

offered for sale at Pekin, have entered into negotiations for its purchase, and it is much to be hoped that they may succeed in adding this rare and interesting collection to the national library.—*London Athenaeum.*

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

The Sham Free Trader.

THE Patriot and its Grit writers, finding that public opinion is going decidedly against the Government, are getting desperate. Never did a drowning wretch sinking in mid-ocean clutch at an airy nothing more desperately than these hangers-on of the Government grasp at Free Trade and Protection in the hopes that it will save them from political death. But they might as well go with Mrs. Partington and try to dry up the Atlantic with a mop as to stem the tide of public feeling that has been going steadily against the Government for some time back. They may rave about what Sir John A. will do if he gets into power. The people are intelligent, and to their sorrow they see and feel what McKenzie has done during the four years he has been in office. When he came into power he found the Dominion prosperous, having a surplus revenue with a 15 per cent tariff. Tea, shipping material and a number of other articles on the free list. But Mr. McKenzie, we suppose to illustrate what his ideas of Free Trade were, increased the tariff to 17½ per cent, took shipping out of the free list, and put 6 cents a pound duty on tea. Still the Patriot, with an air of simplicity that is really child like and bland, asks the people to come to the support of a Premier who illustrates his free trade principles by putting a high rate of duty on everything the poor man uses. The editor of the Patriot ransacked Hansard in vain to find a word spoken in favor of free trade by any of our Island Grits. But he did find a speech of Mr. Peter Sinclair—delivered in favor of Protection to coal oil—and in his desperation he published it. What are the facts of the case? Mr. Colby, his strongest supporter, moved a resolution to reduce the duty on coal oil from 15 to 5 cents a gallon. When Mr. Peter Sinclair, the pretended free trade member from P. E. I., made his little speech not in favor of reducing the duty, but in favor of keeping it on. And to show that he was in earnest, he actually voted with the other Grit members that coal oil should pay 15 cents a gallon duty. The Patriot thinks that by raising a cloud of words about Protection and Free Trade he will be able to hoodwink the people. But he will find his mistake. The people are now in the same position that a man would be in that found out that he had admitted burglars into his house in the disguise of friends. His duty would be to use all his strength to turn them out and light to no compromise until they were outside the door. The present Government made great professions of friendship for the people when in Opposition. But they no sooner got the power than they commenced to plunder them by the most approved methods. From the Premier with his steel rail job down to Vail with his printing grabs, they have had their fingers in the public chest, and they should be turned out without mercy. The study of Adam Smith and Stewart Mill no doubt tend to enlarge a man's ideas and improve his mind. But it is going a little too far when you ask him to study them with profit, when he sees a thief stealing his goods.

Long discussions on the principles of Free Trade may have a very soothing effect on the mind of Grit officials, but the people outside that charmed circle fail to appreciate them. The toilers in trade and agriculture, who are groaning under the burden of high taxation, are sick of theories, and they are anxiously waiting for the opportunity to put men at the head of affairs that will have less talk and more work. Indeed, so little do the people appreciate the theoretical philosophers of the Government, that they have sent about 20 of them to theorize at home on the uncertainty of human hopes. Our Grit friends have no occasion to be alarmed, that Free Traders will not be returned from this Island at the coming election. The people of this Island have already sent Mr. McKenzie one sample of the genuine article and, at the general election, they intend to send five more of the same stamp. This should be some consolation for our ardent Free Trade friend of the Patriot; but we fear that he has such a fellow feeling for such Free Traders as Peter Sinclair, who shouts for Free Trade, and votes for high tariffs.

THIBAUT spoke at Shediac, to a full house, on the 1st. He addressed them in a regular campaign style for about three-quarters of an hour in French and about two hours in English, charging the Government with being extravagant and everything that is corrupt and mean. He substantiated his arguments by comparative figures of expenditure from the records. Messrs. Anglin and Vail came in for a large share of abuse.

MR. BLAKE RESIGNED!—The Halifax election is over and Mr. Blake has resigned. This is just what Opposition correspondents in Ottawa predicted and what the Government Press denied.—Now let the public go back to the files of the Government papers of a few days ago and read the solemn asseverations that there was not a word of truth in Mr. Blake's reported resignation, that it was "an Opposition lie," etc.—*Moncton Times.*

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE INSTITUTE CANADIEN.—An attempt was made on Monday, on the 1st, to fire the building used as the Institut Canadien. A bomb about ten inches long and four inches in circumference, was filled with explosive substance and placed in the hall, where it was subsequently found before any harm was done. This is the institute made memorable from the fact that Guibord was a member, for which he was proclaimed.

