THE FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir;

While we are paving the way to give increased facilities to the farmer by advocating the introduction of Flax for his production, and thereby increasing our exports, we must not lose sight of the fact that we have other interests of as much, or perhaps more, importance to advocate, and other branches of home industry to foster; and one of the most important, and by far the most neglected, of these interests is, the Fishery.

That this important branch of trade has been neglected by our monied men, and discouraged by our Legislature, is, I regret to say, as true as that it has been occasionally and fitfully resorted to, with generally discouraging results, by a few of our small coasting vessels. The reason of their want of success, although apparent to the experienced fisherman, may not be so to all. I shall, therefore, in the first place, briefly state a few of the causes which have usually led to failure.

It must be borne in mind that Prince Edward Island has never had, until recently, and it may be doubtful if it now has, sufficient tonnage of its own to meet the requirements of its Coasting Trade. Its small vessels were all built to suit that trade, and it generally affords them sufficient and remunerative employment. It was, therefore, the only business which the Masters of those vessels thoroughly understood, being the business they calculated to follow, and the only business they usually engaged in. But it would some time happen that during a dull summer month one of these vessels could not find a freight ready, and the Master would then try the fishery. His only preparation for it would be to get a few hooks and lines, provisions for a couple of weeks, a few hands in addition to his coasting crew, and he would then go on his fishing voyage. After a week or two of experimental fishing he found his provisions and his perseverance alike exhausted, and returned to port to recruit, where hearing of a freight that he could get, he abandoned the fishing, and returned to his legitimate calling, the only one for which his vessel was suited, the only one he was acquainted with, and therefore the only one he could find profitable. The experienced practical fisherman could have told him, before he set out, that—because neither master nor crew understood the business—because the vessel was not adapted for it, and was not properly fitted out—therefore she could not be successful. Where the fishery has been properly followed up by experienced men, the result has always been satisfactory; but without proper vessels, built expressly for fishermen, and without a proper outfit or experienced masters and crews, failure is certain.

Many hundreds of our most hardy, active and industrious young men annually leave the Island for the fishing ports in the United States, and after spending at least from twenty to fifty dollars for passages and boarding, they ship in one of their fishing vessels, and return here to fish, almost within sight of the firesides they had left. Many of them return to the States again in the fall to settle up for their summer's work, and, after doing so, find themselves with a large sum of money in pocket. They always bring a good suit of clothes and other necessaries before returning, for which they have to pay from fifty to one hundred dollars, thus contributing some ten or twenty dollars to "Uncle Sam's" revenue; and, as they do not pay any duty on their clothing when they return home, they thus import that amount of goods free of our duty here. Many others of these men remain in the States and become permanent residents there. Some of the latter class, who left this Island with scarce money enough to pay their passages to Cape Ann, are now masters and part owners of some of the finest vessels in the American fishing fleet, and, with their earnings, are building up the sea-port towns of Maine and Massachusetts.

Now, Sir, if we do not wish our country to become depopulated—if we do not wish the bone and sinew of our land to be taken away from us—if we do not wish those who create capital and enrich a country to leave us—we must encourage them to stay at home by giving them inducements to do so equal to those they find in the States; and I believe, Sir, it is the duty of our Legislature to take the initiative in providing a remedy *by giving bounties to fishermen.*

It is said that about five hundred Islanders annually engage in fishing in American vessels. Now, if these men spend ten pounds each on an average in the States, for clothing and outfits (which would necessarily be spent here if they fished in our own vessels), this item alone would be five thousand pounds expended here, which now finds its way into the pockets of some of the traders in the States; and we must bear in mind that an expenditure of five thousand pounds for manufactured goods pays from five to six hundred pounds additional into our treasury for duties. That the Americans are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from this part of the business, and that it is a considerable item to them, can be seen by the subjoined extract from the "Cape Ann Advertiser":

"The fishing for the present year being over, a large portion of the men who have been employed in the business have left town to engage in other pursuits. Many of the men belong in the Provinces, and have returned home; while a still larger number have shipped in Boston and New York for foreign voyages, thus employing their time through the winter and spring months, returning in season to engage in the mackerel fishery, during the summer and fall. Probably not more than half the men who man our fishing vessels make Gloucester their permanent abiding place, although our traders reap considerable benefit from their temporary stay, particularly the clothing dealers, as nearly all men must have an outfit when they start for the bay, and on settling up the voyage at the end of the season, they generally invest in a new suit before leaving town. Other dealers are patronized, which makes quite a lively trade for a brief season.

"Then there are the resident fishermen, a hardy and industrious class of people, who have added materially to the prosperity of our town. These men earn from four to six hundred dollars a year, and in some instances a much larger sum. With prudence they save considerable of their year's earnings, which they either invest in part of a vessel or a house, and sometimes both. During the past ten years many a dwelling house and vessel have been built by persons who came here without a cent to help themselves, but by strict economy were enabled to lay by sufficient of their earnings, year by year, until the desired result was attained. Quite a number of these people are foreigners, but they prove industrious, law abiding citizens. Their children are educated in our public schools, and they have by thrift and industry accumulated quite an amount of taxable property since their sojourn among us.

