

shattered the glass. On the other hand P. Shea swears that the shots came first, and it is for you, gentlemen, to say whether the evidence of Dr. Jenkins and other reputable citizens is to be taken in preference to that of men of low standing in the community. In this I maintain the defense has failed. Again, as to the ground that the shots were fired at the crowd, and on this the counsel dwelt at considerable length. You have heard every witness for the crown swear that the shots were fired in the air, and when we take the evidence of a witness for the defense, Mr. Hughes, one of our respectable citizens, who swore that the shots fired from the door of the Hall were fired in the air. You can easily perceive that this part of the defense is disposed of. Mr. Hughes' evidence is corroborated by that of our witnesses. True the defense have brought young fellows here to prove that the shots were fired at the crowd, but why have they not put on the stand Mr. Bowers and other respectable citizens who, as witnesses in a former trial, testified that the shots were fired in the air. But I think the evidence of Mr. Hughes, which is borne out by the witnesses for the prosecution, should be conclusive as against that of several young fellows, who appear to be interested parties and of the same character as the traverser at the Bar. If it is, then, the decision of Judge Peters in a former trial goes to show that firing the shots from the hall was neither a violation of the law nor any justification for throwing the stones and other riotous conduct on the part of the crowd. We are told that one of the Orangemen stands indicted for firing at young Higgins, but that is a matter independent of this case; but even as to that, all our witnesses say that the shots were fired in the air. The boy Higgins, himself, swears he believed he was wounded by a stone; and although Dr. Creamer, who did not examine the boy's arm until the following day, believes the wound to have been caused by a bullet. Dr. Jenkins, who examined the arm shortly after he was struck, says it was no bullet wound. With the exception of P. Shea's evidence, you have no proof whatever that Higgins was fired at; and, after consideration, you will scarcely believe that a man in his senses would take deliberate aim at a boy apart from the crowd. The next question is, was the traverser at the Bar, Thomas McCloskey, one of the parties in the riot. To prove this we have examined seven witnesses, who swore that they saw McCloskey throwing stones. The counsel for the defence maintained that there was no direct evidence against the traverser, and that although one witness swore to McCloskey, they failed to identify him as Thomas McCloskey. But you have heard the evidence of Marshall Flynn who identified this man as one of the parties shouting and throwing stones. He has also been identified by William Wood, Pollard, McKie and others so that you can have no doubt as to his being engaged in the riot. Now gentlemen I think we have shown you that the defence have failed to sustain their case, and that we have satisfactorily proved that there was a disturbance—that there was an insult offered by the Orangemen on that evening; that they were not guilty of any act of aggression; that the crowd were not justified in throwing stones or attempting to haul down the flag, and that Thomas McCloskey was one of the parties. The evidence which I have read will, I trust, compare with your notes, and I trust you will group the evidence together and weigh it carefully. You have a duty to perform, and I ask you not to shirk it, for the public look to you as the guardians of its rights. I leave the case in your hands, fully persuaded that you will give a decision on the facts before you, and that, without fear, favor or affection. I have simply laid the facts before you, and endeavored to show that the disturbance in which the traverser at the Bar was engaged is not an offence against a particular society or class, but against the laws of the land, with which you have to do, and not with any denomination. I ask you to give the case your careful consideration, and feel satisfied that no outside consideration will influence your verdict, since on it, in a great measure, will depend the welfare and peace of society.

ONE of the last official acts of Pius IX was to restore to Scotland her hierarchy. The following are the arrangements:—There are to be two Archbishopric Sees—St. Andrew's and Glasgow. The seat of the former will be in Edinburgh. Four new Bishoprics have been created, namely Galloway—with seat at Dumfries—Dunkeld, seat at Perth—Argyle and the Isles—seat at Oban, and Aberdeen with seat in that city. Archbishop Eyre will continue in the Archbishopric See of Glasgow, while Bishop Strain will be raised to that of St. Andrew's. Bishop McDonald at present Bishop of the Northern District will be Bishop of Aberdeen—while the Rev. John McLachlan, Rev. George Rigg and the Rev. A. McDonald have been nominated respectively to the Sees of Galloway, Dunkeld and Argyll.

THE Northern Light has, we think, reached the climax of her misfortunes. Georgetown has generally been set down as friendly to the iceboat. Charlottetown witnessed her first bungling efforts, and Pictou frequently held her at arms length. Now, however, Georgetown frowns on the luckless child of Sewell. There she lies at the very mouth of the harbor jammed in a field of ice. Winds and tides are entreated to come to the rescue.

