The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—Euripides.

VOL. XVI. 1 CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866. 1 NO. 48

St. Dunstan's College;

Under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop af Charlottetown.

THIS INSTITUTION is situated on the Princetown Road, a mile and a quarter north of Charlottetown. The site is peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and far removed from the distractions and moral dangers of the city.

The halls and rooms of the building are spacious, airy and comfortable.

The College Grounds are large, affording ample room for games and athletic exercises.

The course of studies embraces all the branches necessary to prepare young men for the study of the learned professions or fit them for mercantile pursuits, such as History, Geography, the English, French, Latin and Greek Languages, Rhetoric, Mathematics, Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. Music, vocal and instrumental—is also taught.

The College possesses a large and well selected Library, as well as an extensive Philosophy Apparatus.

The Professors and Teachers reside in the Institution, forming but one family with the students, and exercising a constant supervision favorable to discipline, decorum and good morals.

Catholic students are carefully and frequently instructed in their holy religion, which they are required to practise. The most solicitous attention is paid to the morals of all; and whilst within the College enclosure they are constantly under the watchful eye of one of the Teachers or Prefects. Perfect discipline is strictly but kindly enforced.

Students when entering must produce satisfactory testimonials of good character.

The College is visited regularly once a week by a Physician.

TERMS:

Per Quarter of 11 Weeks.

Board and Tuition, - - -	£6	0	0
Use of Library, - - -	0	1	6
Physician's Fee, - - -	0	1	6

Payments to be made half-yearly in advance.

The College furnishes bed-steads and mattrasses; the students must provide their own beds and bedding, brushes, basins, towels, &c.

The Scholastic year commences on the first* Wednesday in September and ends about the *middle of July. Students are requested to enter the College on the first day of the opening of the classes.*

For further particulars apply to
A. McDONALD.

St. Dunstan's College, Aug. 6th, 1866.

*The classes will be re-opened this year on the 5th September.

HENRY A. HARVIE,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
Dealer in Hardware. Fancy Goods. &c.

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL and directly opposite the Store of Wm McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having REFILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE. Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, &c.

The Subscriber begs to inform the public generally that she has just received, per "Undine," from Liverpool, the balance of her Spring and Summer Supply of Goods, which completes the

Most varied and best Assortment
OF
STATIONERY

ever imported to this Island; and which she now offers, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at moderate prices, for Cash; together with a choice selection of

VALUABLE BOOKS,

of various descriptions; and ALL the

SCHOOL BOOKS

in general use throughout the Island.

ALSO,
An extensive assortment of

MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS;

a Catalogue of which is now ready for distribution.

Catalogues of BOOKS, STATIONERY, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, FANCY GOODS, &c. in preparation, and will be published shortly.

MRS. BREMNER.

Prince Street, Sept. 17, 1866.

REMOVAL!

THE Subscriber hereby notifies his Customers, and the public generally, that since the late Fire, whereby his premises, on Queen Street, were destroyed, he has removed to that building on KENT STREET, next door to the premises of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, Carriage Builder, where he is prepared to carry on his Business in all its branches as usual. Having been a heavy loser by the fire, he takes this opportunity to request all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment of their respective amounts, as his Books will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for settlement and collection on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

AUGUSTUS HERMANS, Gunsmith.

August 13th, 1866.

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE,
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

CARVELL BROTHERS,
AUCTIONEERS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
Charlottetown, - - Prince Edward Island.

AGENTS FOR:
New York Board of Underwriters,
Boston Board of Underwriters,
Eastern Express Company,
Fairbank's Patent Standard Scales,
Gowrie Coal Mines, Cow Bay, C. B.
Fishwick's Express.

☞ CASH ADVANCES made upon CONSIGNMENTS received, or when sent to their Agents abroad.

April 30, 1866.

Encourage Home Manufacture
And keep your Money on the Island.

3000 Sides of Sole Leather for Sale
AT THE CITY TANNERY!

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his best thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the very great amount of patronage which, in his business, he has received at their hands during the past year; and, at the same time, respectfully to intimate to them that he has in course of manufacture, and will have ready for the Fall Trade, the above STOCK OF SOLE LEATHER, together with an ample Stock of NEATS, HARNESS LEATHER, and CALF, sufficient to answer the demands of all who may favor him with their custom.

The whole will be sold, either at the City Tannery, or by the Subscriber's Travelling Agent, Mr. John Larter, at the usual moderate and accommodating terms of the concern, and is warranted to be equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind offered for sale in this market, or on the Island.

