

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 13, 1878.

M. Mosseau—one of the coming men in the Conservative party—continued the debate on the Address. He spoke so effectively of the wrongs done to Quebec by the Government and the corruption and intimidation resorted to by them for the purpose of preventing an expression of public discontent through test elections that he brought out the Postmaster General—the Hero of Copper notoriety and Annexation face. The lofty tone of this gentleman was admirable. To hear him, one would imagine that he was the patriot of patriots and his government the most perfect administration Canada or the world had ever seen. I could not sufficiently admire the candor with which he admitted that thirty or forty of his standard elevating Grit supporters in Parliament—by the judgment of the Courts had "fallen by the way" and the coolness with which he attributed their weakness for corrupting constituencies to "the system introduced by the Tories." But when he declared that Sir John was forced into all the beneficial legislation he introduced during the long period he held office—that he was forced into inaugurating Confederation, forced into encouraging the extension of railways, forced into providing an election law to put down bribery, forced into placing a law upon the Statute Book to ensure the independence of Parliament by Mr. McKenzie and his friends—while they opposed Sir John's bad unprogressive government—it was hard to resist a feeling of regret that McKenzie and his friends were not again in Opposition. Before taking his seat, Mr. Hunting on whitewashed Cauchon and solemnly absolved him from the great political and personal crimes laid to his charge by George Brown and Senator Penny.

Dr. Tupper followed; and it was not many moments before the House had a practical illustration of the difference between a frothy, voluble, loud-voiced, canting politician and a practical statesman. Dr. Tupper arraigned the Government before the bar of Parliament for trampling under their feet every principle they ever enunciated while in Opposition, and with doing so in such an open and glaring manner that it seemed as though they gloried in their shame. They received Cauchon on their bosom, after declaring that coalitions were wrong in principle, and that Cauchon was the most corrupt man in Canada. They entered into a league with Local Governments, after declaring that any collusion whatever between the administrators of the Dominion and the Provinces was corrupt and inconsistent with the principles of a Federal Union. They increased the expenditure, after declaring that Sir John's Government had been scandalously extravagant. They debauched constituencies—as shown by the records of the Courts—by the expenditure of thousands of dollars, after coming into power to inaugurate an era of purity in electors. They deliberately violated the Independence of Parliament, which, with loud-voiced hypocrisy, they bound themselves to maintain. Dr. Tupper has an exasperating habit of sustaining his declarations by proof; and from written or printed papers, Hansard reports, etc., he proved each of his statements as he proceeded. After alluding to the deplorable state of the finances of this country, after asserting that this year the deficit is about \$1,500,000, and after showing how the Government of Sir John McDonald had—providing liberally—extraordinarily it was said by McKenzie and his friends—for the various public services of the country—rolled up in seven years a surplus of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS—under a tariff two and a half per cent. lower than that of the present Government—he proceeded to ventilate the dark ways and crooked agencies by which the Premier and Mr. Jones gained a seat for the Minister of Militia. With the immediate reasons for the forfeiture of the seat of the late Minister of Militia and with Mr. Jones, the readers of the EXAMINER are already familiar. But Dr. Tupper went to the bottom of the matter and showed how, under the corrupt leadership of Mr. Jones, the politics of Nova Scotia have, for years past, been subject to barter and sale. He accounted for the two thousand majority obtained by Mr. Jones by the fact that he had obtained the support of Mr. Hill and his friends through a corrupt use of the power of the Crown. Mr. Ross was, through the influence of Mr. Jones, pitchforked out of the Dominion Cabinet and Mr. Vail—Mr. Jones' partner—was, through the same influence, raised to the Canadian Ministry and placed in a position to bring pressure to bear in such a way that in two years he succeeded in obtaining Post Office printing for the "Citizen Printing and Publishing Company" to the amount of \$24,293.68. Mr. Hill—a prominent member of the Union Party—was manipulated by Mr. Jones; and, in consideration of the Provincial Secretaryship of Nova Scotia, was induced to give his former anti-confederate opponent, Mr. Jones, his support. This was the way Mr. Jones succeeded in obtaining his majority. But, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hill, the Premier of Nova Scotia, in violation of "reform principles" had gone hand in hand with Mr. Jones in the late election, notwithstanding the fact that all the influence of both Governments have been exerted in the recent election, which was brought on at a time when the people of Halifax were asking favors of the Government in regard to the "Winter Port," and notwithstanding the fact that direct personal bribery had been resorted to by the Government Party, Mr. Jones' majority had been reduced from upwards of two thousand to two

hundred and twenty-eight. Dr. Tupper ventured to prophecy that in the general election it would be wiped away altogether. The Doctor then showed reason why Mr. Jones could not, without abrogation of principle, take his seat in the Cabinet. (1) He was a rank Protectionist in the matter of sugar, while the Government professed Free Trade principles. (2) He was opposed to the building of the Pacific Railway, which work the Government had undertaken. (3) He was opposed to carrying out the terms of union with British Columbia, which the Government were bound to carry out. (4) He had said he would be glad to see the British flag torn from the Citadel of Halifax, and the Government was eminently loyal.

