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The Examiner.

Ch'town, March 16, 1874.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT!

It is not a pleasing task to call attention to conduct of our public men which is disgraceful and disreputable. It indirectly affects us abroad; for public men are considered to be a reflex of the electors who have chosen them. When, some years ago, a scandalous charge was preferred against Lord Palmerston, the public journals on all sides of politics, joined in expressions of congratulation that the charge had proved to be unfounded; because the honor of England required that her statesmen should not be indifferent to the requirements of decency and of honor. With feelings such as these we heartily sympathise. We have never, in the columns of this paper, made charges against any politician which were not either admittedly true, or which we fully proved. It has been our unpleasant duty, upon more than one occasion,to call attention to very questionable conduct on the part of the Hon. R. P. Haythorne. We did it with regret. We felt it at the time an unpleasant duty to hand down to posterity the name of the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, the bye-word he has made it. But we felt it a duty from which we ought not to shrink. Journalists often have unpleasant duties to perform; and it is more in sorrow than in anger that we have to call public attention to an act of the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, so outrageous, and so scandalous in its nature, that we are fain to hope that he is the only public man we have who would be guilty of such an act.

Perhaps the most serious charge which can be brought against any man, is a deliberate attempt to pervert the administration of justice. The crime—for crime it is—is considered of so black a kind, that any Court of justice, worthy of the name, would punish the culprit with a heavy hand. In the Supreme Court when a case lasts over a day, the Judge warns the Jury to hold no conversation with *anyone* regarding the suit. If any should happen to have done so, the Court, upon learning the fact, would set the verdict aside, and if either the plaintiff or defendant were the guilty party, would punish them. It is of conduct such as this that Mr. Haythorne has been accused —*of holding private communication with the sworn appraisers touching proceedings then pending before them, and endeavoring to induce them to give smaller awards than he thought they were about to render.* When the Lefurgy case came before the House of Assembly, Mr. Sullivan in his place, read aletter from E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Mr. Lefurgy's solicitor, giving this as one of the reasons why he declined to take his client's case before the Appraisers. There is no want of definiteness about the charge. The letter is as follows;

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 11th, 1874.

HON. W. W. SULLIVAN,

DEAR SIR,—I understand, that an attempt is to be made to put my client, Hon. J. Lefury upon this trial, because he chose,or rather, because I chose for him to appeal to the Court of Chancery to protect him against a great and a grievous wrong.

The plan of gibbeting a man because he chooses to avail himself of his legal rights, is not a new one; but it is one of such a nature that you will readily understand that the embarrassment of a legal education prevents me from appreciating. But if a committee of the House of Assembly, engaged in considering an address in answer to the Governors' Speech, be the proper tribunal before which to arraign a man because he has been so rash as to appeal to the highest court of the land for protection, then I trust you will not deem it improper that I should inform you of some particulars of which,perhaps, you are unaware.

That the money or an award was not tendered to Mr. Lefurgy when his land was taken, and that there were no appraisers who would act, are admitted facts, for they cannot be denied. But it also came to my knowledge that a highly improper and unbecoming attempt had been made by the Hon. R. P. Haythorne, to influence the appraisers and to induce them to give smaller sums of money to those who appealed to them than they had before given. Startling as this may appear to you, I assure you it is a fact upon which you may rely, that about the month of December, 1872, Mr. Haythorne wrote a letter to Mr. Hooper the Chairman of the Appraisers, which was evidently intended for Mr. Hooper's colleagues as well as himself, in which, regardless of every consideration of decency and propriety, he made use of his influence as the Leader of the Government—one of the parties interested in the proceedings before the arbitrators—to induce them to give smallera wards than they had previously returned, although their awards had been made by virtue and under the sanctity of the oaths they had taken. If the Appraisers had been arbitrators appointed by the Supreme Court or Commissioners of the Court of Chancery, my duty would have been plain, and a representation of these facts to either court would have resulted in Mr. Haythorne's committal to prison, and the imposition of a heavy fine. This is what any Court desiring to keep pure the administration of justice would do. Even in the State of New York, where the Courts are least above suspicion, the friends of Stokes in the Fisk murder case who had approached the jury as Mr. Haythorne approached the appraisers, were both fined and imprisoned.

Mr. Haythorne in his letter actually specified several awards which he soundly rated the appraisers for; and which he declared exorbitant. I am informed that an inspection of the poll books will show that the individuals in whose favor these awards were made,were *not* supporters of Mr. Haythorne's Government. Would you,—would any professional man who recognized any duty towards his client, take his client's case before a tribunal open to such improper influence, so unsparingly used by Mr. Haythorne, more especially when his client was an avowed opponent of Mr. Haythorne's Government. I declined to accept the responsibility of so doing, and would decline to do so again, under similar circumstances.

The letter I referred to is in existance, and its production, however it may be compelled, will amply substantiate the charge I have made.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Never did a man in Mr. Haythorne's position stand accused of so black a charge. That a "Criminal Information" was not filed against him by the then Attorney General, can only be accounted for upon two grounds—either that the members of his Government were ignorant of the matter, or that the letter was concocted with their connivance, in which latter case as accessories before the fact, they were partakers of his crime.