N. B. No Sale to be held valid and binding unless the goods shall prove to be of the quality hereby set forth.

W. B. DAWSON.

Charlottetown, Sept. 17, 1866. 3m

P. S. A few Journeymen Curriers will find employment on early application at the above establishment

HONEY BEE.

QUINBY'S MYSTERIES of BEE-KEEPING, and
LANGSTROTH'S Treatise on the HIVE, and HONEY-BEE,

Just received, and for sale at
HARVIE'S BOOK STORE,
August 6, 1866. tf Queen Street.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Boot and Shoe Factory,
South Side Queen Square.

THE Subscriber would respectfully intimate to his COUNTRY CUSTOMERS and WHOLESALE BUYERS, that he has engaged Mr. CHARLES WELDON to travel for him, and that he will be at all times ready to fill up their Stock and take their Orders, as they may require. For the FALL TRADE, he has the largest and choicest Stock of all Goods in his line, ever exhibited in this Island, and at prices that defy competition. Having the sole agency for the Canadian Rubber Co., his assortment of Felt and Rubber Boots and Overshoes, of every class, will be found complete, of the best material, and lower than ever. The Retail Trade will, in future, be conducted on strictly Cash Principles, but at such prices as will prove most advantageous to all parties purchasing. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment of their Accounts.

GEORGE NICOLL.

Charlottetown, August 27th, 1866.

RFMOVAL.

DR. W. G. Sutherland has removed from his late residence on Queen Street, to the corner of Kent and Great George Streets, and would respectfully inform his friends and customers, that by late arrivals of direct importations from Europe, he has greatly added to his large Stock of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles in variety.

DR SUTHERLAND returns thanks for the patronage so liberally extended to him since his residence in Charlottetown, and hopes the same may be continued towards him; trusting that, by assiduity and attention in every branch of his profession, he will retain the confidence of the public.

The Dispensary is under the Doctor's own supervision.

Advice to the poor Gratis.

Charlottetown, May 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. DesBrisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years' successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

CHEAPEST GOODS
IN MARKET ARE AT THE
"European Exchange."

100 Pieces GREY CALICO, 50 do White DO.	50 pieces REGATTA SHIRTING,

will be sold at a Bargain.
P. W. HYNDMAN.

At EUROPEAN EXCHANGE,
50 chests TEA, very superior, at small advance on cost.
P. W. HYNDMAN.

Merchants and Traders
will find it very much to their advantage to purchase at the
"European Exchange."
P. W. HYNDMAN.

MID-SUMMER TRIP.
To arrive per L. C. OWEN, 50 Pieces FANCY Prints. Per UNDINE, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE.
P. W. HYNDMAN.

July 16, 1866.

R. R. MACLELLAN'S
Studio is still headquarters for
PHOTOGRAPHS,
and every description of portraits known in the art. Elegant Photographs, whole length, only Ten shillings per dozen. All other pictures equally low.
R. R. MACLELLAN.

Great George Street, Dec. 4, 1865.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.
GEO. BREMNER,
Printer, Book-binder,
AND
STEREOTYPER,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.,
Having engaged an experienced
BOOK-BINDER
is prepared to execute all orders with PROMPTITUDE and NEATNESS.

☞ Entrance to Printing Office and Bindery at Mrs. Bremner's Book and Stationery Store, Prince Street, where all orders may be left.

Prince Street, June 5, 1865.

Grain! Grain! Grain!

THE highest price given for BARLEY and OATS, at
Coles's Brewery and Distillery.

☞ Constantly on hand, at prices cheaper than can be purchased in the market the best of Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whiskey, and a superior article of Malt Whiskey. Also—X, XX, and XXX Ale.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1866

MONDAY AUCTIONS!
Flour, Cornmeal, &c. &c. &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, during the Season, SELL at AUCTION, every MONDAY, at 11 o'clock, on QUEEN'S WHARF,

Flour, Cornmeal and other Goods,

arriving per Steamers from Boston.

CARVELL BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866.

YARMOUTH STOVES!

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscriber, per Schooner MARY, from Yarmouth, a full and complete Cargo of those celebrated STOVES, consisting of Cooking, Box and Franklin, the character of which is so well known to our Island farmers, to whom they have given such general satisfaction. They will be sold at the usual terms for Cash or approved Notes.

R. J. CLARKE.

Orwell Cheap Store, September 10th, 1866. } isl b

1866 LIVERPOOL HOUSE. 1866
QUEEN STREET.

Spring Importations Completed.