The Meeting To-night.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the citizens of Charlottetown will be held this evening in the Market Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration "the action of the School Board in the contemplated erection of a very costly building in an extremely remote part of the city." The alarm which has thus prompted the citizens to come together to protect their interests is a natural one, and easily understood. The portion of the School Board nominated by the Local Government bears every feature of the parents from whom it sprang. The same lavish and inconsiderate expenditure which characterizes, in every department, the Government of Davies, marks the doings of the School Board. Its members have lofty and exalted notions; akin to those which burn up and inflate the scholarly person of W. D. Stewart. Not content with the large Methodist Academy, nor yet with the old Normal School, St. Patrick's Schools and a number of other buildings in the city employed exclusively for educational purposes, they must needs build another establishment large as the Methodist Academy, in a remote nook of the Western portion of the city. What utility the present generation can derive from such a plethora of educational structures is a mystery solvable by no one who is not conversant with the modes of government adopted by Davies and his followers. It is supposed that the projected structure will cost the citizens of Charlottetown forty or fifty thousand dollars. This is, no doubt, a goodly sum in any circumstances; but in the present condition of the money market and the relaxed state of business, it is positively preposterous. We are very certain that not a single business man in the Davies throng would, on his own account, venture upon such a speculation at the present time. But it is first here that the grand characteristic of the Davies Government shows itself. The interests of the public are seriously kept out of sight, while unmitigated selfishness becomes the springs of policy. No matter whether the city needs this expensive building, supporters of the Government need it; and it must be built, even though when built it should stand empty.

We imagine that the speakers on the Government side will, to-night, come to the platform fully prepared with statistics of the population in the quarter where this gigantic school house is to be built. That there exists at the present time in the locality a school-going population capable of filling the contemplated structure, we do not believe; very likely, moreover, the projectors of the scheme have sufficient data respecting the vast increase of population likely to take place in the near future, which will justify their extravagance. It is doubtful, however, if the citizens of Charlottetown will consent to load themselves with debt for the sole benefit of even a not very distant posterity.

It is thus that we enjoy the full benefits of free schools. We will come to appreciate the luxury more intimately by and by, when we find out the amount of taxation under which we will be condemned to groan. Statesmen who indulge in remote prospects into the future, and who wear minds well filled with the recondite axioms of philosophers and economists may be ornamented in a community like ours, but no doubt they are very expensive. What we want, and what we must have in the direction of affairs, is men who can conduct the Government of the Province with its income—who can gauge our necessities accurately, and meet them without imposing intolerable burdens on the people. Davies' representatives at the School Board are doing their very utmost to cast a damper on the prosperity of Charlottetown—the city which chose Davies as its representative. Possibly, however, the Premier is revenging himself in advance on a city which will certainly never again elect him as its representative.

ROUGH ON ST. JOHN MEN; AND HARD ON D. BANKS.—On Saturday last, during a lecture in Fredericton, D. Banks McKenzie stated that "three-fourths of the inhabitants of St. John are fit subjects for an inebriate asylum, and mostly high-toned and respectable men." A correspondent of the St. John "Globe" retorts:—"Who is D. Banks McKenzie? The only reasonable answer that suggests itself is that he is a tramp or adventurer, who, because the people of this community were not bamboozled into an untoward excitement by his stazy extravagances and his exceedingly bad philippic against the rum traffic, now takes this mode of flinging his dirt on a sensible community. Let us have temperance by all means, and I am glad to note that our citizens are taking steps in the right direction, and those that will secure a permanent good for the people; but D. Banks McKenzie, or any other needy adventurer, who, under the cloak of temperance, seek to tap the pockets of the friends sympathetic to the cause, should be treated in the manner that their conduct deserves."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—A correspondent of the St. Croix Courier, writing from Grand Lake Stream, says:—"The body of Mr. John Welsh, formerly a resident of this place, but lately of Alexander, was brought here on Tuesday last. The circumstances of his death, as told by the man who brought him down, are briefly as follows: Mr. Welsh worked in Isaac Allen's camp at Dobsis Lake, and had occasion to go across the ice to the camp of Mr. Fitzgerald, and while there ate a hearty supper and seemed to be in his usual health. Nothing was heard of him from the time he left Fitzgerald's camp until his body was found in the morning on the ice about forty rods from Allen's camp. His face looked somewhat distorted and he probably died with a great struggle. Be this story true or false, the matter looks dark, and should be fully investigated."