"Of the men engaged in the fishing business, but comparatively a small portion are our native townsmen. Those who in years past manned our vessels and started the business here, are now heads of prosperous fishing establishments. Many who peruse this article will recall the days when the principal men who compose our fishing firms of to-day were skippers or hands in fishing vessels, and prosecuted the business in their old-fashioned craft, oftentimes pursuing their calling under the most unfavourable circumstances, yet nothing undaunted by occasional ill-luck. In this way they earned a sufficient competence to start in the fitting-out business, leaving their vessels to be commanded by their sons, or some equally competent person. Thus has the business been carried forward, gradually increasing from year to year, and from a fleet of about a hundred vessels, which comprised the whole number sailing from this port, some twenty-five years ago, we now have nearly four hundred sail, giving employment to some four or five thousand men from almost every part of the world."

What is now required is that those who can do so should provide the vessels in which our people could fish; and in order to induce them to build the vessels, I would propose that a bounty or legislative grant be given to all vessels engaging in the fishery, and following it up systematically for three months. It is fishing vessels we require; we have lots of experienced fishermen to man them, and there are plenty of fish to be caught if we only make the proper effort to take them; but we will never derive any benefit from the desultory fishing done by our coasters, or worse still, what is generally done by our farmers to the neglect of their farm work. But fishing, systematically entered into, and perseveringly followed up in our own vessels, manned by our own hardy Islanders, and fishing in our own waters, would employ our young men, prevent them from leaving the land of their birth, and very materially enrich the country generally.

As I find, Mr. Editor, that my remarks are already extending beyond the limits I at first intended, or that I could reasonably expect you to allow me in one issue of your valuable paper, I shall again, when time permits, and with your permission, return to this subject in another communication.

PISCATOR.

Georgetown, January 12th, 1866.

SUPREME COURT.—HILARY TERM.

The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court for Queen's County was opened with the usual formalities on Tuesday last, His Honor the Chief Justice presiding. Twenty-one Grand Jurors answered to their names, and were sworn as follows:—

Benjamin Davies, Foreman; W. W. Irving; Thomas Rodd, Lot 33; John Brecken; Robert Mutch, Gallas Point; George W. DeBlois; James Warren, York River; Francis Dogherty; J. H. Callbeck; Peter Robertson, West River; Charles Wright; G. T. Haszard, Royalty; John Williams; John Stumbles; Alexander Smith, Lot 49; W. R. Watson; Alexander McMillan, Georgetown; William Swabey, Mount Stewart; Duncan McRae, Rustico; William Sellars, Lot 33.

The Charge of His Honor the Chief Justice will be read with more than usual interest. It is as follows:

Mr. Foreman, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury;

Your duties at this Term will, in all probability, be more onerous than usual, from the fact of the existence in this County, during the past season, of a wide-spread and illegal combination amongst the tenantry to resist the payment of their rents.

Deluded by designing or ignorant men into the belief that they had the right at pleasure to repudiate their engagements with their land lords, and to resist, under any circumstances, the enforcement of their payment, it would appear that they have not hesitated riotously to assemble together in large numbers in open resistance of the laws, to commit aggravated assaults and batteries upon the Sheriff's officers whilst endeavoring to execute the process of this Court, to rescue property legally in their custody under Execution, and by threats and menaces to intimidate and prevent them, on more than one occasion, from proceeding in the performance of their duties, from the apprehension of peril to their persons and lives.

It will devolve upon you, Gentlemen, to inquire into the truth of those allegations which come to the knowledge of the Court upon sworn depositions, and which, no doubt, will be brought under your notice in the usual constitutional manner, by Bills of Indictment laid before you by the Crown Officers. The supremacy of the law must be vindicated and upheld. The instant no power exists to enforce it, the life and property of every man in the community become insecure,—and it is not of infrequent occurrence that the instigators to such courses are themselves often made personally to feel the evil effects of their own pernicious advice and example.

The distinction between riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies, appears to be, that a riot is a tumultuous meeting of persons upon some purpose, which they *actually execute* with violence. A rout is a similar meeting upon a purpose which, if executed, would make them rioters, and which they actually make *a motion to execute;* and an unlawful assembly is *a mere assembly* of persons upon a purpose which—if executed—would make them rioters, but which they *do not execute, nor make any motion to execute.*

A riot is described to be a tumultuous disturbance of the peace by *three persons or more* assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist one another against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature, and afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended were of itself lawful or unlawful.

It seems to be clearly agreed, that in every riot there must be some such circumstances either of actual force or violence, or at least of an apparent tendency thereto, as are naturally apt to strike a terror into the people, as the show of arms, threatening speeches, or turbulent gestures; for every such offence must be laid to be done *in terrorem populi.* But it is not necessary, in order to constitute this crime, that personal violence should have been committed. Causing terror is sufficient; for if the conduct of the assembled people was such as to make persons of ordinary courage—whether men or women—feel a sense of being less secure than in the usual peaceful state of society, the offence is complete.

