

that which it ought not to have done, and left undone that which it ought to have done, and it was woefully lacking in practical statesmanship at a period when practical ability and not doctrinarism was demanded by the endangered national interests.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

The Charlottetown Election.

HENRY LONGWORTH ESQ., IN THE FIELD.

We are authorized to state—and it gives us much pleasure to do so—that HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ., has complied with a requisition—signed by a very large number of influential and leading citizens—to allow himself to be placed in nomination as a Candidate for the seat in the Legislative Council, vacated by the Hon. Thomas W. Dodd. For this, Mr. Longworth will receive the thanks of nearly every farmer in the country, and nearly every mechanic in town. Mr. Longworth is a strong man—so strong that he will, with ease, defeat Mr. Dodd, and thus upset the Davies-Stewart combination. The days of the Government which imposed obnoxious taxes on the farmers, and perpetrated the Asylum iniquity upon the mechanics, are numbered. Electors, prepare for the 14th of November.

Sight at Last.

At last we have forced the Local Government to show their hand. The writ of election for the vacancy in the Legislative Council created by the *new departure* of Hon. Thomas W. Dodd has been issued; but the election is not to take place until the 14th November—two months after Mr. Dodd's acceptance of office! This ingenious evasion of the law is excusable, we suppose, on the ground that the Government must gain time to put their house in order for their inevitable expulsion from office. There is something, too, in the economic phase which the *Patriot*, so happily, presents.

Earl Dufferin's Last Speech.

Nor the least of the benefits bestowed upon Canada by Earl Dufferin is his last and best speech—delivered at Toronto a few days ago. We publish it in *extenso* today; and we hope it will be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by all our readers.

The Outlook.

The following extract of a private letter from Montreal has been handed to the *Halifax Reporter* by a friend. It shows what a relief it is to our home industries to be rid of the depressing influences of Grit rule—

"Redpaths put one hundred men into their Sugar Refinery on the 18th inst., immediately on knowing the result of the elections, and many other manufacturers increased their workmen considerably. 'Montreal is all alive; and such is the confidence, business is brisk.'"

Conservative Majorities.

Among the Conservative majorities were the following. Several of these are seats gained:—

Toronto East, Platt.....	700
Toronto West, Robinson.....	639
Toronto Centre, Hay.....	490
Frontenac, Kirkpatrick.....	733
Addington, McRoy.....	300
Cardwell, T. White.....	200
East Durham, Williams.....	276
Prince Edward, McCuaig.....	200
Hamilton, Kilvert.....	246
Hamilton, Robertson.....	260
North Hastings, Bowell.....	238
Kent, Stephenson.....	500
Queen's, P. E. I., Pope.....	883
Queen's do Brecken.....	730
King's, P. E. I., McDonald.....	773
do do Rytart.....	586
Montreal Centre, Munn.....	806
Montreal East, Cousol.....	1434
Montreal West, Gault.....	1521
Compton, Pope.....	1100
Ottawa County, Wright.....	2000

THE Rev. Mr. Bray says in the *Canadian Spectator*:—"The result of the elections is a surprise to everybody. I expected the Liberals would have gone back with a small majority—but on the contrary the Conservatives have swept the country, and the Liberals will have to return to their place in Opposition which they knew so long before. I do not profess to mourn on account of it, for in the main my sympathies are with the majority of the electors. Sir John A. McDonald is the one man in this country who should be at the head of its political affairs, for he is a statesman, and personally honest."

Mr. GEORGE COCHRANE has been requested by the Canadian Government agent in Liverpool to forward him a treatise on the best means of developing the butter trade in Canada.

UNITED STATES Naval Commander Rogers reports that 10,000 people attended the meetings in the Samoan Islands on the 17th of July, to ratify the treaty with the United States. A German man-of-war and a British vessel were there looking after the interests of their respective citizens.

Lord Dufferin's Greatest Effort

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CLOSING ADDRESS TO THE CANADIAN PEOPLE, DELIVERED AT THE OPENING OF THE TORONTO EXHIBITION—HIS ADVICE TO THE CANADIANS.

TORONTO, Sept. 24.

