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The Examiner.

Ch'town, August 3, 1874.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

THE appointment of the Hon. Edward Palmer to the office Chief Justice of this Island has been accomplished through the efforts of a small but unprincipled clique of politicians in Charlottetown. When it is considered that their ideas of fitness for office find expresseon in the appointment of Mr. Albert Yates and Mr. John Haszard, it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Palmer should be marked out for preferment. But they had another object in view besides the making of a questionable appointment. They longed to cast a reflection, so far as it was in their feeble power to do so, upon a Judge eminent for ability and distinguished for his unimpeachable integrity, merely because, in the fearless discharge of his duties, he refused to truckle to any Government, or any political party, and ever regardless of those considerations which a more pliant Judge would listen to, he impartially carried out the provisions of the law he was sworn to uphold.

When Mr. Laird, in furtherance of the wretched and exceptional policy which has been inaugurated in this Island, removed from office every one whom Mr. Pope had appointed them, or (to such an extent was it carried) because they happened to be on terms of intimacy with him, it was hoped that Judicial appointments would be made with more consideration for propriety and decency. It was hoped that the highest position on the Bench would be filled by a worthy occupant, and all were agreed as to whom he should be. It was not thought that the inferior Courts would be ransacked for an individual whose ability was more than tasked by the cases which came before him there. So strong was this feeling, that it was not confined to any party. Men on both sides of politics, local as well as Dominion, were influenced by it; and so much so was this the case that exceptional and highly discreditable means were resorted to, to induce the Cabinet to violate the spirit of the British North America Act and to make the appointment they have.

When Mr. Palmer was appointed County Court Judge, his first act was to appoint his son—we believe a minor, and a law student,—to the Chief Clerkship of the Court. This act of Nepotism, strongly to be condemned as it was, the press, out of consideration for Mr. Palmer, passed over in silence. At last remonstrances from, we believe, a high authority, procured the canceling of young Mr. Palmer's appointment, and Judge Palmer immediately filled up the vacancy with his nephew, Mr. Henry Wright. What Mr. Wright's special fitness for this office was, we never could understand. We have seen him in the Supreme Court and also acting as Clerk of the County Court; and we feel bound to say that if he possesses any, even the slightest possible amount of ability whatever, he also possesses the art of concealing it more effectually than any individual we ever knew. The reason of his appointment, however, soon became evident. Other duties were required of him besides those of a County Court Clerk; for he openly hawked about petitions to the Cabinet asking for his uncle's appointment as Chief Justice, and canvassed for him after the manner of the friends of disreputable and corrupt Judges in the State of New York.

His canvass did not cease with Mr. Henry Wright's endeavors. Mr. Palmer himself canvassed in every direction for his own appointment—through the streets of Charlottetown and upon the public roads of the country. Towards Judge Peters he made no secret of his animosity. Years ago they had met at the bar, and we all know who took the lead then; for there is not, probably a man who saw them pitted against one other, who did not recognize that their abilities were ridiculously disproportionate. When Mr. Peters was appointed Master of the Rolls, in 1849, no one mentioned Mr. Palmer's name in connection with that office, and yet then he had as good a claim to be preferred before him as now. He was an older man, he had been longer at the bar. But at that time party considerations were not allowed to outweigh a sense of justice; and the Government of the Colony, supported by an universal public opinion, appointed Mr. Peters to the Bench. This Mr. Palmer has never forgotten or forgiven. For twenty-five long years he has nursed his wrath to keep it warm; and by many a sneering remark, by many a muttered execration, he has sought to raise, and then deepen and intensify a feeling against Judge Peters. And this course he has persistently followed with all that dogged vindictiveness which, with him, is a second nature.

When, in the celebrated Ramsay suits, Judge Peters, in conjunction with Sir Robert Hodgson—then Chief Justice—under a deep sense of responsibility, interpreted the "Land Assessment Act" in a manner which did not commend itself to the non-professional public, it was Mr. Palmer who suggested and provided the materials for the celebrated "Ramsay Letters"—in which the Bench was denounced and vilified with all the bitterness and hatred which long years of brooding over an imaginary wrong had intensified to an extent which, we will venture to say, has never been witnessed before. It was a cowardly act thus to screen himself and to hide behind a client's name. Yet, he did it. And when he had been appointed Judge of the County Court—when his political opponents had overlooked his treachery, and given him a judicial office, with a salary equal to that of the then Chief Justice—he accepted it; and for awhile he was still. But it was only so long as he conceived Judge Peters to be beyond his power. The moment his slow-moving mind conceived the idea that he might be placed above him, he at once took the field and canvassed with a vigor and an energy which threw into the shade every effort he had ever previously made as a politician to procure his return at a contested election.

