Confederation of British North America. The people of London have read, in an extract from a Nova Scotian newspaper, the despatch which the Secretary for the Colonies has addressed to the Governor General of Canada on the subject of the Confederation movement. It is exactly what we expected—a thorough and hearty approval of the movement itself and of the manner in which it has been conducted. This will be another surprise to our continental neighbors, second only to the astonishment which they felt when they found Great Britain spontaneously giving up the Ionian Islands, and retiring from a position which she might have held as long as and under whatever conditions she pleased. It is true we are not actually giving up the American Colonies—nay, the despatch we are quoting does not contain the slightest hint that such a possibility ever crossed the mind of the writer; but yet it is perfectly evident—and there is no use in concealing the fact—that the Confederation movement *considerably diminishes the difficulty which would be felt by the Colonies in separating from the mother country.* Even now the North American Confederation represents a State formidable from the numbers of its hardy and energetic population, and capable, if so minded, of vigorously defending the territories it possesses. A few years will add greatly to that population, and place Canada, Hochelaga, Acadia, or by whatever other name the Confederacy may think fit to call itself, quite out of the reach of invasion or conquest. Such a State would not only be strong against the mother country *under the impossible supposition of our seeking to coerce it by force*, but it might be separated from us without incurring the disgrace of leaving a small and helpless community at the mercy of powerful and warlike neighbours. The step is a strong proof, if any were wanted, how entirely Great Britain is determined to base her empire on the good will of her subjects, how utterly she repudiates any narrow feeling of jealousy, and how ready she is to permit those who cannot find satisfaction under the government of the British Crown to seek wherever they please for a polity more suited to their wants and wishes.

We learn from this despatch that the representatives of the different provinces of North America met under the sanction of the Crown, summoned by the Governor General, and selected by the Lieutenant Governors, so that in this federated movement the Crown was not merely an assenting party, it actually took the initiative, and used the machinery at its disposal for the purpose of giving an impulse to the movement. * * * What are the colonists to understand by this intricate and ambiguous passage? "The provisions with regard to the powers of the central and local parliaments are of primary importance. It is impossible to make them simple and uniform, and they are intended to have the best effects." Why is it possible to make them simple and uniform? What does it signify what they were meant to do, the question being what they actually do effect; does Government mean to recommend these prepositions as they stand to parliament? If it does, why not say so? Does it mean to modify them? If it does, why not say so? What has it to do with the intention of the framers if it is of opinion that the words used carry out that intention; and if they do not, how does the intention of the framers help the matter? We hope the Colonies will understand what they are intended to understand from these sentences. For ourselves, we find it very difficult to attach to them any definite meaning. Only of this we are sure, that if powers are granted to the central and local Legislatures in the terms of the resolutions agreed to, there will arise, in addition to the difficulty of constructing the acts, always a sufficiently formidable task, the further difficulty of ascertaining whether the act was within or beyond the authority possessed by the legislature The duty of the courts will be not only to interpret the laws, but to declare whether they are laws at all; and men will be exposed to the risk of continually acting under supposed authorities which may, after all, have no existence. We, therefore, have no hesitation in saying that we hope that government will not propose to parliament, and that, if they do, Parliament will not adopt, clauses fraught with so many mischiefs to the public, but that they will take care to make a clear and exhaustive division of powers, carving the jurisdiction of the lesser legislatures out of that of the central parliament, and declaring with clearness and precision, in what points they mean the jurisdiction of the local legislatures to be exclusive and in what points concurrent.

A third point, of very considerable importance, is the provision which gives to the members of the Legislative Council, or Colonial Upper Chamber, seats for life. In this case the Home Government appears to be less conservative than the Colonial delegates. It apprehends that a Legislative Council appointed for life may come into collision with the Assembly, and that there may be no means of reconciling the difference between them. The same objection may no doubt be urged against our House of Lords; but then it must be remembered that the House of Lords has an immense stake in the durability of the Constitution under which it enjoys so many privileges, and that it is never likely, on that account, to drive differences between the two Houses to extremities. It is only because we know that the House of Lords will not oppose itself beyond a certain point to public opinion that it is enabled to exist. It well understands its tenure, and has been careful, at any rate, since the great change of 1832, not to put that tenure in jeopardy Could we have the same assurance of the conduct of a Colonial Legislative Council, with no hereditary privileges at stake, and separated by no clearly defined line from the rest of the community, over whose destinies it is permitted to exercise so important an influence? We think not; and we therefore venture to suggest whether it would not be wiser to nominate the Legislative Council not for life, but providing that a certain number of the body, say a third, should vacate their offices for a certain fixed recurring period. The despatch expresses a hope which, we fear, is not likely to be realized—that two governments can be made as economical as one. It may possibly turn out that to enforce this provision too strictly might throw great difficulties in the way of the new constitution; that even the appointment of Legislative Councillors for life may have been proposed quite as much with a view to conciliate opponents as from any abstract love for the particular institution Upon the whole, we think our colonists have no reason to complain of the spirit in which their resolutions have been received, and we do not doubt that parliament will, as anticipated by the government, entertain very favorably the recommendations entrusted to it. Indeed, we think, according to existing appearances, that if any error be made it is more likely to be on the side of blind and indiscriminate concession than of a harsh and unaccommodating spirit. It may well be that the very framers of these resolutions would not be displeased to see some things demanded from them which they did not feel themselves at liberty to concede, and that the Imperial parliament in correcting some of the more notorious abuses of our colonial constitution would not only be making practical improvements, but doing that which would be agreeable to the feelings of the more influential and better-disposed part of the colonists themselves.

## CONFEDERATION.

What measures of a like nature, in the course of modern history, have not been beset with the gravest difficulties, and sometimes even *shaken the communities in which they have occurred to their very centre.* Was not such the case in the Union of Scotland and England, the Act having been carried through the British Parliament by an exceedingly small majority; yet who can doubt the incalculable benefits which have resulted to both nations from that measure. So was it with the repeal of the Corn Laws, of the Navigation Acts and the Free Trade Acts of our own times; each of which, notwithstanding the evil predictions of opposers, have been among the most prominent elements in raising Britain to a position of unexampled power and prosperity.

