

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for
Charlottetown,

HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 16, 1878.

The New Ministry.

SIR JOHN McDONALD has striven successfully to obtain the "best men" to take charge of the public affairs of the country. He has also striven successfully to give the largest possible representation to Canada's varied interests. His Cabinet is undoubtedly the strongest ever formed in Canada. Every Province—with the single exception of British Columbia—is represented in it; and nearly every representative is an eminent leading man. Sir John, himself, and Dr. Tupper are each statesmen whose sympathies are as wide as their knowledge and experience are great. They each know Canada from end to end, and they are each inspired with the idea of making Canada a prosperous and powerful nationality—distinct from the great Republic on her border—in which British institutions and British loyalty shall combine to preserve unbroken the tie that binds us to the grand old Motherland. Then, there is Tilley, of New Brunswick, McDonald, of Nova Scotia, Masson, Langevin and Pope, of Quebec, and Pope, of Prince Edward Island. We know these men to be leading men. Several of them have led good governments in the Provinces, and all are practical politicians of great experience and pre-eminence. Of the contingent furnished by Ontario, we have little personal knowledge. Messrs. Aitken, O'Connor and Bowell are, however, men of high reputation; and whether Thomas White, John Carling or Senator McPherson obtains the remaining seat, we are assured that the country at large will have no just cause to complain.

The Maritime Provinces have good reason to be proud of their representatives in the Cabinet. Tupper and McDonald, Tilley and Pope cannot fail to exercise a marked influence over the Administration. The promotion of Mr. Pope has been as gall and wormwood to those who reported that he only distinguished himself at Ottawa as an utter failure; but the Province, as a whole, will learn, with pride and pleasure, that Mr. Pope was one of the first whom Sir John McDonald called to his Council. Whether as Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or Minister of the Interior, we feel assured that Mr. Pope will do the Island no discredit, and the Dominion much good.

The new Ministry have a great work before them. They have to counteract, as far as possible, the result of the impolicy of McKenzie and Cartwright; they have to foster, as much as possible, the suffering industries of the country without increasing the burdens of the people; and they have to perform the onerous and difficult functions appertaining to a Government. They will, of course, make mistakes; but, on the whole, they will, we feel assured, quit themselves well.

A Railway Matter.

THAT a radical readjustment of the Railway staff is required, every one admits. A partial readjustment recently made has, however, given rise to dissatisfaction. The office of Train Dispatcher—lately held by Mr. James McKechnie—has been voluntarily vacated; and the Superintendent has, we understand, appointed a Mr. Cogswell, who has held some office at Georgetown, to it. The office is one of the most important and responsible on the staff; but, Mr. Cogswell has had no experience in connection with it. Mr. Cogswell has, however, been promoted over the head of one longer in the Railway employ—a most efficient officer—who has had practical experience in the work of Train Dispatching, and who has done the work well. Mr. Charles McNeill has frequently had control of the trains on the road. Had it not been for him, it is hard to say what the public would have done during the Exhibition week. Bad as the management was, it would have been infinitely worse had not he, on that occasion, taken it upon himself to dispatch trains to the rescue. Not without reason, therefore, do we hear persons asking: What peculiar fitness has Mr. Cogswell shown, and what greater experience has he had, that he should be promoted over Mr. McNeill's head?

VICTORIA is reported to have said not long ago, when she had given an order to one of her domestics:—"I am Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India; but I have not power enough to make one of my servants put coals on the fire if she is hired to look after the bed-chambers."

Canadian Sentiment.