At the opening of the Toronto Exhibition on Tuesday, His Excellency delivered the following eloquent address, which, we suppose, may be taken as his last great address in Canada:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.—In endeavoring to return you my best thanks for the noble reception you are giving me for the series of Arabian Nights Entertainments through which, from hour to hour and day to day, I have been hurried by your hospitable citizens, I can truly say I have never felt less equal to such a task. During the past six years and a half, indeed, I have been often required at various times and places to say what are called

A FEW WORDS

to different classes of my fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. But on these occasions there was always some current topic to engage our attention, and to which it was desirable I should address myself. Now, however, the case is very different. It is true we have a special business before us. I am nominally here to open this Exhibition, and perhaps, under ordinary circumstances, it would be sufficient for me to dilate upon the splendor of this building, the variety, and the richness of its contents. The proofs it displays not merely of the national wealth of Canada, but of the energy, ingenuity and industry of our mechanics, artisans and agriculturists, but my imagination refuses to be confined within even these spacious halls. (Applause.) The contributions they enclose only serve to conjure up before me, in all their beauty, the radiant expanses of these seven fair Provinces I have travelled from end to end (hear, hear), and it is not the departments of a mere Provincial show which lie mapped out beneath my feet by the territories of our great Dominion, whose wealth and capabilities these Courts exhibit (cheers), nor is it in the presence of a detached crowd of casual sight-seers that I seem to stand, but face to face with that entire population, with whose destinies I have been so long associated, to whom I owe so much, and who are building a British policy upon this side of the Atlantic which is destined, I trust, to exemplify more successfully than any other what happiness, what freedom, what strength, what peace can be secured to man by patiently, wisely, soberly, expanding and developing those great principles of Constitutional and Parliamentary Government which centuries ago were born in England (applause), which our ancestors shed their blood to defend, which our forefathers transplanted to this country, and which our fathers have left us the

MOST PRECIOUS INHERITANCE

they could bestow. (Tremendous applause.) Impressed, then, by such a consciousness, knowing that to-day, for the last time, I am speaking to the people of Canada, what am I to say? There are many things I would desire to say at such a moment, but I dread to tread on forbidden ground—(laughter.) As you are well aware in all those matters which are of real and vital moment to you, I am only entitled to repeat in public such words, words of wisdom as my Ottawa egeria may put into my mouth. (Great laughter.) In my own behalf it is only competent for me to expiate these vaporous fields of extra political disquisition which may happen to lie floating around the solid political life of the people. Yet, perhaps, a viceroy—in *extremis*—might claim some exceptional indulgence. (Laughter.) To all moribund personage as to Jacob when he gathered the fathers of Isaac around his bedside the privilege of monition and of benediction has been granted. (Applause and laughter.) Happily my closing sentences need not be of such ambiguous import as those addressed by the Patriarch to Judah and his brethren. (Great laughter.) Though a country in the throes of a general election might have some sympathy with the attitude of Isaac. (Loud laughter.) As I am not a defeated Prime Minister I have no temptation to apply to you the burden of Reuben. (Great laughter.) What then is to be my valediction?

MY PARTING COUNSELS

to the citizens of the Dominion before I turn my face to the wall—a very few words will convey them—LOVE YOUR COUNTRY; BELIEVE IN HER HONOR, HER WORK; LIVE FOR HER, DIE FOR HER. (Tremendous applause.) Never has any people been endowed with a nobler birthright, or blest with prospects of a brighter future. Whatever gift God has given to man is to be found within the borders of your ample territories, and in return the only obligation laid upon you is to "Go forth and multiply and replenish the earth." (Applause and laughter.) It is true the zone within which your lines are cast is characterized by ruder features than those displayed in lower latitudes; and within more sunward stretching lands; but the North has ever been the home of liberty, industry and valor—(cheers)—and great diversities of climate, and of geographical and physical conditions, and wont to breed antagonistic material interests and disruptive tendencies, which the fortunate uniformity of your own climate and position can never engender. (Applause.) It is also true you are not so rich as many other communities. But the happiness of a people does not so much depend upon the accumulation of wealth as upon its equable distribution. (Hear, hear.) In many of the wealthiest nations of Europe thousands can scarcely obtain their daily bread, and though Canada is by no means at present a nation of millionaires, there is not amongst you an agricultural homestead between the Atlantic and the Pacific where content and a rude plenty do not reign (applause), and in a thousand localities

THE EARTH IS BURSTING WITH MINERAL WEALTH

which only requires improved transportation to develop. (Renewed applause.) Nor, indeed, are you so numerous as your neighbors, but this is an inferiority which time will soon correct. Providence has spread out for you the fertile prairies of the North-West, and your daughters must do the rest. (Loud laughter and applause.) But if these admissions may be made on the one side, what countervailing superiorities may be quoted on the other! In the first place, you possess

THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT

with which any historical nation has ever been blessed. (Cheers.) The excellency of the

British Constitution, with the self-expanding energies it embodies, is an ancient story which I need not insist upon; but as there are always external forces which disturb the working of the most perfect mechanisms, so in an old country like England many influences exist to trouble the harmonious operations of the political machine; but here our constitution has been set going almost *in vacuo*, entirely disincumbered of those entanglements which traditional prejudices and social complications have given birth to at home. My next advice to you, then, would be to