We not only believe that in a national point of view, as in other things, Union is strength, but we also believe that Union is prosperity, and we can scarcely imagine the advent of a crisis more favorable for securing to British North America the pregnant element of both these blessings. — *Christian Messenger*, 1st Feb.

## GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.

In a recent letter of the New York correspondent of the *London Times*, the following in reference to the present temper and attitude of our neighbours, appears:—

"Thus the sharp Yankees have stolen a march upon John Bull, and John Bull, as far as the lakes are concerned, will have to submit to the disadvantage till the St. Lawrence is free of ice. It is useless to deny or conceal the fact that there is danger ahead in this direction, and that the over-cunning or too impulsive fanatics who, for the present, control the destinies of the Federal Republic, may not mean war with Great Britain, but only to threaten for their own purposes, without resorting to the *ultima ratio* of Kings and Democracies, there is so much peril in playing with such edged tools as to make it the duty of the British Government to be prepared for all eventualities. Those who live opposite to powder magazines must have an eye to their fire engines and water tanks; and those who would live at peace with the Americans must be strong enough to be feared, even if they be disliked and villified. It is quite true that the Federal Government has more than enough on its hands in its war against the South, and that every true American statesman will admit.

But American statesmen are scarce, and, worse still, they are not in power. The men in power, like the people they govern, take their wishes for facts and their passions for arguments, and no foreign statesman can calculate or predict what they will do in any given set of circumstances. Possibly, however, the anti-British war mania may subside as suddenly as it broke out; but the British Government ought not to forget, either now or hereafter, that the Americans hate them; that they would like to possess British America, as an offset for the probable loss of the South; that the ignorance of the people with regard to the strength of Great Britain, especially, and Europe generally, is only equalled by their arrogance and presumption; and that consequently the only safe method of keeping on good terms with them is neither to offer insult nor to brook it, and to show under all circumstances that, though they wish to avoid a quarrel, they will, if a quarrel be forced upon them, so comport themselves that the aggressors shall receive a lesson which to all future time shall teach ordinary caution, if it do not teach common honesty."

## LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

### NOTHING SHORT OF INDEPENDENCE.

CONGRESS DETERMINED TO CONTINUE THE WAR WITH VIGOR—ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, January 20.)

The Confederate Congress on yesterday passed a resolution appointing a joint committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to continue, with all its energy, the struggle for independence in which we are engaged, and assuring them of the final triumph, which, in its solemn judgment, must crown our efforts if we stand firm and united together and wield our resources with strength and wisdom.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S RESTORATION—PROPHETIC AUGURIES OF SPEEDY SUCCESS.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, January 20)

We cannot send out our evening edition without heartily congratulating our readers and the country generally that the brave and matchless old chieftain, General Joseph E. Johnston, has been restored to the army of the West. He will be received with open arms by the veterans of his command, while shouts will go up from the heart of the nation that will mark the prelude to brighter and better days. Henceforth from today a new chapter is to be opened in our progressive history, pregnant with prophetic auguries of our final—perhaps speedy—success over our formidable enemy.

THE SOUTH HAS NOT BEGUN TO FIGHT — NO THOUGHT OF YIELDING.

(From the Richmond Whig, January 21.)

History is full of examples of what small armies well handled and sustained by determined people can do. We feel an absolute assurance that this war will add another illustrious instance to the catalogue. We have not yet begun to fight as a proud race driven to desperation will fight. We have not begun to suffer as other nations, with far less at stake, and far less aspiring, have suffered. We realize what may be required of us, and in view of it all, we have not first thought of yielding, nor the least fear of failing.

A CALL FOR NEGRO TROOPS—PEACE TO BE GAINED BY VICTORIES.

(From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 21.)

If that compromise (Mr. Cox's peace resolutions), the joint work of Greeley and Cox, cannot find favor with the Republican House of Representatives, what Confederate can hope for any terms other than an ignominious surrender? Let peace slide, and let us turn our whole and undivided attention to war. The negroes recommended by the President have not been provided. Will not the Congress immediately take action and secure the forty thousand? The enemy will not offer us any terms other than those of submission, as long as they have the prestige of success. It is not in the Yankee nature to be other than a bully, and as long as military disasters attend our armies, we may expect to be bullied by the rejection of all propositions looking to an honorable peace. If we would have peace, we must first gain victories. The army must have more men, and a new and better organization. This is the only work for Congress to do. Let them do it, and do it quickly. Turn peace over to Mr. Blair and Mr. Foote. Let them hob-nob over it to their hearts' content, and whether on this side or the other of the Potomac makes no matter. War and war measures for the Congress of the Confederacy, is the only thing now left for our legislature.

WHAT MR. LINCOLN MUST DO TO CONQUER THE SOUTH.

(From the Richmond Whig, Jan. 21)

It would be absurd to suppose that immediately after those successes which Yankeedom professes to believe are crowning victories of the war, and a finishing stroke to the rebellion, Lincoln would offer or accept any other terms than such as would involve our unconditional return to Yankee Union. And as this would not require negotiation, but, on the contrary, would be an utter abdication on our part of even the right to negotiate, it is just as absurd to suppose that he intends to enter into any diplomatic discussions with our government. We venture to state, and to place the statement on record as a prediction on which we are willing to hazard our sagacity, that Lincoln will never negotiate with the government of the Confederate States till he is ready to acknowledge their independence. Neither can we attach much importance to the reiterated expression of an intense desire on the part of our Yankee brothers to find out what we mean and what we want. The pursuit of this kind of knowledge is not attended by so many difficulties as to make its *attainment at all problematical.* We *know* that the moral sense of the Yankees is pretty effectually blunted, and that they have lost the little capacity they ever possessed, to discriminate between right and wrong, but even a Yankee would know what a man meant who should try to expel a thief from his kitchen, or a burglar from his bed-chamber. Then why does Lincoln send his emissaries here? Simply because he knows that if the Confederacy held out for another campaign, her triumph is secured and our independence won; because he knows that his available physical resources are absolutely exhausted; that neither the cheap enthusiasm of the populace over magnified victories, and inconsequential successes; nor the frantic appeals of all the newspapers in the land; nor the subtle persuasions of Seward and other priests and prophets of black republicanism; nor his own superabundant calls and proclamations, can aid him anything in getting together another army even half as great as that which he launched upon the South in the first days of May last. He must, therefore, either induce the Confederate government to surrender, or by some means break up the league of these States; or, by proving to the North the utter hopelessness of restoring their sacramental union, except by fighting for it, so resuscitate the war spirit as to enable him to raise the three hundred thousand men contemplated by his last call, else he will be broken down before the next summer begins, and all the magnificent power, and pompous military parade of the universal Yankee nation will fade away, and leave not a wreck behind.

