The Examiner.

Charlottetown, Dec. 20, 1875.

"MERRY CHRISTMAS."

Ere the Examiner is again issued, Christendom will once more have commemorated the Birth of the Saviour of the World. To our readers all, we wish a Merry Cristmas.

REFORM.

A few weeks ago we showed that Legislation in Prince Edward Island costs, per head of the population, nearly double as much as in Nova Scotia; more than double as much as in in New Brunswick; over a third more than in Quebec, and nearly three times as much as in Ontario. We showed, moreover, that the number of representatives, proportionately to the population, is about three times as great here as in Nova Scotia, double as great as in New Brunswick, four times as great as in Quebec, and five times as great as in Ontario. With every department of government in this Province mismanaged and with a failing exchequer,—these are startling facts.

To-day we direct attention to the Civil Service of the Province. Certainly, it deserves attention. The system by which it is regulated, was introduced in the "Georgian Age;" and this system has been patched and altered to suit the exigencies of the times, till it is quite indescribable. We can only give one or two illustrations, drawn from its practical working, by which our readers will, we trust, be able to form some idea of its condition as a whole.

The first illustration will, we feel sure, be familiar to an important class of persons—a class, unfortunately, becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. A teacher draws his small salary at the end of every quarter. Each time he does so, he has to obtain a certificate from the trustees of his school, to the effect that he has complied in every respect with the provisions of our educational laws, and that he has been sober and attentive to his duties. The certificate has to be countersigned by one or more Justices of the Peace. It is then, together with the school register, taken or sent to the Secretary of the Board of Education, who, in his turn, examines and certifies to both. If, however, he finds the certificate or register incorrect in any particular—which he often does—he sends them back for correction; and a fortnight, three weeks, or a month elapse before they can be returned in proper shape. They are, then, again certified; and the teacher's name is entered in a list to be laid before the Executive Council, so that his demand may be approved. As meetings of the Executive Council seldom take place oftener than once a month—and the day no man can tell—the teacher sometimes calls for his order three or four times. Indeed, he is often obliged to borrow the money at a heavy discount—thus rendering his already small salary a still smaller sum. So soon as the Council has "passed his account," the Clerk draws an order on the Treasury for the amount. This he gives to the teacher; and on presenting it to the Treasurer, the teacher at last gets a check on one of the banks. All this the teacher has to go through every quarter. But what we are more concerned with in this argument, is the large amount of unnecessary labor the officials are compelled to perform. When the list of teachers to be paid is sent to the Council Office, the Clerk of the Council makes two copies of it—one for himself and one for the Treasurer; and the Treasurer, as soon as he receives the list, again copies it into a book of his own, and returns it to the Council Office. This one illustration shows the trifling work at which our underpaid officials are employed. Well might a person deeply interested, with whom we lately conversed, say that "whoever introduced this roundabout method, must have had very little else to do."

Now, let us look for a little at the working of the Registry Office. This office should be self-sustaining. A person who wants to register a document has no right to expect the public to bear part of the cost. The fees charged should certainly cover the working expenses of the office. Yet, what do we find? Nearly $2,000 are paid out of the general Treasury for the purpose of assisting persons to register documents. The salaries of the Registry officials are:

Registrar,	$650 00
1st Assistant,	585.00
2d do.	580.00
3d do.	488 00
4th do.	488.00
5th do.	200 00
6th dr.	115.00
	$3,096.00
Add contingencies, say	500.00
	3,596.00
Fees rec'vd during year 1874,	1,542.31
Cost of maint'nce over rec'pts	$1,953.69

We have no desire to disparage the officials of the Registry Office. No doubt they are all capable men, who know their duty, and do it. But the fact that in 1871—when only the Registrar and one assistant were employed—the fees received amounted to forty-seven dollars more than in 1874, when a Registrar and six assistants were employed, cannot be overlooked, for it shows that there is something wrong. And there is too much reason to believe that the wrong is but a type of that which exists in every department of the Provincial Civil Service. If so, every department of the Provincial Civil Service needs reformation. We will return to this subject.

PARTIAL ELECTIONS.

As we anticipated, the election on Thursday last, made only more apparent the puerility and contemptableness of the opposition offered to Hon. F. Kelly. Only about a third of the votes in the district were polled, and yet Mr. Kelly's majority was 520. The returns show:

		KELLY.	BAMBRICK.
1st Polling Div.,	Brack. Pt.,	22	40
2nd "	Covehead,	66	39
3rd "	Southport,	179	20
4th "	Ft. Augu'us,	229	7
5th "	Lot 48,	139	9
		635	115

Kelly's majority 520.

In the First District of King's County, Mr. Lauchlan McDonald was elected His majority was we understand, one hundred and eighty-three.

POSTAL.

