take them direct to England and the West Indies; and may we not have these, may we not be able to make a direct trade with the West Indies, and exchange fish for sugar, molasses, coffee and fruits, instead of obtaining these, as heretofore, second-handed, either from the States or from Halifax? Let us do this and we shall not require a bounty of $1 per barrel any more than we require a bounty on herring, hake, codfish, haddock or gaspereau. Why did not Mr. Hall extend his charity toward our fishermen, and propose a *general* bounty instead of a *partial* one? The fact is, he is more interested in the mackerel fishery, as it generally yields better than the *other portions of the fishery, has a ready market*, and brings high prices; hence his anxiety to procure a bounty, not for the sake of our fishermen, but for his own sake, and those more immediately connected with him. Some years ago, in Nova Scotia, fishermen were allowed to have the provision portion of their outfits at a reduced rate, provided they followed the law, that is, they were *not to make merchandise of it*. Well, everybody knows that fishermen generally are not forehanded nor can always command a supply of provisions from the Halifax merchants, consequently they are likely to be duped, and a wily person doing some business among them in the summer, took a list of the fishermen whom he knew wanted provisions, as though they had sent by him, presented it at Halifax, and on the *strength of it* obtained several full cargoes of provision at the low rate, proceeded with them to different harbours and retailed them out at the highest price, making thereby a large sum of money! How much, then, did the fishermen gain by this law in their favor? and how much would our fishermen gain if a bounty was allowed them? *Not one penny! as the Yankees would work it into their own pockets*, let the law be ever so well guarded; for *human nature and self interest* are the same now as they were in Nova Scotia in those days. Did not Mr. Hall tell us that the American Government was about to put a duty of $2 on each barrel of mackerel; but he was quite sure this could be met by a bounty of $1 given by this Island! *Very fine, indeed*; but does any person who knows anything of American trading, believe, for one moment, that any genuine Yankee would give for $1 anything that cost him $2, unless he had something just out of sight as an equivalent? *Let our Legislature, therefore, be on the alert* and not sanction a bounty on mackerel, just to suit a few deeply interested persons, because now that our fish inspection law works so admirably, we need not be afraid of getting a market for our surplus fish.

Then with respect to the moral improvement of our young men, who enter American fishing vessels, Mr. H. think they are elevated above their friends who stay on the land to grub out stumps, gather sea manure, and such other occupations as thrifty farmers are guilty of. If he means that when the fishermen are at sea they have occasionally to climb to the mastheads of their vessels, or that when they land in our harbors, they become elevated with intoxicating drinks, and use the most obscene and profane language, it must be submitted that they attain to elevations which our sober, hard-working young farmers have not the least idea of aspiring to. Will Mr. H., therefore, continue to hold the doctrine that our fishermen will obtain any *moral* improvement in such schools? Then as regards improvement in general circumstances, can Mr. H. put his finger on any farmer—whose sons have taken to fishing—whose farm, stock, crops, house or barn, are in the least possible condition better than they were before the fishing fever broke out on our shores? Whereas very many farmers can be pointed out whose property, and their whole circumstances, are from 50 to 100 per cent. worse now than when their sons started to be fishermen! And may not the same thing occur to hundreds of others who take to fishing? Where, then, will general improvement come from to our farmers by their following fishing and farming too? Mr. H. may say that all the surplus produce of the farms will find a ready sale at our doors, as fishermen must and will live *on good food*, which the farms can raise abundantly, and thus the farmers will be benefited; but if the young men are allured away to fish and leave old and feeble parents, or sisters, to till the soil, feed pigs, cattle, sheep, and gather in the crops, will there be as much to sell off these farms as if young hearty men—the bone and sinew of the country, and the natural protectors of their homes—remain at home to work and manure their farms properly? Where a farmer has five or six sons, it might be a change of labor and a small source of emolument for them to build a boat and take turn about in rowing out to the fishing ground to catch what fish they might want, and a few more to sell; but where a farmer is light-handed, it is not wise to attempt farming and fishing. It were very much better policy to encourage the young fishermen of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, who are addicted to this mode of life, to come here annually to fish, or to come and settle around our shores, than to allow our young men to go among the general run of American fishermen who congregate in our harbours every year, because we know too many instances in which these fishermen have shown a looseness of moral training not at all likely to elevate or improve the morals of the rising generation here, such as deserting their wives and families in the States, picking up any loose females, bringing them here, and living with them; and even if they go through a form of marriage here, what is it at best but bigamy? And is this the sort of moral training our youth should be conversant with? The *less, then, that we know of these American* fishermen the better.

Yours,
A FARMER.

Prince County, April, 1866.

The Examiner.

Charlottetown, April 23, 1866.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

THERE is every reason to fear that the Fishery Question will shortly create much trouble between the United States and Provincial Governments, if it does not entirely destroy the present apparent friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. The citizens of the latter country engaged in the fisheries, are, it is confidently said, determined to prosecute their trade in British waters with the same unrestricted freedom as they did during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty. It is evident that Congress will countenance their doing so; and that armed cruisers of the United States will be sent to the fishing grounds to attempt to enforce the claims of American fishermen, and to ignore the interpretation put upon the Treaty of 1818 by both the British and American Governments. The question was before the House of Representatives on a late occasion, when a prominent member made the following semi-official statement:—

