

The Meeting at St. Peter's.

A MEETING of electors called for the purpose of "discussing Local and Provincial Affairs," will be held at St. Peter's on Friday next. The local representatives of the district, together with the Commissioner of Public Works, L. H. Davies, Esq., and other gentlemen in local politics, are invited to attend.

We infer that the design of those who promote the meeting, is, if possible, to obtain a vote censuring the Local Government; but we are at an utter loss to imagine their grounds for censure. Of course, the Government (as every earthly Government will) have not done all things well. We have several times had occasion to point out errors they have committed. But they have largely cut down expenditure; they have reduced taxation; the public works are vigorously and economically managed; the education department, under the new Superintendent, is better administered than ever it was; there are no complaints of any importance against either the Attorney General or the Provincial Secretary; and though the Legislature has not yet been reduced, nor the Local Civil Service yet put upon the best and most economical basis, the Government has shown its desire to accomplish these desirable objects. In point of fact there does not, so far, exist a single act of public importance which the promoters of the meeting can point to as worthy of censure by the public at large; there is absolutely nothing to show that the Government is not entitled to a longer trial. "Further consideration" has probably convinced the wire-pullers of the Opposition that this is true, and that to get the people to vote for any resolution condemning the Local Government would be a hopeless task. So we see by their papers that they are trying to turn the discussion against the appointment of Senator Carvell, on the ground that it is insulting to King's County. This is a matter in which the Dominion Government is concerned; and we have too much respect for the people of St. Peter's to suppose that, having come together to express their opinions upon Local affairs, they are going—without any notice or preparation—to express their opinion upon a matter for which the Dominion Government is responsible. But should such an attempt be made by the wire-pullers of the Grits, it must be shown, in order to establish their case, that every Senator, heretofore appointed, has resided in the County he is supposed particularly to represent. The wire-pullers will find it a hard matter to do this. Again, it must be shown, that the men available in the County for so high and responsible a position, were free to accept it. The name of the Hon. Mr. Prowse was mentioned in connection with the appointment. No one doubts that Mr. Prowse would be a good Senator. But, in making the appointment, the Dominion Government were obliged to take into consideration the fact that he is already a representative in the Local Legislature and a member of the Local Government. What guarantee had they that the constituents of Mr. Prowse were prepared to dispense with his services, and be subjected to the turmoil of an election? How did they know that the Island would care to bear the loss and expense which his appointment would entail? It has been complained that the Dominion Government draws to itself the able men in public life, leaving only second-rate men to carry on local affairs; but, in order to the preservation and independence of the Federal Union, able men are as much needed in Local Legislatures and Governments as they are in those of the Dominion. Again, the Dominion Government might consider that if, by its action, it subjected the Province to loss and trouble, the Province would have a very fair claim for damages, and such action might properly be among the arguments put forward in a claim for "Better Terms." All these considerations—which apply to A. J. McDonald, Esq., to the Hon. Mr. Gordon, to everyone in King's County whose name has been mentioned in connection with the appointment, as well as to Mr. Prowse—must have weighed with the practical statesmen who now form the Dominion Cabinet; and they must be shown to be invalid and of no weight, before the wire-pullers can establish the idea that in the appointment of a non-resident, King's County has been insulted.

But, apart from these considerations, the appointment of Senator Carvell is a fixed fact. Senator Carvell is now, and will be, in a position to do King's County good service. We have no doubt that he will do his duty in any case; but it is not usually in the nature of public men to interest themselves very warmly in behalf of people who go out of their way to show that they are unfriendly; and persons who have a real desire to see the interests of King's County advanced, will be careful not to give much heed to the wire-pullers who wish to turn a meeting, called to discuss local affairs, into an occasion for an attack upon the Dominion Government and Senator Carvell.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND.

Relief for the Distressed.

A MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Speeches by Hon. W. W. Sullivan, William Murphy, Esq., C. C., James Byrne, Esq., C. C., Judge Reddin, Patk. R. Bowers, Esq., Rev. A. McGilvray.

On Sunday evening a meeting of St. Dunstan's congregation was held in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of responding to the appeal of the people of Ireland for help in this their hour of distress and misfortune. The meeting was opened at 7 o'clock, sharp, by appointing Owen Connolly, Esq., to the Chair, and Mr. Henry Hughes, Secretary. At the opening St. Patrick's Hall was crowded to excess with an enthusiastic people, all showing in their interested faces that they were ready to respond to Ireland's painful call with cheerfulness, liberality and promptitude. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, after which