By the report of the Postmaster General for the year ending 30th June, 1874, it appears that the number of post offices in the Dominion on the 1st of January, 1875, was as follows:—Ontario and Quebec, 2,943; New Brunswick, 633; Nova Scotia, 868; Manitoba, 36; British Columbia, 47; and Prince Edward Island, 179—making a total of 4,706 post offices. The number of miles of post route in 1874 was: for Ontario and Quebec, 23,033; New Brunswick; 3,969; Nova Scotia, 6,611; Manitoba, 372; British Columbia, 2,900; Prince Edward Island, 1,202—total, 38,087. The number of miles annually travelled by mail (1874), was in Ontario and Quebec, 10,091,228; New Brunswick, 1,321,334; Nova Scotia, 1,993,062; Manitoba, 79,567; British Columbia, 194,665; Prince Edward Island, 249,324—total, 13,929,180. The number of letters and post cards was (1874), in Ontario and Quebec, 31,944,700; New Brunswick, 1,318,000; Nova Scotia, 3,800,000; Manitoba, 204,250; British Columbia, 266, 950; Prince Edward Island, 824,600—total, 39,358,500; The number of newspapers (1874), was in Ontario and Quebec, 22,350,000; New Brunswick, 2,390,000; Nova Scotia, 3,150,000; Manitoba, 190,000; British Columbia, 320,000; Prince Edward Island, 600,000—total, 29,000,000. The number of registered letters (1874), was in Ontario and Quebec, 1,396,000; New Brunswick, 60,000; Nova Scotia, 83,000; Manitoba, 6,400; British Columbia, 5,300; P. E. Island, 12,200—total, 1,562,900. The number of free letters (1874), was in Ontario and Quebec, 1,318,000; New Brunswick, 37,800; Nova Scotia, 56,500; Manitoba, 7,200; British Columbia, 4,500; Prince Edward Island, 8,200—total, 1,432,200. The number of parcels (1874) was, in Ontario and Quebec, 75,550; New Brunswick, 7,200; Nova Scotia, 16,000; Manitoba, 1,500; British Columbia, 1,900; Prince Edward Island, 500—total, 102,800.

The postal revenue of Ontario and Quebec for the year ending June 30th, 1874, was $1,238,900.55, expenditure, $1,249,182.07; New Brunswick, revenue, $86,276.39, expenditure, $130,668.28; Nova Scotia, revenue, $117,910.89, expenditure, $202,848.22; Manitoba, revenue, $3,996.90, expenditure, $16,107.87; British Columbia, revenue, $13,500.55, expenditure, $71,626,27; Prince Edward Island, revenue; $15,532,48, expenditure, $25,057.63. Total revenue, $1,476,207.76; total expenditure, $1,695,480.34. The number of money order offices was, on the 1st of July, 1874, in Ontario and Quebec, 536; New Brunswick, 66: Nova Scotia, 93; Manitoba, 1; British Columbia, 6; Prince Edward Island, 3 The amount of money orders issued during the year ending with June, 1874, was in Ontario and Quebec, $4,181,123.26 New Brunswick, $1,069,359.48; Nova Scotia, $1,465,401.65; Manitoba, $12,761.83; British Columbia, $28,744.98; Prince Edward Island, $57,938.45. Total. $6,815,329.66. The number of Savings Bank Post Offices in Ontario and Quebec, in which Provinces only they were in operation on the 30th June, 1874, was 266; the number of depositors for the year then ending, 24,968; the total amount deposited during same year was $2,340,284, and the amount of deposits and interest to credit of depositors, at the date afore-mentioned, was $3,204,965,46.

The value of the issue of postage stamps and postal cards for the year ending June 31st, 1874, was, for Ontario and Quebec, $886,565.75; New Brunswick, $73, 975; Nova Scotia, $94,565; Prince Edward Island, $24,900; British Columbia, $12,800; Manitoba, $6,084—total, $1,098,888.25. The issue for the previous year was, $980,075.75. During the year 1874, twenty-six new Savings Bank offices were opened—making the total number now 268. According to the Postmaster-General's statement, it appears that after seven years' operation the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank have reached a point beyond which their increase will only be very gradual, and may be expected to fluctuate with the general financial condition of the country from time to time. Considerable amounts have been withdrawn—in all $1,144,400—for investment in Dominion stock, the higher interest offered in which proves a strong attraction. The number of depositors holding accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks on the 31st December, 1874, was 25,492, being an increase of 590 during the year.

SYMPATHETIC.

Very general and hearty has been the sympathy of our citizens with the relatives of Charles DesBrisay, Esq., in their late bereavement. The funeral which took place on Wednesday last, was attended by a very large assemblage drawn from every class of society, and every religious denomination. Venerable Archdeacon Read read the burial service at St. Paul's Church, and Rev. George W. Hodgson performed the last solemn rite of the Church, in St. Peter's graveyard.

The following Resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, held on Thursday, the 16th December, 1875, and a copy forwarded to the bereaved widow:—

Whereas, by the Providence of Almighty God, Charles DesBrisay, Esq., one of the oldest and most active members of our congregation, suddenly died on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., while officiating in the pulpit of St. Paul's Church as lay Reader,

Resolved Therefore that the Church Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, do hereby record their deep sense of the loss the church has sustained by the removal of one, who, for many years past, took a most active and zealous interest in the welfare and spread of her doctrine, and whose sympathy and assistance, so cheerfully given at all times, to the poor and sick of our congregation, will long be treasured as a standing record of his christian character, and as a practical proof of his reverent faith in the teachings of the church he loved so well.