Mr. Palmer may say, these are generalities. He, or his friends, may ask that time and place, and the particular expressions he has made use of be given, so that he may categorically deny them. The demand would not be an unreasonable one; and, by anticipation, we will comply with it. During last spring, upon Queen Square, he canvassed a leading merchant to use whatever influence he could to urge his appointment to the Chief Justiceship. He was frankly told that the general feeling was—and was shared by the person with whom he conversed—that Judge Peters should be Chief Justice, Judge Hensley, Master of the Rolls, and he (Mr. Palmer) Vice Chancellor. And then and there, upon the open square, in a voice tremulous with suppressed passion, he denounced Judge Peters. And what do our readers suppose to be his disqualification? It was, *that Judge Peters was a member of the family compact*—Judge Peters who has not, and never had, a single relative upon the Island beyond his own family. And this charge to come from a man—Mr. Edward Palmer—who had done all the dirty work of that "family compact" which he then denounced; who opposed every liberal measure, from the "One-Ninth Bill" to the Reciprocity Treaty; who, when he saw that power and place were slipping from the grasp of that same "family compact," sought to silence the eloquent voice of its greatest opponent—the Hon. Edward Whelan—by procuring his conviction for perjury; who, because the Irishmen and the Catholics could never so far forget themselves as to vote for him, denounced them as "the men with low foreheads and long yellow teeth."

In many places, and to many men, he has denounced those judicial interpretations of the law, which Judge Peters, as the mouth-piece of the Supreme Court, has had occasion to pronounce. He goes upon the Bench pledged to procure their reversal. He has promised this in his canvass for the office of Chief Justiceship over and over again, with many a significant hint as to who should first be made to feel his resentment.

Judge Hensley has been passed by—and designedly so. That he deserved better things of the Liberal party, is admitted by all. And yet, in his canvass for office, Mr. Palmer has not hesitated to denounce him too.

And so, for the first time in the history of the Colony, a Chief Justice has obtained his promotion by means that an honorable man would scorn to use. He will take his seat amid the deep regrets of the profession, and with an utter absence of confidence on the part of the public. All that is left for us, is to wait until some future Minister of Justice will—out of consideration for us—propose a retiring pension,—the acceptance of which will have the merciful effect of removing the infliction which has been visited upon us.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonies has interposed his good offices for the settlement of the unseemly quarrel between British Columbia and the Dominion Government. In late despatches it is stated that he has kindly offered to act as arbitrator—provided that each of the Governments agree to accept his decision as final. British Columbia will no doubt agree to the proposition; but, Mackenzie's reply, it is stated, will depend upon the view taken of it by the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

There appears to be great indignation in the "Pacific Province" against the present Administration at Ottawa. On "Dominion Day" several flags were at half-mast in Victoria The sooner the embroglio is settled the better.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

THE election of a Mayor and five Councillors for this city will take place tomorrow. We are pleased to learn that N. Rankin, Esq., is again a candidate for the Mayoralty. It is not likely that he will be opposed. The following gentlemen are, we believe, candidates for aldermanic honors:—

Ward 1—Artemas Lord, and Thos. Morris.
" 2—Wm. Murphy and John Quirk.
" 3—W. B. Allin and H. H. Pollard.
" 4—C. F. Harris.
" 5—H. B. Smith and W. Boyle.

We regret that the question of introducing pure water into the city is not *the* question before the citizens. In only one Ward is there an avowed champion of the measure to test the opinions of the people. We trust the electors of Ward 2 will give their hearty and substantial support to MR. MURPHY. His opponent is a good man. But MR. MURPHY is a good man too. He is active, public spirited, experienced in civic affairs. He has, we believe, the general interests of the city sincerely at heart; and, over and above all, he is the leading spirit in the great enterprise for supplying to the citizens pure water, in large quantities, at a cheap rate. For this last reason, electors of Ward 2, if for no other, vote for "Murphy."

THE PARK BILL.

THE Cabinet of the Dominion has, unsolicited, given Government House and Farm to to the people of Prince Edward Island! "This spontaneous act of liberality" was,—we are told by the *Patriot*—"no doubt advised by Mr. Laird." Mr. Laird has redeemed himself. He has atoned for all—all his past offences against political decency, morality and honor. He has laid for himself the foundation of a great and enduring monument. The princely gift will speak—metaphorically of course—to unborn generations. It will tell of his power, his knowledge, his wisdom, his patriotism, and—above and beyond all—of his magnificent, his ineffable liberality. Great and generous spirits—such as Mr. Laird's—cannot live upon the earth without enveloping in the glorious halo which constantly surrounds them all those with whom they are in any way connected; and Mr. Laird has shed his bright effulgence o'er the constellation of which he is such a "particular star." He has fairly covered Messrs. McKenzie and Dorion with glory.

But here is the teste. Let us read it. Mark well the "burning" words in which the princely Cabinet of Canada gives to the Government and the Legislature of of the said province of Prince Edward Island "a splendid property"—*which is not its to give*:—

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, and under the provisions of the 108th section of the "British North America Act, 1867," and the 8th section of the 3d schedule attached thereto, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Government House, at Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island, its grounds and premises, together with the farm, thereunto attached and held therewith, shall be, and they are hereby appropriated to the use of the Government and the Legislature of the said province of Prince Edward Island.

