

"Rally Around the Old Flag."

A Monster Mass MEETING OF THE SUPPORTERS OF POPE AND BRECKEN WILL BE HELD IN THE MARKET HALL ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT.

The Meeting will be Addressed by the Candidates and Others.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, August 14, 1876.

REMEMBER.

PROTESTANT remember that it is the fundamental duty of Government to maintain peace and promote contentment; remember, that you, being in the majority, hold the balance of power, you are the Governors; it is therefore your duty to promote peace and restore contentment to the community.

REMEMBER.

CATHOLICS of Charlottetown, remember that you are compelled to contribute towards the public educational fund from which you receive no benefit whatever; remember that you are compelled to maintain—unassisted by the State, which is bound to supply a good secular education to every child in the Province—the schools in which your children are taught secular as well as religious knowledge; remember that, after all you have done, you are threatened—should Davies and DeBlois be elected—with increased taxation to erect and maintain Governmental schools to compete with your own; remember that if your children do not attend those Governmental schools, so that they may be filled, you may be, by a tyrannical law, compelled to send them. Remember that Pope and Brecken will, if elected, mete out to you that measure of justice which it is practicable to mete, by aiding your schools to an extent proportionate to the secular instruction imparted therein.

THE MOST UNREASONABLE REASON.

JUSTICE is the Catholics' due; it is practical to grant the measure of justice proposed by Mr. Pope; but we will not grant it, because, Catholics may afterwards demand more than it is just or practicable to give. This is the argument used on the streets, and even on the stump, by many Protestants. We had fondly imagined that it could not be matched by another just as unfair and ridiculous. But we were mistaken. Senator Haviland's argument, that because the Church of Rome, in 1870, made it imperative on all Roman Catholics to do that which he commended and justified in 1868, Catholics should not, therefore receive that which he then declared was their "religious and moral advantage of a literary education; but taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of laying down any general rules for the public schools, respecting the mode of conducting religious reading or instruction, on account of the different religious persuasions prevailing among the inhabitants and teachers in the various Districts of the Island, and fearing that any attempt to do so, instead of proving beneficial and producing harmony and good will, would be productive of religious strife and contention which they consider it to be the duty of all to avoid as much as possible;—the Board have always deemed it better to leave the management of the District schools in this respect to be adjusted by the respective local trustees thereof and the parents of the children attending the same, and the result has been as appears from returns before the Board, that in a large number of schools in this Island religious instruction is imparted to the children of those parents, both Protestant and Catholic, and as they desire, and why thereby, without offence, the one to the other, and in harmony, enjoy religious freedom. The Board think it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to disturb this happy state of things; for while they have no intention to prohibit the reading of the Bible but have permitted and will hereafter permit it, where desired by the parents of children, and the duty of the Board, as the general educational interests of all religious sects, to set their faces steadfastly against any compulsory regulations, or any attempt directly or indirectly to interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christians."

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that people are surprised that England and France have not sent military attaches to watch officials in the Eastern war. Owing to the absence of official information, it has been possible to fabricate telegrams for financial operations. The news has been so contradictory that the satisfactory that dependable information would be highly valuable.

MR. CHINIQUEY'S SERMON.

THE REV. CHARLES CHINIQUEY, in his town, he preached in St. James' Church last evening. As might have been expected (in these stirring times) his sermon was a stirring one. His words must have touched the consciences of many present—especially of those "soldiers," those "ministers," who have lately been engaged in electioneering when they should have been at their post of duty "fighting the enemy." We sincerely trust that, strengthened by the power of the spirit renewed, and plentifully supplied with the Gospel of love, those "renewed soldiers" will try to recover the ground they have lost—will give "no peace to the enemy" until the Truth has triumphed throughout the Province. We would suggest, as the best weapon with which to approach "the enemy" at this juncture, the drawing of the sword of justice. There is nothing which will touch the hardened heart or fan into a flame the glimmering spark in the darkened mind quicker than a generous application of justice. An excellent opportunity will be offered on Thursday next. Let the "soldiers" who desire to take part in the fight to which Mr. Chiniquey incites them, see that justice is done to followers of "the enemy," so that they may the sooner regain the vantage ground which Mr. Chiniquey thinks they have lost and be trebly armed for the great battle which Mr. Chiniquey says is approaching.

SENATORIAL DIGNITY.