If any person, seeing others actually engaged in a riot, joins himself to them, he is as much a rioter as if he had at first assembled with them for the same purpose, inasmuch as he has no pretence that he came innocently into the company, but appears to have joined himself to them with an intention of seconding them in the execution of their unlawful enterprise; and it would be useless, as well as superfluous, to examine whether every particular person engaged in a riot were in truth one of the first assembly, or actually had a previous knowledge of the design; and the law is, that if any person encourages or promotes or takes part in a riot, whether by words, signs or gestures, or by wearing the badge or ensign of the rioters, he is himself to be considered a rioter; for in this case all are principals. The possession of a stick or riband, cockade or trumpet, such as used generally by the rioters, is strong *prima facie* evidence against a person so distinguished of complicity with those persons actually engaged in the riot, and is sufficient to put it upon the party having such a badge to explain why he appeared with so suspicious a symbol in his possession.

In addition to the cases alluded to, the Calendar contains three larcenies,—a case of stabbing with intent to do some persons bodily injury,—one for uttering coin knowing the same to be counterfeit,—and a case of an assault upon a bailiff of a Small Debt Court, and obstructing him in the performance of his duty.

Larceny is defined to be the wrongful or fraudulent taking and carrying away by one person of the mere personal goods of another, from any place, with a felonious intent to convert them to his (the taker's) own use, and make them his own property without the consent of the owner. The taking and carrying away are felonious where the goods are taken against the will of the owner, either in his absence or in a clandestine manner, or where possession is obtained either by force or surprise, or by any trick, device, or fraudulent expedient — the owner not voluntarily parting with his entire interest, and where the taker intends, in any such case, fraudulently to deprive the owner of his entire interest in the property against his will.

In the case for stabbing with the intent to do the party some bodily injury, the intent will, of course, have to be made out from the circumstances under which the injury was inflicted. The fact of a knife being used may be sufficient to warrant you in finding a Bill, and putting the accused on trial before a Petit Jury.

To substantiate a charge for uttering counterfeit coin, the act of uttering must be proved, and that the money was counterfeit, and that the party knew it to be such.

The Acts regulating the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors require the Court, at every Term, to charge you with the duty of presenting persons who have infringed their provisions by a sale of such liquors without licence, in order to their prosecution and fine, and power is given you by these Acts to suspend or annul the licence of any Innkeeper offending against their directions. And in cases of this nature, as your decision against the Innkeeper is final, you are required to hear evidence on both sides—differing in this respect from your practice in other cases.

At this term you are required by law to furnish to the Court lists of suitable persons to fill the offices of Constables and Fence Viewers for the current year. Be pleased to take care that your lists comprise all the districts within your County. Serious public inconvenience arises when any are omitted.

The Grand Jury have found the following Bills of Indictment:—

The Queen *vs* Micheal McCarthy — Larceny —no bill.

The Queen *vs* Edward Charlton — Larceny —true bill.

The Queen *vs* Ann Morrissey — maliciously stabbing—true bill.

The Queen *vs* William Manderson—offering counterfeit coin—true bill.

The Queen *vs* James Gorvett, Patrick Dooling, Matthew Doyle, Patrick Quilty, Lawrence Murphy, Edward Dooling, Matthew Murphy, William Lannan, and —— Livingston, for riot, assault, and conspiracy — a true bill on counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, but not on count 6, which is for a common assault.

The Queen *vs* James Devine, John Devine, William Jewell, John McLeod, James Crabb, Alex. Bovyer, Daniel McLeod, James Haley, George Stevenson, William McLean, Norman Gillis, Hugh McInnis, William H. Corney, John McLeod, James McLeod, and Edmund Crabb, for riot, assault and conspiracy—a true bill.

The Queen *vs* Charles Dickieson, Joseph Doucette, Peter Gallant, Parrick Murphy and George Rackem, for rescue and assault on Deputy Sheriff and bailiff in execution of their office—a true bill.

The Queen *vs* Michael Lacey, assault on a constable in the execution of his office—a true bill.

The Queen *vs* James White, Lot 23, Larceny —a true bill.

Complimentary Address.—We observe by the *Islander* that an address was presented to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on the 2nd inst., from the Magistrates and other leading gentlemen in Georgetown, congratulating His Excellency and Mrs. Dundas on their safe return to the Island, and wishing them prosperity and happiness for the future. His Excellency returned an appropriate reply to the address.

The Zero Case.—The Mate of the Brig. *Zero,* convicted with others in the Fall of last year, at Halifax, for the murder of the captain of that vessel—and upon whom judgment was suspended—has been sentenced to death by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Halifax, after a patient revision of all the facts of the case by the several Judges at the head of the Judiciary in Nova Scotia.

CHARLOTTETOWN READING ROOM AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

At the Annual Meeting of the above, held on Friday the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers and Members of Committee for the present year, viz:—

Hon. T. H. Haviland, (re-elected) Patron.
Hon. George Coles, do President.
I. C. Hall, Esqr., Vice President.
N. Rankin, Esq., (re-elected) Vice do.
Mr. A. McNeill, Secretary and Treasurer.

Committee — Messrs. W. R. Watson, T. Hanrahan (re-elected), M. McLeod, Wm. Murphy (re-elected), and W. Kennedy.

The Report of the Committee for the past year was read and adopted, showing the affairs of the Institution to be in a prosperous state.

The following are some of the papers and periodicals now regularly received at the Charlottetown Reading Room, viz:

London—Daily Times, Saturday Review, Public Opinion, Punch, Illustrated News, Shipping Gazette, News of the World.