THE Amateur Orchestral Club are busily preparing for Mr. Earle's Concert, and for a Concert of their own, to be given in a short time. The cause of the delay is, we hear, that the Club had their music purloined after their second Concert. The pieces now on rehearsal are well chosen, and will be appreciated by the public.

ACKNOWLEDGED, with thanks, donations for the Soup Kitchen from "A Friend," Mr. W. H. Lord, butcher; and "A Friend," West River, through Mr. Horne.

THE Lighthouse at Shelburne Harbor, N. S., was burned down on the 21st. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ON Tuesday night last the Free Baptist Church, at Port Medway, N. S., was destroyed by fire.

ANOTHER Wholesale Dry Goods House—George Winks & Co.—has gone under in Montreal.

AT Belleville, Ontario, Dr. Allan has been committed on charges of abortion and murder.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 26, 1873.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)
OTTAWA, Feb. 21, 1873.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Since the notable close of the debate upon the Address the Commons has been occupied in the nomination and organization of its Committees and in transacting routine business, preparatory to settling down to the hard work of the Session. The indispensable page is ever on the run, carrying petitions, bills and motions from the members to the Speaker, and from the Speaker to the Clerk. The routine business is carried on in a manner somewhat different to that followed in our own Legislature. The appointment of Committees, for instance, is made in this way: On the first day of the Session the Premier moves that a Committee be appointed to strike Select Standing Committees. The motion is of course carried, and the Committee, which is composed of the leaders of both parties, meets the following day. At the meeting the Premier submits a list which is corrected and mutually agreed upon, the majority of the members of each Committee being supporters of the Government. The Premier presents his report the next day, and the day after that it is adopted. In the meantime it is printed on the votes and proceedings and is open to the inspection of members. The several Committees meet subsequently, in their respective rooms, and appoint their Chairmen. These Committees perform the really heavy work of the Session, and both shorten and lighten the business of the House.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

On Monday Mr. McKenzie made his Ministerial explanations. When he said the many changes in the Cabinet were the result only of simple and natural causes there was an audible smile from members on both sides of the House. His speech was short, and he evidently felt that the least said is the soonest mended. He feelingly alluded to the illness of Mr. Blake, and expressed great regret that the country would be deprived of his invaluable services.

Sir John's reply was in excellent taste. His remark that the removal of Mr. Cauchon had relieved the Government from a very embarrassing position was felt to be very apropos. His kindly and forgiving nature were made evident in his allusions to the cause of the retirement of Mr. Blake. He seemed to forget that Blake had called him a convicted criminal, and to think only of the present distress of his great opponent. His remarks were, I think, received by the members in the spirit in which they were made, but there were not wanting Grits outside of the House who, on true Grit principles, could say, "Oh, Sir John's afraid to tackle Blake."

ANOTHER BRITISH COLUMBIA GRIEVANCE.

Yesterday Mr. Decosmos ventilated another of British Columbia's many complaints against the present Administration. Mr. Decosmos sits upon the Government benches, but that does not prevent him from presenting the grievances of his Province in a most forcible manner. The charge he made yesterday was in brief: British Columbia is a large country with a small population. In 1873 Mr. Decosmos was Premier of British Columbia, and with a very laudable object in view, that of opening up the Province for colonization, his Government determined to borrow a million of dollars; and he was deputed to go to Canada or England to negotiate the loan. Arrived at Ottawa he submitted his views to the Government, of which Sir John McDonald was Premier. Sir John, with that care for the interests of the whole Dominion which has ever distinguished him, arranged that the money should, on certain conditions, be borrowed from the Dominion Government, at one per cent. less than it could be borrowed elsewhere. In accordance with this agreement, British Columbia applied to the McKenzie Administration for an advance of \$400,000, which advance the McKenzie Government refused to make. In consequence of this, British Columbia was obliged to go to England in order to obtain the money necessary to pay for the works, which on the faith of the agreement with the Dominion Government they had contracted for. The capitalists of England having heard that the Dominion Government had withdrawn its promise, refused to loan the Province the money except at a rate of interest three per cent. higher than that which the money was to be obtained from the Dominion Government, the difference entailing on British Columbia a direct loss of \$230,000. For this amount Decosmos demands satisfaction.

We see that Mr. Perry, in the Dominion Commons, is singing in lofty strains the magnificence of the Premier's reception in Souris. That reception, Mr. Perry should know, was entirely non-political. Indeed the bulk of those who received and entertained Mr. McKenzie were Conservatives, and had the Premier indulged, in his Souris speech, his passion for partizan animosity to the same extent he indulged it in Charlottetown he would not have had a corporal's guard to do him honor.