WE had explained to the indignant electors of Georgetown that Senator Haviland enjoys—as a man and a citizen—the right to use all the influence he possesses in local elections, as fully and freely as the Lieutenant Governor, the Chief Justice, or any other man. But we had pointed out the lesson clearly taught, last week, by the conduct of Senator Haviland's partisans, that if Senator Haviland desires to preserve the Senatorial dignity, he must keep within the limits which hedge that dignity round about. This seems to have raised the ire of Senator Haviland. Last Monday night he made a violent attack upon the EXAMINER—and we are sorry to write it—he struck—as Sir John A. Macdonald says—"considerably below the belt," for he alluded in a most unwarrantable manner to our private affairs. The attack is, therefore, beneath our contempt. Our criticisms of the conduct of Senator Haviland have, in every instance, been directed against his public acts. The truth and justice of our remarks respecting the preservation of Senator Haviland's Senatorial Dignity were clearly proved on Thursday last, when Senator Haviland—hustled about in the crowd—in anything but a dignified temper—must have been solemnized (as we were) to see that his most solemn asseverations fell upon many disbelieving ears.

ANOTHER SCHEME.

TRUE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVES may easily be distinguished from their opponents. They are, in almost all cases, practical men, who have some plan to offer by which the difficulty before the country may be overcome. Their opponents, generally, are impracticable men, whose only policy is to get into office. Mr. Donald McKay, of Rustico, is an excellent illustration of the truth of this statement. He is a true Liberal-Conservative. He is, at the same time, opposed to Mr. Pope's scheme. He does not, however, content himself with merely criticising that scheme. He has a scheme of his own. He proposes that city schools shall be placed under the control of the city—that the city shall select an Educational Board for itself, assess itself, and maintain its own schools without reference to the Province at large. Here is something to think over. Here is a scheme which will, at least, bear criticism—which will wear. We may direct further attention to it hereafter. The "New Party" have no scheme by which to remedy the grievances of citizens—or if they have they keep it in the background. At present they are content

THE "PEJSSIMISME PRINCIPLE."

WE were pleased to hear William McNeill, Esq., of Rustico, state, while addressing the electors on Thursday last, that he was still, as he had always been, a supporter of the principle introduced and maintained by Coles and Whelan; viz., the permissive principle. That principle is contained in the following resolution of the Board of Education, under the administration of those two able men:—

"That the Board of Education recognize the desirability of affording, as far as possible, to the scholars in the public schools of this Island the benefits and advantages of a religious and moral, as well as of a literary education; but taking into consideration the extreme difficulty of laying down any general rules for the public schools, respecting the mode of conducting religious reading or instruction, on account of the different religious persuasions prevailing among the inhabitants and teachers in the various Districts of the Island, and fearing that any attempt to do so, instead of proving beneficial and producing harmony and good will, would be productive of religious strife and contention which they consider it to be the duty of all to avoid as much as possible;—the Board have always deemed it better to leave the management of the District schools in this respect to be adjusted by the respective local trustees thereof and the parents of the children attending the same, and the result has been as appears from returns before the Board, that in a large number of schools in this Island religious instruction is imparted to the children of those parents, both Protestant and Catholic, and as they desire, and why thereby, without offence, the one to the other, and in harmony, enjoy religious freedom. The Board think it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to disturb this happy state of things; for while they have no intention to prohibit the reading of the Bible but have permitted and will hereafter permit it, where desired by the parents of children, and the duty of the Board, as the general educational interests of all religious sects, to set their faces steadfastly against any compulsory regulations, or any attempt directly or indirectly to interfere with the peculiar tenets of any description of Christians."

The Paris correspondent of the Times writes that people are surprised that England and France have not sent military attaches to watch officials in the Eastern war. Owing to the absence of official information, it has been possible to fabricate telegrams for financial operations. The news has been so contradictory that the satisfactory that dependable information would be highly valuable.