Resolved further, that our warmest sympathies on our own behalf and that of the congregation, be tendered to his widow and son, in this time bereavement.

Arthur Newbery,
V. Clerk.

Charlottetown,
December 17, 1875.

Sir,—My mother has received with much gratification, the resolutions passed at a meeting of the church Wardens and Vestry of St. Paul's Church, and enclosed in your letter of the 17th inst.; and, for myself, I return them my sincere thanks for their expression of sympathy.

Yours faithfully,
Signed William C. DesBrisay.

A. Newbery, Esq.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD AT THE WHITE BANQUET.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER REVIEWS CANADIAN LEGISLATION FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—HE VINDICATES THE ACTS OF HIS GOVERNMENT AND CRITICISES THE COURSE OF HIS OPPONENTS—HE DISCUSSES MACKENZIE ON DEPORTMENT: CARTWRIGHT ON THE TARIFF: GEORGE BROWN ON THE "BIG PUSH" CORRESPONDENCE: BLAKE'S SUBMISSION: HUNTINGTON'S WITHDRAWAL, ETC., ETC.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. McDonald, rising to reply, was received with enthusiastic cheering, renewed again and again. The welcome was unprecedented in heartiness. When the applause had ceased, Sir John said:—

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: 'I, one of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition (cheers), have come from Toronto to join in this magnificent demonstration in favor of my friend – my political and personal friend—Mr. White. (Cheers.) I feel that it was due to him, due to the sacrifices he has made, due to the stand he has taken, due to the position he has honored, to testify my respect as one of the old members of the Conservative Party, for Mr. White. (Cheers.) But while it was due to him it was also a great gratification to myself. I long in public life have watched the course of Mr. White. I first knew him when, at Peterborough, with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of youth, he conducted one of the ablest country newspapers that existed in Canada. I have watched his course ever since. It has been a truly conservative course, not merely, gentlemen, in the party sense of the word, but in the higher patriotic sense, conservative in thought, conservative in feeling, conservative in preserving the connection with the mother country—that grand old country from which we all hail. (Cheers.) I have watched his progress ever since, and I find him now with not less earnestness, with not less enthusiasm, but with matured mind and with the experience that he has gained by long and intelligent and vigilant observation of public affairs, till he now stands one of the first journalists in Canada, (enthusiastic cheers) worthy of this demonstration, and worthy of the exertions which have been made by the true electors of Western Montreal. It is true that he has told us that he is a defeated candidate, and no one regrets that defeat more than I do; not only on my own account, but on account of the party of which, for the present at all events, I may be considered as the leader. (Cheers.) Mr. White has this consolation, that the loss is to his party, the great Conservative party, that the loss is to the city of Montreal ('we know it')—that the loss is to myself, who looked forward hopefully to having him acting with me, fighting with me, battling, as I said a few evenings ago, with the beasts at Ephesus. But, as Mr. White has said, it is no defeat; it is a great triumph, for he had the real honest vote of Montreal, and has in this demonstration the testimony of the wealth, intelligence, enterprise and commerce of Montreal. (Cheers.) I might, gentlemen, at this late hour, content myself with making these remarks. (No! no! go on!) and with thanking you for the honor conferred upon her Majesty's Opposition; only that being a lawyer I am fond of precedents, and I find that at a similar banquet, perhaps not so numerously attended, which took place in Montreal, in honor of a most estimable gentleman, Mr. Frederick MacKenzie, his namesake, the Premier of the Dominion, took occasion to enter into

