

The Local Premier's Shortsighted Policy.

The Patriot hits the Leader of the Local Government and his followers squarely. It says:-

"Some of our politicians are trying to rouse a feeling of jealousy in the minds of the farmers of this Island against their neighbors in the city. We deprecate such conduct. Such agitators, incapable for the most part of doing any great good, are, for the sake of gaining a reputation as the friends of the people which they do not deserve, exciting feelings which it may be difficult to allay, and which are detrimental to public prosperity. The capital of any country is looked on by strangers as an index to the character of the people and the nature of its resources. In other places the people, not only of a city itself, but of the whole country round about, take a pride in its prosperity and contribute as taxpayers to the beauty of the capital of their country. Charlottetown is, of course, comparatively a small place, and it might not be looked upon as fair to compare it with London, on the beautifying of which hundreds of thousands of pounds of England's money are spent annually, or with Paris, the very mention of which warms the blood in every true Frenchman's veins. But such as it is, it is the capital of the Island, and we should strive, instead of making Islanders jealous of it, to make them proud of it and to make it worthy of their pride. Our city is dependent on the country for an existence," etc ad libitum.

It is now evident that Mr. Davies made a serious mistake when he shielded Charlottetown from the operation of the Assessment law. We doubt not that Mr. Davies thought that he was doing a good thing for his constituents. And it may be that he did save his Government; for if the voice of the town had joined with that of the country, the Taxing Compact would have been broken to atoms ere this. But he failed in his duty as a legislator. He acted the part of a mere representative of a constituency, and determined, at all hazards, to hold on to office. The consequence is that even the Patriot is obliged, indirectly, to pass a heavy censure upon him for rousing jealousies between town and country, and for inflicting upon his constituents incalculable harm. As the Patriot very truly observes, "Our City is dependant upon the country for its existence." The passage of an Act which has aroused the antipathies of the country, was, therefore, injurious to the town. The fact is we are all one people. Our interests are identical. We should all act in harmony. We should all alike bear the public burdens, and all alike share the advantages afforded by the Government of the Province. Had Mr. Davies levied a fair tax upon both town and country, and provided that a fair quid pro quo should be dispersed by the Government to both town and country, the harmony of the Province would not have been marred as, most unfortunately, it is now. Whether the people compelled the Government which inflicted the tax to resign, or whether it sustained them in office, they would, as they should, all have acted together. We should not now see the country looking with jealous eyes upon the town—afraid even to elect a townsman as its representative. The Patriot may continue to prate about the beauty of the Capital, and the pride the whole Province should feel in it. If the Government pursues its shortsighted suicidal policy, and, by so doing, foments distrust and jealousy in the country, the Capital will not be loved or courted by the country upon which, the Patriot says, "it depends for an existence."

The New Asylum Foundation.

A Committee of the House of Assembly have, during the past two or three days, been engaged in inspecting and hearing evidence regarding the foundation of the New Asylum for Insane. We learn that while inspecting, Mr. Campbell, one of the Committee, made some ominous holes in the basement walls. The statements of Messrs. Rodd, O'Bourke, and Corbett, are to the effect that the foundation is not level; that the stone put into the wall is about half bad; that the remaining portion is so indifferent that it is only fit to mix with good stone; that the sand, though not what is demanded by the specification, is passable; that the mortar used will never set under ground, and but indifferently above ground; that the workmanship is, on the whole, very inferior; and that, altogether both the material and workmanship of the foundation are so inferior that it is not strong to support such a heavy edifice as the proposed Asylum.

The statement of Mr. Cunningham, C. E., was taken this morning. He says he thinks about a quarter of the stone used is bad, and that the remainder is "pretty good." The mortar used, very bad—although the sand in it seems to be of fair quality. The workmanship is very indifferent. There are, he says, too many small stones in the wall.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon, Thomas Fennessy, drunk and disorderly, was fined \$3 and costs or 21 days. John Duffy, drunk and incapable, was fined \$1 or seven days.