In our last issue we explained pretty fully the *facts* concerning Government House and the proposed Park. The Cabinet of the Dominion appears to have been either strangely ignorant of these facts or to have greatly misapprehended them. Government House Farm is not—never was—public property. The Minister of Justice argued from a fallacy when he contended that Government House Farm was "public property"—and that "it came within the designation of Sec. 8 of the British North America Act, 1867." If the premises laid down by the Hon. Minister of Justice had been true, his conclusion would have been correct; the action of the Dominion Government in recommending Her Majesty not to assent to the Park Bill would have been just; and the gift of Government House and Farm to the Local Government and Legislature, would not have been an "airy nothing,"—as it is. Government House Farm was, in the reign of King George the Third, granted to Lord Dorchester, Governor General of Canada, and to his successors in office, to be by them held, in trust, for the use and benefit of the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government of the Colony for the time being. The deed is on record. No power on earth can break it without the consent of each party to it. The Queen cannot, because the Crown formally granted it to the Governor General for a specific purpose; the Governor General cannot, because he only holds it in trust for the Lieutenant Governor of the colony; the Lieutenant Governor cannot, because it is vested in his superior. The formal consent of all three must be obtained before the deed of Government Farm can be broken; before the Dominion Government—no matter how magnificently liberal its intentions—can present the farm, as a free and "unsolicited" gift to the people of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Laird is,—or should be—cognizant of this fact; and, as we last week demonstrated, he should have made it known to the Cabinet of Canada. He did not; and he has been revenged of the citizens.

Mr. Pope, when he was at Ottawa, acted differently. Faithful to the people whom he represented, and conscientious in his desire to obtain for them a great and lasting boon, he made known to Sir John A. McDonald the peculiar manner in which the property in Government Farm was hedged and guarded. He laid before him the plan of the proposed park; told what was wanted, and asked his advice. On his advice Mr. Pope acted. The plan suggested by the Minister of Justice,—the first lawyer of Canada—was that the Legislature, at the session then pending, pass an Act in which should be embodied what was required. It would, he said, be sent from Downing street for the consent and recommendation of the Governor General in Council; and he bound himself to recommend it. This agreement—of which the Hon. David Laird was fully cognizant—was not carried out by the successors of Sir John A. McDonald's Cabinet. Consequently the Park is lost to our citizens.

THAT DEFICIT.

AT the end of the financial year—31st June—the public accounts showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure of $400-000. The deficit proclaimed by Mr. CARTWRIGHT and the *Globe* is "nowhere." DR. TUPPER was right—as usual.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ABDUCTION.

ON the first of July last, a child, four years of age—named Charles Ross—was, in open day, carried from the streets of Philadelphia. The best detective talent in the Union has been placed on the track of the kidnappers; but every effort has, so far, been vain. The abduction has, of course, created a great sensation. The excitement is greatly increased by the fact that the captors of the child have had the audacity to communicate with his father, and to offer to restore him in consideration of receiving $20.000.

COPPER MINING.—The Portland *Press* says:—The English company which is working the copper mines at Grand Manan are meeting with success equal to their expectation. They have a quantity ready for shipment.

The Elcho Shield, won by Iceland last year, has been won this year by the Scotch Eight. The gross scores at the three ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards were—Scotland, 1,437; England, 1,405; Ireland; 1,378.

The eastern train leaving Montreal, Tuesday night, ran into a freight train near Soixanta and was badly telescoped. Two engines, a Pullman car and a mail car were considerably smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one was killed.

SUPREME COURT — GEORGETOWN.

The greater part of the term was occupied on the trial of the case "Donald McIntosh *vs.* Donald Campbell and others," for assault. The trial occupied six days—for the plaintiff, Alley, Davies and Hodgson; for the defendant, Palmer, McLeod and Sullivan. Donald McPhee *vs.* James McDonald, was settled without trial—for the plaintiff Palmer and McLeod; for the defendant, Alley and Davies. *Doe Dem* Chiverie *vs.* Knight, was a suit to try the title of a piece of land at Souris—verdict for plaintiff—for the plaintiff, McLeod and Davies; for the defendant, E. J. Hodgson. Andrew Glover, *vs* John Stewart—and absent debtor—was tried—verdict for plaintiff for $317—for the plaintiff, McLeod.

The petit jury complained very much of their being detained so long from home at a busy season of the year—on pay that will not half defray their necessary expenses. On Tuesday evening Judge Hensley discharged them, and the cases then on the docket remain over till next term.

There were no criminal trials; and the High sheriff in due form presented the presiding Judge with the traditionary pair of white gloves.

Towards the close of the term, Mr. McLeod stated that he considered it his duty—as counsel in one of the Lunatic Asylum cases—to call attention to articles in some of the Island newspapers in which the matter to be tried on these cases was discussed. He submitted that, inasmuch as the guilt or innocence of the persons accused was now a question pending in court, it was illegal for newspapers—by the laws of England and of this colony—to argue the question either for or against the defendants, be they guilty or innocent. The Judge remarked that he had noticed some, at least, of the articles complained of; and, that the law of this Colony would protect parties from having their cases improperly prejudged by newspaper articles, while their cases were pending in Court. Mr. McLeod remarked that he did not wish to press the matter further, as he was satisfied—after the Court had given expression to the rights of parties under the law—gentlemen conducting newspapers in the Colony would not transgress the limits set by the law to the discussion of questions under the cognizance of the Court.