Liverpool—Wilmer & Smith's Times.

Scotland—The Edinburgh Scotsman.

Ireland—The Dublin Freeman.

New York—The Daily Tribune, Daily World, Herald, Albion, Scottish American, Scientific American, Harper's Weekly, Shipping List, &c.

Boston—Daily Journal, Advertiser, Post, &c.

Canada — Quebec Daily Chronicle, Toronto Daily Leader, Toronto Globe, Montreal Gazette.

Nova Scotia—Halifax Reporter, Chronicle, Colonist, Citizen, Unionist, Pictou Standard.

New Brunswick—St. John Telegraph, Freeman, Morning News.

Newfoundland—The Express.

Magazines—The four Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, Harper's Monthly, &c.

The daily telegrams of the Associated Press are also regularly received at the Room; and on arrival of English mails at Halifax, telegrams of latest shipping news from Europe are sent to the Reading Room. Members are admitted to all the privileges of the Room on payment of annual subscription of One Pound currency. The Room is open daily (Sunday excepted) from 8 o'clock, a. m., till 10, p. m. This Institution deserves, and, we are happy to say, receives (with few exceptions) the support of all the leading merchants, mechanics and professional gentlemen in the City.

A. McNeill, Superintendent.

Charlottetown Literary and Debating Society.—According to announcement the debate on Tuesday evening last was opened by Mr. Archibald McNeill—Subject, "Literary Institutions, their advantages and abuses." Mr. McNeill delivered a very interesting and able exposition of the beneficent influences attendant on such Institutions. He adverted to the increasing importance with which society regarded them, and while commending their establishment and operation, very justly pointed out the causes through which they at times fail in answering the end of their formation. The discussion following was continued with unabated interest until the hour of closing.....On Tuesday evening next the debate will be opened by the President.—Subject, "Our School or Educational System."

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE *EXAMINER*

Charlottetown, Jan. 10.

The Safes of the Adams' Express Company, *en route* from New York to Boston, on Saturday night, 6th inst., were rifled of all their contents, with the exception of two parcels which the thieves, in their hurry, overlooked. The extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to be not less than *half a million of dollars in money* and *bonds.*

Charlottetown, Jan. 12.

New York, Jan. 10. — *Herald's* Toronto despatch says, Halliday & Co., distillers, of Maitland, are being tried on a charge of swindling the Government, to the amount of $180-000 by smuggling whiskey into the United States.....Father Tellier, Superior of the Jesuit Order in America, and formerly of New York, died at Montreal on Sunday..... The Toronto *Leader* states that there is great dissatisfaction among the volunteers, owing to the measures of the Government in neglecting to clothe them.....New York and Boston Harbors are so filled with ice that it is next to impossible for vessels to come in or go out. Tugs and steamers are kept at work breaking up the ice and freeing the channel.....It has been the coldest weather since last Saturday, known for 60 years.. [illegible] ...ll.....Gold 139.

Charlottetown, Jan. 13.

New York, 11th p. m.—It now appears that Adams' Express was robbed of $678,000, instead of half a million. Four of the robbers have been arrested and $250,000 have thus far been recovered.....The Fenian General Court Martial, to-day, rendered a verdict against the Senate. From the Report of the Committee of Finance it appears that there are but $30,000 in the treasury. The receipts from October to January were $147,000, of which all but the above has been expended.....An entire family, five in number, in Brooklyn, have been poisoned by use of musty flour, purchased at a neighboring grocery. One has died, two are still dangerously sick, and the remaining two are convalescent.....At a meeting of the George Washington circle of Fenians last evening, Resolutions were proposed sympathising with Gen. Sweeny for harshness of Secretary of War in dismissing the General from the army, which they say was done at the instigation of Sir F. Bruce, British Minister....Gold 148¼.

Charlottetown, Jan. 15.

Scotia from Liverpool 31st Dec., arrived at New York on the evening of 12th. No commercial news on account of holiday. Consols 86¼ a 87½.....Fenian trials were again progressing at Cork; another prisoner, James Mountain, had been acquitted....Two regiments had been hastily sent from England to Dublin; one of them, in garrison at Manchester, was aroused at 3 a.m., and conveyed to Liverpool, 1200 strong, early the same morning, and forthwith embarked for Dublin. Such energetic movements of course gave rise to rumors of serious danger.....*La France* denies the report from America that French Minister has sent his first Secretary of Legation for instructions on Mexican question, and that he has given notice that he will withdraw if America send a representative to Juarez. ....Three Spanish frigates were about to sail from the Pacific.....The King of Portugal paid only a four hours' visit to Madrid..... There were rumors that peace between Spain and Chili was about to be concluded by European mediation..... The West India mail steamer arrived at Southampton to-day, with nearly a million and a half dollars in specie. ....The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the British Government has resolved on a very considerable decrease in the army. The leading feature will be the reduction of two companies in each battallion of the line, amounting in the aggregate to about 850 officers and some 16,000 men. One regiment of cavalry is also expected to disperse.....The Board of Trade returns for November exhibit the extraordinary increase in exports of three million five hundred thousand pounds sterling, or 29 per cent. over November, 1864..... The *Times,* as usual in its extended editorial *resume* of events of the year, devotes a large portion to a favorable criticism of American affairs.....The Steamship *Pennsylvania,* from New York, at Liverpool, struck a rock off Mersey Head on the 21st Dec.; had 13 feet of water in her fore part.....No American news. Gold 138¾.