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Raymond of New York reported that the committee on foreign affairs, after considering the resolution offered by Mr. Pike of Maine, proposing the despatch of armed vessels to protect the rights of American fishermen on the provincial fishing grounds, had agreed to present a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether any steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American fishermen in said localities, and what legislation is necessary to guard these rights. Mr. Raymond, in submitting the resolution, reiterated the well known facts in regard to the rights of American fishermen under the treaty of 1781, and the modifications of those rights by subsequent negotiations. In his opinion, the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 revived the stipulations of the treaty of 1818 forbidding American fishermen from taking fish within three miles of the coast. *He did not believe, however, that the American Government would ever consent to the British interpretation of that treaty, drawing the line of limitation from headland to headland.* In answer to a question of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Raymond stated his belief that the abrogation of all treaties upon the subject would give American citizens a right to fish on all parts of the provincial coast, except upon the small streams. Mr. Pike, of Maine, called attention to the danger of allowing the provincial police vessels to determine the rights of our fishermen in the matter, and said he had introduced his resolution for the purpose of ascertaining those rights, and amply maintaining them. Mr. Raymond said he did not anticipate a collision, *though war might arise*, if the claims of both parties were pushed to their extreme limits. He further remarked that he could state, without a violation of confidence, that the government had taken steps to protect our fishermen, and *that its action would be communicated in answer* to the resolution proposed by the committee. The resolution was adopted.

THE WHOLE REVENUE FOR DEFENCE.

THERE was an interesting and animated discussion in the House of Assembly on Wednesday afternoon and evening last, on the following resolution, moved by the Hon. Solicitor General (T. Heath Haviland,) and seconded by the Hon. James Warburton:—

"That in consequence of the threatened invasion of the British North American Colonies by bands of Fenian Marauders, this House pledges itself to place the whole of the Revenues of this Island at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of organizing the Militia and Volunteers, and for such other Military purposes as may be deemed expedient for the protection and defence of the Colony."

Every member on both sides of the House voted for this resolution, and nearly every member likewise gave utterance to the most loyal and patriotic sentiments in supporting it. There was never in our House of Assembly such a profusion of loyal enthusiasm as was manifested on this occasion. The vote confers very extensive powers on the Government; but only such as the Governments of the neighboring Provinces received at the hands of their Legislatures. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government will not make an improvident use of the large resources placed at their disposal.

THE REVENUE BILL.

THIS Bill was hurried through both branches of the Legislature on Friday last, and received His Excellency's assent in the Council Chamber at half-past nine at night. The general tariff and provisions of the Bill are the same as those of last year's Bill; but the free list—under which certain articles, the growth and production of the United States, were exempt from duty in terms of the late Reciprocity Treaty—underwent considerable revision. Most of the articles that were free under the Treaty are now charged with a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*; flour is taxed one shilling and sixpence per barrel; and leaf tobacco, (also heretofore exempt,) is charged with a duty of three-pence per lb. The Steamer *Commerce*, which has been hourly expected with a full cargo of goods from Boston, was understood to have much merchandize on board which would be exempt from duty under the Revenue Act of last year, and hence the haste with which the new Bill was carried through the Legislature.

CONFEDERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE following resolution has been debated in the Parliament of Nova Scotia for more than a week. It was moved in the House of Assembly by the Hon. Dr. Tupper, Provincial Secretary, and carried on Wednesday morning at half-past two o'clock, a. m., on a division of 31 to 19. The same resolution was moved simultaneously in the Legislative Council by the Hon. the Solicitor General, and carried on a division of 13 to 5:—

"*Whereas*, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place:

"*Resolved, therefore*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of Union which will effectually ensure a just provision for the rights and interests of this Province—each Province to have an equal voice in such delegation, Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate Provinces."

Nova Scotia has thus, so far as her Parliament is concerned, pronounced a most decided opinion in favour of Confederation. It is true that the Quebec plan is not mentioned in the resolution, but there can be no doubt that that plan will form the basis of the new negotiations in England.

CONFEDERATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

FROM the statement of political affairs in New Brunswick, published in our last, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the late ricketty Smith Government has been replaced by a strong Confederation Cabinet—the three leading members of which were Delegates at the Quebec Convention. The Legislature has been prorogued for a month, in order to give time, we understand, for departmental officers to return to their constituents, and to complete ministerial arrangements incident to the change. Judging from the papers, it would appear that the Province is considerably excited; but there does not appear to be any profound regret for the overthrow of the late vacillating Government. The St. John *Telegraph* gives the names of the new Ministry as follows:—

The New Government has been announced. All the Departments, except the Crown Lands Office, have been distributed; all the seats are filled except that of Mr. Hutchison, who, being in England, has not yet resigned. On Mr. Hutchison's resignation being sent in, the person selected to take his place, or some other member, will be appointed Surveyor General. The Government stands as follows:—Hon. PETER MITCHELL, President of the Council; Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary; Hon. CHARLES FISHER, Attorney General; Hon. EDWARD WILLISTON, Solicitor General; Hon. JOHN M'MILLAN, Postmaster General; Hon. A. R. MCCLELAN, Chief Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. R. D. WILMOT, and Hon. CHARLES CONNELL, members without office.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS.

ON Saturday last the detachment of the 15th Regt., stationed here during the past winter, under the command of Major Sewell, embarked in the S. *Princess of Wales, en route* for St. John, N. B. A large concourse of our fellow citizens waited on the wharf to see them off and bid them farewell. The Volunteer Band accompanied them to the steamer, playing the gallant air usual on such occasions: "The Girl I left behind me."

