

Charlottetown, June 13, 1877.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AFTER the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, the American fishermen proceeded to prosecute their business on the shores of the Dominion and Prince Edward Island—which did not then constitute a part of it—as if there were no treaty rights by which their operations could be restricted. The three mile shore limit was regarded by the Americans as applying to the whole range of the coast, and not, as contended by the Dominion, to a line drawn from headland to headland; and the American fishermen did what, possibly, British fishermen would have done under similar circumstances in extending their operations even within the three mile range. Steps were taken to put a stop to this encroachment on the part of our cousins; and a great deal of irritation was the consequence, to which it was desirable that a termination should be speedily put. It was proposed that for the purpose of effecting so desirable a consummation, an international Commission should be appointed. But other subjects cropped up, such as the Fenian Raids and the Alabama Claims, so that the question as to the fishery limits was kept in the background. The British Commissioners were desirous to renew the reciprocity treaty on such a new basis as might prove satisfactory to both nations; but the American Commissioners did not wish the settlement to assume that comprehensive form. It was, however, agreed that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention of 1818, they should have the privilege for ten years of prosecuting the sea fishing of every kind without any limitation as to distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts for the purpose of drying their nets, and curing their fish. This liberty was not, however, extended to the river fisheries which have been reserved exclusively for British fishermen. As compensation for this privilege it was agreed that liberty should be accorded to British subjects to fish in American waters north of the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, and that fish and fish oil should be interchanged free of all duty. But it was urged that the concessions granted to the Americans were far more valuable than those made in return; and hence it was provided by the twenty-second article of the treaty that Commissioners should be appointed for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation, if any, which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by the United States Government; and it was provided that any sum which the Commissioners might award should be paid in a gross sum within twelve months after the award was announced. The thirty-third article stipulated that the portion of the treaty which granted liberty to the Americans to prosecute the shore fishery, &c., should come into operation after the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and the Congress of the United States on the other, should pass the laws necessary to give effect to the provisions indicated.

From this brief account of the steps which led to the appointment of the commission, it will be seen that there are four parties directly interested in the proceedings, namely, Great Britain, the Dominion, as it stood before 1873, and Prince Edward Island. Had the commission met before Prince Edward Island cast in its lot with the Dominion, and determined the amount of money which was to be paid over by the United States, Prince Edward Island would have received its fair share of it, in consideration of the loss which the Island would sustain by its waters being depleted of fish by the Americans; and seeing that, according to the terms on which the Island entered the confederation, no reference whatever was made to the amount to which the Colony might be entitled when the question was settled, its right to it now is as clear and indisputable as it was previously.

The EXAMINER has already called attention to the miserable pittance that is paid to the various officials of this Island as compared with those of other Provinces; and on the assumption that a large lump sum is awarded by the commission, and it comes to be divided among the Provinces, we may expect the same niggardliness towards the Island which has been so clearly manifested hitherto, finding expression in the paltry sum which the present Government may be disposed to hand over as it were by way of charity. The value of the fishing ground of the Island is not to be determined by the extent to which the business is prosecuted by our own people, but by the character and extent of fishing ground which may be fairly estimated as belonging to the Colony. We have amongst us a few enterprising men, like I. C. Hall, who conduct the business in a spirited manner; but, notwithstanding, there is ample scope for extension. If fairly dealt with, the Island will be found, considering the extent of its fishing ground, to have claims to compensation equal if not superior to any other Province. It is clearly an important function of the local Government to look after the interests of the Island in this matter, and to present practical proof that they are alive to the importance of showing that the people know their rights and are prepared to secure them.