The charge, as we observed, does not want definiteness, and Mr. L. H. Davies at once rose in the House to defend his leader and his friend. If we had not heard what that defence was, we could not have believed that any sane man would have set it up. It was this. That Mr. Haythorne's social position was so high, that, the Solicitor General should not have brought forward such a charge against him. Such a ridiculous position shews in what a desperate plight Mr. Haythorne has placed his friends, and how scanty were the available means of defence. Still, as the defence was well meant, and was all that Mr. Davies could say, we will examine it for a moment. In the first place, wherein Mr. Haythorne's 'social position' consists, we are at a loss to concieve. That he possesses some means, we admit. He owns a large farm a few miles from Charlottetown, which he is anxiously endeavoring to dispose of, that he may leave the country forever. As a proprietor, he introduced the worst feature of Irish Landlordism—the middle-man—for he farmed out the miseries and the sufferings of his tenants for gold. That he possesses the accidents of a gentleman,no one will deny; but if the test of a gentleman be an instinctive dread of committing a mean and despicable act; if it consists of an absence of hypocrisy, and a love of truth-telling straightforward honesty, then even Mr. Haythorne's friends must admit that he can lay no claim to the title. But even if he were otherwise; even if we admit that he occupies the high and lofty pinnacle of that "social position" which so dazzles Mr. Davies, then we claim that he is more deserving of punishment than any of us poor mortals would be who cannot aspire to his high "social position," had we been guilty as he is. For,from people of exalted positions, such as that claimed for him, much is expected. So far from immunity being claimed for so detestable an enormity—such a wicked act—as writing private letters to a court regarding matters pending before it, and intended to influence its judgment, it would be held that the fault was even less excusable in him than in his humbler fellow-citizen. For it would be deemed that, from his high "social position," he would be better able to see the evil consequences of his act. The punishment of a poor man of lower "social position," would be lighter than Mr. Haythorne deserves. Some years ago, an appeal case was tried before the Supreme Court, between two men from the West River. The late Chief Justice Jarvis took time to consider his judgment. The night before the day on which the decision of the case was to be given, one of the parties called at the Chief Justice's house and left for him a turkey and a leg of mutton. The next day, when the case came up for judgment, the Chief Justice ordered the turkey and the leg of mutton to be produced in court and given to the anxious suitor; and he concluded a severe reprimand by saying that if he had had an education so that he could have understood the consequences of his act (that is, if he had had such a "social position" as Mr. Haythorne) he would have fined him and sent him to prison.

Mr. Haythorne's "social position" really aggravates the wrong he has done; and we can imagine Mr. Davies' indignation and fury if, in the Supreme Court, he were called upon to answer the argument that "social position" gives immunity to crime, which would be punishable if committed by a poor man. And now, for the present, we must leave Mr. Haythorne with but this remark, that the EXAMINER has not the slightest idea of allowing his "social position" to shelter him for one moment against being called to account for the just consequences of his misdeeds.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

We very much regret to learn that Herbert Bell, Esq., has been appointed President of the Legislative Council. A worse appointment could not have been made. Mr. Bell is chiefly known as a violent and unscrupulous partizan, whose vindictiveness stops short of nothing in his attacks upon those who are so unhappy as to have offended him.

In his own County—Prince County—he was chiefly remarkable in a case before the Supreme Court, wherein he was found guilty of slander, and damages were rendered against him for a wicked and malicious libel against a man who is his superior in every respect except those very questionable characteristics which we have already alluded to as possessed by Mr. Bell in an eminent degree.

The head of the Legislative Council should be one in whom that body could repose confidence,—to whom they could look with respect; and there are members in that body, whom, had they been chosen, public opinion would have commended their elevation to the President's chair. Either the Hon. Patrick Walker or the Hon. James Dingwell would have creditably and honestly filled that position. We trust that Mr. Strong, when he moved the appointment of Mr. Bell, did so on his own individual responsibility, and that the Government are in no way implicated in an appointment so distasteful, not only to their own supporters, but to everyone who is at all qualified to express an opinion upon the subject. The Government are in a minority in the Upper House, and there was, therefore, the more necessity that its head should be a person who would hold the scales impartially between the contending parties, and one who would not allow party prejudice and bad feeling to obscure that sense of justice which should never be wanting in its President.

DECENCY IN DEBATE.

There were many who hoped that one result of the late change in our political condition, would be that the violence of party spirit would be somewhat lessened, and a more moderate tone introduced into the debates of our Legislature. The House of Assembly has, in the first week of this session, effectually dispelled such hopes, and has manifested its determination to maintain the bad pre-eminence for violent language which has been, for some time past, its disgrace, and the disgrace of the country.

There is no doubt the debates in the House have been going on from bad to worse. It is certainly time for the press to speak out, and to demand, for the credit of the country, and for the sake of the morals of the community, that those members of the House of Assembly, who have lost their own self-respect, shall at least retain some regard for that of their constituents.

In writing thus, we do so from no party motives. We are forced to confess, that one side is as much to blame as the other; and we also regret to add, that on both sides, some of the worst offenders are those who, from their position and education, have least excuse for their conduct.