No boats moving to-day. Passengers at Cape Tormentine—Francis McKenna, John Moore.

Small Debt Court, Jan. 2nd, 1866. Mr. Morris in the chair. The following case came before the Court on the above day: Mr. Fellowes was summoned by Peter McCulloch for a balance of wages due to him in the year 1863, amounting to £1 4s 9d. Peter McCulloch swore to an engagement for 6 months, at 55s per month, and that the above amount was due to him. Mr. Fellowes, in answer to the charge, produced the accompanying copy of his Book for 1863, and verified it upon oath, attached to which was the following certificate from Mr. Montgomery:

May 1st, 1863—Engaged Peter McCulloch for 6 months, at 50s p. mo.

Cash paid to Peter McCulloch.

	£	s.	d.
May 1st, 4s 6d. May 12th, 10s. May 30th, 10s	£1	4	6
June 13th, 12s. June 27th, 10s. July 4th, 20s. Taxes, 3s 6d.	2	5	6
Aug 1st, 10s. Aug. 28th, 80s. Oct. 10th, 20s	5	10	0
Nov 5th, 40s. Nov 7th, 10s. Nov. 11th, 30s. Nov 27th. 10s	4	10	0
Dec. 12th, 10s 3d. Dec. 24th, 10s	1	10	3
	£15	0	3
Oct. 31st, 6 mo. wages, at 50s.	15	0	0
Over paid,	0	0	3

I hereby certify that I have compared this statement with Mr Fellowes' books for 1863, and declare it to be a correct copy.

James F. Montgomery.

Mr. Fellowes claimed a loss of 8 days' work during the period, amounting to 15s. 4d., which was disallowed. Peter McCulloch produced no proof of hiring whatever, nevertheless the Bench, in the face of Mr. Fellowes's attested copy of his book for 1863, gave Peter McCulloch all he applied for, viz: £1 4s 9d, for hard swearing alone, without an iota of proof.

After this, who will assert that the Small Debt Court in the City of Charlottetown is not blessed with upright and honest administrators of justice? or question for one moment whether this decision does not more resemble the justice of a Lycurgus or a Solon, who, centuries ago, stemmed the tide of corruption in Sparta and Athens, than the fantastic decisions of old Midas.—*Com.*

Fire.—On Monday evening last, the citizens of Summerside were startled by the cry of "Fire!" which was occasioned by the discovery that the Wesleyan Chapel was on fire. All parties promptly gave their assistance in suppressing it, and while measures were being taken to prevent the spreading of the flames, the Union Fire Company arrived with their Engine, and soon succeeded in putting out the fire, which had not become very dangerous. We understand that no less than five pumps were exhausted without obtaining anything like a sufficient quantity of water to have supplied the demand had the fire broken out. During the last few days, however, the Fire Department has taken steps to obtain a number of water Casks for use at fires, and to organize a hook-and-ladder Company. A further supply of hose, is also being purchased, and this very important "Institution" is now in a fair way to have matters as they should be.

The fire originated from some hot ashes being carelessly thrown into a box in the wood-closet, and communicating the fire to the dry materials around. The amount of damage which was done will probably be £40. Not insured.—*Summerside Journal, Jan* 11.

We have received an Edinburgh Paper, containing an account of the Colonial Student's Annual Dinner. We are happy to observe that our friends, Messrs. L. G. McNeill and D. H. Cogswell, of this Island, figured honorably on the occasion.—*Patriot.*

We understand that a Despatch was received by the last English Mail notifying His Excellency that the Summerside Bank Act had received the Royal Assent. The Bank, we are glad to learn, will commence operations in a week or two.—*Ib.*

Died,

At the Parochial House, South West Bedeque, on the 5th ultimo, after a severe illness of five days Mrs Magdeleine Frigon DeLangie, relict of the late Baptiste L. DeLangie, both of Lower Canada, aged 83 years. The deceased was mother to the Rev. F. X. L. DeLangie, the very much respected Parish Priest at the South West Bedeque. The venerable lady came to this Island from Canada in August, 1864, in order to spend the few remaining days of her life in the society of her son. She was greatly beloved by all who knew her, on account of her many excellent Christian qualities, and her departure hence will be sadly deplored, especially by those who were the recipients of her numerous and unostentatious charities. *Requiescat in pace.*

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday night last, after an illness of some 6 weeks, Mr Christopher MacLeod, aged 31 years. The deceased was Chief Engineer of the Steamer "Heather Belle," of this Port; was a quiet, sober, inoffensive man, and much respected.

On Tuesday last, the 9th instant, at his residence, Elliot River, William Crosby, Esq., in the 82nd year of his age.

At Frankfort Mills, Maine, January 1st, 1866, John W. Clarke, only child of Warren and Katie Clarke, aged 4 months and 24 days.

Ship News.

Arrived at Boston, 3d, Sch. Isabella McMillan, from Charlottetown, P. E. I.