SOME OF THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY,

and following the precedent, I shall, with your permission, do the same. (Loud Cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel bound to follow the example set me by the Premier of Canada—by the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie—for we must be careful to speak of him as the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie in the future. (Laughter.) We all got a lesson lately, which I know you will take to heart, in politeness and deportment. We were told that no more must he be styled Sandy Mackenzie (renewed laughter); that no more must such an one be spoken of as Archie McKellar, or another as Geordie Brown; that you must speak of them as the Honorable Archibald McKellar and the Honorable George Brown. I didn't know, Gentlemen, before I read that speech, what a deeply injured man I was myself; I didn't know that the people of Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had been insulting me for thirty years by calling me 'John A.' (Laughter and cheers.) And then I could not but reflect, when that speech will be re-echoed, as such a speech deserves to be re-echoed, across the Atlantic, how Ben Dizzey and Bob Lowe will feel that, great statesman as they are, and one of them the Premier, they should be called plain Dizzey and Bob Lowe, (Laughter.) So, gentleman, remember that he is the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie. It is said that in Spain the great old grandees, founders of the ancient families of Castile and Leone, the Duke of Ossuna and the Duke of Madina Sidonia or the Duke of Madina Celi, and such great grandees, when they spoke of each other called one and other Ossuna, Sidonia or Celi, and so on, but when they spoke of a new man they styled him the noble and illustrious Hidalgo, the Marquis of Nuevo Hombre. (Laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I know that every one of you are F. F. C's (of the first families of Canada), and that while you are at liberty to address each other as Tom, Dick or Harry, you must always speak of Mr. Mackenzie as 'the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, member for Lambton, &c." (Renewed laughter.) Having thus called your attention to the proprieties, and to the necessity of mending your manners in this respect, I would say it is very strange that this gentleman who gave us a lesson in deportment seems to forget in his speech that he was Premier. It seems that he had been so long in Opposition that he fancied he was Opposition still. He had told us in terms that the duty of an Opposition was to object and attack the Ministry of the day, and if they did not do that, there was no use in an Opposition; and yet in his speech forgetting that he was a Minister, forgetting that he had to give an account of his steward-ship, forgetting that it was his duty to defend his position and to vindicate his rights to the position he now holds, his speech was entirely against the late Administration, against my late colleagues and my unfortunate self. [Laughter.] You can judge from reading that speech if it is such a speech as ought to come from a Premier. Mr. Mackenzie said it didn't rest in our mouths to judge of the competence of the Government, because we had shown our own incapacity. Well, gentlemen, if so, we were out; we have suffered the consequences of those errors, and he ought to know that a Minister cannot hold his position by the demerits or incapacity of the Opposition. You can judge, gentlemen, from the speech which was delivered in this city the other night the nature of the answers that we of the Opposition receive in Parliament when we arraign the conduct of the Government. Just in accordance with the tone of that speech are we answered in Parliament when we perform our duty to our constituents and our country—when we perform our functions as an Opposition, arraigning their conduct, pointing out their shortcomings and warning them of the unwisdom of their course. Mr. Mackenzie, instead of answering the attacks of the Opposition, instead of justifying the course of the Ministry, instead of vindicating the wisdom of their measures and the justice of their administration, turns round as he did the other night and personally attacks the members of the Opposition, tries to change the issue, tries to bark back on the defunct administration, tries to avoid the discussion of its measures, tries to avoid the necessity of defending his course by gross attacks upon the members of the Opposition, endeavoring to lead the House away from the consideration of his own course, his own demerits, to past issues that are of no consequence to the country—of no consequence to any one. [Cheers.] But we are out now; we are suffering the consequences of any errors we have committed. It would be no answer to say that we were reckless, criminal or incapable; that we had shown ourselves unworthy of the confidence of the people. Supposing that we were as they say,

IS THAT ANY ANSWER

to a charge against themselves? If we say, you have ruined our tea trade, you have destroyed our manufactures, you have shaken our credit, you have deprived our workmen of work, you have forced our factories to work only at half or quarter time, is it any answer to say that the Ministers before them were unworthy of the position they held? We are out in the cold shades of Opposition, and there all the Conservative Party must remain until recalled by the voice of the people, speaking through their representatives. I can only say, gentlemen, that judging from the facts which have been mentioned by your honoured guest, Mr. White, this evening, judging from the evidence we get every day, the time is not far distant when the people of Canada rising in their might will say to Mr. ———, let me say the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie (laughter);—"Sir, in your two short years of Government, you have committed more sin of omission and commission than were charged against John A. during the last twenty years.' (Cheers.) put it to you, gentlemen, if you have read the eloquent speeches of my friend Dr. Tupper, I put it to you if you read my impromptu speech on the occasion of the election of my friend Mr. J. B. Robinson, to say if there is one word in those speeches which which was beyond the line of our right, if we did not confine ourselves to the discussion of the public affairs of this country, if we do not confine ourselves to legitimate remarks on the conduct of the administration? Our views may be wrong, but I say this, if you read those speeches, you will not find one word without its warrant. We attacked no private character, we made no fling at private conduct; we never struck below the belt. (Enthusiastic cheers.) But before the people of this country, through the press of the country, we arraigned the conduct of the Administration for their management of affairs, for their legislation, and for no other fault. And, gentlemen, what said Mr. Mackenzie in response to these speeches? He alleged in his speech the other day, that he was answering the remarks made by my honorable friend and myself. Was the tone worthy of the Premier of Canada, of a man standing up to defend his conduct, and show that he was fit for the position that he holds, to show that he had been a faithful stewart, to show the wisdom and justice of his administration and the purity of his party? (Cries of oh! oh! big push, etc.) Mr Mackenzie made the error that he always does, of mistaking coarseness for strength. (Cheers.) The Hon Alex. Mackenzie is a countryman of my own; he is a hard headed Scotchman. He makes, clear, well reasoned, logical speeches, but the gods have not made him poetical. He wants imagination, and though his speeches are sound and sensible and able, they are, I must say, upon the whole as dry as a limeburner's shoe. [Laughter and cheers] The other day he assumed a new character; he broke out in a new phase [loud laughter], and for the first time in his life he favored his audience with a poetical quotation. Now, it rather surprised me when he, the Puritan Premier, had the whole range of British poetry to quote from, that he had preferred to quote that rake-helly old Sam Butler. [Laughter.] Poetry is called a garden of sweets, a garland of roses, either raising the imagination by the sublime, or charming the fancy by the beauty of the sentiments of the poet. Now, let us call to our memory the quotation made by the Hon. Alex. McKenzie. It is this:

> "The Prince of Cambay's daily food
> Is asp and basilisk and toad,
> Which gives to him so strong a breath,
> He nightly stinks a queen to death."

