

THE CITY BILL

Before the Local Legislature.

MR. SHAW'S SPEECH.

Mr. SHAW.—In reference to the suggestions that have been submitted, I wish to make a few observations. Some of them I do not approve of at all. The proposal regarding the qualifications of candidates seems to me to be very extraordinary. If a man owns a small freehold worth \$1,000 he can sit in the City Council; but no rent-payer will be allowed to sit there unless his rent amounts to \$500 a year. There is in this a most outrageous disparity. It would practically disfranchise every rent-payer; for, were it adopted, no rent-payer could be elected. Very few pay so much rent as five hundred dollars a year; and if the right to a seat at the Council Board be limited to that small number, it will be impossible to obtain candidates for the position who would qualify on the rental. If the qualification of a rent-payer be \$500 a year, the qualification of a freeholder should be at least \$4,000; but if there be no objection to the proposed freehold qualification, then, certainly, the qualifications of rent-payers should be lowered. There is another objection, and it is this: A rent-payer who goes to vote must, according to the suggestions, produce his receipt for the payment of the previous year's rent. By what right is a man's private business to be pried into in this way? This is the most outrageous thing I ever heard suggested in any country. With reference to taxation, it is proposed to tax individuals holding stock in a bank. Now, you cannot tax the stock of a person residing out of the town. Will it be held for a moment that a man residing in another county or in another part of the Province, will be liable to pay taxes to the city? Another matter requiring careful consideration, is the proposed income tax. It has been suggested, in order that persons who have heretofore escaped taxation shall contribute according to their means. But this class is very limited. Those whom it is principally designed to reach cannot be reached at all. A Dominion official is not liable to taxation by the city. This has been decided. Blake and Mackenzie tested the question at Ottawa. They brought the matter before the courts, and judgment was given in their favor on the ground that they were officials of the Government. This being the case, the major part of those whom the income tax is specially intended to reach will escape. But there are, after all, comparatively few who have not a house or other property in the town, and who may not be taxed on that property. This is another objection to these suggestions. But there is a still stronger objection than any I have yet mentioned, and that is with regard to the matter of holding the elections. The scheme seems to have been devised with a view of placing the Corporation in the hands of the property holders, and of virtually proscribing from the Council the representatives of a very large portion of the community. Five Councillors are to be elected by the vote of the whole town—that is each citizen is to vote for each of the five Councillors; and citizens who have property in each of the Wards will have five votes for each of the five Councillors. If this plan be adopted, no Catholic need apply for a seat at the Council Board, unless it be by the favor of the Protestant majority. That will be the result. The Catholics will virtually have no representative at the Council Board. Look at the absurdity of it. The ward divisions are still to be maintained merely for the purposes of voting, and those citizens who have property in the different wards are to have votes in every ward in which they own property. A man who has property in each of the five wards will have twenty-five votes. Adopt this plan and you will establish an oligarchy—the power of the Corporation will be in the hands of the comparatively few persons who possess property in all the wards. There has been a great deal of talk about two parties in the City Council. That may be true; but I do not know that it is an objectionable feature. If there be no opposition there will be no one to watch the Government in the City Council. It is well to have an Opposition. But as for having five Councillors at the Civic Board, I do not think such an arrangement would work well. Altogether the suggestions I mentioned are calculated to place the interests of all the citizens in the hands of a certain class, and I intend to vote against them.

A singular instance of loyal generosity has recently been occupying the attention of the Government of India. It appears that a wealthy Rajah offered a lakh of rupees (£10,000) to aid in defraying the expenses of the Afghan war. But, welcome though such a sum would be, there was no precedent for accepting it. The magnificent gift was accordingly "declined with thanks." When it is remembered that the money grants obtained in the ordinary way and often almost wrung from the grasp of poor and reluctant people are, by an absurd euphemism, termed a "benevolence," the refusal to take advantage of the Rajah's liberality seems all the more ridiculous. It is believed that several other native gentlemen of rank and means were about to follow the Rajah's example. The effect of this rigid use of the red-tape measure on native Indian opinion can hardly be expected to be satisfactory.

"CONSERVATIVE'S" letter unavoidably crowded out. Will appear on Monday.

