

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1886.

Mr. Blake and Irish Home Rule

In the absence of any policy, the Grits have been seeking all season to undermine the Government at Ottawa by publishing news and religious addresses among the people of the Dominion. When they struck the Irish question they thought they had a bonanza, but upon it, however, they displayed so little animosity, that it became necessary for them to look around for another way. Accordingly they pitched upon the Home Rule Bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone, as the rock upon which to wreck the Conservative party, and now they are engaged in a desperate effort to make political capital out of the Government's action upon the resolutions proposed by Mr. Blake respecting that measure. It is true that the party organ in this Province has been profoundly silent upon the subject, but it is very evident that this is from motives of policy. What the Patriot is too cowardly to utter editorially, it usually manages to smuggle into its columns in the form of clippings from its exchanges, always, however, having the main object in view that its party shall benefit and the Government suffer.

Of late, Mr. Blake seems to have become imbued with an extraordinary interest in the welfare of Irish Catholics, yet it is not more than eight years ago that he refused to walk across the street in Toronto to speak on behalf of Mr. John O'Donohue, an Irish Catholic and a supporter of his own—a man who is now fawning upon Mr. Blake and prepared to kiss the hand that once smote him. Would that we could attribute sincerity to Mr. Blake, but knowing, as we do, the stock of which he comes and the company in which he is found, we fear that we shall have to look in the direction of self and party interests to find the motives which inspire him.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that, in 1882, the Hon. John Costigan, now Minister of Indian Revenue, introduced into the House of Commons, and was influential in carrying through both Houses of Parliament, the following Address to the Queen in favor of granting to Ireland a system of self-government such as is enjoyed by Canada:

"We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly to express our devotion to Your Majesty's person and Government.

"We have observed, with feelings of profound regret and concern, the distress and discontent which have prevailed for some time among Your Majesty's subjects in the Dominion of Canada as among the most loyal, most prosperous, and most contented of Your Majesty's subjects.

"We would further respectfully represent to Your Majesty that the interests of the Dominion of Canada, while offering the greatest advantages and attractions for those of our fellow subjects who may desire to make their homes among us, does not receive that proportion of emigrants from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, and that this is due, in great measure, to the case of many of our Irish fellow subjects who have been estranged towards the Imperial Government.

"We desire further most respectfully represent to Your Majesty, that in the interests of this loyal Dominion, and of the entire Empire, it is extremely to be desired that Your Majesty may be deprived in the development of Your Majesty's possessions on this continent of the valuable aid of those of Your Majesty's Irish subjects who may feel disposed to leave their native land to seek more prosperous homes.

"We desire respectfully to suggest to Your Majesty, that Canada and its inhabitants have prospered exceedingly under a Federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and would venture to express a hope that consistent with the integrity and well-being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured, so that the Dominion may become a source of strength to Your Majesty's Empire, and that Your Majesty's Irish subjects, at home and abroad, may feel the same pride in the greatness of Your Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justness of Your Majesty's rule, and the same devotion to and affection for our common flag, as are now felt by all classes of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion.

"We would further express a hope that the time has come when Your Majesty's clemency may, without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom, be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ireland charged with political offences only, and the inestimable blessing of personal liberty restored to them.

"We pray that the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may, for your people's sake, be long continued.

At the time this address was passed, the Home Rule movement had few friends and sympathy with the cause, coming from Her Majesty's subjects in any part of the Empire, was most valuable. It is well to remember Mr. Gladstone's attitude at that time upon the question. His characteristic Mr. Parnell's policy as a "policy of plunders." What was the answer which Mr. Gladstone's Government returned to the suggestions contained in their address? It is to be found in these words: "Her Majesty's Government will always remain the servants of the Parliament of Canada in all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address, Her Majesty's Government will have regard to the interests of the United Kingdom."