It is certainly a miserable condition to which we are reduced, when we no longer care to ask about the eloquence or rhetoric of our legislators, but simply beg for decency. We are at a loss to understand what excuse members make to themselves for such conduct. Most of them, probably all of them, know better; and in private society, can behave like gentlemen. Why, then, in their public capacity, do they adopt the language and manners of the pot house. They cannot surely delude themselves into the belief that there is anything clever in so doing; that there is any oratory in telling a man he is a liar, for after all they have not even the poor satisfaction of feeling that they have done anything extraordinarily bad, as in their chosen style of rhetoric they are equalled by the gutter boys on the street.

If the evil influences of this did not extend beyond themselves, we should regret it for their own sakes, and feel thankful that the number affected was small. But, putting aside the disgrace, it is demoralizing to the community. Night after night, the House of Assembly is crowded, mostly with the young men of the place, who come to see "a row;" and they are seldom disappointed. They see those who are supposed to be the first men of the country—the law-makers—the councillors of their Sovereign—conducting themselves like roughs in a drunken brawl. So low has the House allowed itself to sink,that order is not maintained among the spectators, and loud *applause from the galleries* greets the speakers whose coarse language is only too highly appreciated by the not over-refined audience.

The next morning, the common talk on the street is, how A. 'pitched into' B., and what he said in reply. How this *Honorable* member 'slanged' the other, and their disgusting personalities,their vulgarity, often increased by their profanity, are passed on from one to another with huge delight.

We do not believe in the 'drunken helot plan' as a way of promoting any moral reform, so we cannot even console ourselves with thinking that such language and conduct will inspire disgust, and thus do some little good. We believe that the results are wholly and unmitigatedly evil, and that those who so act have much to answer for. Eagerly did they seek for their position; vigorously did they canvass for it. They cannot say it was thrust upon them; it was their own choice and seeking. Then let them not abuse that position by setting such an example as this to the community; and let them not compel the respectable inhabitants of the Island to blush for the conduct of their representatives.

Again and again, in their cooler moments, various members of the House have expressed regret at their own behaviour, and made professions of amendment; but, on the slightest provocation, these were all forgotten. We are almost hopeless of any improvement. We only wish that the House could so far be aroused to a sense of shame, as to conduct its debates with closed doors, and thus keep these shameful scenes from the public gaze.

We gladly acknowledge that there are some members who do not thus act. But the whole body is disgraced by the indecencies of those who forget what is due to their position; the community is demoralized, and the country is made a laughing-stock. We have used strong language in writing on this subject; but not stronger than it requires. And we believe that what we have written will approve itself to many who have felt thoroughly ashamed of the scenes in our House of Assembly.

MR. PERRY'S RESIGNATION.

On Monday last, the House of Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, passed a resolution in which it was declared "That no legal evidence of the resignation of the seat of the Hon. S. Perry as a member of the House of Assembly for the First Electoral District of Prince County has been laid before the Committee which would justify them in declaring the said seat vacant." Mr. Perry is still a member of the Local Assembly; and should he take his seat in the Dominion Parliament, before sending his resignation to the Speaker of the Local House, he will render himself liable to the payment of a heavy fine. As it is very probable that he will take his seat in the Commons during the coming Session, it is more than likely that he will resign, in the manner prescribed by law, before leaving the Island for Ottawa. Should he adopt this course, there will be no difficulty in the matter. A writ may be immediately issued for the election of a person to represent the First District of Prince County in his place, and the huge block over which nearly every member of the Opposition stumbled while discussing the subject, will be quietly removed. Should he see fit not to adopt it, then, we suppose, the Assembly will, before prorogation, discharge him for neglect of duty; and another and (we do hope) more capable man will be elected in his stead.

THE LAND QUESTION.

The introduction of the "Land Question," on Tuesday evening last, was attended by at least one good omen. For the first time this Session, the House of Assembly was graced by the presence of ladies. The debate was consequently conducted with decorum. Dr. Jenkins brought the matter before the House by moving the following paragraph in the Draft Address in reply to the Administrator's Speech:—

"We are much pleased to learn that communications have been entered into with the Proprietors of Township Lands, with the view that the tenants thereon should have an early opportunity of becoming freeholders, and we hope that the purchase of these estates, upon just and equitable terms, may be soon effected. When the correspondence relating to this subject shall be laid before us, we will give it that attention which a question of such great importance demands; should the proprietors refuse to dispose of their lands on reasonable terms, we trust a bill will be introduced, without delay, for the purpose of compelling them to do so."

The Attorney General explained that the policy of the Government had been, and would continue to be, the final settlement of the "Land Question,"—by an amicable settlement, if possible; but, if not possible, by the passage of a measure which would compel the proprietors to come to terms. The Leader of the Opposition, we have much pleasure in reporting, frankly admitted that the policy was good; and he said, in effect, that, though the details of the measure about to be submitted would be sharply criticized, yet that if its general principles were identical with the statements of the Attorney General, it would "receive the warm and cordial support" of his party. The correspondence between the Government and the proprietors has not yet been submitted. When it is, we will have more to say upon this important question. Meanwhile we cannot refrain from congratulating the House of Assembly on the manner in which they have approached it, and felicitating the country on the good prospect there is of its final settlement

ACTIONS VERSUS WORDS.

