The Examiner,

VOL. XXV. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY MAY 25, 1874. NO. 21.

Business Cards.

PRINTING.

Having Improved
Power & Gordon Presses,
And a Good Variety of
The Newest Styles of Type,
We are prepared to do all kinds of
BOOK & FANCY JOB PRINTING
at the Lowest Terms, at the
EXAMINER OFFICE.

HERMANS & SON,
Bell-Hangers, Gun and Tin-smiths,
QUEEN STREET.
OPPOSITE WATSON'S DRUG STORE,

BEG to return their thanks to the general public for the liberal patronage extended to them since their commencement in business, and ask for a continuance of the same. They keep constantly on hand

A neat Asortment of
TINWARE, KITCHEN UTENSILS
&c., &c., &c.

ALL ORDERS in the above BUSINESS will be punctually attended to.

Having lately made large purchases in the Cheapest Markets, intended for House Builders, such as

Gas Fitting, Water Closets,
Bell Fittings, &c., &c.,

I am prepared to SELL THEM at RATES AS LOW AS CAN BE HAD IN THE CITY, and will fit them up in a good workmanlike style

To a generous public, we would say, that all orders in THIS BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS will be attended to with Despatch

A Lot of First Class WATER COOLERS on hand.

SAYER'S CRYSTAL BLUE,
Sold Cheaper than ever
Nov. 11, 1871.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer,

GRATEFUL for past patronage desires to intimate that he continues to conduct
Trade Sales of Goods,
on Wharves, at Warerooms, Salerooms, Stores, &c., at the very lowest possible rates.

—ALSO—

Auction Sales of Furniture!
Horses, Stock, etc.,

On MARKET DAYS, in front of his Warerooms at the MARKET HOUSE

☞ Consignments, also at his AUCTION ROOM, corner Queen & Water Streets, Exchange Building.

Ch'town, May 4th, 1874.—4i all isl pa

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

IMPERIAL
Fire Insurance Company
OF LONDON.
Subscribed and Invested Capital £1,965,000 Sterling.

MONTREAL
Marine Assurance Company.
Capital and Cash Assets over $1,000,000

The above OFFICES being of UNDOUBTED STANDING, guarantee perfect security and prompt payment of losses.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for Prince Edward Island
Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1873. ly

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission Merchants,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.
BANK BUILDING, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

JAMES BRENAN,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Paper Hanger & Glazier
SOURIS WEST.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
July 7, 1873. ly

BANGOR HOUSE,
PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON
North Side King's Square,
St. John, - - - New Brunswick.
J. H. RUSSEL, PROPRIETOR.

F. M. CAMPBELL.
General Merchant
COMMISSION AGENT,
AUCTIONEER & BROKER
TRINITY CORNER, GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
AGENT FOR THE
Standard Life Insurance Co.
Sept. 1, 1873. ly

VULCAN FOUNDRY
GEORGETOWN.
STOVES, wholesale and retail. WINDLASS and MACHINERY CASTINGS in general always on hand, or supplied at the shortest notice.
Cash Paid
FOR ALL KINDS of OLD & SCRAP IRON.
J. A. RUTHERFORD & Co,
June 2, 1873.—1 y Georgetown

WILLIAM DODD.
Commission Merchant and
AUCTIONEER
QUEEN SQUARE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

JOSEPH CREAMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
CITY HOTEL,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Patients attended to at all hours: and consultations given to poor gratuitously on MONDAYS, from 1 to 4, p. m.
April 20, 1874.—tf.

Properties for Sale.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD FARM WEST.

THE CURRY FARM,

CONTAINING 120 ACRES, situate on the Western Road, 10 chains front, 70 acres clear, well cultivated and fenced with Cedar, balance covered with hardwood and cedar.

A HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSE, 27 x 30, well finished throughout, with Kitchen attached, 12 x 17, Barn 34 x 41, with Pig-house and Sheep-house. There is also another DWELLING HOUSE, 16 x 25. This Farm will be sold with or without the stock, and possession given in Spring, or Cropped and sold with the Crop delivered next Fall.

Terms easy. Apply to
GEORGE W. HOWLAN.
Feb. 16, 1874.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots situate in Tignish, Township No. 1, Prince County, fronting the Railway Station, are offered by private sale. Any Lots remaining unsold will be offered by Auction, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock.

Terms.—20 per cent down, and the remainder in equal instalments annually for 4 years, bearing 6 per cent interest. For plans and particulars apply to
JOHN BALL,
Land Agency Office, March 16, 1874,—tf

To Carriage Builders!

Hotel-keepers, Blacksmiths,
TANNERS, AND MECHANICS
OF ALL TRADES,
As well as Business Men.

I OFFER, in the thriving Village of ALBERTON, several BUILDING LOTS, immediately facing the RAILWAY STATION. The land is high, dry, and well situated, near

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, MILLS, &C.

Plans may be seen at the offices of ROBERT SHAW, Esq., Attorney at Law, Charlottetown, of JOHN BALL, Esq., and at the Subscriber's.

TERMS,—25 per cent. down, or by approved note at three months, balance in four years.

ALL LOTS unsold will be offered at AUCTION on Thursday, the Eighteenth June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

GEORGE W. HOWLAN
Alberton, April 13, 1874.—s j ne till June 18

MILL PROPERTY AND LANDS,
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, or will let for a term of years, a Shingle and Saw Mill, situated on Howl's Brook, Township No. 31, together with about 80 acres of well-wooded Land. There are on the premises a Cottage and Stable. The Stream is excellent, sufficient to drive both mills, and is within 10 miles of the City. Also for sale, 52 acres of land, with buildings, situated on the South Wiltshire Road, Lot 31, 8 miles from the City, (near Fowle's Mills.) This Property is well situated, being within a few chains of a Church, School house, Blacksmith's Forge, and Mills, there are about 30 acres under cultivation, remainder covered with Hardwood, Spruce, Longers, &c.