It is only just to remark that no body of men could conduct themselves in every way with greater propriety than that which has lately taken their departure. The officers have been especial favourites for their easy, affable and gentlemanly deportment; and we have no doubt their removal to another sphere of duty has occasioned many tender regrets. The good behaviour, general sobriety, and observance of discipline on the part of the rank and file, have been commented upon in terms of praise by all classes in the community—and this good conduct received significant proof in the fact that not one man attempted to desert.—On Tuesday night last some of our leading citizens entertained the Officers of the Detachment with a superb Ball and Supper at the Masonic Hall. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and his lady honored the occasion by their presence.

Two full Companies of the 4th Regiment, or King's Own Royals, under the command of Major Paton, arrived here from Shediac last evening in the Steamer *Princess of Wales* from Shediac—the troops having arrived at the latter place from Halifax *via* Windsor, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

THE PLAGUE AT HALIFAX—DEATH OF THE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE plague ship, which recently brought to Halifax a violent distemper which resembled Asiatic Cholera, proceeded on her voyage to New York a few days ago. The disease had not spread to any extent; but the community of Halifax has been deeply grieved at the loss of their estimable Health Officer, Dr. Slayter, who fell a victim to the disease, after using with success the most untiring exertions to relieve his suffering patients. The Halifax journals are loud and unanimous in their praises of the zeal and devotion with which the lamented Doctor discharged his arduous duties on board the fatal ship, and which has entailed so heavy a sacrifice on his bereaved family.

The patients left at the Quarantine Station by the unfortunate ship were rapidly progressing towards recovery, and no apprehensions were entertained of a further spread of the distemper.

TELEGRAPH IN WORKING ORDER AGAIN.—At this time, when momentous events are passing on the neighbouring continent, it is satisfactory to know that the telegraph wire is again in working order. The break was discovered about two miles from Cape Traverse in seven fathoms of water, and repaired under the vigilant superintendence of Mr. Charles Hyndman, the Telegraph operator in this city.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—During the past week several dramatic entertainments were given at St. Andrew's Hall by several young gentlemen connected with the Choral Society. The performances were generally good, but more particularly so in the comic pieces.

☞ We are compelled to omit several communications, some editorial articles, and a large amount of miscellaneous selections, in order to make room for the debates and proceedings of the House of Assembly, and for important news received by the late Mails. For the same reason we have been obliged to omit a large number of advertisements, for which omission we hope our advertising patrons will grant us their indulgence.

THE STEAMER COMMERCE arrived from Halifax and Boston last evening.

GEORGETOWN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. — On Monday evening, the 16th instant, a pleasing and highly instructive lecture was delivered before the above Institute, by A. C. Stewart, Esq. Subject, "Popular Prejudices." The well-known ability of the learned lecturer attracted a large and respectable audience. The subject was treated by Mr. Stewart in a masterly and eloquent style, calling forth the admiration and applause of all present. A few appropriate remarks were then made by the Rev. A. McWilliams, F. P. Norton, and Arch. J. McDonald, Esqrs.; after which the Vice President, R. Munro, Esq., announced that F. P. Norton, Esq., would lecture before the above Institute on Monday evening next. Subject — "Dignity of Labour."

W. WIGHTMAN, Sec'y.

CRICKET.—The Annual Meeting of the Charlottetown Cricket Club was held at the City Hall on Thursday, 12th April. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Patron, His Worship the Mayor; President, John Brecken; Vice do., D. Davies; Secretary and Treasurer, A. Hensley; Assistant do., A. Swabey. Committee—J. T. Jenkins, W. Petrick, B. DesBrisay, A. Sims, L. H. Davies, and W. Welsh. G. D. Atkinson, Field Captain. It was also agreed that the days for practice should be Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week.

THE FENIANS.

Accounts from Washington say that the Government is manifesting no inconsiderable interest in the Fenian movement. The fears of the British Minister are by no means quieted, and he has frequent interviews with Mr. Seward on the subject. There seems to be a general belief that affairs cannot go on much further without culminating in some kind of a hostile demonstration. Within a few days quite a number of Fenians have left here for parts unknown. The new Sunday Journal here, which is edited by a prominent Irishman, in its issue to-day, says that three things are certain: "Expeditions have set out, Canada again enjoys the luxury of a big scare, and a blow will be struck somewhere. When it is, we shall probably learn that Irishmen can fight as bravely and perseveringly and as successfully for their independence as they did for this country."

The Boston *Herald* received the following private note from a business man in Eastport, Me., dated Monday forenoon, which speaks for itself:—

EASTPORT, ME., April 9.

"There was great excitement here to-day. The telegraph office was open all day yesterday and all night by government order.

"Col. Kerrigan and aids are here. They occupied the telegraph office most of the time Saturday, and are making money arrangements with our banks. Rumors of all kinds are afloat.

"Families are moving over from across the line. They are selling cattle &c., all they can, and bringing the remainder with them. Rents are advancing here, and houses sell quick. There is something going on. Time will tell. Martial law will probably be proclaimed in the Province of New Brunswick *to-morrow*."

THE THREATENED FENIAN INVASION.

THE Mail received here from Nova Scotia on Thursday evening supplied the following later intelligence by telegraph respecting the threatened Fenian invasion. It will be seen that the *aggression* has indeed actually commenced; and that the little show of neutrality by the U. States authorities at Eastport in seizing a vessel laden with Fenian arms, was a mere show and nothing more, for the arms were restored to the Fenians a few hours after the seizure.

FENIAN AGGRESSION!

We regret to say that the following despatch was received here yesterday, and may be considered reliable. The violation of British territory, and the seizure of the British flag, must lead to trouble—to the annihilation of the Fenian banditti, we trust. The Eastern passage lies between Campo Bello and Indian Island, and is the course steamers take from St. John to Eastport.