By Cable to Peake Bros. & Co., we learn that the barkentine "Ethel Blue" sailed from London for Charlottetown on the 10th inst.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Mr. Editor.—To-day a pamphlet was placed in my hands by a friend. The title page being, "The Early Stages of Christianity in England. Lecture by Rev. Dr. O'Brien," etc. Knowing the Rev. Dr., and having respect for his learning and position, I sat down this evening for an intellectual treat. After a few sentences, I pulled up at a broad statement, but I thought it all right, especially as the Dr. had said, "Only that which can stand the test of a critical scholar is affirmed." On the second page I came upon statements that, it seemed to me, no critical scholar would make; and at the end of the page, I came full butt against a statement that puzzled me, as follows: "We see the wonderful providence of God in directing the steps of St. Peter to Rome, and causing him to fix his See in that eternal city." Now, sir, when I run my head against a statement which has nothing to recommend it, but the assumption which the sentence itself contains, I begin to think, so down went my head, and on went my thinking cap. I concluded to give you my reasons for thinking that St. Peter was not Bishop of Rome. Of course I could take the popular style of argument, and flatly deny the Dr.'s statement; but then such denial would have no more weight with the Rev. Dr. than his statement had with me. I am the more concerned to state my reasons quietly from the fact that matters which concern Christianity should be discussed in a temperate spirit.

First, the testimony of Scripture:—The Acts of the Apostles: chap. i, 15, shews St. Peter at Jerusalem; chap. ii, 14, at Jerusalem; chap. iii, 1, at Jerusalem; chap. iv, 3, at Jerusalem; chap. v, 3, at Jerusalem; chap. viii, 14, at Samaria; chap. ix, 32, at Lydda; chap. x, 5, at Joppa; chap. xi, 2, at Jerusalem; chap. xii, 3, at Jerusalem; chap. xv, 7, at Jerusalem. This carries us, say from 33, A. D., to 52, A. D. Again, St. Paul writes to the Romans, say from 58, A. D., to 60, A. D., (I cannot state exactly). In chap. xvi, St. Paul salutes Priscilla, Aquilla, Epænetus, Mary, Adronicus, and upwards of twenty other persons and families, and yet the Prince of the Apostles, and Bishop of the Church is not named. It is a negative pregnant with the positive that St. Peter was not Bishop of Rome at that time. Again St. Paul is brought to Rome a prisoner, Acts xxvii. In verse 15 the "brethren" meet him, but no mention of St. Peter. In verse 17 St. Paul called the chief of the Jews in Rome together; still no mention of St. Peter. In verse 22 these Jews ask for information concerning the sect of the Christians. Strange these people knew nothing of christianity, (verse 23.) St. Peter being the Bishop! St. Paul was in Rome two full years, yet no mention of St. Peter. In, say 62, A. D., St. Paul writes several epistles, and sends greetings from Christians in Rome to their friends in Ephesus, Colosse, and Philippi, but no mention of St. Peter. Again, Gal. ii, 11, St. Peter came to Antioch; Gal. ii, 7, 9, St. Peter goes to the Circumcision—the Jews. St. Paul to the Gentiles. And we find it so, for in about 63, A. D., St. Peter addresses the Jews (I. Peter, chap. i, verse 1.) throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia. He addresses them in high spiritual language—a proof of earnest work through several years. I presume that from the Council of Jerusalem, 51, A. D., to his first Epistle, 63, A. D., that St. Peter was engaged on the mission which was committed to him. The Epistle was written from Babylon. St. Peter may have been ordered to Rome for trial and execution, but there is no record of this fact. From Scriptural evidence St. Peter was not Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years, nor for one year. It is very improbable that he was ever Bishop of Rome. Second, the testimony of the earliest Christian Fathers. Clement of Rome wrote an Epistle to the Corinthians—say ten or twelve years after the martyrdom of St. Peter and St. Paul. Clement mentions St. Peter and St. Paul, but nothing of St. Peter having the Bishopric. Clement was a Bishop of Rome. Strange he does not claim St. Peter! He states that the Apostles appointed Bishops, but does not say that St. Peter and St. Paul were, either of them, Bishops of Rome. Irenæus, one hundred years after, states that the Church of Rome was founded by the glorious Apostles Peter and Paul, receiving from them her doctrine, the administration being committed to Linus. Ignatius, about 116 A. D., wrote an epistle to the Romans, but makes no allusion to the "Chair" or "See" of St. Peter. I can see no reason to believe that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome from our Lord's ascension to A. D. 63. That he was Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years is at variance with his life. Whatever St. Peter might be after his death, it is not for me to say, (I leave that to able hands), but I know that he was not Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years before his death (68, A. D.) And further, it appears to me doubtful whether he was ever Bishop of Rome, or even in Rome at all. I admit divers statements of fourth and fifth centuries against the position I have taken, but they are of no value, for very good reasons. I am, Mr. Editor, Yours faithfully, ALFRED OSBORNE.