For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber in Charlottetown,
HENRY C. DOUSE.
Ch'town, May 12, 1874.—3in

BY STEAM.
QUEEN SQUARE
FURNITURE
WAREROOMS!

Our premises have been greatly enlarged and are now the

LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED
IN THE CITY,

and equal to any in the Lower Provinces.

ALL WORK WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

I have 200,000 feet Seasoned Lumber under cover, for manufacturing purposes.

I have 20,000 feet Gilt and Walnut Picture Frame Moulding, 80 different patterns Cheap.

Oval, Gothic and Square Picture Frames, in Gilt and Walnut.

All the latest Styles of Rustic Frames Heavy Gilt, for Oil Pictures, Cheap.

English, German, and American Looking Glasses and Mirror Plates.

A few Large Mantle Mirrors and Pier Glasses, Cheap.

Window Furniture, &c.

Poles, Rings and Cornices, Rollers, Shades Blinds, Tassels, Cords, &c.

Upholstery Goods, Hair Seating, Bedding, &c.

New patterns, in Damask, Repps, Terry, Plushes, Poplins, Brocatells, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Tufts, &c., cheap.

Bedding—Feather, Hair and Flock Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, constantly on hand, cheap.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS,
a Great Variety, Cheap.

A few of the celebrated Iron Bed CHAIRS, —it makes a Bed, an Easy Chair, and invalid Chair, and a Lounge in a few seconds, very durable. No house should be without one.

Our stock is the Largest in the City, and the very Cheapst

Strongest CHAIRS and BEDSTEADS.

Most beautiful and durable Drawing Room, Dining Room and Chamber Furnitnre, in suits.

It is a pleasure to have customers come and examine.

George Woods & cos.
CELEBRATED
CABINET ORGANS
FOR SALE—CHEAP.
JOHN NEWSON.
Queen Square, March 10, 1873.

THE SENATE.

APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSALS IN P. E. ISLAND.

Hon. Mr. Howlan rose to submit the motion on the paper in his name which read as follows: 'That he would ask the House to take into consideration a return to an address to His Excellency the Governor General, to cause to be laid before this House a copy of all appointments to and dismissals from office in P. E. Island, as well as a copy of all petitions and other papers connected therewith since 1st July last, and would then move the following resolution. That in the opinion of this honorable House, it is not in the interest of the good government of this Dominion that any officer of the Civil Service should be dismissed from office unless for either misconduct or incapacity.' The hon. gentleman proceeded to say that the papers brought down had not been printed, but that was not his fault. P. E. Island had come into Confederation on 1st July, 1873, when it was necessary in the interests of the public service of the Dominion that several of the Departments should be re-organized, and new appointments made under the new arrangements. These appointments were not made until the following November when we, its representatives, were up here. What we complained of was that without any complaints against the new appointees they were removed from office—not that at that particular time the Government which made those appointments had not a majority in the country at their back, and that therefore the said appointments were not entitled to the credit allowable under other circumstances. It would be remembered, the Island was then a portion of the Dominion, and it was necessary the appointments should be made. After July the Custom House officer at Charlottetown had to do all the work, so that in the interest of the public service the appointments had to be made. The appointment had been filled by his (Mr. Howlan's) successor, and he filled the office with due satisfaction to the department; but without any notice of any incapacity on the part of the official, as of any misconduct in any way he was removed summarily in January. The particular appointments made in the Island were in the Custom House, Inland Revenue and Post Office Department. The first difficulty arose when the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue occupied the office. The different appointments were sent direct from the department in Ottawa to the offices below. The new officials complied with all the conditions of the acceptance of office. He spoke at present particularly of Messrs. Ferguson and MacNeill, both of whom were in the Inland Revenue Office. An officer from Ottawa went down to swear those gentlemen in, but strangely enough, on reaching Charlottetown, discovered he had not the power. He said in the correspondence that he then applied to the Minister there—Hon. Mr. Laird, he supposed—who also probably discovered he had not the power. The matter was then referred to the Department. At this time the gentlemen were in possession of their offices, and the gentleman from Ottawa was to examine them and report. They had handed in their bonds, but he notified them next day that they must not take charge of their offices, though twenty days had elapsed since their appointment. The gentlemen who occupied the office for the time then, wrote the letter of the 24th November to Mr. Brunell, the assistant head of the Department.

Hon. Mr. Aikins here suggested that the papers should be printed, to enable members to understand this question in all its branches.

After a brief conversation by several members on the subject,

Hon. Mr. Scott said it was unnecessary as the facts were admitted, and upon them the hon. gentleman proposed to lay down a principle as to such dismissals.