GUARD AND CHERISH

the characteristics of your Constitution with a sleepless vigilance, and do not consider that this is a superfluous warning. I do not, of course, refer to any of those principles which either regulate the relation of the mother country to the colony, or of the Crown to the Parliament. All questions which were a long time in controversy, in either of these respects, have been long since happily settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. (Applause.) During the whole time that I have been Governor-General of Canada, not a single difficulty has ever arisen between the Colonial Office and this Government. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it would be impossible to overstate the

EXTRAORDINARY SMOOTHNESS AND HARMONY with which this portion of the machinery has worked, so far as my experience has gone. (Applause.) The independence of the Canadian Parliament and the independence of the Canadian administration in all matters affecting their domestic jurisdiction have not only received a generous recognition, but have been stimulated and expanded to the fullest possible extent by the authorities at home, as the recent establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice in Canadian soil impressively testifies. (Applause.) Nor has anything occurred to trouble the relations of the Viceroy in representing the regal power and his parliament. The respective limits of privilege and of prerogative have been finally determined, and there is no temptation either upon the one side or the other to overstep them. (Cheers.) But there are two other principles, incidental to the British Constitution, which, though fully recognized and established, might, perhaps, be over-riden in times of political excitement, unless public opinion exerted itself to maintain them absolutely intact. I allude to the

INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDGES,

and the non-political and permanent character of the Civil Service. With regard to the independence of the Judges I will say nothing, notwithstanding what has been done elsewhere, I do not think that the Canadian people will ever be tempted to allow the Judges of the land to be constituted by popular election (hear, and applause); still on this continent there will always be present in the air, as it were, a certain tendency in that direction, and it is against this I would warn you. And now that I am upon this topic, there is one further observation I am tempted to make in regard to the position of the Judges. I should hope that as time goes on, as the importance and extent of their work increases, and as the wealth of the country expands, it may be found expedient to attach somewhat higher salaries to those who administer the laws.

PURE AND RIGHTEOUS JUSTICE

is the very foundation of human happiness, but remember it is as true of justice as of anything else, you cannot have a first-rate article without paying for it. In order to secure an able bar you must provide adequate prices for those who are called to it. If this is done the intellectual energy of the country will be attracted to the legal profession, and you will have what is the greatest ornament any country can possess—an efficient and learned judiciary. (Cheers.) But, after all, the chief danger against which you will have to guard is that which concerns the Civil Service of the country. Now,

THE CIVIL SERVICE

of the country, though not the animating spirit, is the living mechanism through which the body politic moves and breathes and has its being. Upon it depends the rapid and economical conduct of every branch of your affairs, and there is nothing that a nation should be so particular about as to secure in such a service independence, zeal, patriotism, and integrity; but in order that this should be the case it is necessary that the civil servants should be given a status, regulated by their requirements, their personal qualifications, their capacity for rendering the country efficient service, and that neither their original appointment, nor their subsequent advancement, should in any way have to depend upon their political connection or opinion. (Applause.) If you take my advice you will never allow the Civil Service to be degraded into an instrument to subserve the ends and interests of any political party. The success of a political party ought to depend upon its public policy and the ability of its chiefs, and not upon the advantage likely to accrue to its individual adherents. In fact, the more the area of personal profit, consequent upon a

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT,

is limited, the better for the country at large. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand the independence thus conceded to the members of the Civil Service impose upon them a special obligation, namely, that they should serve their successive chiefs, no matter to which side they may belong, with a scrupulously impartial zeal and loyalty. (Hear, hear.) There is no offence which should be visited with swifter or more condign punishment than any failure in this respect. A civil servant who allows his political sympathies to damp his ardor, devotion, zeal and loyalty to his departmental chiefs, is a disgrace to his profession. Happily both the great political parties in this country have given in their adherence to this principle. Both are convinced of the wholesomeness of the doctrine to which I have referred, and I have no doubt that the anxiety manifested by our friends across the lines to purge their own civil service of its political complexion, will confirm every thinking Canadian in the conviction I have sought to impress upon you. (Applause.) Again, then, I say to you guard this and every other characteristic of your constitution with unflinching diligence, for though you search all the world over it is not likely you will ever get a better one. (Cheers.) It is true no one can live in the proximity of our great neighbors across the line without conceiving the greatest admiration for the wisdom which framed the political institutions under which they have so wonderfully prospered, but I am not at all sure but that the success of the original experiment is not so much due to the fortitude, the good sense and the moderation of the subsequent generation that have carried it into effect as to the foresight and wisdom of its authors, and certain am I that there is not a thinking American,