Just before the fall of the Administration led by the Hon. James C. Pope, the appraisers of land taken up by the line of railway were engaged in appraising property in the vicinity of Charlottetown. When about to value land belonging to Mr. Pope, their proceedings were stayed by Mr. Pope himself. Mr. Pope saw that his Administration would be defeated, and that appraisers would soon be appointed by his political opponents; and said he, "I will have my land valued by them, so that my influence may not in any way effect the award in my favor." This incident was first made public in the Assembly by the Attorney General on Thursday evening last. We hope the Opposition press will not fail to give it the greatest possible publicity. "Actions," they say, "speak louder than words." Such words as "greedy," "grasping," "selfish," "unscrupulous," "dishonest," have been heaped upon the head of Mr. Pope by the *Patriot, Progress* and *Herald*. These words are "loud;" but the little noble act which we now chronicle for the first time, will apply with much greater force to the minds of unprejudiced and generous men.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION ACT.

We are glad to learn that one of the last acts of Lord Kimberley, before his resignation, was to advise Her Majesty to give her Royal Assent to the Tenants' Compensation Acts. The minutes of Council and letters written by Mr. Haythorne and his colleagues, were remarkable for nothing but their prolixity; and if no representation had been made but by the late Government, the Acts would have been consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets." But the present Government took the matter in hand, and their representations convinced Lord Kimberly of the necessity which existed that these acts should become law. The proprietors in England made most strenuous efforts to defeat these measures; but thanks to the vigilance and watchfulness of the Government, their attempts were defeated; and, as soon as the usual notificaion is published in the *Royal Gazette* the Acts will become operative. There is thus made evident another instance in which the interests of the tenantry are in safer keeping in the hands of the Government than they would be if confided to the members of the present Opposition.

"PRINCE CHARLIE."

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir:—When I tell you that I was one of the audience at Mr. Shaw's lecture, you may possibly think that I might as well have said on the spot that which I now write; but I am not used to public speaking; am not ready at retort, and prefer my pen to my tongue. Moreover, it was hardly possible to answer Mr. Bowers' very discursive and irrelevant remarks, without going into a politico-religious dispute, which must have lasted half the night without doing the least good.

In speaking of the escape of Prince Charlie, after the battle of Culloden, Mr. Bowers was pleased to make some spiteful remarks on the mercenary spirit of Englishmen as compared with the Scotch and Irish—insinuating that had the Prince been in England, he would have been betrayed. It strikes me that the escape of Charles II. from Worcester, shews quite as much in favor of Charles' English adherents, as the adventures of Prince Charlie in favor of his Highland followers. Charles' wanderings did not last so long, but for six weeks he was hunted about a thickly populated country, equally proscribed, equally sought, and equally preserved by disinterested devotion. The fidelity of the six brothers Penderell may safely be compared with that of Flora McDonald, especially as men are seldom so enthusiastic in any cause as women; and besides, the reward for his betrayal the penalty of high treason was attached to the fact of having only harbored him. The lecturer did not mention, and Mr. Bowers probably does not know, that so highly was Flora McDonald's heroism appreciated in England, that the greatest and best in the land called upon her in person, and quickly shamed George II. into an amnesty. As Mr. Bowers persistently dragged in religious discussion and Irish grievances, under the name of 'Protestant ascendancy,' well knowing that it no longer exists, it is clear that he is bent on inaugurating a "New Era" of discord and animosity. With this conviction, I beg to leave him and his remarks for what they are worth—contempt.

Yours, obediently,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

March 14, 1874.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The maintenance or disruption of our connection with the mother country is, says the Toronto *Mail*, unquestionably the most important question which can come before Canadian legislators or people. Whether the present generation will have to decide on it is a point on which we do not, at present, offer any opinion. There is no doubt, however, that very many statesmen and thinkers on both both sides of the Atlantic believe that it will have to be so. Amongst these we find a writer in that able sheet the New York "Nation," and as the subject is one on which a foreigner is likely to be able to speak whith much more calmness and impartiality than one of our own country-men, we have thought it well to lay his remarks before our readers. The extract is taken from a criticism on Professor Cairnes' "*Political Essays,*" in one of which he supports "Colonial Emancipation" most warmly. The "Nation" states Mr. Cairnes' arguments, and replies to them as follows:—

"The thesis he maintains is that England ought to give up the attempt to retain the Colonies as part of their empire: 'The British Empire, such as it has hitherto been known to the world, has reached its natural goal. . . . Instead of a great political we shall be a great moral unity, bound together no longer, indeed, by Imperial ligaments supplied from the Colonial Office, but by the stronger bonds of the blood, language and religion, by the common inheritance of laws fitted for free men, and of a literature rich in all that can keep alive the associations of our common glory in the past.'

"The arguments by which this conclusion is reached are as follows:—

"Colonies, in the first place, have been hitherto held as valuable either for the sake of trade monopolies or for the sake of penal settlements. The overthrow of the mercantile system has proved them valueless for the first purpose, whilst the refusal of the Colonies to receive convicts has rendered them valueless for the second purpose.

"The Colonies, in the second place, are now admittedly independent. They are in fact, therfore, separated from the empire.

"It follows that there is no advantage in maintaining an imperial supremacy which, were it real, would be of no value, and when in fact, while kept up in name at the expense of some four millions a year, has long ceased to have any substantial existence

"Now, the Professor's reasoning is to a great extent sound.