But he had accepted the shilling and abrogated his principles. Dr. Tupper concluded his remarks by suggesting to the Government the propriety of passing the estimates and dissolving the House. He read a long list of Government defeats since the general election, and cited the words and acts of Gladstone and Lowe, to show that they considered men in the position of McKenzie and his associate bureaucrats and usurpers.

Mr. Jones followed, and after his hoarse voice was cleared, he made some good points. His friends say his speech was a good one. He, however, failed to defend the Government. He confined himself to a defence of his own actions and an attack on Dr. Tupper. The debate continues. Plumb has the floor.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14, 1878.

It is, of course, right that the public acts of public men should be sharply criticised. If there be corruption in them, it ought to be laid bare. But the duty of exposing corruption in public men should be a most painful one; for corruption—like a canker in the flesh—affects the whole body politic, and is a disgrace to the whole community. The Government party, however, appear to glory in the shame. The glee with which they heard from the lips of the Minister of Militia the utterly false and disgraceful story—trumped up in Nova Scotia—of how Dr. Tupper used his power and knowledge, as a Minister of the Crown, to make money for himself out of the building of the Pictou Railway and the sale of the Spring Hill mines, was evident. The classic features of the Premier were lit with a smile of delight; and cheer after cheer went up from Ministerial benches, as detail after detail of the shameful story was unfolded. To blacken the character of a man so eminent as Dr. Tupper, appears to be their highest aspiration. They are very boastful of their strength in the country; they pretend that they are assured of success; but the eagerness with which they grasp at every thing—the blackest lies which tend to discredit the Opposition—assures many that inwardly they feel that they are sinking—sinking rapidly in public opinion, and that amid the storms of the general election, they will be overwhelmed.

It is a pity this talk about corruption on both sides cannot be suppressed. But the Opposition deem it their duty to expose the disgrace of their opponents; and, perhaps, they are not loth. McKenzie, Bawell, last evening, cauterized their corrupt spots without mercy. They have been popping up with their explanations and excuses like "Jack in the box."

THE NORRIS CONTRACT.

Mr. Norris explained how he got a \$42,000 contract from the Government. He said he erred in ignorance of the law, and the contract was no loss to the country. But what of the Government? Did they break the law in ignorance? Mr. Norris failed to explain. The Norris Contract was for carrying in his steamers, some of the steel rails which are yet rusting in piles on the banks of inland rivers and lakes—a monument to the incapacity of the Minister of Public Works.

THE COPPER MINE MYSTERY.

The Postmaster General has at last unfolded the Copper Mine mystery. He said he did not own the mines on account of which an action was entered against him in the Courts of Great Britain. He was only agent for their sale. False representations were made to the purchasers, by enemies on this side of the water; but, as soon as the facts were known, the action was withdrawn; and in the deed of settlement the owners of the mines apologized for the action, which, on false representations, they had taken. This is the gist of Mr. Huntingdon's statement. It seems to be satisfactory; and I sincerely hope it is true.

ROTTEN PROTECTIONISTS.

Every day it becomes clearer to my mind that the bulk of the Grit party is rotten to the core upon the question of Trade. Yesterday Mr. McKenzie Bowell quoted from a speech of Mr. Charlton—the mover of the Address—a whitewashed Yankee, so 'tis said—an out and out Grit—and rather a clever fellow—the most convincing argument I have yet heard in favor of protection to Canadian industries. The speech was delivered so late as the session of 1875. It showed how wonderfully Protection had contributed to the development of the cotton and iron industries of the United States, how it benefitted the agriculturists of that country, how it fostered and built up domestic commerce, and how the manufacturers of the United States, by underselling Canadians in their own markets, would swamp the young and struggling industries of this country in ruin, unless they were shut out by a protective tariff. Yet the very self same Grit who delivered this speech had the brazen impudence to stand up in Parliament the other day and declare that to Protection in the United States was due the depression of trade, not only there, but in Canada! And how did he try to squirm out of the position? Not by manfully saying that—in the light of the last three years—he had changed his views upon the question; but by declaring that the Government had satisfied him with the "protection given by a seventeen and a half per cent. tariff!" Like Lafamme, Jette

and other true Grit Protectionists, he gave credit to the Government for affording Protection.