Hon. Mr. Howlan promised to give the information contained in the papers in the course of his remarks. He continued to say that this was a most important question, involving all the provinces as well as Prince Edward Island. He desired to show there was a necessity, a basis, in fact, and justice for a resolution of this kind. After Mr. McNeill had received office, with all his instructions and preparations, he wrote an answer acknowledging the receipt of the letter, informing him that the Governor General had been pleased to appoint him Collector of Inland Revenue, &c., and on the 20th of the month he had received a note as follows: 'Please do not enter on the duties of District Inspector until further advised.' This was certainly strange conduct when viewed in the light of other circumstances detailed in the correspondence. The hon. gentleman continued commenting upon the danger of such conduct. The official from Ottawa travelled all the way to Pictou, stopped two days there and then crossed to Charlottetown before discovering he had not power to administer the oath to a gentleman sometime appointed, and ready with all his securities to fulfil the conditions required by his appointment. The strange feature of the case was, however, that the Hon. Mr. Laird was there all the time, doubtless ready to give his advice and to interfere, though not the minister of that particular department. It was a singular coincidence that he was there, and he left the House to draw their own conclusions from it. He next read the narrative of the Ottawa official, including his mention of his consulting Mr. Laird on the occasion. He (Mr. Howlan) could understand his consulting the head of the department in question. A Mr. Nash, connected with the service here at Ottawa, was sent down and remained until the 9th January, when the Government appointed John A. McDonald. The matter had been left in abeyance from November until January, one party thinking that he had the office, and another telling him that he could not get it. This was an extraordinary position to be placed in. Mr. McNeill assumed office, but the correspondence did not give the letters which passed between him and Mr. Patterson at Ottawa. Mr. Ferguson was an assistant at the same place office, and was put through about the same operation as the other. Next we come to the Marine and Fisheries Department. To that office were appointed Mr. John Corbett and Dr. J. T. Jenkins, and it might be surprising that at this moment Mr. Corbett supposed he had got the office. He was appointed on the 13th of October and dismissed on the 6th of December, but at present he had no knowledge whether he was really dismissed or not. He wrote a letter to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, having no direct communication with the office. He was one of the best architects in the Dominion, was every way fit for the position, and could procure security for $40,000 or $50,000 as appears by his letter to the Department. In answer to his note he was informed from the Department—"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to the Minister of Marine, requesting to be retained as the Inspector of Lighthouses, and in reply I have to inform you that the matter will be considered." He (Mr. Howlan) presumed the matter was under consideration. Yet, to this day he did not know whether he was dismissed or not. He contended that that gentleman ought to have been notified of his dismissal, so as to have been able to act in the matter in the way most conducive to his interests. Dr. Jenkins, the medical officer, was appointed on the 18th November, and dismissed the 6th December. Up to the time he left the Island that gentleman was discharging the duties of his office, and supposed he was to be continued therein. His was also probably a case of hardship. The next case was in the Militia Department, which had dismissed Colonel Gray, Adjutant General, and Mr. Freeland, the paymaster. They were dismissed; but some bright star influenced the fate of those gentlemen, for they were reinstated. This act was done in the dark, but those gentlemen appeared to have some good friends in the Council, or dismissed one week, they were re-appointed the next. They were a sort of double-barrelled gentleman, for they were appointed by both Governments, and therefore must be good officials. In the Custom House there was only one or two dismissals. Mr. Collector Currie perhaps owed his good luck to his connection with the paper of Mr. Laird, the *Patriot* of which he was editor. Mr. McLennan, who was removed, had no charge of misconduct or incapacity brought against him since he accepted the office on the 4th November; yet he was discharged on the 9th of January. He would necessarily, in the meantime, have given up his private business. He was sober and industrious, and every way qualified for the post, still he had been kept in suspense up to the 9th January. A paper with respect to the dismissal of a man named Costain, being dismissed at Summerside, had not been produced. He was a man 50 years of age, but was suddenly deprived of his little salary. His petition for reinstatement was signed by nearly all the clergymen, bankers and merchants of the place. His successor had been as suddenly and mysieriously appointed as in the other cases. The Auditor General's Department was one of the most important, as they all knew. The Treasurer of the Island was appointed to that particular office with an assistant—a young man who had held office under all Governments, useful and very difficult to be done without. He was advised to take the office, and there was no complaint made against him. He was well qualified and experienced, yet he too was removed from office on the 12th January, a particularly unfortunate day for all officials in Prince Edward Island. He (Mr. Howlan) contended that this policy was injudicious and hurtful to the public interest. Those gentlemen dismissed had not received that courtesy and fairplay to which they were entitled. It might be answered as a strong argument that Government made those appointments when they were going out of power, but several officers were also appointed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at that particular time, yet he was not aware of their having been treated as the Island officials. It was rumored in the Island that a clean sweep was going to be made of the offices in the Custom House, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments. That would be most unfortunate for the interests of the Dominion, because the system pursued in the Island might be carried out in the other Provinces. The Islanders were a contented people, and small as they were as a community, they were not calling for better terms. Their present officials had given entire satisfaction. The Government, if they disturbed the trade of the country by deranging the post office and other public departments, would not be acting for the advantage of the country. Before Confederation the Islanders had the unfortunate habit of turning out the officials with the change of Government. (Hear, hear, from Hon. Mr. Scott). For this and other reasons we advocated Confederation, after which we hoped the practice would cease. He knew it would relieve the Leader of the Government to be freed from the necessity of making those changes. In conclusion, he said he was strongly opposed to any dismissals from the civil service except for misconduct or incapacity. He thanked hon. gentlemen for the patience and courtesy with which they had heard him, and concluded by proposing the foregoing resolution.

Hon. Mr. Scott replied at considerable length, explaining the conduct of the Federal Government in regard to the Island dismissals complained of by Hon. Mr. Howlan, whom and his colleagues in the Local Legislature, he denounced for having, in their days' tenure of office, swept the Island Departments of the officials, many of them old, efficient and well-conducted, in order to put in their places political friends of the men just raised to power. No notice was given the dismissed of the intention to dispense with them, in the interest of the friends of the Ministers for the time being. Yet this hon. gentleman had the audacity to complain of dismissals on the accession of the Ottawa Government. They had acted generously in the matter, allowing half the number of the newly-appointed officials to retain their places, restoring only half of the improperly dismissed.