ALTHOUGH the police are endeavoring to abate the street corner loafing nuisance, it seems that their efforts are to a great extent futile. Try a heavier fine, Mr. Stipendiary.

I. O. O. F.—A regular Convocation of "Port la Joie Encampment, No. 13," will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

THERE have not been any one cent postage stamps obtainable in this city for nearly a month past. Who is to blame?

The Registry Office.

"DEACON CRABBE has been deposed from the editorial chair and the boy Norman has taken his place." This is the latest intelligence which is going the rounds of the Law Courts building. We very much fear that the officials of that most snug office will not be able to congratulate themselves upon their champion.

The *Presbyterian* stated that the receipts in the Registry Office for this year will be \$1,500 less than its expenditure. The boy Norman, at the suggestion of his chief, flies to the rescue of his department; but his attempted defence is really not a defence at all. We are told that the *Presbyterian's* statement is "wild," "reckless," "extravagant," "untruthful," &c., &c., but no facts are given; and over-weening, self-esteem, and intense self-complacency, lead this young official to believe that his own unsupported assertion will be accepted as a statement of the truth.

The statement of the *Presbyterian* (which we transferred to our columns) is so far incorrect that it has very much understated the case against the Registry office. We shall give some facts, and challenge the *Patriot* and the *Argus* to dispute their accuracy.

Fact No. 1. In the month of January, 1873, the amount paid to the officials in the Registry Office was over \$530. If the same amount is paid them every month, their yearly salaries will cost the country six thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. The receipts, as shown by the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1877, show the revenue of the office to be \$3,083.85; to this add twenty per cent. for increase of work, and we have a revenue of \$3,700.62. This deducted from the expenditure gives an excess of expenditure over receipts of TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND THIRTY-EIGHT CENTS.

The boy Norman in a postscript to his editorial in the *Patriot* states in the *Argus*, of to-day, "The Registry Office was never on such a good footing as it is to-day, the work is well up."

Fact No. 2. The work never was so far behind. The certificates of discharge of Mortgages have not been registered since the year 1875. These certificates are of the utmost importance to the persons who executed the Mortgages. They are not only the proof of the payment of the Mortgage but their effect is to reinvest in the mortgagors the title to their mortgaged premises. The law requires an entry of these certificates to be written in the margin of the record and signed by the Registrar, and until that has been done they have not been "entered upon record." For the last two years this has not been done except, perhaps, in a few isolated cases. By this neglect of duty those who have given and paid their mortgages are not placed in the position to which, by law, they are entitled. There is no want of definiteness in these charges. Let the *Patriot* and the *Argus* with all the help the boy Norman can give them, answer them if they can.

Rev. D. Fitzgerald's Lecture.

THE REV. D. FITZGERALD delivered a very instructive lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Friday evening last, on "Knowledge is Power." There was a very good audience, and at 8 o'clock the lecturer was introduced. He commenced by showing what knowledge is and how it is acquired. Knowledge is an acquaintance with facts, persons and things. Wisdom and knowledge are not the same: knowledge is the power of knowing, while wisdom is the power of applying knowledge to its best uses. * * * The alphabet may be the first study of man, and he may use the simplest words to express his ideas. These, simple as they are, lead on to the development of ability and power by which he can measure the distance between heavenly bodies, and reckon with accuracy their varied revolutions. From the lowest step of the intellectual ladder he may gradually ascend and reach the highest region of thought and reflection. * * * No one can learn everything. To know all things even imperfectly is impossible, but to know a few things fully, and such as are necessary for our interests, are within the reach of all. Without knowledge or the means of enlightenment a man cannot discharge the duties devolved upon him. He can not become a useful member of society. Although knowledge is power it may be put to good or evil purposes. For instance, electricity is good for conveying messages from one part to another; but it is destructive to life and property in an uncontrollable state. * * * Knowledge is acquired by reading, writing, observation and experience; by the use of the senses, sight and feeling, by reflection, and the proper use of our reasoning power. The lecturer here particularly dwelt, and showed how senses, sight, feeling, etc., are to be employed in order to acquire knowledge. To obtain knowledge we must be content to take step by step— to advance a little at a time. "Rome was not built in a day," nor can a nation be made in an hour. * * * It is as man rises, his powers and their capacity for improvement will be increased; he will see more extensively and act more effectually day by day, and if he goes on through life growing in knowledge and in effectual and moral power, and if his spiritual progress keeps pace as it ought with his intellectual advancements, he may expect with the Divine blessing that he is feeling the sweets of his existence. * * * The lecturer then at some length noticed the progress that has been made in some of the principal branches in art and science, viz., astronomy and philosophy. At the close the lecturer was tendered the usual vote of thanks. The next lecture will be delivered by the Rev. John McLeod on the first of March.