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

WE regret that the civic elections should have been made, in any degree, political. It is, however, a pity that something of the same spirit which was displayed on Saturday is not always displayed in the election of GOOD MEN to represent citizens in the City Council. The contest was accepted by both parties as a trial of strength. No opposition was offered to Councillor Murphy in Ward One, simply because it was known to our opponents that, on a party issue, he could not be beaten. Owing to the illness of Councillor McCarron, Ward Two was not contested; but our opponents themselves acknowledge that Ward Two is Pope and Brecken's stronghold. Ward Three was stoutly contested. Councillor Currie received the votes of the Liberal-Conservatives. Benjamin Rogers, Esq.—personally one of the most popular men in the town—received those of the "new party." Notwithstanding this, Councillor Currie was returned—despite the best efforts of our opponents—by a majority of sixteen. Ward Four is the stronghold of the "new party." It was represented on their behalf by Councillor Miller—a man whom it would be difficult to beat in any fight. Mr. Simon W. Crabbe, however, "bearded the lion in his den—the Douglas in his hall"—and surprised many of his friends by being well-nigh successful in driving him from it. After a lively struggle, Councillor Miller came out barely ten votes ahead. In Ward Five, Councillor Hooper (Liberal-Conservative) was met by Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of the Patriot. But notwithstanding all the political influence which Mr. Mitchell brought to bear, Councillor Hooper was elected by a round majority of eighty votes.

There were a few votes cast without respect to party—the loss or gain on either side being nearly equal. The vote may, therefore, be classified:—

Table with 3 columns: Party, Murphy, no opp. Currie, 84; Mitchell, 161; Hooper, 188.

Majority for Lib. Con. in the three Wards contested 86

When we reflect that neither the franchise voters nor the weekly non-monthly rent-payers voted in the Civic Election, and that Pope and Brecken may safely count on the larger proportion of these, we cannot but conclude that the test was a most gratifying and satisfactory one. We learn that Mr. Crabbe has entered a protest against the election in Ward Four, and is likely to be successful obtaining another count.

MIXED ARGUMENT.

MR. L. H. DAVIES says that if Mr. Pope's scheme be once adopted denominational schools will, in time, be the schools of the whole Province! Mr. L. H. Davies also says (in the same speech) that if Mr. Pope's scheme goes into operation, Catholics and Protestants will, in a few years, unite to withdraw all Government aid from denominational schools! Is a man who can talk so wildly and inconsistently on this important point—a man who has no policy of his own—to be trusted before Pope and Brecken, who state what they will do, and how far they will go? Intelligent electors, vote for Pope and Brecken.

DIFFERENT TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT MEN.

Private promises and protestations are very good, but they do not bind men, and should not be taken in the present crisis. What the non-sectarians require is a public avowal of principles. This Mr. Donald McKay has not done.—Patriot.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

The German Government, very seriously concerned at the dimensions which social democracy is assuming, lately proceeded with great energy and severity against all social democratic societies and agitators. Even the social democratic central election committee, which displayed unusual activity, and had founded branches in all important manufacturing towns, is now officially dissolved. Social democratic meetings are strenuously watched over by police agents, and the slightest offensive reference to crown or government is a signal for their immediate suspension. Despite all precautions, this organization daily increases in proportions, and it would not be at all surprising if at the next elections a sensible addition should be made to its representatives in the Imperial Parliament.

The complete stagnation of trade and industry, with a reduction of labor in all large manufactures, necessarily attended by the discharge of numerous workmen, gives such an impetus to the alluring representations of the social democrats and their descriptions of socialism, that the people tend not only to will, but to do. The important fact can also no longer be denied that the social democratic influence has even extended to the military. No particulars are known of the extent of their operations among the soldiers, the authorities observing strict secrecy on the result of their inquiries. But that serious apprehensions have been raised is proved by the stringent measures issued by the War Office with regard to any such movements in the army.

Domiciliary searches have taken place in the barracks and lodgings of soldiers for the social democratic newspapers and pamphlets, and any further reading of such publications, as well as frequenting places where these destructive principles are propagated, is strictly forbidden. It is questionable whether these prohibitive measures will have any effect; for general conscription calling every citizen without distinction of politics to serve in the army cannot prevent social democrats from being among the number. If ever in future an armed struggle ensues in Prussia or Germany between the Government and the lower classes of the people, such as happened in Paris during the Commune, the social democrats will have great power in their hands through having served in the army when young, and gained an intimate acquaintance with the use of firearms. A revolution in Germany would be replete with the greatest dangers for the Government, as the revolutionists would only need weapons to fight in good order.

NOMINATION DAY.

THE CANDIDATES PROPOSED.

SPEECHES SUMMARIZED.

Inflammatory Speech by Senator Haviland.

GOOD ORDER MAINTAINED.

Scenes and Incidents.

