

An Extraordinary Notice.

A few days ago we called attention to a somewhat extraordinary notice placed upon the Order Book by Mr. McKay, member for Rustico. We quote the notice for the benefit of our readers:—

"MAY 27th, 1879.

"Mr. McKay gives notice that he will to-morrow ask the Government if any accounts paid in 1878 are charged in the expenditure of the present year; and if so, that a statement of such accounts be laid on the table of this House."

This is certainly an extraordinary notice, and would not have been placed on the Order Book, we believe, by Mr. McKay unless he had some good reason for believing that something wrong exists in connection with the Public Accounts of last year that have been submitted to the House. If Mr. McKay is not perfectly satisfied in his own mind, by evidence of a strong character that accounts were paid in the year 1878 and charged by the Auditor in the accounts of 1879, yet there has been sufficient, no doubt, discovered by him to justify suspicion, and "suspicion is a just ground of inquiry." If any payments made in 1878 are not charged to the expenditure of that year, then the Auditor's statement submitted to the House must be grossly deceptive. There are grave rumors abroad in reference to this matter, and it is high time that some person should "rise and explain." Surely it cannot be that manipulations of figures only known to desperate and unscrupulous financiers have been practised in the Public Accounts of this Province. We have heard many groundless and visionary statements about the public interests being endangered by amalgamating the offices of Clerk of the Executive Council and Provincial Auditor; but if half the statements now made respecting the state of the accounts of last year are true, no change can be for the worse.

If sums were paid in 1878 and charged in the Public Accounts to the expenditure of the present year, as has been rumored, then it would appear that some collusion existed between the late Government and the Auditor. If the Provincial Auditor is supposed to be independent of all political parties, and a guardian, to a large extent, of the public interests to prevent and expose fraud in the Government Accounts, then it is his duty to refuse to be made a tool of by the Executive to cover up or mask corrupt practices.

The history of this Province does not show another instance where the method has been followed of carrying over accounts paid one year and charged to the expenditure of the following year, and no honest Government would resort to such questionable practices. When the Auditor becomes a party to such action, then the usefulness of his office immediately ceases.

Lying Telegrams.

THE Patriot of Thursday last contains a short article relating to some telegrams which it says were received from Ottawa previous to the last local elections. It would appear from the reading of the article that some private telegrams are alluded to, as no mention is made of published ones. Let the Patriot publish the "Lying Telegrams" in full, and we will assist it in denouncing those who were guilty of sending untruthful despatches. If copies of the telegrams cannot be obtained, then let the editor refer to those who exhibited them for the purpose of deceiving the electors of Charlottetown. We will not endeavor to shield either the man who sent lying telegrams or the one who exhibited them. If the Patriot cannot comply with our request by publishing the despatches or allude to any one in particular who showed them, then his insinuations must be for the purpose of trying to injure the private characters of his political opponents.

THE trial of Hirtill, for murder at Lunenburg, N. S., was concluded on Thursday last. Judge James charged the jury to find murder or manslaughter, according to their view of the prisoner's intent, the prosecution having failed to prove, technically, that O'Farrell was acting in the discharge of his duty as a constable at the time of the assault. The jury retired at 7.30, and at 9.30 brought in a verdict of guilty of murder. Being asked by the Judge if they had any recommendation to make, they were allowed to retire, and in a few minutes they returned with a unanimous recommendation to mercy. On Friday Judge James sentenced Hirtill to be hanged on the first day of August, intimating that he would endorse the recommendation of the jury.

DON'T forget the meeting of the "Prince Edward Island Fish and Game Protection Association" to night, at Dr. Strickland's office, at 8 o'clock.

Prorogation of Parliament.

At half-past four o'clock this evening, His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson, Lieutenant-Governor, etc., etc., came down to the Legislative Council Chamber, and, after assenting to the Bills passed during the present session, prorogued the Legislature with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

As your Legislative duties are now concluded, I have much pleasure in congratulating you upon the useful measures which you have enacted during the Session.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted. They will be expended with that economy which the public service requires.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Act to amalgamate the Prince of Wales College and the Provincial Normal School will, I trust, whilst considerably reducing the expenditure, tend to promote the efficiency of the educational system of the Province.