MR. SINCLAIR SPEAKS.

Mr. Sinclair said that, as the Fishery Commission had valued the fish caught in our waters, by Americans, at a sum equivalent to \$200,000 a year, the value of our fisheries was made evident. He hoped that the Government of the day would take pains to foster our fisheries. The fisheries around P. E. Island are of immense value, and their development should be encouraged. He was pleased to see that the Government intended introducing a measure with a view of curtailing the liquor traffic throughout the whole Dominion. He agreed with the Government in the matter of the abundant harvest, and expressed the hope that hard times were well nigh over. He thought the Government had made a mistake in raising the tariff, and said that in his opinion 15 per cent duties on imported articles would give more revenue than 17½ per cent. duties.

ISLANDERS IN OTTAWA.

Quite unexpectedly the other day I met the sons of Mr. John Quirk and Pierce Gaul, Esqs., who are attending college here. They like Ottawa; and it evidently agrees with them, as both the young gentlemen look well.

Mr. Mont. Aldous, of the Engineers Department, is in Ottawa. I have not yet met him.

Mr. Bell, son of Walter Bell, of Cape Traverse, is driving a prosperous law practice in Ottawa. W. L. C.

The "Patriot" and the Capes Route.

It is something to be able to lay your hand upon a living instance of how strongly even the most independent man can be influenced by selfish motives. Mr. Henry Lawson of the Northern Light, an enthusiastic admirer of the Northern Light, now, we believe, on account of her intrinsic merits, but because she in a way represented the McKenzie Government. It so happened, however, that the Editor was put to some personal inconvenience on account of the Northern Light preferring to enjoy herself in the ice rather than come to Georgetown and carry Mr. Lawson on his journey. Mr. Lawson, in consequence, passed by the Capes, and now he reports from Ottawa, "That the inter-provincial ferry must sooner or later be established between some two points in the narrowest part of the straits of Northumberland." "For my own part," adds the Editor, "I am satisfied that this is merely a question of time." We are sorry to see the enlightened Editor of the Patriot adopting the cautious phraseology of aged politicians and telling the world that "the time has not come." The time is now, and let Mr. McKenzie try if he cannot devise some better method of keeping up postal communication with the Island than the one now in use. To be a week without mails in an open winter like this, is presuming a little too much on our forbearance.

What will they say now?

Mr. Laurier had admitted in Parliament that it was not priestly interference which caused his defeat in Drummond and Arthabaska. The Conservatives, he said, did not invoke the aid of the clergy, or even attempt to arouse the religious prejudices of the people of Arthabaska against him. What explanation of his defeat will our Grit friends offer now.

Changing the Programme.

M. LAURIER said in Parliament the other day that when "Mr. Dorion was Leader, 'protection' was inscribed in the programme of the Liberal Party." Then M. Laurier was a protectionist. Now "protection" is not on the programme, and Mr. Laurier is not a protectionist. How easily even the best of Grits change their principles!

Besieged By Office Seekers.

THE devouring hunger which besets the Grits in Ottawa is admirably exemplified in the following extract from the St. John Telegraph Ottawa correspondent:—

The rush for the petty sessional offices has been something astounding. Mr. Speaker Anglin, the moment his election was announced, became the victim of hundreds of pestering applications for the appointments at his disposal. When he appeared on the streets women were on both sides of him, men following in close proximity to his coat tails, and little boys running backward before him, all asking for office—a hundred applicants for every place. When he came down stairs at the Russell House, where he stayed, before moving into the Speaker's apartments in the Parliament House, he had to squeeze through a double line of applicants on his way to his breakfast. The lobby in front of his rooms was so full for some time that entrance or exit was only affected by the assistance of officials. Mr. Anglin bore the infliction with a calmness that was surprising to irritable people, working himself clear of the throng without appearing to be annoyed.

BRAKSMAN KILLED ON THE I. C. RAILWAY.—Yesterday morning a man was killed on the Intercolonial Railway between Dalhousie and River Charles, at about half-past eight o'clock. William Archibald, brakeman on the regular freight train between Moncton and Campbellton, and about 20 years of age, was the victim. It is supposed that he fell between the cars and was carried by the train a distance of two miles. The body was fearfully mutilated, almost beyond recognition. He leaves a widowed mother, of whom he was the only support.—St. John Freeman, 15th.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.—The ladies of the above Society acknowledge with thanks the sum of eighty-one dollars, received through His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, from the President of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, being the proceeds of the Concert given on Thursday last for the relief of the poor.

The Press on the Situation.

