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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 11, 1878.

Economy in the Civil Service.

THE dismissal, by the Government, of needless officials is a cheering indication of the economical policy by which the Ministry is actuated. Nothing is more necessary than a judicious contraction and re-adjustment of the Civil Service. The country is overweighed by officials. Every Department might be relieved of incompetent or unnecessary officials who live at the public expense. In Prince Edward Island the offices are replete with incompetency, partizanship and sinecures; and the other Provinces are sorely afflicted with the same bad complaint. In many cases three men are well paid for work which one man could easily perform.

We hope the Government will institute a vigorous investigation into the various public offices comprised in the Civil Service of Canada; and prune off all incompetents, all partizans and all who are not wanted.

With respect to partizans, the Government has been somewhat strangely lax. This Province is swarming with partizans in office. Three months have elapsed since these partizan officials were employing all their energies in the interest of their party; and condign—we use Earl Dufferin's well chosen expression—"condign punishment" has not yet been visited upon any of them. This laxity will never do. If we are to maintain a standing Civil Service such as that of the Mother Country, it is essentially necessary that partizanship in office be preemptorily punished. We note that some of the Opposition papers have been blaming the Postmaster General for issuing a notification that all postal officials who apply for higher positions or salaries other than through the Departmental channel, shall be dismissed. The notification is a very proper one; for it will restrain postal officials, who have influential friends, from applying through the popular representative for special favors, at the expense of just as good and as experienced clerks who may not be able to bring outside influences to bear. The notification is in the interest of justice to Postal officials. It does not, we believe, prevent any postal official who has a grievance from making representations through the official channel, and having his grievance redressed. It may be interesting to the Opposition journals to add that a like notification was given by Postmaster-Generals belonging to the late Government.

ON Monday evening last parties who were expecting the arrival of the steamer from Picton found, on going to the end of the wharf, that a notice was placed in a prominent position and a lighted lantern placed beside it, informing the public that the steamer would not return until Tuesday morning. This consideration act on the part of the Steam Navigation Company caused the interested portion of our people to rest quietly, instead of being on the *tapis* the whole night, as they have often in the past been compelled to be. Notices of this kind are of great service, especially at this inclement season of the year; and it is to be hoped that the Navigation Company will make the arrangement permanent, and that such notices be placed outside their office.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, this forenoon, James McEachern, vagrant, was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor; Daniel McDonald, for the same offence, was sentenced to a like term; Thomas Parcell, summoned for vagrancy, was discharged; John Goodnough and George Goodnough were both summoned for the same offence. They pleaded guilty of the charge, and said it was hard that two of them should be sent to jail, leaving two horses idle, with no one to look after them but a sick father. The "sick father" took the Magistrate's heart, and he arranged the matter to suit both. Geo. was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor, to commence immediately; and John was sentenced to a like term, which will commence at the expiration of George's.

It was currently reported through this city to-day that George R. Garret, Esq., of Stanley Bridge, was lost with all the crew of his vessel off the coast of Newfoundland. The report is incorrect. We are informed that the friends of Mr. Garret at Stanley Bridge received a telegram announcing his safe arrival in St. John's, on Tuesday.

THE Normal School Examination will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at half-past ten. All ladies and gentlemen interested in the working of the institution are respectfully invited to attend.

Lord Beaconsfield's Speech on the Eastern Difficulties.

THE following is the full text of the speech delivered by Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall banquet:—