The *Pylades* being at Welshpool, was about a mile distant. She might just see the signal—the meaning of which is not intelligible to us—after giving which the strange vessel swiftly departed. It may have been from this vessel, after she sailed out and round Campo Bello, to Indian Island, that the squad of men left for the latter. The time, about one and a half hours, would be sufficient, and it being high tide, the steamer might have landed the men.

EASTPORT, Sunday, P. M.

A strange steamer passed by here, about 9 p. m., from Eastern passage: came up slow until opposite the town, when a red and green light was run up, a white one being taken down. She then passed by towards Lubec, stopping and anchoring opposite Friar's Head, Campo Bello, where she stopped about one and a half hours; then proceeded to sea, past Lubec. When the steamer passed by the town she went very rapidly, fifteen to twenty knots. About 12 p. m, (midnight) a squad of men landed on Indian Island, N. B., proceeded to the house of Collector Dixon, and with arms presented, demanded the British flag, which was given them. Dixon is here to report to British Consul.—*St. John Journal.*

NEW YORK, April 18.

Despatches to the New York *Herald*, dated Eastport, to-day, has the following: "A schooner loaded with arms, consigned to B. Doran Killian, was seized on her arrival here this morning, but after several hours' detention, was released. Instructions have been received from Washington to strictly enforce the neutrality laws. A large delegation of Fenians arrived here to-day." . . . . A despatch to the *Herald* from Montreal has the following:—A Government detective who has just made a trip on the American side of Lakes Erie and Michigan, reports that Fenians have 15 vessels, besides schooners and transports, loading with field artillery, equipments, stores, &c.; he also reports large shipments of arms to frontier points, and unusual activity in Fenian circles along the frontier. . . . . A despatch dated St. Andrews, N. B., has the following:—"There is much excitement; volunteers are flocking here from all quarters. The Lieutenant Governor and Suite are expected here this evening. A regiment of regulars, two companies of artillery, and one of engineers, are due here to-morrow. Business entirely suspended. New Brunswick House of Assembly adjourned yesterday for one month. It is said positively that under the new Government the Habeas Corpus Act will be suspended. . . . . Gold 126¼.

TORONTO, April 17.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall has been conducted with closed doors. Several other arrests of Fenians are reported to-day. The police have gained information of suspected parties, and the arrest of all implicated will probably soon take place.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.

Consul Godrey has received a letter from Juarez, dated El Paso, March 9th, stating that troops sent to Chihuahua would occupy that place, and in eight days from that time the Liberal Government would be established there. . . . . A letter from Gen. Alveredo fully confirms the defeat of Mendez by the Liberals at Midaoan. . . . The constitutional Governor of Chihuahua and Tabisco, give official notice that these States are now peacefully under Liberal rule. Military operations are being carried on throughout Auxaca. . . . . Some excitement was created in New Westminster, British Columbia, from the exhibition of the sign of "Fenian" headquarter, at Thomas Cafferty's Hotel. Upon refusing to remove it when requested, M. Cafferty was arrested and sentenced to three months imprisonment. . . . Gold 125¼.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 16, p. m.

The steamship *New York*, with Liverpool dates to the 5th inst., has arrived. . . . The news is meagre. . . . The Austro-Prussian situation is unchanged. There is nothing to confirm the Pacific news. . . . The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments; the first next November, the second in March, and the third in November, 1867. . . . It is officially denied that the American Government is in treaty for a war port at St. Thomas. . . . A regiment has been ordered to the camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and it is reported that France intends forming an army of observation with a view to the protection of the Rhine frontier.

FROM BERMUDA.

THE R. M. S. *Alpha* arrived at Halifax from Bermuda on the night of the 18th inst.

The Legislature was convenened on the 10th with the usual ceremonies. The Governor delivered but a very short speech. He stated that the reason for calling them together at this unusual season, was for the purpose of considering the steps that must be taken to preserve the credit of the Colony.

The Schr. Daylight, Clark, from Liverpool, N. S., bound to Demerara, put into Bermuda on the 10th, with loss of spars, sails, &c.

The Marine Slip is finished, one vessel—the *Glenmar*—having been repaired upon it.

The Bermuda *Chronicle* says, that the late severe weather had been productive of its usual effects, in the shape of an accession of distressed shipping—the arrival of which, combined with one or two other events of some interest, has somewhat enlivened the general monotony of the port. On Thursday the approach of the hot months was signalled by the arrival of the schooner Reindeer with a cargo of ice.

(From the London Daily Telegraph, March 26.)

"H. M. S. *Highflyer* had an engagement with the Wahabees in the Persian Gulf. Two forts were destroyed, and a number of piratical war boats; but in assaulting another fort the party, thirty in number, had to retire, with a loss of four men killed, and seven wounded. Information has since been received from Muscat that the Imaum had been murdered, and the Arabs were in open revolt. The flag ship *Octavia* and the other ships of the squadron are under orders to proceed to the Persian Gulf."

The following description of the assault on fort Demaum, noticed in the above paragraph, is from the pen of a young officer of the *Highflyer*, a native of this town, in a letter to his father:—

"*Bombay, February* 27, 1866.