A Good Impression left by Pope, Brecken and Ferguson.

The High Sheriff, W. R. Watson, Esq., held his Court, for the nomination of candidates to represent Queen's County, on Thursday last. Electors from country districts were not present in large numbers. Probably they thought it prudent to "utilize" so fine a day in saving their hay crops. The candidates nominated were:—

William Campbell, Esq., proposed by John C. Clark, Esq., seconded by John McLeod, Esq.

William Dunbar Stewart, Esq., proposed by James Inman, Esq., seconded by Charles McKenzie, Esq., and William Ross, Esq.

Roderick McNeill, Esq., M.D., proposed by George B. McKay, Esq., seconded by Edmund Crabbe, Esq., and John McDougall, Esq.

James Holmes, Esq., proposed by Donald W. Palmer, Esq., seconded by Thos. Bigger, Esq., and Geo. Howatt, Esq.

William S. McNeill, Esq., proposed by James Laird, Jr., Esq., seconded by John McPhee, Esq.

Hon. John Longworth, proposed by John Deacon, Esq., seconded by William Laird, Esq.

Donald McKay, Esq., proposed by John McKenzie, Esq., seconded by Robert Stevenson, Esq.

Donald Farquharson, Esq., proposed by Ewan McMillan, Esq., seconded by Donald Campbell, Esq.

Henry Beer, Esq., proposed by John Scott McLeod, Esq., seconded by Robert Jones, Esq.

Donald Ferguson, Esq., proposed by Isaac Foster, Esq., seconded by Leonard Wood, Esq.

Francis Kelly, proposed by John Allan McDonald, Esq., seconded by James H. Cummiskey, Esq.

William Welsh, Esq., proposed by Thomas Beer, Esq., seconded by David Ross, Esq.

John F. Robertson, Esq., proposed by Wellington Mutch, Esq., seconded by Charles J. Howatt, Esq.

Andrew G. Keefe, Esq., proposed by Edward Grant, Esq., seconded by Patrick O'Donnell, Esq.

Louis Henry Davies, Esq., proposed by Hon. James Duncan, seconded by Hon. J. Heath Haviland, and Jas. H. Fletcher, Esq.

George Wastie DeBlois, Esq., proposed by Hon. Thos. W. DeBlois, seconded by Richard Heartz, Esq., and Geo. W. Millner, Esq.

Hon. Frederick De St. Croix Brecken, proposed by Owen Connolly, Esq., seconded by Donald McKinnon, Esq.

Hon. James C. Pope, proposed by Geo. C. Hooper, seconded by Daniel McKinnon, Esq.

Mr. CAMPBELL, (of New London) was the first to address the assembled electors. He touched on the questions of "the Civil Service," the "Road Service," "Public Lands" and "Education." If elected, he promised to support reforms in each of these departments. He said that he believed in the free, non-sectarian system, and he did not see why sectarian religion should be permitted in the schools of towns.

Mr. JAMES HOLMES, in a modest speech, criticised the Road System, and promised, if elected, to support a measure which would enable tenants to obtain the fee simple of their lands at lower rates than that at which they had been obtained by Government. His creed with respect to education is non-sectarian.

Dr. McNEILL declared himself non-sectarian. He would, if elected, support an educational measure which would tend to elevate the standard of education and to raise the salaries of teachers. He thought the New London district should have railway and telegraphic communication—and would, if elected, use his influence to obtain these boons.

Mr. W. D. SHERWAT declared that he was thoroughly non-sectarian. Reports to the effect that he was at one time in favor of denominational schools, had been circulated against him; but he defied his opponents to show, from the records of his Parliamentary acts, that he had ever been anything but, a non-sectarian, free school man. He would not, however, drive the Bible out of the schools. He would, if elected, assist in re-modeling the free school law. Reforms of the Road Service and the Civil Service would receive his attention. The final settlement of the land question and the abolition of the Land Office were desirable. He would advise the re-selling of the lands to tenants at prices within their means.

Mr. W. McNEILL first went into politics in 1858. He was then elected to support Coles and Whelan in making the reading of the Bible permissive and not compulsory. He held to that opinion still. He had been consistent throughout. He would preserve the fundamental non-sectarian principle in our free school law. The Land question still required attention; and men who understood it and sympathized with the tenantry should be elected.