The Steamer Worcester, which sailed from Boston for this port on Saturday last, has not yet reported at any of the intermediate ports.

Legislative.

YESTERDAY afternoon the House of Assembly was in Committee on Pauper and Road Scales. Nothing of general interest transpired. The Legislative Council was engaged with the Education Act Amendment Bill. One or two unimportant amendments were offered.

Situation in England.

THE popular feeling in England does not seem to be averse to war; for the Commons—always a pretty correct reflex of public opinion—have thanked the Queen for calling out the reserves, and Mr. Gladstone has been passive. No doubt the English people now feel that their country's honor is involved in the issue, and the speeches of Beaconsfield are excellently well calculated to gratify the popular tastes, and convince the nation that in his keeping its interests are safe. Sir Stafford Northcote's speech, judging from the outline which the telegraph brings us, is conceived in the happiest mode. England never seeks war; but to allow treaties to which she was a party to be set aside or overridden, would be an acknowledgment of weakness; and to acknowledge this, would be to sink to a second or third class. There must be a struggle before this can take place; negotiations can never do it, and the war that will effect it will be a long and bitter one. "The British Empire must not only be enjoyed, but maintained."

In no hands at the present time is the honor of England safer than in Lord Beaconsfield's. It is however saddening to see Gladstone such a wreck of his former self. He and the men who think with him, have been Russia's best friends. The Ex-Premier has indeed been playing the self same card which Bright and the Peace party played in the negotiations which preceded the Crimean War. They have soothed the Czar and exasperated the English people. One thing is very clear, that England is now better prepared for war than she was before the Crimean campaign. Her preparations are in a more advanced state, and she is now in a condition to strike whenever the blow is called for. It is pretty certain that if the maintenance of peace depends on England's concessions, war is certain. Whoever humbles herself England, we are sure, will not.

The Canadian Militia.

A number of the Times appears to have had a letter depreciatory of the Canadian militia, because that journal contains the following: "As an ex-linesman and Canadian settler, I felt pained at 'linesman's' not generous allusion to the loyal Canadian militia. I must know, as well as I can tell him, that drill and discipline are questions of £ s. d. Canada is not overburdened with wealth, and she has far better uses for her money in opening out her fertile provinces than in drilling and disciplining an army for which, as 'Observer' remarks, she has no use. That the Canadian militia possesses the materials—in the physique of its men and in the true military spirit of both men and officers—requisite for the formation of a first-rate fighting force, has been testified time and again by those competent to judge, quite recently by General Selby Smith. Whenever and wherever they have been called upon to defend their frontier, Canadians, at no slight personal loss and inconvenience, have joined their colors with alacrity and have done their duty creditably. While fully admitting that a battalion of Colonial Militia on the parade ground could not compete with the one to which 'Linesman' belonged, I cannot forget that, under certain combinations of circumstances which in time of war might reasonably be expected to occur in such a country as Canada, a half drilled Canadian regiment, composed of hardy, self-reliant men inured to the climate and skilled in the use of the axe, might not only live, but also perform good service where a highly disciplined British regiment would simply perish."

Russian Peasants.

Not only are the houses filthy and uncomfortable, but the peasant dwells with his horses and cattle under the same roof, he above and they below, so that the odor of the stable and every other imaginable vile smell permeates the whole interior. One not accustomed to that way of living cannot stay within doors, much less eat their food. Their household furniture is of the most primitive kind, also their farming implements. Indeed, everything makes you think that you are carried back to the dark ages. The people live in villages altogether, each family having land appointed to them according to their numbers, by the village commune or assembly, which also decides as to the rotation of crops and the time of gathering them. Some of the country through which we passed seemed quite fertile, but the greater part has a barren appearance. Often whole stations would be a continued wilderness, with a sandy or corduroy road, forests of pine, spruce and birch stretching away on either hand. Altogether, the prospect was thoroughly uninviting, and we were glad to turn our backs upon it.

The Palm of Drunkenness.

