfactorily than it is done at present. And the Leader of the Opposition deserves special credit for the manly way in which he has grappled with the abolition of the Legislative Council. The course adopted by the Government in this matter is scarcely ingenious. They should formulate their policy—if they have any—without delay.

The news from Ottawa is unimportant.

The trial of Vaughan, the murderer of Mary Quinn, was commenced before Judge Wetmore, of St. John, on Monday. He declares he is perfectly innocent.

CHARLES EVERITT, son of Rev. Mr. Everitt, of St. John, N. B., met with an accident on Saturday, by which he nearly lost his sight. He was engaged in melting lead, and on removing from the stove the melting pot, some of it dropped into water and flew back into his face, touching both eyes. It was at first thought he would be blinded, but before night they felt brighter hopes.

RINE, the temperance lecturer, was admitted to bail himself in \$1,000, and a friend in \$500. He tendered a written apology to the father of the girl, and was placed in the hands of the County Attorney. Money was offered to hush the matter up, but was refused. Rine left Stratford, Ont., for the West, saying he was going to St. Mary's, but it is thought he is making for Detroit. Great indignation exists among temperance men at his conduct.

THE saw mill at French Village, King's Co., N. B., owned by Mr. Samuel McCracken, was burned on Thursday last. A furniture factory in connection, owned and run by Mr. S. Carpenter, of St. John, was also burned. Mr. McCracken's loss is estimated at about \$3,000, and Mr. Carpenter's about \$1,000.—About 2 p. m. on Saturday, a fire occurred in Carleton, N. B., by which two houses were burned. One was owned by Mr. J. Noble, and the other by Mr. R. Fitzgerald. Mr. Noble's property was partly insured.

Latest by Telegraph.

WAR NEWS.

Special Dispatch to Examiner.

LONDON, March 20.

The story of the hanging of four Austrian Polish surgeons of the Society of the Red Crescent, at Sofia, by General Gourko, has been persistently and circumstantially reiterated in the face of denials of the Russian and Austrian Governments. The correspondent of the Vienna Political Correspondence has made an investigation of the story and found it entirely groundless; he interviewed Dr. Gubhart, one of the surgeons alleged to have been executed, who said Gourko gave all surgeons at Sofia full liberty of action. Dr. Gubhart informed the correspondent of the present whereabouts of the other surgeons named as executed.

A despatch from Berlin says that the North and South German newspapers express great anxiety about Austria's future. Russia is buying large quantities of salt-petre and torpedoes.

A despatch from Pora of the 19th says General Gourko's staff and many other officers start for Odessa to-day.

General Gourko himself remains at San Stefano.

The departure of the guards is delayed somewhat in consequence of the Porte's refusal to permit the embarkation of the Russians at Cayukden.

The Manchester Guardian's dispatch from Vienna says that semi-official Politische Correspondence prints a St. Petersburg letter, which declares that England's claim has produced so bad an impression in Russia that the meeting of Congress is doubtful. Nevertheless it is believed in Vienna and Berlin that the Congress will meet on the 2nd of April.

VIENNA, March 19.

It is urged, in official circles here, that England has no grounds to make war without first going to the Congress. If she does, she will have the disapprobation of Germany and Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.

Russian vessels have left Baykel an anchored at St. Stefano. It is thought that Chefik or Musurus Pasha will go to the peace Congress, as Safvet Pasha has declined to attend.

Sixteen battalions of Turkish artillery have occupied Letros-Curshas and Sweet-water, near Constantinople.

LONDON, March 21.

The Press Association learns on good authority that within the last few hours the Government has received a hint that Russia will yield no points now at issue.

The Standard's special from Berlin says that Prince Bismarck is tired of Nicaraguan shuffling, and has determined to order the blockade of Nicaraguan ports.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 18.

The strike and lock-out of the Oldham weavers has lasted a month, and neither side seems inclined to yield. The strike now includes between 5,000 and 6,000. Hundreds in other departments are kept idle in consequence, and great distress prevails.

In the international pedestrian contest, O'Leary at 1 p. m. was ahead of all contestants, having covered 66½ miles, W. Corkey, of London, with 65 miles, W. Smith, of Peesley (third), with 51 miles. O'Leary is in excellent condition.

VERSAILLES, March 18.

The Senate, by a vote of 143 to 113, has passed the third article of "State of Siege" bill. The article provides that the President can only declare "state of siege" during the dissolution of Chambers in the event of a foreign war. The Right wished also to permit its declaration in the event of an insurrection.

LONDON, March 18.

The Standard's Berlin despatch states that Emperor William has repined to Pope Leo, congratulating him on his accession to the Papal throne.

Signs of Approaching Victory.

There has been no more striking sign of the near victory of the Conservative Party than the division on the resolution of Sir John McDonald affirming the necessity of a national policy. In 1874 that resolution would have been voted down by a majority of eighty or ninety. In 1876 in a House of 180 members, Protection resolutions were actually voted down by a majority of 40. In 1871, in a House of 187 members, Protection resolutions were thrown out by a majority of 31, Messrs. Jettie, Irving, Norris and Wood voting on the side of Protection. Taking these with the other defections from Protection under the mesmerizing influences of Government, the majority is really only twenty-nine, and most of these from constituencies which will not return a member false to a national policy.

Sir John McDonald's speech was the speech of the occasion, and his supporters put the arguments in favor of a wise protective policy in a very elegant and convincing manner. Especially was Mr. Colby's speech one which did credit to the Opposition. The whole question is beginning to be understood. The farmers see that real prosperity is out of the question without such a policy as that of Sir John McDonald, and the public generally are coming to understand that the cry of "more taxes" and the like are only so many bugaboes raised by men who do not understand the question, or who dishonestly seek to throw dust in people's eyes.