MR. DONALD MCKAY (of Rustico), then delivered an able and a telling speech. The principle of the Education Act introduced by Mr. Coles, is (Mr. McKay believes) the true principle to be carried out in a mixed community. He would not (if elected) vote for a measure under which the State would pay for sectarianism, in any shape or form. But he would, if elected, advocate the raising of teachers salaries, and the granting of additional powers to trustees. The town schools must be improved. But the question is "where is the money to come from?" It should not certainly come out of the country. The city should, he thought, have control of its own schools, and should manage them without reference to the country at large. Citizens themselves should have power to elect an educational board, to levy assessments, and maintain and manage the city schools. This, he (Mr. McKay) thought, a plan which would wear.

There should be intrenchment in the Civil Service. There should be a reduction of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council should be abolished. It is not now wanted. He would go in for retrenchment of Governmental expense all round. The Land Question should be, as speedily as possible, settled on a basis favorable to the tenantry; and if elected, he would advocate its settlement on such a basis.

Mr. W. WATSON would not support an educational measure which favored Catholics more than Protestants or Protestants more than Catholics. If elected, he would see common justice done to the whole island and to Belfast in particular.

Hon. J. LONGWORTH said that, if elected, he would endeavor to maintain free, non-sectarian schools in town and country; he would advocate the settlement of the land question on a basis favorable to the tenantry, and he would look well after the local wants of the district.

Hon. F. KELLY delivered a speech in favor of Mr. Pope's scheme.

Mr. HENRY BEER briefly touched upon his action in the Legislature respecting Confederation and the land question. He thought the land should not be resold to the tenants at the high figures for which it was purchased under the 'Land Purchase Act, 1875.' With respect to education, he was in favor of the free, non-sectarian system. He would support no other.

SENATOR HAVILAND, in seconding the nomination of Mr. L. H. Davies, delivered a speech calculated to arouse the prejudices of Protestants and inflame the worst passions of Catholics. He denounced Mr. Pope's scheme as the death warrant of our free school system.

Hon. J. C. POPE declared if there was one man, more than another in the Province, who wished to see our Free School System effectually maintained he hoped he was that man. In dealing with some matters we have, however, to take things as we find them. Education is one of these. In legislating upon it we must not be led away by some fine spun theory. We must legislate with an eye to the true interests of the country. His (Mr. Pope's) object was to obtain for the people a good, sound system of education. He would raise the salaries of teachers so that they might be encouraged to remain in the profession, he would re-model the Act so that it will be made workable and suitable to the circumstances of the country; he would, in short, endeavor to give to the people a good Free School System. Neither in town nor country have the results obtained for the money expended in education hitherto, to be what should be. In the country the Education Act had worked better than in the towns. The reason might be (he would not say that it was) that the law had been systematically evaded. It appeared that Butler's Catechism had been taught in thirty-nine country schools, and the Shorter Catechism in nineteen schools. This might account in some degree for the success of Government schools in the country. But however that might be, it was certain that the public schools of the town had been grossly neglected. In fact there was not one good free common school in the city. There are, however, owing to the neglect of Government schools, several very fine private schools. The taxes of the people who support those schools flows into the general revenue year after year, but they have not hitherto received one cent in return. Now, is it right to draw a hard and fast line and refuse any assistance whatever to those schools? These people have heavily assessed themselves. They have built schools and maintained them. Would it be right to force them to maintain public schools also? (He (Mr. Pope) thought not. Senator Haviland had in the clearest language it was possible for him to utter declared that it was not Mr. Pope here heard Mr. Haviland's letter in which Mr. Haviland deliberately stated that:—

"According to every principle of common justice, the Roman Catholic schools which are situated in the principal towns of the Island, are entitled to aid from the State, provided they submit to Government inspection, and Protestant children are allowed to enter them without being subject to any religious test."

"By carrying out this principle (the principle contained in Mr. Pope's scheme) there is no occasion to interfere with the common school system which is now in operation throughout the colony."

It was true Mr. Haviland had changed his mind. Because the Ecumenical Council had made the education of Roman Catholic Children in Roman Catholic Schools an article of faith—because the Church simply did that which Senator Haviland himself declared to be right—therefore Senator Haviland now refuses to concede to Roman Catholic Schools that which he once declared was theirs "according to every principle of common justice." Was such a reason ever before given by any public man for changing his mind on such an important point? It is, however, a fact that two years after the Pope's Syllabus was issued, Senator Haviland was ready to lead a Government bond to introduce and carry the celebrated "Draft Bill."