We may possibly be told by certain organs that the present Dominion Government is a paternal one, so far as the Island is concerned; that its object in underpinning our officials is similar to that which induces parents to set an example of economy to their children; and that our interests are sure to be attended to by the immaculate Ministry at Ottawa. But rubbish of this kind will not go down with the people. We are quite aware that the opinion we have expressed as to the claims of the Island to a portion of the sum to be probably awarded by the Commissioners, will be disputed. It will be argued that in becoming part of the Dominion, the Island has merged all its fishing interests in those of the United Provinces, and that consequently the amount which may be awarded will go into the general treasury of the Dominion. This view of the case we cannot but regard as untenable on the ground of general equity. It seems at least but reasonable that if the large amount which is expended is to be exclusively under the control of the Dominion Government, the money should be at least be devoted to the promotion of that special interest from which it has been derived. To put the sum in the general treasury would, as the matter appears us, be extremely injurious, if not grossly unjust to the Maritime Provinces.

HON. MR. ANGLIN AND M. TURGEON IN THE FIELD.

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[From the St. John Telegraph.]
St. PETERS, June 11.
M. Turgeon spoke in the Court House on Saturday night. The meeting was large. The address was an able one, and strongly critical of the Hon. Mr. Anglin's remarks on the previous evening. He had a good reception.
Mr. Anglin spoke at Petit Rocher and Belledune on Sunday. His reception was cool at Petit Rocher, but very good at Belledune.
M. Turgeon followed Mr. Anglin. M. Turgeon's supporters are very numerous in Petit Rocher.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.
A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that a very serious impression was caused there by articles in the National Zeitung discussing the crisis in France, declaring an Ultramontane regime, which alone could succeed the Republic, is irreconcilable with European peace. These articles reflect very faithfully the views of the Government circles. Information that the French are already renewing their military preparations on the frontier is received with credit.

SCHARFF-MORRIS RACE.—The single scull race between Evan Morris and William Scharff, on the Monongahela, Saturday, for \$2,000 a side and the championship of the United States, was won by Morris, who beat the latter five lengths.

STREET MUSICIAN.—An addition was made yesterday to the musical strength of the city by the arrival of a blind organ grinder.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court met at Summerside yesterday morning—His Lordship Chief Justice Palmer presiding. The following Grand Jury were sworn in:—

Benjamin Rogers, foreman; Herbert Gaudet, John Cairns, George M. Price, Henry Clark, Reubin Tuplin, Archibald Montgomery, John Gillis, John T. Murphy, Peter McRae, William Haywood, Philip Baker, Richard Keefe, Finlay Campbell, John Crawford, William Reid, and James G. Wiggins.

His Lordship charged the Jury regarding the different presentments which had been sent in, and upon which Bills of indictment had been prepared and would be sent before them. He regretted that their attention had to be directed to so many cases—some of which were of a serious nature.

The following are the Crown prosecutions:—

- The Queen v. John McDonald—Rape.
- The Queen v. Henry Monaghan—Stealing.
- The Queen v. Joseph Gillis, alias Hickey—Burglary.
- The Queen v. William Callaghan—Larceny.
- The Queen v. James Bastibol—Larceny.
- The Queen v. Jacob Murray—Larceny.
- The Queen v. Jacob Murray—Assault.

The Grand Jury ignored the bill against Philip Smith for larceny. Simmons versus McKinnon, which is an action of ejectment, was the first suit tried and was still pending when the Court adjourned—C. Palmer for plaintiff, Thos. Kelly and Neil McLeod for defendant.