By Telegraph from Halifax.—Liverpool, arrived, 13th—Maggie. 14th—Asterope. 18th—Prioress. 20th—Gertrude. Gravesend, 13th—Henry Donse.

Liverpool, Dec. 20—Gertrude, Carroll.

Belfast, Dec. 21—The Martha, (new Brig), from P. E. Island to Liverpool, with a cargo of Deal, is on the large Island of Doura.—A steamer has gone to her.

Swanska, Dec. 13—Brig Pro Tem, from P. E. I.

Fleetwood, Dec. 21— Edwin & Lizzie.

Belfast, Dec. 21—The Martha, from P. E. Island to Liverpool, which went on the rocks at Donaghadee, has been got off.

Passengers.

In the Ice Boat, Jan. 10.—A. McDonald, J. McDonald and T. Howat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election for the First District of King's County.

REQUISITION.

TO BENJAMIN DAVIES, ESQUIRE, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Sir.—We, the undersigned Electors of the First District of King's County, hereby request that you will be pleased to allow yourself to be put in nomination as our Representative at the approaching Election for this District, and we pledge ourselves to give you our hearty support.

We remain, Sir,
Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) James Dingwell, John Knight, Edward Kickham, Daniel Flynn, James Moynagh, Daniel McRae, Angus J. McIntyre, Lawrence Peters, Donald McDonald, Ronald McDonald, Michael McCormack, John McKinnon, and several hundred others.

To the Electors of the First District of King's County.

Gentlemen,—Having been honored with a numerously signed Requisition from Electors in your District, expressing a desire that I would allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Representation of your District, at the forthcoming Election—I have, after much hesitation and great reluctance, agreed to comply with your very flattering request, because I was under the impression that you would have made a selection from amongst yourselves of one holding views similar to my own. It is unnecessary, I hope, for me to say what my political principles are, and what course I will pursue in the House of Assembly, should your suffrages enable me to take a seat in that honourable body. I am, as I always have been, firmly attached to the principles and policy of the Liberal Party. That policy and those principles will ever receive my unwavering support; and with respect to the local requirements of the District, I will use my best exertions to make myself acquainted with them, and will at all times endeavour to promote every object essential to the welfare and prosperity of the District.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
BENJ. DAVIES.

To the Hon. J. Dingwell, John Knight, Edward Kickham, Daniel Flynn, James Moynagh, Daniel McRae, Angus J. McIntyre, Lawrence Peters, Donald McDonald, Lot 44, Ronald McDonald, Michael McCormack, John McKinnon, Esquires, and several hundred others.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

Flour, Kerosene Oil & Tea.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on **THURSDAY, the 1st February** next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., in front of the Subscriber's SALE ROOM, Queen Street:—

500 Barrels FLOUR,
20 Casks KEROSENE OIL,
40 Boxes TEA.

☞ *Terms at Sale.*

WM. McGILL, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Jan. 15, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

MARSH HAY!

A large quantity of MARSH HAY, of excellent quality, will be sold at Public Auction, on the Subscriber's Marsh, at Mount Stewart, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY.

ALSO:
A few tons of UPLAND HAY,
12 SHEEP,
1 FARM MARE,
Some HARNESS, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at half past eleven o'clock forenoon.

Terms—For the hay, cash down. For the Stock, &c., a credit of a few months.

WILLIAM SWABEY.
Mount Stewart, 15th Jan'y, 1866. 2in

Liverpool Traders.

The well-known Clipper Barques "UNDINE" and "PRIORESS" will be on the berth for CHARLOTTETOWN and SUMMERSIDE direct, and will sail from LIVERPOOL about the 1st DAY of APRIL next.

The "UNDINE" for CHARLOTTETOWN.
The "PRIORESS" for SUMMERSIDE.

Both vessels have first-class accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or passage apply in Liverpool to Messrs. JOSEPH POPE & Co., Trafford Chambers—here to

JAMES C. POPE.
Charlottetown, 15th Jan., 1866. 2m

Union Hall Lectures,

By J. SABINE KNIGHT, Minister of the New Testament:—

SUNDAYS, at 3 o'clock — General Scripture Expositions.

SUNDAYS, at 6½ o'clock—Lectures on the Revelation of Jesus Christ.

MONDAYS, AT 8 O'CLOCK:
January 22—The Laws of Health.
" 29—No Lecture.
February 5—Young Men's Christian Association: Their Rise and Principles.
" 12—Spears and Ploughshears.

☞ Seats free. No collections.
Jan. 15, 1866. all p 2ins

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. Homer

May be consulted at the "OSBORN HOUSE" during the days of the 18th, 19th and 20th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. [Jan'y 15, 1866.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The Westminster Review (Radical.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per ann.
For any one of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10 00
For all four of the Reviews	12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00

CLUBS:

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to *one address* for $12.80. Four copies of the four Reviews and one Blackwood, for $48 00, and so on. Payable in United States currency.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty Four Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Reduced Prices for previous years.

Subscribers may obtain the Reprints immediately preceding 1866, as follows, viz:—

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞ A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
38 Walker Street, N. Y.

L. S. & Co. also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

January 1, 1866.

Books! Books!