Hon. W. W. SULLIVAN ascended the platform and delivered an eloquent speech. He said it was his pleasing yet painful duty to address such a vast assembly upon the distress and poverty which now exists in certain portions of Ireland. For months past reports, of unusual depression, of failure of crops, and lastly, of famine, have come from that once beautiful land; and the people in the south and west are now suffering from want and privation. Funds for the relief of the distressed have been organized. To the fund started by the Duchess of Marlborough the people of Ireland have contributed largely, as much as their means would allow; but the amount so raised has not been sufficient to relieve the pressing want, and an appeal for help is consequently made to the people of Canada and the United States. He felt confident that the people would contribute according to their means. People get the goods of this world in order that they may do good with them, and the greatest good that can be done is in the exercise of charity. Now there is no greater object of charity on the face of the globe to-day than the starving and destitute people in the south and in the west of Ireland. Here Mr. Sullivan gave a brief description of the poverty and destitution prevailing in the districts named, and then brought to the recollection of his hearers the generous response that the people of the Empire made when the homes of the Mother Country were rendered desolate and when the widows and orphans of the British soldiers who fell at the point of the Russian bayonet appealed for help. Mr. Sullivan dwelt on the point that assistance should be given without regard to creed, as in Ireland at the present time men of various creeds are suffering from the woe of effects of gaunt famine. He was of opinion that His Worship the Mayor should have taken the initiative in the matter, and hoped that he might yet see his way clear to call a meeting of the citizens for the purpose of relieving the poor of Ireland, at an early date. Mr. Sullivan then submitted the following resolution:—

Whereas it appears by accounts received from reliable sources, that there is great distress and suffering throughout Ireland, and that in the south and west of the country famine is impending; and aid for the destitute is urgently required,

Resolved, Therefore, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is most desirable that prompt steps be taken to assist, as much as possible, the needy people of Ireland; and that for such purpose a fund be raised to be called "The Irish Relief Fund," and that the citizens generally be solicited to contribute to the same.

P. R. BOWERS, Esq., seconded the resolution, and afterwards made a few short remarks on the subject. He also expressed his intention of tabling a resolution asking the Mayor to call a public meeting to take further action in relieving the distress of Ireland.

WILLIAM MURPHY, Esq., C. C., then came forward and delivered a touching address, in the course of which he said: We have heard a great deal about the distress in Ireland. What the meaning of that "distress" was the younger portion of us had no conception. The poorest and most destitute here are well off compared with the poor in Ireland. He travelled through Ireland when a boy. The people were well off then to what they are now. Their shoulders, it is true, were then bent down by that weight which bent the shoulders of the farmers for many years in this Island. The famine raged. True, it cannot be remembered by many of us, but is no doubt remembered by our fathers; and all he could say is, that if the people of Galway were as poor to day as they were then, Heaven help them. Some of the best people in the cities of that County were living in hovels into which the poorest and most destitute amongst us would not enter. Mr. Murphy favored the action of the congregation in calling the meeting. He had no doubt but citizens generally would assist in the work, as the charity would be bestowed on the poor of all creeds in Ireland. Mr. Murphy, at the conclusion of his excellent address, moved the following resolution.

Resolved,—That a committee of fourteen persons be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens and to generally carry out the object in the Resolution first passed.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED,—That the following persons do constitute the said committee: Messrs. Owen Connolly, Thomas Handrahan, John Hughes, James Byrne, Maurice Blake, James Reddin, Philip Coyle, senr., Patrick Kelly, William Koughan, Charles Higgins, Peter O'Halloran, Henry B. Smith, Michael McQuade and Henry Hughes.

JAMES BYRNE, Esq., C. C., had much

pleasure in seconding the resolution submitted by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Byrne's speech was brief and eloquent. He is a stirring speaker and does not fail to receive the whole attention of his hearers. In the course of his speech he ably dealt with the matter at issue. His remarks on the cause of the whole trouble; viz., The Land Question, were well grounded, and when he pictured to the audience how the land troubles of the French peasant and the P. E. Island farmer were agitated and redressed, he received rounds of applause. He referred to Mr. Parnell as Ireland's most eloquent agitator, coming forth among the American people, soliciting sympathy and assistance for the distressed people of Ireland, and how the brave and noble citizens of the United States and Canada have combined to send forth abundant relief to the destitute in Ireland.

JUDGE REDDIN'S address was delivered very feelingly. His Honor first alluded to grand purpose for which the meeting was convened. It was, he said, to exercise charity—the noblest grace implanted in the soul of men. A wail of woe has come to us across the broad Atlantic. That dear old land, the home of our forefathers, is now threatened with famine. Its dearest sons are now stretching out their hands to us for assistance. Shall we not respond? Yes! We would have hearts as hard as steel if we did not. He reminded Englishmen and Scotchmen as well as their descendants, that the brave, noble and generous sons of Ireland fought side by side with them in the battle field, against the common enemy of Great Britain, and then appealed to men of all nationalities to aid in this grand cause of charity. He implored all present to give liberally; to roll up a sum which would be worth sending across the Atlantic, and said that perhaps the day would come when we in this little Island would be visited by famine, and that we would stretch out our hand to foreign countries for assistance, and Ireland, generous Ireland, would be the first to make a prompt response. His Honor then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a subscription list be now opened.

REV. A. MCGILVRAY seconded the resolution with much pleasure. He complimented the Irish people on their attachment to their clergy, and dwelt on the third of their Christian graces—charity. He reminded his hearers that the poor would always be with them; how in helping the poor they helped the Lord; and instructed them on the manner in which they should perform charitable acts, viz.: in doing them to remember they were working for God. He then brought to memory how the sons of Ireland spring up as useful and leading citizens in every clime. They were, he said, brave and fearless on the battle field, brilliant in literature, and eloquent in speech; while the daughters of Ireland were remarkable in all countries of the globe for their purity and beauty. The Rev. gentleman closed his address with a strong appeal on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Ireland.