"We have just returned from the Persian Gulf where we had several engagements with the Arabs. At one place we unfortunately had five men killed and three officers, and four men wounded. It was in attacking a large fort called "Demaum." In consequence of the water being so very shoal, the ship could not approach within eight miles; so far, therefore, as she was concerned, the fort was safe enough, but four boats were at once sent away, manned and armed, and provided with materials for blowing up the fort. We had been informed by an emissary from the Shiek of the Wahebbi tribe that there were only twelve or fourteen men composing the garrison. Orders were then issued to select thirty men to storm it, which they attempted but were unsuccessful, and no wonder either, as instead of twelve there were at least 250 of these lying, treacherous pirates upon every available place. Our men having effected a landing, were received warmly by the enemy, who opened a fire from an embrasure with long 32-pounders, but no injury was done, the grape flying wide. Our fellows then rushed up to the walls and succeeded in forcing an entrance into the turret, killing ten Arabs, and wounding several others, who made their escape; but this was done merely to obtain a temporary shelter, for outside our men would have been shot down like sheep, as the strong walls were full of loop-holes, and the pirates were pouring down an incessant fire of musketry. It was not to be expected that a fortification four square, with outer walls, and a tower at each angle, fully garrisoned, could be captured by thirty men with their officers, totally unprovided with heavy guns or scaling ladders. The boats, too, being so far off, could not render the slightest assistance. Even had they been nearer in they would not have been able to shell the fort, from the risk of killing our fellows who were inside. A retreat to the boats was accordingly ordered, which was effected with the loss I have before mentioned. In storming the turret we did not lose a man, as the ruffians would not stand any time, merely firing their muskets and then hooking it, that is those who were not shot down by our own men.

This fort is situated on a spit of sand running out a long distance; and the water within a mile of the shore is very shallow, scarcely two feet. An incorrect account of this affair appears in the Bombay *Times*. I know not whence they obtained their information, certainly not from us. We bombarded one or two other places, took and destroyed 18 or 20 "dows," and burned two or three of their towns. We shall return with a flat-bottomed gun-vessel, carrying a 10 inch gun, and take her in tow at the gulf, man her with our own men, and knock their fort to pieces. It will be capital fun, as the boat will be able to approach within short range, as her draft is a mere trifle. If the Arabs remain and defend themselves, they will, one and all of them, be killed or taken prisoners, as just fancy a 10 inch gun within 500 yards of a fort, blazing away and making a breach nearly every shot.

The people here are awfully civil, and this being the gay month, there are nothing but dinner parties and balls every night. The Viceroy feted us tremendously, as well as the Lieut. Governor, and gave us a splendid hop at the Palace. We were rather great for the time, as there had not been a man-of-war in for some time, so that we were fully appreciated. I forget whether I told you of our having had Cholera on board a few days after leaving Calcutta: five men died in 48 hours, but as we went to sea *so* soon there were *no* fresh cases. It broke out in the River Hooghley, a terrible place for it, among the shipping, but, strange to say, on shore there was hardly a single case. You need be under no fear for me, as I never was better in my whole life."

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

NEWS FROM THE NEW BRUNSWICK FRONTIER.

(From the Special Correspondence of the St. John Telegraph, April 21.)

The schooner *Pray*, which was seized some days ago with arms on board, was towed yesterday to the wharf by order of General Meade, and the arms, 129 boxes in all, taken to the U. S. Fort. An attempt was made the night previous to steal the boxes from the schooner, and some 30 were stolen before the alarm was given. An attack on the Fort last night, for the purpose of recovering the remainder, seems to have been contemplated, but was frustrated by the vigilance of the authorities who doubled the guards. The Fenians are much mortified at the seizure of their arms. The boxes seized contained rifles, revolvers, cannon, ammunition of various sorts, and accoutrements.

General Meade went to Calais yesterday with 150 M. S. Regulars, and 200 more came in the *New York* to-day. The General, who is in town, states that he will put down the movement if it takes 50,000 men to do it. His opinions in regard to it appear to be very decided.

Yesterday a schooner named the *Perseverance*, of about 30 or 40 tons, bought by the Fenians for $750, was seized, and to-day, another schooner, named the *J. N. M. Brewer*, of this port, from Portland, was captured off Lubec, on suspicion of having arms and ammunition on board. The U. S. Authorities have her now in their possession.

The respectable portion of the citizens of Eastport are much opposed to the Fenians, and look upon their presence here with great disfavor. They feel that their summer's trade will be virtually ruined if the Fenians remain here much longer, and, in consequence of this, they have been active in giving information in regard to vessels suspected of containing arms. A Mr. Burns, a resident here, who is well known in St. John, had three stores burnt down on Indian Island last night. The Fenians are suspected of having done the deed, it is supposed to revenge themselves on Burns, but, of course, I am not prepared to say the suspicion is correct. Burns loses by this operation some $6000.

The British flag stolen the other day from Indian Island, was, it is said, found this morning under Mr. Dixon's porch, the Fenians, it is supposed, having no further use for it. Sinnott and Kerrigan, yesterday, threw off a good deal of their reserve and expressed themselves boldly in reference to their intentions and prospects. They said that they intended to remain here until the Confederation question was settled in New Brunswick. That they intended to kill Confederation, and that indeed they had virtually killed it already. That they must republicanize New Brunswick, and separate it from Britain. They say that they consider themselves bound to spread Republican ideas and prevent the establishment of a Confederation in the British Provinces. They say that Britain never gives up any of her citizens, and that according to her own showing, they are still British subjects; they, therefore, argue that they have a perfect right to go over the borders and organize rebellion in New Brunswick! They say that there are thousands in the Province ready to join them when they cross over, and that a large party in the Province desires annexation to the States.