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—When I last had the honor of addressing your predecessor in this hall on a similar occasion, a terrible war was raging in the East of Europe, the termination of which was not evident, while a general fear prevailed that the whole world might be drawn, perhaps, into its vortex. My Lord Mayor, on that occasion I ventured not to take so gloomy a view as then was perhaps general, of the situation of our affairs. I expressed a hope, and even a belief, that before a year had passed a Congress of the Great Powers might take place, and that the result of their labors would be to give us peace, and a settlement of affairs, which might lead not only to a general peace but an enduring one. (Hear, hear.) My Lord Mayor, there are rumors now rife that that settlement settles nothing—a laugh—and that we have been, or are to be, deprived of the great results which, not merely for the interests of this country, but for the interests of humanity, we counted on. (Hear, hear.) I have, therefore, my Lord Mayor, thought that perhaps it might be expedient on an occasion like the present that I should, on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, briefly, I hope, but still clearly, offer to my fellow-citizens what is the opinion of Her Majesty's Ministers of the present situation of the country with regard to its external relations. (Cheers.) My Lord, I will touch for a moment on that subject to which your lordship has adverted—what is occurring on the northwestern frontier of our Indian Empire. If we are to believe much that is heard, it would seem that the invasion of our Empire is probably at hand, and that it cannot be averted but by entering on a struggle with some great and unknown power. My Lord Mayor, the attention of Viceroy and of Governments in India and in England has for a long time been directed to that question of the

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF OUR INDIAN EMPIRE.

So far as the invasion of India in that quarter is concerned, it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is hardly practicable. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The base of operations of any possible foe is so remote, the communications are so difficult, and the aspect of the country so forbidding, that we have long since arrived at an opinion that invasion of our Empire by passing the mountains which form our north-western frontier is one which we need not dread. (Hear, hear.) But it is a fact that that frontier is a hap-hazard, and not a scientific frontier, and it is possible, and it is in the power of any foe so to embarrass and disturb our dominion that we should under the circumstances be obliged to maintain a great military force in that quarter, and consequently entail upon this country and upon India a greatly increased expenditure. (Hear, hear.) These are evils not to be despised, and as I venture to observe, they have for some time, and under various viceroys, and under different administrations, occupied the attention of our statesmen. But, my Lord Mayor, while our attention was naturally drawn also to this subject, some peculiar circumstances occurred in that part of the world which rendered it absolutely necessary that we should give our immediate and earnest attention to the subject, and see whether it was not possible to terminate that absolute inconvenience, and possible injury, which must or would accrue if the present state of affairs was not touched upon and considered by the Government of the Queen. With these views we have taken such measures as we think will effect the object that we require. When these arrangements are made—and I cannot suppose that any considerable time will elapse before they are consummated—(hear, hear)—our northwestern frontier will no longer be a source of anxiety to the English people. (Cheers.) We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbors, and perhaps not on bad terms with some neighbors who are more remote. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

But, my Lord Mayor, in making these remarks, I should be sorry if your Lordship believed it was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that

AN INVASION OF INDIA

was impossible or impracticable. On the contrary, my lord, if Asia Minor and the Valley of the Euphrates were in the possession of a very weak or a very powerful State, an adequate force might march through the passes of the Asian mountains, through Persia, and absolutely menace the Empire of the Queen. (Hear, hear.) Well, my Lord Mayor, we have foreseen that possibility, and we have provided for what we believe will secure its non-occurrence—(hear, hear)—and the chief mode by which we have provided for that result is that Convention with Turkey by which you have heard so much. (Cheers.) By that Convention we have secured that the possession of the regions in question shall be in the hands of our ally—(hear, hear)—and at the same time, if he fulfils, as we do not doubt he will fulfil, the conditions of that agreement, he will be in the position of an ally, supported by subjects whose prosperity every year will render his authority more firm and valid. (Cheers.) My lord, in effecting this result we have occupied that island to which your lordship has adverted, the island of Cyprus. In order to encourage, to strengthen, and aid the Sultan, we have felt that it was not wise that he should look forward only to an ambiguous or a distant relative, but we should occupy with his entire concurrence, a place of arms, where he would feel that, if endangered or prevented from carrying into effect those changes for the regeneration of his country which he has agreed, and willingly agreed, to make, he could look with confidence to the assistance of an ally close and contiguous to his own dominions. (Hear, hear.) And as I am touching for a moment on this sub-

ject, perhaps it would not be uninteresting to the citizens of London to learn that Cyprus will be no burden to the country—(cheers)—and that even this year, when the method and administration of England have only partially—necessarily partially—been applied, it will furnish not merely the sum which we have annually secured to the Sultan, but the whole expenditure of its civil government. (Cheers.) There is no doubt, my lord, that the administration of Cyprus by England will exercise the most beneficial and moral influence upon the contiguous dominions of the Sultan. (Hear, hear.) But this was a secondary consideration in inducing us to take the step which we have taken. It was as