WILLIAM FULL

HAS received per *Undine* and *Edwin & Lizzie* from LIVERPOOL, *Lotus* from LONDON, and *Ariadne*, from GLASGOW—

100 Packages
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, &c.,

direct from the LONDON, MANCHESTER, LEEDS BRADFORD, and GLASGOW, Markets, and now invites an inspection of his Stock.

ALSO, by above vessels and by Steamers from HALIFAX and BOSTON,

Chests choice Congo TEA,	Puns. Bright MOLASSES.
Hhds Bright SUGAR,	
Bbls. Crushed SUGAR,	Liverpool SOAP,
GLASS,	NAILS,
SOLE LEATHER,	BUCKETS,
BROOMS, &c. &c.	

which will be sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

WILLIAM FULL.

June 11, 1866

By Recent Arrivals
FROM GREAT BRITAIN,
The British Warehouse,
QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the
Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

☞ 1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 25, 1866.

NEW STORE!
South Side of Queen Square.

THE Subscriber has opened the Store in MRS. CAMERON'S BUILDINGS, next door to the Boot and Shoe Factory. Has received by late arrivals

An assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,

direct from the factories at Leeds, Glasgow and Liverpool, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and begs to solicit a share of public patronage.

ALSO:
Tea and Sugar, superior quality.
JAMES S. PURDIE.

Ch'town, May 14, 1866.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE Subscribers have just received, per L. C. OWEN, and UNDINE, from Britain, part of their large and well-assorted Stock of Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Groceries,
&c, &c., &c.

STAPLE DRY GOODS — Grey & White Cottons, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Denims, Striped Shirting; White, Red and Blue Cotton Warp; Towels and Toweling, Table Cloths and Tabling, Sheets and Sheeting, Ticking, Bags and Bagging; Scarlet, Blue, and White Flannels; Fancy Flannels, &c. &c.

DRESS GOODS—Black & Colored Coburg and Lustres, Alpacas, Barathea, Alexandra Cloths, Camlets, Barages, Fancy Checks, &c &c.

CLOTHS—Fancy Tweeds, Milton, Black and Fancy Doeskin, Broad Cloths, Mantle Cloths, Alpacas, Russell Cord, &c, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING—Pants, Vests, Coats, Shirts, Neckties, Collars, Braces, Hats, Caps, Boots, &c, &c.

SUNDRIES—Shawls, Paletoes, Ladies' Hats, Scarfs, Ribbons, Paper and Linen Collars, Lace Falls, Hair Nets, Bugle Buttons and Trimmings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Ladies' Hose, Gents' Half Hose, Gloves, Belts, Belt Ribbons and Buckles, Flowers, Feathers, Hoop Skirts, Back Combs, &c, &c.

GROCERIES — Tea (an excellent article) Sugar, Molasses, Ginger, Mustard, Pepper, Cloves Raisins and Currents, &c., &c.

The above Stock will be sold, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at their usual LOW PRICES.

The remainder of Stock expected daily, per Ships to arrive.

HEARTZ & SON.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866.

JOHN BELL,

MANUFACTURER of Clothing in all its branches, thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors, begs leave to inform them and the public generally, that he is still to be found at his Old Stand on QUEEN STREET, and is prepared to make up all kinds of garments, entrusted to him in the latest style and improvement of fashion.

Terms Cash.
Entrance at the side Door.

Queen Street, July 9, 1866.

EXCHANGE!

EXCHANGE on BOSTON, and Greenbacks bought and sold by
I. C. HALL.

Charlottetown, July 30, 1866. tf

FLOUR, NAVY BREAD, &c.

100 BBLS. EXTRA FLOUR,
50 " NAVY BREAD,
25 Boxes " "
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

10 BOXES Flat TOBACCO,
For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

SALT. SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT. For Sale by I. C. HALL.

Water Street, Charlottetown, May 14, 1866.

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by
WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

Painting, Paper-Hanging
AND
Whitewashing,
BY
E. D. STAIR.

February 26, 1866.

FAIR
AND
Cattle Show!