It is reported that Thomas White, Jr., has been definitely selected to oppose Huntington in the next Sheffield election.

There were no trials at the Magistrate's Court this morning.

The Souris Breakwater.

The Souris Breakwater is likely to become another witness to the highly "practical" ability of the Minister of Public Works. The contract for the Souris (P. E. I.) breakwater stipulated, we believe, that the work should not be taken off the hands of the contractors till three years had elapsed so as to give time to test the work. In a little over two years from the time the contractors began the work, they had completed it; and one week after that, the Government gave them their money and quitance. During the construction of the work, we are informed that the inspection was inefficient in the highest degree. At least this is proved by the fact that some 300 feet of the breakwater have given way, and the suspicion entertained of the *boat files* of the work have been more than justified by the evidences of dishonesty with which the shores are strewn. Tons of lumber have been seen, on the strand, belonging to the breakwater, and in this lumber there was no sign of a bolt having been driven. The cost of the Souris breakwater fraud will probably amount to \$40,000, and will be another valuable testimony to the wisdom of a Minister who is nothing if not "practical."—*From the Halifax Herald.*

Terrible Shipwreck.

A dispatch from Boston, dated the 1st inst., says: The steamer *Matropolis*, from Philadelphia for Paro, Brazil, went ashore yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, on Curri creek beach, three miles south of the light-house. She sprang a leak about midnight, and it was found impossible to keep her free. Finally, as the only resource for saving life, she was run ashore, the vessel being then in a sinking condition. There were 218 passengers on board the steamer at the time, of whom 160 were drowned. The steamer at 5 a. m. to day was a total wreck, nothing being left above the water. It is not thought that any bodies are on board of her. These particulars are gleaned from the statement of L. McQuellan, one of the survivors.

LATER.—The state of affairs this morning is terrible. Dead bodies are lying along the beach for two miles. They are all being laid in proper places back from the beach, and the living are being cared for. About one-third of those found are dead. The two saloon women are known to be dead, with their husbands. Eight out of fourteen firemen are known to be dead. The men saved are destitute. The bulk of the passengers were railroad laborers, American, German, and Irish descent, who were en route to Brazil as railroad laborers. The steamer was chartered at Philadelphia for this special voyage.

Moncton Mystery.

The investigation of the McCarthy-Osborne case is still going on in Moncton. The *Times*, in summarizing the points of evidence given, says:—

The girl has sworn that McCarthy said he was coming back to the Osborne House to sleep on the night of October 12, and that he did return at 12 o'clock.—McDonald, the bar-keeper at the Weldon House, says McCarthy told him he was stopping at the Osborne House. Mr. Chapman Smith says, when he parted from McCarthy near the square, McCarthy was going to the eastward.—Hickey says the man who left Mr. Smith at that time was going towards the Crossing—a direction which McCarthy would take if going towards the Osborne House. Mrs. Osborne told Hay-ward that McCarthy returned to her house late that night, and described his wanting liquor, which she would not give him. The girl swears Harry drove the body away in a wagon, which had a moveable seat.—According to Mr. Campbell, Harry Osborne told him that he had driven a drunken man away one morning—he (Campbell) could not fix the date. Hickey says he saw an express wagon drive out between the Johnson house and the hay scales, in front of Osborne's, at the hour named by the girl, and go towards the Scadouc bridge. Anthony White says his wagon was at Osborne's two nights at this time, that it was an express wagon, and had a moveable seat.

In regard to the weather that night, the girl's statement agrees with the statement of David Cameron, who went on board the boat at Point du Chene between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, and also with Hickey's, the night watchman. Her account of what transpired before 10 o'clock agrees with the statements made by the Osborne family before Justice Deacon.

Her statement of the money McCarthy had on him agrees with Eliza Osborne's to Hayward. Her reference to the payment on the piano is correct, except as to the amount. She said that a hundred dollars was sent away. The amount due was something over \$100; the amount sent away was \$50 or \$53.

Her reference to the conversation was Chipman Smith about writing a letter to Mrs. McCarthy is proved correct by Mr. Smith. She says that McCarthy's body was taken by Harry (as he informed her) to the Scadouc river, and that when the body was removed the hat was crushed down over the face.—McCarthy's hat, identified beyond the possibility of a doubt, was found in the river a short distance above the place where the girl alleges Harry told her it was put in; and the body of a man has been seen by more than one person floating in the Scadouc river.