At a conference held in Liverpool, in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society, one of the speakers, Mr. Robert Gladstone, a Liverpool magistrate, stated that some years ago he collected statistics with regard to drunkenness, and he then arrived at the conclusion that Paris was not so drunken a place as London, London was not nearly so drunken a place as Liverpool, and Liverpool only half as drunken as Glasgow.

We are requested to state that the letter on "A Mother's Influence," signed "E. P. F." was not written by Edwin P. Ford, M. D.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of correspondents.

County Courts.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—I called at the office of the County Court to-day, shortly after 12 o'clock, noon, and could not gain admittance.

This being a very important office, it should not remain closed during the middle of the day. Can you tell what is the reason.

Yours, &c.,

SUITOR.

Ch'town, April 10, 1878.

The Rival "Leaders."

Truth says: "It is well known that Lord Hartington, if left to himself, would not have accepted Mr. Forster's amendment as a party manifesto. The more fighty Liberal leaders have led him where he would never have gone of his own accord. Mr. Forster's failure must have given considerable secret satisfaction to his hard-headed leader, who appeared to contemplate him, during Mr. Cross' reply, with a combination of triumph, reproach, and apprehension."

Mr. Gladstone at Oxford.

Mr. Gladstone has been to Oxford, and received an address from the Liberal Association of the city. In reply, in dealing with the vote of credit lately granted, he said he was advised that the sending of the fleet to the Dardanelles constituted an act of war, and a distinct breach of neutrality by her Majesty's Government. Their supporters might think the vote necessary to save Lord Beaconsfield, for if they lost him many of them thought that England would sink to the bottom of the sea.

Longevity of Quakers.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that to what ever cause the good health and longevity of Quakers is due, the fact is noteworthy. The number of deaths in Great Britain and Ireland among Quakers, during last year, was 308—125 males and 183 females. As the number of Quakers in the kingdom may be roughly stated at about 20,000, it will be seen at once that the mortality is considerably less than that of the population in general; and an examination of the details shows conclusively that this is the case. Out of the 308 there were only 19 deaths of children under one year. The total number of deaths under twenty years of age was only 49; and out of the 308 the highest number in any one ten years of life was in that which included those whose ages were between seventy and eighty. The next highest number, 56, died at ages between eighty and ninety. Eight died whose ages were between ninety and a hundred, and the average age of the members of the body in the last year, according to the official statement from which these figures are quoted, was over fifty-eight years.

A Bishop on a Delicate Topic.

The Bishop of Manchester writes to the Liverpool Daily Post:—"I either expressed myself awkwardly, or your reporter misapprehended some words which fell from me, at the Church of England Temperance Society's meeting in the Philharmonic Hall on Friday night. I did not mean to say that at balls, where iced champagne is served at the buffet throughout the evening, 'many a young lady, no doubt, in the course of the night, finished her bottle;' but that, if a young lady, fatigued with the heat of the room or the exertion of the dance, accepted every invitation of her partner to go to the buffet and take a glass of iced champagne—the process of icing helping to conceal the strength of the beverage—she might almost finish a bottle in the course of the night without being aware of the strength of the treacherous intoxicant. Even so, I am afraid the statement savors somewhat of exaggeration, from which the advocacy of the cause of temperance has already suffered too much; but to have expressed myself as I am made to do in your report would have been to cast a slur on the habits and character of our young ladies, of which I should be sorry to have been guilty."

Pauper Emigration to Canada.

Miss Rye is again in lively spirits, and writes to the Times that she will shortly resume business transactions. Her "card" is as follows:—"Kindly allow me to inform Boards of Guardians and others interested in this question, that an order in Council has just been passed here by which the Dominion Government of Canada has pledged itself to inspect, and annually report to the Home Government upon the condition of any pauper children hereafter to be sent to this country. I hope now that the last obstacle has been removed to the working of this experiment (if I should so call a work, and a successful work, now nine years old,) by which pauperism may, to a great extent, be broken up, this country suited, and poor children happily provided for, and placed once more in family circles. I shall be detained a little longer in Canada, by matters of detail, but all being well I trust soon to be again in England, and once more ready to organize another party of children to tart with me for Canada."