A FAIR, for the Exhibition and Sale of Stock, will be held in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at HOLLAND GROVE, near the residence of the Hon Dr YOUNG, at which the following prizes will be offered:

	£	s.	d.
Best Blood Colt, two years old,	£3	0	0
2d do do	2	0	0
Best Blood Filly, do	3	0	0
2d do do	2	0	0
Best Colt of any breed, do	3	0	0
2d do do	2	0	0
Best Blood Mare and Foal,	2	0	0
2d do do	1	10	0
Best Stallion, of any breed or age,	3	0	0
2d do do	2	0	0
Best Bull of any age,	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
Best Heifer under three years old,	1	10	0
2d do do	1	0	0
Best Milch Cow of any age,	2	0	0
2d Best Milch Cow of any age,	1	10	0
Best Ram of any age,	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
Best Ram Lamb,	1	10	0
2d do	1	0	0
Best Pen of four Ewes,	2	10	0
2d do	1	10	0
Best Pen of four Ewe Lambs,	2	0	0
2d do	1	0	0
Best Boar Pig, any age,	1	0	0
2d do	0	10	0
Best Sow having reared a litter,	1	0	0
2d do	0	10	0
Best young Boar, pigged since 1st March last,	1	0	0
2d do do do	0	10	0
Best pair young Sows do do	1	0	0
2d do do do	0	10	0

Entrance for Horses, 5s. each; Cattle, 3s.; single Sheep, 1s. 6d. each; Pens Sheep 3s. each; Pigs, 1s. 6d. each. Admission to the grounds 9d Tickets to be had at the gate.

Stock intended for Sale will be admitted by paying an entrance fee of 1s. 6d. each for Horses, Cows, 9d. Pigs and Sheep 3d each.

N. B. No prizes will be awarded to IMPORTED Stock. Extra prizes may be awarded by recommendation of the Judges.

JOHN ROBINS,
Sec'y of Stock Farm Commissioners.

Charlottetown, Sept. 10, 1866. 5ins

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
Established 1809.
Capital, - - £2,000,000.
G. W. DE BLOIS,
Agent for P. E. Island.
☞ RISKS TAKEN DAILY.

Sept. 24, 1864. 3m

FOR SALE,
Dwelling House and Land in Charlottetown.

THE DWELLING HOUSE and LAND in Charlottetown, lately occupied by the late Mr. JOHN GATES, is offered by the Subscriber for sale by private contract. It fronts upon EUSTON Street 44 feet, with a depth of 160 feet, is part of Town Lot No. 79, in the 5th Hundred of Town Lots, and adjoins the residence of Mr WILLIAM HOAR.

Unless the above be sold before the 9th day of OCTOBER next, it will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on that day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building.

WILLIAM W. LORD,
Executor and Trustee of late James N. Harris

Charlottetown, 10th September, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having fitted up, since the fire, a STORE in DORCHESTER STREET, in the building owned by J. D. MASON, Esq., adjoining the Store of Messrs DAVIES & WEEKS, hereby respectfully informs his numerous customers, in Town and Country, that from and after this date the business will be carried on as heretofore.

B. D. REDDIN takes this opportunity to return thanks to his customers for their past support and patronage, and to solicit a continuance of the same

B. D. REDDIN.

Dorchester Street, Ch'town, Aug. 6, 1866.

SEWING MACHINES.

ROBERT YOUNG has much pleasure in announcing that he has just been appointed sole Agent for P. E. Island, for the sale of

THE WEED SEWING MACHINES,

and would strongly recommend to all intending purchasers, an inspection of the sample now on his premises, so confident is he that they only require to be seen in operation to be appreciated.

THE WEED MACHINES

are better adapted than any others in the market to the changes and great variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even to stout, hard leather, without changing the needle or making any adjustment of the Machine. Two different sizes of the Machine are manufactured fitted up, plain or ornamental, with or without cabinets, as may be preferred.

These Machines have obtained the highest premiums wherever they have been exhibited in competition with other Machines.

Charlottetown, May 28, 1866. tf

1866.

BY the various Ships from ENGLAND and Steamers from BOSTON, I have completed my Stock of IRONMONGERY, and GENERAL HARDWARE GOODS, and feel confident that, for prices and quality, greater inducements to purchasers cannot fairly be offered; and I would call particularly the attention of intending

HOUSE BUILDERS

To my large STOCK of NAILS (in quality not to be excelled in the City), LOCKS, HINGES, GLASS, PAINTS, and OILS; of

Carriage Builders and Blacksmiths.

To my extra large quantity of STEEL, IRON AXLES, FILES, BOLTS and NUTS, CARRIAGE BANDS, BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES; and of the

Farmer & General Public

To remember that, as heretofore, HARDWARE GOODS, both CHEAP and GOOD, are to be had at the Brick Store, CORNER OF KENT AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS.

W. E. DAWSON.

August 6, 1866.

SODA WATER!

WE HAVE RECEIVED per Steamship ALHAMBRA, one of PUFFER'S celebrated SODA-WATER APPARATUS, at a cost of $600,00, for manufacturing

Pure SODA WATER.