Every assertion he makes can be shown to be true. It is true that the ground on which the Colonies used to be held valuable either never had any real validity or no longer exist. It is true that the colonies are now all but independent States, and is true that to acknowledge their actual independence would deprive Great Britain of every little real power. Any controversialist who maintains that it is a great object to keep the present relation between England and her colonies, is pressed extremely hard by Professor Cairnes' arguments. Even such an opponent is not entirely driven off the field, for he may argue both that the present condition of things confers considerable advantage on the Colonies as, for example, by freeing them from the necessity of each maintaining an armed force-and that the present relation between the mother country and her offspring is well worth keeping up in view of future and unforeseen contingencies. Nevertheless, such a controversialist, if not absolutely routed, would have by far the worst of the conflict; and it is with an opponent occupying the position we have described that Professor Cairnes deals. Against any one, in short,who maintains that the present connection between England and her Colonies can be permanently maintained, he shows, and shows conclusively, that the present arrangement must from their nature be simply transitory, and that a crisis has been reached which sooner or later will lead to a revolution. What is to be noted, however, is that to prove this is not to prove the thesis which Professor Cairnes wants to establish. The inevitable revolution may take one of two courses. It may (and this we admit is far the most probable result) lead to the complete independence of the Colonies. It may, on the other hand, result in a union or federation between Great Britain and the States which she has founded. Now, the position which writers who deprecate the independence of the Colonies take up is, that mere seperation is a much less desirable mode of terminating the present connection than would be the formation of a great Imperial Federation. Politicians who take this view have something to say for themselves. It is, for example, credible enough that such a federation might maintain liberal principles of commerce which the Colonies will, if independent,sacrifice to the delusion of protection. It is, again possible that such a federation might provide for the common defence by the use of a smaller force than would be necessary were the British Empire broken into fragments. The progress of invention, by practically lessening the distance between different parts of the world, makes, it may further be urged, political combinations possible which could not have been dreamt of a century ago. If America had in the time of George the Third, been within ten days' sail of London, and connected with Great Britain by the electric cable, the demand that representation should go along with taxation would have been met by introducing into the House of Common, members for Boston and Philadelphia. With the principles, however, or dreams of those who wish to extend rather than diminish the Empire we have no concern. Mr. Froud, and writers of his school may be pure visionaries. All we contend is that Professor Cairnes never assails their position. His argument, that connection with the Empire is at bottom inconsistent with Colonial independence, will not touch them, for they admit the fact; but suppose that Canada or Australia will sacrifice some independence in Imperial matters(*e.g*, the right of establishing protecting tariffs) for the sake of enjoying the full rights of citizens of a great Empire. It is in fact upon the truth of this supposition that Professor Cairnes and his opponents must ultimately join issue. If Canada or Australia value the British connections highly enough to sacrifice something to it, human ingenuity could certainly arrange terms of union; if not, the relation of nominal dependence must at least terminate in acknowledged independence."

Mr. Gladstone.—In a note to Earl Granville, Mr. Gladstone says:—For a variety of personal reasons I would not contemplate an unlimited extension of active political service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age, I must resume entire freedom to divest myself of the responsibility of leadership at no distant time. My need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirous before the commencement of the 1875 session to consider whether it be advantageous to place my services for a time at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties hitherto discharged. If, however, I am led to believe that instead of the course which I have sketched, it would be preferable in view of the interests of the party generally, for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, retaining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader is to be chosen or interim provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek or I can render.

English Children.—Miss Birt proposes leaving England for Nova Scotia on the 7th April. She will bring out one hundred poor English children to homes in Halifax.

In Africa, out of a population of 192,500,000, 1,100,000 are Catholics, 1,200,000 Protestants, and 3,200,000 adherents of the Eastern Churches. In Australia and Polynesia, out of a population of 4,000,000, 400,000 are Catholics and 1,500,000 Protestants.

When the "times" are "hard" as at present, and when people want to lay out what little cash they have to the best advantage, business men, shopkeepers. (whether wholesale or retail,) should advertize freely in the most wide-awake paper. A judicious expenditure of $200 or $300 a year in advertizing by a retail dealer we believe will double his business in that time, and we can explain how it can be done to all who apply to us.—*Hx. Paper.*

THE FISHERIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial possessions contain some interesting observations upon the fisheries, which furnish the largest portion of the exports of Newfoundland, and the chief means of occupation for the population. The physical features for the country seem peculiarly adapted for the purpose. The bays which indent the whole line of coast are among the finest in the world. These bays are in turn indented by countless minor bays, inlets and harbors which carry the great arms of the Atlantic, laden with the finny treasure, providing water communication of great value. The cod fishery, which is the staple produce of Newfoundland, is prosecuted from June till October, and affords employment to the mass of the population, who carry on this fishery around the shores of the Island and on the coast of Labrador from whence one third of the annual catch is now, during a prosperous season, taken. The fishery on the banks is almost exclusively confined to the French and Americans. It is remarkable that the cod fishery shows no progress, the catch of fifty years ago being almost as great as that of the present time. Thus, while the population has more than doubled, there has been almost no increase in their chief means of support, which, as has been proven, is somewhat variable and precarious. The manner in which the business is conducted between the merchant and the fishermen is for each of the former to supply food, clothing, boots, tackle, &c., to a number of the latter, to snpport them and their families, on the understanding that the fishermen, or, as they are called, "dealers," sell to the merchant all the fish taken at the market price, the value of the goods supplied being, of course, deducted from the cost of the fish. It will thus be seen that a bad fishery brings no loss to the merchant, except by the quantity of goods given by him on credit to the fisherman; whereas a good voyage brings ample remuneration, as the prices charged for the supplies are exceedingly high, owing to the presumed risk of loss on the part of the merchant. In addition to the common cod oil exported, a quantity of cod liver oil is manufactured. The best kind is made without boiling, by applying to the livers a slight degree of heat and straining through thin flannel or similar texture. When carefully prepared it is quite pure, nearly inodorous, and of a crystaline transparency.