Hon. Mr. Miller made a lengthy speech. He favored the resolution in the abstract, but would not vote for it because it clearly implied a censure of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Wilmot said that it would be most unfortunate to adopt the policy, that to the victors belong the spoils. This, the American system, was in every sense bad. The true system was the British, under which a certain number of officials were, by Act of Parliament, prevented from interfering with politics, or voting, or, if allowed to vote, forbidden to use any political influence for any party. It would be as dangerous, in his judgment, to allow Government officers to go out and canvass for a candidate, as it would be to allow them to canvass against the Government of the day. While he concurred in the abstract proposition brought forward by the hon. gentleman from P. E. Island (Mr. Howlan) he agreed also with a great deal that fell from his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Miller) including the opinion that the passing of this motion, relative to the dismissals in this Island, would amount to a censure to the Government. He thought, moreover, that a more unconstitutional course could not have been pursued by any Government, than appointing 150 to 200 officials, from the highest to the lowest grade, while a vote of Want of Confidence was pending over them, and a majority of the people's representatives were opposed to them. He thought this conduct could not meet with the approval of this Chamber. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Aikins regretted very much that the papers brought down to the House were not printed. In regard to their contents, he knew nothing. It would have been very much better had the House been put in possession of their contents. He had learned for the first time of some political difficulties with regard to the Island and the Civil Service. He was not before aware that within a few days of Confederation, a number of officials had been swept out of official existence. The hon. gentlemon opposite (Mr. Miller), had made use of language on this subject, with reference to the late Federal Government, of the strength of which he hardly seemed to be fully aware. Some of his expressions were unnecessarily strong on this occasion. He took unjustifiable ground in his criticism upon the appointments of that Government, which he (Mr. Aikins) was prepared to defend. (Hear hear.) He admitted, however, that the Government had power to make these appointments. Not a doubt of it.

Hon. Mr. Skead — How many did you make?

Hon. Mr. Aikins said he did not know. If the ground taken by some hon. gentlemen was correct, that the Government had no power to make them, then it was the duty of the present Government to annul them. He would ask his hon. friend opposite if that was the course pursued?

Hon. Mr. Miller replied that he did not say the late Government had not the power to make the appointments, but that the appointment of so many persons under such circumstances, was unconstitutional and unprecedented; but that he did not deny that, within the limited British precedent, certain appointments might be made by an outgoing Ministry.

Hon. Mr. Aikins—Well, if it was unconstitutional, the late Government had no right to make them.

Hon. Mr. Miller—That did not follow.

Hon. Mr. Aikins—If it was unconstitutional, he hoped the wrong would be remedied. He felt quite satisfied, from the remarks of the Secretary of State, that such was not the intention of the Government. He did not know how many appointments had been decided upon by the late Government, but he stated unhesitatingly that they had a right to make them, and, as made in good faith, it was obligatory to carry them out. Some were of an important character, but if unconstitutional, he did not think the present Governor, knowing the facts of the case, would have been a party to such appointments.

Hon. Mr. Miller objected to the bringing in of the name of His Excellency in a discussion of this kind.

Hon. Mr. Aikins said he was not speaking of his Excellency.

Hon Mr. Miller rose to a point of order. The hon. gentleman said the Governor had approved of the appointments, and would not have lent himself to anything of the kind, had they been objectionable. That was an unparliamentary remark.

His Hon. the Speaker, having been appealed to, decided it was not in order to use the name of the head of the Government, with regard to the action of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Aitkins replied that he would withdraw his remark; but one statement of the hon. gentleman opposite he would deny *in toto*—namely, that the late Government made these appointments after they knew they were in a minority in the other House. To that he would give a distinct denial. As soon as the late Government became aware they had not a majority, they placed their resignation in the hands of His Excellency. With regard to the general question of the objectionableness of introducing the American system, he believed there could be no two opinions. He regretted that this general, abstract principle should be brought up in connection with what might be considered a petty political squabble in the Island.

An Hon. Member—Parish Politics.

Hon. Mr. Aikins—Yes; if there were less of Parish politics introduced here, the interests of the Dominion would not be the sufferer. He believed every one would regret the adoption of the American principle in Canada. At the same time, were it adopted in one case, it would have to be applied in all. It was quite objectionable, under our present system, particularly, that an incoming administration should dispense with the services of officials unless for misconduct or incapacity. It was most unfortunate the general question should have come up in this way, mixed up with the local circumstances of the Island. He was not aware, moreover, that the question was to be brought up to-day. If he had been, he would have looked into some of the facts of the case, and whatever views he might have had, would have, probably, presented them with much more clearness and force than he had exhibited on this occasion. He would vote for the hon. gentleman's motion if he decided to persist in it.

Hon. Mr. Bureau expressed the surprise he felt at first seeing the notice of a motion of a want of confidence in the Government, for it would amount to that, on the paper of the Senate. He had no doubt his hon. friend (Mr. Howlan) merely wanted to evoke a discussion, not intending to press the motion further. Considering the composition and antecedents of the Senate, it would be a most unfortuate thing to place it in a position of expressing want of confidence in a Government possessing an overwhelming majority in the Lower House and country. It had been said that the late Government, of late, appointed their friends mainly to the Senate, and that it would not give the existing Government a fair trial. He believed no such intention, feeling confident that this House would judge of all matters before it in spirit of independence and justice. He deprecated this motion or such a contingency as a vote of non-confidence in the Government, which would produce a dead lock in both the Houses of Parliament. He understood moreover that the hon. mover was not desirous of embarrassing the Government, were such a thing possible, but that he intended giving them a fair trial. His object was probably attained by this discussion, and he would therefore advise him to withdraw his motion.

Hon. Mr. Kaulbach was understood to express the opinion that it might be better should the motion not be pushed to a vote, though, on the abstract principle, he would vote for it. He believed the late Island Government made the dismissals complained of under peculiar circumstances, and that the late Federal Government found it necessary to fill the vacancies referred to, and could not be censured therefor. He thought the remark of the hon. member for Richmond (Mr. Miller) that those appointments was not decent or constitutional, was quite unjustifiable. Precedents might be found for them. He would be sorry they should be the subject of a party vote.

