LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for Charlottetown,

HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 5, 1878.

Can the Provincial Treasurer Do Business for Himself?

REFERRING to the law which requires that the Provincial Treasurer shall not engage in business—the law quoted by the EXAMINER last evening—the *Patriot* says:—

Our contemporary's law is sadly astray. He quotes a section of a statute, passed in 1830, to prevent the Provincial Treasurer from engaging directly or indirectly in trade or commerce, and is apparently under the impression that this statute is still in force. The necessity for the statute in the days when nearly all our customs duties were paid in bonds which were afterwards collected by the Provincial Treasurer, will be apparent to every thoughtful person. That necessity ceased with Confederation, and our customs duties are now, of course, collected by Dominion officials.

This seems to be a ridiculous contention. In point of fact the receipts and expenditures at the Provincial Treasury are much larger now than they were before Confederation. It is certainly as proper and as necessary that the Provincial Treasurer should now be removed from the temptation of using public money in his private business as it was before the Island entered the Union; and Thomas W. Dodd, Provincial Treasurer, signing cheques in favor of "Dodd & Rogers," in payment of Chance's No. 2 glass or any other article, would undoubtedly be doing as indecorous and as wrong an act as if he had done it at any other time in the history of the Island.

But the *Patriot* goes further. It says :—

"The late Government introduced a Statute commonly called the Civil Service Act, abolishing the office of Treasurer and merging it in that of Colonial Secretary. The present office of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer must be held by a member of the Administration for the time being, and can be filled by any such member whether engaged in trade or not. The old Statute, being inconsistent with the provisions of the Civil Service Act, was repealed by it, and now only exists in the imagination of the editor of the EXAMINER."

Now, to the law. The law, already quoted, reads as follows :—

And be it enacted that from and after the expiration of twelve months from the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person holding the office of Treasurer of this Island to engage, directly or indirectly, in trade or commerce; nor shall such person, at any time, now or hereafter, exchange any of the public moneys for premium or profit on pain of forfeiting to His Majesty, in either of the above cases, the sum of five hundred pounds and being ever after rendered incapable of holding the said office of Treasurer.

Section 20 of the "Civil Service Act," passed by the late Government and referred to by the *Patriot*, enacts :—

Wheresoever in any Statute of the Province, or in any order in Council, or in any documents of legal signification, the following words shall occur they shall be held to mean as follows: The words "Colonial Secretary" or "Colonial Treasurer" shall be held to mean the "Provincial Secretary and Treasurer," etc.

So that the term "Colonial Treasurer" in the above quotation is, evidently, applicable to and binding upon the present Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

The Civil Service Act provides that "the offices of Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer shall be united in one person who shall be styled Provincial Secretary and Treasurer;" that "the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer shall perform all the duties heretofore performed by the Colonial Secretary and Colonial Treasurer;" that "the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer may be termed respectively "Provincial Secretary" and "Provincial Treasurer," according as reference is made to either branch of his department." All of which shows that, though under the direction of one person, the offices of Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer are as separate and distinct as ever they were; the respective offices rest upon precisely the same basis as ever they did; that Mr. Dodd, as Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, is just as amenable to the law quoted and as liable to the fine of £500 therein imposed as any Colonial Treasurer of this Island ever was—unless, indeed, that law has been repealed.

Now, we challenge the *Patriot* to show that that law has been repealed. The last clause of the Civil Service Act merely repeals any law "inconsistent with or repugnant to" any of its provisions; and there is nothing whatever in it repealing the law under which the Hon. Thomas W. Dodd stands liable to a fine of £500 and is precluded from ever again taking the office of Provincial Treasurer.

We know nothing whatever of legal technicalities; but, with the plain letter of the law before us, we venture the assertion that no judge nor court in the Province would dare to exculpate Mr. Dodd if an action were properly entered against him.

The Unspeakable Combination.

OUR obtuse contemporary wishes to have set forth the reasons why we call the Rump Government an Unspeakable Combination. We shall do so.

1. While the Government had $40,000 lying in the bank at FIVE (5) per cent., they forced poor farmers — laboriously making up the money required for the purchase of the fee simple of their farms—to pay $35,000 the cost of collecting which was about *twentyfive* (25) per cent. This we call Unspeakable Folly.

2. After sneering in the most contemptuous manner at the weakness and inability of members of the Opposition, they asked Nicholas Conroy, Lauchlan McDonald, Francis Kelly and others to desert the Leader of the Opposition, and come in and share the spoils of office with them. This may fairly be called Unspeakable Impudence.