This delicious, healthful, cool and refreshing Beverage is extensively consumed throughout the United States and British Provinces during the hot months of Summer.

Our GROCERY STORE is pleasantly situated on

Kent Street,

and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City who favour us with a call will always find a WARM reception, and a cool drink of SODA WATER, flavoured with choice SYRUPS, manufactured on the Premises.

HUDSON & WRIGHT.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

CARD.

THE undersigned having purchased the STOCK IN TRADE from the surviving Trustees of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased, have this day ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP, under the name and style of

PEAKE BROTHERS & COMPANY,

and will continue the same Business carried on by the late JAMES PEAKE, Esq.

JAMES PEAKE,
GEORGE PEAKE,
RALPH BRECKEN PEAKE,
THOMAS HANDRAHAN.

Charlottetown, July 14th, 1866. [Aug. 6

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the (Montreal) Intercolonial Journal of Commerce, Sept. 21.

VALUE OF THE FISHERIES IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Some time ago while making an enquiry respecting the value and importance of the Fisheries of British North America, a large quantity of matter was submitted to our scrutiny, from which views were obtained of the teeming wealth of what the hardy and daring fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, as well as those of Canada, claim as their patrimony,—by inheritance first, the title of it being afterwards secured by them by treaty. The papers referred to throw a clear light upon the use and abuse of these fisheries by the United States fishermen, which so nearly resulted in embroiling us in war with that Republic. Some of these records extend over a considerable period,—and not a few of them have been placed in the archives of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. We think it will not be amiss here to make a few excerpts from some of those of more recent date; furnishing as they do a cursory but graphic account of the chief fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawerence, and serving, we hope, as a not inappropriate continuation of the remarks in last number entitled "Well-grounded Complaints."

1.—FISHERIES OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is no part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence where fish of all kinds are more abundant than on the shores of Prince Edward Island; and yet it used to be that during the summer months a vessel might pass along the Island without seeing twenty boats, until arriving off the North Point where a fishery had latterly been established at Tignish; this was a well chosen location, for during the stormy periods boats could find shelter on either side of the point.

During the month of July, when the Mackeral strike in, the United States fishermen arrive in their fine schooners. The fish can only be taken close along the shore, so that before the Reciprocity Treaty, the fishermen to be successful, had to trespass within the "three marine miles" limit. In doing so, each vessel had been in the habit of securing two, and sometimes three cargoes;—and as from the first of August until about the first or second week in October, 150 or more of the United States fishing crafts might be seen along the north shore of the Island, each carrying on an average 500 barrels of fish, worth probably $9 or $10 a barrel.—the value of the mackerel fishery of this smallest, but by no means unimportant Maritime Province, can be easily imagined. Supposing that 150 vessels fill up only once here in course of a season, —a very small estimate indeed,—the value of the catch to the foreign fishermen would be at least $750,000. The probability would rather be, however, that $1,500,000 is nearer the value of each season's catch, by the boats owned in the United States.

As the season advances the fish becomes more plentiful, and finer in quality. The spring mackerel are very poor, and it would add immensely to the value of British American fisheries, if definite times were fixed for commencing to catch. The testimony of a British Naval Officer who was commissioned to investigate and report upon the condition of the Gulf Fisheries, after the troublous times of 1851 and 1852 was this: Referring to the mackerel fisheries of Prince Edward Island, he said that at the spawning season the fish do not readily take bait; but the United States Fishermen had been in the habit of resorting to seining and other means, by which in a few years the fish would have been exterminated.

It is alleged to be a clearly established fact, that the mackerel fishery is not only valuable in itself, but that it indicates where plenty of cod may be found. What a wealth there is then in the fisheries!—What an incentive to enterprise! True it is, however, that, from position and soil Prince Edward Island may be designated the garden of the Maritime Provinces; her people have therefore been more disposed to engage in agricultural pursuits,—to the neglect of what, to them, would undoubtedly be far more profitable, viz., the developement of their splendid fisheries.

A subsequent article in which some notice will be taken of fishing operations at Bay Chaleur and other places, will furnish additional evidence of how much the allowing of United States fishermen to participate in the fisheries has been to the detriment of these our "mines of ocean wealth;" and the Provincial Government will be simply performing an act of justice on behalf of the people of the Provinces, if they discontinue the licensing system, and prepare for any emergency that may arise in consequence of their protecting the fisheries by driving off intruders.

From the Intercolonial Journal of Commerce.

WHY NOT.