About fifty more Fenians came in the *New York* to-day. They are constantly coming in large bodies, and disappearing to no one knows where. A company of Fenians are drilling at Robinstown, and drilling is also said to be going on on this Island. There is no doubt that a large force is concentrated on the border between here and Calais.

The *Pylades* lies off Welch Pool with steam constantly up, ready to start at a moment's notice. The *Duncan, Rosario*, and *Fawn* are also at St. Andrew's.

ST. ANDREW'S, FRIDAY NIGHT, APRIL 20.

Raiders on Indian Island last night: stores, &c., burned. Man-of-war fired on raiders.—Person's boat destroyed at Eastport who gave information to British Consul. . . . Fenians increasing in numbers between Eastport and Calais. . . . Lieutenant Governor laid foundation stone of new Episcopal Church here this morning and left immediately after for Fredericton *via* St. John. . . . Col. Anderson is absent on leave for a week. . . . No confidence felt in American efforts to suppress Fenianism. . . . Confederation increasing rapidly. Governor's action meets with hearty approval. . . . Great enthusiasm here.

A GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE DESTROYED!

Yesterday the Provincial Treasurer received the following Telegram from the Deputy Treasurer at Indian Island:—

INDIAN ISLAND VIA EASTPORT,
April 20th, 1866.

TO BEVERLY ROBINSON, ESQ.

Government Warehouse burned down this morning, about 3 o'clock. It is thought it was set on fire.

J. E. DIXON.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK 20th.—*Persia* arrived, dates 8th. . . . The Austria-Prussian question was unchanged. Prussia is reported to be in a continued uncompromising attitude. . . . The Emperor of Russia has sent two notes to the Sovereigns, it is reported, tendering mediation. . . . The Reform agitation continued in England. The event of the week had been demonstrations at Liverpool in honor of Mr. Gladstone. A grand banquet took place one day, and a mass Reform Meeting the next.—Enthusiasm ran high, both for the Minister and the Reform measure. . . . Mr. Gladstone made two brilliant speeches, emphatically declaring that the Government would stand or fall upon the question. He warmly eulogised America; pointed to the exertions there in the late War as proof of the benefits resulting from trusting the people, and contended that England should learn a lesson from it. . . . Mr. Gladstone severely denounced the Fenian designs against innocent British Colonies, and said if they carried out their diabolical threats the WHOLE POWER OF ENGLAND WOULD ASSIST THE COLONIES IN THEIR DEFENCE. . . . Mr. Bright addressed a large Reform Meeting at Rochdale on the 4th. He advocated the Reform Bill and strongly denounced the Tory party. . . . Breadstuffs firm and quiet. Provisions inactive. Consols 86⅞ @86¼. U. S. 5.20's 73½. N. Y. 20th.—Gold 126⅞.

NEW YORK, 20th.—Information is received by steamer *Arizona*, at New York from Aspinwall, that on the 3rd inst. the British West India and Pacific Mail steamer *European* was blown up at Aspinwall, and the wharf and freight house of the Panama Railroad were destroyed, forty-six persons were killed and seventeen wounded, all by the explosion of some cases of nitre glycerine. The cases exploded while being moved by the people on board the steamer. . . . Gold 127⅛.

H. M. Ship *Duncan*, with Admiral Sir James Hope, General Doyle and Staff, 500 officers and men of the 2nd 17th Regt., one Company of the Royal Artillery, and one of the Royal Engineers, left here yesterday morning for St. John, N. B. The departure of these troops from this station made it necessary for the Commander-in-chief to call out the Militia Artillery for the performance of garrison duty.—*Halifax Express*, 19*th April*.

We learn that the Rev. Mr. McIsaac, who left here a few days ago, to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic passengers of the steamer *England*, has had a slight attack of the epidemic. Fortunately, however, he recovered, and at the last accounts, was in the enjoyment of good health.—*Ib.*

It is said that the following gentlemen have been appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year:—Thomas Owen, Esqr. for King's County; John Beer, Esqr. of Bedeque, for Prince County; Hon. Jeremiah Simpson, of Cavendish, for Queen's County.

Married,

On Wednesday, the 18th inst, by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. Charles McLeod, of New Glasgow Road, to Miss Sarah Jane Nisbet, of New Glasgow.

On the 10th inst at Covehead Chapel, Lot 34, by the Rev. Thomas Phelan, P.P., Mr. Philip Hughes, Mill Cove, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr Pat Bearney, Union Road.

On the 18th inst, by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr R. P. McCann, to Miss Mary Jane Bain, both of Grand Tracadie.

Died,

On Monday night, the 16th inst, at the residence of her brother, Henry Palmer, Esqr, Kent street, deeply lamented and greatly beloved and esteemed by a wide circle of relatives and friends, Louisa Palmer, eldest daughter of the late J B Palmer, Esq.

At Roseneath, Lot 53, on the 2nd inst, Thomas Donahoe, senr, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 70th year of his age, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

On the 12th inst, at Lot 16, after a short illness, Isabella Fullerton, wife of Humphrey MacLaren Esqr, in the 66th year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET,
OR
FOR SALE.

THE STORE and DWELLING HOUSE (Smardon's Buildings) opposite north side Queen Square, and now occupied by MR. McRAE Tailor. Apply to

A. MITCHELL.
Pavilion Hotel.

23d April. 3in isl

AUCTION.

First Arrival.

Molasses, Sugar, Raisins Bread &c.