who, however, proud he may be of his country does not occasionally cast

AN ENVIOUS SHEEP'S EYE

—(laughter)—across the border at our more fortunate condition. The truth is that almost every modern constitution has been the child of violence, and remains indelibly impressed with the scars of the struggle which ushered in its birth. (Applause.) Written Constitution is of necessity an artificial invention, a contrivance of formula as inelastic as the parchment on which it is written, instead of being a living, primeval, heaven-engendered growth, whereas the foundation of the policy under which you live are a secular antiquity. (Loud Applause.) No revolutionary convulsion has severed the continuity of your history, or disherited you of your past. Your annals are not comprised within the lifetime of a centenarian, but reach back through

A THOUSAND YEARS OF MATCHLESS ACHIEVEMENT

in every field of exertion open to mankind. (Loud applause.) Nor do ever the confines of two oceans suffice to hedge you in, but you share an Empire whose flag floats, whose jurisdiction asserts itself, in every quarter of the globe (applause)—whose ships whiten every sea—whose language is destined to spread further than any European tongue—whose institutions every nation aspiring to freedom is endeavoring to imitate, and whose vast and widespread colonies are vying with each other in their affectionate love for the mother country, in their efforts to add lustre to the English name, in their longing to see cemented still more closely the bonds of that sacred and majestic union within which they have been born. Gentlemen, believe me, one is not an Englishman for nothing, and although, perhaps, I should be prepared to go beyond many of my hearers, not merely in justifying but in extolling the conduct of those heroic men of the Revolutionary period, who tore themselves—though I believe with bleeding hearts—from their mother's side, rather than to submit to her tyranny, I confess I should have difficulty in finding words to express my want of sympathy for those—should any such ever come into existence—who, unless under the stress of equal provocation, should be tempted to abjure so glorious a birthright in pursuit of

AN UTOPIAN CHIMERA.

(Applause.) None such, however, are here. (Cheers.) Of course I am well aware that many of the most earnest-minded men among us have insisted of late years with laudable enthusiasm—and in doing so, though perhaps unconsciously to themselves, they have only given utterance to the feeling of every man and woman in the nation—upon the duty of a supreme devotion to the interests of their own Canada. But you are well aware that as an Imperial officer I have never shown the slightest jealousy or breathed a word in discouragement of such honorable sentiments, for I am convinced that so far from being antagonistic to Imperial interests it is amongst those who are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for their native land that we shall always find the most loyal subjects of the Queen. (Great applause.) The only thing that perhaps I would be disposed to depreciate would be the over-passionate advocacy of any speculative programme that may be outside of the orbit of practical statesmanship, as every human society is in a state of continuous development, so occasional readjustment of its mechanism becomes necessary, but I think you may take it for granted that, though they may not talk much about it, the experienced men who superintend your affairs are

PERPETUALLY ON THE WATCH

for any serious symptoms of strain or friction in the wheels of the body politic, and as soon as these disclose themselves there is no doubt they will find expedients with which to meet the emergency. It is in this way, by this practical procedure, and not by theoretical excursions into dreamland, that the British policy has been so successfully elaborated. (Applause.) As long as a man sleeps well, has a good appetite, and feels generally jovial, he may rest assured he needs no doctoring; but if he takes to perpetually feeling his pulse, looking at his tongue, and watching his digestion, he will invariably superinduce all kinds of imaginary pains and aches, and perhaps a real illness. Well, so far as I have observed, you all appear at present in the best of health and spirits, and I do not know that you will much better your condition by allowing your imagination to speculate as to whether the exuberant vitality you are accumulating in your system under your present satisfactory regimes, will, or will not eventually necessitate some hundred years hence an inconceivable process of amputation. (Laughter and applause.) And I am all the more inclined to hold this language because I feel that the stability of the relations between the Dominion and the mother country does not depend upon mere sentimental impulses, but is sanctioned and enforced by an appeal to the most practical and utilitarian considerations. (Cheers.) I do not say that sentiment goes for nothing in the case; on the contrary, I believe it to be a most important and noble factor in the forces which unite the Empire, and woe be to that statesman who does not take

POPULAR SENTIMENT

into his consideration when considering the future! But what is so satisfactory in this case is that those sentiments of loyalty and affection for the mother country which are so dominant in Canada, coincide and run in parallel lines with what the coldest common sense, and the most calculating policy would recommend. (Loud applause.) They are, in fact, but the wreath of roses which entwine and overlie the strong cords of mutual profit and advantage by which the two countries are bound to one another. (Applause.) I therefore say, cherish as one of the noblest traditions transmitted by your forefathers that feeling of

LOYALTY TOWARDS GREAT BRITAIN,

the Empire and its Sovereign, by which you are animated, for it is in that direction, and not in any other one, that your true course lies. (Great applause.) And now, in conclusion, I have but one more word to say—However earnestly I may have besought you to be faithful to your native land, and to estimate at its proper value your birthright as Englishmen, it is almost with equal persistence that I would exhort you to cultivate the most

FRIENDLY AND CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE.