That the United States have adopted a commercial policy hostile to the interests of the Maritime Provinces, as it is to those of Canada, admits of no dispute. That it is wisdom on the part of those thus legislated against, to draw closer together, and endeavour to protect themselves is generally allowed. That we can alter the course of trade and increase business between the different sections is, however, not so generally acquiesced in—in fact some would seek to dispute its correctness. But we think it can be proved beyond all question, that there is plenty of room for a large trade between Canada and the Eastern Provinces, and that want of proper transportation facilities, and the enactments of hostile tariffs, are the principal causes why such a traffic has not long ago sprung up between us.

To begin with, what reason can there possibly be why we in Canada should not supply our Maritime friends with the flour they require. It is a fact not a little singular that their annual puchases of flour from the United States are almost identical in amount with the surplus we annualy produce. And what rather increases the singularity is the further fact that, the Yankees buy from us of wheat and flour to the same extent that they sell to our Eastern cousins. In proof of those statements, we may mention that the Provinces purchased 874 816 barrels of flour last year, whilst Canada sold 764,344 brls, and that the United States took from us 426,-232 barrels of flour, besides wheat, which if added, would make it pretty square all round. The first idea arising from a consideration of these facts is this—the Americans, who generally secure the thick end of a good bargain, are not likely to buy from Canada, and sell to the New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians, without a good profit. The second is, why should we not send our flour direct to St. John and Halifax, and keep all the profit to ourselves? The time has come when it is the interest of all British America that an attempt to do this should be made in good earnest, and it is gratifying to be able to cherish the belief that it will prove successful.

In the present position of Canada, deprived as we are of free entrance into the American markets, it is very satisfactory to know that our Sister Provinces are able to consume all our surplus breadstuffs. In fact, last season they bought 110,472 barrels more of flour than we had to sell. And on the other hand, it is certainly no disadvantage to our fellow-colonists to know, that they are quite independent of the United States for their supply of the staple of life, for Canada can supply them with all the breadstuffs they require.

The people of the Maritime Provinces require also to purchase much of their pork, beef, hams, butter, cheese, &c., from abroad. Heretofore, Brother Jonathan has had nearly all this trade to himself, and he has charged them pretty sweetly, too. According to last year's statistics Nova Scotia imported 13 000 barrels of pork and hams worth $212 707; Newfoundland 26,157 barrels pork, and 16,-536 cwt. of butter: and New Brunswick 2,-051,131 lbs. of meats and hams, 500,128 lbs. of butter, and cheese, and 93,165 lbs. of lard This indicates no inconsiderable demand, and we are perfectly able to supply everything they need in these lines. Last year, we exported the above articles to the following amounts:

Butter....................	$1,329,045
Pork....................	6,496 844
Bacon and Hams.......	113,792

But a very small portion of these exports went direct to the Eastern Provinces. The greater portion by far was taken by our American neighbours, who doubtless re-sold at least a portion thereof to our Maritime friends at handsome profits. Query, would it not be better both for us and them, if this trade were carried on direct between us, instead of round by way of New York, Boston, Portland, and other Atlantic ports?

Besides doing a trade in the above articles, we think we could sell them not a few other things. We see that they buy abroad, to a greater or less extent, woollens, boots, shoes, and leather, rock and coal oil, cordage and canvass, paper manufactures, spirits, earthen and wooden ware, and many similar articles. Canada could supply most of these at more reasonable prices than the United States can under their present heavy taxation; and if the "ready" is scarce and we cannot get cash in return, why we will purchase what our cousins have got to sell. In fact, we will do this under any circumstances, for we require large quantities of their valuable stores of coals, and much larger sales of fish, and their products might be made among us. Who knows, too, but that after they begin to make use of their coal and iron in manufacturing, that they may send us, in exchange for our agricultural produce, many kinds of manufactures for which they may have better facilities than ourselves.

We might go on to speak of the trade which could be done in woods, the Provinces having to purchase the finer kinds from the Americans, but we think we have advanced sufficient to show that there is a large field for commerce between us. This is no longer to be doubted, and it remains for the people of Canada and the Maritime colonies to put forth the proper amount of commercial enterprise necessary to develope it. Up to the present time, the proper spirit has been shown on all sides. The advances made by our commercial men have been met in a cordial manner by those in the east, and *vice versa* and we can look forward to the happiest results flowing therefrom. It is not necessary to wait for confederation to unite us commercially, but when the political union does take place, no doubt our trade will then receive an immense impetus. This desirable consummation is not far distant, and the sooner it now takes place, the better for all concerned.

