

Correspondence

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. HODGSON.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner.

Sir.—I have been absent from the Island during the last fortnight, and during that time I have not seen any Charlottetown newspapers.

The course taken by the Government organs with regard to the illegal acts which the Executive is performing under the School Bill is curious and instructive.

"Nonsense," "Hypocrisy," "Jesuitism," "Wickedness," "Rebellion" are among the flowers of rhetoric showered upon me.

I do not desire to be understood as objecting to this. On the contrary, I frankly admit it to be their editors' right to adopt this line of argument (?), as they would no doubt, call it. And to render it the more easy for them, I freely concede to them full liberty to abuse me in terms the most choice and the most elegant to be found in their vocabulary.

Two undergraduates at Cambridge were engaged in a controversy. The one who was being worsted became very angry, and taking up a glass of wine, dashed its contents into his opponent's face. The other taking out his handkerchief and quietly wiping his face, replied: "That, Sir, was a digression; now for your argument."

I would say the same to the Government supporters, but I feel it would be no purpose. The point in dispute is too clear for argument—it only admits of "digressions."

I have the very highest respect for Mr. Haviland's legal opinion, and I very much regret that it was not formally given to the City Council, upon the illegal appointments.

I say "formally," for it, in effect, has been given, inasmuch as he refuses to act unless he is appointed after the 1st day of July.

This exactly embraces my contention. I do not think the City Council have any right to nominate School Trustees until the Act comes into operation. Mr. Haviland is evidently of the same opinion; and, being apparently unwilling to occupy an illegal position, he refuses to act as Trustee unless there exists a legal right to appoint him.

I am accused of recommending people to break the law. But this is entirely an invention of the Editors of the Government organs. The law must be obeyed, no matter how hard, or cruel, or unjust it may be. The Legislature possesses the power to take from a man his property, and for no reason drive him from the country. And if such a law be enacted its victim must not and ought not to break it; he must give up his property and go. I am not alluding now to laws which touch questions of Faith and Morals, which it may be one's highest duty to disobey and then willingly bear the penalty of non-obedience.

But my contention is, that the Public Schools' Act is not the law. I go further, I maintain that even on the 1st of July it will not be the law, for it is in direct conflict with the 93d Section of "The British North American Act" and because it is so it is illegal and void.

The editors of the Government organ may never have heard of an Englishman called John Hampden; but many of us have. He resisted the payment of taxes sought to be enforced by an authority which he denied. He appealed as I advised the people of this Island to appeal, to the courts of law for protection; and the story of his resistance and what he said and did is gratefully remembered by Englishmen who value the liberty secured to us by his constitutional resistance to what was called "law."

I never have advised nor do I intend to advise the people to supply themselves with tin trumpets to give warning when the Sheriff approaches to execute the process of the courts, to assault him and his officers in the execution of their duty, and to commit lawless acts of violence. I leave this to those of the Executive who, not so long ago, were able to reconcile to what they were pleased to call their conscience, this evil advice to the tenantry.

The struggle will be a bitter one and we shall soon be in the midst of it. An appeal to the law is the strongest weapon we can have and that by a strange oversight the Government fortunately omitted to deprive us of. No one should neglect to use it. As I said before a lawyer's assistance is not required to enable a man to apply to the courts to protect him from being compelled to pay an unrighteous and an illegal tax.

Yours, &c.,

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Hillsborough House, 12th June, 1877.

DROWNED.—On Saturday a sailor fell overboard from H.M.S. *Bellophon* and was drowned.

POWNA WHARF.

To the Editor of the Daily Examiner.