REFERRING to Mr. Goldwin Smith's criticism of Lord Dufferin's last speech at Toronto, the *Journal of Commerce*—edited by Sir Francis Hincks—says:—

"It is easy to sneer, as Mr. Goldwin Smith does, at what he terms Lord Dufferin's 'chimeras,' that but for an untimely quarrel the United States might have remained a happy dependency of Great Britain, 'under the gracious rule of Governor-Generals, and sending up clouds of incense in their honor.' The idea, doubtless, appears chimerical to us after a century of independence, but Mr. Goldwin Smith and those who concur with him in prognosticating revolution fall altogether to give due weight to the aversion of the people of every country to civil war, which invariably precedes revolution. This error is one into which English statesmen and the English press almost invariably fall when they discuss the subject. They declare that in the present day England will never coerce the colonies in remaining dependencies when it suits them to change their political condition. Now such declarations are based on the assumption that the people of the colony would, with at least an approach to unanimity, demand peaceable separation. In the United States, prior to the revolution, there was always a party of loyalists, and there can be no doubt that even among the revolutionists there was a powerful party most unwilling to resort to extremities. Now, Lord Dufferin feels assured, and we think with good reason, that all questions which may in the future arise between Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada can be amicably adjusted, and if so, he is justified by history, to which Mr. Goldwin Smith appeals, in believing that it will be impossible to incite the people to revolt. We have our own experience to aid us in arriving at a conclusion. It is now admitted that the grossest misgovernment prevailed in Canada before the Union in 1840, and that the mass of the people in Lower Canada not only felt that misgovernment, but utterly detested the remedy, viz., the Union, and yet, how insignificant were the numbers who would incur the risk of revolt. It may be a chimera to speculate on what the political institutions of the United States would have been to-day if England had acted justly in the last century, just as it would be to speculate on what the institutions and the dynasty of Great Britain might be if a wholly different line of policy had been adopted two centuries ago. Mr. Goldwin Smith closes his criticism as follows:—'Truth has at best a poor chance against rank; if she were gagged she would have no chance at all.' We should be sorry indeed that it were possible to gag Mr. Goldwin Smith, but in his reference to 'rank' he should bear in mind that the 'truth' enunciated by Lord Dufferin is in accordance with the sentiments of the Canadian people, as evidenced by the fact that the opinions occasionally ventilated by Mr. Goldwin Smith have never been formulated into a motion in either the senate or Commons of Canada. Irish Home Rule is not a conception so likely to be realized that Parliament would dream of taking into account in their present legislation the possibility of its being adopted fifty or one hundred years hence; but Irish Home Rule has its advocates in the House of Commons, and, in addition, a large national support, whereas in Canada Mr. Goldwin Smith cannot get a member of Parliament or a public meeting to endorse his chimera. We are ready to admit that there are men of a speculative turn of mind, and possibly some in Parliament, who share Mr. Smith's opinion; but the very fact that they keep those opinions to themselves affords proof that they feel that public opinion is against them."

End of the British Empire Foretold

A curious East Indian "legend," treating of the future of the Mogul empire, and based upon the prediction of a priest made many years ago, has been put into verse in Dresden, and is now in circulation in that city. It describes how the great Mogul monarch, Arungzebe, when following his resolution to extirpate the English from Hindostan, was stopped in his work by a holy Brahmin, who held before his face a magic mirror, in which he saw the continued growth of the British power until only a shadow remained of his own. At length the shadow itself was swept away and another imperial throne was set up, with a lady seated in its chair. The priest had given assurance that 200 years of expiation and servitude were necessary in order to free Hindostan from the evil powers that controlled her destinies, and for that reason all prisoners had been set free by Arungzebe. The legend goes on to say that when the lady becomes seated on the throne, the scene dissolves in a thunder clap, and India resumes her sway. The priest's prediction is well known, says the legend, to the natives of India. The first part of the prophecy, it continues, has been fulfilled already—a woman sits on the Mogul throne.

Gambetta.