The following is a list of the cases standing for trial:—

- Michael Brennan v. the Royal Canadian Insurance Co.; Counsel, Mr. Davies and Mr. M. McLeod.
- Summerside Bank v. Michael Halfpenny; counsel, Mr. Kelly and Mr. McLennan.
- James Simmons v. John McKinnon; counsel, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Kelly.
- Sanford Wells v. Thomas Kelly; counsel, Mr. Davies and Mr. Kelly.
- R. B. Reid v. John Farrell; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. M. McLeod.
- R. B. Reid v. Timothy Finnan; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Kelly.
- R. B. Reid v. Edward Finnan; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Kelly.
- John Lefurgey v. Joseph McIntyre; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Palmer.
- James C. Pope v. Richard Gladney; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. McLennan.
- Thomas Costain v. John Gordon and others; Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Davies.
- George Muttart v. Fredk. Hull and others (Ab. Debtor); Mr. Kelly.
- Thomas Kelly v. John T. Profit; Mr. Kelly and Mr. McLennan.
- Michael J. McKenna v. J. Ronaghan; Mr. Kelly and Mr. McLennan.
- Timothy Finnan v. James Keefe; Mr. Kelly and Mr. Howe.
- R. T. Holman v. Michael Brennan; Mr. Kelly and Mr. McLennan.
- James Arthur v. Samuel Rix; Mr. M. McLeod and Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hodgson.
- John Lefurgey v. Philips & Irving; Mr. Howe and Mr. Hodgson.
- Sussex Boot & Shoe Company v. James F. White; Mr. Howe and Mr. Kelly.
- D. S. McNutt and others v. John Carr; Mr. McLennan.
- Thomas B. Hall v. Ronald McCormack, an Absent Debtor; Mr. McLennan and Mr. Davies.
- Thomas Charles Yeo v. Richard Cotton; Mr. McLennan and Mr. Howe.

Lee and Other Items.

PERSONAL.—Hon. L. H. Davies is in Halifax on the Fishery Commission business.

DUNCAN C. McLEOD, Esq., a student in the office of Messrs Palmer & McLeod, having passed a highly satisfactory examination was, by order of the Court, admitted as an Attorney.

We are informed that the following verses, accompanied by a picture of the Ethiopian class, was handed to the "Jolly Brothers of Kensington" as an answer to their advertisement for a wife:—

Come, ye jolly Brothers
Where ever you may be,
I hear you're in the notion
And the notion is in me.
I see you're in for marriage—
The greatest of all joys,
I send you my picture—
Now, how is that for "high?"
But if this does not suit you,
We will not let it pass,
We'll meet some night at
And I'll show you a Jack Ass.

CONTINUED REDUCTION IN WAGES IN THE STATES.—The depression in the United States is still indicated by constant reductions in wages. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has apparently carried out its ten per cent reduction over its whole system without trouble or resistance. In New York the longshoremen have had their wages reduced to thirteen and a half cents per hour, which, even working at ten hours a day, come to about \$1.25 per diem. In Philadelphia again we notice that in one of the largest newspaper offices notice has been given to reduce the rate per thousand, from forty-five to thirty-five cents. On the other hand capitalists, like the workmen, find themselves incapable of maintaining the old rates of profit. Everywhere dividends are largely reduced, and that is not the worst of it. In many cases they have wholly ceased and, in not a few, the capital itself has partially, or entirely, disappeared; in fact the two classes of reductions necessarily go together.—Ex.

THE WAR!

Re-Assuring Speeches of Salisbury and Derby.

LONDON, June 12.

The Times to-day says: "The speeches of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Derby last night at the Merchant Tailors' School Banquet, after the reception of Gortschakoff's reply, are satisfactory, as proving that the Government while watchful of real British interests, will not needlessly involve the country in war."

It is thought while Russia is making gigantic preparations, she will be disposed to come to terms on obtaining one or two great victories.

Latest from Montreal.

FLOUR MARKET.

Canada takes Several Prizes at Sydney Exhibition.

Train Wreckers.

Volunteers Joining English Army.

CONSERVATIVE PIC-NICS.

(Special to the Daily Examiner.)
MONTREAL, June 12.
Business in flour is at a standstill. Prices in buyers' favor reduced ten cents:

Superior Extra,	\$8 33 to \$8 50
Extra Superfine,	8 05 to 8 20
Fancy,	7 65 to 7 70
Spring Extra,	7 10 to 7 12
Superfine,	7 70 to 7 80
Strong Bakers',	7 50 to 7 55
Fine,	6 35 to 6 45
Middlings,	6 15 to 6 20
Pollards,	5 70 to 5 80
U. C. Bags per 100 lbs.,	0 00 to 0 00
City Bags do do	3 75 to 3 85

Canada has taken several prizes at the Sydney Exhibition, but the goods shipped to Australia have been sold at great sacrifices.

