

### THE CAMPAIGN.

Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }  
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }

King's County—The Candidates.

{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }  
{ DR. MUTTART. }

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 17, 1878.

#### ELECTORS ATTENTION!

CITY ELECTORS who have not yet had their names registered should remember that—1. If they own property in the city, 2. If they pay rent—they may have their names inserted in the voters' list, independently of the payment of the poll tax, on application to Judge Alley at the Court House.

#### The Young Men and their Votes.

We learn that application has been made, on behalf of the disfranchised young men, for a "mandamus" requiring Judge Alley to place upon the voters' list the names of all young men who have paid their poll tax. Should the mandamus issue, Judge Alley will, of course, insert the names of those who have been rejected on the voters' list. But if the Court of Revision be finally closed before the question of the "mandamus" be decided, it is to be feared that large numbers of electors who, owing to Judge Alley's decision of yesterday, have not applied for registration, will be disfranchised. It is important, therefore, either that Judge Alley should adjourn his court until the question of the mandamus is decided or that he should have no excuse for closing it until application for registration has been made by every elector in this town. We hope Judge Alley will consent to an adjournment. If he does he will do right and be entitled to the thanks of the community—every member of which is interested in seeing justice done the franchise voters. But if he does not, then we hesitate not to say that his court should be kept open. Every man who has the slightest doubt about his registration—and who has not—should satisfy himself that his name will duly appear on the revised voters' list.

#### Supreme Court.

GEORGETOWN CIRCUIT.

The July term of the Supreme Court commenced its sittings at Georgetown yesterday. Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The following gentlemen constitute the Grand Jury panel, viz:—

John Goff, Foreman; Angus McDonald, Fox River; Donald Stewart, East Point; Patrick McEachern, Savage Harbor; John M. Stewart, Georgetown; Robert W. Cox, Morrell; John McDougall, Dundas; Joseph Doyle, Souris; Ezra Wickwey, Georgetown; Laurence Kickham, Souris; Edward Lane, New Perth; James Phillips, Montague; Alexander McDonald (Jno.'s son), Hillsboro; Edward Webster, Marie; Carney McLure, Murray Harbor; James McFarlane, Souris; Ronald McAulay, Norris Pond; Alexander Stewart, Georgetown; David Creighton, Murray Harbor; Charles P. Knight, Souris.

Mr. Justice Peters, in Charging the Grand Jury, dwelt very strongly on their duties, touching the prosecution of any persons who may be guilty of selling spirituous liquors without license, and enjoined them to do all that lay in their power to suppress the liquor traffic. The following is a list of the cases that stand for trial:—

John Scrimgeour and wife vs Donald McDonald. Action of ejectment. Mr. Davies for plaintiff; Mr. Hodgson for defendant.

Hugh Lord McDonald vs Francis Landry. Action on an account. Mr. M. McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. FitzGerald for defendant.

Allin G. McLean vs Hugh L. McDonald. Action for an assault. Mr. M. McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. Peters for defendant.

John McLean vs Murdoch McLean. Action of ejectment. Mr. N. McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. M. McLeod for defendant.

Ronald McDonald vs Owen Winters. Action for false arrest. Mr. M. McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. N. McLeod for defendant.

J. S. Carvell and another vs Benjamin E. Clark and another. Mr. M. McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. F. S. Longworth for defendant.

James McFarlane and another vs Simeon Gillis, an absent debtor. Mr. M. McLeod for plaintiff.

Mark Butcher vs Charles McEachern, administrator. Mr. F. S. Longworth for plaintiff; Mr. F. L. Hazzard for defendant.

The only criminal case is an indictment against one Jonathan McBeath for stealing a horse belonging to Mr. Alexander Hayden, of Dundas.

A CANADIAN furniture manufacturer at the Paris Exhibition is said to have displayed a lot of Windsor chairs and rockers in his section, and they were constantly filled with visitors admiring the Dominion show while they rested. The manufacturer has already sold every one of them to European purchasers. The rocking chair, which is looked upon as so much an "institution" of the Great Republic, as to be commonly designated in Great Britain an "American chair," is thus in a fair way to give a new sensation to the effete monarchial states of Europe.

### Sir John on the Duty of the Hour.

By invitation Sir John McDonald recently attended a picnic of the Roman Catholics of Glemelg and Artemesia. In the course of his speech on the occasion he is reported to have said that:

#### THE TIME HAD ARRIVED

when Christians of all denominations must stand shoulder to shoulder, and now, more than ever, must they forget the dissensions which had divided them. Infidelity and materialism were everywhere prevalent, and even the science of Europe and America was brought into requisition in the attack on Christianity. He, therefore, a Presbyterian brought up in the strictest school, was there to show by his presence that he appreciated the Christian services of a Christian minister like his friend, Father Walsh.