AT Sales Room, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock,—

20 puns. Bright MOLASSES,
20 Barrels do SUGAR.
37 Bags Hamburg BREAD,
130 qr. Boxes RAISINS. (M. R. S.)
41 half do do
80 Drums FIGS,
4 Bags FILBERTS,
2 Casks WASHING SODA,
10 Kegs CUT NAILS.
100 Pairs FISHERMAN'S BLANKETS.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.

April 23, 1866.

Per *Commerce*.

COTTON WARP!!

Per *Commerce*.

Just Received,

A Supply of the above,

of the VERY BEST quality,

both White and Colored.

JAMES DESBRISAY.

Ch'town, 23rd April, 1866. 3m isl

In Store,

200 BBLS EXTRA FLOUR,
10 Chests TEA.
25 Boxes Tobacco.
15 Bbls Plaister.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, 23rd April, 1866. isl pat ej

JUST RECEIVED.

PER Schr. *Adonis* and Str. *Heather Bell*—

200 Sides best No. 1 Sole LEATHER.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, 23rd April, 1866. isl pat ej

NOW LANDING.

EX *Commerce*—

50 Bbls. Extra FLOUR,
12 Bbls. ONIONS,
20 Bbls. BREAD.

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, 23rd April, 1866. isl pat ej

NOTICE!

Port of Charlottetown.

Sanitary Precaution.

THE Mayor and Board of Health direct the early and serious attention of the owners and Masters of Vessels, sailing from this Port, to the prevalence of CHOLERA and SMALL POX, in some of the Ports and Places with which this country holds commercial and travelling intercourse, and earnestly request them to exercise more than ordinary care in thoroughly cleansing and purifying their Vessels before going to sea.

It is well known that Cholera and Small Pox are conveyed from country to country in the track of maritime commerce, and that Cholera generates and spreads, most rapidly and fatally, in conjunction with putrid exhalations from decaying animal or vegetable substances; and most especially from exposure to the dejections of infected persons, however early the stage of the disease; there cannot, therefore, be too much attention paid to cleanliness in every person and every department of the vessel throughout the entire voyage.

Should death occur from Cholera or Small Pox, prudence requires the immediate burial of the corpse, with the bedding and contaminated clothes, and a thorough cleansing of the berth, &c. By no means bring any part of the worn clothes home, or to land, in any form or package whatever.

To be careful to engage no person, as part of the crew, but who has been duly Vaccinated or had the Small Pox. Neglect of this will render such person liable to fine or imprisonment.

The particular attention of Masters of Vessels is called to the Quarantine Act "to prevent the importation and spreading of infectious diseases within this Island," especially to the first and second clauses, which require (under very heavy penalty) that all Vessels having infectious diseases on board or having had death from infectious disease during the voyage, or *coming from any place infected with* such distempers at the time of her departure, shall not enter the harbour of Charlottetown, beyond the confluence of the Three Rivers, until they have been inspected by the *Health Officer. It is further* recommended that all Masters of Vessels do make themselves well acquainted with the provisions of that most important Act, which may save them from very heavy expenses and penalties, and the Public from imminent danger.

The Health Officer has been instructed to visit and inspect all Vessels arriving at this Port from any Port in Europe or in the United States of America, or from any Port or place where Cholera or other infectious diseases may be known to prevail.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.
Chairman Board of Health.

Charlottetown, 23d April, 1866.

Situation Wanted.

WANTED, by a middle-aged man of large business experience, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant, or to manage a business during the absence of the Proprietor. Undoubted references as to capability and integrity. Address "X. Y." at the EXAMINER Office.

Charlottetown, 23rd April, 1866. 1in pd

MAILS.

THE MAILS for the neighbouring Provinces will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded from the General Post Office, Charlottetown, as follows:

To Nova Scotia, via Pictou, on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 9 a. m.

For Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 8 o'clock.

Mails for Great Britain, Newfoundland, and the West Indies, will be made up on MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 9 a. m., and also on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 8 p. m.

L. C. OWEN, Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Ch'town, 23d April, 1866.

SAWN JUNIPER SHIP PLANK.

WE are instructed to dispose of—

4000 feet sup 2½ inch,
23,000 do 3 inch,
12,000 do 3½ inch,
16,000 do 4 inch,

and upwards, in good lengths, delivered to a Craft at MIRAMICHI.

Particulars as to prices, &c. made known on application to

CARVELL BROTHERS.

Ch'town, April 23, 1866.

Tenders for a New School House.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until FRIDAY, the 18th day of MAY next, from persons willing to contract for the building and finishing, inside and out, to include Lathing and Plastering, a NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, at Big Cape, Lot 42, all the materials to be found by the contractor, and the work to be completed by the 10th of October next.

Further information will be given on application to the subscriber.

By order of the Trustees.
WILLIAM HANDRAHAN.

Big Cape, Lot 12, April 16, 1866.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
By Mr. WILLIAM DODD,

ON FRIDAY, the 18th day of MAY next, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the COLONIAL BUILDING, in Charlottetown, pursuant to a Licence duly granted for that purpose, by His Honor the Surrogate and Judge of Probate of this Island, dated 26th January, 1865,

All the Right, Title and Interest of
WILLIAM SMARDON,

late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Saddler, deceased, in and to the following Land and Premises, situate in and being part of Town Lot Number 35, in the Third hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, that is to say:

That portion of said Town Lot now occupied by MR. JOSEPH KNIGHT, as his BAKERY and place of business, having a front of 29 feet and 6 inches on Great George Street, and running back, thence Eastwardly, 84 feet, or to the division line between Town Lots Number 35 and 36, in said Third Hundred of Town Lots, with the buildings thereon, &c. Present rent £40 a year.