Sir:—I notice a short article in your paper of the 9th on the subject of Pownal Wharf, in which you appear to censure the City Fathers for not having let the wharf go for what it would fetch at the sale on the previous day. Now we all know that the City Fathers are public property, and that we all have a right to pitch into them when we think they act imprudently. I now desire to make your article a text to say something on the subject to which it had reference, but on this occasion in commendation of them. In the first place I would state that the City owned a most valuable site for a wharf at the end of Pownal Street, extending to the channel, on which site has been erected a substantial wharf, partly by the Government previous to the city being incorporated, and since improved by the City. And I would ask you, Sir, would you, if you were the owner of such a site, even though no wharf were erected on it, sell a 25 year lease of it for a sum that \$300 a year would be the interest of? I think not. Then, if you look at the capital that has been expended on it, what more ought the City to expect for it. And then again, if you look at the recent purchase of the City Fathers, at a cost of some \$4000, and which has set at rest all disputes as to boundary, would it not be worse than madness to have allowed this valuable property of the City to have gone into the hands of a private speculator for so small a sum. This wharf property of the City is of infinite value; and ought now to be made to return to the citizens a large revenue, something equivalent for the value of the site, and to reimburse them for the capital that has been expended thereon. And I trust that the City Fathers will at once make such additions to it as will enable steamers and other large vessels to use it, and from time to time as returns come in from it, such further additions and buildings thereon as will prove to the City a source of income in all time to come. An outlay of some \$4000 will make it a wharf superior to any in the city. I would recommend that it be made a wharf where the coal trade could be conveniently carried on, and this it would be if the City erected suitable sheds and scales over the place that is now spoken of as a nuisance between the barrel factory and the head of the wharf. I may return to this matter at a future time, but will await the action of our City Fathers.

A CITIZEN.
Charlottetown, June 12, 1877.

THE BATTLE OF DUGA PASS.

A correspondent at Castel Nuova gives the following account of the fight at Duga Pass:—

After his disposition with great care, and seizing several important positions in front of Kristaz, and at the immediate entrance of Duga Pass. Suliman Pasha advanced with several battalions and mountain artillery to force the defile held by Montenegrins, there being only one available road, and that leading directly through Duga Pass. The Turks sought, by sheer dint of fighting, to seize the bends of the road so as to place their guns in position to support the advance of the heads of the column. The ground was favorable for this plan of operations. For the first two days the Montenegrins slowly retired before the well-deployed Turkish line, until the narrowing of the ground and increasing difficulties of the road forced the Turks to reduce their front. Then a concentrated fire of Montenegrins delivered from every rock and gulley of the rugged mountain slopes began to tell with frightful effect on the Turks. Amid a perfect storm of bullets the Turkish infantry struggled onward, encumbering the road with dead and wounded at every step. The guns posted before Goliah shelled the defile in advance, but with little effect, as the Montenegrins were well covered, and suffered only when the Turks desperately charged on them from the rocks and brushwood.

The fighting on the third day was almost hand to hand combat: firing in each others faces at a few yards distance but although the Turks gained ground slowly, it was at a terrible cost of men. Their superior numbers enabled them to push up supports to take the place of the slain, and it seemed as if the head of the Turkish column of attack was melting away as before a furnace. Notwithstanding the stubborn bravery of Suliman Pasha's troops, the fourth day's fighting found them no nearer the key of the pass, and they had already lost nearly 3000 men. Still they endeavored to maintain possession of the ground they had gained at such fearful cost. The effort was hopeless. The hardy Montenegrins repulsed every attempt to advance, and it became now a question of covering the retreat of the exhausted column. This was commenced by a furious slaughter of the Montenegrins by the troops further in advance, but which was quickly repulsed by a murderous fire. Retreat now became general, and the victorious mountaineers speedily followed the retreating Turks, killing an immense number and re-occupying the former position.

In this prolonged and bloody combat, lasting over five days, the Turks lost over 4000 men, and a quantity of arms were left on the field. The victorious Montenegrins lost 700; the disproportion in the casualties being due wholly to the natural strength of their position and to the necessary exposure of the Turks during the attack and retreat.

The failure of the Turks to force the Duga Pass is believed to insure capitulation of Nicisc within a short time, but it is likely that Suliman Pasha may again attempt to relieve the town.

New Advertisements.

MILLINERY

—AND—

Fancy Goods.

IN addition to a good Assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Hats, Bonnets, & General Millinery, we invite attention to a special line of Fancy Goods just received, comprising in part,

Gold & Silver Perforated Card-Board, for fancy work.

BLACK CARD-BOARD, for ball jackets, etc.

Scripture and Other Mottos, in beautiful designs.

MOTTO FRAMES, very cheap.

EMBROIDERY SILKS, in all shades.