REUNION A WILD HALLUCINATION—NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN RECONSTRUCTION AND SUBJUGATION.

(From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 20.)

No wilder hallucination could take possession of the human mind than the belief that we could ever again live with the Yankees on terms of equality, or come under the same government with them, except as a conquered people. Differences of habit, sentiment and feeling, and diversities of interest which wise legislation and conservative statesmanship might have reconciled, have, under the councils of madmen, fit to disturb the peace of all the world, hardened into an enduring antagonism. Violent and exclusive opinions at the North have borne their legitimate fruits. Force has been substituted for reason and all the healing arts of statesmanship. War has torn two people asunder, and placed between them an ocean of blood that will remain forever; nor ever can true reconcilement grow where wounds of mortal hate have pierced so deep. Let us not deceive ourselves in this matter. Let no weak dreamer drug himself with the iodine of reconstruction, nor lay to his soul the flattering hope that life would be tolerable without our independence. Mr. Lincoln has indeed vouchsafed to tell us that he will cease when we lay down our arms. So the war ceased after the battle of Hastings, but the universal spoliation of property, deprivation of all personal privileges, and the tolling of curfew bells, illustrated the object for which the war was undertaken, and kept long in memory the bitterness of the peace by which it was followed. But worse than all this—worse than anything to be found on the darkest and saddest page of human history—would be that peace that we should gain by *abandoning our* struggle for independence, and bowing the neck to our enemies. Then Mr. Lincoln in his own elegant phrase, would run his courts, and through their instrumentality complete the work of robbery and spoliation and ruin. Not only will all our property be swept from us into the public coffers of the Yankees, or be divided out in portions and rewards to a hireling soldiery, but judicial murders will be the order of the day. All the dark and malignant passions of a vindictive people, drunk with blood and vomiting crime, will be unleashed upon us like blood-hounds upon their prey. Between reconstruction and subjugation there is no reason why we should draw a distinction; it would be a distinction without a difference. Lincoln has taken anxious pains to assure us of this. The only reconstruction, the only peace he will allow us is by submission. This is subjugation. The reconstruction of southern dreamers is not conceived of at the North. But even could we submit upon terms which would not be allowed, such reconstruction would be only subjugation in form, scarcely respectable enough to be called a cheat. Both mean slavery to the North; a life without honor, and a future without hope. There would be no practical difference between it and unqualified submission. How vain the effort, how foolish the wish, to reconstruct, upon any terms, the Union, which perished through the bad faith of those whom we should have to trust again. Let us pledge ourselves, if need be, afresh to the resolve. Let us swear by the memory of our immortal dead; by the sufferings of the past, and hopes of the future; by our ravaged fields and desolated homes; by the tears and sorrows of the widowhood, and cries of *helpless orphanage*; by the blood of the slain that calls to us from the ground that we will never, never have part or lot in any government which, in its every department, executive, legislative and judicial, is under the sole and exclusive control of those who can offer us no gaurantee for the future, but the broken faith of the past. This is what manhood and liberty require. This was the spirit that fired the hearts of those who fell so nobly at Thermopylæ, and of those who conquered so gloriously at Marathon; such, too, the spirit which dictated the ever-memorable reply of heroic William of Orange, when, poising himself upon the centre of his own soul, he solemnly declared before God that he would never abandon his country, however desperate her cause, but would defend her to the last extremity, and die in the last ditch. We have but to catch this spirit to reconsecrate ourselves to our liberty, and to pass from heart to heart the sacred fire of devotion to our country's cause, and we will—we must—be free. Let it be remembered that the boon of liberty is never denied to those who are worthy of it; and they alone are worthy of it who, in her sacred cause, are determined to do or die. It is so written in the book of fate; it is so recorded in the history of nations; it is so revealed in the providences of God, and proclaimed in moral agencies, which sway the destinies of the world.

## FRENCH DESIGNS IN MEXICO.

In a late Number, we published the fact of the cession to France by Maximillian, of several states of the northern part of Mexico, comprising Sonora, Sinaloa, Chehuahu, and Lower California, and of the appointment of a Dr. Gwin as Viceroy of the Emperor. It is stated that he has inaugurated his viceroyalty in the character of a legislator, and has already drawn up a code of laws of the most liberal character, which has been approved of by the Emperor of the French, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty, providing for pre-emption purchase of public lands, and regulating the terms of occupation and use of the mines. In support of his office the Duke is to be backed by French bayonets, and all the features of a court, and other appendages of royalty are to be sustained.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* writing from California, says that "the most important object of the present measure is looked upon as a scheme on the part of the Emperor of the French to protect the pseudo monarchy of Maximillian in Mexico from invasion, by placing a strip of French territory, so-called, between Mexico and the United States. It is a stroke of policy, and Dr Gwin has been made the instrument to carry it into effect."

Letters from Mazatlan, Mexico, of the fourteenth instant, announce the arrival there of Captain Beauregard, brother of General Beauregard, in the capacity of Private Secretary to ex-Senator Gwin, and affirm that the new Viceroy has obtained grants of land in these States, with a view to encourage emigration from the Southern Confederacy. The Imperialists at Mazatlan are said to be very hostile to Northern Americans, and many of the latter were leaving in consequence.

The *Herald*, speaking of the matter, says:—

"This intelligence from San Francisco is at length so authoritatively and circumstantially detailed that it can no longer be questioned. Accordingly, for the information of our readers, we submit to them this morning an explanatory map of this new French colony, and a suggestive biographical sketch of its pioneer Governor General, Dr. Gwin.