3. Elected on the Anti-Catholic-Secular cry, they have permitted St. Patrick's School to be rented for five years at a cost to the whole city of $800 a year, which $800 is religiously and directly applied to the advancement of Roman Catholicism in this Island. This may, we think, properly be called Unspeakable Inconsistency.

4. After the pledged word of the Local Premier that the Government would resign if Mr. Montgomery were elected by Belfast, they still stick fast to their offices—though they know the country is overwhelmingly against them. This, surely, is Unspeakable Meanness.

These are four, among many, reasons for calling the Rump Government an "Unspeakable Combination." These are four, among many other, things which have justly rendered the Unspeakable Combination detestable to a people who love honesty and hate folly, impudence, inconsistency, meanness and hypocrisy.

Mr. Cartwright's Election in Centre Huron.

MR. CARTWRIGHT has taken the place of a lesser luminary in the Grit constellation. This is well. In the interests of the country it is much better to have a strong than a weak Opposition. Besides, it is but right that Mr. Cartwright should have an opportunity of explaining, in Parliament, how it always happened that his calculations were never verified—how it happened that he always had a surplus when he foretold a deficit and a deficit when he prophesied a surplus; how it happened that, having taken office to curtail the extravagant expenditures of his predecessors, his expenditures exceeded those of his predecessors by millions of dollars a year. In short, Mr. Cartwright should have an opportunity of explaining how, having proudly boasted that his party would make Canada prosperous and happy, his entire official career happened to be marked by commercial ruin and distress.

Sir Francis Hincks Respectfully Declines.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS declines to be leader of a Reorganized Liberal Party. It is now, he says, nearly six years since he announced in Parliament that it was his fixed determination to withdraw from public life. Beaten and disorganized, the Grits will, therefore, have to look elsewhere than to Sir Francis Hincks for for a man to lead them back to office and to power.

Carlyle on Self-Improvement.

AN interesting biographical sketch of the Sage of Chelsea—Thomas Carlyle—is published in the Toronto *Globe*. From it we clip the following letter, written to a nephew in Toronto. The letter was never before in print. It is full of wisdom :—

CHELSEA, LONDON, 19th April, 1852.

DEAR NEPHEW,—I am glad to hear, by your letter, that you are intent upon self-improvement; to increase one's knowledge of profitable things, and in all ways cultivate one's immortal soul, is surely the duty of every creature according to his opportunities. If any advice of mine in regard to the methods of acquiring knowledge could assist you, without doubt I would very readily give it. But at such a distance, in such ignorance of your natural aptitudes, present acquirements, and general situation and outlooks, it will not be very possible, I fear. I will write you a few words, such as I can in the circumstances.

One thing is evident: since you are at the trade of teaching, your first care ought to be to perfect yourself more and more in all the branches you are required to teach. Nothing is more frightful than a schoolmaster who is himself ignorant, or ill-informed, upon the things he is trying to impart to his scholars Beyond and before all other pursuits, you must make yourself master of whatever you are teaching, or likely to be called on at any time to teach. To begin with the beginning: your handwriting, for example, though promising and tolerable, is by no means good enough; the way to improve it, and there is no other way, is to *practice daily*; write every day, *trying* to do better and better; if you have not occasion to write at any rate, then *take* occasion for the thing's own sake; there is no qualification more indispensable (in teaching or in other courses) than the writing of a good hand,—swift, distinct, simple, and without waste of room. Then there are Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar; no humblest teacher can fairly show his face without being thoroughly equipt in these respects. Many schoolmasters I have seen who were *not* intelligent of arithmetic and its principles; they taught it as they worked it, by rote, and had no knowledge of principles. Do not you imitate these; if you are still in that situation, get yourself a good book of arithmetic (*Hamilton's* was the best in my time, price a few shillings); read and again read the *rules* and every word of sxplanation that is given,—trying all the while every difficult arithmetical question that turns up; and, in short, laboring incessantly with your whole strength (which is the real secret of success in all attempts in whatever direction). You will ultimately get to the bottom of this subject, and be gratified to find what a light it throws on many things for you. In the rear of arithmetic, and essential for a schoolmaster who will rise above the lowest sphere of his business, are Mensuration, Geometry, Algebra, and the whole field of Mathematics; a very noble subject, useful in all manner of ways—and a subject withal in which a man of real sense can make his own way to any length without help of a teacher. Indeed there are few or no subjects on which a man of real sense—real industry, honesty and steadfast perseverence—cannot make his own way; and if you do make it, it is better in many respects, and far more productive for you, than if a teacher had helped. So be not afraid or discouraged; diligent hewing will cut through the hardest and biggest rock; whatsoever thing you do decide on learning, it is in general certain that if you have diligence enough, patient energy enough, you can learn it. For English grammar, if you are not already quite irrefragable in that department, let me recommend to you Cobbett's little book on this subject (though any tolerable book will do to help you); Cobbett's is one of the clearest and best—and Cobbett is otherwise a great example to you. He began life here in London as a wandering lad, barely able to read, who was obliged to enlist; as a private soldier he took to study, while others were idling and drinking; and he ended as a man of solid cultivation, and of high mark in the world. *Pinkerton's Geography*, or even *Guthrie's*, or almost any book you can pick up on that subject, will open a wide field of inquiry and improvement for you. I recommend that, and all the astronomy you can acquire, as very useful. Beyond and in advance of all these subjects, the foreign languages, especially French (which I advise you to attempt), and Latin, which is more difficult; these are of first-rate consequence for a schoolmaster who will at all rise in his profession, and indeed for every man who aspires to cultivate himself by reading. Cobbett learned French with hardly any master (except perhaps a chance hint about the pronunciation.) Your own uncle, my brother John, had very little help or guidance in acquiring Latin, and is, nevertheless, perfectly expert in it. These things, whatever else they may lead to, belong to you as part of the business you are at; these claim your first and chief care for the present.