A nobler nation, a people more generous or more hospitable does not exist. (Loud applause.) To have learnt to understand and appreciate them I esteem as not the least of the many advantages I have gained by coming to Canada. (Applause.) Of my own knowledge I can say that they are animated by the kindest feelings towards the Dominion, and

I cannot doubt but that the two countries are destined to be united in the bonds of an unbroken friendship. (Loud applause.) Nor can I conceive a more interesting or delightful task in store for the philosophical historian than to record the amicable rivalry of such powerful and cognate communities in the path of progress. The one a Republic, indeed, but where the authoritative pre-eminence assigned to the elect of the people, and the comparative freedom of the Executive from Parliamentary control, introduces a feature akin to personal government; the other a Monarchy, but to which the hereditary principle communicates such an element of stability as to render possible the application of what is really the most popular and democratic political system to be found on this Continent (loud cheers), while both combine, each in its respective sphere, to advance

THE HAPPINESS OF MANKIND,

and to open up a newer and fresher chapter of human history. (Applause.) And now, gentlemen, I must hurry to a conclusion. I have only to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. My race amongst you is run. To-day I am but hastily finishing off the concluding paragraph in my official career. That record, I am happy to think, is destined to become the preface of a more brilliant chapter in our history. (Cheers.) In a few weeks one of the most promising of the younger generation of English statesmen will reach your shores, accompanied by

A DAUGHTER OF YOUR QUEEN.

(Great applause.) Under the auspices of these distinguished personages you are destined to ascend yet higher in the hierarchy of the nation, to be drawn still closer to the heart of your mother country, to be recognized still more universally as one of the most loyal, most prosperous, and most powerful of those great Colonial Governments which unite to form the Empire of Great Britain. (Great Applause.) May God Almighty bless you and keep you, and pour out upon your glorious country the universal blessings that lie at His hand. (Tremendous cheering, renewed again and again.)

CHEAP STOVE PIPE

MILLNER'S TIN SHOP.

Sept. 28—61 wky 31

PROVINCIAL
Exhibition and Cattle Show,
SUMMERSIDE, OCTOBER 2 & 3.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS!

RETURN TICKETS TO SUMMERSIDE will be issued on 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at SINGLE FARES, good to return up to and on 4th October.

A special train for the carriage of Stock will leave Charlottetown at 6.45 a. m. on 2nd, calling at all regular stations.

The express train leaving Tignish at 1.50 p. m. on 1st will carry Stock for the Exhibition.

Machinery and articles intended for exhibition must be forwarded the day previous to the opening.

Live stock and all articles intended for exhibition, having paid freight to the Fair, will be returned free of charge, provided ownership has not been changed.

JOHN GAFFNEY, Sec. to Com.

Sept. 27—

Beliveau Albertite & Oil Co.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Beliveau Albertite & Oil Co., held in St. John on the 24th inst., a further call of 23 per cent. on the Subscribed Stock was ordered to be made, payable on or before the 25th of October, at the Bank of Montreal, Moncton; to William Patrick, Manager, or to E. B. Chandler, jr., Dorchester. By order, (Signed) E. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Prince Edward Island Stockholders will please pay into the Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown.

WILLIAM PATRICK, Manager.

Sept. 28, 1878—

Shop to Let.

ON Queen Square, part of the Store lately occupied by Keith & McGregor—a first class Business Stand, suitable for any kind of retail trade. Apply to

HORACE HAZARD.

Ch'town, Sept. 28—pat 1w eod

CARGOES AND FREIGHTS.

INSURANCE

EFFECTED AT CURRENT RATES IN

BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE CO.

27 No POLICY FEE.

CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Sept. 23—pat 21

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

WANTED—at the above Institution—a COOK and a HOUSEMAID. Application for the situations to be made at the Institution.

Ch'town, Sept. 21, 1878—

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown and the public generally, that he has rented the Store lately occupied by the Misses Cavanagh, where he intends opening about the first week in October next, with a first-class stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

W. R. BOREHAM.

Ch'town, Sept. 17—wed sat ft

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