THE TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

IN the United States, just now, the "all-absorbing topic" is the "Tilton-Beecher Scandal." The newspapers are full of it; the people, no doubt, revel in it. It is truly one of the most extraordinary scandals of this scandalous age. Several years ago Mr. Theodore Tilton, of Brooklyn, New York, accused Henry Ward Beecher of holding criminal correspondence with his [Tilton's] wife. The charge was not openly preferred, although a few particulars were published, or darkly hinted at, in the newspapers. Mr. Beecher declined to answer to the charge,—and as it now appears—wrote an apologetic letter to Tilton. The affair was, for the time, hushed up; and it was thought—and doubtless hoped by some—that it was buried in oblivion forever. Such was not the case. A short time ago Mr. Tilton published a letter in which he renewed the charge formerly preferred. Mr. Beecher thereupon demanded the appointment of a commission to investigate the charge and report to his congregation; and nominated several leaders among his flock as commissioners. The investigation is now proceeding. Properly speaking, it is a private investigation; but through the enterprise of the newspapers and the treachery of some of the parties concerned, most of the evidence has leaked out.

The evidence is a curious agglomeration of assertion and denial. Tilton distinctly asserts—in fact swears—that Beecher held criminal correspondence with Mrs. Tilton, and that both admitted the fact to himself and to Mr. Moulton, an Attorney. Mrs. Tilton frantically denies the charge; denies ever admitting it to be true; and declares that her married life has been rendered miserable by the vagaries and free love practices of her inconstant husband. The latter statement is borne out by the notorious Victoria Woodhull—who rejoices in the fact that, for three months, Tilton was hardly out of her sight; that he was her "devoted," her "accepted lover," and that he slept "every night for three months in her arms." Beecher, on his part, declares that although he may have been guilty of leading Tilton's wife to love him more than her husband, there was never the slightest criminality in their communications So the matter rests. The evidence taken before the Committee is voluntary. With the exception of Tilton—who took an extra judicial oath—none of the witnesses testified to their statements.

The latest news in connection with the scandal is that Tilton has been arrested for libel. A friend of Mr. Beecher caused the arrest in order that sworn evidence may be taken before the Court, and the "Scandal" properly ventilated.

A SECOND CHAMBER.

The Toronto *Nation* remarks that "Up to the present time, no Province of the Dominion has followed the example of Ontario, in preferring one to two Legislative Chambers. The late Government of Manitoba had proposed a bill for abolishing the Second Chamber before it was defeated; but though the fact was announced to the Assembly, the bill does not appear to have been introduced. The Government felt confident this measure would be supported by the country; and if so, we shall hear of it again, though it may, and probably will be discarded by the new Ministry. The smaller the Province, the more unwieldy and incongruous does a cumbersome legislative apparatus appear."

Peru has made proposals to Germany for a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, similar to that she recently concluded with Italy. The Chancellor has referred the request in favorable terms to the Federal Council.

The Arkansas troubles are not yet ended, and it appears from information published in the Little Rock *Gazette* that Brooks is preparing for a new *coup d'etat*. The following is the rumored new scheme of the Brooks party:—On Monday, the day before the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, when the Congressional Committee will arrive, McClure, Searle, and Bennet, a quorum of the ex-Supreme Court, are, it is said, to meet Cox, a clerk to the old and present Court, who will recognize them and secure the records of the State House. A test case is to be made and an injunction to be issued against the meeting of the Convention, declaring illegal the legislature which called it. Oliver, the ex-Sheriff, is to serve the injunction, and, if possible, seize the Legislative Halls with a strong posse. The same journal says that there was a rumor that Cox had been arrested, but enquiry proved only that, on going to his office, he found a guard with loaded muskets stationed at the door. He was not allowed to go in at first, but was soon after admitted. The armed guard was then withdrawn, and a citizen guard stationed near, watching the office and State House. The militia guard is very vigilant. The old Supreme Court Judges claim that they are the Court, and can sit, not having adjourned before the meeting of Baxter's Legislature. There is now a rumor round the State House that Brooks' men have 5,000 armed negroes organized in the country, near this city. The guards were doubled last night, and will be increased to-night.

"CANADA FIRST."

THE "PARTI NATIONALE"—THE "MARITIME NATIONAL CLUB" AND "CANADA FIRST"—EXPOSITIONS OF SHERIFF HARDING OF NEW BRUNSWICK, AND HON. W. W. HOWLAND, OF ONTARIO.

[From the St. John Telegraph.]

A very large and intelligent audience assembled last evening in the hall of the Mechanics Institute to hear Mr. Howland, the President of the Dominion Board of Trade, on the "Canada First" party. Mr. Howland was met in the anteroom, and attended to the platform by a large number of influential gentlemen, and on entering the hall was greeted with cheers. Mr. Howland had been asked to deliver an address by the Maritime National Club, and its President, Mr. E. Everitt, took a seat on the platform with him, together with the High Sheriff, who acted as chairman.