Looking at the admitted discrepancies and contradictions in the Parker girl's general statements, and which are calculated to throw discredit on the whole of her testimony, it is not a little remarkable that in many important allegations contained in her sworn evidence appeared to be confirmed by the evidence of others. There are other points in connexion with the large mass of testimony which we shall deal with at an early day. Meantime, we note the fact that both as regards the discrepancies in the statements of certain witnesses and as regards the confirmation of certain other statements, the case even at this stage has its remarkable features; and we have little doubt that by the time it has reached its final stage in the higher Courts it will rank among the most remarkable cases in criminal jurisprudence. And it is these singular, almost unique features of the case which lead us again to urge upon our readers the importance of so holding their judgment that they may not reach conclusions with undue haste.

New Advertisements.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF MISS MACDONELL.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, intending holding a BAZAAR in the

MARKET HALL,

Wednesday & Thursday,

The 24th & 25th April, IN AID OF THEIR CHURCH.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half-price.

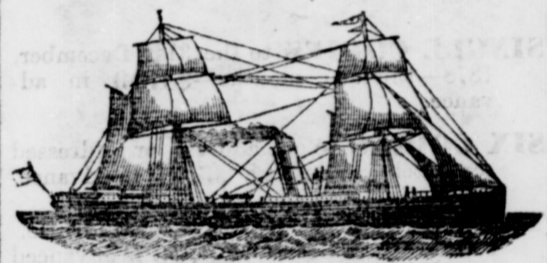
The following Committee have kindly consented to solicit and receive contributions for that purpose:—

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Mrs. Bayfield, | Miss S. Longworth, |
| " Ball, | Mrs. Manning, |
| " Bolton, | " Newbery, |
| " Brown, | " Osborne, |
| " Davies, | " Palmer, |
| " D. Davies, | " E. Palmer, |
| " Dodd, | " C. Palmer, |
| " Fitzgerald, | " G. Peake, |
| Miss Hansard, | " Pope, |
| Mrs. Hensley, | " J. C. Pope, |
| " Hobbirk, | " Sneeton, |
| " Ings, | " Welsh. |

Mrs. H. Longworth. Feb. 4—till apr 1 ifly

1873.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward,"

1334 Tons Register, Cased 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or about the 15th April,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Building, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here, to

PEAKE BRO'S & Co.,

Managers.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1873.

To His Worship Jeddiah S. Carvell, Esq., Mayor.

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens of Charlottetown, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the action of the School Board in the contemplated erection of a very costly School Building, in an extremely remote part of the City.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| John T. Jenkins, | Joseph Creamer, |
| E. W. Taylor, | Owen Connolly, |
| Theo. L. Chappelle, | W. C. Bourke, |
| William C. DesBrisay, | John McEachern, |
| J. D. McLeod, | H. M. Churchill, |
| Fred'k Perkins, | J. Grant, |
| Simon W. Dold, | Paul McPhail, |
| W. H. Hobbirk, | Joseph A. McDonald, |
| Wm. H. Findley, | Samuel McRae, |
| George G. Hughes, | Robert Sneeton, |
| James McGill, | C. L. Strickland, |
| J. D. Mason, | Joseph Knight, |
| John Dorsey, | John Beer, |
| H. A. Harvie, | Frank D. Beer, |
| Robert Brown, | D. Farquharson, |
| Joseph W. Hodgson, | Wm. R. Watson, |
| John LeLacheur, | W. L. Cotton, |
| Adam Murray, | A. A. Baldwin, |
| Wm. W. Stambles, jr., | G. P. Longworth, |
| John Brecken, | P. W. Hyndman, |
| P. G. Fraser, | T. C. James, |
| Lewis W. Goff, | A. McNeill, |
| A. B. Mackenzie, | J. J. Chappell, |
| R. B. Peake, | Benjamin Balderston. |

IN compliance with the above requisition, and for the purpose therein stated,

A PUBLIC MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MARKET HALL

On Monday Evening next,

at 7.30 o'clock.

J. S. CARVELL, Mayor. Mayor's Office, 30th Jan., 1873—

New Advertisements.

GROCERY

—AND—

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; 35 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

N3 PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES, GREEN CRAPES.

500 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLS. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

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

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1873—y.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of

Iron, Steel, and Castings, Spokes and Rims, Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant each Set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO., Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island.

June, 1877—

OUR STOCK

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron,

40 Bbles. Tire Steel,

200 Elliptic Carriage Springs,

110 sets Axles.

ASSORTED SIZES, from ½ to 1½ inch, and a very large Stock of

CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS,

RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &c.

which we offer to cash and prompt paying customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i