With regard to reading for general improvement, I need not much enter upon giving you directions. I calculate you will diligently and of your own accord devote most of your hours of relaxation, when severer pursuits are over, to reading whatever good books you can find; and I stipulate only that they be good—written by men of talent and wisdom, not by men of flimsy sham talent and folly (called "amusing," etc., by fools)—in which essential particular there is nothing but your own good sense growing better daily by the honest use of it, to which one can apply for the selection and order in which you read. Read no fool's book if you can help it; fly from a fool as you would from poison, in your reading and in all other pursuits of yours. Probably you have not access to many books, and will be obliged to take them in such order as they come to hand and prove attainable in. That, of course, is not quite so good; but we cannot help it. For the rest, I will assure you, on very good experience, it is far less important to a man that he read many books than that he read a few well, and with his whole mind awake to them. This is indisputably certain. A very small lot of books will serve to nourish a man's mind, if he handle them well—and I have known innumerable people whose minds had gone all to ruin by reading carelessly too many books. It is like omniverous feeding: the rooks in Scotland, in plentiful seasons, are said to "eat themselves out of pity"—they became thoroughly uneatable by too much eating. The wisest men I have known in this world were by no means great readers; good readers, I should rather say, of a few books that were wise,—and having an abhorence of all books they found to be foolish. A man gathers wisdom only from his own sincere exertions and reflections; and in this it is not really very much that other men can do for him; but whatever help there is, he will find with the wise alone, whether as writers or moral counsellors and companions, and will get nothing but hindrance, confusion, and final ruin and failure, from associating with the foolish. Read well whatever books you can get that you understand to be good ones; try them well with your own judgment, earnestly, but yet humbly and loyally; you will get more light at every step, and see better what country, what path is ahead of you, if you do this as you ought.

As to subjects for reading, so far as under these conditions you have a choice of subjects,—I recommend in general all kinds of books that will give you real informatiyn, about men, their works and ways, past and present, in this world. *History* is evidently the grand subject a student will take to. If you can get Histories of England, Scotland, and other countries (Hume, Robertson, Watson, etc., are not uncommon books), especially Histories of America or your own country. I recommend you to read them with all diligence; and there is one precept very useful: never read any such book without a *map* beside you; endeavor to seek out every place the author names, and get a clear idea of the *ground* you are on; without this, you can never understand him, much less remember him. Mark the *dates* of the chief events and epochs; write them, get them fixed into your memory—Chronology and Geography are the two lamps of History. I must here stop, my paper being all done, and my time more than done. If anything I have written can be of help to you (which, perhaps, is not much to be expected), I shall be very glad.

Give my kind wishes, remembrances, and regards to your father and mother. We have drifted far asunder since that night I staid in their hospitable house at Cockermouth; may all good be with them always, and with you.

Yours truly,

T. CARLYLE.

THE survey of the Cape Tormentine Railway was completed on the 2nd inst. The party under H. McLeod, C. E., finished the work to the Intercolonial Railway, at Sackville. They ran two lines—one to Aulac, the other to Sackville. Both lines pass through fertile sections, especially that to Sackville.

CIVIC ELECTIONS

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and all Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of

Four Common Councilmen,

to supply the vacancies in the offices of Councillors for Wards One and Three, in the said City, instead and places of James Peake and Thomas Morris, Esquires, for Ward One, and Richard Heartz and Edward Davy, Esquires, for Ward Three, will be held

ON THURSDAY,

7th Day of November, instant,

at the several places following, that is to say:

In Ward No. 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. Three—At the Market House.