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH Sewing Society purpose holding a

FANCY SALE

About 19th July.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Mrs. E. J. HODGSON, President. Mrs. ALEXANDER, Treasurer. Miss JENKINS, Secretary. March 30—law

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

C. ROBERTSON, CUSTOM TAILOR, 50 QUEEN STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Under Captain Finlayson's Skillful Command, the "Northern Light," well spoken of by bummers, has landed us

12 Cases Men's Wear, THE LATEST OUT.

WORSTED COATINGS — SUPERIOR FINISH! Spring Tweed — Newest Designs!

LATEST STYLES,

SHIRTS (white & colored), Men's Hard and Soft Felt and Fur HATS, CAPS, &c.

C. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, April 6—3m

MANILLA.

RESERVE your Spring Order, and get our Low Quotations — LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CARVELL BRO'S, AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 2i

HARPER'S HISTORY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, COLLINS' GEOGRAPHY,

Chemistry Of Common Things

and other School Books just received at

THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,

HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE;

Ch'town, April 8—eod

CITY HOTEL

TO LET,

That Eligibly Situated Property known as the City Hotel.

THIS HOTEL contains 25 Rooms, and its location for Hotel purposes cannot be surpassed, being centrally situated, within a stone's throw of the Post Office and Public Buildings, and but three minutes' walk from the Railway Station and Wharves. Possession given 1st May. Apply to HASZARD BROS. Ch'town, April 8—eod t may 1

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

TENDERS will be received by the Assignee of the Estate of S. Keith and Co., for the whole Stock, Good Will and Trade of the above-named Insolvent, until twelve o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1878; and the names of two responsible persons, willing to become bound for the amount, will be required to accompany each tender. The Assignee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender. C. V. MCGREGOR, Assignee. Ch'town, April 6, 1878.—pat

THE

Daily Examiner

CONTAINS THE

LATEST NEWS

—FOR—

Town and Country.

Advertisements sent in before 10 o'clock will, if required, be inserted so as to be laid before our readers in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and other outlying towns the same evening.

W. L. COTTON, Manager. April 1, 1878.—daily pat 3m semi-w 2in BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

CATTLE SHOW

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, At Twelve o'clock.

THE Commissioners of the Stock Farm will offer the following Prizes for Fat Cattle on TUESDAY, April 16th, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and amount. Includes Best animal on Exhibition (\$10 00), Best Fat Ox (9 00), Best Fat Steer, not over 3 years old (6 00), Best Fat Cow (8 00), Best Pair Sheep, Ewes or Wethers (5 00).

An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged for each of the cattle, and 50 cents for each pair of sheep. Entries to be made with the Secretary on or before Tuesday, the 16th April, at 11 o'clock.

SALE OF AYRSHIRE BULL.

The Services of the Ayrshire Bull will be sold at Auction immediately after the Cattle Show.

SIMON W. CRABBE, Secretary to Stock Farm Com'rs. April 6—3aw

CONCERT

BY THE CHARLOTTETOWN Amateur Orchestral Club!

THE CLUB will give their Second Charlottetown Concert on

Thursday Ev'ng, April 11,

AT THE Y. M. C. A. HALL.

PLAN of the Seats can be seen at Apothecaries' Hall on Monday next, 8th inst. TICKETS 25 cents.

W. H. BREMNER, Secretary. April 4, 1878—

FOR SALE,

THE Fast-trotting Canadian STALLION "Kembie Morrel." Was imported into the Island about three years ago. It can be shown that he is the sire of the most promising Stock, in shape and gait, that the Island can produce. If not sold at private sale before TUESDAY, the 16th inst., he will be offered on that day at Public Auction. Terms liberal.

PETER DOYLE. Ch'town, April 8—t sale

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.