#### BIGOTRY DEPRECATED.

He would say again that he was delighted to meet his Catholic friends. They were all of one country and all subjects of the same sovereign, and a greater sovereign there was not in the universe. They had the same laws, the same rights, the same obligations; they paid the same amount of taxes, they were obliged to give the State the same service, and all stood on the same footing. Why then should there be differences between Catholics and Protestants. He was proud to say that he had fought against bigotry, and bigotry was not peculiar to either Catholics or Protestants, but was, he was afraid, equally distributed among them. It had been said that provincial politics must not be touched upon, and therefore the grandest thing that could engage their attention was

#### IMPERIAL POLITICS.

They were all proud of being subjects of Queen Victoria and members of the British Empire. The Queen now stood in a higher position than any sovereign ever stood before. England now dictated to the whole of Europe, and at the Berlin Congress now sitting, whatever Lord Beaconsfield said was accepted as gospel. England was the arbiter of the world, and was fighting the battle of freedom at this moment. She would not allow the Russians to crush out the independent churches, nor the Turks to oppress the Christians. It was a proud moment both for England and Canada that the Empire achieved so glorious a position as that it now occupied. (Cheers.) He would read to them what had been said on the subject by an Englishman, the head of the Catholic Church in England, viz., Cardinal Manning, and he hoped the language would dwell in their memories:—

"He spoke merely as an Englishman, and, therefore, as a member of the great European commonwealth, of which England was a leading part. It had been truly said that the prestige of England had been lately raised to its ancient dignity. (Cheers.) He could confirm that statement, and he did so with the greatest pleasure, because, when, some years ago, he was daily in familiar conversation with diplomats of other countries, he was painfully minded that the foreign policy of England was like that of Holland—the cultivation of tulips. Since a certain date, which the noble Maqui, in the chair probably knew better than anyone else who was present, there had been a revived sense throughout Europe that England was not only an island, but an Empire. A newspaper of great moral political force in France had, in one single expression, given utterance to the fact, by affirming that at the voice which proceeded from England, Europe again awoke into consciousness of itself. (Cheers.) He said this without regard to Conservative or Liberal, but merely as an Englishman who desired to see the comity and the commonwealth of nations once more restored to peace, but to peace with the only guarantees that could restore or preserve it, viz: international law or international right. What had given to England its great glory among the nations was the Parliament, which, springing from the council of the King, had, through an unbroken tradition of a thousand years, developed itself into the greatest and grandest Legislature in the world, and which had also shaken from its spreading branches legislative acorns of the old English oak, that had reproduced themselves in the Dominion of Canada, in Australia, and in the United States.

These were words worthy of a patriot, worthy of a minister of the Gospel, and worthy of an Englishman. Gladstone, when in power, had trailed the flag of England in the dust and had committed the country to a cowardly and humiliating foreign policy. But England had now repudiated such a policy, foreign alike to her traditions and the genius of her people. In conclusion, he thanked them for the reception they had accorded them. They had treated him in a manner which he would never forget, and if at any future time Father Walsh should be good enough to extend an invitation to attend another picnic, he would make it a point to accept it. (Cheers.)

Father Walsh returned Sir John McDonald the warmest thanks of the meeting for the honor he had done them in attending their picnic. It might be that when Sir John again visited them he would be surrounded by all the accessories of political triumph, but in whatever capacity he came they would never be able to give him a more cordial greeting than that which in their heart of hearts they gave him that day.

THE United States troops under General Howard appear to have acted very gallantly in the late action with the hostile Indians, driving them from one strong position on the hills after another. The loss was only five soldiers seriously wounded. How much better it would be to render such operations unnecessary by treating the Indians fairly. —Freeman.

ALL wishing to enjoy a good day's fun should come to Summerside, on Saturday next. A grand tea party will be held on that day, in aid of the Catholic Church. The tea will be a first class affair. Murray's circus will also perform in the town on that day. Parties coming from the country can therefore see the circus performance, and attend the tea party at the same time. —Progress.

### The Twelfth in Montreal.

(From Montreal papers.)

REV. MR. DOUDIET'S SERMON.