Hon. Mr. Dickey moved the adjournment of the debate. There was a good deal of business on the paper, which would not be otherwise disposed of.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said he had no objection, but with the consent of the House he would reply to the Secretary of State on a future occasion, and show the impropriety of introducing into this discussion the politics of the Island.

Hon Mr. Lettellier.—After the hon. gentleman gives his answer, does he intend to withdraw his motion?

Hon. Mr. Howlan.—I will consider the matter after my reply. I should like to know, is it the intention of the Government to remove any more of the officials of the Island?

Hon. Mr. Letellier.—Whenever there shall be a just cause. [Laughter.]

The motion to adjourn the debate was carried.

Hon. Mr. Campbell said twenty-one dismissals were made, and only four or five were of importance. The others being appointments of officials of inferior rank, appointments which one would have supposed would not have engaged the attention of this or any other Government. They were reversed, not because the late Government was not in a position to make them, according to British usage and precedent, in the regular, ample and complete discharge of all its duties, but because they were not filled by persons friendly to the gentlemen who represent the Island in the Government at the present moment. The appointment had often been sacrificed on the principal that 'to the victors belong the spoils.' He understood that the Secretary of State on a previous occasion disclaimed the principle of turning out officials on account of political bias or antecedent. He would like to draw his attention to a case in Kingston, where a gentleman holding a commission in the militia, a surgeon of Battery A. at Kingston, was concerned.

Hon. Mr. Scott—Not a commission.

Hon. Mr. Campbell—Yes, a surgeon holds a commission; this gentleman held a commission as surgeon unattached, and was appointed to be assistant surgeon to Battery, A. He was also, it is true, a physician in private practice. He had been doing duty for something like a year and a half. He chose, in the exercise of his undoubted rights as a subject of Her Majesty, to give his strong support to Sir John A. Macdonald at the recent elections. He voted and canvassed for him, and did all he could for him.

Hon. Mr. Carrall.—And perfectly right too.

Hon. M. Campbell—Yes, and perfectly right. (Hear, hear) What was the result? A few days afterwards he was dismissed. It was hard to say whether he was dismissed from the service at large or from Battery A., because it appeared by the *Gazette* that the services of Assistant Surgeon Stoange were announced as dispensed with, the notice being signed by the Deputy Adjutant General himself. We had in this instance a gentleman of merit and high standing, who had discharged his duties in a manner which gave satisfaction to those in command over him, and who held testimonials from the officers commanding the Battery, Colonel French and Major Irwin, with certificates attesting the satisfactory way in which he had discharged his duty to the Battery—and because he voted for Sir John A. Macdonald his services were dispensed with, although the Secretary of State said he did not believe that officers under the Government should be obliged to vote for them. Yet this gentleman who did not hold an office under the Government, in the strict sense of the term, had had the ill-will and vindictiveness of Ministers vented upon him for supporting a candidate opposed to them. He gave that as an instance of the conduct of these gentlemen who talk fair with their lips, but act in a most tyrannical manner against any in their power who chose to oppose them. He differed from the hon. gentlemen who had spoken before him, saying that officers of the Government of necessity should vote with the Government. This principle of preventing members of the Civil Service from voting at elections had been departed from in England for the last twenty years, the tendency there being of late to allow everybody to vote; and when in the spirit of that principle the change was made, enabling Custom House officers to vote, it was desired to follow up this law to the extent of allowing every one to vote as he pleased.

Hon. Mr. Penny—Did this officer leave his office to canvass?