It is a matter of history that the leader of the Grit party openly recommended emigration to the United States instead of to the Dominion, and that official pamphlets, issued during Mr. McKenna's administration, contained advertisements leading to the skies the virtues of Kansas as a home for new settlers. The Western States have absorbed too many of our population, yet we think those who stay at home are as well off, despite our isolation, our long winter, and occasional poor markets. It is almost impossible to take up a paper without reading an account of some fearful tornado that has visited the western cities of the Republic, sweeping everything before it, and dealing out death and destruction in its path. From one day's telegrams recently we make the following summary, which will serve to show what a delightful country Mr. Blake recommended to unsuspecting emigrants—

KANSAS CITY, May 11.—A fearful storm of wind and rain swept over this city early in the morning, and did much damage. The Court House was totally demolished above the second story, leaving the upper part of the building a mass of ruins. Many children were caught in the ruins. Seven are said to have been killed, and the full extent of the disaster is not yet known. An overall factory was blown down, and five deaths reported. Fifteen girls were blown down from a building, and several were killed. The old waterworks building near the Court House was blown down, and the waterworks were destroyed. At the Western Union telegraph office but one window remained standing. At 2:30 p. m.—One span at the north end of the railroad bridge across the Missouri River was blown into the river, leaving Hamilton, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, Rock Island, Washak & Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railroad, and the Great Northern, all of the overall factory, four of whom are dead. Many others are in the ruins but there is scarcely a house in the city that is not in some degree damaged. In the confusion it is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the calamity, but it is said over twenty emigrants were blown down from the factory. The disastrous fury of the storm was confined to the north end of the city, except in the destruction of the Lathrop school building.

At 3 p. m., as nearly as can be learned, about twenty persons are known to be dead. The storm, though appalling, was not so heavy as that which visited the city three years ago. It was a violent wind accompanied by a flood of rain, and the streets were filled with mud. Signs, shutters, chimneys, etc., were blown down and scattered in all directions. The black clouds that rolled over the city created a gloom that was never before known. The timid ones crept in terror into cellars. The streets were entirely covered with mud, and the water was so high that it was necessary to wade through it. Many were seeking refuge from the wind and rain in the streets.

May 12.—Reports from Pittsburgh and other points indicate terrible storms in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. The city at midnight is inaccessible from any point. St. Louis is cut off by the same storm, and the city is in a state of confusion. The black clouds that rolled over the city created a gloom that was never before known. The timid ones crept in terror into cellars. The streets were entirely covered with mud, and the water was so high that it was necessary to wade through it. Many were seeking refuge from the wind and rain in the streets.

May 12.—Passengers on the Chicago and North-Western, Valley route, west and moving in the same direction. As the train approached the storm kept coming nearer every minute, and the passengers were in a state of confusion. The train was stopped at a point, and the passengers were ordered to alight. The storm was so violent that it was necessary to seek refuge in the cellars of the houses. The streets were filled with mud, and the water was so high that it was necessary to wade through it. Many were seeking refuge from the wind and rain in the streets.

May 12.—Late despatches from points along the coast indicate a heavy storm. The storm was so violent that it was necessary to seek refuge in the cellars of the houses. The streets were filled with mud, and the water was so high that it was necessary to wade through it. Many were seeking refuge from the wind and rain in the streets.

May 14.—News of damage by the storm of Wednesday night continues. The extent of the damage is estimated at \$200,000. The steamers in that county are generally low water, and the unprecedented high water is down in that region. A creek yesterday into Washington Court House, and increased into four hours. The water was so high that it was necessary to wade through it. Many were seeking refuge from the wind and rain in the streets.

May 14.—The practice of the Grits, when in office, is singularly at variance with their professions in opposition. The wholesale slaughter which they made among the officials in this Province, after they acceded to power in 1873, is not forgotten. The very officials which they charged against Mr. Didd, was committed by and yet they have now the audacity to demand that Conservatives shall be judged by another code of justice than that which they themselves adopted. Instances are not rare on this Island of Dominion officials not only interfering in Dominion and Local politics, but of writing in the press against the Government from which they receive their pay. We trust Mr. Davies will warn his friends who have been treated so considerably by the Conservative Administration, of the risk they are running by passing the course to which we have made allusion.

From the Toronto Mail we clip the following: An exchange commission as a result of a recent incident in the Prince Edward Island Legislature with the following remarkable sentiment:—"The Charlottetown Examiner reports quite a sensation in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening by the sudden extinguishing of the gas, while the honorable member from Summerside was causing the budget."