Mr. Doudiet's sermon of yesterday was excellent. We were not at one with Mr. Doudiet when he took different ground from the other city ministers about the procession. We should rather see no celebration of the battle of the Boyne in any form, and think that the procession form of celebration is, as Mr. Doudiet himself expresses it, a relic of the middle ages. We could not therefore see that the development of a great and unreasoning antagonism to such a procession constituted good ground for holding it. Laying aside, however, the occasion of the sermon, the substance of it was such as can hardly be complained of by any one willing to let men express their convictions at all as to the tendencies and bearings of things around them.

#### THE MAYOR'S SPEECH TO THE CROWD.

GENTLEMEN.—You are all here assembled against the law and against the proclamation which I have issued, and I now ask you, in the interests of peace, in your own interest, and in the interest of society, to disperse and go to your homes peacefully and quietly so that there may be no rioting or bloodshed. The Orangemen, in view of the fact that the law has declared their procession illegal, have stayed in and only exercised their rights as British citizens. They have remained in their lodge all day, and now consent to go home without regalia (loud cheers), and quietly as private citizens, and I call upon you to disperse quietly and orderly, and allow them to do so. (Cries of "We will, we will," and cheers.) Will you listen to my advice? ("Yes, yes.") I have nothing to say to you but this: Go home. You have been here all day since early in the morning against the law of the city of Montreal, and have not been molested, because of the patience (which is a virtue) of the authorities, and now go to your homes as good citizens. (We will, we will.) I call upon you to disperse, and not compel some authorities of the city whom are present, but whom I did not procure, to compel you to do so, and thus create riot and disorder. The counsel I give you is, do not sully your names, and the name of the city of Montreal, by doing anything that is unlawful. The Orangemen thought they had a right to walk, but the law of the land says that they had not (cheers, long continued), and they have submitted and acted as peaceable citizens. The city authorities have succeeded in maintaining the peace of the city, and the Orangemen have consented to walk peacefully home, and I hope that you will allow them the rights of British subjects. I hope, then, if you believe in my sincerity in trying to keep the peace, that you will aid me and proceed immediately to your homes (cheers).

#### MORE FOOLISH WOMEN.

At about 8 o'clock last evening a young girl paraded St. James street carrying an orange ribbon around her waist in the form of a sash. Ribbons of the same color were also displayed in her hair. She walked unmolested along St. James street until she reached the Orange Hall, where she was induced to take off the offending sash. Several prominent citizens endeavored to induce her to take off the ribbon but she refused to do so. A large crowd followed her, watching her movements with great curiosity, but no further trouble occurred. She still wore the ribbons in her hair, and refused to take them off when asked to do so by several gentlemen, who feared a row.

Yesterday afternoon a woman passed along Craig street wearing an Orange rosette. When opposite the low saloon at the corner of Sophia lane, a fellow rushed out and undertook to tear it from her. He had made a slight miscalculation, however, for she drew back her fist and dealt him a blow which knocked him clean off the sidewalk.

About half-past six last night a woman was walking along St. James street with an orange lily as a decoration when she was met by another of the opposition persuasion and, as was to be expected, the result was a simultaneous outburst of their pent up feelings. The Green had a closed umbrella in hand and with this she attempted to "caress" the lily, when she was immediately met by a whisk in the face from an open parasol which the other was carrying. The result of the first round was a cut face, a reversed parasol and "a little withered flower." The "ladies" then went at it tooth and nail, and for a few minutes "bonnets rose and bonnets fell," wild and disorderly. A large crowd gathered and they were separated, and the total result was two much wounded faces, two dishevelled heads, two torn dresses and two bonnets which, though originally of no mean dimensions and some pretensions to elegance, would have gone into one pocket and not have been injured either.

#### ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SMYTH.

General Smyth having arrived on the ground, the Orangemen grew more confident. Colonel Strange was also of the party, and it was expected that the military authorities would take the matter in hand. This could not be done, however, as Mayor Deaudry had refused to allow the military to be called into requisition, and matters had to remain as they were. A parley was again had by Col. Whitehead, and the Orangemen insisted that the military should be brought down opposite the hall, and that the special constables should be removed before they would consent to leave the hall. This was agreed to, and in carriages, protected by the policemen armed with Spencer carbines, loaded in presence of the occupants of the carriages, the boys were driven off. Numbers of the Orangemen left during the day, and some by the back door of the lodge. By six o'clock every Orangeman had been sent away, the wounded had having been previously sent home in a cab.