[At this juncture, Senator Haviland, who was in the crowd—evidently in a very nervous frame of mind—having repeatedly interrupted Mr. Pope during the delivery of his speech—lost control of his temper and created a diversion which lasted for some minutes.]

Mr. Pope maintained his assertion and continued his speech. He contended that it was but right that Catholics should have a fair share of the money, to be expended on education, which they contribute to the general revenue, notwithstanding their peculiar and conscientious convictions respecting religious instruction; he showed that, under his scheme, no public money would be given in aid of any denominational institution unless a good, sound secular education were imparted therein; and he called upon Protestants to do honor to themselves by supporting him in his honest endeavor to do justice and restore peace.

MR. L. H. DAVIES delivered a brilliant speech—as usual. The hackneyed arguments against sectarian schools were adorned with the graces of rhetoric and the charms of a winning voice. Mr. Pope was treated by Mr. Davies as a "sectary," pure and simple; and his scheme was denounced, 1st, on the ground that that it was the thin edge of the wedge, etc., which would go deeper and deeper as time rolled on; 2d, because under it education would prove so expensive that the increased taxation would not be borne, and both Catholics and Protestants would in a few years unite to withdraw all aid given under it. Mr. Davies announced that he would not prohibit the reading of the Bible in the schools.

NOMINATION IN PRINCE COUNTY.

The following gentlemen were nominated at Summerside:—

FIRST DISTRICT. Nicholas Conroy, proposed by S. F. Perry, seconded by J. O. Boylston.

EDWARD HACKETT, proposed by Hubert Gaudet, seconded by Richard Gladney. No opposition. Elected by acclamation.

SECOND DISTRICT. James Richardson, proposed by Thos. Adams, seconded by J. W. Williams.

Hon. John Yeo, proposed by James McArthur, seconded by John Ramsay, Lot 11—Elected by acclamation.

THIRD DISTRICT. John Gaffney, proposed by James McDougall, seconded by S. Delaney and N. O. Arsenault.

Jos. O. Arsenault, proposed by Melum Gallant, seconded by James L. Gillis and Neil McKinnon.

John McDonald, proposed by D. S. McLennan, seconded by Stephen Cameron.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Cornelius Howatt, proposed by James Brabant, seconded by Henry Clark.

John R. Calhoun, proposed by Geo. Clark, seconded by Isaac Schurman, John Bolton, Jas. Wall, Geo. W. Bentley, A. Schurman, Finlay McFadyen and John Campbell.

A. E. C. Holland, proposed by John Cairns, seconded by E. Proctor, Alfred Schurman, John Murhead, E. Muttart, and James McFarlane.

H. C. Lea, proposed by R. Pooley, seconded by James Stavert, and Christopher Smith.

Hon. John LeFarge, proposed A. E. Holland, seconded by Donald Campbell, D. Rogers, Thos. Gaudet, W. Kelly, Wm. Williams, Philip Baker, and Richard Harris.

Angus McMillan, proposed by James Ramsay, seconded by J. R. Calhoun, Edward Grosvenor, R. Holman, John McKay, Peter Scott, and A. L. Graves.

Daniel Green, proposed by C. B. Saunders, seconded by Albert H. Compton, Hubert G. Compton, Hubert Compton and John Smith.

Richard Hunt, proposed by Thos. Kelly, seconded by Geo. Compton, J. C. Darby, Thos. Gaudet, Loraz DeRoche, Colin McLennan, and E. Muttart.

Hon. Daniel Gordon, proposed by Wm. B. Aitken, Esq., seconded by Malcolm McDonald, Esq.

Lewis John Westaway, Esq., proposed by Mr. Angus McPhail, seconded by Mr. Wm. Senaburg, Esq.

Hon. Archibald J. McDonald, proposed by William Sanderson, Esq., seconded by James Burke, Esq.

Hon. James R. McLean, proposed by James Keefe, Esq., Rollo Day, seconded by Mr. John C. McPhee.

Lauchlin McDonald, Esq., proposed by Daniel McRae, Esq., seconded by Mr. Angus McDonald. No opposition—declared elected.

Hon. W. W. Sullivan, proposed by Wm. McEwen, Esq., seconded by Peter Duffy, Esq.

