

Gross Mismanagement.

We have heard a good deal within the last eighteen months about the cost, management and achievement (?) of the steamer Northern Light. One would have thought that the full measure of the injuries to the people of this Island from this miserable fraud would, by this time, have been complete. It appears, however, that such is not the case. On the 11th of this month she became disabled, and the freight she had then aboard was discharged. Yesterday she steamed to Georgetown, leaving the freight behind. As a portion of this freight consists of ploughs, cultivators, seed grain, etc., the season for which is rapidly passing away, it is difficult to find language sufficiently strong to characterize the conduct of the managers of the winter boat in this matter. The public have a right to know who is responsible for this shameful wrong. In the meantime one fact stands out sufficiently prominent to be apparent to everybody, viz: the unsatisfactory nature of the information, in regard to the movements of the boat, to be obtained from the person here, who is dignified by the name of Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. It appears that those in charge of the Boat did not think it worth their while to write to Mr. Mitchell in reference to the accident, until the 18th—one week after it happened—and then this letter contained no "sound" as to whether it was intended to try to cross the Straits or repair the propeller. This letter the Agent received on the 22d, only eleven days after the accident to which it referred. In the meantime the Agent was fishing for information from telegrams to private individuals!

It is reported now that the Boat is to remain at Georgetown until she receives orders from the Department which, of course, must come by mail, as telegrams are too expensive!

ORGANIZATION.

It is, unfortunately, too true that "the situation of this country is alarming enough to arouse the attention of every man who pretends to a concern for the public welfare." The list of failures which we publish to-day; the depression prevailing all over the land, and felt by all; the uncertainty and want of confidence which pervades all classes; the acknowledged inability of the Government to do anything but levy taxes and squander millions on rails which are not wanted, on Canals which are of no use to commerce, on breakwaters which are shattered by the first storm, on steamers which are so unsuitable and so mismanaged that they are positively of more harm than good—all things should not only rouse, but also concentrate and fix the attention of every man interested in the country's welfare.

And as the Liberal-Conservative electors of Canada will, in the course of a few months—it may be in the course of a month or two—be enabled to hurl the incompetents from office and obtain able men to take charge of public affairs, it is high time they were preparing—organizing—selecting the best men to represent them in Parliament—canvassing—and providing means to secure the election of their candidates. In Ontario the Liberal-Conservative Party is thoroughly organized; and no less than fifty of their candidates have been already nominated. In each of the other Provinces something has been done. And, now that Mr. Pope has returned, we hope that something will immediately be done here. It is time the people knew who the candidates are to be.

Quebec Affairs.

There can be no doubt that the unconstitutional outrage perpetrated by the Governor of Quebec, in dismissing the Conservative Ministry, was a deep-laid scheme, meant to strengthen the McKenzie Party at the approaching elections. The Premier's conduct, when the matter was recently brought before the House of Commons, would of itself convince any one of this; but, when we take into account the conduct of Senator George Brown and others on the very eve of the coup d'etat, no doubt can be entertained of the motive of the action. Indeed, Grit organs hardly now seek to deny it. This, more perhaps than anything else, shows how hollow is the cry of reform raised by the Party now in power. The liberalism they profess is the tyrannical liberalism of Germany, which brooks no thwarting and shrinks from no injustice to remove whatever obstacles come in the way. It is a most significant fact, connected with the debate in the Ottawa Commons, that neither Mr. Holton nor Mr. Blake spoke. They remained mute, and when the time came for taking the vote Mr. Blake rose and walked out. Now, if

Mr. Blake be the learned constitutional lawyer which Mr. McKenzie and his followers represent him, and if he did not vote with his Party, there is only one conclusion to be drawn, and that is that Mr. McKenzie and the entire Grit party in the Lower House were wrong. They were sanctioning a tyrannical breach of the Constitution; and Mr. Blake could not reconcile their action with his knowledge of Constitutional Law.