It is quite evident that the types have been unfortunately mixed towards the end of the session, but it is possible they will still partially tell the truth. The gentleman alluded to is, no doubt, a strictly honorable man, but it may be true that he was using strong language with regard to the budget."

The exchange from which the Mail quotes was very much mixed. The gentleman so strongly libeled is a member of the Government, and was once a member of the most vigorous Administrations that ever ruled the destinies of the Province. A few weeks will tell us what the people think on this matter.

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We deeply regret to have to record today the death of James Johnston, Esq., of Annandale, Lot 56, which took place at his residence on Friday last, after a painful and lingering illness. The parents of the deceased came to this Island from Annandale in Dumfriesshire, and Mr. Johnston was a youth, and for some years, a clerk in the employ of the Hon. Joseph Wightman. Subsequently he entered into partnership with the late Mr. Daniel McAuley, a connection which lasted until the death of the latter some years ago, since then he conducted an extensive business on his own account. Words cannot describe the high estimation in which Mr. Johnston was held by the people of the whole surrounding country; their deep admiration for his sterling integrity and generosity of heart was abundantly testified by the immense concourse of people who followed his remains to their last resting place. His house might well have been called an open house, his table was always bountifully spread and a genial and hearty welcome extended to all who visited him; while the clergy, Catholic and Protestant alike were the frequent recipients of his hospitality. Called away at the comparatively early age of 48 years, he has left a name behind him which will long be cherished in fond recollection by the people of King's County who have good reason to mourn his premature death.

EDITORIAL NOTES. On our first page to-day will be found a report of the Budget Speech delivered by Hon. Mr. Sullivan during the late Session. It contains a clear and concise statement of the financial position of the Island, and should be carefully studied by every elector and supporter of honest and efficient Government.

The Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits and Tunnel Railway Company (the Subway) has been passed by the Railway Committee of Parliament. We are much pleased to learn that the Government have ordered a survey of the bottom of the Strait and for that purpose Captain Maxwell and his associates sailed in the Galvane yesterday.

We learn that a report is being industriously circulated through the First District of Queen's County that Hon. William Campbell will not be a candidate for that constituency at the approaching General Election. We are authorized by Mr. Campbell to state that he will most certainly again present himself for the suffrages of the people whom he has represented for the last thirteen years.

The National Policy seems to hold its own. Last week in the Commons Mr. Peter Mitchell moved for the abolition of the duty on coal and breakfasts; his motion was defeated, however, by a vote of 119 to 47, and it is significant to note that two supporters of the Opposition voted with the Government on the occasion, while Messrs. Blake, Cook, McMillen and half a dozen other Liberals shirked the issue.

It is long enough for the Patriot to be sullying its readers with the Debates and Proceedings of an effete body like the Legislative Council, but when it comes to publishing the ravings of a crank like Senator Alexander, it is positively outrageous. Our contemporary has got as far as the 22nd April with the Council Debates; as the session did not close until the 14th of May, when may we expect to see the end of them?

Speaking the other day in the Commons, upon the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir John Macdonald is reported as follows:—"We must adhere to the principle adopted by hon. gentlemen opposite when in power, and carried out by us in the same spirit; the patriotic spirit of making this railway the greatest channel for the trade of the whole of Canada, not of any section of it or of any locality, but of the Dominion as a whole. Now the road leads British Columbia, the great North-West and Manitoba—it helps all the Province; and we are now rapidly bringing in the little Island of Prince Edward, which might have seemed to be cut off from the advantages of the Railway; we are even bringing in that Island by our legislation and subsidy to have a direct interest in the trade of the Canadian Pacific Railway, like the larger and older continental Provinces."

This language of the Premier's is, we consider, of grave import and conveys strong hope to the people of this Island that, ere long, our communication with the Mainland will be much more satisfactory than at present.