A Plan of the above property, and further particulars of sale, can be seen and obtained by application to the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of the late William Smardon.

THOMAS DAWSON,
JOSEPH HENSLEY,
Executors.

Charlottetown, 16th April, 1866.

PUBLIC LANDS SALE.

Townships 51, 58, 59 & 62.

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS will submit to public competition on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, at MONTAGUE BRIDGE, IMPROVED FARMS, situate on Townships Nos. 51 and 59, in King's County, as hereunder described:

20 ACRES of Land situate on the UNION ROAD, Lot 51, opposite land held by Angus Martin, now or late in the occupation of Duncan McPherson.

108 ACRES of Land situate on the WHIM ROAD, Lot 59, adjoining land held by Duncan McLennan, now or late in the occupation of James Musick.

60 ACRES of Land adjoining the above 108 acres, formerly held by John Dewar.

94 ACRES of Land situate on the WHIM ROAD, Lot 59, adjoining land held by Hiram Hobbs, now or late in the occupation of John Clark.

80 ACRES of Land fronting on the MONTAGUE RIVER, Lot 59, adjoining land held by William Brehaut, now or late in the occupation of Donald Dewar, junior.

100 ACRES of Land, situate on the WHIM ROAD, Lot 59, adjoining land held by Malcolm McNeill, now or late in the occupation of Donald McMillan.

And on THURSDAY, the 17th day of MAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Mr. JOHN MCDONALD's, Cross Roads, Murray Harbour Road, Lot 60, the hereunder described Farms, situate on Townships Nos 58 and 62, in Queen's County:

50 ACRES of Land situate on the MURRAY HARBOUR ROAD, Lot 58, adjoining land held by Donald McLeod, now or late in the occupation of Donald McPherson, blacksmith.

75 ACRES of Land situate on the MURRAY HARBOUR ROAD, Lot 58, adjoining land held by Angus Bruce, now or late in the occupation of Archibald Matheson.

50 ACRES of Land situate on the MONTAGUE ROAD, Lot 58, adjoining land held by John Lyons, now or late in the occupation of John Farrell.

100 ACRES of Land situate on the BELL CREEK ROAD, Lot 62, adjoining land held by John McKenzie, now or late in the occupation of Murdoch McKenzie.

64½ ACRES of Land situate on the PLEASANT VALLEY ROAD, Lot 62, adjoining land held by Charles A Rayne, late in the occupation of James Sample, deceased.

The above Properties are submitted for sale in accordance with the 38th section, 16th Vic, cap 18.

JOHN ALDOUS, Commissioner.

Land Office, 16th April, 1866.

A Farm to be Let,

THAT VALUABLE FARM, the Property of MR. RICHARD HAYES the younger, lately of MORELL, in this Island, will be LET for one or more years. This farm contains about SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF LAND, a large proportion of which is cleared; it is situated on the western side of Morell River, adjacent to Morell Bridge, and fronts on the Main Post Road leading from Souris to Charlottetown.

Apply at the subscriber's office.

JOSEPH HENSLEY.

Charlottetown, April 16, 1866.

Steamer 'General Whiting'
FOR SALE.

STEAMER *GENERAL WHITING*, 640 tons, built in 1863.

Dimensions — Length 201 feet.
Beam 33 do
Hold 11 do

Nominal Power, 250
Average Speed, 10
Driving do 13

Light on fuel, built of the best materials. Machinery in good condition, and just the Boat for the Bay of North Shore Trade. If not sold by the 25th April, (this month), the Steamer as she now lies in Carleton will be offered at Public Auction.

For particulars of Machinery, &c., refer to Mr. Wm. Smith, Government Steamboat inspector.

GEO. THOMAS.

St. John, N. B. April 4, 1866. april 16

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,
South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of the best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favorable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a Good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c, ever offered in this City.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES, for sale at unprecedented low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

April 9, 1866. rw isl pat & 6in

NOTICE!

THE Annual General meeting of the Shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of MAY next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors and the general transacting of business. By order,

WM MURPHY,
Sec'y and Manager.

April 9, 1866. isl

NOTICE!

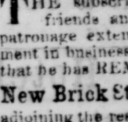
THE Subscriber wishes to purchase, 4 good Milch COWS, 2 good HORSES, and several fat HOGS; will also receive applications to BUILD a temporary WOODEN HOUSE, and to stump and clear one hundred acres of Land on "Glenaladale Farm."

The subscriber hopes to be in a position, about the first of JUNE next, to sell a quantity of BRICK of two qualities.

JOHN ARCHIBALD McDONALD.

Glenaladale, April 9, 1866. 5i

Schooner Wanted.



WANTED to Purchase, a SMALL SCHOONER. Parties having such to dispose of, will oblige by forwarding full particulars, price and terms, to

T. A. WADE, Tignish.

April 9, 1866.

REMOVAL!

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public generally for the patronage extended to him since his commencement in business in the City, begs to inform them that he has REMOVED to his

New Brick Store, in Great George Street,

adjoining the residence of RICHARD HEARTZ, Esq., and near the south front of the Colonial Building, where he will continue to keep constantly on hand his usual Stock of LIQUORS, GROCERIES and EXTRA & SUPERFINE FLOUR, all of which will be sold at his usual LOW PRICES for CASH.

MARTIN O'HALLORAN.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1866. isl h rw 1m

LOST.

ON Saturday, the 31st March, between Government Bridge and the Roman Catholic Chapel, a VICTORINE. The finder will be paid expenses by leaving it at this office.

Charlottetown, April 9, 1866.