The London Daily News, in its leading editorial of the 15th inst., says:—

"We sincerely wish we could bring ourselves at such a crisis at the present to greater faith in the wisdom and enlightened purpose of Her Majesty's ministers. All is now committed to their hands, and assuredly we do not wish to thwart them; but their policy has led so far only to embarrassment and difficulty, and in that fact there is not much encouragement for a better hope as to what is yet to come."

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says:—

"The expectations of the pacific settlement of the Eastern question diminishes day by day. Austria and England are rapidly coming to an understanding and an actual alliance may only be a question of a few hours. How England can operate with Austria is not easy to describe. The Russian advance upon Constantinople and the Bosphorus would only be another proof of her intention to keep our fleet out of the Black Sea, and if once it was in those waters it would be a pressing question whence our ships could draw their supplies, if Russia possessed command of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. Some of these difficulties would disappear were we sure the Turks would resist the Russian advance upon the ports of the Bosphorus, and that Suleiman Pasha would oppose the Russian march upon Gallipoli. There is every indication that before 38 hours have elapsed we shall hear of terrible confusion at Constantinople, and that the capture of the waterway to the Black Sea and the maintenance of communication with our fleet will constitute some of the most exciting incidents of the situation. But British action in this matter depends upon Austria, and the course of events can only leave her a few hours to decide. It is obvious also that much will depend upon the conduct of Suleiman Pasha. Practically he holds the Dardanelles. His force is quite strong enough to defend the lines of Bouhair, and the safety of the British fleet very largely depends upon his doing so."

An Emphatic Protest against the Russian Entry into Constantinople.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord Derby's protest against the Russian occupation of Constantinople is published. It is very decidedly worded. It demonstrates that the entry of the Russian troops would be in violation of the armistice, and might provoke disorders, causing very great dangers to the Christians, which the Russian Government deprecates. It concludes as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government cannot acknowledge that the dispatch of British ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of the Russian troops into the city, which latter measure they consider uncalled for by any circumstances of military or other necessity, and the consequences of which may be most disastrous to the whole population of the city."

Lord Derby also telegraphed Lord Loftus on Feb. 13th, that he had expressed to Count Schvaloff's Government the earnest hope that Russian troops would not make any movement towards Gallipoli or any movement of a nature to threaten the communications of the fleet, as any such movement would be regarded in England as comprising the safety of the fleet; and in the actual state of public feeling he (Lord Derby) could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious.

In relation to Lord Derby's despatch of Feb. 13 to Lord Loftus, the London correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman says that is certain that Admiral Hornby was instructed to allow nothing which would imperil communication through the Dardanelles.

To the Tax-payers of Charlottetown Common and Royalty:

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties who have not paid their TAX up to this date, that unless their respective amounts are paid on or before the 25th inst., legal proceedings will be taken against them, without further notice.

JOHN HIGGLINS, Collector.

Feb. 15, 1878—3i

MERCHANTS

Marine Insurance Co'y OF P. E. ISLAND.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Charlottetown, on

Wednesday, the 13th March,

AT THREE O'CLOCK,

for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of other business.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,

Manager. Feb. 9, 1878—pat law till meeting

SWEET ORANGES,

APPLES, Lemons, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Onions, Raisins, Currants, Spices. All kinds Crackers, Preserves, and the largest assortment of Confectionery to be had on the Island. Fancy Toys, Flour (by the bbl. or lb.), Tea, Sugar, Soap, Candles, Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar, and a variety of Groceries.

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Queen Street. Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1877.—tu&fr3w

1,000 LOADS OF MANURE For Sale.

NIGHT SOIL and Stable Manure delivered when required.

DANIEL GORDON.

P. S.—Leave orders for removing Night Soil at Police Station. D. G. Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1878—

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RANKINE'S BISCUIT!

ON CONSIGNMENT:

85 BOXES Soda, Graham, Pilot, Wine and Butter, Fruit, Lemon, Cinnamon, Abernathy, etc., for Sale at MANUFACTURERS' PRICE.

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1878—3i

UNLESS

ALL OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS are paid by 1st MARCH, there will be an unpleasantness immediately after. Mind that, NOW!

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Diamond Bookstore,

85 N. Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 15, 1878—3i

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- Every Horse Owner's Cyclopaedia, 3 75
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- Flax Culture, [Seven Prize Essays by practical growers], 30
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- Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist, 20
- Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist, 1 50
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- Gregory on Carrots, Mangold Wurtzels, Etc., 30
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- Thomas's American Fruit Culturist, new edition, 3 75
- Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery, 1 50
- Tim Bunker Papers; or, Yankee Farming, 1 50
- Tobacco Culture. By fourteen experienced cultivators, 25
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- Wright's Brahma Fowl, 2 50
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MALCOLM NICHOLSON.

Eldon, Lot 57, 5th Feb., 1878. 2aw