A STRONG PLACE OF ARMS,

for which it is admirably calculated by its geographical position and variety of its resources, that we fixed upon Cyprus, after having examined all the other islands in the east of the Mediterranean. (Cheers.) Now, my lord, I have shown to you that if the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers is carried into effect; if that rectification of our north-western frontier is consummated; and if Asia remains—as it will remain, in my opinion—in the possession of our ally, a country which will, I hope, every year increase in prosperity and power, the English people may dismiss from their minds all anxiety as to the external enemies to their Indian Empire. (Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, that Eastern question, which is in everybody's mouth, has a double aspect. It is not merely the safety of our Indian Empire that we should consider, not that that is a selfish consideration, because the world is equally with England interested in the prosperity and good government of India—(hear, hear)—but there is another aspect to that Eastern Question, and that involves the independence of Europe, and especially of the Mediterranean Powers—(hear, hear)—I will say of all powers, because the policy we would pursue would prevent the fatal supremacy of any individual State. (Cheers.) How that great end was to be secured, so far as the opinion of England was concerned, was by establishing the Sultan as a truly independent Prince—(hear, hear)—and when we repaired to the Congress of Berlin that object was equally pressed by all the future signatories of the treaty. It has been said that the Sultan, by the regulations of the treaty of Berlin, has been deprived of provinces and many millions of subjects. Now the policy that was pursued at the Treaty of Berlin was this: It was to extricate the Sultan from those ruinous relations with pseudo-feudatory or small tribes, differing in race or religion, but who were the constant and ready instruments of hostile external influences against the Porte, and who carried on affairs, too, in this manner that really the greater part of the European territories of the Sultan was a scene of chronic insurrection, varied only by occasional insurrection. It was to extricate the Sultan from this source of constant exhaustion that the regulations were agreed to at the Congress at Berlin that now regulate the position of the Sultan in Europe. (Hear, hear.) Following this policy, the Congress of Berlin secured for the Sultan

AN IMPREGNABLE CAPITAL,

the custody, guardianship and possession of the straits, rich provinces in European Turkey—(hear, hear)—that most valuable harbor in the Black Sea, and, generally speaking, an intelligible frontier. (Hear, hear.) A prince so circumstanced, if at the same time he could rest on a basis of twenty million Asian subjects, constantly improving by their administration in their wealth and in their resources and power—a prince so circumstanced would be one of no inconsiderable influence, and could exercise that influence in the maintenance of the political balance. I know, my Lord Mayor, that it is said that these views, however plausible, have not been carried into effect, and that the Treaty of Berlin already has proved to be inadequate to carry the results which it aimed at into operation. My Lord Mayor, if the grave matters that were settled at Berlin could have been settled in four-and-twenty hours, a Congress was unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) They might have been settled by the post or the Queen's messenger. Whenever a treaty has emanated from a great Congress, it has always provided that a certain time should be allowed to carry the regulations into effect. The Treaty of Berlin is not different from the other treaties in this respect. A certain period is provided for and prescribed, during which interval the agreement and regulation of the treaty, and the provisions of the treaty, were to be carried into execution. Of that period not a half—not more than a third—has already elapsed. (Hear, hear.) Has nothing been done during that time under the Treaty of Berlin? Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has retired from Constantinople, which was within her grasp—(hear, hear)—under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has retired from the Straits of Gallipoli, second only in importance to Constantinople, and by some deemed equivalent to it; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, Russia has restored to the Porte the City of Erzeroum, which soon will, in all probability, be the scene of the strongest fortifications in Asia Minor; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin the Sultan has surrendered his fortresses of the Danube; under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin the Bay of Batoum, which it was said could never be obtained except by a sanguinary war, has been given up without shedding a single drop of blood. (Cheers.) Under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin at this moment there are committees and commissions formed of some of the most able subjects of the different States of Europe, arranging the lines of demarcation for the different States and Provinces created by the Treaty of Berlin. Why, all the most considerable points of the treaty, though little more than three months have elapsed—hardly one third, no much more than one-third, of the time provided for by the treaty—yet