An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday to wreck the train containing the members of the Quebec Government and many M. P.'s.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining the English army.

Justice Young, of Prince Edward Island, is in Ottawa.

An immense number attended at the Conservative Picnic at London to-day. Sir John McDonald and Dr. Tupper were present. The former spends July and August at the seaside.

LONDON, June 11.

The Russians were twice repulsed on Saturday morning with severe loss, in attempting to cross the Danube at Guingero. Under cover of mist, feints were made at two other points.

OTTAWA, June 11th.

A raft of timber was carried over Lachine Rapids with 35 men on board. Some were injured, but none drowned.

Foremen and 18 men employed in the Government workshops have been dismissed. They voted for Currier.

Bishop Conroy has gone to Niagara to recuperate.

MONTREAL, June 11.

A leak in the Lachine Canal has been discovered, and navigation is stopped. There is danger of the wall falling in.

NEW YORK, June 10.
The "World's" London correspondent asserts that Minister Pierpont has been taking steps in London to prepare for organization of Great Nicaraguan Ship Canal Company, ex-president Grant at its head.

NEW YORK, June 11.
A Calao despatch says that the recent earthquake and tidal waves destroyed a dozen towns. Only 600 lives were lost. Loss of property estimated at twenty million dollars. Destruction of shipping very great. The following is the report of shipping disasters: At Huamiltos, ship "Geneva," Capt. McLean, totally lost; she sunk 15 fathoms, crew saved; loaded with Guano and ready for sea; was to have sailed following morning.

English ship "Avonmoor" total loss; Captain, wife and three children, nurse, carpenters, and steward drowned. Capt. Corfield was saved, though one of his children was killed in his arms. Capt. Freck, of barque "Arctic," was on board the "Avonmoor" at the time, and was drowned; the crew saved themselves on spars and planks.

English ship "Conway Castle" was driven ashore, and filled. She was thrown back from the shore by a receding wave and sank in deep water; crew and effects were saved.

English ship "Conference," totally lost; it is said she was thrown on shore and was soon after crushed under a mass of rock that fell; crew saved in boats.

Barque "Gabriel Castro," sunk with all on board. But number unknown.

Norwegian barque "Atlantic," slightly damaged.

English ship "William Lovitt," badly damaged.

English barque "Arctic," not damaged.

but Capt. Trick of that vessel, drowned on board the "Avonmoor."

English ships "Conqueror," "Tillery," "Samuel," "Eliza Campbell," and "Duke of Rothsay," damaged.

Norwegian ships "Cleveland" and "Rigg-lan," damaged.

American ship "Resolute" was slightly damaged.

American ship "C. F. Sergeant" and "Theobald" were slightly damaged; the "Jeremiah Thompson" was also badly damaged. She arrived at Callao on the 16th ult.

Ten other foreign ships were damaged. On shore the Governor's building, water condensers, tanks, wharf, and everything except a few bits back of the town, were destroyed.

At Punta Le Lobos two vessels were lost—the "Havre" [French] and "Shamrock" [English]. Fourteen ships more or less injured. The loading fleet, or at least the survivors, must come to Callao for repairs they require.

Towns on coast of Bolivia met with same misfortune of an earthquake and tidal wave at the same time, and are in an identical condition with Iquique and Arica. At Atofogasta the atmosphere was illuminated by red glare, supposed to proceed from volcano of San Pedro. At Acama, few leagues in interior the sea completely swept the business portion of the town. During four hours vessels in the harbor stood out, and the steamer "Amazonas," about to commence discharging when movement took place, had narrowly escaped from destruction. Several lives were lost.

Mexillones was visited by a tidal wave sixty-five feet high. Two-thirds of the town was completely obliterated. Guano shoots, wharves, launches, boats, water distilleries, railway station, locomotives, cars, and furniture were all swallowed up by it.