Colonel Forney sends to the "Press" of Philadelphia an engaging description of M. Gambetta. "The man himself," says the Colonel, "is the impersonation of self-poised resolution. A large, short, square figure, with a fine head, a Hebrew nose, one defective eye, yet a bright inquiring face. Such is Leon Gambetta. On the mantle was a good bronze bust of Washington, and on the wall some boxing gloves and short rapiers, as if for exercise, perhaps for preparation. Dressed in deep black, and neatly dressed, with a strong nervous hand and a shapely foot, he pointed me to the sofa, and took his place at my side, holding me gracefully by the hand to seal his spoken welcome. He was looking at my card, and then began a fire of questions, in French, which were rapidly translated by M. Simonin. He had heard of me; he had read some of my writings; he knew many of my friends, especially Charles Sumner, of whom he spoke as an exalted, superb, magnificent Democrat. 'Ah, yes, he was called too soon. He, at least, was the friend of France!'"

A NOBLE RESOLUTION.—On entering a box, a witness had a testament presented to him, but he declined to be sworn. On being asked his reason for refusing, he naively replied, "I'll tell a lie w' any man I England, but I'll not swear to it."

Courtney and Hanlan.

The New York "Times" publishes the result of a patient investigation into the charges that Courtney sold the race. It fully exonerates Courtney, and says the report that Brister, one of Courtney's backers, gave out that Hanlan would win was based on Brister's instructions to his brother to favor Hanlan, so that those who wished to back Courtney would not have to offer odds. The "Times" reports that Courtney attributes his defeat principally to the fact that during the race the Lachine Rowing Club's barge was moved from its position, some distance below the finish, to one on a line with it, so that he was misled. He says he could not, on account of the rough water, exert his full strength, but certainly believes that in smooth water he could beat Hanlan. Courtney declares he will not row any more this fall, and perhaps never again.

Hanlan's friends have expressed their willingness to back him for a race, over any distance at any time, for \$10,000.

Punch's Idea of Canada.

Punch has a cartoon which illustrates very fairly the picture Canada presents to Mr. Punch's mind, and to that of most Englishmen as well. She is a tall, well-favored Caucasian maiden of marriageable age and condition, with Parisian stays and Indian moccasins. Thus it is that Canada appears to the eyes of those "at home." Partly civilized, but not completely so; stern-looking and dignified, with plenty of affection and good feeling behind; beautiful to be sought after, and one likely to have a natural tendency towards annexation. It is very probable that in the artist's mind the question arose, Will the annexation be to Lord Dufferin's "right Royal successor," or to another spouse? It is quite evident, for another thing, that the artist, Tenniel, whose representations are generally admirable, was working on his imagination when drawing the portrait of His Excellency Lord Dufferin, or from a portrait taken many years ago. The picture on the 7th page is a perfect copy of the original, line by line. He is represented as on the wharf ready to step into the vessel at his side, and as shaking hands with Miss Canada to bid her farewell, the reference being to his speech in reply to the address of the Ontario municipalities at Quebec. The picture in this respect is true. Canada holds his hands in both her own, and bids him God-speed, and that wherever he may rule his success will be as great as in this hemisphere, and the parting as tender. He does not seem very anxious to part, and the impress of his hands in that of Miss Canada shows that much of his success results from his kind feelings towards her.

Sir Henry Bentinck, K. C. B.

The death is announced of General Sir Henry Bentinck, K. C. B., Colonel of the 28th Regiment, which occurred from congestion of the lungs, after three days' illness. The deceased General was a member of the ducal house of Portland, was born on the 8th of September, 1796, and married on the 10th of March, 1829, Renira Antoinette, daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, G. C. B. The late General entered the army as ensign in the 2nd or Coldstream Guards in March, 1811. He was rather late in life when called upon to take active duty. He left England with the Guards in February, 1854, and commanded the brigade during the Eastern campaign until November, including the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (where he was wounded in the arm), and of Sebastopol. In command of the 2nd Division he assisted at the repulse of the sortie of the 26th of October. After the fall of Sebastopol he was appointed to the command of the 4th Division as successor to Sir George Cathcart, but was prevented by his wound and ill-health from joining it till the 1st June, 1855. For his services in the Crimea he was created Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, the Order of Medjidie, and wore the Sardinian and Turkish medals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Oct. 15.—Schr. Rustic, Wise, Shediac, plank; Ranger, Whytal, Montague, ballast; W. Wright, McRae, Crapaud, 2,500 bush. potatoes to J. Hughes; Farewell, Sampson, Arichat, 400 qtls. hake; Lark, Eastman, Rose Blanch, Nfld., with 130 bbls. herring; J. W. Paisley, Barker, St. John's, Nfld., ballast; Wray, F. G. Gillan, Channel, Nfld., 103 bbls. herring.