The fate of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure is still in the balance. There are many who believe that there is no chance of its being carried this year, while others are sanguine of its success by a narrow majority. In case of its defeat the Premier has obtained the consent of the Queen to a dissolution of Parliament; Her Majesty stipulating, however, that the Elections shall not be brought on immediately, lest trade should be disturbed. Last week Mr. Gladstone moved that the House should devote four nights, out of the five given to Parliament, to the debate on the Home Rule Bill. The motion produced a great sensation,

as the impression had got abroad that the measure would be withdrawn. After a lengthy and heated discussion, the Premier carried his point. The Government whips report that 225 Liberals are pledged to vote for the Home Rule Bill, along with 86 Conservatives, and that its supporters are increasing daily.

This gross ignorance displayed by many of the public men, and a large portion of the press of Canada as to the status of this Province in the Confederation, has ceased to be extraordinary—it is inexcusable. How many times will it be necessary for us to reiterate that we built and paid for our own Railway, with the exception of the Cape Traverse Branch of twelve miles. Yet we find the Montreal Gazette, which should be better informed, making the statement that "Prince Edward Island has more than 200 miles of railway built and owned by Canada, for the accommodation of a population of 110,000." It is too much the fashion in the Upper Provinces to sneer at the Island and belittle its value and importance as a member of the Confederation. If we are really so ignorant, why did Canada make so many attempts to induce us to enter the Union? Such statements as that to which we have referred in the Gazette are calculated to do the Island much injury, and it behooves our representatives and press not to let such damaging assertions pass without giving them a flat contradiction.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been dissolved—the Elections to take place on 15th June. This is very short notice, but we suppose the Grits, who at present rule that Province, have some object in view by the dodge. They have adopted the platform of secession from the Dominion which, the more it is considered, seems to become less palatable to the people. They appear to experience considerable difficulty in procuring candidates. Mr. Pipes, their late Leader, has retired from the field, as he has no sympathy with their policy. So far in eleven out of eighteen counties, they have nominated no candidates, while in Colchester and Cumberland they are in straits for men, having nominated several who have successively declined to run. At present the prospects do not look bright for the independence of Nova Scotia. Apropos of this matter, we clip the following from the St. John Sun:—"Archbishop O'Brien takes pleasure in recalling his conversation with the Pope concerning Canada, its resources, its progress, and its great future. The secession agitation will, it may be assumed, receive little sympathy from His Grace the Archbishop, who loses no chance to put in his word for united and loyal effort in working out the destiny of our young country."

Charlottetown should be and might be a very handsome city. The Arbor society are doing their best to make it so. Mr. Arthur Newbery has contributed more than his share towards beautifying Queen Square and it must be conceded that he has been very successful. Under the able supervision of City Surveyor Smith, our streets and sidewalks begin to present a more respectable appearance than they have shown for some time, yet much more remains to be done in certain quarters. The condition of the Market Square is most deplorable to our City Fathers. The hot weather will soon be here, and then our nostrils will be greeted every day with the delicious aroma of decaying fish—the fish market should be somewhere else, who can deny it? Then the spectacle which the outside of the Market House presents is thoroughly disgraceful. Not only is it disfigured with unsightly porches from which candy, herring, spruce beer, and other heterogeneous articles are retailed in the most promiscuous jumble, but it is plastered over with advertisements of all sorts which still further serve to deface the exterior of what might be an ornament to the Square; the Bell Tower looks as though it had been again entangled with a cyclone. Again, how much longer are we to endure the nuisance of the swinging signs; scarcely a week passes that does not witness the erection of one or more new ones. In how many cities of the United States would such obstructions be allowed. We have referred to this matter more than once, and we hope we shall have the assistance of our city contemporaries in writing down so intolerable a nuisance. Our wide streets used to be the admiration of visitors; before the tourist season commences let us be rid of these hideous deformities.