At Mexillones six persons were drowned. At Tocapella little or nothing remains of the town. A mine called Lapena Blanca, four miles southward, sank, smothering 200 workmen, of whom 40 were Cornish miners.

The Captain of the steamer "John Elder" reports that on the 9th, at 8.30 p. m., 23 miles west of Antofagasta, coming North at full speed, his ship was completely stopped by the shock of an earthquake, and she remained almost stationary for five minutes. The passengers believed she had struck a reef.

Cobija, principal town on the Bolivian Coast, lost three-fourths of its houses. A wave thirty-five feet high swept along the main business street, and left it as level as the desert. The wharves and launches were all carried out to sea. Church spires were knocked over, and the cemeteries suffered. All those towns are in the greatest distress. Water is wanted; the condensers being on the very sea shore, were the first objects overwhelmed by the waves.

The Panama "Herald" says: "From the interior of Bolivia it is more than difficult to send supplies to the coast, and men are hopeful that Chili may have stretched a helping hand to the unfortunates. Chili escaped without injury. The Northern ports of Peru were damaged but little, although the sea was running remarkably high."

On the evening of the 14th, Lima and Callao were visited by a very severe shock of earthquake, lasting twenty-two seconds, which caused general alarm, but little damage. Fears were entertained that it might have been a second edition of the Southern disaster, but a telegram from Mollendo announced that no repetition of the catastrophe had taken place. Nevertheless, so frightened were the people of Callao that they emigrated en masse to Lima and Bellevista, fearful lest their town might be engulfed by wave, that wave which generally follows those convulsions of nature.

The Government of Lima chartered the steamer "Capiapo," and, organizing a relief commission, they loaded the vessel with provisions, clothes, etc., together with some fifty thousand gallons of water, and dispatched her on the 16th for the South.

The "News says the British frigate "Shah" left Callao on the 18th May, under sealed orders, bound South, it is supposed to encounter the rebel Peruvian ironclad "Huascar," which had been interfering with English mail steamers, and had taken coal forcibly from the English barque "Edmonston." The Peruvian Government disclaims the responsibility for the acts of the "Huascar," but foreign representatives demur, and ask if she (the "Huascar") would be a lawful prize to whoever might take her. This view of the case caused the Peruvian Government to change its tone, and to conclude it is best to father its rebels.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.
June 12.—Schr. Acadia, Whidden, Wallace, Stone; Mexican, Haskel, Cascumpec, ballast; Annie Bell, Gavin, Pictou, coal; F. Harriet, Gallant, Chatham, boards.

CLEARED.
June 12th.—Emerald, McLean, Pictou, ballast; Jo n Bell, Kenley, West Cape, m/s; Sarah Martin, Pictou, ballast; Acadian, Whidd M Wallace, ballast; Mary Kate, Miller, en, Pictou, ballast; Enterprise, Perry, Bay Pe, ballast; Arsludus, Allan Bay VerteVertlast; Minnie, Freen, Sumnicas, s/b, bal.

Hotel Arrivals.

ROCKLIN HOUSE.
June 12.—Miss Gordon, Pictou; John McDonald, Newfoundland; Dr. Murray and wife, Cavendish, John McNeil, do; Miss McNeil, do; James R. McEwen, St. Peter; J. A. Rutherford, Georgetown; James Lund, New Glasgow; William Laird, do; T. Bulman, Rustico; W. Wood, Calais, Me.

RANKIN HOUSE.
June 12.—C. A. LeBlon, Montreal; Messrs. T. Foster, Halifax; Charles Crane Halifax; F. S. Symons, Halifax; Chas Hyde, Montreal; James Smith, Brockwell; Robt. Campbell, Pictou; Neil McKelvie, Summerside.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court

There appears to be very little business done in this department during the past few days. What the matter is we cannot tell. There appears to be enough loafers on the corners from morning to night to fill a good sized dock. Idleness leads to mischief, but in this case it is a failure.