THESE GREAT RESULTS

have been obtained. (Hear, hear.) And why are we to believe that all the others—not so

important, generally speaking—which remain unconcluded will not be consummated in the time provided for in that treaty? (Cheers.) This I can say for Her Majesty's Government, that we have never received any intimation whatever from any of the signatories of that treaty that it is their desire or their intention to evade the complete fulfilment of its terms. (Cheers.) Unquestionably, in settling the affairs of Europe at Berlin, the claims of one of the belligerents, who, at immense sacrifices of men and treasure, had conducted a war to a triumphant end, were considered, and it was necessary that those claims should be recognized and considered. In the first place, if the powers were not prepared to recognize and consider those claims, the Congress could never have taken place, and the war might have gone on, and probably a general war would have followed; but subject to these concessions, which were the necessary consequences of having conducted a successful war as Russia had done, the principal object at the Congress of Berlin was to establish the Sultan as a truly independent prince, with an adequate territory both in Europe and in Asia, to allow him to become a member who would contribute to the maintenance of the political equilibrium. That was the policy acknowledged; that was the policy which we believe will be pursued. I must, therefore, disclaim and repudiate those notions that, to my surprise, have been circulated—that the signatories, or any signatory of that treaty contemplate the possibility of evading or avoiding its engagements. (Hear, hear.) They say, my lord, that in politics you ought to contemplate the impossible. I think it at this moment quite impossible that any of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin would attempt in any way to withdraw from their engagements; but this I can say on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, that

THEY WILL NOT BE THE SIGNATORY

that retires from it. (Loud cheers.) I can say on the part of Her Majesty's Government that it is their policy and determination that the Treaty of Berlin shall be carried out in spirit and to the letter—(renewed cheers)—and believing that the settlement of Berlin expressed in the Treaty is one which will advance the progress and civilization of the world, and includes provisions admirably adapted to secure peace and maintain peace, Her Majesty's Government would, if necessary, appeal with confidence to the people of this country to support them in maintaining to the letter and complete spirit of the Treaty of Berlin, with all their energy and all their resources. (Prolonged cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, I will not believe that we can, under any circumstances, be driven to a course which otherwise we should be determined to pursue, because I will give credit to the signatories of the treaty for an honorable fulfilment of their engagements. I admit that there are paragraphs in newspapers of a different import; I admit that there is gossip, which may not even be authentically reported, of subalterns of different States who may have expressed different opinions. But the government of the world is carried on by sovereigns and statesmen, and not by anonymous paragraphs—(cheers and laughter)—or the

HAREBRAINED CHATTER

of irresponsible frivolity—(renewed cheers and laughter)—and therefore, my lord, I look with confidence to the Treaty of Berlin being carried out completely in the period which the Congress provided for the completion of its arrangement, and I believe that by carrying that treaty into effect we shall secure and maintain an enduring peace in Europe. (Cheers.) My lord, I have often observed that the month of October is very rife with high secrets of State. (Laughter.) In the month of November they are not so numerous. I ascribe that result to the beneficial influence, in some degree, of Lord Mayor's Day. On Lord Mayor's Day there is a chance of hearing the voice of sense and truth. (Cheers and laughter.) And, my lord, when Parliament meets, it is astonishing how the flock of all these political wild birds fly from these countries and seek a more congenial clime of intrigue and imposture. (Laughter.) Well, my Lord Mayor, I have spoken of the situation of affairs without reserve. I have thought it not inexpedient on the part of the Government to tell you exactly what our views of the situation are. That affairs at present are serious no one can doubt, because they must ever be serious when a great settlement is taking place, and is not yet accomplished; but I deny that they are affairs of danger. (Hear, hear.) I know that there are some who think that the power of England is on its wane. We have been informed lately that our lot will be the lot of Genoa, Venice, and Holland. (Admiral Saumarez—"Never." Cheers.) But, my Lord Mayor, there is a great difference between the condition of England and those picturesque and interesting communities. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) We have during ages of prosperity created