SHERIFF HARDING

said he had been delegated by the Maritime National Club to introduce to them a gentleman, whom they felt to be one of us, a Canadian, and a man who had done much to mould a national sentiment in the Province of Ontario. He also thought it more than right to introduce the Maritime National Club to them; and there was the less difficulty in doing so as, unlike many other societies, they made no secret of their principles, and each person on entering the hall had been presented with a copy of their views and objects, which he proceeded to read:—

PLATFORM OF THE MARITIME NATIONAL CLUB.

Organized April 27th, 1874.

The objects of this Club shall be:—

A. The cultivation of a National sentiment throughout the Dominion.

B. The development and formation of a political party, to be a Dominion Party, without dependence on affiliation or connection with any of the existing parties.

1. British connection under Confederation of the British North American Provinces.
2. Closer trade relations with the British West India Islands, with a view to ultimate political connection.
3. Encouragement of Immigration.
4. The imposition of duties for Revenues, so adjusted as to afford every possible encouragement to Native Industry.
5. Pure and Economical Administration of Public Affairs.

OBJECTS OF THE CLUB.

To propound and discuss questions of a political character, both Canadian, provincial and municipal.

To cultivate a correct knowledge of political principles, and induce the people in the city and throughout the province to take an interest in and form correct opinions on political matters, Canadian, provincial and municipal

To bring together members of the different social classes, for the purpose of producing a free interchange of ideas, and a mutual understanding of each other's rights and requirements.

To discuss, promulgate and support all practical, political and social reforms.

To suggest measures for preventing the use of corrupting influences of all kinds for political purposes.

To encourage and assist in the establishment, collection, maintenance and circulation of publications consistent with the principles and objects of the club.

He thought these principles were such as no man could object to. Their motives were good. Instead of being only 280,000 people we were now 4 000,000 people, and our responsibilities and aspirations had increased in a corresponding degree. Canada was the only colony that had ever been consulted in regard to Treaty making by the mother country. No man belonging to the Maritime National Club would ever desire to sever the tie that binds us to the Empire, yet it would be foolish to ignore the fact that political or commercial reasons might make such a step necessary. He trusted that day was far distant. Our politics since Confederation had been ill-defined. Men of all parties joined in that measure for the general good, but that being accomplished, it was found that the old issues which made and unmade Cabinets, were things of the past. There must, of course, always be two parties in any country; it was necessary to prevent corruption, although he was not one who believed that when a man went into political life he necessarily became corrupt.

The movement which originated this Club reminded him of a movement thirty years ago, when they started the Reform club. Some then accused its members of all sorts of wickedness; there were Annexationists, and he knew not what, but in the end they had exerted a most healthy influence on the politics of the country, and he only hoped the present movement would have equally good results. It would seem from their programme that they were not narrow in their views. Having all the objects of the club before them, and the club having asked a gentleman to address the public of St. John (a gentleman whose name was synonymous of nationality in Ontario), for the purpose of interchanging ideas on the great subject of the unification of the men of the various provinces of Canada into one people, it only remained for him to introduce that gentleman to them, Wm. Howland, Esq., of Toronto.

MR. HOWLAND,

on rising was received with prolonged cheers. He said that after the reception that had been accorded to him, he felt some diffidence in addressing so large and intelligent an audience, but their presence proved that they were in sympathy with the movement for the creation of a national feeling in Canada, for he was proud to think the time would come when local political jealousies would be forgotten, and we would be all content to be simply Canadian. Sheriff Harding, who preceded him, had so thoroughly covered the whole ground, and shown such a thorough understanding of the question involved, that it had almost made any remarks on his part, superfluous; yet there were one or two points on which he would briefly touch.

Looking back to the inception of Confederation he could not but regard it as a great political mistake that elections had not then been held in all the provinces on that question, for then we would have had new party lines drawn. As it was, Confederation was carried by means of coalitions in all the Provinces, and Liberals and Conservatives were mingled together. In Ontario this state of things existed until George Brown left the Government, after which an attempt was made to establish the old party lines. That attempt had been going on ever since, or for nearly seven years, and he put it to them whether they thought it had been at all successful. The only answer that could be given to such a question was an emphatic No. In New Brunswick party lines had been almost entirely obliterated, so that neither the old Liberal party nor the old Conservative party were able to disentangle themselves from the alliances into which they had entered. In Nova Scotia the changes which had taken place were simply miraculous. First, Dr. Tupper was returned as the sole representative of his party in Nova Scotia, a head without any tail; then at the next election he brought with him all the Nova Scotia members but one or two. Again he was reduced to his original state and returned solitary and alone. In Quebec there were formerly two parties, the Rouges and the Blues; since then a third had arisen, the Parti-Nationale which now was, in point of fact, the strongest of the three. In Ontario, and he regretted to say it, party lines had been restored only so far as regarded bitterness of feeling, but not as regards principle. Sectional animosities had been granted a new lease of life, and now it became merely a question as to what sectional forces could be obtained to aid a candidate. The great influence of the Orangemen and the powerful efforts made to secure their support, were instances of this. He did not think that such a state of things should be allowed to exist; and this brought him to another point—the undue influence of leaders. "The individual withers, and the world is more and more," sings Tennyson, but in our politics it has not been so. We have followed our leaders blindly. The political history of Ontario and Quebec, for the last twenty years, has been but the history of Sir John A. Macdonald and of George Brown. Instead of the parties initiating their own policy, the leaders initiated it for them and forced it down their throats. He might illustrate this by two treaties, one made with the United States, which had gone into operation, and the other in course of being made, or, at least, proposed. The first treaty was very distasteful to many people in Canada; if a poll had been taken on it, irrespective of party, or rather the personal influence of leaders, it might not have been agreed to; yet it was agreed to, and we might yet have to swallow the Reciprocity Treaty in the same way. If constituencies and voters were going to follow leaders blindly, why keep up the forms of Responsible Government at all? If we are to live under an autocracy, why go to the expense of electing a House of Commons?