Among other of the alleged Tory scandals which Mr. L. H. Davies has based himself in ferreting out during the present session of Parliament, is one promulgated by Mr. Edgar, M. P., against Hon. McKenna, Esq., and Mr. John White, M. P., of being engaged in some questionable transactions in the purchase of Government Lands in the North-West. It is not worth while reciting the particulars, as the majority of the members appointed to investigate the matter, fully exonerated the gentlemen charged. But Mr. Davies and the Grit members of the Committee, were determined to find them guilty by hook or by crook, and accordingly brought in a minority report which the House of Commons rejected. Mr. Davies has not been a

brilliant success this session, and his fiscal measures met with much opposition in political circles at the Capital. A capital instance of how he was corrected is given in the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Mail. We quote therefrom:—"In the Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning another one of the Edgar report was brought to a close. Mr. Davies' report was rejected and Mr. McKenna's was accepted. The distinction which characterized the report prepared by Mr. Davies was fully shown up by Mr. McKenna, who, in a short and effective speech, disposed of a report which bristled all over with inaccuracies for which there was no warrant in the evidence adduced. There was much wrangling over words, but the truth prevailed at last. Mr. Davies on one occasion was stoutly contending that Mr. Howell had an interest in the Prince Albert Consolidation Company, and had lent his money-law \$500. He (Mr. Davies) had to fight hard for such an interpretation, because without it there was not the shadow of a shade of reason for Mr. Edgar's charge that Mr. Howell was pecuniarily interested in the affair. Amidst much laughter, Mr. Temple put a question to Mr. Davies by applying a little common sense to the following question—'If Mr. Howell lent you, Mr. Davies, \$500 to go and get married, would that give him a pecuniary interest in the matrimonial partnership formed?' Mr. Davies hummed and hawed, but finally joined in the laughter against himself, and gave up the attempt to twist and turn language into a meaning which it could not bear. After this he seemed desirous of getting rid of the whole business as speedily as possible, and joined Mr. McKenna in his motion that Mr. McKenna's version should be put as a whole without going over it clause by clause."

The other day we referred to the notoriety which Mr. L. H. Davies had gained owing to the prominent part taken by him this session, in "ferreting out" what the Grits have been pleased to demonstrate the "Inch Arran Scandal." The inquiry into this matter has been concluded, and as was generally anticipated, the scandal has collapsed. Mr. Grant, the former proprietor of the Hotel, was examined before the Committee and, from all we can learn, proved more than a match for the member for Queen's. From the Ottawa correspondence of the Montreal Gazette we make the following extract:—"The 'Inch Arran' case was virtually concluded to-day, and has proved about as nebulous a scandal as could well be conceived. Mr. Davies committed himself to the Inch Arran case, undertaking to show that special favors had been granted by the Intercolonial railway officials to the Inch Arran Hotel, of Dalhousie, of which Mr. Schreiber is the proprietor. He called his witnesses, and all quickly responded to the examination continuing for five or six days. The charges were based on the statement of an employee of the railway, who was dismissed for drunkenness, and who alleged that a number of free passes had been granted to servants of the hotel, and that in itself had been the fact, would constitute no offence, the universal custom of railway companies being to grant free passes to employees of seaside or summer resort hotels situated on the line of railway, but it was proved in this case that no free tickets were given, that, on the contrary, only half-fares were conceded to the servants, that the same concession was made by the Grand Trunk Railway over its portion of the route, and that for ten years past the Intercolonial has made similar reductions in the case of the St. Lawrence Hotel, at Carleton Place. Defeated on this point, Mr. Davies endeavored to prove that several Intercolonial officials had aided in the construction and management of the hotel, and that the materials used in the building were carried free. His success in respect of these allegations was not more marked, the facts adduced showing that the materials had been carried at ordinary freight tariff rates, and that not a single employee had given an order for the purchase of any amount of the house or of the superintendence of its construction, except in the case of two gentlemen who, spending their annual holidays at the hotel at a time when its affairs were in a modified condition, consented to look over the books. This morning Mr. Grant, who built and for a couple of years managed the hotel, was examined. A more clever witness is seldom to be met with, and Mr. Davies was made the laughing stock of the committee by Mr. Grant, whose evidence established that no concession of any kind or promise of assistance was given by the Government."