[Laughter.] You may judge, gentlemen, from this poetical exercise of the Premier of Canada, of the kind of answers we get in the House. We tell him, your Pacific policy is wrong. He answers, you are an asp. [Loud laughter.] We tell him that the Tariff is a mistake. You are a basilisk. [Renewed laughter.] We say to him "how about the steel rails?" "You are a toad." [Laughter.] I have seen him again and again in the house of Commons, give answers not more consequent and quite as polite as the answers I have been supposing at this moment. But I suppose the honorable gentleman considers that this was a specimen of what we call in Scotland 'wut.' (Loud laughter.) I might say, gentlemen, as I am in the poetical vein as well as himself, that looking at his free trade speeches in Scotland and his protection speeches in Montreal, he might remember two lines of the same poet from whom he quoted:—

> What makes all doctrine plain and clear,
> 'Tis just two thousand pounds a year,
> And prove that false was true before,
> The answer plain, two thousand more."

[Laughter and cheers.] In Mr. Mackenzie's speech, as you must see, he attempted to change the issue by talking of our incapacity. He specially contrasted himself and me, and said, what right had I to speak of any one being incapable when I made such a mess of

THE WASHINGTON TREATY?

Although there was no Imperial Commission, although there were five Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, of whom I was the fifth, he said that Treaty showed the utter incapacity of myself, and therefore it did not lie in my mouth to charge anybody with incapacity! One of the first instances he gives is that in the Treaty, the navigation of the St. Lawrence was made free to Americans for all time, while Lake Michigan was made open to Canadians for ten years only. Now Mr. MacKenzie must have known, because he had the papers before him, that instructions were given to the head of that Commission that the navigation of the St. Lawrence was to be free. The Commissioners had no discretion in the matter; it was an instruction from the Imperial Parliament, from the Liberal Government, from the Gladstone Government, that we should surrender the navigation of the St. Lawrence. It is true I might have taken my hat and walked back to Canada. But that would not have done Canada any good, because the instructions were positive, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence would have been handed over whether I was there or not. Well, Mr. Mackenzie knew that and in candor he ought to have told his audience so. I might perhaps have walked away, but as this surrender was a foregone conclusion, and as there were other questions up, involving questions of Canadian interest more deeply than the navigation of the St. Lawrence, I remained to perform my duty, and I have the thanks of my colleagues in Canada, and of the Parliament of Canada for doing so. And there was another reason—because the Americans, by getting the free navigation of the St. Lawrence did not, in fact get anything. In the first place, you know that the Treaty provides that the navigation of the St. Lawrence is given for commercial purposes, only, and not for war; the United States bound the St. Lawrence down to St. Regis; the Americans own our bank, and therefore they had the navigation of the internal waters down to that point. From the point where both banks of the St. Lawrence belong to Canada, the Americans had no power to use it, because there is not a single inch where a vessel can go up. They might run the rapids, but they could never return. So we were not really giving the Americans anything. But the latter claimed it as a matter of sentiment, though they knew that without the use of our canals it was worthless. [Cheers.] It may be said it gives the Americans the right to use the Lower St. Lawrence for commercial purposes. But we give the same right to every nation under the sun; we court, we invite the trade of all nations; and what would the people of Montreal say if the right was ever exercised to exclude this commerce from their port, and prevent the navigation from being free to the the world? That Treaty was passed in 1871; it was sanctioned and ratified in 1872, and I ask you now whether the Americans, from 1872 to 1875, in their trade or in their interests, have gained any advantage that you see? The right the Americans have of navigation from St. Regis to Montreal is no more a disadvantage to us than the right of a crow or a pigeon to fly over the waters. We have the whole control of the St. Lawrence yet, for *at any moment we choose we can shut our canals*; at any moment we can prevent the Americans from using the St. Lawrence in any way whatever. So long as we are on good terms we will allow them to use our canals, but we will never surrender the right of closing these canals when we please. (Cheers.) This is one of the instances mentioned to show my incapacity. Then again, it was said, Sir John in that Treaty actually got a provision inserted that the Yukon and Stickeen rivers in Alaska should be free to British and Canadian shipping, and it was said that liberty was given years and years ago in a Treaty between England and Russia. Well, gentlemen, I have told you Mr. Mackenzie is not a poet. I may also tell you that he is not an international lawyer. I may tell you further that in inserting that clause in the treaty, the advice of the highest authorities on international law was followed. These gentlemen were of opinion, the British Government were of opinion, Mr Gladstone was of opinion, that as Alaska had been handed over from Russia to the United States, we ought to obtain a re-assurance of the free navigation of those rivers to British and Canadian commerce. [Cheers.] Then Mr. MacKenzie said further, looking at that clause in the Treaty allowing Canadian vessels to go through the canal at the St. Clair flats, that the Americans had put their works on our waters. That is just the question. The American Government say the improvements are not on our side; we say they are within our line. The Treaty says that wherever these improvements may be,—improvements made at the expense of the people of the United States, they shall be free to Canadian vessels whether on the American or Canadian side. [Cheers.] He goes on and attacks the capacity of the late Administration, as a whole, on account of