These Provinces were now almost as much separated (in community of sentiment) as before Confederation. There had been nothing to break down Provincial lines. What was wanted was a strong party that would run through all this and bind the Confederation together. We have had great prosperity, under the Union, and there has been no strain upon it, but let reverses, direct taxation, or some such grievance arise, and where is the national tie that is to hold us together? There may be a latent tie, but that would not do in the hour of trial. There must be an active and strong current of sympathy from one part of the Dominion to the other. We want to stand shoulder to shoulder. We want to form a great and strong party on the basis of national sentiment. Going to a country where such a sentiment exists we can clearly observe the benefits of it. We can see how it imparts strength and solidity an unity to the whole political fabric, makes it able to stand the shocks of adversity, and binds it together with bands stronger than steel.

Having shown that there were no parties at present existing in Canada with cohesion and range sufficient to embrace the whole Dominion, Mr. Howland proceeded to lay down the proposition that to ensure the safety of a new party it was necessary to put down sectionalism. When a man came before us as a candidate we should not ask him if he belonged to any particular society or sect. Let him come, not on any such doubtful recommendation, but simply as a Canadian, as a man of sound principles and good talents. Sectionalism was too prevalent in the form of Provincialism now. It had been said that the House of Commons might as well be railed off by Provinces and worked in this way—and there was too much truth in the remark. All this was wrong and must be broken up. We are all Canadians, and it was the aim of the "Canada First" party to obliterate those petty lines which divided men, because they came from different Provinces. He was satisfied that no time could be more opportune for such a work than the present.

Some people thought that in Canada we had no right to have a national sentiment, such as was the object of the 'Canada First' party to create. He had no hesitation in combatting such an idea. He claimed for the people of Canada the same right to that love of country which distinguished Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen. Were these men less truly British because of their love for the land in which they lived? And why should Canadians be denied the same privilege? That was the sentiment of a noble passage of the late lamented Thomas D'Arcy McGee, the first martyr to Canadian Nationality.

The name,

"CANADA FIRST,"

by which the party to which he belonged was designated, was largely a nickname, but, no doubt, like many other nicknames, it would stick. We named it, as we desired to make it, the, "National Party." In speaking of Canada first, we do not desire to place our Canadian interests above all other interests, but, as in the negotiation of treaties and all other matters affecting both the interests of Canada and the Imperial Government together, it has been found that, to say the least, no undue favor or consideration has been shown to Canada, it was proper that Canada should do something to protect itself; in that sense the words "Canada First" were certainly not out of place. He particularly desired, in this connection, to explain that this party was in no sense of the word a "Know Nothing" party. No distinction was made between Canadians born and those by adoption, in fact, they had nearly as many members born out of Canada as of members born in it, for, he regretted to say, that there was often too little political self-reliance in native born Canadian youths.

In regard to the platform of the party, it was largely in accord with that of the Maritime National Club, with the addition that they were agitating for an income franchise, and one or two other matters of lesser moment At present the platform was not a settled one altogether, though its main principles were understood. It had often been said that thepeople of Ontario wanted to do too much and to govern all Canada, and therefore it was felt that the platform of the party could only be settled by a convention of all the Provinces.

Objections had been made to the "Canada First" on the score of loyalty. He had shown that the country had been kept divided since Confederation by the want of one great party, and he would ask whether a party which was calculated to draw all the Provinces together was not much more calculated to promote connexion with the Empire than than a state of things which resulted only in isolation and disunion. The main object of keeping up the old parties now was merely to serve the interests of a few old politicians. Old parties must die out. The National party comes out now as a new party to rise on the ruins of old issues and presently there would be only two parties in Canada, the National and non-National, in spite of some Canadian politicians, and to quote Brett Harte, slightly altered, for ways that are dark, and for tricks that are vain, Canadian politicians were peculiar.

There was a strong feeling everywhere for the formation of this new party. No doubt, when the platform was built there would be plenty to leap on it. Now there was a noble opportunity for New Brunswick to align themselves with the most progressive minds in the other provinces, for here no parties exist. Small parish politics should be given up, and he hoped to see the day when our petty Legislatures should be abolished by a grand maritime union. We have in Canada as fine a country as God has given to man, as intelligent and well educated a people; we have everything in fact, to make a nation, and it only remains for us to join these elements, for us to forget that we belong to separate provinces, and to stand shoulder to shoulder, and to become in sentiment, as we are politically, one people. [Great applause].