Ch'town, April 9, 1880. P. S.—April 10th. I hear the Rev'd. Dr. is absent from the Island. I am sorry, but you may please print my letter. At any rate, those interested in the matter will now have both sides, A. O.

As WILL be seen by advertisement, Mr. Finlay McNeill lectures in the Market Hall on Wednesday evening next, on "The American Civil War, and on the Life of General Grant, the Greatest Soldier of the Day." Comprising an account of his Boyhood—at West Point—fighting in Mexico—Courtship and Marriage—at Detroit—at the Pacific—Inactive, gets fond of whisky—Resigns in Army—Seven years' hardships and Poverty—His wife's sympathy and faith—Secession of South—Uprising of North—Grant goes to the War and conquers—elected President—tour of the World, etc., etc.

Admission 10 cts. Reserved Seats 20 cts. Ch'town, April 10, 1880.

LECTURE.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED IN THE

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday, 14th inst., AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

By Mr. Finlay McNeill,

—ON THE

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR,

And on the Life of General U. S. Grant, the Greatest Soldier of the Day.

Comprising an account of his Boyhood—at West Point—fighting in Mexico—Courtship and Marriage—at Detroit—at the Pacific—Inactive, gets fond of whisky—Resigns in Army—Seven years' hardships and Poverty—His wife's sympathy and faith—Secession of South—Uprising of North—Grant goes to the War and conquers—elected President—tour of the World, etc., etc.

Admission 10 cts. Reserved Seats 20 cts. Ch'town, April 10, 1880.

LONDON HOUSE

Tailoring Department.

GEO. DAVIES & CO. beg to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. R. MAYNARD, late cutter to Mr. H. G. Laurellard, of Halifax, who comes to them with the highest recommendations.

From the long experience of Mr. Maynard in one of the leading establishments in Halifax, they have no hesitation, at the commencement of their Spring Work, in promising to their customers entire satisfaction.

No pains will be spared to make this Department of the London House as perfect as it possibly can be.

Ch'town, April 10, 1880.—ed tl s eod wk at

COYLE & CORMACK, PAINTERS.

SHOP formerly occupied by STENTFORD & FAYOR, HILLSBOROUGH STREET. All orders in their line will be promptly attended to. Neatness and Despatch guaranteed.

Charlottetown, April 10, 1880.—1wk

Wanted to Charter.

A SCHOONER of from thirty to fifty tons measurement, for Magdalen Islands. JOHN A. McLEOD, Kensington. April 10, '80—3i

THE 15 PUZZLE.

ALL the rage. Great fascination for all. Develops arithmetical sources in children. On sale and explained at J. NEWSON'S.

Ch'town, April 9, '80—3i

Farm for Sale.

TO be Sold by private contract, 80 acres of valuable Land, about 10 of which is cleared, situated on Lot 35, near Johnson's River, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Peter Murray, intersected by the Donagh Road, and marked on the plan of Lot 35 in Meacham's Atlas, with the name of "Wm. Needham." For title, terms, &c., apply at the office of Messrs. LONGWORTH & SHAW. April 8, 1880—3i

BONE DUST.

FARMERS and GARDENERS requiring the above valuable fertilizer should send their orders in at once, as but a limited quantity will be ground this season—and it is now selling fast—\$2 per 100 pounds. FRED. W. HYNDMAN. April 7, '80—3aw, wkly, pat 2i

BEDEQUE MAILS.

THE MAIL FOR BEDEQUE leaves this City every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 6 o'clock. Parcels, etc., for Bouchaw, Crapaud, Cape Traverse, and other places along the route, will be left at the Store of M. McQUAID, Queen Street (Opposite Telegraph Office). The Mail Stage affords good passenger accommodation. Those wishing to secure passage will consult with the undersigned on the evening previous to starting. Freight and Passenger rates very low. PHILIP I. McMAHON, Courier. Ch'town, April 8, 1880.

NEW OPENINGS OF PAPER HANGINGS.

5000 ROLLS per "Prince Edward," just opening; bought before the recent rise in price of Paper; will be sold correspondingly cheap. Over eighty Patterns to select from. FREDK. LEPAGE & CO. April 8, 1880—eod pat 1m

BUTTER!

JUST RECEIVED,— 17 TUBS

Very Choice Bedeque Butter.

For sale by the Tub and by the pound.

BEER & GOFF. March 31, 1880.

83.

QUEEN STREET,

Opposite Bell Tower,

The Best place to Buy

DRESS GOODS,

Printed, White and Grey

COTTONS,

MILLINERY!

OF ALL KINDS.

Beddings, Tablings,

&c. &c.