I hope that the Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, as well as the other measures which you have passed, will have a beneficial influence.

In now bringing the session to a close, I have to express my earnest hope that your labors will, under the blessing of Almighty God, contribute to the prosperity of the Province.

The Fishery Award.

THE following is the Joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to the Governor General on the subject of the Fishery Award:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne), &c., &c., Governor-General of Canada and Vice-Admiral of the same.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in General Assembly convened, approach your Excellency and represent—

That by the Treaty of Washington, 1871, it was, among other things, agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties thereto, that, in addition to the liberties secured to the United States fishermen by the Convention of 1818, the citizens of the United States should have, in common with Her Majesty's subjects, the liberty, for a term of years specified, to take fish of certain kinds on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the colony of Prince Edward Island, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land thereon for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; and it was provided that such foregoing agreement should take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation should have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada, and by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other.

That in a despatch dated at Downing Street, 17th June, 1871, enclosing to Lieutenant Governor Robinson copies of the Treaty of Washington, and other documents, Her Majesty's Government strongly urged upon the Government of Prince Edward Island that, for certain reasons stated in the Despatch of Earl Kimberley to the Governor-General of Canada, the application made by the United States Government should be acceded to by this Island, so that American fishermen might be at once allowed, during that season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty of Washington.

That in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government, the Government of Prince Edward Island promptly sanctioned the admission, on July 24, 1871, of American fishermen to the liberty which was intended to be secured to them by the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

That the Treaty of Washington was ratified by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island on the 29th day of June, 1872.

That thereafter Prince Edward Island was, as a separate Government, and a consenting party to the treaty, entitled to a share of any award which, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, the Commissioners appointed thereunder might make in favor of the Imperial Government.

That Prince Edward Island entered the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada on the 1st day of July, 1873, upon certain terms and conditions set forth in the order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated June 26, 1873.

That in the said terms of union no mention is made of any surrender to the General Government of the fisheries, or any compensation accruing to Prince Edward Island by reason of her ratification of the Treaty of Washington.

That the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, upon the 23rd November, 1877, awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty as compensation in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article 18 of the Treaty.

That the Imperial Government has paid over to the Government of Newfoundland the sum of \$1,000,000, as the share of that Colony in the said Award.

That had the amount of the Award been paid over to Great Britain before the admission of this Province into the Confederation, Prince Edward Island would have obtained her share thereof, in the same way as Newfoundland, which amount, under the provisions of the 107th Section of the B. N. A. Act would, on the entry of the Island into the Union, have been taken in reduction of the Debt of the Province at that time.

That the evidence taken before the Commission at Halifax tended to prove that it was there admitted by the U. S. Agent that the mackerel fisheries around the coast of Prince Edward Island are the most valuable of any conceded to the Americans by the Treaty of

Washington; that mackerel constitute 68 per cent. of the usual catch taken by U. S. fishermen in British waters, and that their great value contributed very largely to the making of the Award in favor of Great Britain.

That Prince Edward Island, having no rivers nor extensive forests, is wholly dependent upon its fishery and agriculture as sources of wealth, and from its insular position, cannot possibly participate in the numerous advantages possessed by the other Provinces in their railways, canals and other large public works.

That the only great public work in Prince Edward Island, viz., the Railway, was built at the proper cost of the people of the Province, and the expense of its construction was charged against the Island in the settlement of the Terms of Confederation.

That owing to the very large extent to which the Americans, in the exercise of their privileges under the Treaty of Washington, use the fisheries of P. E. I., and the destructive modes of fishing employed by them, it is almost certain that those fisheries, when restored to the Island, will be much less valuable than formerly, and that thus the value of property connected therewith will be depreciated, and consequently the revenues of the Province reduced—that even now the loss of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by our fishermen in the valuable fisheries surrounding our shores is productive of the same prejudicial results.

That the Government of Prince Edward Island intimated to Earl Kimberley their dissatisfaction with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, and their regret that the compensation to be awarded had not assumed the form of another Reciprocity Treaty, or of some tariff concessions authorizing the free admission of the products of her agriculturists; yet stated their willingness to accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted by the Treaty, at the same time suppressing their fears that, under the Treaty nothing of the kind was guaranteed; to which Earl Kimberley replied that he did not understand why the Prince Edward Island Government should object to the reference of the question of the money compensation to arbitration, which seemed to him to be the fairest way of determining such a point.