The silver mines of Sonora are proverbially rich; but thus far they have remained undeveloped, and only partially explored, in consequence of the terrible Apaches. A French squadron of African chasseurs will soon abate this nuisance, not only in Sonora, but in all the other states of the colony. Thus secured in life and property, the rich mines, the delightful and wholesome climate, the fertile lands, and the fascinating Mexican senoritas of those regions, will unquestionably attract a large body of adventurers from California, New Mexico and Texas, under a call of the French imperial Governor General or Viceroy, Dr. Gwin. Thus the abounding mineral and agricultural riches of his imperial domains, some two hundred and fifty thousand square miles in extent, will be rapidly developed, and this grand colony, if not interrupted, will speedily become, in its products of gold, silver and copper, cotton, tobacco, sugar and wines, a fruitful source of wealth to France.

But the designs of Louis Napoleon do not stop here. They extend from the head of the Gulf of California down to Central America, and they comprehend, first, a great naval commercial establishment on the Pacific; and, secondly, the isthmus commercial route of Tehuantepec. Eight or ten years ago, as will be remembered in connection with that mysterious French adventurer, Count Bouillon, the attention of Napoleon was attracted to Sonora, and even before that day, if we are not mistaken, he found time to produce a pamphlet on the commercial advantages of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec. At all events, we may safely pronounce this colonial adventure of Louis Napoleon in Northwestern Mexico as a flank movement upon the State of California, and as covering the grand scheme for the naval and commercial supremacy of the Pacific Ocean."

The New York *News*, Benj. Wood's organ, says of this event:—

"Rumors, and especially political rumors, may be considered an indication of the drift of popular sentiment. In that respect, if in no other, the news from Mexico is important, even though it should prove to be untrue. The statement that Dr. Gwin, formerly representing California in the United States Senate, has been appointed viceroy of the new French Colony, is likewise significant of the current of opinion in regard to the political link between the destiny of Mexico and the Confederacy.

We have given warning repeatedly that the Emperor Napoleon would make our condition of civil strife his opportunity to extend his sceptre over the Western Continent. He is not the kind of man to embark in an enterprise so perilous and expensive as the overthrow of the Mexican Republic, in the mere spirit of adventure. There has been some substantial benefit in his mind's eye from the beginning, and we have not the slightest doubt that he was prompted to enter upon this Mexican project by the conviction that he would ultimately be able to purchase the acquiescence of the Southern people in his imperial scheme by lending them a helping hand to their independence

The French Emperor is crafty and well practiced enough in intrigue to be neither premature nor tardy in selecting *the period for intervention.* He is aware that the military crisis is approaching in the war between the sections, and we believe that he is now counting the hours that are engendering the day of an alliance between France and the Southern Confederacy. It is, therefore, somewhat startling to reflect upon the intelligence that we published on the thirteenth instant, and that has just been flashed across the continent from the Pacific shore. Senator Gwin as the viceroy of a French colony in Mexico, if he had any discretionary power at all, would not hesitate to use it in aid and in recognition of the Confederacy. Napoleon, as the purchaser of a vast tract of land on the Pacific, rich in mineral and agricultural products, would not hesitate to secure his bargain by assisting to establish a friendly republic between his new El Dorado and the United States."

## LATEST DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

Charleston despatches of the 9th state that large column of Sherman's Infantry, struck railroad at Blackville, severing communication with Augusta.—Friday's Richmond papers state that Sherman encompassed Branchville within four miles of that place.—Reported Branchville captured on Saturday. Great meeting held in Richmond, fire eating speeches were made by Davis, Hunter, Marshall and others.—Gold 205.

NEW YORK, Feb 14.

Richmond papers of 13th say Sherman cut and destroyed all the railroads in South Carolina, and Charleston was being evacuated as fast as possible—they think Branchville has surrendered to Sherman. Evacuation of Mobile reported in Southern papers. Twenty-three vessels laden with cotton captured at Savannah, arrived at New York to-day. Report of conclusion of peace between Spain and Peru. Peru to pay three million dollars indemnity. Past week most inclement weather experienced for a long time—15 inches of snow fell in Philadelphia on Sunday. Gold 207.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Richmond papers confirm report that Sherman captured Branchville and Orangeburg, on Columbia Railroad. Charleston papers state portion of Sherman's army two miles south-west of that City. Southern papers state cavalry force estimated at Forty thousand, passed down Mississippi on 27th, supposed will soon operate against Mobile. An expedition fitting out at Newbern to capture Goldsborough, N. C.—Message from Richmond with documents, arrived at Montreal, to give evidence in St. Alban's case.—Gold 205.

## CONFEDERATION MEETING IN GEORGETOWN.

A large and influential meeting of the Electors of Georgetown and the surrounding districts, was held at the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 15th instant, at 7 o'clock. On motion of D. Gordon, Esqr., Thos. Owen, Esqr., was called to the Chair, and opened the proceedings by saying the meeting was called to discuss the question of a Union of the Provinces of British North America

Hon. R. McAulay then rose and said as there were three of the Delegates present, the Honorables Col. Secretary, T. H. Haviland and A. A. McDonald, he requested them to give a detailed account of the Delegation.

Hon. T. H. Haviland then addressed the meeting for an hour an a half, and explained the reasons which make a Union of the Provinces necessary, and touched on the principal objections raised by opponents of Confederation; and advised his constituents not to pass a hasty opinion for or against the scheme. He was received with marked attention, and loudly applauded.

Hon. A. A. McDonald made some observations, and said as the Col. Secretary was present he would not detain the meeting with a statement of financial question, having before, at a meeting, given his views.

Hon. Col. Secretary, in a very eloquent speech, explained the financial part of the question; the advantages of Representation by Population; spoke of the public works of Canada, advantages of Intercolonial Railway, &c., and the course pursued by all the delegatesin Canada.

Hon. R. McAulay then stated he did not approve of the Report of the Quebec Conference; that we would be better as we are, than to place the Government in the hands of the Canadians; that we were well able to govern ourselves; that our representation would fall off, and that the constitution of the Upper Branch would collapse the whole constitution.