It seems to be a moral impossibility for the Editor of the Patriot to speak the truth—falsehood is congenial to his nature, and when he dares not utter a downright untruth, he is only too ready to make low insinuations about his political opponents, and impute base motives for their simplest actions. It seems that Mr. Sullivan visited Souris last Saturday on business of a strictly private character, and afterwards drove to St. Peter's, where he spent Sunday. Yet Mr. David Laird could not let this trifling incident pass unmentioned; Mr. Sullivan was canvassing—he was viewing the political situation, both Dominion and Local, and Mr. Laird now definitely announces that, having no show for the County, Mr. Sullivan will cling to the local ship so long as she floats. We do not know that Mr. Sullivan is bound to consult the Editor of the Patriot as to his going out and his coming in, neither do we think that he need have any fear of the seaworthiness of the local bark, nor of being thrown overboard by the people whom he has so long and so worthily represented. All the damage that Mr. David Laird can do him will be harmless. Distrusted and despised by the people of his native Island, and held in contempt by every man possessing the slightest degree of self-respect, it is currently reported that Mr. Laird is thinking of being himself to the hunting grounds of the North-West, the scene of his daring exploits with the blankets, molasses and pork, to seek the suffrages of the Indians whose enfranchisement by the present Government he so lately opposed and ridiculed. Saturdays have been devoted days in Mr. Laird's career. Late of a Saturday night he was chosen one of Her Majesty's Executive Council; Sunday he slept on his laurels; early Monday morning he was summoned. Late of a Saturday night he staid away from the city on

his famous mission to sell the Island to Canada, and it will not surprise us to learn, some fine morning, that late of a Saturday night he has happily folded his tent and employed the Sunday in making tracks for the tents of the Red Men. While we pity a constituency who would have the misfortune to be misrepresented by him, we should be devoutly thankful that he for ever removed from his power to work in the Hall of Legislation, any more injury to our Island home.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. The B.S. Worcester arrived from Boston last evening with freight and the following passengers: Mrs. J. Kelly and child, Mrs. C. Stewart, Mrs. H. P. Patten, Mrs. Capt. Gray, Mrs. R. E. Michler, Misses Ada Gray, Lizzie, McDaniel, Mattie Cranston, Mary McDaniel, Maggie Lyle, Flora McDaniel, Nellie McDonald, Messrs. Robert Walsh, A. Gale, James Walsh and R. Walsh.

We regret to announce the death of Owen Curtis, Esq., Surveyor General, which took place at the residence of ex-Mayor Hooper, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Curtis for many years had held a position in the Public Lands Office; he was a most competent officer, diligent and painstaking, and his loss will be greatly felt in the department with which he was so long connected. He was buried in the churchyard at Milton on Sunday morning last.

A DEAR MOTHER at present on the Island soliciting aid for a Deaf and Dumb Institution which is alleged to exist in St. John, N. B., presided over by one A. H. Abbott, who, for several years past, has been notorious in Political circles. We strongly advise our Friends, if they wish to assist an Institution of this kind, to patronize that established at Halifax, which bears a record that cannot be equalled.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was generally observed as a Public Holiday, and a very large number of our citizens took advantage of the splendid weather to have an outing. The Excursions on the Railway were largely patronized, and the Prince of Wales carried a tremendous crowd to Pictou. There a football match took place between the "Abegweit" Club of Charlottetown and the Pictou Club, resulting, we are happy to say, in a triumphant victory for our boys. The Brass Band of St. Peter's Boys' School accompanied the excursionists, and added much to the enjoyment of the day.

"And Still They Come." To the Editor of the Herald:—"The following congratulatory Message was duly sent to the Great Republic of Ireland. It was introduced at a general meeting of the Executive Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society, on 15th May, inst., at County Line Station, by J. W. Hughes, Esq., seconded by P. Duffy, Esq., and was ably supported by many of the members, and unanimously adopted:—"We, the members of this Society are of different denominations, all true and loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whose reign, we fondly remember as one of liberty, peace, and progress throughout the world."

To the Right Hon. W. A. Gladstone, Prime Minister of Great Britain:—"We, the members of this Society are of different denominations, all true and loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, whose reign, we fondly remember as one of liberty, peace, and progress throughout the world."

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Mr. T. M. P., of the Island, has been elected to the position of Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. He was elected by a large majority of the voters, and his election is a great honor to the City. He is a man of high character and ability, and we trust that he will do credit to the office which he has so honorably assumed.

The steamer "Miranda" arrived from Montreal last evening with a large cargo of goods. The passengers were all well, and the voyage was a successful one. The steamer is expected to depart for Montreal tomorrow morning.

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