That failing the adoption of the commercial arrangement so ardently desired, and as it was strongly impressed by Earl Kimberley in his Despatch of 17th of June, 1871, that "it could not reasonably be expected that Great Britain should, for an indefinite period, incur the constant risk of serious misunderstanding with the United States, in order to endeavor to force the American Government to change its commercial policy," Prince Edward Island, in deference to the wish of the Imperial Government thus expressed, and being most unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of other causes of difference between Great Britain and the United States, reluctantly agreed to accept such money compensation as might be awarded, and subsequently passed the Act giving effect to the Treaty.

That under the terms of Confederation with the Dominion of Canada, Prince Edward having surrendered to the general Government the control of her commercial interests and the regulation of her tariff, there exists a still more cogent reason why it should receive the benefit of any money compensation awarded for the use of its fisheries by the citizens of the United States.

That the award of \$5,500,000 was evidently intended as a compensation to those Provinces territorially possessing the privileges conceded to the Americans, and in no wise in the nature of compensation to the general Government for loss of revenue consequent upon the free admission into Canada of certain United States products, nor for any benefits accruing to United States citizens by the opening of ports, inasmuch as the Commission decided that it was not competent for them to award any compensation for commercial intercourse between the two countries, and excluded from their consideration any advantages resulting from the purchase by the Americans of supplies, and from their being allowed to transship cargoes in British waters.

That the right of Prince Edward Island to the fisheries around her coasts is a Colonial right, and that this principle has been acknowledged by the equitable way in which the claims of Newfoundland have been adjusted by the Imperial Government.

That the B. N. A. Act, in conferring authority upon the General Government to legislate upon our fisheries, did not contemplate thereby the right to sell or otherwise dispose of them, but merely for the purposes of protection and improvement; and that, in fact, the disposal of these fisheries was made by Prince Edward Island, as a separate Government, in 1871, two years before her connection with the Dominion, and that, in the settlement of the terms of Confederation, no surrender of the consideration to be paid by the Americans was made to the General Government.

That the general Government having assumed the protection of the fisheries, would not be justified in applying the amount of the award to assist in carrying out an agreement which they are bound to fulfil, under any circumstances, and the cost of which is chargeable to the general revenue fund of Canada.

That if, in the case of Newfoundland, where there are no fisheries within the territorial waters of that Island of which the Americans make any use, whereas in every other place the cod fishery is followed in the open sea; and no herring, mackerel, or other fishery is pursued by Americans within the jurisdictional limits, the sum of \$1,000,000 was considered that Island's fair proportion, we submit that, in the case of Prince Edward Island, where, as has been proved, the most valuable fisheries opened to the Americans exist, and which possesses no internal sources of wealth as do the other Provinces, and whose people are entirely dependent upon their fishing and agricultural pursuits for their livelihood, the sum of \$1,250,000 cannot be considered an unreasonable amount to be set aside for the benefit of this Province.

We, therefore, humbly pray that your Excellency in Council will take the premises into your serious consideration; and, after a careful examination of the facts, order the funding, for the benefit of this Province, of the sum of \$1,250,000, which we humbly submit Prince Edward Island is legally and equitably entitled to receive from the Imperial Government as her share of the Award made by the Commissioners under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, 1871.

And, as in duty bound, &c.

A nice lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's English Boot Tops, just received, and made to order cheap for cash, at DORSEY & JOSTS.—1W

J. B. MacDonald's SPRING STOCK!

NOW COMPLETE.

Buyers in Town and from the Country will find this Stock unexcelled in Variety, Styles, Quality and Low Prices by any House in this City. We will quote a few articles to show the correctness of our remarks.

YOU CAN BUY 20 YARDS GOOD GREY COTTONS FOR \$1.00  
YOU CAN BUY 10 YARDS PRINT COTTONS FOR 70c.  
YOU CAN BUY 10 YARDS DRESS GOODS FOR \$1.20  
YOU CAN BUY LADIES' UMBRELLAS FOR 22c. EACH

OUR LADIES' TRIMMED HATS

ARE CERTAINLY THE CHEAPEST.

Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Fringes, Laces, Collars, Ties, Frillings, at Bottom Prices.

In Gentlemen's Out fitting Department, we have a full Stock

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Mens' and Boys' in Great Variety, Very Cheap.

150 PIECES TWEEDS, Made to Order. Good Fits Guaranteed.  
50 PIECES WORSTEDS, Made to Order. Good Fits Guaranteed.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 15, 1879—her

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF Customs, Mercantile and Law Blanks, TO BE FOUND ON P. E. ISLAND.

—AT THE— BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

—OF— BREMNER BROTHERS, May 7, 1879.—3in tav

Customs & Excise Tariff, —WITH—

List of Warehousing Ports in the Dominion, Sterling Exchange, Franc, German Rixmark,

—AND THE PRINCIPAL— Foreign Currencies at Canadian Customs Values,

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. As in force from March 15th, 1879. Corrected to May 26th, 1879.

PRICE 25 CENTS. —FOR SALE BY— BREMNER BROS. May 7, 1879.—3in tav

House to Let.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE, on corner Powell and Dorchester streets, adjoining the Wagstaff Hotel, and now occupied by Mr. Longworth. Possession given on the 1st July. Apply to WILLIAM MURRAY, Ch'town, June 7—6i Baker.

MCKAY'S LIVERY STABLES!



North Side Queen Square.

Coaches, Buggies, Wagons, and Horses, in Best Style, and at Shortest Notice.

RATES LOW. A. J. MCKAY.

June 4, 1879—1m tav

TO LET.

FOR THE SEASON, a one-acre Lot of excellent PASTURE on the Brighton Road, having a good fence all round. Apply to J. D. MASON. Ch'town, June 5, 1879.—3in eod

ICE!

PARTIES wanting ICE FOR THE SEASON, will please leave their orders at the FISH MARKET, Grafton street.

I. C. HALL. Ch'town, June 4, 1878—6i

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL

—AND— FANCY SALE,

Will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, in aid of St. Peter's Church, by the members of St. Peter's Church Sewing Society, on

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JULY.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 15 cents children 5 cents.

Contributions for the Sale will be thankfully received by the Society at its meetings on Thursday afternoons, in the Church School room, or by

MRS. E. J. HODGSON, Pres' dt. MRS. ALEXANDER, Treas. MISS JENKINS, Secretary Ch'town, May 1879.—2aw 26,

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

TURNIP SEED

Fresh From Scotland.

Laing's Purple Top, Champion,

Green Top, Skirving, and the Improved Swede.

Wholesale and Retail,

—AT— BEER & GOFF'S

Ch'town, June 2—

LIME JUICE.

Rose's Celebrated Lime Juice and Lime Juice Cordial.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, June 2—

GRAND WALKING MATCH

—IN THE— Citizens' Skating Rink,

—ON— WEDNESDAY,

11th JUNE NEXT.

A WALKING MATCH of 12 hours' duration will take place in the Skating Rink, on the above date, when a purse of \$30.00 and a belt will be competed for.

All entrants must be made on or before SATURDAY, 7th June. Entrance fee, \$2.00.

All competitors must be present at half-past nine o'clock in the morning, as the race will be started at ten o'clock, sharp.

The race will be "Heel and Toe," and a copy of the rules governing it will be furnished to each competitor.

The Band will be in attendance.

Admission: During daytime and up to six o'clock, 15 cents; after six o'clock, 25 cts.

By order, W. C. HOBKIRK, Sec'y. May 27, 1879—3tav

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.

A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum, has this day been declared, for the past half year upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable at its Banking House, on demand.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier. Ch'town, 2nd June, 1879—ar pat her n e 2i

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank for the past six months, payable at its Head Office and branches on and after this date.

GEO. MACLEOD, Cashier. Ch'town, 2nd June, 1879.—1w

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED—A man with a good outfit to Peddle TINWARE. Apply to G. E. MILLNER, Upper Queen Street. [may 22]

Shop to Let.—One of the best Business Stands in the city, in Newson's Building, opposite Post Office; lately in the occupation of Robert Brown. Possession given immediately. Apply to JOHN NEWSON. [21 tf