TWEEDS,

Suitings, &c.,

READYMADE CLOTHING,

HATS, &c.

CARPETS

A GOOD ASSORTMENT, CHEAP.

Room Papers,

A GREAT VARIETY.

DELICIOUS TEAS.

ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS!

AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT

TREMAINE &

METCALF'S,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 30, 1880.



MAIL CONTRACTS.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, 7th MAY NEXT, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts, for four years, from 1st July next, over each of the following routes, viz:—

- Bear River and Railway Station.
Caledonia and Orwell.
Flat River and Selkirk Road.
Fort Augustus and Southport.
Little Tignish and Tignish.
Millview and Vernon River Bridge.
Montgahan and Pisiquid.
Montague Cross and Murray Harbor Road.
Mount Albion and Pownal.
West St. Peter's and Railway Station.

Printed notices containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of tender obtained, at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLEOD, Asst. P. O. Inspector. P. O. Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, [ap 8 26th March, 1880. 3i

AUCTION SALE.

THE Subscriber will Sell at his Ware-rooms, 52 Queen Street, on

Wednesday, the 14th day of April Next,

at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the following assorted Stock:

- 15 half-chests TEA (Congou),
10 quarter-chests TEA,
10 bbls. WASHING SODA,
10 kegs CARBONATE SODA,
25 boxes SOAP,
10 cases MATCHES (10 gross each),
50 doz. Cornucopia SOAP,
2 boxes TOBACCO,
35 dozen BROOMS,
1 coil ROPE,
10 cases BLUE STARCH,
10 sets AXLES,
1 doz. DOOR BELLS,
1 piece RED PLUSH,
1st CAPS and RUBBER SHOES,
50 Butter TUBS,
15 bags NUTS,
50 boxes Muscatel RAISINS,
15 doz. Morion's PICKLES,
10 mats DATES,
1 bbl. DRIED APPLES,
1 case PRESERVED BEEF,
1 keg MUSTARD,
1 case CORN STARCH,
10 boxes Nixey's BLACK LEAD,
40 gross Miller's SHOE BLACKING,
20 gross Bartlett's PEARL BLUE,
7 dozen LAMP BURNERS (assorted),
5 dozen FLOWER POTS (assorted),
Bales WRAPPING PAPER,
Paper BAGS,
12 Patent WASHING MACHINES, etc., etc.
1 IRON SAFE (Vulcan), etc.
1 do. (Kershaw & Edwards), etc.
1 Double-barrel Breech-loading GUN (Central fire).

Sundry Bankrupt Stocks, 200 lbs. Confectionery, lot Glass Bottles, boxes Paper Collars, 1 keg Soda, lot Pipes, lot Tallow, 1 barrel Molasses, Lamps, lot Blue and Cudbear, Lamp Chimneys, Nails, 1 set Brass Counter Scales, etc., etc.

ALSO 1 DARK BAY HORSE. TERMS AT SALE.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 8, 1880—till sale

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper Published in the Provinces.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

LOST—On Wednesday last, a SILVER LEAF belonging to an Ear-ring. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this office. [a 9, 3i

TO LET—Good Pasturage for seven Cows, within a convenient distance of the city. Apply at this office. [a 9

TO LET FOR THE SEASON—Large Garden in high state of cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit trees; centrally situated. Apply at this office. [a 9

FOR SALE—VIS-A-VIS WAGON, nearly new. Will sell cheap for cash. Apply at this office. [a 9

PASTURE WANTED—Wanted to secure for the coming season, good pasture, with water, for two cows. Apply at this office, or address Lock Box No. 23, City. [a 9, 4i pd

WANTED—A GIRL to do general housework. Apply at this office. [ap 7

COOK WANTED—For the "Franklin House." Apply to HENRY COOMBS. [a 7 3i

TO LET—Half of the Double Dwelling two doors north of the Atheneum, Prince Street. For further particulars apply upon the premises to Mrs. E. REILLY. [a 1w

TO LET—On or about the first April, the House now occupied by Mr. Benjamin Davies, junr., fronting on Water Street. For information apply to W. W. CLARKE [m 18 tf

TO LET—To let, the first of May next, that new House now occupied by Mr. Bailey, nearly opposite the residence of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Weymouth Street, near Hillsborough Square. Apply at the office of SULLIVAN & MORSON. [m 11

TO LET—On the ninth of April, the HOUSE now occupied by R. Young, Esq. W. J. BOSWALL. [fe 21

TO LET—TWO HOUSES—One containing 8 rooms, the other 6 rooms. Apply to JOHN STENTFORD. [m 27, oaw tf