The seal fishery, which ranks next in importance to that of the cod, commences about the 1st of March in each year, and terminates in May. Of late the seal fishery has greatly declined. Twenty years ago about 400 vessels were annually engaged in it; now not more than half the number. Within the last few years screw steamers have been employed with great success, and there can be little doubt that the fishery steamers will ere long be exclusively employed. These steamers are very strongly built of wood, sheathed with iron at the bows, in order to contend with masses of floating ice, through which they must frequently force a passage in order to reach the seals, which are generally found in the centre, and not on the edges of packs of ice. Thus the steamers have a considerable advantage over sailing vessels, the latter being obliged to grope through chance passages in the ice fields, or remain at the edges until a strong wind disperses the pack. Another advantage in respect to steamers consists in being able to come close to the spot where the men despatch the seals, whereas, in reference to sailing vessels, the seals are frequently killed at some miles from the ship, thereby entailing great labor on the already hard-worked sealers, who are already obliged to drag the carcases along the ice to the respective ships. One third of the value of the seals is divided among the crew of the steamers and one half of the value of the seals in respect to sailing vessels. The amount advanced to each man is deducted from each share. The merchants, as in the case of the cod-fishery, supply each sealer with food, clothing, &c., in anticipation of being paid by a successful voyage. Some idea of the value of the fishery may be gathered from the fact that in the spring of 1871, the steamship *Commodore* brought in seals to the number of 32,000 valued at about £24,000 sterling, one third of which, viz., £8,000 was divided among the sealers say 200, giving to each man £40, a sum realized in six weeks. In addition to seal oil, a large quantity of sealskins are annually exported, the number in 1871 being nearly 500,000. There are four kinds of seal, viz., the harp seal, the most valuable of all; the hooded seal, which has a hood it can draw over its head; the square flipper, and the bay seal.

In the month of June each year the shores of Newfoundland are visited by enormous shoals of caplin, for the purpose of spawning. The masses of them in the various bays and harbors are so great that two men with a small landing net will fill a boat in a couple of hours. So little account is made of this delicious fish that it is largely employed in manuring the field and gardens. Naturalists name the caplin *salmon articus*. The flavor of it, when fresh, is delicious, and its size is about that of a sardine. There is no doubt that, if properly cured, the caplin might compete with either sardines or anchovies which are so profitable to the fishermen of the Mediterranean. If merely pickled and dried, it would be worth more than a dollar a barrel; but no attention is paid to this little fish, the supply of, which seems inexhaustible. Herrings are found in large quautities, and of the finest quality, on many parts of the coast, while the Labrador herring enjoy a wide-spread reputation. The chief seats of this fishery are at St. Peter's Bay, Fortune Bay, Bay of Islands, and Donne Bay. In the Bay of Islands during the winter, holes are cut in the ice, and the herrings taken in nets; the fisheries last from December till April. The salmon fishery is abundant, and the fish of excellent quality. In certain localities the fishery is large and constanly increasing. The method of taking the fish is generally in nets. So plentiful is the supply of fresh salmon, during the season in St. John's, that it is often sold at four or five cents per pound. Owing to the cupidity, selfishness and ignorance on the part of the fishermen, the salmon fishery, principally on the French shore, is slowly but surely, becoming exterminated. In the bays fleets of nets are frequently laid down—sometimes twenty, forty, and even fifty at a time, and every inlet stopped; and if the fish should by any chance be able to escape the first barriers, the rivers are so obstructed by weirs, traps, dams and nets—the latter frequently stretched right across, and at close intervals—that it is a wonder that this fishery has not long since come to an end. Some of the river obstructions are generally removed before the anticipated arrival of a man-of-war, only to be replaced when she leaves the neighborhood, and it is highly desirable that some active measures should at once be taken by the Government to stop this deplorable state offairs, before the salmon fishery of Newfoundland becomes a thing of the past. With reference to other fisheries, mackeral, halibut, turbot and lobsters are taken on the coast —*British Trade Journal.*

"SCANT COURTESY."