In the Senate a majority of 37 to 20 condemned the outrage perpetrated by Governor Letellier. Our Mr. Haythorne, we observe, was among those who approved of the Governor's conduct,—swayed, we presume, by inordinate motives of party. Senators Haviland and Montgomery maintained the cause of right and good Government. It is something to feel that, at least, one branch of the Legislature takes no share with those who would trample on constitutional liberty, in order to hold on to power.

The Dominion Government look to the forthcoming Local elections in the Province of Quebec with exceeding great anxiety. Every influence that can be used is brought forward by them. Money is no object. Banks confer loans without much enquiry or much apparent necessity; and the institutions so honored, work in the cause of Gritism zealously. It is, however, consoling to think that the invaders of the constitution will be repulsed, and that Joly will be satisfactorily beaten, and Mr. McKenzie be afforded another proof of what often befalls the best laid plans of mice and men.

Oddfellowship.

NATAL DAY CELEBRATION—GRAND PROCESSION—ADDRESS BY REV. A. OSBORNE.

REPRESENTATIVES of Colville and Prince Edward Lodges arrived by train this morning; and this afternoon, at a quarter to three o'clock, a procession was formed as follows:—

- 1. Colville Lodge, Somers.
2. Prince Edward Lodge, Summerside.
3. Willey Lodge, Charlottetown.
4. St. Lawrence Lodge, "
5. The Encampment.

The procession was one of the finest that ever walked the streets of Charlottetown. It proceeded to Y. M. C. A. Hall. The Noble Grand of St. Lawrence Lodge—R. R. DeBlois, Esq.—took the chair; and, after ceremonies peculiar to the order, the Rev. Alfred Osborne, of St. Paul's Church, delivered an excellent address upon the principles of Oddfellowship. The procession then reformed and headed by Galbraith's Band, marched through the principal streets of the city. The Grand Entertainment takes place in the Market Hall this evening.

The "Disgraceful Slander."

The disgraceful attempt of the Globe and sundry other Grit journals to blacken the private character of Sir John A. Macdonald and other prominent men of the Conservative party by asserting that they were drunk during the memorable twenty-seven hours' debate of Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th inst., has happily recoiled upon the authors of those slanders, and in a manner which they will not soon forget, even should the slanderers escape that legal prosecution which they deserve.

In addition to the other denials of the foul calumny, that of the Hon. J. H. Pope, of Compton, is perfectly explicit. He said: "That the Hon. gentleman (Sir John Macdonald) had not been indulging in intoxicating liquors in the slightest degree, and he thought that those who made the charge had done an injury to the reputation of their country," an opinion in which every one who loves the truth will heartily join.

The St. John "Freeman"—the Speaker's paper—in the leading article says:—"Sir John A. Macdonald, although frequently in the House, and moving round much amongst the members of his party, neither did nor said anything that would attract to him the special attention of a stranger. On what the charge of drunkenness made against him rests we do not know."

It is announced that Sir John A. Macdonald is going to take proceedings for a criminal libel against the Hon. Geo. Brown for the article in the "Globe" accusing him of drunkenness.

INNOCENCE ABROAD.—By the steamer from Boston came a young man of the ancient colony of Newfoundland, who mourned the loss of a fine gold watch and chain. He was standing on the wharf, just previous to the steamer sailing, when two gentlemanly fellows accosted him, asked him the time of day, and on his producing his watch expressed their admiration of it. At their suggestion he detached the chain from his vest, that they might weigh it, the same moment some one attracted his attention by tapping him on the shoulder. He turned his head, and in an instant the two gentlemanly admirers of his watch were lost in the crowd. The steamer was about to haul off, there was nothing to be gained by waiting; and all the young man from Terra Nova could do was weep and wail and gnash his teeth.—Herald.