#### END OF THE EXCITEMENT.

At a quarter to 6 o'clock the Montreal Volunteer Brigade came along St. James

street, with Colonel Fletcher, D. A. G., Colonel Bacon, Harwood and D'Orsonens, the cavalry leading. Next came the Victoria Rifles, and following them were the Sixty-fifth Regiment, St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, Fifth Royal Fusiliers, Sixth Fusiliers, Prince of Wales Rifles, and last the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The men presented a very soldierly appearance, and were repeatedly cheered as they passed along—each corps having their special friends, and the Sixty-fifth and Capt. Kirwan's Company came in for a goodly share.

#### AN INTERRUPTION.

When the Montreal Garrison Artillery came opposite St. Lambert Hill, one of the men became infuriated at something or some person on the sidewalk among the crowd, and leaving the ranks he rushed after him, followed by a couple of others, while the order from the officer to "keep your ranks, men," was obeyed by the rest. In a second or two the men returned, and the sergeant-major endeavored to take the rifle from the man who had violated the rule. A tussle ensued, but the man would not give up his rifle. This was the end of the interruptions, and the artillery and others reached the Champ de Mars, and were soon afterwards marched to their respective armories. The other men from the different points were soon afterwards drawn off, and the manner in which they were handled showed that the same soldierly genius which prompted the military movements of the troops on the 24th of May at the mimic battle, understood the real art of war equally well. Praise was accorded to Sir E. Selby Smyth on all sides, and the troops would have followed such a leader anywhere.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### "Cygnet" at Auction.

I WILL Sell at Auction, at PEAKE'S NO. 13 WHARF, To-morrow, Thursday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock,

#### ONE BOAT,

Schooner rigged, measuring 25 feet keel and 8 feet beam, with Sails, Running Rigging, &c.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 17—pat

#### FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

Near Wright's Bridge, CHARLOTTETOWN ROYALTY.

I AM instructed by Mr. W. H. LORD to sell by AUCTION,

On Saturday, July 20th,

at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

PASTURE LOT NO. 297,

subdivided into four Valuable LOTS, containing from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 acres each. (See plan on large handbills.)

These Lots, fronting on Union Road, within 20 minutes drive of the City, have the rare advantage of a NEVER FAILING SUPPLY OF WATER.

TERMS.—25 per cent. cash at Sale, or secured by approved joint notes, at 3 months. The balance in four years, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 17, 1878—pat 3i

#### FARMER'S ARMS

#### TO LET.

TO LET, the Saloon and Building known as the "Farmer's Arms," fronting on Queen Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Mutch. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to the undersigned Trustees of the Estate of the late William Smeaton.

R. R. FITZGERALD, B. ROGERS.

July 17, 1878—3w

#### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED—At the above Institution, a Female ATTENDANT and a HOUSE-MAID. Application for the situations to be made at the Institution.

Ch'town, July 17, 1878—

#### For Sale or to Let

A NEW COTTAGE, situated on Pleasant Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For particulars, apply to

P. C. KELLY,

127 Upper Queen St. Ch'town, July 16—3i cod

#### Sole Leather.

#### 60 ROLLS,

—CONTAINING—

#### 600 SIDES,

No. 1 & No. 2.

#### BEST AND CHEAPEST

IN THE MARKET.

#### CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 21, 1878—pat m th tu fr 3w

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### RECEIVED TO-DAY

#### NEW

### Worsted Coatings

(CHOICE PATTERNS)

—AT—

### KING SQUARE HOUSE

### Tailoring Department

### BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

#### EXAMINATION

—FOR—

### SCHOLARSHIPS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

### Prince of Wales College.

1st and 2nd August.

Open to all Candidates, 18 years of age and under, except to those from Charlottetown.

IN ENGLISH.—Parsing, Analysis, English Grammar (Currie's Grammar), Writing to Dictation.

IN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of England, Geography of North America.

IN MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, Algebra, to end of first set of Simple Equations, in Colenso's Algebra.—Geometry: 1st Book of Euclid's Elements.

IN LATIN.—Bryce's 1st Latin Reader—the passage to be selected for translation to be taken from the Roman History, at the end.

The Board of Education has authorized Kirkland & Scott's Elementary Arithmetic for use in the Public Schools, and has also retained Smith and McMurchy's smaller Arithmetic.

EDWARD MANNING,

Supt of Education.

Ch'town, July 8—2w

CARVELL BROS.—Wholesale the very best qualities of TEA, in chests, half-chests, and 21 lb. boxes—186 Packages landing from "Prince Edward."

Ch'town, July 12, 1878.

### 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 her 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