THE LOCATION OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,

but if there is one thing the late Administration ought to be proud of, it is the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, which is the best railway of its class and the and the cheapest of its class in America, [hear, hear.] And, Sir, as to the location of that railway, the hon. gentleman states in his speech that he knew that I was opposed to it, and that Mr. McDougall was opposed to it, and that for the sake of office, and contrary to our opinions, and our consciences, we put the line in its present place, instead of running it down the valley of the St. John. [Hear, hear.] This statement has been made before, but it has been denied and has been disproved in Parliament, and Mr. Mackenzie, when he was making that statement, knew that it had been disproved, and yet he repeated the old calumny in making the statement,—I do not wish to use strong language, and he was wilfully using this language and making this statement, when he had, of course, the statement of all my colleagues and of myself in Parliament. [Hear, hear.] Gentlemen, consider for a moment. In 1858 there was an arrangement made at the request of Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, with the British Government, by which the British Government agreed to give a guarantee to half the cost of the construction of that Road, on condition that the Imperial Government should have the selection of the route. [Hear, hear.] When Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government came in, in 1862—it agreed to endorse that statement and carry out that promise. [Hear, hear.] More than all, gentlemen, at a later date in 1864, in the debates in the Parliament at Quebec, on the Quebec resolutions which were to form the basis of Confederation and establish the Dominion, Mr. Mackenzie made an elaborate speech, stating that he was in favor of the Robinson line was worthy of adoption [applause]; and I have no hesitation in stating, gentlemen, that that line and that route is correctly located for the purpose of getting communication from Halifax with the St. Lawrence. Running a line through New Brunswick down the valley of the St. John, with a cross-road to Halifax, would have been no carrying out of the scheme, but the people of Nova Scotia and a great portion of the people of New Brunswick would have a right to complain of a breach of faith if the line were not located where it is now (hear, hear.) But, Sir, there are other reasons, and conclusive reasons, why that road should be located where it now is. England had withdrawn her troops, and we had the pledge of England, and the pledges—the pledges of the British Governmemt—have never been violated [Loud applause.] we had the pledge of England that in case we were attacked by foreign foes, no matter from what quarter, and no matter from what source, the whole military and naval power of the Empire would be at our disposal [cheers], and would be exercised in our defense, provided that we gave England the means of defending us, by providing a road, a military road, whereby she could send her troops with the military stores in winter and in summer to fight our battles. (Cheers.) A road down the valley of the St. John would have been in no sense a military road; and instead of being a sourse of strength, it would have been a source of weakeness. [Applause] A railway running along the territory between the State of Maine and New Brunswick would have been a source of weakness, because with the enormous military force the United States have got in case of war, that Government could at once send in and take possession of the road making it the means of sending the American troops to conquer Canada, instead of being the means of sending British troops to protect it. [Hear, hear.] And more than that, gentlemen, while the negotiations were going on, and after the negotiations were finished, after Confederation, while we were considering the line and location of the railway, we asked the British Government in order that there might be no mistake, if it would sanction a frontier line; and the reply of the English Government was that they would sanction no such line—thay would consider that the bargain had not been carried out—that they would grant no such guarantee, and that they could not carry out their premise to defend this country effectively with the whole force of the Empire, if that road was exposed, as such a road would be. [Hear, hear, and applause] Now, we have got a railway remote from the frontier—And as long as the military power of England exists, and as long as the military power of England continues as it is now, that road will always be a military road, and one upon which we can depend for our defence in winter and in summer against all comers.

Before I leave the question of the Washington Treaty, I will say, gentlemen, that there was one point in it with which I especially agreed; and that was a clause in it providing that the United States should be recommended to restore to Canada the

MONEY EXPENDED IN RESISTING THE FENIAN INVASION.

[Cheers and applause.) Her Majesty's Government—the Gladstone Government,—hear, hear—anxious to settle all matters with the United States—anxious that there should be no question remain between them, refused to press our claim, and it was a loss to us, but no humiliation to Canada; if there was a humiliation anywhere it was a humiliation to England, but England can afford to bear such a charge.—Applause—it was no humiliation to us, and what did the late Government do when HerMajesty's Government, for Imperial considerations—for the purpose of settling all these questions forever, refused to bring up the question which promised to be fatal to a final settlement? We claimed at her hands some compensation, and said, 'If for Imperial reasons, for your own purposes, you do no press our just claims; we ask you to compensate us,' and, gentlemen, she fully compensated us in a manner most agreeable to our feelings. It would have been little consolation to us to have received a sum of money for the annual sum that these outrages and these invasions cost us; and it would have been little satisfaction to us if we, the people of Canada, felt that this money was to be taken out of the pockets of the British taxpayers, our fellow subjects, this would have been no consolation, but many of us would have been rather inclined to submit to the loss rather than throw such a burden upon the over-burdened British taxpayers—hear, hear, and applause.—But we have made an arrangement which fully compensated us without taking one single farthing out of the pockets of the British people. We asked England—not to give us money, but to lend us her credit, and Mr. Cartwright is now in England exulting his horn on this.—Laughter, and groans for the Finance Minister Mr. Cartwright is at present exalting his horn on the strength of the guarantee of the sum of money which England agreed to guarantee for us; and which she has guaranteed for us.—Applause.—And this is another instance of our incapacity.—Hear, hear and laughter.—One word more with respect to the Inter-Colonial Railway. It is true that the government did attempt to see whether they could not find a central line—not a line running along the valley of the St. John, coterminous with the United States frontier—but along the sea coast and through the centre of New Brunswick, and far removed from the frontier, and equally defensible in a military point of view. Mr. Sandford Flemming was sent there for the purpose of seeing whether such a line could be found out, but the report of the Engineer was that the country was impracticable; that the country was so rocky and mountainous that it would cost an immense sum of money to build it, and as Mr. Sandford Flemming in his report said that not one single pound of freight would ever go over the road if once built in this part, there was nothing left for us but the present route, which, after all, the *Globe* of the day before yesterday states, has already shortened the route for travel between the Western States and England, and by which the mails of this continent and the travel of this continent will hereafter pass down to Halifax.—Hear, hear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Rochford Theatricals.