Some time ago we stated that the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada showed but scant courtesy to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, and that but little attention was paid to His Honor's despatches. The correctness of this statement was challenged at the time; and we announced our intention of waiting until the despatches were placed before the House when the public would be in a better position to judge of the correctness of our statement, as we were quite willing that the despatches should speak for themselves. Immediately after the opening of the House, the Colonial Secretary, by command of His Honor, laid upon the table the despatches received from Ottawa in answer to those forwarded by His Honor, relative to Mr. Perry's resignation. In a very lengthy and able communication, dated 22nd September last, His Honor endorsed the opinion of Messrs. McLeod and Hodgson, and stated, at great length, the reasons which led him to the opinion that the attempted resignation was inoperative, and that it would be illegal to direct the issue of a Writ of Election for the First District of Prince County. This was answered by a despatch dated 30th September, in which the Under Secretary of State, Edward J. Langevin, promises that the subject "will receive early consideration." Will it be believed that, notwithstanding this assurance, the Secretary of State has never troubled himself about the matter since? Five months have elapsed since that despatch was indited, and not one line has been written in fulfilment of the promise which was given.

The subject of the Administrator's despatch was a very important one; it was a matter affecting the Prerogative, and upon which he had a right to expect the opinion which he asked for from the Canadian Government That it received the 'early consideration' which was promised, we do not for a moment believe. For if it had, we can hardly imagine that they would keep the Administrator of the Government in the dark, as to what decision they arrived at.

When Mr. Perry sent in his resignation the second time—previous to the last election—Sir Robert Hodgson communicated again with the Department of State, by despatch, dated 31st January, 1874. The answer to this despatch was a bare, curt, scarcely civil acknowledgment of its receipt—this time without the promise of 'early consideration'—a sort of formal promise which seems occasionally to be made only to be unfulfilled.

These are all the despatches at present before the House. As each despatch is presented, we shall call attention to it; and confidently leave it to our readers to decide whether the remarks we made previously upon this matter, are not strictly and literally true; and, being so, whether we were not justified in protesting against the official contempt which it pleases the Secretary of State for Canada to exhibit towards the Head of the Executive in this Island.

NEW STORY OF LINCOLN.

Mr. Forster, in the third volume of his "Life of Dickens," recently published in England, gives the following interesting anecdote of President Lincoln:—

It will be no violation of the rule of avoiding private details if the very interesting close of this letter is given Its anecdote of President Lincoln was repeatedly told by Dickens after his return, and I am under no necessity to withhold from it the authority of Mr. Sumner's name. "I am going to-morrow to see the President, who has sent to me twice. I dined with Charles Sumner last Sunday, against my rule; and as I had stipulated for no party, Mr. Secretary Stanton was the only other guest besides his own secretary. Stanton is a man with a very remarkable memory, and extraordinarily familiar with my books. * * * He and Sumner having been the first two public men at the dying President's bedside, and having remained with him until he breathed his last, we fell into a very interesting conversation after dinner, when, each of them giving his own narrative separately, the usual discrepancies about details of time were observable. Then Mr. Stanton told me a curious little story, which will form the remainder of this short letter.

On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot, there was a cabinet council, at which he presided. Mr. Stanton arrived rather late. Indeed, they were waiting for him, and, on his entering the room, the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked, 'Let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton then noticed with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair, instead of rolling about in the most ungainly attiudes, as his invariable custom was, and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories, he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the attorney-general, said to him 'That is the most satisfactory cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day. What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!' The attorney-general replied, 'We all saw that before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, "Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon."' To which the the attorneys general had observed, "Something good, sir, I hope,' when the President answered, very gravely, "I don't know, I don't know; but it will happen, and shortly, too.'

As they were all impressed by his manner, the attorney-general took him up again. 'Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?' 'No,' answered the President, 'but I have had a dream, and I have now had the same dream three times—once on the night preceeding the battle of Bull Run once on the night preceding such another (naming a battle also not favorable to the North). His chin sunk on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. 'Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?' said the attorney-general. 'Well,' replied the President, without lifting his head or changing his attitude, 'I am on a great, broad, rolling river, and I am in a boat—and I drift and I drift—but this is not business,' suddenly raising his face and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered, let us proceed to business, gentlemen.' Mr. Stanton and the attorney-general said, as they walked on together, it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this; and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night.

Accident.—The Hon. Daniel Davies met with an injury this morning. While mounted on the top of a large gate in the attempt to open it from the inside, the smaller gate which has its position inside the larger, flew open, and, as he descended, caught him in the face, inflicting a very painful wound. Mr. Davies intended starting on Monday for Ottawa to occupy his seat in the Dominion House of Commons of which he is a member, but in consequence of his injury his departure will no doubt be postponed.—*Evening News, March 14.*

Hon. A. J. White, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Nova Scotia, has been re-elected for Cape Breton by acclamation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Music

THE BEST SELECTION ever imported to this Island, just recieved from S. SICHEL & CO., Halifax. Call and look over it, at

BREMNER BROS.

March 16, 1874.—3i

Wanted.

ONE OR TWO JOURNEYMAN SHOE MAKERS can get employment at

JAMES STANLEY'S.

March 16, 1874.—3in

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

WE have made arrangements with Messrs. S. SICHEL & CO., Halifax, to keep a constantly supplied with the best and newest MUSIC. Those who have been in the custom of ordering direct to this firm are notified that such orders will have to be addressed to us in future, as SICHEL & Co. deal only with us in this Island. We can guarantee in future a far higher class and a more popular variety of sheet Music and Music Books.

BREMNER BROS.

March 16, 1874.—2in

Legislative Council Chamber

SATURDAY MARCH 6, 1874.