Oct. 16.—Schr. Louisa, Gallant, Pictou, coal; Lettie, McDonald, 150 bbls. mackerel; Traveller, Rourke, Halifax, herring; Glide, McKinley, Liscombe, herring; Lively, Hingle, Tatmagouche, lumber; Ruth, LeBlanc, Arichat, ballast; Loda-mia, Conway, Labrador, 946 barrels herring; Ada R., McDonald, Labrador, 1037 bbls. herring.

CLEARED.

Oct. 15.—Brigt. Catherine, Boutin, Pictou, ballast; schr. Bay State, McPherson, Campbelltown, ballast.

Oct. 16.—Schr. Louisa, Gallant, Pictou, ballast; Emma Bandrean, Boston, 2626 bush. potatoes; Emert I. S. Simms, Heckman, Boston, 520 barrels herring.

OUTPORTS.

Oct. 11.—Cleared from Crapaud, schr. Lydia, Allan, for Chatham, with potatoes.

Oct. 12.—Cleared from Crapaud, schr. Sophia, Bird, for Pugwash, with 344 bbls. herring.

Oct. 12.—Cleared from Montague, the schr. Ranger, Whitet, Charlottetown, ballast.

Oct. 14.—Cleared from Montague, schr. Pellet Riveri, Swan, River John, with 243 stoves.

New London, Oct. 12.—Arrived schr. Arabel, from Labrador, with 125 bbls. herring; also Rubion Phillips, Swansea, ballast.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. ONLY ONE DOLLAR a year in advance.

SECOND

Annual Prize Meeting

—OF THE—

Queen's County Rifle Association.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1878.

1st Competition.

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 200 and 400 yards—5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

2nd Competition.

Same qualification as 1st. Range 500 yards—seven rounds. Entrance fee, 25 cents. Prizes will also be given to the two highest aggregate scores at this meeting. Prizes will be apportioned on day of match.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person paying one dollar previous to commencement of matches will become a bona fide member of the Association and entitled to compete for any of the prizes.

The shooting will be governed by the rules of the Provincial Rifle Association for 1878.

Firing will commence at 8 o'clock, sharp, on day of match.

The Council intend making this a very interesting meeting; and, besides the annual allowance from the Dominion, they have secured, through private subscription, considerable sums to swell the list of prizes.

EWEN MACDOUGALL,
Secretary.

Oct. 16—end of match

"SEXUAL SCIENCE,"

PROF. O. S. FOWLER'S greatest work, 15,000 copies already sold.

Sole Agent for P. E. Island:
JAMES LUMSDANE,
Cor. of Prince and Richmond Streets,
Charlottetown, Oct. 16—

RANKIN HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES, Proprietor
(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.

Oct. 15, 1878—3m

Merchants Bank Notes

TAKEN AT THEIR FACE in exchange for GOODS.
Oct. 15—5i R. BRIDGES.

House For Sale or to Let.

THE HOUSE AND PREMISES corner of Hillsborough and Sydney Streets, in the occupation of the Subscriber. Immediate possession can be given.

FREDK. LEPAPE.

Oct. 14—3i cod

Provincial Taxes for 1878.

MR. GEORGE D. DAVISON has been appointed Collector of Assessment and Poll Tax for the County, and Poll Tax for the City and Common of Charlottetown, for the year 1878. His office is at the Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

THOMAS W. DODD,
Prov. Secy and Treasurer.

Freight to Newfoundland.