2000 VOLS.

The annual Catalogue of BOOKS, from E. LUMLEY, Publisher, London will be sold by AUCTION, at the subscriber's Sales Room, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January. Sale to be continued morning and evening til the whole is disposed of. An excellent opportunity is offered to parties wishing to replenish their Libraries. No Books will be sold previous to the day of sale.

See Catalogues, now ready for delivery at Sales Room. Sale positive.

N. RANKIN, Auctioneer.
January 8, 1866. 2ins

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

From Liverpool & Glasgow.

The subscribers would inform the public that the following Vessels will be on the berth for CHARLOTTETOWN, at LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, to sail on or about the 5th of APRIL:

From Liverpool:

The CLIPPER SHIP *L. C. OWEN,* 500 tons register, A 1, at Lloyd's, coppered and copper-fastened, Robert Fraser, Commander.

From Glasgow:

The CLIPPER BARQUE *EMPRESS,* 400 tons register, 3 & 3 thirds 11 Veritas, A 1 at Lloyds, John Gillis, Commander.

Both of these Vessels have first-class accommodations for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply in Liverpool to Messrs. William Stewart & Co., 1 & 2 Trafford Chambers, South John Street; in Glasgow to James Kelso, Jr., Esq., Union Street, or in Charlottetown to the owners.

L. C. OWEN,
WILLIAM WELSH.
January 8, 1866. 2mos

Clearing-out Sale!

The Subscribers take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to their numerous customers, and the public at large, for the very generous support they have received during the past ten years; and now as they intend closing up their present business next spring, would inform them that on and after the 2nd day of JANUARY, 1866, they will OFFER at RETAIL the whole of their STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Earthenware,

at 10 per cent discount on present marked prices for all sums of £5 and under; and for over that amount 15 per cent, to Cash Customers, or approved Joint Notes at 3 months, payable in Charlottetown.

They have also a quantity of IRON, STEEL ROPE and CANVAS, which they will sell at 6 months, on approved Joint Notes of Hand.

They would hereby notify all parties owing them, either by Notes of Hand or Book Account, that they must settle their respective amounts at once, as there will not be any distinction of persons made after the First day of APRIL, 1866.

OATS will be taken at the market prices for old accounts.

W. W. LORD & CO.
Charlottetown, Jan'y 1, 1866. tf

DR. W. G. SUTHERLAND

Returns thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this City, and trusts, by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the LATEST ARRIVALS he has increased his present large Stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House, by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practice in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.
Queen Street, Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1866.

West India Produce.

100 PUNS. Bright BARBADOES MOLASSES, ex Helen Davies, 40 Puns. Rich and Heavy DEMERARA DO., ex Nassau, on sale by the subscriber at his new Warehouse, opposite Peake's Buildings, Queen Street.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1866.

Just Received,

Ex Brig *LIBERTY* from BOSTON—
20 Bbls. PILOT BREAD,
8 do Boston CRACKERS,
Boxes and Kegs GINGER SNAPS,
Butter and Water CRACKERS,
Wine and Water BISCUIT.

For sale by
WILLIAM DODD.
Jany. 8, 1866. 4w Queen Square.

Flour and Tea.

The subscriber offers FOR SALE—250 Bbls. of choice Family and Extra State FLOUR. Also, 20 Chests and half Chests of very superior CONGO TEA.

R. W. BRECKEN,
Adjoining Bank of P. E. I.
January 8, 1866. 3mos

Composition Candles.

10 BOXES Composition CANDLES at a very low figure by the Box.
Jan. 8, 1866. N. RANKIN.

Lozenges. Lozenges.

100 BOXES LOZENGES, ex *Pacific* from Boston. N. RANKIN.
January 8, 1866.

Pipes. Pipes.

20 BOXES PIPES, T.D. and Cuddies. N. RANKIN.
January 8, 1866.

Matches. Matches.

Just ARRIVED from BOSTON *via* Georgetown—10 Cases, 8 cards. MATCHES
N. RANKIN, Queen Street.
January 8, 1866.

LOZENGES! LOZENGES!

100 BOXES ASSORTED.
For Sale by
G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1866.

Flour. Flour.

Barrels Superfine FLOUR,
Extra Do
For sale by
G. & S. DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1866.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HAVING A LARGE PAID UP CAPITAL,

Accept all Classes of Risks,

At Reasonable Rates of Premium.

CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

October 17, 1864.

"The Nurse and Spy."

Copies of the above work, elegantly bound, with illustrations, have just been received by the Authoress, Miss S. E. E. Edmonds, who is at present making a temporary stay in Prince Edward Island, and they will be delivered to subscribers and purchasers by her Agent with as little delay as possible.

Summerside, Nov. 27, 1865. 3m pd

British & Foreign Goods.

50 CHESTS Prime CONGO TEA,
20 half do Do DO
20 Bbls. Extra Superfine FLOUR,
10 do Refined Kerosene OIL,
1 Bale CANVAS, for Boat Sails,
20 Coils Manilla ROPE, assorted sizes,
50 Bars ⅞ in. Muntz Yellow METAL,
6 Tons assorted BAR IRON,
3 Chain CABLES, ¾ In., 9-16 and ⅝,
Lot of Small ANCHORS,
30 Quintals Large CODFISH,
30 do HAKE,
2000 bushels Turks Island SALT,
4000 do Ground Marseilles SALT,
3 Casks HAKE OIL.