S. PETER'S BOY'S SCHOOL.

The Season will open on

Thursday, the 30th Dec.,

with the Laughable Farce of

No. 1 ROUND THE CORNER,

and the Comedietta of

MILKY WHITE

By H. T. Craven.

Further Performances will be given as follows:—

Jan. 4—"Blighted Being," and "Poor Pillicoddy."

Jan. 11—"Poor Pillicoddy," and "No. 1 Round the Corner."

Jan. 18—"Milky White," and "Blighted Being."

In preparation:—"Two Puddifoots;" "Done on Both Sides;" "Box and Cox;" "Deal Boatman;" &c., &c.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7.30 punctually.

N. B.—As there is only a limited amount of room it is hoped that seats will be secured early to avoid crowding

Admission 25 cents.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1875.—p h ne

CHRISTMAS SALES!

BY AUCTION,

ON

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Ev'gs,

this week, at 7 o'clock, a large and useful variety of FANCY ARTICLES of all kinds, suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW YEARS GIFTS,

ALSO,

Ready Made Clothing, Confectionery, Groceries, &c.,

all on Consignment, and will be closed out without reserve.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR, 1875. 1876.

BUY YOUR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

AND

New Year Presents,

AT

HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE

Dec. 20, 1875.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

THE BEST ASSORTMENT

Ever Imported to Charlottetown.

Church Services,
Prayer Books,
Hymn Books,
Gold Pens & Pencils,
Christmas Cards,
Chromos,
Wax Flowers & Shades,

And Abundance of other Goods

SUITABLE FOR

Christmas and New Year Gifts,

AT

Harvie's Bookstore,

Queen Square.

Dec. 20, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

THE subscriber is obliged to intimate that all amounts due him on account of THE EXAMINER—either by Note of Hand or Book Account—to the 1st June, 1875, remaining unpaid after the 15th JANUARY next, 1876, will be sued for without respect of persons.

W. L. COTTON.

Dec. 20, 1875.

Christmas Presents!

NEW YEAR GIFTS!!

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE

AT

HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE,

QUEEN SQUARE.

Dec. 20, 1875.

O I C

REMEMBER, THE LOTTERY

In aid of the Roman Catholic Church, at ALBERTON, will take place on the 3rd of JANUARY, 1876. All parties holding tickets for said Lottery, are respectfully requested to make returns on or about the 25th inst. Drawing of Prizes will be held in the new Catholic Church. The public are respectfully requested to attend.

By order of Committee,
RICHARD H. REID,
Secretary.

Alberton, Dec. 15, 1875—h pro ne a sj tiljan1

1875. 1876.

XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

THE Subscriber has just completed his Fall Importations, consisting of a very carefully selected Stock of

Drugs and Medicines,

Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Lotions for the complexions, Glycerine, Cold Cream, Glycerine Jelly and Camphor Ice, for chapped hands and face, Sponges, Perfume Flasks for the pocket, Gold and Silver Union Smelling Bottles, Ivory Capped and Silver Capped Prestons, Vinegerettes, Toilet Bottles, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods!

—ALSO—

Raisins, Currants, Figs, Almonds, Nuts, Dry Preserved Ginger, Flavoring Essences, Prepared Cochineal, Ground Spices, (pure,) Gelatine, Sea Moss, Farine, Isinglass, Marmalade, Lemon, Orange and Calf's Foot Jelly, (in quart bottles), Macaroni, Vermicilli, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peels, Pickles and Sauces, Anchovy Paste, Parisian Essence, Pearl Sago, Superfine Tapioca, Liebeg's Malted Food, Liebeg's Extract of Beef, Sardines, etc., etc., etc.

Wm. R. Watson

City Drug Store.

Victoria Building, Dec. 20, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOMS SALE!