Hons. Messrs. Haviland and Pope replied to Mr. McAulay's objections. After some remarks from F. P. Norton, A. C. McDonald and James McFarlane, Esquires, and Rev. R. T. Roach, the following resolution was moved by D. Gordon, Esq., and seconded by James McFarlane, Esq:—

"*Resolved*, That it is premature to express an opinion upon the important question of a Confederation of the British North American Provinces, *until* we are made acquainted with the Legislative action of our sister Provinces upon the subject."

F. P. Norton, Esq., moved, seconded by Mr. A. C. Stewart,

"That a vote of thanks be given to the Hons. Col. Secretary and T. H. Haviland, for their able advocacy of the question, and the trouble they had taken to come and address the people of Georgetown on the subject."

Moved by J. McFarlane, Esq., seconded by Mr. J. Lavers,

"That the proceedings be published in the Island papers."

Mr. R. Munroe was then called to the Chair, and a vote of thanks given to Thomas Owen, Esqr., for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair. It was then resolved that a meeting be held this day week, to take into consideration some questions of local interest. All the above resolutions were carried unanimously.

ARCHD. J. McDONALD, Sec'y.

Georgetown, Jan. 16, 1865.

## DINNER AT SUMMERSIDE TO THE HON. JAMES C. POPE.

On Wednesday evening last, about thirty of the gentlemen of Summerside and vicinity sat down, at Crabb's Hotel, to a Dinner, given by them to the Honorable Jas. C. Pope, as a mark of their esteem and good will towards that gentleman, and expressive of their gratification at seeing him the Leader of the Government of P. E. Island. Mr. Pope had arranged to be present, but owing to illness and the bad state of the travelling, was, to the great regret of his friends, *unable to carry out his intention. However, the* business of the evening commenced by the company partaking of a most excellent dinner, Mr. Finlay McNeill being voted to act as President, and Harry C. Green, Esq, Vice President. On the cloth being removed, the President, after briefly stating the occasion of their being assembled around the festive board, proposed the following Toasts, which were received with all due honors, viz:—"The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," "His Excellency Lieut. Governor Dundas, the Army and Navy and the Volunteers," to which latter toast Colin McLennan, Esq., M.P.P., responded, and in the name of His Excellency, as well as on behalf of the Volunteers, thanked the company; and in the course of his speech paid a just tribute of praise to His Excellency for the zeal and willingness His Excellency has always evinced for the welfare and prosperity of the people and the Island, and the general esteem in which His Excellency is regarded. "I have the honor," Mr. McLennan said, "of belonging to the Volunteers, and I am confident that when called on for the defence of their country, or for the defence of the Confederation, soon, as I believe, to be established, they will not be found wanting or deficient."

The next and last Toast given from the Chair was—"Our Guest, although absent, The Hon'ble Jas. C. Pope, President of the Executive Council," which was received with immense applause, and responded to, at great length, by James Campbell, Esq., and two or three other gentlemen.

Several Volunteer Toasts were given, and responded to with good effect, including the health of "Mrs. Dundas and the fair daughters of P. E. Island," which was responded to by John Yeo, Esqr., M. P. P, John A. McDonald, Esq, and some others, with speeches of elegance and feeling.

Some excellent songs were also sung by Mr. Gibson, amongst them, "The Red, White and Blue," "Rule Britannia," "The Sultan and the Pope," "The old Irish Gentleman," "Widow Machree," &c., and sung so admirably as to elicit tremendous approval.

The speeches of Messrs. Rogers, Stafford, Hunt, Lefurgy, Black, Gardiner, Danl. Green, Esq., M. P. P., and others, were eloquent and good, and sooner than wished for brought on the hours of morning, when after all had sung "Auld Langsyne" and "God save the Queen," each one took his different way well pleased and benefitted by the harmonious and pleasant gathering.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—We are pleased to learn that the Hon. Charles Young, LL. D., has offered to the students of this Institution a prize of five pounds, for the best Essay written at the close of the present term on a subject to be selected by the Master. The same Hon. gentleman has also taken measures to secure for the students access to St. Paul's Library. The number of Student's enrolled for the term — which commenced on the 15th instant—is upwards of 30, and the whole number in attendance, students and pupils, is over 100.—*Prot.*


☞ SPECIAL NOTICE! ☜

TO READERS OF THE EXAMINER CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

The undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY.

The Great Remedy for all Throat and Lung Complaints.

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE;

A perfect relief for Neuralgia, all Nervous Complaints, and Loss of Sleep.

Hunnewell's Eclectic Pills;

Declared to be the most perfect Cathartic and Family Pill; seldom requiring more than ONE for a dose, act without Griping, and one that should be known to every family.

These preparations will be noticed each month, and originating from most potent questions in Medicine, enjoyed for ten years unbounded reputation, readers are invited to accept such notices as a true index of character, and give me their confidence to test them.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
*Practical Chemist, Boston, Mass.*

☞ For sale by Dealers in every City and Town.
☞ Dealers with good business references supplied on commission.

W. R. WATSON, T. DESBRISAY, and M. W. SKINNER, Wholesale and Retail Agents, Charlottetown.

December 26, 1864. 2m


## Ship News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived Mary. 27th—Bark Rambler, from P. E. Island.

## Married,

On the 31st ultimo, by Mr. C Barker, at the house of the bride's father, Mr. George Traer, to Miss Mary Saunders, both of Winslow Road.

At Mission House, Bedeque, on the 28th ultimo, by Rev. Richard Smith, Mr. Nelson Clark, of Cape Traverse, to Ann, third daughter of the late James Clark, Esq., of North Bedeque.

At Georgetown, on the 14th instant, by D. Gordon, Esq., J. P., Mr. Robert Robinson, to Miss Lydia Howlett, both of Grand River, Lot 56.

At the Bishop's Church, Chicago, Ill., on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. W. H. Cooper, formerly of this Island, S. H. Hale, Esq., of Memphis, to Sophie, second daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On the 23d instant, by Mr. John W. Butcher, B. C. M., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James William Conroad, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Griffin, all of Sturgeon Bay.