On sale by the Subscriber, at his Warehouse, opposite Peake's Buildings, Queen Street.

DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1866.

NOTICE.

Sealed TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at the Treasurer's Office, until SATURDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY next, offering to furnish the Government Stock Farm Committee with ONE THOUSAND CEDAR POSTS, eight feet long, not less than seven inches in diameter at the smaller end. Also, for FORTY THOUSAND running feet of SAWN RAILS, for fencing, 6 inches by 2 inches, not less than two-thirds of the whole quantity to be twenty-one feet long; the remainder to be ten feet six inches long. The whole to be delivered on the Government Stock Farm on or before the 10th day of May next.

The names of two sufficient securities for the due performance of this contract to accompany each Tender.

JOHN ROBINS,
Sec'y of Stock Farm Committee.
Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1866. sjl isl 5ins

NOTICE!

All PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, by Note of Hand, Book Account, Rent or Arrears of Rent, or other Contract Debts, are requested to discharge the same before the FIRST DAY of JULY next, as all amounts remaining unpaid after that date will be placed in the hands of the Solicitors to the Estate for immediate recovery.

D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE,
Trustees & Exrs. of the late James Peake.
Charlottetown, Jan 8, 1866. 2m

Farmer Wanted!

A MAN who understands farming well, and who is of sober and industrious habits, will hear of a good and permanent situation by applying at the Examiner Office. [Jan. 8, '66.

1500 Cords Hemlock Bark

WANTED

AT THE CITY TANNERY.

Tenders will be received at the Office of the subscriber, until the 17th day of MARCH next, from persons wishing to contract for any portion of the above complement of BARK.

No Tender will be received for a less quantity than Thirty Cords, and, in all cases, good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

W. B. DAWSON.
Ch'town, Jan 1, 1866. 2m

DOUGLAS'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS

IS SITUATED ON THE CORNER OF
Kent Street and King Square,
AND IS STOCKED WITH THE
Largest Assortment
OF
Ready-made Furniture
TO BE
FOUND IN THE CITY.

The Latest and Most Fashionable Styles
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
CONSISTING OF

Drawing-Room, Dining and Chamber Furniture; also, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, What Nots, Centre Tables, Extension, Hall and Toilet Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots and Cradles; Hair, Fibre, Excelsoir and Straw Mattrasses; 1,500 Wood and Cane Chairs; Office Chairs and Stools; Cornices, Poles, Shades and Tassels; a large assortment of Sofas and Lounges.

☞ *Please call and examine.*

GEORGE DOUGLAS.
December 25, 1865. 4in

Tea! Tea!

Just RECEIVED, ex *URANIA,* from LONDON—
117 Chests } Very Superior
20 Half Chests } CONGO TEA.

Also, by *Ariadne,* from Leith,
57 Cases Glenury WHISKEY,
30 do GINGERETTE,
300 GRAIN SACKS.

☞ All at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM DODD,
Nov. 6, 1865. isl *Queen Square.*

Virginia Tobacco.

The subscribers having purchased the TOBACCO FACTORY lately occupied by P. W. Hyndman, Esq., will, after the 1st JANUARY next, be prepared to supply a choice article of TOBACCO. We have secured the services of a Foreman to superintend the Factory, who has had sixteen years' experience in the business. We have imported a large stock of the celebrated VIRGINIA LEAF. We solicit a share of public patronage.

J. & T. MORRIS.
December 18, 1865. 1m

For Sale.

The Northern Half of TOWN LOT No. 21, in the First Hundred of Lots in the City of Charlottetown, situate at the corner of Prince and King Streets, near the Steam Ferry Wharf, well adapted for business purposes, or for a private residence. Apply to

Dec. 18, 1865. JOSEPH BALL.

Water Crackers!

Received, ex *Princess of Wales,* 20 Boxes WATER CRACKERS, from the well-known Steam Bakery of Thos. Rankin & Sons, St. John, N.B.

NEIL RANKIN,
Dec. 4, 1865. Queen Street.

Blankets! Blankets!

5 BALES BLANKETS, blockade runners.
15 Coils MANILLA ROPE.

☞ Offered at a low figure by the Bail or Coil.

N. RANKIN, Queen Street.
Dec. 4, 1865.

Ex "Commerce."

Just arrived, per Steamer *Commerce,* from Halifax—
50 Half Boxes RAISINS,
25 Quar. do Do
50 Drums TURKEY FIGS,
5 half Barrels CURRANTS,
6 Bags FILBERTS.

For sale by
N. RANKIN,
Dec. 4, 1865. Queen Street.

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber hereby acquaints his friends and patrons that he has removed his place of Business from the Building on Water Street, lately occupied by him, to a House on SYDNEY STREET, a few doors below the residence of the Hon Robert Hutchinson.

WILLIAM DOUGAN, Shoemaker.
Ch'town Dec. 25, 1865.

MUSICAL.

Mrs. WENTWORTH STEVENSON having returned to Charlottetown, is prepared to resume her lessons after Christmas. Terms as before. [Dec. 11, '65.

To Let!

A SHOP and TWO ROOMS, next to the Baptist Church. Apply at KELLY'S Cooperage. [Jan. 8, 1866. 2ins