The resolutions submitted were carried unanimously. Before the meeting adjourned, four hundred and eighty-six dollars were subscribed, and nearly the whole of that amount was paid in cash.

Immediately before adjournment, Thos. Handrahan, Esq., was appointed to the Chair and an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman.

The writer has never attended a meeting at which all present showed such hearty co-operation in forming a fund for any charitable purpose. It is to be hoped citizens generally will render assistance, and that before many days elapse the chairman of the above committee will be able to send a handsome amount from the "pearl of the northern seas" to the "Emerald Gem of the Eastern World."

APPLES. APPLES.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT THE Queen Street Auction Rooms, —ON— Tuesday, 27th inst, AN 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., 25 Bbls. Nova Scotia Apples. W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer. Jan. 26, 1880.

ZION CHURCH CONCERT.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL in connection with Zion Church will give a Concert and Literary Entertainment, IN THE BASEMENT, —ON— Thursday, the 5th February.

Assisted by the Choir and several musical instruments, we intend this to be one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. Admission 15 cents; children 10 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; concert to commence at 8.

D. M. FRASER, Musical Director. J. A. LAWSON, Supt. S. School. Jan. 26, 1880—2aw with pres pat ar

Finnan Haddies. JUST RECEIVED per Northern Light, choice lot of Finnan Haddies, at FISH MARKET, Grafton Street. Jan. 17, 1880.

JANUARY! 1880.

First Arrival this Year.

We have just received, ex Str. "Northern Light," several cases of

NEW GOODS

New Black Silk Velvets, New Colored Silk Velvets, New Colored Satins, New Black Satins, New Black Velvetens

Frillings, Edgings and Laces.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.

Berlin Wool and Yarns,

Wool Damasks, Fringes and Curtain Holders.

SPECIAL.

The remainder of our

Fur Goods, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Ulsters, Knitted Wool Goods, and Blankets,

—WILL BE SOLD AT A—

BIG DISCOUNT,

In order to clear them out before the season is over.

Cash customers in want of any of the above Goods will save money by giving us a call.

Perkins & Sterns. January 5, 1880.

CHARLOTTETOWN Mutual Fire Insurance Co'y. OFFICE HOURS, from 10 a. m., to 1 p. m. H. V. PALMER, Acting Secretary Secretary's Office, Kent Street, Jan. 26th, 1880—1wk cod }

FOR SALE.

2 PEDLARS' SLEIGHS, all complete; running part new. Price low. —ALSO— 1 Light Wood Sleigh, price \$6 only. 1 Box Sleigh, price only \$6. 1 Light Sleigh, suitable for hauling water. HENRY COOMBS. Jan. 26, 1880—3i

THE 'BUDA' FLOUR,

AND OTHER Choice Brands,

FOR SALE AT BEER & GOFF'S. Jan. 12, 1880.

To Carriage Builders!

WE have in Stock a large lot of Wood Stuff, in Spokes, Rims, Shafts, Hubs, Common Axles, Patent Axles, Steel Axles, Carriage Springs, Bolts and Nuts, Castings, Rivets, Bands, &c. 30 Tons Assorted Refined Iron. BEER & SOUS. Jan. 16, 1880—3i pat pres 1m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers, under the name of Dorsey & Jost, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due by the Firm will be paid by R. K. Jost, to whom all parties indebted to said Firm are requested to make payment—at McGill's old stand, Queen Street.

JOHN DORSEY, RICH'D K. JOST. Charlottetown, Jan. 15, 1880—rg ar pat 3i

S. S. "NORTHERN LIGHT,"

WILL MAKE DAILY TRIPS between Georgetown and Pictou, until further notice, (Sundays excepted) leaving Georgetown at 6 a. m., and Pictou at 1.40 p. m., weather permitting. WM. MITCHELL, Agent o Dep't. Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1879.

COOKED CORNED BEEF,

Most Economical for Family Use, being More than Twice its Weight of Uncooked Meat.

Sold by the lb. and in Tins,

—AT— BEER & GOFF'S. Jan. 13, 1880.

NOTICE.

I TAKE this opportunity to inform the public that I have leased the new Shop recently fitted up at McGill's Old Stand, on Queen Street, a few doors below the London House; and having bought the Stock and Machinery of the late Firm of Dorsey & Jost, I shall be prepared, in a few days, to carry on the Boot and Shoe business in all its branches. Custom work a specialty—on cash principles. JOHN DORSEY. Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1880—ar pat

GOLDEN SYRUP.

Very Choice. 8 CTS. PER POUND,

—AT— BEER & GOFF'S. Jan. 13, 1880.

The New Year Has Come,

BUT MANY PERSONS have failed to come and settle their accounts. The subscriber respectfully requests all parties owing him, either by

Note of Hand or Book Account, To Settle the Same at Once.

J. QUIRK. Jan. 2, 1880—9i cod, h ne 3w