I. Allen Jack, Esq., in a neat and witty speech, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by C. H. Fairweather, Esq., and carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Howland for his able exposition of the views of the party;

And further Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is most desirable that the Maritime National Club should be encouraged in its efforts to cultivate a national and patriotic spirit throughout the Dominion.

The meeting then closed, after which Mr. Howland received the greetings of his friends, and was introduced to a large number of gentlemen on the platform.

JOBBERY.

The Montreal *Gazette* of a late date has, in a letter from its editorial correspondent in St. John, the following:—

"There is a good deal of talk in the city about a job perpetrated by the Dominion Government in behalf of Mr. Anglin, the Speaker of the House of Commons. It is said that His Honor, not satisfied with the salary he receives as Speaker, not satisfied with being permitted to turn the press out of the rooms which they have occupied since the Parliament Buildings were erected, and which were expressly built for them, in order that he may have larger quarters for his family, has demanded and received the printing patronage of the Province, and that, notwithstanding that he has no job printing office of his own. He is farming out to other printers, making a comfortable commission for himself out of the transaction. There are two objections to this proceeding. It is a violation of the Independence of Parliament Act, which forbids members of Parliament receiving gratuities from the Government. It is disgraceful that the Speaker, above all men, should thus be the recipient of all favors from the Government, a fact which must entirely destroy all confidence in his impartiality, and make him what he proved himself to be last session, a mere paritzan Speaker. And it is a violation of the law which places the ordinary privileges of the Government as well as the Parliament, in the hands of contractors, who obtain the contracts after fair competition. It is, however, but another illustration of the difference between precept and practice, as exemplified by the policy of the so-called Liberal Government."

It is suspected that a certain member of the Dominion Cabinet—also interested in the printing business—disgraces his position, violates the Independence of Parliament Act, and furnishes another and a still more striking illustration of the difference between precept and practice as exemplified by the policy of the so-called Liberal Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUEEN SQUARE

TAILORING DEPOT!

Notice to Customers!

The subscriber having secured the services of

MR. CHISHOLM,

late of Halifax, N. S., is prepared to furnish, as usual, at the shortest notice,

Gentlemen's & Youths'

CLOTHING

Of Every Description,

IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

GOOD FIT

AND

Satisfaction Guaranteed

TO ALL.

ON HAND,

A STOCK OF THE MOST

Fashionable and Desirable Goods!

IN THE MARKET.

JOS. A. McDONALD.

Ch'town, Aug. 1, 1874.

MEN. MEN.

Wanted immediately, twenty good Joiners and Cabinet Makers, to whom liberal wages will be given.

MARK BUTCHER.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874.—2i

NEW GOODS

AT THE

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

Queen Square,

The Subscribers have received per Steamer *Prince Edward*,

A NEW SUPPLY OF

British & Foreign

MERCHANDIZE!

WHICH IS

Now Being Opened!

and will be ready for inspection in a few days, and offered for sale at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

W. & A. BROWN.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

Auctioneer, Commission Merchant,

BROKER

AND GENERAL AGENT.

CHATHAM, - NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Aug. 3, 1874.—4m

ALL ABOARD!

THE LADIES OF ALBERTON are preparing to have their

BAZAAR & TEA PARTY

To Come off on 5th August next.

A large number of Useful and Fancy Articles will be offered for sale at reasonable rates; and the AMUSEMENTS suitable for a SOCIAL GATHERING will be provided. The patronage of the public is solicited, and an assurance given that the occasion will be an agreeable one.

Tickets of Admission can be had at the entrance. Tea will commence at 1 o'clock.

By order of the Committee of Management.

FREEHOLD FARM

ON LOT 44

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the right title, and interests in the Farm lately owned by John Kickham, situate on Township No. Forty-four, at the head of Souris River, consisting of fifty acres. The said farm is conveniently situate to School House, Grist and Saw Mills, and is worthy the attention of those who require a nice farm. Title good, and terms easy.

WM. D. STEWART.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874

TENDERS WANTED

FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Works till SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST next, from parties willing to contract for the following works, viz:—

Building a STONE BRIDGE across Crosby's Mill Stream, Head of West River.

Rebuilding DeSable Bridge.

STONE BRIDGE across Found's Mill Stream, Fountain Road, New London.

—AND, ALSO,—

A WHARF at Vernon River Bridge, already advertised.

The time for completing each of the above contracts will extend into the summer of 1875.

Specifications for the different contracts will be left as follows:—Crosby's Bridge, at Crosby's Mill; DeSable Bridge, at Alex. McKay's, near Bridge; Found's Bridge, at Found's Mill; and Vernon River Wharf, at Mr. Finlay's Tavern, near Bridge.

The signatures of two good and sufficient securities, willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the work, to accompany each tender.

Board will not be bound to accept lowest or any tender.