Hon Mr. Campbell said he had not an office which occupied all his time. He had the most satisfactory certificates as to the ample discharge of all the duties connected with the Battery. He had a right to leave when his duties were discharged; but in spite of his services, because he chose to support Sir John A. Macdonald, he was dismissed from his office most cavalierly, not having been able since to obtain, to letter after letter to the Department, more than the mere acknowledgment of their receipt, and the intimation from the Adjutant General that they would be laid before the Minister of Militia. Without a word of explanation, without an iota of reason, and when in the full exercise of his duty he had been harshly and unjustly dealt with, his dismissal being a most arbitrary and objectionable act. Though he (Mr. Campbell) was a Conservative and a Tory, (hear, hear) he believed he was more liberal than the hon. gentleman opposite, as he would rather see all the public officers vote, no matter what side they took, than be deprived of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. mover (Mr. Howlan) saw fit to press the motion to a division, most certainly he should have his vote. He thought that the resolution did not point to the real path of his hon. friend's charge. It said that men were not to be dismissed except for misconduct or incapacity. He supposed that that was such a general proposition that they could all adopt it; the hon. gentleman's real contention was, he thought, that officials should not be dismissed on account of the political course pursued, or in reference to the elections. Whether he pressed his motion or not, he had done good in bringing this matter before the House, and in exposing the course pursued by the Government on the Island—a course arbitrary in the extreme, and which reflected no credit on the Federal Government. Their conduct was tyrannical, and not in consonance with British usage precedent, but a departure from it for the purpose of giving vent to the ill-will and partizan prejudice of their colleagues on the Island itself. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Haviland said that when the Secretary of State spoke the other day of the change of Government on the Island, of the dismissal of the Collector of Customs from office, the hon. gentleman himself having taken the vacancy, he (Mr. Haviland) told him with all courtesy that he was mistaken in the information upon which the speech to this House was founded. [Hear, hear.] It so happened that the Government now in existence in the Island ran a general election in March, 1873, and was sworn into office at the end of April, and that the Collector of Customs was so violent a partzan that he sent in a written resignation of his office to the Clerk of the Executive Government. After that resignation was sent in, he was a mere *locum tenens* till the Hon. Senator was appointed. He remained in that office until the elections took place in the Island to the Federal Parliament, until the remaining vacancies were filled up by the late Government—that of Sir John A. McDonald—for the Dominion, when they filled this office with a gentleman every way capable by experience, talents and character, and after he had received his commission, and held office four or five weeks, he was dismissed without rhyme or reason, the gentleman who resigned the office in April being put in his place. [Hear, hear.] If there was one thing more than another that made him a Confederate, it was his desire to get rid of the villainous American system of rotation in office, which the Island had been afflicted with since 1851 till it became part of the Dominion. The motto of the successful politicians was *vicæ victis* — woe to the vanquished. Every man was turned out with the change of Government, from the Provincial Secretary to the tide-waiter, a consequence, on the eve of a general election, the excitement in such a small colony, was tremendous. They had heard the saying—the smaller the pit, the more fiercely the rats fight. (Laughter. On such occasions, that little colony was a hot-bed of political excitement, from one end to the other. Every man not in office joined with the opposition to get the Government out. It was the ins against the outs, without any great political principle at stake. The system worked great evil, and corrupted the political morality of the colony. He did hope when they became part and parcel of the Dominion that, whatever rule upon which the local offices filled by, Dominion offices would be filled on the some principle as is in Great Britan. He had cherished this hope till he had learned by bitter experience within the last few months, that the contrary woul be the result. He had heard a great deal the other day from the hon. member for Richmond, as to the numerous offices filled by Sir John A. McDonald's Government, on the eve of their seats. As to the Island, however, the vacancies were occasioned by its entering the Union. The whole of the Customs Department passed over to the Dominion, and they had no Inland Revenue themselves. The supply of the offices of these departments fell of course to the Dominion. It was the same with the Post Office and other branches. It was a natural consequence of a Cabinet retirement, and a principle enunciated by all constitutional writers, as well as the late Sir Robert Peel, that a Government though resigning might fill up existing vacancies. Suppose the present Federal Government happened to be in a minority on any great question hereafter—(a member; which is very unlikely) he presumed they would take care to fill all the vacancies before handing over their portfolios to their successors. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He did not think any honorable gentleman could find fault with such conduct. Whether it was desirable that his hon. friend (M. Howlan) should press this motion or not, he was unable to say. He had a declaration from both sides of the House, that they all approved of the British principle. That was all he cared for; he would be content to leave things as they were on the Island, provided that the Government for the future would carry out the principle and follow the practice which had grown up in England, and received the tribute of admiration of all lovers of constitutional Government. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. Howlan replied at great length to remarks made in opposition to his motion on Thursday last, particularly those of the hon. Secretary of State. He commenced by stating that he had always been guided by a strict regard for the truth in any explanations or allegations made before this or any other public body. He repudiated the imputation that he had brought up this motion from factious motives. He said to the Senate of this Dominion the smaller provinces must look for protection. When the great wave of policical passion or change swept over the Dominion, leaving material effects elsewhere, it did not influence the Senate, which was the existing place between the Crown and the people, where right was might, while, in another place, might was right. Taking that view of the matter he thought his duty to obtain for this question of dismissal from office a thorough handling and discussion. He had no desire to embarrass the Government, having resolved to give it a fair trial and assistance, reserving to himself the right of ultimate action in accordance with the dictates of duty; and under these circumstances he felt he would have been remiss had he not exposed to the House the reprehensible misuse of patronage and the gross piece of tyranny exhibited by this Government in a treatment of a number of the Prince Edward Island officials. In reply to Mr. Bureau, he utterly declaimed any intention of moving a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He would never so far forgot his duty as to wish to shake a Government possessing so large a majority in the other House. (Hear, hear). He was not dissatisfied with them in all respects; they were doing what he wished from his standpoint. (Hear, hear and a laugh.) And he had no wish to see them going out of office. He protested against that hon. gentleman attributing improper motives to him. He knew the Government were urged by certain representatives from the Island to make other changes, and this discussion would do more to strengthen the hands of the Government, if they chose to resist improper pressure then it could possibly do to weaken them. He repudiated the idea of desiring anything to weaken them. When he brought this matter up, the Secretary of Ssate accused him of missusing his position in this House, but that hon. Gentleman, like every lawyer with a bad case, could only abuse the plaintiff's attorney. He had broken the rules of Parliament to read a newspaper article, written by the very person whose own action had placed him outside the P. E. Island Custom House. He (Mr. Howlan) was not going to trouble the Senate with abusive newspaper articles; but if he wanted to do so he might find within the columns of some newspaper not very far from Ottawa some cogent and telling exposures and denunciations of the hon. Secretary of State himself. He was not going to search the purlieus of political apostacy—(Laughter)—for arguments or accusations against that hon. gentleman, he himself never having played the part of a political apostate. (Renewed laughter.) He had spent 14 years of political life without holding any office and no friend of his directly or indirectly received any appointment. He was not afraid to let his public character stand side by side with that of the hon. gentleman for examination by the light of the day. The hon. gentleman went on to denounce the P.E.Island *Patriot* as the worst paper known to the Island's history; as devoid of common honesty, and the receptical of all the filth and slander of the colony. Its proprietor and editor was Mr. David Laird, and it had been condemned by a resolution of the Local Legislature, moved by hon. Mr. Haviland on 30th May, 1872, for falsehood, by a vote of 14 to 6 in a House containing a majority of the editor's political friends. The hon. gentleman went on to state the circumstances connected with the last local elections and the results by the change of Ministry, and the various dismissals from office, stating emphatically that Mr. Currie upon the success of the party opposed to his own had given up the seals of his office the day after the new Government was sworn in, in accordance with the system of the Island. How that could be called a dismissal no honest man could conceive. He retorted the charge of audacity upon the Hon. Secretary of State. If ever an audacious statement was made by a Cabinet Minister it was the other day, when he had said that one half the officials only were turned out, to make room for an equal number of the opposite party. Had that been so, he (Mr. H.) would never have raised his voice in the matter. Only the rank and file of such offices as in the Custom House, were allowed to remain, so the hon. gentleman's statement was most fallacious.