Without any dissolution at all it seems pretty evident that in the present House the Government would fail in another Session. Twenty seats—that is all that is necessary to drive them from power. In Quebec alone the Opposition is sure of winning more than twenty-five seats. When, therefore, Parliament assembles after next election, we shall see Sir John McDonald with a good working majority.—Toronto Mail.

Local and Other Items.

THE mail will arrive in this City at 7 o'clock.

THE Northern Light arrived in Georgetown this afternoon.

MR. EARLE'S letter, in answer to "Listener," will appear to-morrow.

THE singing match between Messrs. McCannell and Muney, of Summerside, will take place on the 27th inst.

IN the case of the Queen vs. William McCannell, for discharging firearms, witnesses are still being examined for the Crown.

RELIGIOUS.—There will be Gospel preaching for a few evenings at the new Church House, near entrance to Malpeque Road, services commencing at half past seven o'clock.

At Napanee, Ont., John Sherman's hand got caught in the feed works of a straw-cutter, and was chopped up to within four inches of his shoulder before the machine could be stopped.

L. L. BAKER, of Lindsay, Ont., wholesale grocer, has failed; liabilities, \$30,000; assets large. The Beaver Stamping Company, of Montreal, have been attached; liabilities, \$700,000; assets unknown.

A NUMBER of counterfeit notes of the Union Bank seems to be floating. On Tuesday last a counterfeit two dollar bill of this Bank was passed in the store of Mr. D. Grady, Summerside. The Journal says the note was the most wretched imitation of the original that could be got up.

At a meeting of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company, held a few evenings ago, it was resolved that the Company hereafter be known as the "Sir John A. Hook and Ladder Company." Verily! the members of this Company have excellent taste.

A NATIONAL FISCAL POLICY.—A movement is on foot for the formation of a national league, having for its object the advance of interests of Canadian manufacturers by obtaining the adoption of a national fiscal policy. Many of the best men of both parties, it is said, are identified with the movement.—Montreal Witness, 15th inst.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD has been elected to Parliament fourteen times, as follows:—In 1844, at the general election; in 1847, when he joined the Cabinet; in 1848, at the general election; in 1851, at the general election; in 1854, at the general election; in 1854, upon joining the Cabinet; in 1858, at the general election; in 1861, at the general election; in 1853, at the general election; in 1864, when he joined the Cabinet; 1867, at the general election; in 1872, at the general election; in 1874, at the general election, and again the same year after having been unseated. And this, too, without having received a single defeat, although so anxious were the grits to drive him out of the House that the Hon. Oliver Mowatt was on the occasion brought out against him.—London Herald.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, this morning, Patrick Lamb, for fighting with an Indian on the street, was fined \$4 and costs; Francis McCarthy, for assaulting an Indian, was fined \$25, or 3 months; Angus Ross, drunk and disorderly, \$6 and costs, or 1 month; Thomas Whelan, drunk and incapable, 50 cents and costs; James Murphy, for refusing to leave the police station when requested, fined 50 cents. James Kelly and John Cavanagh, charged with the robbery of Messrs. Carvell Bro's warehouse, were committed for trial in the Supreme Court. Frederick Davy, for harboring the goods stolen by Kelly and Cavanagh, was also committed for trial in the Supreme Court. The parties arrested for being concerned in the robbery of the Walker estate were examined this morning. The evidence adduced was not sufficient, and they were all discharged on their own recognizance, to appear when required.

Cloths and Clothing!

Ready-made or Made to Order.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Very Large Supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS, TIES,

SCARFS, SHIRTS, &c.,

—ALSO—

Tweeds, Coating and Cloths.

Buyers before leaving their measures or orders elsewhere, should inspect our Stock and Prices.

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1873.

TAILOR'S NOTICE.

JOHN BELL wishes to inform the public that during the present dull times he is prepared to make up to order Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing at a reduction from former prices of twenty-five per cent. Please give him a call and bring your cloth and trimmings.

Fitzroy Street (West), March 7, '73. Th & not pat fri & ta if

90c.

I WILL pay NINETY CENTS to the dollar for AMERICAN SILVER.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Diamond Bookstore, 85 North Side Queen Square, Ch'town, March 19, 1873. 2in

NOTICE!

PERSONS having left Umbrellas or Parasols at the Subscriber's Establishment for repairs, are requested to call for the same within two months from date, otherwise they will be sold to pay expenses. Establishment opposite Bridges' Pork Store.

JOSEPH CUNEO,

Hillsboro' St., March 18—4i

HOUSE PROPERTY.

TO SELL OR TO LET, the Dwelling House, corner of Weymouth and Richmond streets, at present occupied by Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Apply to HODGSON & McLEOD. Jan. 31st, 1873.

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 36 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Pans. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS,

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN GRAPE

300 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES LIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON,

Jan. 16, 1873—y.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED—By a steady, respectable young man, a situation in a Store or Office, or at any respectable employment. Good references. Apply at this Office. March 20—

WANTED—At a moderate rent, a HOUSE containing 6 or 8 rooms. Apply by letter at the Office of this paper. March 11—

WANTED—A complete set of the "ROYAL GAZETTE" for the last five years, or any intermediate years. Apply at this Office, stating price. Feb. 28, '73—

FOR SALE—A FLAG STAFF, TOP-MAST and LOWER MAST, already finished, about 66 feet long, which will be sold for less than cost. Apply to J. D. CURRIE, corner Prince and Grafton Streets. March 5, 1873—2i Jaw