The recent floods in California seemed at first sight to be disastrous without any mitigating circumstances. Late California papers say, however, that ten thousand acres of unproductive land has been covered with rich alluvial soil by the flood, and that the tract promises to make the best grain land in the world.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

A Nut for the Local Premier.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir,—I have read a speech of the Local Premier in the Patriot of the 18th inst., delivered on the occasion of the debate on the resolution to abolish the Legislative Council, wherein he was reported to have said "He was no friend of the farmer who would say to destroy our present Constitution, and erect another by which none but young men without property would have a right to vote." Would the Premier's organ be good enough to inform its readers what silly persons advocated the change combated by the Premier? Or is the idea of "erecting" a Constitution, by which none but young men without property would have a right to vote, a figment of the learned Premier's imagination, created by him to be, by himself, eloquently destroyed?

The Premier, in the same speech, paid his fellow-members the compliment of expressing his surprise "at the amount" of their ignorance—and I do not read that any honorable gentleman thus charged repudiated the soft impeachment. I assume they were, to some extent, convinced the rebuke was not without foundation. I was and am myself, sir, guilty of the "ignorance" the learned Premier imputes to his fellow-members, and I now appear in your columns to confess that the cloud of ignorance on the subject on which the Premier discoursed, so densely surrounds me that, notwithstanding an attentive perusal of his speech, I still "dwell in my ignorance." To explain my unfortunate case as explicitly as I can, let me quote the Premier's words:—

"He (Mr. Davies) was surprised at the amount of ignorance displayed by some hon. members in discussing this subject. For their information he would say that this House had not the power to disfranchise the property holders. It was all very well for some honorable members to carry favor with the young men by telling them that they would do away with the vote of property holders, but they had not the power. The Government deprecated haste in this matter—they wanted this question to be fairly discussed. Even if this House and the other House passed a bill to do so, they had not the power to abolish the Council. The only way this could be effected was by a joint address from both Houses, and then an Act of Imperial Parliament would have to be passed."

In this extract it laid down that "honorable gentlemen" had not the power of "doing away with the vote of property holders," and the Premier tells us in detail how the thing can be done. I am at a loss, Sir, to understand what greater protection there is around the "vote of a property holder" than around the vote of a young man without property. I had thought, in my "ignorance," both were founded on laws equally stable, or unstable. I had learned that the votes of young men were very cavalierly dealt with by politicians of Mr. Premier's stripe, both in the Parliament of Canada and in the Legislative Assembly of P. E. Island. Without recourse to the august power of the Imperial Parliament, Mr. Laird, Mr. Sinclair and other members of that kind, undertook to disfranchise the young men of this Island, and none of the jurists in the House of Commons denied they would have succeeded if their Act had passed. More recently, Mr. Davies himself, by Acts of Assembly of this Island, most successfully accomplished the feat of cutting off the young men without property from the right of voting, had an election occurred since the passing of his laws. But the vote of a "property holder," it seems, is sacred. Well, I can't see the difference.

Without presuming to discuss a constitutional question with the learned Attorney General and Premier of the Island—who I suppose knows what he is speaking about—permit me to say that until I read his speech I did not think an Imperial Act was at all necessary to abolish the Legislative Council of this Island—and since reading that speech I have been thinking over this subject; and, sad to say, I am still of the same mind. In fact, Sir, after the Premier's "bounce" about some imaginary persons who advocated giving votes exclusively to young men without property, I am inclined to think the astute Premier, during the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, was (unconsciously perhaps) foisting bad law on the learned heads that compose the House of Assembly. In saying so, however, I may only be "displaying" another example of that "ignorance" that has already surprised the Premier—and I shall, therefore, be obliged to you or my good friend the editor of the Patriot, or to that self-sacrificing and persecuted man, the editor of the Presbyterian—or to any one of your well informed cloud of correspondents, who will tell us whether an Act of the Assembly of Prince Edward Island can abolish the Legislative Council.