Hon. Mr. Scott objected to the language as too strong. He made the statement on what he believed was proper authority. He was under the impression then was, and still, that the Government's action intended the offices should be fairly divided between the two parties. He did not make the statement on his own authority.

Hon. Mr. Howlan said the hon. gentleman erred through ignorance or willfulness, and he could take which horn of the dilemma he chose. This was the true statement. There were twenty-one appointments made, fifteen were dismissed, five retained, and one resigned. The hon. gentleman went on to analyse the list of dismissals, the motives of which he denounced as political hatred and malignancy. He began with the father of the hon. Mr. Pope, and went on to speak of Hon. Colonel Gray, who had been, without warning or cause, suddenly dispensed with, only two of the Dominion appointments being respected, and concluded by saying he was glad of the apparent disapprobation the exposure of such improper executive conduct had elicited in this House, and much good would be done should it be emphatically rebuked as regard the time to come. He had not acted from fault-finding or factious motives in this matter. He knew that every officer throughout the Dominion was looking to this debate to see what the settlement and action of the Senate would be. Let ministers get up and state that for the future no dismissals would take place except for misconduct or incapacity, and he was ready to withdraw the resolution, otherwise he would press it to a division.

Hon. Mr. Letellier said the hon. gentleman had thought proper to put a question at the end of his speech to which, before going further, he would reply that it was the opinion of the Ministry that, in the interest of the good Government of the Dominion, no officer of the Civil Service should be dismissed except for misconduct, incapacity or just cause. This he was ready to declare. (Hear, hear, from both sides.) And when they saw the debate take the course it had, and his hon. friend, a member of the late Ministry, (Mr. C.) assail the present Government in the most violent way, he felt convinced that hon. gentlemen did not remember the manner in which he and his colleagues were treated by the Opposition of a former day. He (Mr. Letellier) could not pay him the compliment of saying that his conduct on this occasion at all resembled that of the late Opposition under similar circumstances. What was the Government accused of? Dismissing persons appointed to office by their predecessors. By whom appointed? By men against whom the great charges were made, and over whom a vote of censure hung for the most serious political offences ever formulated against a Cabinet. They were charged with selling the charter of the great Pacific Railroad of the country, and the evidence was so strong against them that they could not do otherwise than resign; and when the House of Commons and the country had sustained the men who brought those charges, when the accused had lost the confidence and respect of both, they took upon them to dispense the public patronage as if they stood with pure reputations, every way entitled to exercise ministerial power and rights in the matter. No man could have gone to the country and been applauded in saying that a Government under these charges had any reason to dispose of half a million of money by promotions and appointment of persons they would immediately leave behind them, thus exercising an undue patronage. When the new Ministers came into power, the ink was not dry on the commissions of those appointed and promoted, such acts having been performed the very day of the change of Government. He did not comment upon this matter on account of any injury to the new Ministry, but to the interests and morals of the country. It ill became the late Ministers and their friends to come here, after all this, and cast reproaches upon their successors in the manner witnessed. He referred to the sale of the charter for money to corrupt the elections in 1872, and Sir John's telegram—"send me another ten thousand." He defended the action of the present Government, as regards the Island dismissals, stating that the late Government made appointments on the 4th and 5th of November last, though quitting office, themselves, on the 6th. They were kept in them by the Macdonald Government, their situations being the bait for their votes and influence. It was said the Local Government of the Island acted upon the views of the majority, but that majority had sent here a majority of supporters of the Dominion Government. Its action in this matter was not intended to injure any hon. member, but to rebuke and make amends to the improper conduct of the late Government, in taking upon them, while such grave charges hung over them, and a vote of censure by the majority of the Commons was threatened, to make these and other appointments.

A Member.—How do you know there was a hostile majority?

Hon. Mr. Letellier replied, by the fact of their resignation, and by the great verdict of the electors subsequently. [Hear, hear.] What were the new Government to do? They decided, after consideration, to cancel appointments made after the date of the charges, those whom they thought fit to be re-appointed. They knew it was boasted, at the Opposition caucus, on the 7th of November, that patronage was taken out of the hands of the new men in power for ten years. Was it likely or reasonable they should not consider the position, moral and political, of the men who had made those appointments? Were the resigned Ministers in a position to declare that 150 persons should have been named by them to offices, at an expense of a million, when they dared not have asked the House for an appropriation to that amount for the purpose? He contended the Government had just cause for what they had done. As to the complaint of the hon. member for Kingston [Mr. Campbell] about a dismissal, he had not told them that all the officials of the Penitentiary had voted against the candidates supporting the present Government, and actually used the horses of the institution in working for Sir John Macdonald. [Laughter].

Hon. Mr. Campbell said he would explain that shortly.

Hon. Mr. Letellier said the motion proposed to assert an abstract principle, in no need, whatever, of affirmation, and therefore, he was the more surprised to see the hon. member from Kingston ready to pronounce in its favor. It would only go on the minutes of the House, and would be like affirming that right was right, or snow was white. The Government, as before said, was quite in favor of the principle of dismissing nobody except for incapacity, misconduct, or just causes. Mr. Gladstone never abused his position, or prostituted the public patronage in the way witnessed on the retirement of the late Canadian Government. A parallel for its conduct would have been the making of 1,500 appointments, and such a scandal would have roused a storm of indignation throughout England. [Hear, hear.]