RESOLVED, that the following standing order of this House be inserted once in each of the Newspapers published in this Island for the information of the public, viz:

Thirty-fifth—No Bill, resolution or other proceedings, founded upon any application, addressed to the House of Assembly, shall be entertained by the Legislative Council, unless an application to the same effect with such documents as may accompany the same be also presented to the Legislative Council in General Assembly.

JOHN BALL,
Clerk Legislative Council.

March 16, 1874.—1w

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots situate in Tignish, Township No. 1, Prince County, fronting the Railway Station, are offered by private sale. Any Lots remaining unsold will be offered by Auction, on Wednesday the 24th day of June next, at 11 o'clock.

Terms.—20 per cent down, and the remainder in equal instalments annually for years, bearing 6 per cent interest. For plans and particulars apply to

JOHN BALL,
Land Agency Office, March 16, 1874,—tf

St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Co. of P. E. Island.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.
RALPH B. PEAKE, Esq.
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.
W. D. STEWART, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 16, 1874.—1y Secretary.

Bargains! Bargains!

BREMNER BROTHERS'

HAVE on hand a lot of STOCK not properly belonging to the Stationery business, which must be cleared off before the arrival of their Spring Goods, such as

Brushes, Combs, Beads, Old Brown Windsor Soap, a large quantity, Castile Soap, Dolls, Marbles, Needles, &c., &c.

They are determined in future to make their Store a specialty for BOOKS, STATIONERY, and the FANCY GOODS legitimately belonging to the Stationery business.

As room will be wanted for Spring Importations, all soiled, shopworn or faded Goods will be sacrificed for what they will fetch.

BREMNER BROS.

March 16, 1874.—3in

THE NEW ERA.

THE Subscriber respectfully intimates to his former patrons and the public generally that on receipt of Printing Material, (which is at Cape Tormentine, and which is being forwarded as favorable weather permits,) he will commence the publication of the NEW ERA, a Journal devoted to Politics Literature, Agriculture, Local and Foreign News.

The NEW ERA will be a twenty-eight column paper, printed on new Type, and will be sent to subscribers at $1.00 a year, payable in advance.

Judging from the large number of subscribers already obtained, the NEW ERA will afford a good medium for advertisers to bring their business before the country. Only a limited space will be allotted to advertisements, and no patent medicine or handbill advertisements will be admitted. Rates of advertisement will be 40 cts per inch of column for 1st insertion, each continuation, 20 cts per inch; special notices 15 cts per line.

Communications addressed as follows will be punctually attended to.

P. R. BOWERS
New Era and Royal Gazette Office,
Welsh & Owen's Building,
Corner of Queen & King Streets,
Ch'town, P. E. I.

QUEEN'S COUNTY GRAIN SHOW,

THE Commissioners for the Management of the Annual Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry for Queen's County, have organized a Grain Show, open to the Farmers of Queen's County, to be held in the

MARKET HALL, CHARLOTTETOWN,

ON TUESDAY,

The 17th day of March,

—at which the following prizes will be awarded.

WHEAT.—Best two Bushels Wheat, $10; 2nd do. do., $9; 3rd do. do., $8.

BARLEY.—Best Two Bushels Two-rowed Barley, $7; 2nd do. do., $6; Best Two Bushels Four-rowed Barley, $6; 2nd do. do., $5

OATS.—Best Two Bushels Oats, (Black,) $6; 2nd do. do., $5; 3rd do. do., $4.50; Best Two Bushels Oats, (Norway,) $6; 2nd do. do., $5; Best Two Bushels Oats, (White,) $6; 2nd do. do., $5.

The PRIZE GRAIN to be the property of the Commissioners, and to be sold at Public Auction in the MARKET HALL, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the day of Exhibition.

GRASS SEEDS.—Best Red Clover, [40 lbs] $3; 2nd best do., $2.50; Best White Clover, [25 lbs.,] $3; 2nd best do. do., $2.50; Best Alsyke, do., $3; 2nd best do. do., $2.50; Best Timothy, [1 Bushel,] $3; 2nd do. do., $2.50.

The Rules and Regulations adopted by the Commissioners in relation to the Exhibition held at Charlottetown, on the 15th October last, as published in Prize List, at that time, will also govern the Exhibition on the 17th March, next.

Admission to the Grain Show, 5 cents; to be paid at the door, which will be opened for the admission of the Public at 11 o'clock a. m.

On behalf of Commissioners,
A. McNEILL, Secretary.
Charlottetown, March 9, 1874.—2i

"When people see a man advertise they know he is a business man, and his advertizing proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it. Customers, like sheep, are gregarious and flock where they see others go. If nobody else were engaged in the same business, it would be important to tradesmen and dealers to advertize in the paper, because they are tempted to buy what they read of. But others are engaged in the same business, and even if they do advertize, it becomes the more important for you to do so; if they do not advertize it becomes doubly important.—*Anon.*"

THE ATTENTION OF

Importers and Dealers

IS RESPECTFULLY DIRECTED TO

THE EXAMINER.

MERCHANTS

WILL FIND CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR

SPRING GOODS

BY ADVERTIZING IN

'THE EXAMINER.'

The usual reductions to those who

ADVERTIZE

BY THE YEAR.