A NATION OF THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS.

(Sir W. Rose—"With a back-bone.") A nation of thirty-four millions, who are enjoying and have long enjoyed the two greatest blessings of civil life—justice and liberty. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, a nation of that character is more calculated to create empires than to give them up—(cheers)—and I feel confident that if the English people prove themselves worthy of their ancestors—if England is true to herself—if they possess still the courage and the determination of their forefathers, their honor will never be tarnished and their power will never diminish. The fate of England is in the hands of England; and you must place no credit upon these rumors, which would induce you to believe that you have neither the power nor the principle to assert that policy which you believe is a policy of justice and truth. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you will pardon me, I hope—following these observations, which have been somewhat too long for the occasion—"No, no"—you will permit me, I hope, to propose the health of

my host, and I trust that when we meet again—(cheers and laughter)—I or some one more worthy—"No, no"—may have the opportunity of congratulating you upon the position which England values, and, valuing, determines to maintain. (Loud cheers.)

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

THE CHRISTMAS TREE

The Large Convent

WILL OPEN BY A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

TUESDAY EVENING, December 17th,

SACRED CONCERT,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 21.

Doors open at 7½ p. m. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.

HAY, OATS, BARLEY, &c.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On Thursday, the 19th inst.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

at Residence of Lambert Disney, Esq., Riverside, North River,

20 TONS HAY, 1 Stack STRAW, 200 Bush. OATS, 100 Bush. BARLEY, (2 rowed),

50 Bush. BUCKWHEAT,

1 Double DRIVING WAGON,

1 CART, 1 SCUFFLER,

1 Iron PLOW,

1 Set Carriage HARNESS, &c., &c.

TERMS—Nine months' credit, on approved Joint Notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 11—pat sat

OLD MINES SIDNEY ROUND COAL

HOURLY EXPECTED, the Schooner *SPHINX*, with a full cargo. Open to offers for the cargo. Orders or offers left with G. COOMBS, Lord's Wharf, or at the Subscriber's, will be attended to.

H. COOMBS.

Dec. 10—3i

FISH.

HERRING—100 Bbls.

CODFISH—100 Qtls., Prime Quality.

DIGBY HERRING—150 Boxes.

TROUT—1 Bbl. Apply to

H. COOMBS.

Dec. 10—3i

TENDERS.

THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 9th.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to Lease the

Market Tolls and Rents.

Further particulars to be had at this office.

The names of two good and sufficient sureties must accompany the tender.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

Dec. 9, 1878—h pat ne a pres to 20th.

TO LET.

SITUATE on the Malpeque Road, opposite the Hay Press, a House containing nine Rooms and Shop, with large Garden attached; rent formerly one hundred and thirty dollars, now eighty. Apply at

J. B. McKENNA'S, Spring Park.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1878.—3in

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH intend having a

Sale of Useful and Fancy Articles

—AND—

REFRESHMENT TABLE!

IN THE SCHOOLROOM,

—ON—

Monday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Admittance, 10 cents.

Charlottetown, Dec. 6, 1878—6i

SODA WATER FOUNTAIN!

A SUPERIOR 8-syphon Fountain for Sale, almost new and in good order, will be sold low, and on liberal terms.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Dec. 3—

IRON BEDSTEADS

JUST RECEIVED, ex "Prince Edward"—cheap.

JOHN NEWSON.

Nov. 22—1m