—ALSO,—

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Secretary of the Board of Works, till SATURDAY, 15th AUGUST next, from parties willing to contract with the Government, to raise, round up, and macadamize, about 16 chains of the Street or Highway at Mount Stewart.

Specifications will be left with Mr. Bourke at his Store.

Two securities will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

Board not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

RICHARD WEEKS, S. P. W

Ch'town, July 28, 1874.—rg a—[aug3]

Tenders for Government Work!

THE undersigned will sell by Public AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of AUGUST, at eleven o'clock, a. m., repairs to MURRAY'S BRIDGE, Baldwin's Road. Same day, at 12 a. m., repairs to COUGAN'S BRIDGE, North end of Baldwin,s Road. Same day at 3 p. m., repairs to BRIDGE at Roderick McDonald's Mills, Morell. Specifications to be seen at time of sale. Good security required for each contract.

WM. McDONALD, S. P. W.

Aug. 3.—gaz ar till 14th aug

PLAIN JOB AND BOOK PRINTING done at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction. Auction.

WE will sell at Auction, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, in front of Sales Room, at 11 o'clock.

200 bbls Tea rose FLOUR,
200 " Oshawa, "
300 " Assorted Brands Spring extra,
50 " CORNMEAL.

CARVELL BROS.
Auctioneers.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. E. I. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN consequence of changes made on the Intercolonial railway, the Steamers St. *Lawrence* and *Princess of Wales* will leave Charlottetown for Pictou at ONE o'clock in the morning instead of 3. Passengers proceed to Halifax by 6 a. m. train.

Also, will leave for Shediac at 3 instead of 5, as heretofore.

By order,
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Aug. 3, 1874.—1m

1874,

Midsummer

1874.

P. Reilly, Tailor,

KENT STREET,

has just received per steamer *Armenian*, from Montreal,

1 CASE SUPERIOR TWEEDS

to which he invites the attention of his friends and customers.

He can afford to sell these Goods at 25 per cent less than the same class can be had for in the city.

P. REILLY.

July 27, 1874—4i

THE CANADA CORDAGE CO.

CONTINUES TO MANUFACTURE

THE BEST MANILLA

In the Dominion!

ALL SHIPOWNERS should use it, because it is better and cheaper than any other that can be had. Samples of all sizes, 6-thread to 6-inch, always in stock.

ORDERS SOLICITED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARVELL BROS.,
Sole Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—ar 3in

Portland Cement & Plaster Paris

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.—3m

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of

Mayor and five Common Councillors,

For the representation of

The City of Charlottetown,

will be held on

TUESDAY,

the 4th of AUGUST next, at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, Corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. 2—At the Warehouse of Richard Heartz, Esq., fronting on Sydney Street.

In Ward No. 3—At the Market Hall.

In Ward No. 4—At the fire Engine House, fronting on King Square, Kent Street, East.

In Ward No. 5—At the House of Widow Tierney, Corner of Great George and Euston Streets.

And at the said Elections the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Street. Number four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies North of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of said Town. See 18 Vic., Cap 34, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the Acts in amendment thereof."

NEIL RANKIN, Mayor.

PETER MACGOWAN, City Clerk.

Ch'town, July 27, 1874.

TRADE SALE!

WE will Sell at AUCTION, about 5th AUGUST, or immediately after arrival of Ship *James Duncan*, of which due notice will be given hereafter, the following GOODS, viz:—

400 bbls FLOUR,
150 do CORNMEAL,
30 puns MOLASSES,
20 hhds SUGAR,
30 bbls White Granulated SUGAR,
120 chests TEA, } warranted,
50 half chests, }
50 caddies TOBACCO,
30 boxes do,
10 kegs twist do,
300 sides SOLE LEATHER,
150 boxes SOAP (pound bars,)
30 do Toilet SOAP,
100 coils Manilla 6, 9, & 12 thread,
20 boxes Clothes pins,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
20 M Paper Bags,
50 doz BROOMS,
50 doz PAILS,
60 tins PEPPER,
45 tins GINGER,
50 tins MUSTARD,
50 tins Mixed Spices,
10 boxes COFFEE, 20 lb each,
20 do CORNSTARCH,
100 kegs Nails, 4dy 10dy 12dy,
20 casks Vinegar (Extra Strong,)
25 do Kerosene (American),
70 boxes Nixey's Blacklead,
100 doz Blacking,
10 bbls Lamp Chimneys,
20 kegs Baking SODA,
10 bbls Washing do,
100 boxes Confectionery,
50 jars Cream Tartar,
15 boxes STARCH,
25 do Horsenails,
15 bags RICE,
200 boxes RAISINS,
50 boxes FIGS,
10 bbls CURRANTS,
20 bags Walnuts,
20 do Filberts,
20 do ALMONDS,
20 bbls Barne's PICKLES,
20 do Barne's Chow Chow,
20 boxes Table Salt,
10 tins Castor OIL,
10 kegs Whiting,
4 bbls PUTTY.

TERMS—Under $50, cash; $50 to $200, 3 months; over 200, 4 months.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 20, 1874.

ADVERTISE in the EXAMINER.