The Schooner MINNIE, 55 tons, N. N. M.,

—AND—

The Brigantine GUIDE, 146 tons, N. N. M.

THESE vessels can be here from the 10th to 15th November, and may be chartered to take freight from the Island to Newfoundland.

Apply, for one week, to
JOHN H. CATHRAE,
Charlottetown, Oct. 14, 1878.—pat 1w

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

SEEN WHAT?

BOREHAMS'

New Boot & Shoe Store,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE.

JUST OPENED,

MEN'S,
WOMEN'S
BOYS',

MISSES',

and CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS!

IN GREAT VARIETY.

COME and have your feet PROTECTED.

COME and have your feet kept WARM.

COME and have your feet kept DRY.

W. R. BOREHAM,

SOUTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Oct. 14, 1878—wed sat tf

CLOCKS

A LARGE LOT OF THIRTY HOUR
and EIGHT DAY CLOCKS just received,
and will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES.

W. W. WELLNER,
81 North Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, Oct. 12—wkly 2 pres ar sj h 4i

EDUCATIONAL.

CHARLOTTETOWN Young Ladies' Institution.

BY the kind permission of the Rector and Vestrymen, the classes in connection with this Institution will meet in **St. Paul's Schoolroom**, pending future arrangements.
J. CUNNINGHAM DUNLOP,
Oct. 14—3i

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, HALIFAX, N. S.

Diocesan Seminary for Young Ladies

VISITOR:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of
Nova Scotia;

PRINCIPAL:

The Rev. John Padfield.

THIS SCHOOL offers, at a moderate cost, the advantages of a thorough and refined education and a comfortable home.

The course of instruction, which is conducted by four resident Governesses and two Waiters, is the same as that of first-class schools in England. Arrangements are being made whereby pupils who desire it can present themselves for examination; and if successful, obtain certificates from the University of King's College, Windsor.

TERMS.—Board with tuition in the English Branches, Latin, French, Drawing, Celesthenics and Music, with use of Piano for daily practice, \$300 per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance.

Next Term Commences Oct. 31st.

Halifax, Oct. 3, 1878.—2w

GANG PLOWS!

THE BRANTFORD

—AND—

NATIONAL GANG PLOWS,

which were so much admired at the trial held on the day of Exhibition at Summerside, are for sale by

DONALD FERGUSON,

Charlottetown.

Oct. 8—3w

J. G. ECKSTADT,

SURGEON CHIROPODIST.

Office, Lower Hillsborough Street, near the
Railway Station.

BEGS to inform the public that he is now ready to attend to the duties of his profession. Bunions, Clibblains, Ingrown Nails, Club Nails, etc., cured. All who may favor him with a call will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corns extracted, 25 cents.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, '78.—1m

Prime Labrador Herring.

HOURLY EXPECTED, per Schooner "Ada R.," direct from Labrador, a full cargo of about 1,200 Barrels, which we will sell cheap while landing.

MATTHEW, McLEAN & HEARTZ.

Charlottetown, Oct. 11—dy pat

Coal for Sale.

PICTOU NUT AND ROUND COAL for sale at Water Street. Apply to

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, or

HENRY SELLERS, City Scales.

Oct. 3—

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

WANTED—A Servant Girl to do general housework. Apply at this Office.
Oct. 14—

LOST—Between the Revere House and Post Office, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about sixty dollars and five blank checks. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER Office.
Oct. 10—

\$50 PER WEEK made by agents. Send twenty-five cents for sample, and try it. No lumbag. Send for circular. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 163, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oct. 9, '78.—tf

TO LET—Half the House and Shop situated at corner of Hillsborough and Water Streets, near the Railway. Apply to WM. G. WRIGHT, Prince Street.
Oct. 8—pat god

\$100 PER MONTH made at the Tub-lar Well business. Tools and stock furnished to agents at cash price. No capital required until it is made out of the business. Send for circular. Address, P. O. Box 163, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oct. 9, '78.—tf