To be sold by Auction, at Warehouse No. 1, on MONDAY, the 27th December, inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., (unless previously claimed, and the Duty and Charges thereon duly paid) the following GOODS, WARES and MERCHANDISE, viz:

6 qr. casks Gin,	marked	W. F. L. & Co.
5 cases Wine,	"	M.
1 cask Turpentine,	"	L. & Co.
5 Boxes,	"	"
½ dozen Shovels,	"	"
35 cases Brandy,	"	W. W. C.
12 half octaves do.,	"	"
5 cases Glassware,	"	"
10 " Petroleum,	"	"
12 packages Roompaper,	"	T. O. C.
4 rolls Floor Oil-cloth,	"	Jas. McLauchlan.
1 box Iron Bolts,	"	"
1 bag Spikes,	"	H. B., E. T.
2 Cases,	"	G. W.
1 Case,	"	H. A. H.
1 Cask,	"	37776-21
1 hhd. Brandy,	"	John Carroll.
1 Bale,	"	M. & Co.
2 Bales,	"	B. & S.
1 Bale,	"	L. & Co.
4 Barrels,	"	F. W. Strong.
4 nests Tubs,	"	"
1 Box and 1 Barrel,	"	Wright & Robin.
4 pkgs. Stair Fixings,	"	"
1 cask Oil and 3 Boxes,	"	Bourke, Son & Co.
3 bbls. Glassware,	"	John McLean.
1 Box,	"	"
1 Cask,	no mark, ex	*Minerva.*
5 boxes Copper Paint,	marked	A. McNeill.
1 cask Glassware,	"	Newbery Bros.
7 Barrels, "	"	"
6 Barrels, "	"	J. M. Grant.
1 Barrel,	"	Matthew&McLean
1 cask Oil,	"	W.
1 can "	"	"
2 boxes Axle Grease,	"	B. S. & Co.
1 Box,	"	S. Side Bank.
1 can Oil,	"	A.
2 Cases,	"	P. F.
1 Box,	"	William Murphy.
20 Boxes,	No marks.	
5 barrels Onions,	marked	T. B. H.
11 Boxes,	"	S. W. C.
1 cask Oil,	"	Edw. Poole.
1 Box,	"	Mary Gillis.
1 pkg. Dasher Leather,	"	McK. F. & Co.
1 bale Curled Hair,	"	"
1 Case,	"	"
1 Case,	"	S. W. G.
2 barrels Glassware,	"	J. O. Morrow.
1 Barrel and 1 Box,	"	Morrow & Co.

Also—At the same time and place, 15 quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

D. CURRIE, Collector.

Charlottetown, December 18, 1875.—2in

AUCTION!

CASH. $2,000 WANTED.

At SALESROOM, ON WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock;—

30 pieces Coatings, Tweeds and Doeskins; 20 do. Grey and White Cotton; 10 do. Woollen Shirtings; 25 do. Winter Dress Materials; Clothing, in Coats, Vests, Pants and Caps, Woollen and Fancy Shirts, Woollen Clouds, I.R. and Web Braces; White and Colored Cotton Warps; Linen and Shoe Threads; Tailors' Canvas and Linings; Candlewick; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots, Slippers and Overshoes; 100 boxes Confectionery, in H. H., R., Strawberry, and Gum Drops.

N. RANKIN,
Dec. 20, 1875.—1in Auctioneer.

SPLENDID VASES,

JUST THE THING FOR

Christmas Presents!

AND

NEW YEAR GIFTS,

At Harvie's Book-Store,

Queen's Square, Dec. 20, 1875.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS

FOR

SNOW FENCING!

TENDERS are invited for the construction of about Sixteen Miles of Snow Fencing. Plans of the fence required, and detailed specifications can be seen at the office of Mr. G. C. Cuningham, Engineer, at the Railway office, at Charlottetown, on and after MONDAY, the 12th December, where also printed forms of tender may be obtained.

Tenders will be received addressed to the undersigned, and marked outside, "Tenders for Fencing," up to 31st December, and work will be required to be vigorously prosecuted as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. No tender will be accepted for less than one mile. No tender will be considered that is not on the proper printed form.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Gen'l Sup't. Gov. Railways.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1875.—3i

AXES. AXES.

40 Dozen AXES.

In Broads, Underhills and Boirons,

which we warrant,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1875. 4w

Bremner Bros.,

HAVE just about completed the best assorted and largest

Stock of Stationery

yet imported by them, to which the attention of traders and the general public is invited.

They are manufacturing a great variety of

Ledgers,
Journals,
Day Books,
Cash Books,
Memorandum,

And every other description of

BLANK BOOKS,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Dec. 20, 1875.

LEVEE.

HIS HONOR the Lieut. Governor, will hold a Levee at Government House, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of January next, at the hour of one o'clock.

Each Gentleman is requested to be provided with a Card to be handed to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

Gentlemen paying their respects to His Honor on the occasion, will please to enter by the eastern door.

J. LONGWORTH,
Lt. Col. and Aide-de-Camp.

Government House, Dec. 18, 1875.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership, under the Style and Firm of

COOMBS & WORTH,

invite the attention of the public to their

Superior Facilities

for carrying on the above business in all its branches.

Books,
Pamphlets,
Handbills,
Cards,
Billheads,
Tags,
Law Blanks, &c.,

Printed to order in the

BEST STYLE,

AND AT THE

SHORTEST NOTICE.

51 Water St., Ch'town, P.E.I.

JOHN COOMBS,
Wm. WORTH.

Dec. 6, 1875.—h a ne t 1m

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

A DIVIDEND of Five per cent. on the Original Stock of this Bank, has this day been declared, and is payable to Stockholders on demand.

W. McLEAN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1875.