BRITISH AMERICAN NATIONALITY.

It was said of the late Sir Robert Peel, as it has also been said of his favourite disciple, Mr. Gladstone, that in making any statement of the difficulties of a case, he always saw three courses which it was possible to pursue. In deciding the case of the future of British America, the statesmen of our day have a greater variety of choice, for there are at least seven ways before them, any one of which may be adopted, and for each of which there is something to be said. We shall state the seven *seriatim*.

First, Let British America alone.

Second, Do no more than Colonize the Hudson Bay Company's territory.

Third, Let the Colonies drift off and become independent.

Fourth, Let Canada and the Maritime Colonies form a confederation under British Protection.

Fifth, Let Canada and the Maritime Provinces consolidate into one State.

Sixth, Let the whole of British America enter into a Confederation stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Seventh, Let the whole of British America be consolidated into one State or Empire, and not confederated.

* * *

Taking the whole of these seven courses under review, all of them, except the fourth and a portion of the second, may be dismissed from notice either as impracticable or premature. It is obvious alike from what is passing in America, the tone of public opinion in England, and the position assumed both by the Russel and the Derby Administration on the question, that a new British Colony, or more than one, will be formed in the Hudson Bay Company's territory; and that the confederation of Canada and the Maritime Provinces will be pushed forward, with the consent of the Provinces themselves, as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Neither admits of delay. While the native-born Americans of the North and West, continually reinforced by an influx of the hardiest spirits of the Old World, are yearly laying the foundations of new States as large as European kingdoms, and developing the marvellous wealth of such new-comers into the family of nations as Nevada, Colorado, Dakotah, Nebraska, Montana, and other regions, whose very names are as yet unfamiliar in Europe, it is not to be expected that they will permit the Hudson Bay Company to monopolize and shut up the long line of available territory that stretches from Lake Superior to the basis of the Rocky Mountains —a region rich in minerals, in fisheries, in furs, in forests, and, better than all, in productive arable lands, broad and fertile enough to feed forty millions of people.

The Imperial Government must undertake the task, or, in default, it will be undertaken by the Americans, under circumstances and complications that may lead to war, if the pride and self-respect of the British Government are half what they used to be in the days when Lord Palmerston sprang into late but enduring popularity by his famous speech on the Greek question, and his haughty quotation in assertion that wherever a British subject was, *there* was the whole might and majesty of England to protect him.

Lord Derby's dignified and statesmanlike speech in the House of Lords, on assuming the reins of Government, distinctly pledged his Administration to support the confederation of the Colonies; and as there is nothing to be said against the Canadian or Quebec scheme, except that it does not go so far as many people wish, and as it has the essential advantage of being the only scheme that is really before the Colonies or the Imperial Government, the only one that has been fully debated and a verdict taken upon, we may be justified in the hope and the belief that, under the auspices of Lord Derby, it will be speedily carried to completion. *Pari passu* with it, that other project, the Colonization of the Red River and Saskatchewan districts, may also be pushed forward; and when in due time a long line of British States and colonies fully organized shall stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and railways and telegraph wires shall virtually convert them into one community, the greater question of consolidation as distinct from that of Confederation, will arise to be handled by the statesmanship of both hemispheres.