Rug Needles, &c.

Having made a speciality of these Goods, we are prepared to furnish them at very low prices.

Old Union Bank Building, opposite the new clock, North Side Queen Square. June 13—ne a h pat pres 2in

DAILY EXAMINER

—SOLD ON—

Streets and in Trains,

AT

2 CENTS PER COPY.

WHOLESALE at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per hundred.

June 13, 1877.—4i

PUBLIC NOTICE.

An Attractive Sale of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

—AT—

Messrs. Dorsey & Jost's Old Stand, QUEEN SQUARE.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN WHITE & GREY COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, JACKETS, PRINTS, LIGHT CAMBRICS, STAYS, ANTIMACASSERS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, & other FANCY GOODS.

Tweeds, Clothings and,

READY-MADE CLOTHING !!

TERMS CASH. NO SECOND PRICE.

Charlottetown, June 12, 1877.

BAPTISMA.

A THREE-FOLD TESTIMONY,

Water Baptism, Spirit Baptism,

—AND THE—

Baptism of Fire.

BY REV. J. LATHERN.

FOR SALE BY

H. A. Harvie, Theo. L. Chappelle, Bremer Bros. and SAMP. LATHERN. June 12, 1847.—2w

VINEGAR.

30 Casks. CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 31, 1877.—3w

NEWFOUNDLAND PORT WINE

4 Diamond, for Medical use, at ITALIAN WAREHOUSE. M sy 22, 1877.—t a w for 1 mc

RANKINE'S BISCUITS.

WE have been appointed Agents for the Sale of T. RANKINE & SON'S

Favorite Biscuits,

And are now landing an assortment comprising:

PILOT, GRAHAM.

WINE, SODA.

BUTTER.

ABERNETHY

For which we solicit orders from the trade F. NEWBERRY & CO.

CITY HARDWARE STORE

JUST RECEIVED

Ex. Spring Ships from England, a general

ASSORTMENT OF ENGLISH HARDWARE

GENUINE & NO. 1 LONDON WHITE LEAD.

(warranted.) A general assortment of Colored Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., &c.,

Also by Steamers from Boston a large Stock of

AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Disstons Celebrated Saws of all kinds and sizes comprising Butchers', Hand, Panel, Tennon, Compass, Cross Cut, Pit, Mill, & Circulars,

Which we offer at prices that CANNOT BE BEATEN. We are Sole Agents for Campbell & Fowlers'

Celebrated Tempered Carriage Springs,

used largely by our leading Carriage makers, and which for Temper and Finish cannot be equalled. Every Spring Warranted. Steel & Iron Axles all sizes.

A Few Pairs 1 3-4 & 2in CRANK AXLES for Storens.

NAILS & SPIKES

OF ALL KINDS, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Intending purchasers will find our Stock of Hardware complete.

BOURKE, SON & CO.

Ch'town, May 31, 1877.—tw wk 4 w a p

THE STADACONA FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Head Office: Quebec,

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . \$5,000,000.

Government Deposits, \$100,000.

J. B. RENAUD, PRESIDENT. HON. JOHN SHARPLES, VICE-PRESIDENT. GEORGE J. PYKE, GENERAL MANAGER. CRAWFORD LINDSEY, SECRETARY.

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C. PALMER, Esq.; Chairman; JOHN QUIRK, Esq.; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq. JOHN INGS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.

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MERCHANTS MARINE INSURANCE CO'Y, OF CANADA.

Capital \$1,000,000, with power to increase to \$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: - - - MONTREAL.

Risks Taken Daily at the Office of

CARVELL BROS.,

Agents for P. E. Island.

Charlottetown, June 7, 1877—y

Merchants Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum has been declared on the CAPITAL Stock of this Bank, for the past half year, and is payable at its Banking House here on demand.

WM. McLEAN, Cashier.

Charlottetown, June 5, 1877—2i 5 and 12

Sole Leather!

Get it at

CARVELL BROS

May 21, 1877.

Wants, etc., etc.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for TEN CENTS per day.

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WANTED, a Decent BOY from fourteen to sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to learn the gas fitting and tin business. Apply immediately to A. HERMANS & SON. June 6, 17.—6in.