## Died,

At Lot 11, on Wednesday, 8th instant, Mr. Thomas Smallman, an old and respectable inhabitant of this Island, aged 67 years. Mr. Smallman emigrated to this Island over 40 years ago from the Garryhinch estate in Queen's County, Ireland; and during his residence on this Island he secured the respect of all who knew him. His remains were followed to the grave by the largest concourse of people ever assembled on the Township.—'Herald' please copy.

At Lot 11, on Saturday, the 11th February, John Killbride, sen., in the 88th year of his age, leaving a disconsolate widow, seven sons, one daughter, and fifty-two grandchildren to mourn their irreparable bereavement. He was a native of the Parish of Straadballagh, Queen's County, Ireland; and emigrated to this country in 1823. He died in the full plenitude of his powers, having, but a short time previously, sent for his own children and grand-children, and having given all necessary instructions in regard to the disposal of his affairs after his death, he then, like ripe fruit, dropped *into the arms of his son, and expired without a* struggle. "Blessed is the death of the just."—(Dublin 'News' and Montreal 'True Witness' please copy.)

At Charlottetown, on Wednesday morning the 15th instant, CHARLES MAJOR, son of Frederick William and Margaret Hughes, aged six months.

At Searletown, on the 1st instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation to the Divine will, Mr. Donald Jerdine, in the 29th year of his age.

At Point Prim, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. Alexander Murchison, aged 64 years.

At Bedeque, on the 9th instant, at the residence of her son, Philip Baker, after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation to the divine will, Catherine Baker, at the advanced age of 69 years.

At Lot 13, on the 13th instant, Mr. James Brown, at the advanced age of 84 years.


# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Furniture Warerooms,
Corner Kent Street & King Square.

IF you wish to buy FURNITURE, CALL AT DOUGLASS'S WAREROOMS.

He has the largest and best ASSORTMENT of

Ready-made Furniture,

of the latest and most fashionable STLYES, to select from in the Island, at

*EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,*

consisting of:—

Drawing-Room, Dining and Chamber Furniture. Also, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes and What-Nots, Centre Tables, Extension do, Hall and Toilet do, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cots and Cradles, Feather Beds, Hair, Excelsior and Straw Mattrasses, Cane and Wood Chairs, Office Chairs and Cushins, Cornices, Poles, Rollers, Shades and Tassels. A large assortment of

Sofas and Lounges.

ONE PIANO.

☞ Please call and examine.

*Corner Kent Street and King Square.*

GEORGE DOUGLASS.

Charlottetown, Feb 20, 1866. tf

## Land Sale.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of APRIL next, (A. D., 1865,) at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Colonial Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Twenty-Eighth day of May, A. D., 1860, and made between William Walker Moore, formerly of Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island, gentleman, and Mano Moore, his wife, of the one part; and John Morris and Thomas Morris, both of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Commission Merchants, of the other part: All that Tract piece or parcel of Land, being part of Lot or Township Number Thirty-Eight, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say, commencing at a stake fixed in the North East corner of the property of the Heirs of the late George Douglas, from thence South or Southwardly Seventy-five chains, thence Westwardly Forty chains, thence North or Northwardly Seventy-five chains, thence East or Eastwardly Forty chains, or until it strikes the stake at the place of commencement, containing by estimation three hundred Acres of Land, a little more or less, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at the office of Messrs Haviland & Brecken, Solicitors.

Dated this 20th day of February, A. D., 1865.

JOHN MORRIS, THOMAS MORRIS } Mortgagees.

HAVILAND & BRECKEN, Solicitors.

Feby. 20, 1864. 2m

## BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas,

THE Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John's, St Eleanor's, intend holding a BAZAAR about the middle of JULY, for the improvement of the interior of the Parish Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the undermentioned ladies.

MRS. CAMPBELL, MRS. HOPE, } St. Eleanor's.
MRS. ELLIS, MRS. R. HUNT, } Summerside.

Feb. 20, 1864. tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Book Accounts—which should have been settled 12 months ago, are HEREBY NOTIFIED, that no legal proceedings will be taken against them BEFORE the 1st day March next.

WM. HEARD.

Charlottetown, 20th Feb. 1865.

## NOTICE.

THOSE persons who have BOOKS belonging to the LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY are requested to return them before the opening of the ensuing Session.

By order,
L. C. JENKINS, Librarian.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1865.

## J. E. PRICE,
Physician & Surgeon,

*SUMMERSIDE, - - - - P. E. ISLAND.*

OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE.

Feb 20, 1865. tf

## GEORGETOWN, P. E. I.
Flour Depot

REMOVED from Head of Queen's Wharf to JOSEPH MCDONALD'S NEW BLOCK in RICHMOND STREET, next to the Custom House, and directly opposite the extensive establishment of CHARLES OWEN, Esq., where will be found

Canada & New York FLOUR,

in every brand fresh and good.

ALSO,

100 sides best New York Sole LEATHER,
50 Kegs TOBACCO, pure and good,
10 Boxes Cavendish Do,
20 Casks Kerosene OIL,
100 Boxes LOZENGES,
20 do SOAP,
20 do CANDLES,
10 Dozen BROOMS,
19 do PAILS,
200 Gross MATCHES,
500 Pairs BOOTS & SHOES,
150 Bbls. Prime HERRINGS,

with a large variety of other GOODS, wholesale and retail.

☞ Cash paid for 50,000 bushels OATS

F. P. NORTON.

Georgetown, Feb. 6, 1865. 6in

## FINAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned Executors of the last Will of WILLIAM SMARDON, late of Charlottetown, deceased, hereby give Notice that immediate payment of all amounts due to this Estate is required; and that such amounts as shall remain unpaid on the First day of March next will be sued for without further notice.

THOMAS DAWSON, JOSEPH HENSLEY, } Executors.

Charlottetown, 13th February, 1865. 3in

## Information Wanted,

OF MRS. JUDITH THOMAS (maiden name Nolan), wife of JAMES THOMAS, Farmer, supposed to be living in Prince Edward Island. Should the above-named Mrs. James Thomas be still on the Island, she will learn something to her interest by applying at this Office.

February 13, 1865.