Hon. Mr. Campbell said, as to employment of Penitentiary sleighs to convey voters to the polls, he desired to remove a reflection on the very deserving Warden of that institution. He was, on the day of the elections, very much pressed for men, there being not more within the buildings than he had occasion for. On the morning in question, he met all the men in the ante-room, and said the elections were going on, and they knew he was short handed, and those who desired to vote should get the sleighs, in the name of the Deputy Warden, and go in them to the polls; the sleighs to take back the men who had voted, in half dozens, or so, in order to avoid delay, and enable the officials to return promptly to their places. The sleighs thus went backwards and forwards, carrying the voters of the Penitentiary only, to and fro. They were not employed with any other electors.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER—For whom did he vote?

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—For Sir John A. McDonald.

An hon. Member—And voted right too.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—And voted right. In the Post Office Department, which he was familiar, there were eleven officials, who would all be delighted to vote for Sir John, but were terrified and frightened out of their desire by reason of intimidation. One voted against the late Premier and the rest absented altogether.

Hon. Mr. LETELLIER.—I do not vouch for the last statement.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—I vouch for it.

Hon. Mr. MONTGOMERY said that when these appointments were made he was a supporter of the Government, but he did not approve of the policy of the late Government, when they made them. He was not consulted on these appointments, and he did not think that a minority of of the people's representatives, had a right to make them. He thought the hon. gentleman who had moved the resolution, had accomplished all that was necessary, by the discussion that had taken place, and it would be better for him to withdraw it, but if he did not, he (Mr. Montgomery) would make a motion himself.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE said that although a number of appointments made in Prince Edward Island had been disturbed, there never was any intention on the part of the Government to adopt any other than the old constitutional practice. Now he thought the case was neither American nor English. Neither practice had been closely followed out in this instance. With regard to the English practice, it is based on the principle that the Government of the day will look to those officials who are in office for complete information in their several departments; but, he would ask how could Mr. McKenzie look to those men who were appointed in Prince Edward Island for such information, and who were known to be decided partizans. The case had no parallel with the English system. By all means he was willing to grant that the outgoing Government should take those appointments, which truly belong to them, but here was a case that might never occur again, except Newfoundland came into Confederation. He hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his motion; but at any rate, he (Mr. Haythorne) was quite prepared to defend the position which the Government of the day had taken on the question. With regard to what had been said about a statement made by the editor of a newspaper, he might remark that it was quite possible for any man to make a mistake. The vice of making a false statement was the making of it knowing it to be false. When that statement was made in the paper the editor stated what in his opinion was true, but when he found that he was mistaken he made the only reparation in his power by a thorough recantation of the whole matter.

Hon. Mr. Trudell, who spoke in French, said that after a declaration so satisfactory as that which the Government had made through one of its members, and after the statement of the honorable author of the motion he could conceive no further room for argument, and no reason to continue the debate, nor was it to pursue the discussion he now arose. But he felt it his duty to protest against the proposition announced by the honorable member for Alma—a proposition which would have the effect of lowering the character of this honorable House if admitted by its members. The honorable member had put the question: In case of a vote on the present motion hostile to the Administration, what would be the result of it? And he answered by affirming that such a vote amounting to a vote of want of confidence would be rediculous when the Government had a majority of not less than 110 in the Commons. Now, he considered it his duty, as it was the duty of the whole House to protest against such a position, and to repulse it. [Hear hear.] They must not lose sight of the fact that they were called by the country to judge of the accounts of the Administration, and that they ought to do irrespective of its strength or weakness. When all the details of the Administration were duly submitted to their judgment, when they asked for returns from any branch of the administration, having reference to any possible fact relating to the public service when they expressed an opinion on the merits of administrative acts, would there be a single member on the floor of the house who would pretend that they were encoaching upon the privileges of the other House? If, then, they were, in the exercise of their privileges, fulfilling a duty by thus acting, they ought not to pretend that their judgment was of no consequence, even supposing it had no immediate result for or against the Government—that is, though it did not affect its existence. The hon. member for Alma asked what would be the judgment of the highest tribunal in the country—the decision of the highest House in the Dominion. And he held that such a judgment would be of great importance, having the effect of showing to the country the degree of considering which ought to be imposed in the administration. If the action of the House had not this importance it was of no utility at all, and the Senate should no longer be a part of our political institutions. They should either recognize and appreciate the importance of the Senate or to ask for its abolition if they judged it of such minor importance. He might have misunderstood the bearing of the remarks of hon. friend rom Alma, and if so, he would be very glad to offer that hon. gentleman, by his present remarks an opportunity of explaining the whole of his opinion, if it had been misrepresented. Now as to those who sat on the Opposition side of the House with himself, when they gave the Administration a fair support and when they took care to avoid all action that might have a color of systematic opposition; when they gave the fullest fair play, they did not do so from feebleness, but because they understood they did not allow the slightest tinge of party spirit to enter the Senate. For that moderation and spirit of fairness, they wanted to have credit from the Government, and he was sure it would not be withheld.

After a few words of explanation from the hon. Mr. Letelier, the motion was withdrawn, and it being six o'clock, the House adjourned until half-past seven o'clock.

The condition of the flood in Alabama is thus told by the Demopolis *News*:—"The water is higher than for forty years, and the crops, where they were up, have been entirely destroyed. The river in the direction of Forkland is about four miles wide, the old fair grounds and the entire bend being completely submerged. The waste of waters extends as far as the eye can reach, and the landscape looks like a floating forest. Here and there dotted over the waters may be seen cabins with smoke issuing from the chimneys, but without a spot of dry ground within a half mile. They remind us of gunboats with their dark roofs and single smoke stacks. Flat-boat loads of people and cattle are consequently arriving (Wednesday from overflowed lands. Some cattle have already be drowned, but no human lives have been lost as yet."