Hilary McIsaac, Esq., proposed by John Webster, Esq., seconded by Daniel Sinnott, Esq.

John Caven, Esq., proposed by Martin McInnis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Augustine McDonald.

Wm. Hooper, Esq., proposed by Patrick Hughes, Esq., seconded by Mr. Robert Lewis.

Jas. E. McDonald, Esq., proposed by John McDougall, Esq., Dundas, seconded by Mr. John Mustard, Piquet Road.

John G. Scripps, Esq., proposed by Hugh L. McDonald, Esq., Cardigan, seconded by Mr. Neil Nicholson, Piquet Road.

Alfred W. Owen, proposed by Samuel McDonald, Esq., Dundas, seconded by Jas. McAulay, Piquet Road.

James E. Robertson, Esq., proposed by Mr. John G. Graham, Murray Harbor North, seconded by James Clow, Esq., Murray Harbor North.

Samuel Prowse, Esq., proposed by Mr. Jas. M. Aitken, seconded by Mr. Charles F. Behault.

Malcolm McFadyen, Esq., proposed by Carney McLure, Esq., seconded by Mr. Charles B. Fraser.

LETTER OF THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE TO THE CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 25th July, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Hearing that a meeting of the Fire Engineers of the City would be held this evening, I take this opportunity of addressing you on a matter that, for some time past I have been waiting for an occasion to bring to your notice.

You are doubtless aware that in almost all other cities where a fire department exists the full control of every fire is given to the fire department, and the fire insurance companies are permitted to do the necessary work and labor required; or to take an active part in extinguishing the fire. This system has been adopted for many reasons.

1st. The men composing the Fire Departments have received a certain training which the general public have not had the advantage of, and consequently have to a greater degree that coolness and decision so necessary on such occasions.

2d. The number of the men composing the force being amply sufficient to work at, and control a fire, increased numbers do not cause increased efficiency.

3d. The utter impossibility of firemen performing their duty expeditiously and effectively with the promiscuous crowd of loafers, women, and children, that always throng together where they are at work, and so impeding and hampering firemen, that one half of their time is occupied in keeping them back.

4th. The great danger there is likely to happen to inexperienced persons standing too close to fallen timber, and in the way of rapidly moving engines, and so near to the apparatus of Hook and Ladder Companies, that it is almost impossible to utilize them without great risk of serious injury to bystanders.

5th. The excellent opportunity such promiscuous assistance creates, and causes in many cases, more damage to be done by their own action than could possibly be done by the fire.

6th. The reckless destruction of property by persons who though honest in their intentions, by their impetuous and careless actions, in many cases, more damage to be done by their own action than could possibly be done by the fire.

These I believe are some of the reasons which have led to the passing of the measure I refer to. Now, may I not ask, do not these reasons apply with equal force to us? At the last fire it was but too apparent that they did. A senseless, useless mob of people prevented the different fire companies from doing their duty. One man has his arm braced. A child runs the narrowest risk of its life from the iron end of a long unwieldy ladder, and energetic firemen are nearly driven desperate by the ill-timed interference of ignorant meddlers.

There are, I believe, men enough to do all the work—and more than enough. The only company which it appears necessary to form is a company of discreet and orderly persons, whose only duty would be to remove articles from burning premises, and whose officers would—acting in conjunction with the police and Insurance Co.—take sole charge of such articles.

With this company your force would be complete. I feel that as the law is at present, it is almost useless my attempting to prevent unbridled license from being committed, and knowing as we all do that incendiarism is a crime committed almost solely for the purpose of plunder. If, by strict fire regulations, made largely unnecessary, we will have no incendiarism.

I would respectfully suggest that you consider this matter at your earliest convenience. An amendment to the present Act forbidding any persons on the pain of a heavy penalty, to be nearer to a fire than a certain distance (say 150 feet, certainly not less) on the sidewalk of any street fronting or surrounding the fire) excepting, of course, the owner of the premises, the police, and insurance agents, would accomplish the end desired and leave the free space and opportunity to the firemen.

I can only assure you that should you adopt these suggestions, my active exertions will not be wanting to enforce any law passed for such purposes. Trusting you will excuse my writing to you in this matter.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servant, R. R. FERGUSON, Stipendiary Magistrate.

To the Electors of the Third Electoral District of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to inform you that I am a candidate for the representation of this my native District in the House of Assembly.