## BRITISH PERIODICALS,
—VIZ:—

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 American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

| | per annum |
|---|---|
| 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 |

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the U. S. Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size — and very generally both — WE shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan., 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our 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.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We 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.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
*No 38 Walker Street, New York.*

## An Excellent Business Stand
FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
Near Cardigan Bridge.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of MARCH next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., that conveniently and beautifully situated PROPERTY, now in possession of Mr. D. A. MORRISON, consisting of HALF AN ACRE OF GROUND, with a NEW DWELLING HOUSE, 26 × 23 feet, well laid out, and STABLE also new, 21 × 16 feet, all properly arranged for a House of Entertainment, or for a tradesman and family, being at the Cross Roads which lead to all parts of King's County, and within half a mile of the splendid new Bridge and growing village of Cardigan. Also, at the same time, all the

Household Furniture and Fittings,

Beds, Bedding, &c., &c, suitable to such an establishment, with 2 Cows.

TERMS—All sums under £2, cash; over £2 and up to £5, a credit of 2 months; and over £5, credit till the 1st of November next will be given on approved Notes.

☞ For Land and Buildings, terms at Sale and liberal.

F. P. NORTON, Auctioneer.

Geo. Town, Feb. 13, 1865. rw

## TRADE SALE.

TO be sold by AUCTION, at the SUBSCRIBER'S ROOM, Queen Square, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of MARCH next,

at 11 o'clock, a. m. the following large and varied assortment of Wares, viz:—

CASE NO. 1—containing Prints, Winseys, Checks, Tweeds, Black Cloths, B. & W. B. Thread, Chintz, Braces, Women's striped Hose, Moleskins, Tickings, colored and checked Counterpanes, Stair and Kidderminster Carpets, Canvass, Printed Flannels, Shirts, Needles, &c., &c.

CASE 2—Brok, Mull & Jaconet Muslin, Printed Pocket do, White Waxed Reels, Buttons, Laces, Pins, Indian Rubber Braces, Regent Ties, Cloth Caps, Felt Hats, Cap Fronts, Dress Caps, Wool Shawls, Hair Nets, Ribbons, Regatta Shirts, Hoop Skirts, ladies' Handkerchiefs.

CASE 3—Table Knives, Jack Knives, Wrapping Paper, &c., &c.

CASE 4—Tweeds, Cloaking, Gray Cottons, Prints, Checks, Tickings, Canvass, Casbins, Linings, Coburgs, Flannels, Jeans, &c., &c.

CASE 5—¼ Cask Port Wine, 1 Hhd. Gin, 10 Kegs Nails.

CASE 11—Carpenters' Rules, Compasses, Hammers, Tacks, Sparrables, &c., 1 Bbl. Paint Oil.

CASE 13—Burgundy Pitch, White Lead, Black Paint, Brunswick Green, Red Paint, &c. 4 Cases Sperm Candles, Chests Tea, Bag Pepper, 1 Case Ginger & Nutmegs, 1 Case Magne's Sulpher, Cases Room Soap.

CASE 35—Senna, Caster Oil, Saltpetre, Olive Oile, Sulpher, &c.

CASE 38—Dressing Combs, Clothes, Hair & Shaving Brushes, Carpenters' Pencels Shoe Thread, Flax, Awl Blades, Borax, Boxes Soap, Cosmetiques, Fountains, Essences, Marking Ink Pomades, Soap, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, Patent Medicines, Magnesia, Balsum, Syrups, Pills, Balsums, &c., &c.

The above Goods were imported from LONDON per Bark 'Lotus' last autumn, and are now ordered for positive sale without reserve.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb 6, 1865

## An Excellent Opportunity
FOR A MILLER OR FARMER.

THE subscriber has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock, noon, that VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as DEANSTON, situated on the Covehead Road, 8 miles from the City, consisting of

87 Acres of LAND,

Sixty of which are cleared and under cultivation. Also, 12 acres of MARSH, which cuts a quantity of excellent Hay There are on the Premises a good DWELLING HOUSE, 30 × 30; a STABLE and other Out-buildings, together with a good GRIST MILL, which drives 3 pairs of Stones, Circular and Jig Saws, Oat Kiln, &c. The water power is large and unfailing, and the situation for business one of the best in the Island.

Parties wishing to view the property can obtain the key of Mr. P. Proud, adjoining Farm, and all information required, by applying to F. W. Hales, Charlottetown, or to

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Jan'y 30, 1865.

## DR. FRANK D. BEER,

IN returning thanks for the patronage received since commencing practice in Charlottetown, intimates that he has opened a SURGERY & DRUG STORE, adjoining his residence, King Square, and that he is now prepared to attend to the practice of the various branches of his profession.

N. B.—Special attention given to diseases of the Chest.

Feb. 6, 1865.

## BAZAAR!

Under the patronage of Mrs. Dundas.

THE LADIES in connection with ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, intend holding a BAZAAR on THURSDAY the 6th JULY next, for the purpose of paying off the debt on the Rectory. Further particulars in due time.

Feby. 13, 1865.

## A NEW PICTURE GALLERY!
The Best in Town.

I HAVE fitted up a NEW GALLERY, entrance through Mr. I. J. Waldron's Glassware Store, (next door to Mr. M. W. Skinner's Drug Store,) QUEEN STREET, where I take LIKENESSES VERY CHEAP.

CARD PICTURES for 1s. 6d. each.

FERROTYPES put in Brass Frames or in Cards (suitable for sending in Letters or placing in Albums), for 6s. 3d. per dozen.

LIKENESSES inserted in Lockets, Brooches and Rings.

An assortment of Lockets and Brooches for sale. Also, a few Ferrotype Albums for sale.

☞ COPYING DONE NEATLY. ☜

☞ Please call and see, and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—The changes of the weather does not interfere with taking of likenesses.

G. H. WELLS.

Ch'town, Feb. 13, 1865. 3w

## Coal!

40 TONS SYDNEY COAL, of superior quality, for sale.

Apply to
WILLIAM DODD,
Queen Square.