THE Sisters of the Convent De Notre Dame are engaged at draping St. Dunstons Cathedral for the memorial service on Thursday.

THE American and Colonial Mail arrived at Cape Traverse at one o'clock to-day.

New Advertisements.

WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE,
Great George Street,
SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the time he has been in business, begs to inform them and the public generally that he intends closing up his present business and will sell at

REDUCED PRICES,

the Stock now on hand, until

The First Day of May.

Any person wishing to go into the
Dry Goods and Grocery Business

will be treated liberally for the purchase of
Entire Stock & Premises

with immediate possession if required.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment of their respective accounts.

W. W. STUMBLES.

Feb. 26, 1873.—3i

REFORM CLUB.

A PUBLIC

Temperance Meeting

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Charlottetown Reform Club,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

CLUB HALL,

ON

Wednesday Ev'g, 27th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be delivered by several prominent gentlemen favorable to the cause.

There will be an opportunity offered to any one who may wish to sign the pledge.

FREE TO ALL.

JAS. McKECHNIE, JOHN W. SCOTT,
President. Secretary.

Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1873.—2i

Notice to Painters.

ALL the Painters of Charlottetown and vicinity are invited to meet at the residence of Mr. PETER H. TRAINOR, Kent street, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, to take into consideration the condition of their trade.

Feb. 26.—2i

WANTED!

1,000 MEN

to bring their Cloth and Trimmings to

Joseph A. McDonald's

TAILORING DEPOT,

and have their Clothing Made to Order in

FIRST CLASS STYLE,

and Save Money, as we will allow 10 per cent. discount for cash on our former

low prices for Tailoring during the next three months.

FIRST CLASS FITS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Ladies' Saques and all kinds of Gentlemen's Garments cut at very reasonable prices by Mr. Nicholson.

JOSEPH A. MACDONALD,

Sidney Street, one door east of the late

Hon. D. Brennan's.

Feb. 23—Sin tues & sat.

Buy the American X C

SARREN B. WHEELS

—AND THE—

BAND HUB WHEELS,

For Sale at

W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

A GOOD LOT OF

AMERICAN WOOD STOCK,

—IN—

Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Etc.

—ALSO—

A FEW SHEET-IRON BODIES,

with seat all complete, at Manufacturers' prices, at

W. E. DAWSON & CO'S.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 3i

New Advertisements.

Mr. Earle's Concert!

A CONCERT of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in the
Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL

FRIDAY, the 1st proximo,

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall, where a plan of the sitings can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th instant.
Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50.
Feb. 25—

Tenders for Poor House.

TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Poor House," will be received at the Poor House, until SATURDAY, 9th March, from persons willing to furnish the following supplies:—

FISH,
KEROSENE OIL,
SOAP,
HOMESPUN CLOTH,
FLANNEL,
UNBLEACHED COTTON,
WHITE
WINCEY,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
HATS and CAPS.

Also for performing the following services:—
TAILOR'S WORK,
SHOEMAKER'S "
UNDERTAKER'S "

All necessary information can be obtained at the Poor House from the master. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON,

Sec'y Commissioners.

Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 3aw till 9th

JAMES HOBBS,

CABINET MAKER,

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets,
Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me. The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.
Repairing neatly done, at short notice. I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS,

Corner Kent and Prince Streets,
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1873.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on **Wednesday, 6th March**, at twelve o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,

Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—1w

PENNY READINGS

—IN—

S. PETER'S SCHOOLROOM,
Tuesday Ev'g, Feb. 26, 1873.

Doors open at 7.30. Admission 25 cents.
Feb. 21—dy pat till 26th.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS

CARNIVAL!

WILL BE HELD AT THE RINK,

On Thursday, Feb. 28th, 1873,

Commencing at 8 p. m. (Sharp.)

RULES:

No one will be allowed to skate unless in Costume.
Personation of Religious orders will not be permitted.

No gentleman will be allowed to personate a female character.

Only those taking part in the Carnival will be allowed in the Dressing Rooms.

Strict order will be enforced in all parts of the building.

ADMISSION:

Gentlemen and Ladies in Costume will be admitted free.

Season ticket holders for promenade, 25 cts.

Non-ticket holders for promenade, 50 cts.

The Rink will be suitably decorated for the occasion.

Galbraith's Band will be in attendance, and will perform a select programme from 8 till 11 p. m.

All intending to take part in the Carnival must hand in their names to Dr. Strickland on or before Tuesday, 26th instant.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1873.