And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets.

See 18 Vic., cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown" and the Acts in amendment theroof.

QUALIFICATION OE ELECTORS.

An Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown (passed 18th April, 1877), Section 1: "All the male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the said City for at least one year then next preceding the day of such Election, and being British subjects, and each of whom shall actually and within the Ward for which he shall vote, then be and for three months previously shall have been, actually and in his own right the *bona fide* owner of the freehold of one whole Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot, or the *bona fide* owner of a piece of ground of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars, or the *bona fide* owner of a freehold of a Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Store, Warehouse, Office or Shop of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars; or who shall be in the tenancy or occupancy of a Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot or piece of ground, Dwelling House, part of Dwelling House, Shop or Warehouse, of the annual rent of Thirty Dollars, payable quarterly, half-yearly or yearly; and no other person shall be entitled to vote at said Election for such Mayor, or for such Councillor or Councillors; provided that every partner whose share of the rent amounts to Thirty Dollars annually shall be entitled to vote; and provided further, that ever male person of age aforesaid, and being a non-resident of said City, shall be doing business in, and be in actual occupation of business or other premises in the said City, and who shall be qualified to vote at such Elections under any of the several qualifications hereinbefore specified, shall be entitled to vote for such Mayor and Councillors, in the Ward in which the property on which he claims to vote shall be situate.

W. E. DAWSON,

MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk.

Charlottetown, 5th Nov., 1878—dy p 2i h 1i

To the Electors of Queen's County:

BY reason of the acceptance by me of the office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the seat in the House of Commons to which you recently elected me has become vacant, and you are called upon to fill the vacancy in the representation thus created.

I offer myself for re-election, and I respectfully solicit your suffrages.

It is a subject for congratulation that the right of this Island to be represented in the Privy Council has been conceded; and I trust that my presence in the Executive will increase my power to further the interests of this Province.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. POPE.

Ravenwood, Nov. 5th, 1878—all papers

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM

Tailoring Establishment.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON

Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets
(opposite Connolly's Bank.)

Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of clothing, in the latest and most fashionable New York and London styles.

A specialty made of Cutting

Ladies' Sacques and Ulsters.

Parties wishing to obtain patterns of garments, or those who wish to have their cloth cut only, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Mr. Nicholson has had a long experience as a Cutter and practical Tailor, and can therefore guarantee first-class fits and good workmanship.

In connection with the above we intend carrying on the business of

Repairing, Renovating and Mending

Gentlemen's Clothing.

No matter how much garments may be faded we will guarantee to restore them and make them appear as good as new.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON.

Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1878.

WAR! WAR!

—:o:—

Kent Street Tailoring Depot.

—:o:—

To the Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz.:

Men's Suits of Black Cloth	$5 50
" " Good Tweed	5 00
" " Common Tweed	4 25
" " Homespun	3 25

Boys' Suits.

Suits of Black Cloth	$4 25
" Good Tweed	3 50
" Common Tweed	2 00
" Homespun	2 00

—ALSO—

Pants of Black Cloth	$1 00
" Good Tweed	90
" Common Tweed	80
" Homespun	80

Vests.

Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each
" Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 " "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making.

N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice.

☞ Patterns cut to order.

WM. J. McINTIRE,
Kent Street.

Nov. 4—1m eod ne 1m her 2m

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, by one of the best English makers; almost as good as new. Price moderate. Apply at this Office.

Ch'town, Nov. 4—

KEROSENE.

LANDING EX EMMA E. POTTER,

100 CASKS AMERICAN 120° Test—all new Casks; prime order. Very cheap.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

Raisins, Cheese and Beans.

NOW RECEIVING,

100 BOXES new crop Valencia Raisins,
50 boxes Loose Muscatels do
50 " Layers do
5 bbls. Currants,
20 boxes Cheese,
15 bbls. White Beans.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

APPLES.

LANDING, EX ELIZABETH FROM BOSTON,

100 BARRELS CHOICE BALDWINS. Very Cheap.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

FLOUR.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,

400 BBLS. Queen's Extra,
100 bbls. Howland's Choice,
300 " Spring Extra,
100 " Superior Extra.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

To arrive per SIENA, due about 10th inst.,

250 PUNS. Choice Molasses,
20 hhds. Bright Barbadoes Sugar.

Will be sold low from wharf, in lots to suit purchasers.

F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

Nov. 4—3i eod

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WITHOUT DELAY.

Nov. 1, 1878.

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, Clilblains, Ingrown Nails, Club Nails, etc., etc., cured. All who may favor him with a call will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corns extracted, 25 cents.

Ch'town, Oct. 7, '78.—1m

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