Feb. 6, 1865. 3in

## A CARD.

THE TENANTRIES of Sir Graham Montgomery and the Rev. James T. Montgomery, on Township 34, and the Islands of Boughton and Rustico, and also the Tenantry of George Montgomery and William Montgomery, Esqrs., on Township 51, are requested to pay their ARREARS OF RENT to the Subscriber at once, in order to save themselves from legal proceedings.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Agent.

February 13, 1865. 4in

## To all whom it may concern.

I, J. SABINE KNIGHT, hereby beg to publish my intention to deliver expositions of Holy Scripture, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, on SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at half past three o'clock, with the humble hope that, by the Word of God, who liveth and abideth forever, I may contribute, however feebly, to counteract the Novel worshipping and Infidel tendencies of the present times in general, and of this city of Charlottetown in particular. I am the more impelled to do this because of the alarming spectacle lately beheld in our midst, when public teachers of the Protestant Religion and Defenders of the "Reformation" openly avowed sympathy with eulogy on Novel Writers, and sought to drown the warning voice of those who dared to stop the pernicious current now made to flow through Christian channels!

I hereby further proclaim that on SUNDAY the 19th of this month, I will (D.V.) vindicate the principles of the Word of God as held by the "Young Men's Christian Association," without respect of persons. Amen.

Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1865. 1in

## Photographs! Photographs!
TAKEN DAILY BY
R. R. MACLELLAN.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Colony. Photographs 20s. per doz. (whole length); other Card Pictures, suitable for the Album, only 1s. 6d. each.

N. B.—The weather makes not the slightest difference by our formula.

R. R McLELLAN,
Great George St.

Feb. 6, 1865. 8i

Charlottetown, Jan. 23, 1865.

## RENFREW HOUSE,
Thomas's Old Stand,
GREAT GEORGE STREET.

HAVING COMPLETED our Importations for the Season, we desire to call public attention to our Stock, consisting of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
Boots and Shoes, Rubbers,
LADIES' FURS, SKELETONS,
*HATS and CAPS,*
BUFFALO ROBES,
And a variety of other Goods.

All of which we are offering at Prices that, we think,

CANNOT FAIL

to give satisfaction to purchasers.

DELANY & BYRNE.

Charlottetown, 19th December, 1864.

## Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Onions.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamers COMMERCE and FRANCONIA—

3 Bbls. Oranges, 2 Boxes Lemons,
75 Bbls. APPLES, Baldwin & Russet,
35 Bbls. ONIONS.

—— ALSO ——

100 Bbls Extra Supertine FAMILY FLOUR,
20 Bbls. CRACKERS, Wine, Butter and Soda.
20 Bbls. CRUSHED SUGAR,
Boxes JORDAN ALMONDS, Filberts, Castana and Walnuts,
200 Boxes LOZENGES,
Boxes COFFEE, Saleratus and Shoe Blacking,
5 Cases MATCHES, 20 Doz. BROOMS,
20 Dozen BUCKETS, 50 Boxes SALT,
4 Casks Kerosene OIL, 20 Boxes CANDLES,
Tea, Brown Sugar, Molasses, Mustard, Pepper, Cream Tartar, Licorice, and a lot of other articles in the Grocery Trade.

ALSO—The largest assortment of

CONFECTIONARY

in the Island.

Which will be sold Cheaper than it can be imported,

consisting of all kinds of FRUIT DROPS, LOZENGES, MIXED CONFECTIONARY, Ju Jubes, Gum Drops, Clear Toys, Kisses, Almonds, Conversation Lozenges, Lumps, Sticks, Cough Candy, and a large assortment of other kinds too numerous to name. Pulverized Sugar, for Icing Cake; Wedding Cake made to order.

☞ A great variety of CAKE ORNAMENTS.

All will be sold cheap for Cash.

ALEX. McKENZIE.

Water Street, Dec. 19, 1864 —I W M 7in

## Square Rod Tobacco.
ISLAND MANUFACTURE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Tobacco Stock of the late Geo. F. C. Lowden, Esq, have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of manufacturing Tobacco, and are now prepared to offer for sale, under the style and firm of LOWDEN & RICHARDSON, at their Store in Queen's Street, next door to the Bank of P. E. Island, the best quality of Square Rod—Island Manufacture. Strict attention paid to orders from the country.

MORIN LOWDEN.
D. J. RICHARDSON.

Oct. 10, 1864.

## Cash Provision Store!
W. S. SMITH,
Great George Street.

FLOUR, TEAS, WINES, SPIRITS, and GENERAL GROCERIES.

N. B.—W. S. S. would call the attention of Retail Dealers to his Stock of Wines, Spirits, &c.

Ch'town, May 23, 1864. isl & rw tf

## WATCHES and JEWELLERY.

JUST RECEIVED from ENGLAND, of best quality, and for sale at a low price—

Horizontal Watches in Silver Cases,

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 holes jewelled | £3 10 0 |
| Do in Hunting Cases | 4 0 0 |
| English Levers | 9 0 0 |

Watch Chains and Keys, Finger Rings, Steel Ear Rings and Brooches, Gents' Pins in great variety, by

A. PURCHASE, Watchmaker,
Smardon's Corner.

Charlottetown, Oct. 31 1864.

## EARTHENWARE!

FOR SALE by the Subscribers — 10 CRATES of the above.

G. & S. DAVIES.

January 2, 1865.

## MOLASSES!

FRO SALE by the Subscribers — 33 Puncheons Retailing MOLASSES.

G. & S. DAVIES.

January 2, 1865.

## TEA and FLOUR.

100 BBLS. Super. and Extra State FLOUR,

20 Chests superior Congou TEA,

Warranted a good article, on sale, cheap for cash, or approved credit.

R. W. BRECKEN,
Peake's Buildings, adjoining Bank of P. E. I.

Jan. 16, 1865. 6w

## TO CARRIAGE MAKERS!

IRON, STEEL, AXLES, BOLTS & NUTS, to be had very cheap for Cash at

W. E. DAWSON'S.

December 5, 1864.

## Library Books!

200 VOLUMES NEW BOOKS, suitable for School and Club Libraries, for sale very cheap. Apply to

A. McNEILL,
Supt. Reading Room.

Ch'town, Jan. 16, 1865.