Meanwhile the confederation of the Atlantic provinces will afford a noble opportunity to Lord Derby's Government to win for itself a lasting claim to public gratitude. A war between Great Britain and the United States would be the most odious war in which people could be engaged; and a strong nationality to the north of the Great Lakes, that could defend itself against insult and aggression, would be a pledge of peace as greatly to be desired by American as by British statesmanship. There are in reality no political and social difficulties to be surmounted—nothing, in fact, but a few local jealousies of little men that may easily be rubbed off and soothed away, by compensation to dismissed placeholders, and the judicious disposal of a few chief honors, that can cost the Crown nothing but a word. The main difficulty to be surmounted is one of money for the construction of about four hundred miles or less of railway between the always open port of Halifax and Riviere du Loup, a station of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, a hundred and twenty miles eastward of Quebec, and about two hundred and forty eastward of Montreal. There can be no doubt of the necessity for the construction of this line. Without it, during the four winter months when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed by the ice, communication between one part of the confederation and the other—between Ottawa, the capital, for instance, and any of the ports on the seaboard—could only be carried on by means of the Grand Trunk Railway to Portland in Maine, or through a foreign country. There can be as little doubt, that if these provinces were annexed to the United States, the financial difficulty would speedily disappear, and that a railway right through the heart of New Brunswick would be constructed within a twelve-month. So small a matter would not be a stumbling-block in the way of the Federal Government and the American people; and that it should remain, as it seems to do at present, a stumbling block in the way of the British American, or of the Imperial Parliament, we cannot bring ourselves to believe. The country offers no engineering obstructions. The only impediment ever hinted at is the snow; but as the snows of New England are quite as severe and deep, and lie as long on the ground as the snows of New Brunswick, and as New England is intersected by railways, and by the Grand Trunk among the number, none of which have been unprofitable or unworkable on account of an occasional snowdrift, there appears to be no reason for refusing to make a railway through New Brunswick on this account, or for imagining that, if it were constructed, the cost of clearing the snow from the tracks, wherever necessary, would make so serious an inroad upon the income of the shareholders as to deprive them of a dividend. The five millions of dollars that some of the Canadians are willing to spend upon the, to Canada, utterly useless acquisition of the Hudson Bay Company's territory, would, if expended on the Halifax and Riviere du Loup Railway, go far towards making the line, and be a greatly more remunerative investment of Canadian capital. It was understood that Earl Russel's Government did not favour the idea of aiding the construction of the line by an Imperial loan or a guarantee; but it is possible and probable, that for so great a military and political purpose as the line would serve, the Administration of the Earl of Derby will see reason to carry out, under the Earl of Carnarvon, the views of Sir Bulwer Lytton in this respect, and aid as well as favour the construction of the railway, as a physical bond of union between the colonies, without which their merely political union would be liable in time of war to serious if not fatal interruption.

In supporting the scheme for the Confederation of Canada and the maritime provinces, the Imperial Government stands in the enviable position of sympathising with, and not acting against, the wishes of its colonial subjects. It was the colonists who inaugurated, and it is the colonists who desire, this friendly change in their relations to the Crown. Without their active aid and countenance, however desirable the change might have been in itself, it would not have been pressed upon their attention. The United States erected themselves into a nation in violent opposition to the policy and the wishes of the mother country by the red hand of war, and after a bitter struggle which, notwithstanding all their bravery, might have ended disastrously to the Americans, if it had not been for the aid of a foreign country with which Great Britain happened unfortunately to be war. The new nation, destined, we cannot doubt, to be born in America, will be of more auspicious birth, and of almost equal promise. Aided by the good wishes, and by the more palpable support, of the armies and navies of the State from whose loins she sprang—fostered and encouraged in every possible way—and only held in allegiance to the Crown by the invisible but the invincible bond of sympathy and mutual respect and affection, "Canadia," if such is to be the name of the new State or Empire, will start in her new career with every possible advantage on her side. If she wish to be independent, like a son arrived at the legal age, she can have the gift for the asking. If she wish to remain a portion of the British Empire, and to share in its glories and in its fate, no power in the world shall be able to wrest her away without a life-and-death struggle which shall either leave England greater than before, or enable some jealous rival to vault into her voided throne. And once formed into a State, relieved by its constitutional compact and its relations to Great Britain from that perpetual source of confusion, ill blood, and strife, and, as it has but recently proved, of desperate civil war—the popular and constantly recurring election of a chief magistrate; free also from the heavy burden of debt and taxation, that weighs upon her great though still afflicted neighbour—the stream of European emigration, too long diverted from her shores, will flow with yearly increasing volume into British America, and irrigate the waste places which only require the presence of industrious men to blossom like the rose, and overflow with the abundant prosperity that never in any part of the New World fails to fall into the arms of those who honestly and persistently labour to attain it. *It has been not alone the superior attraction of the United States but the disunion of the colonies, which has enabled Federal America to draw into its bosom the main stream of the great current of European Emigration.* People preferred to cast their lot with a large and powerful nation rather than with a small and weak dependency. In the one case they dreaded no disturbance of their ordinary avocations by the cruel necessities of war—a reliance upon the *status quo*, which the events of the last four unhappy years of civil strife proved to be singularly unfounded.

In the other the dreaded unpleasant complications, either with the Federal or Imperial Government, which might imperil their fortunes or roughen the calm flow of their existence — a forecast of the future which proved to be as utterly baseless as the first. *Once united, with one system of laws and revenues with one directing agency, and with adequate means to systematize immigration, the British confederation would be able to compete on fair terms with the United States in the demand for European labour.* Every thousand persons who emigrate to a particular spot of the globe, and prosper there have a thousand friends and relatives in the old home, with whom they do not fail to correspond by letter, describing their changed fortune, and urging all who are young and strong to expatriate themselves to imitate