Yours truly, AN OPPRESSED TAXPAYER. April 25, 1878.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—It is not a little annoying to the trades-people of this country, to have strangers come here and monopolize the whole of our trade. I know that the Government will endeavor to justify themselves by saying that the contract was let to public competition, and it was perfectly fair for a Nova Scotian to tender for the job and receive it! Who said it wasn't? We admit that he has a right to tender; but when we trades-people admit that strangers have a right to public competition, we don't for once admit that they have a right to form a ring with others to do wrong, and steal the public money. Remember I do not say they have formed a ring; I do not say anything of the kind, I only say that we don't acknowledge such a right. But is there anything about this Asylum contract, or has there been, to warrant folks in saying that there was foul play? Let us see.

Mr. Stewart seemed anxious for this man Mackintosh to get this contract. It turned out that Mackintosh's tender was the lowest; but when notified of the fact, he did not respond. Now here is where the laugh comes in. Stewart in his zeal for the country's salvation (?) crosses the Straits in the ice-boat (on Sunday it is said) to hunt up this delinquent contractor. Wasn't he self-sacrificing, very? But Mackintosh "wad na cum." Mr. Stewart might have then called for the next lowest tender, and no person could have blamed him. It was legal. It was right. Well never mind. Let us go on. Tenders are again called for. The plans and specifications remain unaltered; and the man after W. D. Stewart's own heart, again comes forward, and, no doubt, was kindly entertained by our friend W. D. Stewart,

for he is very benevolent—following out the command of scripture, "Be careful to entertain strangers, for so a good man entertained Angels unaware." It is for the public to judge and say if the contractor belongs to those species of beings; and he was awarded the contract after backing out the first time. Was that right or statesmanlike in Stewart?

Well, the stone was to be harbor's mouth shore stone. Not very. Mr. Stirling specified that they were to be best land quarried stone; and this sand that was to be taken from the great Sahara Desert for some other place—a provision which scared our good friend C. Heartz. Very well; it was found that the sand on the shore would do. It would not cost quite so much as imported sand. Then that wharf. I would like for his honor to throw a little light upon that Asylum Wharf matter. But it may be that common P. E. Islanders have no right to inquire about those things. No tenders ever appeared. Why not? Was not public money paid for it? Then it is said the wall of the Asylum is very inferior, not much lime being used in the work. Then Mr. Campbell did not meet with that hearty cooperation that he should have had from the Commissioner of Public Works. Then it is said that there has been many thousands of dollars paid to the contractors on architect's certificate more than the work is worth; and if this work was not properly done, why did the architect certify it as complete and to his satisfaction, when, by his own admission in the EXAMINER, it was not completed? Why was it that W. D. Stewart did not heed the warnings about the jobbery in this work last summer; and in the face of all the evidence produced, why did not the Government discharge W. D. Stewart and Mr. Stirling? Surely if Mr. Stirling's hands are clear of ringism in this matter he has shown that he does not know good work; and therefore is unfit to superintend the building. If he is one of the ring, he is doubly unfit to be retained. So the Government can take whichever horn of the dilemma they have a mind to. We intend calling a meeting of tradespeople of Charlottetown to petition the Governor in Council to have all the suspicious ones removed. A few of our townsmen can be found who can run the Asylum honestly.

I am, Sir, yours, etc., A TRADESMAN WHO DID NOT TENDER. April 25, 1878.

Died. At Bideford, Lot 12, on the 12th inst., after a sudden illness of about ten hours, Margaret Jane Horne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred Horne, in the 29th year of her age.

BALANCE OF KEITH & CO'S BANKRUPT STOCK! will be finally Closed Out To-morrow, Saturday. Sale at 2 o'clock and at 7 p. m. A. MACNEILL, Auctioneer. April 26—11

DOMINION DAY, 1878! THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE will hold a grand Demonstration, Tea & Entertainment in Charlottetown, under the auspices of the Grand Division. Reform Clubs and all the other Temperance Societies are invited. The Band will be in attendance. Further particulars in due time. W. W. BEER, Ch. of Com. J. W. HODGSON, Sec'y. Charlottetown, April 25, 1878.

FOUNDATION STONE. THE Foundation Stone of the New School Building, now in course of erection, on Western Kent Street, will be laid by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., with appropriate ceremonies. The pupils from the various Public Schools will take part in the proceedings. The Citizens are respectfully invited to attend on the occasion. By order, ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary City School Board. April 25, 1878—21

GOAL! GOAL! FOR SALE—50 Tons good Nut Coal, Apply to HUGH MONAGHAN, Grafton Street. April 25—11

FOR SALE, Valuable Freehold Farms and Building Lots, near Winsloe Station, Malpeque Road, five miles from Charlottetown.

THE subscriber has been instructed to offer for sale that splendid Property known as Kenwith, formerly the residence of the late Hon. J. M. Holl. The Farm consists of about Six Hundred Acres of excellent land, a large portion of which is cleared and has been for several years in pasture; the rest is covered with firewood and fencing materials. The substantial stone Dwelling House commands a charming view of the country, and is surrounded by beautiful plantations and a park-like farm. It would make a delightful residence for a gentleman; and being only five minutes' walk from the station, affords such an opportunity to farm—and yet be within easy distance of Charlottetown—as does not often occur.

The property has frontages on the Upper and Lower Malpeque Roads, old North River Road and North River, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to F. W. HALES, MARINE INS. CO., Cor. Great George and Lower Water Sts. Charlottetown, April 25—m & thur 1m

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

ODD-FELLOWS' Natal Day Celebration! 1878. AN ENTERTAINMENT WILL BE GIVEN AT THE Market Hall Friday, the 26th April, inst., CONSISTING OF— Instrumental Music, Vocal Solos, Character Songs, Readings, &c., by the best talent in the City. The Charlottetown Orchestral Club has consented to give selections on the occasion. Prof. Earle will take charge of the Musical Department. Oddfellows' Entertainments in the past have been acknowledged, alike by the press and the public, to have taken a front rank in amateur performance; and the Committee will spare no pains to make this the best of the season. TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Unreserved do., 25 cents. To be had at the Drug and Bookstores, and from the Committee. H. JAS. PALMER, J. WELL, McLEOD, Chairman, Sec'y Com. April 12, '78—pat 3 law ar t ent

TOBACCO, TOBACCO. 25 TONS Prime Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, SECOND TO NONE. Sold at prices to suit the times. Give us a call. HICKEY & STEWART, No. 1 Queen St., Charlottetown, March 13—1m 6od Steamer "Heather Belle," SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings. Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock, leaving Charlottetown for Orwell same evening, at 3 o'clock. Returning from Orwell to Charlottetown same evening, arriving at Charlottetown about 8.30 o'clock. Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 4 o'clock. Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock. Leaving Charlottetown for Mount Stewart same evenings, at from 2 to 3 o'clock, according to tide. Return to Charlottetown same evenings. Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting, and every alternate Saturday will make a return trip.

All goods should be prepaid at Charlottetown, otherwise they will be stored at their destination, at the risk and expense of the owners. JOHN HUGHES, Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, April 25, 1878. 3m law pat pres her ne ar law 3m

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

TO LET.—The Brick House, known as the late Union Bank, is to let in four offices—only with a fire-proof vault. Alterations made to suit, if applied for at once. JOHN H. GATES, Charlottetown, April 25—pat

FOUND—On Wednesday, the 24th inst., on Prince Street, a PURSE, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by applying at this Office and paying for advertisement. April 26—21

FOUND—On Queen Street, a small sum of MONEY. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. S. SABINE, north side King Square. April 25—41

LOST—On Wednesday evening, a new Merchaun PIPE, with silver furl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this Office. April 25—31

Wanted to Sell—A Top BUGGY—American build—nearly new. At a bargain! Apply at this Office. April 24—11

SEEDS—A large variety of assorted Flower Seeds for sale at the Medical Depot. P. G. FRASER, Charlottetown, April 24—21

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Double Tenement HOUSE or COTTAGE, in a good locality in Town. Apply, by letter, to this Office. April 22—41

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

WANTED—Two or three respectable Young Men as Boarders. Apply at this Office. April 15—1w*